OSWALD
105-82555
SECTION 201
COPY 2

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/4/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: LEGAT, MEXICO (105-3702) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas telephone call to Mexico City 7/17/64, advising that Mr. WALTER E. CRAIG, President of the American Bar Association, would be in Mexico City and that in connection with Mr. CRAIG's work with the President's Commission he should be contacted here and extended courtesies.

Mr. CRAIG was contacted at his hotel on 7/24/64 following his arrival in Mexico City from Guadalajara. At that time he was most high in his praise of SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN and Agents of the Dallas Office for assistance rendered him while in Dallas. He advised that he was expecting the arrival in Mexico City of several other members of the American Bar Association who had been assisting the President's Commission and he preferred to await their arrival before discussing the ramifications of the OSWALD case in Mexico.

The writer again met with Mr. CRAIG on 7/27/64, at which time also were present Mr. LEWIS F. POWELL, JR., President-elect of the American Bar Association, Mr. CHARLES S. RHYNE of the District of Columbia, and Mr. EDWARD L. WRIGHT of Arkansas. Mr. CRAIG assured that these three men had all been working very closely with the President's Commission and their conversation indicated that they were quite familiar with the OSWALD case.

REC-64 -4618

COPIES DESTROYED

Bureau
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas, 100-10461)
4 MAR 1 - Mexico City
CDA:plb
(7)

3 AUG 2 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

4 AUG 2015

PERS. REC. UNIT

At the request of Mr. CRAIG the writer gave them a brief oral summary with regard to OSWALD's known movements and contacts in Mexico. Mr. CRAIG and the others expressed their appreciation for the information.

Mr. CRAIG was asked as to whether he and the others would be interested in seeing such places as the hotel where OSWALD stayed in Mexico City, the travel agency where he purchased his bus ticket, and general areas in the neighborhood of the Cuban and Soviet Embassies here. He replied that he did not feel this was necessary. It might be noted that Mr. CRAIG and the others were in Mexico City primarily for the purpose of attending the meeting of the International Bar Association and it was the writer's impression gained from conversation with them that they only desired the oral briefing in order to be in a position to answer any questions which might be raised by members of the President's Commission following the return of Mr. CRAIG and the others to Washington.

Mr. CRAIG and the others appeared to be completely friendly and well-disposed toward the Bureau. No information of particular interest to the Bureau was obtained from them other than the fact that Mr. CRAIG mentioned that the Commission was trying to finish its report by 8/7/64. He expressed a strong doubt that this would be accomplished.

Mr. CRAIG made no additional requests concerning the OSWALD case during the remaining few days that he was in Mexico.

With regard to the pending request of the President's Commission made through the U. S. State Department and the Embassy here to the Mexican Foreign Office for permission to publish material supplied by the Mexican Government in an official report, the following is submitted for the Bureau's information.

Through Foreign Secretary JOSE GOROSTIZA the Mexican Government has informally indicated to Ambassador FULTON FREEMAN that it has no objection to the publication of information contained in its official report and accompanying documents with the one exception of the publication of the signed statement given to the Mexican Government by SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN. From statements made by GOROSTIZA to the Ambassador, it would appear that the Mexican Government is fearful that publication of DURAN's statement in the President's Commission's report might lead to repercussions with the Cuban Government, with which Mexico still maintains diplomatic relations. The Bureau

will recall that the Cuban Government tried to deliver a strong note of protest to the Mexican Government following the detention and interrogation of DURAN by Mexican police officials in November, 1963. The Mexican Government rejected this note on the grounds that DURAN is a Mexican citizen and that the Cuban Embassy had not notified the Mexican Foreign Office officially that she was an employee of the Cuban Embassy here.

On 8/4/64 Mr. WALLACE W. STUART, Counselor for Political Affairs, advised that Ambassador FREEMAN had again seen Foreign Secretary GOROSTIZA on 8/3/64, at which time GOROSTIZA advised that he is making a further study of the DURAN statement and hopes to be able to approve publication of the pertinent parts of the statement which have to do with OSWALD's contact with the Cuban and Soviet Embassies here.

The above is submitted for the Bureau's information.

Two extra copies of this airtel are attached for forwarding by the Bureau to Dallas, the office of origin.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 8-7-64

Attached reflects result of contact by Legat with Walter E. Craig, President of the American Bar Association, who has been working with the Warren Commission. Attached also reflects American Embassy still negotiating with Mexican Government for public release of portion of Mexican investigation in this matter.

MAB:hrt

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO Mr. Conrad

DATE: 8/7/64

FROM W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63 - DALLAS, TEXAS

Lee Harvey Oswald

Today a Mr. Slossen on the staff of The President's Commission telephonically requested certain additional document examinations in this case and advised me he would confirm his telephonic request by an official letter from Mr. Rankin. Mr. Slossen stated that page 377 of a December 10 Dallas report refers to certain documents in the American Embassy file which purport to be letters written by Oswald while he was in Minsk. Mr. Slossen requested that these documents, which will be more specifically designated hereinafter, be compared with other known writings of Oswald and a positive determination made that Oswald was in fact the author of this material in the American Embassy file. He suggested that items such as passport applications prepared in the presence of Embassy officials, letters from Oswald to Marina and letters from Oswald to V. T. Lee, Fair Play for Cuba Committee, be used as known standards for purposes of this comparison.

Mr. Slossen identified the documents in question by Commission Exhibit numbers as follows:

244	913
931	251
252	253
254	255
246	256
247	1093
249	1083

REC-64 4619

6 AUG 11 1964

EX 100

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad
2 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Cadigan

(CONTINUED - OVER)

WDG:mb
(8)

AUG 12 1964

1 AUG 17 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: Assassination of President
John F. Kennedy

He stated that Commission Exhibit 1083 above is a letter from Oswald received by the American Embassy 4/30/62, and Exhibit 1093 is a similar letter received 3/3/62. He furnished this identifying information on the possibility that these Commission Exhibit numbers had not been previously furnished to us as designations for the documents in question.

ACTION: We will undertake the examinations requested and after the Commission's formal letter of request is received will furnish written results to the Commission.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: August 3, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA

1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - I. W. Conrad (L. L. Shaneyfelt)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

This is being prepared in connection with the leak of the Oswald diary to "The Dallas Morning News" and "Life" magazine.

PURPOSE

To recommend the attached airtel be sent turning down the suggestion of our Dallas Office that the Commission be requested to officially advise Dallas District Attorney Henry Wade of information previously furnished the Commission concerning our Laboratory's establishing that "Life" magazine's copies of the diary originated with Wade's Office.

DETAILS

Dallas by tel 7-29-64, suggested the Bureau request the Commission to advise Wade of our Laboratory's findings establishing that "Life" magazine's copies of the diary originated with Wade's Office and that we be permitted to orally advise Wade that the Commission would so advise him. Dallas pointed out that the reason for this suggestion was that should the results of this examination become known to Wade officially or unofficially, the Bureau would be put in an embarrassing position and further that Wade had fully cooperated in this particular inquiry.

REC-64 62-109090-4620

EX-109

AUG 11 1964

BACKGROUND

Bureau letter 7-27-64, advised the Commission our Laboratory had established "Life" magazine's Xerox copies of the diary originated from 35 mm. film maintained by the Dallas District Attorney's Office. In addition five latent prints were developed on Xerox copies of the diary from the

Enclosure
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las
(10)

CONTINUED - OVER

SENT DIRECTOR
8-3-64

District Attorney's Office and one latent was identified as the left thumb print of William Franklin Alexander, who may be identical with Assistant Dallas District Attorney Alexander. Our investigation strongly suggests that Alexander may be responsible for this leak, although he denies same.

Since the initiation of this investigation District Attorney Wade has been a thorn in the side of the Bureau by his impulsive manner of making inaccurate press releases resulting in confusion. Wade's Office has been negligent in the handling of evidence and he has shown a lackadaisical attitude in this regard. Further, in his testimony before the President's Commission Wade raised several points which apparently were construed by the Commission to substantiate uninformed charges that Oswald could have been an informant of this Bureau. This necessitated an unusual amount of work on our part to refute.

OBSERVATIONS

We are under no obligation to Henry Wade or the Dallas District Attorney's Office to advise them of the results of our investigation. This particular inquiry was made at the specific request of the President's Commission and Wade as well as members of his staff know that the results were furnished to the Commission. It is also pointed out Wade would no doubt immediately advise William Alexander of his staff concerning our findings. Whether Wade learns of our findings officially or unofficially is of no concern to us and how the Bureau can be embarrassed by such a disclosure as suggested by Dallas is not apparent. Although Wade has cooperated in this particular inquiry, it is still not felt the suggestion of Dallas has any merit.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the attached airtel turning down the suggestion made by Dallas be sent pointing out to Dallas the impropriety of this suggestion.

FD-4a (Rev. 2-14-61)

Invoice of Contents from
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Date 8/10/64

Case References Lee Harvey Oswald, aka
TS - R - CUBA
105-82555

Consigned to: SAC, Dallas

MAILED 19
AUG 11 1964
COMM-FBI

List of Contents

One case for a 3 by 4 slide projector (Copyright

Crypt.-Trans.
Electronics
Physics-Chemistry
LFPS

Registered Mail

Sent 8/10/64 JS

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: Mail Room, place date of shipment and registry number; Shipping Room, show date of shipment, bill of lading number and initial this invoice; then return it to section checked in column at right. After this checked section has been initialed, invoice should be placed in administrative file.

58 AUG 13 1964 JS:fa (2)

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Malley
1 - Mail Room
1 - Lenihan

August 12, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated July 31, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, and two copies of a memorandum dated August 4, 1964, at New York, New York, which set forth additional information we have developed through our coverage and investigation of Mark Lane.

We will continue to furnish you with communications in duplicate containing further results of our investigation and coverage of Mark Lane.

Upon removal of classified material submitted herewith, this transmittal letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
51 AUG 12
COMM-FBI

AUG 12 2 11 PM '64
FBI
RECD-READING ROOM

Enclosures (2)

REL:mhw (9)

UNREC.
NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 13 1964

NOTE: The NY letterhead memo being sent to the Commission herewith has been classified "Confidential" because it contains info from a number of active security informants of the FBI. Unauthorized dis-

NOTE CONTINUED PG 2

79 AUG 14 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE continued...

closure of the info could compromise the informants involved and thus be injurious to the national defense. The enclosures concerning Lane set forth results of our coverage of a number of lectures Lane made in NYC. Lane generally rehashes a number of allegations alleging that Oswald was not the sole slayer of President Kennedy, and such allegations have all been disproved in our investigation. Lane also alleges that one James Markham furnished valuable info to him and later was arrested by the Dallas PD and suffered a severe injury which necessitated his hospitalization. Actually, Lane never contacted James Markham, but instead spoke with latter's brother, William Edward Markham, who was not in Dallas at the time of the assassination. William Edward Markham possessed no firsthand knowledge of the assassination or Lee Harvey Oswald. James Markham was arrested by the Dallas PD on a burglary charge completely unrelated to the Oswald investigation. James Markham jumped from an upper story bathroom window in an attempt to escape from police authorities and sustained a head injury which necessitated his hospitalization. Lane is completely confused in this whole matter.

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Malley
~~1 - Room~~
1 - Lenihan

August 12, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of July 23, 1964, requesting that this Bureau exhibit a copy of the photograph of the unidentified individual depicted in the President's Commission Exhibit Number 237 to Mr. Evaristo Gilberto Rodriguez for purposes of possible identification.

For your information, we contacted Mr. Rodriguez in this matter on July 30, 1964, and exhibited to him the photograph of the unidentified individual depicted in the President's Commission Exhibit Number 237 along with photographs of five other individuals who have no connection with the Lee Harvey Oswald investigation.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated July 31, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana, which sets forth results of our contact with Mr. Rodriguez in this matter.

This concludes our investigation in this particular inquiry.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

REL:mhw (8)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

BY COURIER SVC.
5-1 AUG 12
COMM-FBI

XEROX AUG 13 1964

REC'D READING ROOM AUG 12 2 20 PM '64 B I

REC-56 46-21

ST-104

19 AUG 13 1964

Tolson
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Tele. Room

AUG 14 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060-

NOTE: Rodriguez is a bartender in the Habana Bar in New Orleans. He claims Oswald, in the company of a Mexican or Latin-appearing individual, visited the Habana Bar in August, 1963. We have received no corroboration to such allegation. Mr. Liebeler, staff member of the President's Commission, requested we exhibit to Rodriguez the photo of an unidentified individual, which photo was taken by CIA in Mexico City. This is the photo which was shown Mrs. Marguerite Oswald by SA Odum of the Dallas Office on 11-23-63 and Mrs. Oswald later claimed the individual was Jack Ruby. Mr. Liebeler felt the unidentified individual bore some resemblance to the individual who allegedly accompanied Oswald to the Habana Bar in New Orleans. Enclosed memo reports that Rodriguez stated he had never seen the unidentified individual depicted in Commission Exhibit #237.

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Malley
1 - Lenihan

August 12, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Lee Oswald

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of July 24, 1964, requesting this Bureau to make additional inquiries in connection with information that has previously been furnished to the Commission by Mrs. Silvia Odio.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated July 30, 1964, at Miami, Florida, and two copies of a memorandum dated August 5, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which are self-explanatory.

No further action is contemplated in this particular matter by this Bureau in the absence of a specific request from the Commission.

BY COURIER SVC.
51 AUG 12
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

REL:mhw (8)

NOTE: SEE PAGE 2

REC-56 105-82555-4622

Tolson
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1 XEROX
AUG 13 1964

AUG 14 1964

AUG 13 1964

AUG 21 11 PM '64
FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE: Mrs. Silvia Odio claims that on 9-26 or 27-63 Oswald and two Cubans appeared at her apartment in Dallas, Texas, and requested support for an anti-Castro organization. Mrs. Odio's sister, Annie Laurie Odio, of Miami, Florida, was with Silvia Odio, at the time this incident occurred. Commission requested we contact Annie Laurie Odio to obtain info she possessed re the alleged incident. We contacted Annie Laurie Odio and she furnished substantially the same info as Silvia Odio. She stated, however, that she did not recognize the individual who visited Silvia Odio's apartment as Lee Harvey Oswald until Silvia Odio made such statement to her. Our investigation has established that Oswald was en route Mexico City on 9-26-63 and did not return to the U.S. until 10-3-63. There obviously is no substance to the allegations of the Odio sisters.

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

August 11, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies each of two memoranda dated July 31, 1964, dealing with the Mexican aspects of our investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Upon detachment from the enclosures, this letter may be regarded as unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REC- 56 62-109090-4623

Enclosures (4)

ST-104

19 AUG 12 1964

JCS:pah
(8)

BY COURIER SVC.
50 AUG 12
COMM-FBI

NOTE:

Enclosed letterheads, which have been approved for dissemination by Mr. Malley, deal with interview of a fellow passenger who was on same bus with Oswald on 10/2/63 and with a fellow guest of Oswald's at the Hotel del Comercio.

Classified [redacted] as Legat, Mexico City, so classified letterheads in order to protect our operations abroad.

Tolson
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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

AUG 14 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI
AUG 17 9 47 AM '64
RECD-READING ROOM

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Malley
1 - Lenihan

August 12, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of July 23, 1964, wherein you requested we ascertain the dates of the issues of "The Militant" which were addressed to Lee Harvey Oswald, but which were found in Post Office Box 30061, New Orleans, Louisiana, at some point after November 22, 1963. You also requested to be advised if there is any indication Lee Harvey Oswald ever received the October 14, 1963, issue of "The Militant."

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated July 31, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana, and two copies of a memorandum dated August 3, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which are responsive to your inquiries. The two issues of "The Militant" for October 14, 1963, and October 21, 1963, which are described in the enclosed memorandum of July 31, 1964, are also enclosed. These two issues of "The Militant" were made available to this Bureau by Postal Inspector Clarence W. Campbell, United States Post Office Department, New Orleans, Louisiana, on July 30, 1964.

This concludes our investigation in this particular matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
51 AUG 12
COMM-FBI

REC-56 105-82555-4624

Enclosures (6)
REL:mhw (8)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

ST-104
AUG 13 1964

79 AUG 14 1964

Tolson
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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109090-

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE: "The Militant" for 10-14-63 carried an article by Fidel Castro which is highly anti-U.S. and anti-President Kennedy. Commission interested in determining if Oswald received the 10-14-63 issue of "The Militant." Our inquiries determined that the 10-14 and 10-21-63 issues of "The Militant" were found in a New Orleans P.O. Box formerly subscribed to by Oswald and actually were never forwarded to him. The two copies concerned were obtained and are being furnished to the Commission herewith. Our interviews of Marina Oswald and Michael and Ruth Paine failed to disclose any information that Oswald had ever read the 10-14-63 issue of "The Militant" which included the Castro speech.

FBI WASH DC 0724

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 10 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI PHILA.

259PM EDST URGENT 8-10-64 ELP

TO DIRECTOR /105-82555/, DALLAS /100-10461/ AND NEW YORK /105-58481/

NEW YORK VIA WASH DC

FROM PHILADELPHIA /105-9958/ -1P-

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS DASH R DASH CUBA. ATTENTION CRIMINAL SECTION.

RE BUREAU AIRTEL AUG. SEVEN LAST.

MR. THOMAS J. GIBBONS, MANAGER, COMMUNITY RELATIONS DEPT., CURTIS PUBLISHING CO., PHILA., PA. ADVISED TODAY THAT THE ORIGINAL NEGATIVE OF PHOTO DEPICTING SUBJECT BEING BROUGHT INTO DALLAS POLICE DEPT. AFTER ARREST, WHICH APPEARED IN DECEMBER FOURTEEN, SIXTYTHREE ISSUE OF SATURDAY EVENING POST, IS THE PROPERTY OF DALLAS TIMES HERALD AND OF BOB JACKSON, PHOTOGRAPHER FOR THAT NEWSPAPER. THIS ORIGINAL NEGATIVE BELIEVED IN POSSESSION THAT NEWSPAPER.

IN EVENT ORIGINAL NEGATIVE NOT IN FILES THAT NEWSPAPER AND IS STILL IN POSSESSION OF CURTIS PUBLISHING, INDIVIDUAL TO CONTACT IS MR. CLAY BLAIR, JR., EDITOR OF SATURDAY EVENING POST AND EDITOR IN CHIEF OF ALL CURTIS PUBLISHING CO. MAGAZINES, SIX SIX SIX FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY.

REC- 56 4625

4 AUG 13 1964

DALLAS COVER AS OUTLINED IN REAIRTEL.

OTHER OFFICES ADVISED.

END

ST-104

R NY JRL

FBI WASH DC

RELATED TO NY

79 AUG 14 1964

CORR LINE FIFTEEN LAST WORD SHD BE FIFTYYYYFIFTH

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: August 4, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - W. C. Sullivan (T. D. Rushing)
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - J. A. Sizoo
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA

PURPOSE

To recommend the attached letter and enclosures be sent to the President's Commission concerning our investigation of allegations pursuant to a Commission request.

DETAILS

The Commission by letter 7-24-64, advised in the course of its report it intends to answer a great number of allegations which have been made since the assassination. Among the allegations made, the Commission requested we investigate the following four:

1. It has been FBI policy for 20 years to report to employers those of their employees who are communists or suspected communists.

2. Patrolman Tippit violated a procedure covering radio cars when he failed to notify headquarters that he was stopping to question a suspect.

3. Prior to the assassination Dallas police searched other buildings in the area of the Texas School Book Depository but not the Depository building itself.

REC-56 4626

4. Precautions taken by the Dallas police on November 22, before the assassination included surveillance of many people, among them some who did no more than speak in favor of school integration.

ST-104

6 AUG 13 1964

ACTION

The first allegation dealing with Bureau policy concerning internal security matters was coordinated with Inspector J. A. Sizoo.* Elaboration on this particular point is set out under a separate caption below.

* Domestic Intelligence Division

Enclosure sent 8-5-64 E
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (10)

79 AUG 14 1964

CONTINUED - OVER

Dallas was immediately instructed to commence investigation of the latter three allegations. By airtel 7-29-64, Dallas advised that its investigation has established that the latter three allegations have no basis. Specifically, Patrolman Tippit did not violate regulations when he failed to advise the dispatcher he was stopping to question Oswald. Further, the Dallas Police Department advises that they did not search any buildings or conduct any surveillances prior to the assassination.

ALLEGED POLICY OF THE FBI

With regard to the first allegation, it is pointed out we have been guided in the dissemination of internal security information by Presidential Directive, the first one issued on 9-6-39, which was subsequently reiterated on 1-8-43, 7-24-50 and 12-15-53. These directives charge us with coordinating the investigation of espionage, sabotage, subversive activities & related matters. Any pertinent information developed of interest to other agencies within the Executive Branch of the Federal Government and the armed forces is appropriately disseminated. This has been done on a continuing basis including the dissemination of subversive information developed on civilian employees under a contractor or subcontractor for the armed forces wherein we furnish the data to the interested service.

With regard to the specific allegation, Departmental Order number 3464 issued by the Attorney General on 1-13-53, declares that the official records and information of the FBI was classified as "confidential." We have never engaged in a practice of informing employers in private industry that an individual employee of his is a member of the Communist Party or any other subversive group. When such requests are received, the requestor is informed of the confidential nature of our files.

RECOMMENDATION

That the attached letter and enclosures be furnished to the President's Commission setting out the results of our investigation of the allegations specified in the Commission letter.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 7/17/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

FROM SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

ReBuairtel to Dallas 7/13/64 requesting certain investigation concerning the nick in the curb shown in photographs submitted by the Dallas Office by airtel 6/16/64.

Enclosed are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting the requested information.

Investigation conducted by SAs ROBERT M. BARRETT and IVAN D. LEE.

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 10)
2 - Dallas

RPG:vm
(5)

ENCLOSURE

4 to commission 8/12
3 retained in lab.

REC-56 100-10461-4627

7 JUL 18 1964

ST-104

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M

Special Agent in Charge

7 9 AUG 14 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

July 17,, 1964
Dallas, Texas

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

By letter dated July 7, 1964, the President's Commission requested additional investigation concerning an alleged mark on the curb in the vicinity of the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD), Dallas, Texas, which had been photographed by James Underwood, a Newsman with KRLD-TV, Dallas, Texas. In connection with this request, the President's Commission letter made available a photograph of the curb made by Tom Dillard of "The Dallas Morning News" which had been forwarded to the President's Commission by Martha Joe Stroud, Assistant United States Attorney, Dallas, Texas.

On July 15, 1964, James Underwood, residence, 9751 Parkford Drive, Dallas, Texas, a Newsman for KRLD-TV, Dallas, was shown two photographs. One of these photographs is of a mark on the curb on the south side of Main Street near the triple underpass and shows a hand shielding the light from this mark. The second photograph was taken looking across Main Street and up Elm Street toward the TSBD. Mr. Underwood identified these photographs as frames taken from a 16 mm movie film, which film was taken by him on the morning of November 23, 1963. Mr. Underwood advised he had been told by a Deputy Sheriff, whose name he could not recall, that there was a mark on the curb on the south side of Main Street near the underpass, which was possibly made by a ricocheting bullet. The photograph of the hand shielding the mark on the curb was made by Underwood squatting down in the gutter to get a close-up view of the mark, and the picture of the TSBD was taken by placing the handle attached to the underneath side of Underwood's movie camera on the curb near the mark and pointing the camera back toward the TSBD, in order to get a low-level shot.

Mr. Underwood repeated what he had told Federal Bureau of Investigation Agents on June 11, 1964, that he could not be positive the mark was made by a ricocheting bullet, but appeared to him that it could have been, based on knowledge acquired by him while in the military service. He further stated it was definitely a mark on the curb and not a nick in the curb. He repeated that the concrete was not broken and that the mark appeared to have possibly been made recently, but he could not judge how much time had passed since the mark was made when he took the photographs of it.

COPIES DESTROYED
44 MAR 5 1973

4

ENCLOSURE

Mr. Underwood stated that prior to taking the photographs he met Tom Dillard, a Photographer for "The Dallas Morning News," near the entrance to the Dallas County Jail, and had told Dillard about the information he had received from the Deputy Sheriff about the mark on the curb. Dillard indicated he would possibly also take a still photograph of this mark.

On July 15, 1964, Tom C. Dillard, residence, 7022 Merrilee Lane, Dallas, Texas, a Photographer for "The Dallas Morning News," advised that on the morning of November 23, 1963, while at the Dallas County Jail entrance, he had received information from James Underwood, a Newsman for KRLD-TV, to the effect there was a mark on the curb on the south side of Main Street near the triple underpass. Underwood had told Dillard that the mark was possibly made by a bullet. Later during the afternoon of November 23, 1963, Dillard, using a Mamiyaflex 120 Camera, took a picture of a mark on the curb on the south side of Main Street about twenty feet east of the triple underpass. Dillard stated he was of the opinion the mark very possibly could have been made by a ricocheting bullet and that it had been recently made.

Mr. Dillard was shown a photograph of a mark on the curb with a hand holding a pencil pointing toward the mark. He identified this photograph as a copy of the one he had taken on the afternoon of November 23, 1963.

Mr. Dillard stated he definitely recalls it was a mark on the curb rather than a nick in the curb and the concrete was not broken or chipped.

On July 15, 1964, two Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, accompanied by Tom C. Dillard, a Photographer for "The Dallas Morning News," and James Underwood, a Newsman for KRLD-TV, went to the area approximately twenty feet east of the triple underpass and on the south side of Main Street. Through the use of the same camera used by Mr. Underwood on November 23, 1963, and by aligning three reference points in a photograph of the TSBD taken by Mr. Underwood on November 23, 1963, from this same area, it was ascertained the mark observed and photographed by Mr. Underwood and Mr. Dillard had been at a point on the curb twenty-one feet and eleven and one-half inches east of a point where Main Street passes under the triple underpass. This same point where the mark had been observed by Mr. Underwood and Mr. Dillard was seventy-three feet and five inches west of the first lamp post on the south side of Main Street, which lamp post is the first one located east from the triple underpass on Main Street.

The area on the curb from this point for a distance of ten feet in either direction was carefully checked and it was ascertained there was no nick in the curb in the checked area, nor was any mark observed.

Reference points in the photograph taken by Mr. Underwood used to locate this point were a lamp post located in the right of the photograph, which appears to be midway between two buildings, a lamp post located on the north side of Elm Street, which is in line with the third row of windows from the southwest corner of the TSBD, and which face south, and a traffic sign located on the left side of the photograph, which is to the west of the TSBD.

It should be noted that no nick or break in the concrete was observed, in the area checked, nor was there any mark similar to the one in the photographs taken by Underwood and Dillard observed in the area checked either by the Special Agents, by Mr. Underwood, or by Mr. Dillard. It should be noted that, since this mark was observed on November 23, 1963, there have been numerous rains, which could have possibly washed away such a mark and also that the area is cleaned by a street cleaning machine about once a week, which would also wash away any such mark.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-58)

FBI

Date: 8/7/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau teletype to Dallas, 8/6/64, directing the Dallas Office to clarify paragraph 2, page 4, of Dallas letterhead memorandum of August 3, 1964, containing the results of inquiry concerning "The Militant."

Enclosed herewith are ten copies of an amended page 4 for Dallas letterhead memorandum of August 3, 1964.

Also enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies and the New Orleans and San Antonio Offices one copy each of an amended page 172 to the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 8/5/64, at Dallas.

Dallas copies of letterhead memorandum and report have been corrected appropriately.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 20)
1 - New Orleans (100-16601) (Enc. 1)
1 - San Antonio (105-2909) (Enc. 1)
2 - Dallas
RPG/ds
(7)

NOT RECORDED
1 AUG 13 1964

UNREC.

CONSOLIDATION

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

67 AUG 19

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 7/31/64

Mrs. RUTH PAINE, 2515 W. 5th Street, was exhibited the October 14, 1963, issue of "The Militant" and it was pointed out to her that this particular issue of "The Militant" on pages 4, 5, and 6 contains an article entitled "What Is Our Line? The Line Of Consistent Anti-Imperialism," a major policy speech by FIDEL CASTRO.

Mrs. PAINE stated she had no information that LEE HARVEY OSWALD received the October 14, 1963, issue of "The Militant" or any information that OSWALD had read that particular article appearing in the October 14, 1963, issue of "The Militant." Mrs. PAINE stated she did not discuss the October 14, 1963, issue of "The Militant" with OSWALD nor did OSWALD make any comments to her regarding this particular issue of "The Militant" or regarding any articles appearing in this particular issue of "The Militant."

Mrs. PAINE advised that about a week following the assassination of President KENNEDY, she became aware that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had read "The Militant" since one issue of "The Militant" had been addressed to him at 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas. She said she does not know the date of this issue of "The Militant" since she did not take it out of its wrapper. She stated that OSWALD had one issue of "The Worker" addressed to him at 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, and one copy of a Russian newspaper. She said she does not know the date appearing on any of these newspapers since she did not open the jackets. She advised that the one issue of "The Worker" and the copy of a Russian newspaper arrived, addressed to OSWALD at 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, sometime during the approximate period November 12, 1963, to November 29, 1963, but she did not know the exact date each arrived. She said she destroyed all three of the above-described items sometime within a week or so after the assassination and she further advised that MARINA OSWALD did not see any of these items.

Mrs. PAINE advised that no mail was forwarded to LEE HARVEY OSWALD at 2515 W. 5th Street after November 22, 1963. She stated she is positive that no mail was forwarded to LEE HARVEY OSWALD from New Orleans, Louisiana, following November 22, 1963.

---

on 7/31/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent A. RAYMOND SWITZER/vm/ds 172 Date dictated 7/31/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-376 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/11/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

FROM SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

ReBuairtel to DL 8/7/64 enclosing copy President's Commission letter dated 8/6/64 requesting specific investigation regarding testimony of Mrs. GERTRUDE HUNTER, 141 S. Hastings, Irving, Texas.

Enclosed for the Houston Office is one copy each of referenced communications.

Mrs. HUNTER on 8/11/64 furnished the following address of the couple to be interviewed in Houston (note correct spelling of surname):

JAMES and DORIS DOMMNEY, 8133 Locksley, Houston, Texas.

Mrs. HUNTER stated that the DOMMNEYs had not told her that they were planning to visit her in Irving, but that her sister-in-law and mother of DORIS DOMMNEY, Mrs. PATTERSON, had written her saying that she expected JAMES and DORIS to visit Mrs. HUNTER in Irving sometime in November, 1963. Mrs. HUNTER noted that the aforementioned Mrs. PATTERSON died on or about 6/16/64.

REC 55 4628

EX 109 6 AUG 12 1964

(3) - Bureau
2 - Houston (Enc. 2)
2 - Dallas

RJB:vm
(7)

SOVIET

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

60 AUG 18 1964

For the information and guidance of the Houston Office, Mrs. HUNTER was reluctant in furnishing the address of the DOMMNEYs as she did not want to "get them involved in a matter of which they had no knowledge." She stated that their planning a visit to Irving, Texas, was contained in a letter from Mrs. PATTERSON and the DOMMNEYs may have absolutely no knowledge of this letter or actually even contemplating visiting her in November, 1963. Mrs. HUNTER desired that these circumstances be explained to the DOMMNEYs so they will not be "mad at her."

LEADS

HOUSTON DIVISION

AT HOUSTON, TEXAS

Will interview JAMES and DORIS DOMMNEY, 8133 Lockley, as Requested in referenced Commission letter of 8/6/64.

Form No. 1 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 7/28/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re New Orleans airtel and enclosed letterhead memorandum dated 7/22/64, and Bureau radiogram, 7/27/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau, Dallas, and WFO, are the following items which were inadvertently not attached to referenced letterhead memorandum:

1. Xeroxed copies of a leaflet entitled "Hands Off Cuba."

2. Xeroxed copies of leaflet entitled "The Truth about Cuba is in Cuba."

3. Xeroxed copies of a typewritten report of Patrolman GIROD RAY.

The enclosures were made from originals furnished by Lieutenant ROY ALLEMAN of New Orleans Harbor Police on 7/21/64.

Bureau, Dallas, and WFO should attach the enclosed to each copy of referenced letterhead memorandum received.

For the information of the Bureau, Lieutenant ALLEMAN, who provided the originals of the leaflets, has advised that these originals need not be returned to him and these originals are being forwarded under separate communication to the latent fingerprint section for examination.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 30) (RM)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 9) (100-10461)
1 - WFO (Enc. 3) (105-37111)
2 - New Orleans

REC 55 4629

EX 109 31 JUL 1964

SMC/mrk
(8)

5 ENCLOS

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SOVIET SECTION

HANDS OFF CUBA!

Join the Fair Play for Cuba Committee

NEW ORLEANS CHAPTER
MEMBER BRANCH

Free Literature, Lectures

LOCATION:

EVERYONE WELCOME!

The Truth about Cuba

IS IN CUBA!

On January 16, 1961, the United States Government imposed a ban on travel by U.S. citizens to Cuba. Failure to abide by the ban is punishable by a fine of $5,000 or 5 years in jail or both. (8 USC 1185, 22 USC 225.)

This is in clear contradiction to remarks made by President Kennedy before the United Nations on September 22, 1961, when he deplored action by any nation which "builds a wall to keep truth a stranger and its own citizens prisoners". It seems also to violate the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations in 1948 which states "Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own and return to his country".

What mysterious features exist on this tiny island of 6½ million people to become so taboo for American eyes? Although the policy of the Castro government is to promote tourism everywhere in Cuba, our government innocently explains that the travel ban is to safeguard our welfare.

- Why then does it allow American citizens to travel in such trouble spots as Somoza's Nicaragua?
- Why then does it exempt Americans such as "certain" businessmen and "certain" reporters from the ban when they are the very ones most likely to become involved in international incidents?
- Why then do other Western countries such as Canada, Mexico, England, France, West Germany, etc., find that the safety of their nationals does not require restrictions on travel to Cuba?

Our government states that another reason for the ban on travel is that it is in the national interest to combat Communism by preventing travel to Cuba.

- Why then is travel allowed and even encouraged to *admittedly* Communist countries such as Poland, Yugoslavia and even the Soviet Union?

In short, WHAT IS THE GOVERNMENT HIDING?

As a result of the Cuban Revolution stopping the flow of Cuban wealth to the United States, Cuban soil, industry and manpower has been put at the disposal of the Cuban nation.

- Can it be that the new schools, homes and hospitals of revolutionary Cuba might contrast severely with the Cuba that served as a U.S. plantation and might weigh heavily on the American conscience?
- Can it be that we would also see the effects of the recent invasion which was supported by 43,000,000 dollars of our tax money?

WE MAINTAIN THAT THE TRUTH ABOUT CUBA IS IN CUBA AND THAT WE HAVE THE RIGHT TO OBSERVE AND JUDGE FOR OURSELVES WHAT IS HAPPENING THERE!

If you agree:

- Seek permission from the Passport Office to go there. When it is denied, ask why.
- Write to the U.S. State Department and President Kennedy asking that our government adhere to concepts of justice and international law and expressing your opinion on the travel ban.
- Read books which present the side of the story you haven't been told such as

  90 MILES FROM HOME by Warren Miller and

  LISTEN YANKEE by C. Wright Mills.

Both of these books are in pocketbook editions and can be purchased at the bookstands.

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE, 799 Broadway, New York 3, N. Y.

S.K. 30 3-63

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE PORT OF NEW ORLEANS
(AN AGENCY OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA)
INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE: June 16, 1963

TO: Chief L. Deutschman C.C.

FROM: Patrolman Girod Ray

SUBJECT: Distribution of Propaganda Literature

While working a special assignment at Dumain St. Wharf I was approached by a U.S.S. Navy Officer from the U.S.S. Wasp, who stated that he saw a white male adult subject handing out the enclosed pamphlets to persons visiting the Wasp, berthed at Dumaine St. Wharf.

I immediately looked for this subject and found him distrubuting these pamphlets and asked him if he had received permission from the Dock Board to issue these papers. He stated that he thought as an American citizen he did not need anyones permission. I ordered this man off of our property and told him he would have to refrain from issuing anything on Dock Board Property without their express consent.

Ptn. Girod Ray

AUGUST 13, 1964

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA; IS - R - CUBA. ATTENTION CRIMINAL SECTION.

RE DL AIRTEL AUGUST SEVEN, LAST, INSTRUCTING AN AFFIDAVIT BE OBTAINED FROM HAROLD RUSSELL, BOX ONE ZERO FIVE, DAVIS, OKLAHOMA. BY RETURN TELETYPE, ADVISE DATE AND IDENTITY OF COMMUNICATION WHICH FURNISHED THIS AFFIDAVIT TO THE BUREAU, AND IF NOT SUBMITTED, DATE THIS AFFIDAVIT WILL BE RECEIVED AT BUREAU. THIS MUST BE EXPEDITED. DALLAS ADVISED BY MAIL.

REC 55

EX 109

4630

AUG 14 1964

1 - DALLAS (100-10461)

NOTE: This is based on a Commission requested dated 7-31-64, requiring three affidavits from pertinent witnesses to the murder of Officer Tippitt. Two affidavits from Dallas have been received. Commission urgently needs all affidavits. When affidavits are received, the Commission will be advised.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

70 AUG 19 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 13 1964
TELETYPE

COPIES DESTROYED
MAR 5 1973

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

August 11, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated July 21, 1964, inquiring as to the actual date of publication of the November 29, 1963, issue of the "Deutsche Nationalzeitung und Soldatenzeitung."

A confidential source abroad has advised that according to Gerhard Frey, Chief Editor of the "Deutsche Nationalzeitung und Soldatenzeitung," the November 29, 1963, issue of the paper was printed on November 25 and 26, 1963. According to Mr. Frey no changes were made in the text of the November 29, 1963, issue and no copies of that issue were printed after November 26, 1963.

Sincerely yours,

JCS:pah
(8)

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

The 11/29/63 issue of the paper in question reported that Oswald attempted to shoot General Walker in 4/63. As this was prior to the time Marina Oswald told us about the Walker incident, the Commission wanted to definitely fix date that

Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

[redacted]

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

11/29/63 issue of paper was published. We have previously informed Commission of the facts concerning how the German press learned of Oswald's possible participation in the Walker incident. General Walker, in a telephone interview with a representative of the paper, suggested Oswald as the man who shot at him. Classified "[redacted] to protect our operations abroad.

[redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 29 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

10-24 AM CST URGENT 7-29-64 NSP

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 3P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.; IS -R-CUBA.

RE LEAK OF INFORMATION CARRIED IN "THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS" ON JUNE TWENTY-SEVEN AND TWENTY-EIGHT, NINETEEN SIXTY-FOUR.

RE BUREAU LETTER TO PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION JULY TWENTY-SEVEN, NINETEEN SIXTY-FOUR, SETTING FORTH RESULTS OF FBI LABORATORY EXAMINATION OF ITEMS OBTAINED FROM HENRY WADE, DISTRICT ATTORNEY, DALLAS, TEXAS, WHICH EXAMINATION ESTABLISHED THAT THE "LIFE" MAGAZINE COPIES OF OSWALD'S DIARY ORIGINATED FROM THE FILM FROM THE DALLAS DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

ATTACHMENT TO ABOVE REFERENCED LETTER REQUESTED DALLAS TO OBTAIN FINGERPRINTS AND PALM PRINTS, IF POSSIBLE, OF WILLIAM F. ALEXANDER AND H. H. DAVIS, JR. OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, AND OF HUGH AYNESWORTH AND PAULA AYNESWORTH, THE FORMER BEING THE REPORTER WHO WROTE THE ARTICLE CONTAINING PHOTOGRAPH OF OSWALD DIARY.

END P 1

REC 55 105-82555

AUG 12 1964

EX-109

AUG 7

DL 100-10461

P2

FOR THE BUREAU'S INFORMATION, IT IS NOT BELIEVED ANY OF THE INDIVIDUALS WILL CONSENT TO BE FINGERPRINTED. RELET INDICATES FINGERPRINTS OF ALEXANDER AND DAVIS POSSIBLE AVAILABLE. SUGGEST BUREAU FURNISH ARMY SERIAL NUMBER AND DATE OF BIRTH OF THE WILLIAM FRANKLIN ALEXANDER MENTIONED IN RELET AND THE NAVY SERIAL NUMBER AND DATE OF BIRTH OF THE HOUSTON HARRISON DAVIS, JR. MENTIONED IN RELET.

LABORATORY EXAMINATION HAS ALREADY ESTABLISHED THAT THE "LIFE" MAGAZINE COPY OF DIARY CAME FROM DALLAS DISTRICT ATTORNEY OFFICE FILM AND PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION HAS SHOWN THAT "LIFE" MAGAZINE OBTAINED SUCH COPY FROM WIFE OF HUGH AYNESWORTH, PAULA AYNESWORTH. "THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS" OFFICIALS ARE VERY TOUCHY ABOUT THIS PHASE OF INVESTIGATION AND HAVE INDICATED THEY SEE NO EVIDENCE OF FEDERAL VIOLATION. THEY HAVE INSTRUCTED EMPLOYEES PRIOR TO INTERVIEW CONCERNING THIS PHASE TO TAKE MATTER UP WITH MANAGING EDITOR. IT APPEARS EVEN IF HUGH AYNESWORTH'S FINGERPRINTS WERE FOUND ON FILM OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE OR ON "LIFE" MAGAZINE COPY MADE FROM FILM, IT WOULD NOT ADD ANYTHING TO WHAT HAS ALREADY BEEN ESTABLISHED AND WOULD NOT ESTABLISH THAT ALEXANDER ACTUALLY HANDED FILM OR COPY TO AYNESWORTH.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY HENRY WADE HAS BEEN EXTREMELY COOPERATIVE IN

END P2

DL 100-10461

P3

THIS PHASE OF INVESTIGATION AND OBVIOUSLY WILL DESIRE TO KNOW

RESULTS OF LABORATORY EXAMINATION. IT IS SUGGESTED BUREAU REQUEST PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION TO ADVISE WADE OF FINDINGS AND THAT DALLAS OFFICE BE PERMITTED TO ADVISE WADE THAT RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATION OF THE EVIDENCE MADE AVAILABLE BY HIM WILL BE FURNISHED TO HIM BY PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION. THIS RECOMMENDATION MADE FOR THE REASON THAT SHOULD THE RESULTS OF THIS EXAMINATION BECOME KNOWN, OFFICIALLY OR UNOFFICIALLY, BUREAU WOULD BE PUT IN EMBARRASSING POSITION.

IN VIEW OF ABOVE, I STRONGLY RECOMMEND AGAINST ASKING FOR FINGERPRINTS OF ANY OF THE INDIVIDUALS MENTIONED IN REFERENCED LETTER. BUREAU ADVICE REQUESTED.

END

ER

FBI WASH DC

8-4-64

1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - I. W. Conrad (L. L. Shaneyfelt)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Airtel

EX 109

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

REC 55

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) — 4632

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

ReDLtel 7-29-64, concerning the leak of the Oswald diary to "The Dallas Morning News" and "Life" magazine.

Your suggestion to advise Dallas District Attorney Henry Wade of the findings of our Laboratory does not appear to have any merit and will not be acted upon.

As you are well aware, Wade has created an unusual amount of trouble for this Bureau by his unwarranted and impulsive press releases, his lackadaisical manner in handling his own office, which has resulted in the similar handling of evidence and further, has made statements before the President's Commission concerning the Bureau's informant program which were unfounded.

We are under no obligation to advise the Dallas District Attorney's Office of the results of this matter and Wade is fully aware that our investigative results are furnished to the Commission.

The other observations made by you in retel are being handled separately.

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las
(13)

NOTE: See memo Rosen to Belmont 8-3-64, RDR:las.

PERS. REC. UNIT

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 20
AUG 3 1964
COMM-FBI

AUG 20 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
August 13, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Lenihan

Classification review 2049 7/15/77 Gvb.

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI AUG 13 2 23 PM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies of each of the following communications which set forth results of our investigation concerning Lee Harvey Oswald:

(1) Report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling, dated August 5, 1964, at Dallas, Texas.

(2) Report of Special Agent Robert F. Mahler, dated August 6, 1964, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

(3) Memorandum dated August 7, 1964, at Washington, D. C.

We will continue to furnish you copies of communications in duplicate containing further results of our investigation.

Upon removal of the classified material submitted herewith, this transmittal letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,
REC 55 - 46 33
J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
53 AUG 13
COMM-FBI

AUG 14 1964

Enclosures (6)

REL:pah
(9)

CONFIDENTIAL

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

7 0 AUG 19 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/7/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 8/6/64, requesting Dallas advise whether WESLEY J. LIEBELER has contacted the Dallas Office concerning his intentions to contact Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD.

As of August 7, 1964, LIEBELER has made no contact with the Dallas Office re this matter.

RPG/ds
(5)

REC 55 105-82555-4634

EX 109

16 AUG 14 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

8/12/64

Airtel

1 - Lenihan

EX-107

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

REC 55

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) — 4634

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Reurairtel 8/7/64 advising that Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler has not contacted your office in connection with the President's Commission request that your office photograph certain documents in the possession of Mrs. Marguerite Oswald.

For your information, this matter was discussed with the President's Commission at which time it was ascertained that Mrs. Marguerite Oswald was not cooperative with Mr. Liebeler and refused to make documents in her possession available to your office for photographing. Accordingly, no further action need be taken by your office in this matter at this time.

MAILED 20
AUG 12 1964
FBI

Ralph

NOTE:

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald had previously furnished the Commission a number of letters she received from Lee Harvey Oswald during his residence in Russia. Commission reproduced these letters but found the quality of its reproductions not good. Commission requested we contact Mrs. Oswald and request that she make such letters available to FBI, Dallas, for photographing. Mrs. Oswald refused and states she believes Commission has lost the original copies it made of her letters and she does not desire to make them available to the Commission again. We so informed the Commission and Mr. Liebeler contacted Mrs. Oswald during his recent trip to Dallas to solicit her cooperation. Mr. Rankin has informed Inspector Malley that Mrs. Oswald was not cooperative with Mr. Liebeler and refuses to make the letters available for photographing. Commission then requested FBI Laboratory to attempt to improve the quality of the initial photos it took of the letters in question. By letter 8/4/64 the Commission was advised of the results of the Laboratory's efforts to improve the quality of the photos in question. Laboratory was unable to suggest any manner of treatment which would make the Commission's documents more legible.

1-7

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

61 AUG 1 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

WCS

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

8-13-64

1 - W. C. Sullivan Enc.
(J. M. Sizoo)
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - W. A. Branigan Enc.
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (H. C. Swanson)
1 - Mr. Rogge

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

ReBuairtel 7-30-64, Dallas airtel and enclosed letterhead memorandum dated 8-7-64, captioned as above and New York airtel 8-7-64, captioned "Mark Lane SM-C." These communications relate to a recent appearance of Mark Lane on the Barry Gray radio program.

Enclosed for Dallas and New York are copies of a verbatim transcription of tape recordings furnished the Bureau by the President's Commission on 7-29-64. According to the Commission these tapes relate to the appearance of Mark Lane on the Barry Gray radio program over station WMCA in New York City. While the date and time of this program were not furnished to the Bureau, New York has developed information indicating this program may have taken place on Sunday, 7-19-64, after 11:05 p.m.

You will note in the transcription (Pages 11-13) Lane makes reference to a possible Federal Communications Commission violation in regard to the recording of Helen Louise Markham's telephone conversation with him. For your information, in Rathbun v.s. the United States 355 US 107 (1957), the Supreme Court held that it was legal for a person to listen to a telephone conversation

MAILED 27
AUG 13 1964
COMM-FBI

REC-60 105 - 4635

Enclosure (2)
2 - New York (105-33431) Encs. (3)
1 - New York (100-117844) (Mark Lane)
1 - New York (100-106537) (Barry Gray)
1 - 100-409763 (Mark Lane) Enc.
1 - 100-383359 (Barry Gray) Enc.
RDR:las (15)

EX 103

19 AUG 13 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

ENCLOSURE

53 AUG 19 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

NOT RECORDED IN CCF FILED IN

with permission from only one party to the conversation. Subsequent decisions of the lower courts have applied this decision to uphold the legality of recording of telephone conversations made with the consent of only one party to the conversation. In view of the above, there is not a violation as indicated by Lane.

You will note from a review of the transcription of this broadcast Lane has continued to put forth his biased maliciously calculated half-truths and theories in an effort to prove Oswald's innocence.

Dallas is instructed to thoroughly review this transcription particularly with regard to references made about the FBI. Some of the more pertinent statements appear on Page 3, starting on Line 9 and Page 4, starting on Line 32. Any necessary clarifying data with regard to these and other statements about the Bureau, should be furnished to the Bureau promptly.

New York should continue to be alert for any future appearance of Lane on the Barry Gray show to insure that appropriate arrangements can be made to tape pertinent portions thereof.

NOTE: Above tapes made available by Commission on 7-2964, with specific request to investigate allegation made by Lane that there was another female witness to the murder of Officer Tippit. Based on info available to the Bureau and investigation to date by Dallas fails to substantiate this allegation. Since the assassination Lane has made numerous unfounded allegations and this is consistent with his known actions. When the Commission's specific request is complete, it will be so advised. The tapes have been dubbed and are retained in Bureau files. The original tapes will be returned to the Commission pursuant to its request.

Helen Louise Markham was one of two eyewitnesses to the murder of Officer Tippit by Oswald. Lane apparently made a tape recording of a telephone conversation with Markham without her consent or knowledge. He has endeavored on several occasions to use this tape out of context to show that there is a question as to Oswald's guilt, although Markham's statements substantiate Oswald's involvement. The Commission is fully aware of this situation. The possible UPUC violation was discussed with Attorney Judson W. Bowles, Criminal Division of the Department by SA H. C. Swanson. Mr. Bowles stated in view of Supreme Court ruling no violation exists.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

August 11, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

The following is a verbatim transcription of two tape recordings made available on July 29, 1964, by the President's Commission investigating the assassination of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. According to the President's Commission, these tape recordings concern the interview of New York Attorney Mark Lane on the Barry Gray radio show over WMCA in New York City. The date and time of this broadcast are not known.

Barry Gray (G): And now ladies and gentlemen, my guest, Mr. Mark Lane, Attorney. Who, by the way, I'm told will address the people of New York on Monday, July 20. That would be tomorrow night and also continuing through Sunday, July the 26, at Theater Four which is 424 West 55th Street. Mark, can you tell me what that's all about before we get into the body of the discussion?

Mark Lane (L): Well, I'll be speaking I guess about two or two and half hours on all the information we've uncovered in reference to the assassination of President Kennedy.

G: And, uh, this, uh, show, documentary whatever is being presented by whom?

L: By the Citizen's Committe of Inquiry which is a nation-wide organization conducting an inquiry, a citizen's inquiry into an independent investigation into the Dallas situation.

G: Who are some of your members?

L: Sterling Hayden of Dr. Strangelove, and Jessica Mitford, and here in New York City, Ted Mann the producer and, uh, author, and a number of attorneys associated, many of them, with the American Civil Liberties Union throughout the country, including some in California.

COPIES DESTROYED

-4 4 MAR 5 1973

ENCLOSURE

G: Uh, I don't know if this is the direction that you wish to take in this, uh, uh, dialogue, but it occurs to me in the last two times that you've been here, there have been countless interruptions, and I, as one bystander, really have not had an opportunity to examine, and digest, or hear all of the facts that you say you now have that change the complexion of this story the, uh, assassination of President Kennedy and the man that we believe is responsible and so, if you will, why don't you start logically at the beginning and tell me.

L: Fine. I thank you very much for that opportunity, Barry. The first statement that was made just after the shots were fired was that Oswald's description, we now find out, was sent out some twelve minutes after the last shot was fired at 12:31 on November 22nd, the President was shot and Governor Connally was shot. Twelve minutes later Oswald's description was sent out. Now, when Oswald was arrested later in the day, the Chief of the Dallas Police, Jesse Curry, said that Oswald was not arrested in connection with the assassination at all. He was arrested because they thought he was involved in the murder of Patrolman Tippit, who of course, was the officer who was killed on that same day. And Mr. Curry said that only after Oswald had been questioned for approximately two hours about the Tippit killing was he then questioned, and charged with the murder of Tippit, was he then questioned at all about the assassination of the President. It didn't occur to them they said at the outset that he might have been involved in the assassination. That's quite remarkable since Oswald's description, which was accurately broadcast by the police, perhaps the only accurate thing the Dallas Police did that day, was sent out twelve minutes after the President was shot, therefore, considerably before Tippit, himself was shot and the description we are now told was in reference to the murder of Tippit which had not yet taken place. In any event when Oswald was in custody, the Dallas Police stated and the Dallas District Attorney stated, this was reported in every newspaper, the Associated Press, UPI carried it, that the murder weapon which was found on the sixth floor of the

Book Depository Building was a German Mauser, 7.65 millimeter and this document here, Barry, is a, an affidavit signed by Seymour Weitzman, the police officer who found the rifle on the sixth floor of the Book Depository Building, and in it he describes it as a Mauser, which is a German weapon 7.65 millimeter, and Mr. Wade, the District Attorney of Dallas, throughout the day identified the weapon found on the sixth floor of the Book Depository Building as a German Mauser. It was not until more than 24 hours later when the Federal Bureau of Investigation announced for the first time that an Italian Carbine 6.5 millimeter was purchased by Oswald under the assumed name of A. Hidell back in March of 63, did Mr. Wade jump in front of the first live television camera he could find in Dallas to announce that a miracle had taken place. The weapon which they found yesterday had transformed itself in terms of its nationality and size and now what we found yesterday said Wade was an Italian Carbine 6.5 millimeter. Now, when I testified before the Warren Commission on July 2, they showed me the murder weapon which had been identified in this sworn affidavit by the officer who found it as a German Mauser, 7.65. Clearly etched on the barrel of that rifle in large letters it says "Made in Italy, Caliber 6.5." I suggest it was impossible for the officer to read that and then swear that it was a German Mauser, 7.65 millimeter, but that the rifles were switched to meet the description of the rifle, uh, which had allegedly been ordered by Oswald back in March. Now, Marina Oswald, who was held in custody for some nine weeks, according to the "New York Times" held incommunicado for nine weeks before she was permitted to testify before the Commission, was questioned for two days before she was held in custody. She was taken into the Dallas Chief of Police Office and shown the alleged murder weapon and asked if that belonged to her husband and despite the fact that later when she testified before the Commission, after having been held incommunicado and questioned daily by the FBI and the Secret Service, then she said "yes, it was her husband's weapon." At that time, the very day of the assassination when shown the weapon at the Dallas Police

Office she said "no that was not a weapon which belonged to her husband." She was quite certain of it at that time. She also said she was sure that her husband was innocent; that he had only said kind things about President Kennedy; that she herself, felt very kindly about the President and his family and that all the information she secured about the President, she secured through her husband who interpreted the newspapers and explained to her what was taking place on television. And, so, the most essential piece of physical evidence in the case seems to have been altered. In addition to this, Mr. Wade, when he pronounced the case against Oswald the day of Oswald's death that evening in his international radio press television conference, said that the, when Oswald left the building, he entered into a bus and then he left the bus to go home and entered into a taxicab driven by Darrell Click and he said "I'll spell that for you boys, Click, C-l-i-c-k." When I went to Dallas, I spoke with the city personnel, city transportation company, the personnel office. That's the one company monopoly running all taxis in Dallas. There is not on November 22nd, and there never had been in the history of Dallas a taxi driver named Click, Darrell Click, C-l-i-c-k. When confronted with this information, and Mr. Wade remember told us he had a sworn statement in his office from this Mr. Click who was a nonexistent person. When this information was broadcast and made public, Mr. Wade then said, the District Attorney of Dallas then said well I made a mistake. Evidently there must have been some typographical mistake, and he later said the name of the taxi driver is a William Whaley and so the person who drove Oswald allegedly home, he also was changed. Now, perhaps the most shocking piece of evidence is the statement by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Chief in Dallas, Gordon Shanklin, quoted in the "New York Times" and other publications and he said "I have seen the paraffin test. It shows that Oswald had nitrates gun powder on his hands and on his face and since it's on his hands and on his face, it is proof that he fired a rifle." The Chief of the Dallas Police, Mr. Curry, uh, was not quite so factual. He merely said "we have the paraffin test boys," this is on November 23rd, "it's just come in." "It proves that Oswald was the assassin."

Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy

Here is the duplicate copy, a photostatic copy of the original paraffin test. Only one test can be conducted. This is the copy of it and an exhibit, uh, three exhibits were made. One of each of Oswald's hands and one of his face. The, both exhibits of his hands show a positive response. The response in terms of his face is as follows which is exhibit number one a cast of Oswald's face. Results of examination: no nitrates were found on exhibit number one. That's the official document of the Dallas City County Criminal Investigation Laboratory, Analyst Louie L. Anderson. In other words, this paraffin test if it proves anything in addition to proving the fact that the Director of the FBI in Dallas made a deliberate falsehood when he said it showed there were nitrates on the face and Mr. Curry, himself, was in error in stating that it proved that Oswald was the assassin. If the test is of any value, it proves that Oswald could not have fired a rifle on November 22nd. Unless, of course, he was wearing a rubber face mask or some such thing. But, ordinarily, it would tend to prove that he did not fire a rifle on that day. Now I think this is indicative of the problems facing the American people and the people of the world who are also deeply concerned about the events of Dallas on the 22nd in terms of getting the facts because all of these--this information has been termed "Top Secret" by the Commission and by the Government, but nevertheless, the Director of the FBI in Dallas is permitted to make statements which are totally untrue and had we not been fortunate enough to secure a copy of the original paraffin test, we would not know those statements are untrue. On the question of the murder of Patrolman Tippit there, uh, we were told by the District Attorney and by the Chief of Police that they had, that a number of witnesses identified Oswald as the person who killed Tippit. Now, Oswald, uh, has already, if the story is accurate, left the Book Depository Building, taken a bus, then a taxicab, gone home, and he is now walking through the streets trying obviously to hide. He is the most wanted man in the history of America. Obviously he committed the worst crime ever committed, these shores and he sees Tippit and for some reason he kills him. It would seem that

Tippit must have tried to stop him. According to the Chief of Police, uh, according to the stories which were released at the time, Tippit did try to stop him and according to Chief Curry in a statement given to the "New York Times" and printed there some months ago, Curry said if it were not for Tippit stopping Oswald, we never would have found Oswald. We would have had to instead have made a run down of all the 90 employees in the Book Depository Building to get Oswald's description. By then he may have been out of the country. Well, the fact is that Tippit, we were told, was stopping Oswald because of the description which had been broadcast twelve minutes after the assassination. That was the first story and now they were saying there was no description and if Tippit had not stopped Oswald that perhaps the description would have come too late. Well, there was one eyewitness to the assassination, the murder of Patrolman Tippit. Her name is Helen Louise Markham. I have the affidavit here which she gave to the Dallas District Attorney's Office. I also have the-- this controversial tape recording which I made reference to before the Commission and which the Chief Justice has indicated that he does not believe exists, but there is such a tape recording and I will play it for you if you like.

G: Uh, uh, excuse me Mark. Has this tape ever been played before?

L: It has never been played anywhere before.

G: So, this is the first time it will have been heard by anyone except you?

L: That, that is correct.

G: And, uh, Chief Justice Warren asked you to play if for the Commission?

L: Yes, he did.

G: And you refused?

L: I refused at that time. I explained to the Chief Justice that there was an attorney-client relationship here. I was not permitted to release this information to anyone and the Commission was quite hostile about that, but I explained to them that unfortunately that that was the situation. I would try to secure permission to play it. To secure a copy of it for them. I have since then secured permission and today I mailed a copy of this tape to them.

G: I see.

L: But they've not heard it yet.

G: I see. Go ahead. Now, you have there an affidavit by the alleged eyewitness to the murder of Patrolman Tippit?

L: Yes. And her name is Helen Louise Markham, and in her affidavit, this is the one she gave to the -- the Dallas Police on the 22nd day of November, an affidavit in any fact taken before me in this State of Texas, County of Dallas. It, approximately, I'm quoting now. It's a short affadavit. I'd like to read it all.

G: Please.

L: "At approximately 1:06 p.m., November 22nd, 1963, I was standing on the corner of East Tenth and Patton Street waiting for traffic to go by when I saw a squad car stop in front of 404 East Tenth, about 50 feet from where I was standing. I saw a young white man walk up to the squad car opposite the driver's side, lean over and put his arms in the door of the car for a few seconds, then straighten up and step back from the car two or three feet. At this point the officer got out of the squad car and started around in front of the car,

and just as he got even with the left front wheel, this young white man shot the officer and the officer fell to the pavement. I screamed and the man ran west on East Tenth Street across Patton Street and went out of sight. Helen L. Markham." According to this affidavit, therefore, Mr. Oswald who was the most wanted man in America at that time was walking down Patton and Tenth Street until he saw a parked police car. Without being called over, he walked over to the police car, leaned on the door with both of his arms, and engaged in a short conversation with the officer and then later killed him. Uh, I, it would hardly seems like the kind of conduct of someone who is trying to escape from the authorities would ordinarily engage in. In any event, Mrs. Markham told me at the one point that the man who she saw was wearing a light gray jacket. Now, when Oswald was last seen at the Book Depository Building he was wearing a dark brown shirt and when he was arrested and brought into the Dallas Police Station moments after the killing of Tippit, he was wearing a dark brown shirt and no light gray jacket at all. Uh, Mrs. Markham said that the man who shot Tippit was short. Oswald, according to the Dallas Police description was medium or a little bit taller than medium height, about five feet ten. Mrs. Markham said that the man who shot Tippit was a man who had somewhat bushy hair. She used different phrases. At one time she said bushy hair. Another time she said somewhat. Another time she said a little bushy, but she told the reporters, and this was reported in the Dallas newspapers the day of the assassination, that the man was bushy haired without any qualification. By the time she spoke with me on March 2 there was some qualifications, but it was still somewhat bushy or a little bushy. She told the Dallas reporters and it was reported in the "Dallas Times Herald" just after the assassination that the man was heavy. She didn't tell me quite that he was heavy. She, uh, said he was a little on the heavy side, slightly heavy, etc. words of qualification. The only part of the description which is not qualified was the, his being short. She was quite firm about that. Now, Oswald was quite slender, a little taller than average, and he had very thin hair which was receding. And, one could hardly think of a description, uh, which differed more from Oswald than the description, uh, given by Mrs. Markham the one eyewitness to the murder of Tippit.

G: How tall is Mrs. Markham?

L: I don't know. I haven't, I haven't seen her. I've just spoken to her by phone and of that time a couple of correspondence. I think it's a good question if she's short someone her height, a little taller might appear tall. Yes, I should find that out. Uh, and, so we have this statement in reference to, uh, to Patrolman Tippit. I can tell you this. We now have a statement, uh, from another witness to the, uh, Tippit killing. This is a witness who has been questioned at our request by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Months and months ago she was questioned. She is an eyewitness to the killing of Officer Tippit. To this day she has not been called before the Warren Commission to testify, and her statement is that she saw the killing of Tippit and two men were involved in the murder of Tippit, two men. One on each side of the street conversing with each other. Tippit got out of the car and walked toward one, this man pulled out a revolver, shot that man and then both of these men, who had been conversing before the shooting, ran in opposite directions. Thus far the Commission, which I assume must know of this testimony because we gave it to the FBI months ago and now we have given it to the Commission as well, the Commission has declined to call this eyewitness to the, this other eyewitness to the murder of Patrolman Tippit. I have made no reference to this other eyewitness until this time. We wanted to make sure that our statements were secured from her in writing and by tape, etc., so there could be no question about that. We now have, uh, the statements secured in that fashion so I can't--

G: Do you--

L: Make reference to her.

G: Do you have a statement here with you?

L: I am not in, uh, I do not have her permission at this time to release her statement but I hope that within the next two weeks I will be able to release her statement entirely.

G: To whom was her first voluntary, uh, statement made?

L: To someone associated with our inquiry.

G: No, I, I don't mean that, Mark, I'm, I'm talking about the FBI. Did she come forward shortly after November 22nd, and say I saw the killing of Officer Tippit?

L: She stated this to Agents who came in that neighborhood and questioned her, yes.

G: And, has, have they gone back to interview her, to interrogate her?

L: Yes, they have questioned her on more than one occasion.

G: And she has not been called by the Warren Commission?

L: She has not been called by the Commission.

G: And, uh, why does she suggest this be so, or what is your suggestion?

L: She has no theories at all and, uh, she is, she is an excellent witness in, in the area of speculation or conjecture. She says I'm sorry I don't know about that, and if you ask her a question, just try to lead her slightly, she said I'm sorry I just gave you all the information I have. She is very firm about what she knows and she won't go into this area as to why they're not calling her, she merely says I'm telling the truth and I'll tell it to anyone who wants to hear it but I can't tell anything which I don't know.

G: Is there something you want to add here before you get to the tape?

L: No, I think perhaps this might be a good point.

G: Well, I, I actually want to play the tape immediately after the news which is just a moment or two, Mark Lane, but I, I want, want to ask this, are you at liberty now to tell me and the audience how you obtained the conversation with Mrs. Markham, your taped witness?

L: This was a telephone conversation, which was taped, unfortunately, the law would require that whoever was involved, himself, in the taping probably has violated the law, the rules of the Federal Communications Commission if this took place from one state to another. And, under those circumstances, I think it's best that I not go into the question of how it was taped or taped, or who did it. But, I can tell you that it's been sent to the Commission. I've invited the Commission to play the tape for Mrs. Markham to see if she will identify this as her voice.

G: Has she identified it for you as her voice?

L: Uh, this, well.

(Garbled -- both talking)

G: Is, is she.

L: To my knowledge.

G: Do, do you have permission from her to release this tape?

L: No, I don't have permission from her.

G: Well, uh, why are you releasing it?

L: She has been questioned any number of times. The Commission knows that there is such a tape and, uh, a copy of the tape has been sent to the Commission at their request. It is now a document which is totally and completely privileged in that it, uh, belongs to the Commission and has been sent to them in due course and I have a right to play it under those circumstance.

G: Was she aware of the fact at the time of the conversation that her voice was being recorded?

L: Well, that's, that, there we go into the legal question of whether or not anyone is libel for the commission of any act and I rather, therefore, not answer that particular question.

G: But you surely will be asked this question by the Warren Commission as I assume you already have.

L: Yes, they asked me that question and I gave them an answer somewhat similar to yours.

G: Uh, you had, you did not play the tape at that time because you say it was, uh, a privileged communication. Uh, and, I'm given to understand that at that time Chief Justice Warren said in effect, and please correct my language here, that he did not believe either a tape existed or the contents of the tape, which?

L: He indicated that he did not believe that the tape existed at all. Mrs. Markham evidently has been called before the Commission and has denied that she made any statement to me at all, denied that she ever talked with me. And, when the Commission told me that I said I'm sorry gentlemen, she did talk with me and I have a tape recording of what she said and the Chief Justice said that if I did not produce the tape recording, he was inclined to believe that it did not exist.

G: As a lawyer, Mark Lane, and an officer of the court, can you explain to me what your liability is here?

L: Well, the liability of the person who made the tape, you mean?

G: Well, is it not, I've not heard the tape. Is it not your voice on the tape?

L: Oh, yes. Uh, the question is who, it is me. It is a conversation of my speaking with Mrs. Markham. The question is who actually made a recording of the conversation,

G: Uh.

L: Which took place..

G: How about-- how about the liability of the man who arranged for the recording to be made?

L: Well, yes, whoever arranged for it to be made would also be responsible.

G: And so, you're telling me now that you've made, you have a tape recording of a conversation between you and Mrs. Markham but you did not arrange for that recording to be made.

L: No, I'm just, I'm just not commenting on the question, that's all.

G: Will you ever answer the question?

L: Uh, I don't think so. I tell you, I don't, it's not really related to the question of the assassination.

G: No, I understand, I understand and, of course, uh, there are obviously cases in which the important thing is to get, uh, justice and worry about the periphery, uh, uh, areas after justice has been done.

L: Yes, precisely.

G: Uh, on that note let's pause for the news on WMCA in New York. I'm talking with Mr. Mark Lane an attorney who is here in New York discussing the latest evidence in the assassination of, uh, President John F. Kennedy. And, uh, in a moment is going to play for the first time anywhere a tape recording of a conversation between he and Mrs. Markham. Mrs. Markham is the lady who witnessed the murder of Patrolman Tippit in Dallas, Texas, on that, uh, unfortunate and tragic day. Here's the news.

PAUSE IN TAPE RECORDING

G: Ladies and gentlemen, my guest on radio WMCA in New York is Mr. Mark Lane an attorney who has been retained to try and clear the name of the accused assassin of President Kennedy, Lee Harvey Oswald. He was formerly a New York State Assemblyman, and now, Mark Lane, suppose you, uh, give us the prologue of this tape.

L: Uh, I'll, I'll play it now. This is a conversation between myself and Mrs. Markham the eyewitness to the, or so she says, the, she says she's the sole eyewitness to the assassination of President Kennedy and this was a conversation which took place between us on March 2nd, 1964.

(Then he plays tape recording--starts where Mark Lane asks "Do you recall what the gentleman was wearing who shot Officer Tippit?")

A verbatim transcription of this tape recording incorporating that part played at this time has been furnished previously to the President's Commission.

(Lane stops recording where Mrs. Markham is saying "I just thought it was a friendly conversation.")

G: That's the, uh, tape recording played for the first time between Mrs. Markham and, uh, yourself?

L: Yes, that's correct.

G: She said one thing, Mark Lane. She said she identified Oswald or the man who committed the murder in the lineup. I've never heard that before.

L: Yes, uh, she said that, uh, there was more to the tape recording than I played. It would take, uh, about, over an hour.

G: Yes.

L: And she does. And there-- there was also some conversation which was not recorded. But, uh, I do recall that she told me that she, I, I, discussed this with her in greater detail. She said she was taken to the lineup that evening of November 22nd and there were three men in the lineup and, uh, one of them was a very fat man with, uh, heavy, uh, blue shirt on and, uh, that was blue slipover sweater. That was obviously not the man who did it she said. And then there was one man wearing a light gray jacket and dark trousers, and she said that was the man.

G: Now, where did that gray jacket come from?

L: I would like to know that myself.

G: And was that man Oswald wearing the gray jacket in the lineup?

L: I don't, I don't know. She said that she was told that it was Oswald.

G: Well, we must assume that it was.

L: Well, I, at this point I'm not ready to assume that anything the Dallas Police say is necessarily so. I haven't been able to catch them in an accuracy yet.

G: It, it should certainly be easy to find out whether Oswald was in indeed in the lineup and, uh, who the other men were. Obviously, police officers or police attaches of one kind that's the---

L: Or suspects, yes.

G: Or some-- Well, I doubt that. They usually put policemen around them, four or five and the, the uh, uh, man accused of crime mixed up in the group.

L: Yes, I think that's true. I think it's rather unusual to find someone with a gray jacket and dark trousers when, especially when she gives that description. She only gave that description as she said to the Dallas Police and then there was a man in the lineup with a gray jacket and dark trousers. When Oswald was brought to the police station, he had no gray, uh, jacket at all. He just had that dark brown shirt which, of course, is present in all of the pictures of Oswald.

G: Yes.

L: In the police, police station and being taken to the police station and on television.

G: Now, uh, earlier on, not tonight but in a past discussion here with a member of the conservative party, you started to tell me before we ran out of time, uh, unless you want to add something in this area.

L: No, no.

G: Fine. You started to tell me about the assassination itself and the things that you have uncovered.

L: Yes. Well, uh, the, probably the most remarkable thing is the fact that three versions of the, official versions of what took place all different have been presented in order by the Federal and state authorities including the FBI and

the Dallas Police and the Dallas District Attorney's Office. We started with one piece of hard intelligence. That is that a bullet entered the President's throat from the front. About that there was no question. Doctor Kemp Clark, the physician who pronounced the President dead in the Parkland Memorial Hospital, said that the bullet wound in the throat was clearly an entrance wound. Dr. McClelland, the Senior physician of the hospital, said the wound in the throat was an entrance wound. He said we see bullet wounds and we treat them every day here in Dallas and I know an entrance wound, which is small and neat, from an exit wound, which is large and gapping. That was an entrance wound. And Dr. Malcolm Perry, who is the physician who performed the tracheotomy on the President, uh, said that it was clearly an entrance wound. He, in fact, inserted a tube into the President's throat and he said he followed the path of the bullet and the bullet ranged downward into the chest. He inserted the tube downward in that fashion in order to prevent the President from strangling on the blood in his throat at that time and prolonged his life a short period of time in that fashion. And so, starting with the information the President was shot from the front, the first theory was released. Mr. Wade said that he had a map. He had uncovered a map in Oswald's room which showed that Oswald had planned the shooting just as it took place. That is, Oswald was on the sixth floor of the Book Depository Building and as the car approached the building on Houston Street before it turned away down Elm while they were still approaching the building, Oswald fired the first shot. And the "New York Times" on November 23rd carried a greatly detailed story of the Government version then that Oswald fired from the building directly on Houston Street, swung his rifle in an arc of over, of over 90 degrees as the car made a sharp left turn, and then fired twice more striking the Governor and fatally wounding the President striking him in the back of the head. And that was the first theory. And that's theory was completely consistent with the medical evidence and, therefore, had that virtue

because it did explain how the President was shot in front of the throat. However, the remarkable thing is that every witness on the scene and all the still pictures taken show that the car was not on Houston Street approaching the Book Depository Building when the first shot was fired, but, in fact, had passed the Book Depository Building, had made the sharp turn and was, the back of the car was facing the building when the first shot was fired. Governor Connally, himself said "Yes, we had turned already. We had gone 70 yards past the building. The building was behind us when the first shot was fired." Every witness said this. The Secret Service re-enacted the crime and found that every witness agreed. Four reporters writing in "The Dallas Morning News" the next day said that was true. There was no -- and the still pictures show that was true. And so theory number one explicitly explained by the Government and printed in the "Times" as the official version on the day after the assassination was completely abandoned and theory number two took place, placing the car where, actually where it was when the first shot was fired some 75 yards past the Book Depository Building and moving directly away from the building. This raises some questions. Uh, how did Oswald shoot the President from the front from behind? It raises another question. How about that map which Mr. Wade said "we have in our possession. We found it in Oswald's room showing that he planned to shoot as the car approached the build-- the building and while it was on Houston Street." Well, that was handled in this fashion November 27th, AP report, Mr. Wade announced today that there never was a map. Any reference to a map found in Oswald's room was a mistake. Well, it certainly was a mistake and, therefore, that piece of evidence was gone. But, how did Oswald shoot the President in the front of the throat when he was now behind him? Well, version number two was enunciated, and this was done at the request of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as a result of the background briefing sessions by "Life" magazine in a full page article on December 6th of, uh, last year called "An End to Nagging Rumors, Those Six Critical Seconds" and "Life" sought to end all dialogue in this case, in this country by stating it was very simple.

Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy

Oswald did shoot the President from the front. The bullet entered the throat and ranged downward into the chest said "Life" on December 6th. It's true Oswald was in the Book Depository Building. It's true that the Presidential limousine had passed the building and was some 75 yards away. It's also true that Oswald was the lone assassin. How is it all possible said "Life." It's simple. It's simple because the President had turned completely around and was facing the Book Depository Building when the first shot was fired. Now, one has to question not only "Life's" judgment because that statement is totally in error. The President was looking almost directly to the front when the first shot was fired. But, more than their judgment is in question, I think, because the week before in "Life" magazine, itself, on November 29th they had, of course, previously purchased the film taken by the amateur photographer and they ran a series of stills from that motion picture film and with "Life's" own captions, the week before they ran the theory saying the President had turned around they showed in their own captions, in their own magazine on November 29th that the President was looking almost directly to the front when the first bullet entered his throat from the front. And so, "Life" a week later repudiated itself in order to explain this theory. The problem with that theory is that the motion picture showed that it was not true. We saw on television, of course, that picture has not been shown publicly here but we did see on television one reporter, I think he was a CBS reporter, who was shown the film and who then, uh, acted out what he had seen. And he showed that the President was looking almost directly to the front when the first shot was fired. Uh, the film does seem to show that, the still clip certainly show that everyone's testimony is that that is what happened, including reporters from "The Dallas Morning News" and others on the scene including Mrs. Connally who said the President --she had just said something to the President. Tragically enough she had just said "You cannot say, Mr. President, that the people of Dallas have not given you a warm welcome today."

And he was leaning toward her. She was sitting in front of him when he was, when he was, uh, about to answer and was shot. (garbled)

G: I, I don't know, Mark Lane, if you're aware of the fact that the new "Life" magazine has a story by Mrs. Connally.

L: No, I haven't seen that.

G: Uh, Oh, I beg your pardon. It's not "Life," it's "McCall's." The new, the new "McCall's" magazine which I have just read last night. I believe an advance copy.

L: Oh.

G: Do you have it, Judy? I'd like, I'd like very much to have it--read that portion to you because it--it's a bit of, uh, uh, writing on this very point in which she describes the instant of the impact of the bullet.

L: Oh, I'd like very much to see it.

G: Judy will get it, and I will read it to you but go ahead.

L: Oh, fine, In any event it was now conceded that the President was looking forward, so version number two, uh, established by the authorities was abandoned. And now they had to come to version number three. But, any explanation of how Oswald shot the President from the front when he was behind him, if the President was looking forward, would have to require a change in the evidence it would seem. And that took place.

END OF REEL ONE

The physicians in the Parkland Memorial Hospital had never been questioned by a single Agent of the Federal, state, or local Government; no one from the FBI, the Secret Service, the Dallas Police, the Dallas District Attorney's Office for a month after the assassination. This is a, uh, very curious, uh, matter I would suggest because in any ordinary homicide there is a, uh -- when there is any question at all in terms

of how the uh--where the shots came from, all that is required is the medical statement in terms of an analysis of how the bullet coursed through the, uh, body of the victim and then if you know which direction the person was facing, you just extirpolate that bullet path projectory and you know exactly where the shots came from. And so it is remarkable that a month passed and no one ever talked to these physicians who, of course, had examined the President while he was alive and were in an excellent position to explain, uh, the course of the path of the bullet and the damage it did to the President. But now a month passed and two Agents of the United States Secret Service then journeyed to the Parkland Memorial Hospital and met with the physicians. They had, the Secret Service Agents had a copy of the autopsy report on their laps but refused to allow the physicians to see it. And after three hour session with the, with the physicians, the Secret Service Agents were able to leave the room and to state that the physicians in the Parkland Memorial Hospital all announced and agreed that they were all in error when they said that the bullet wound in the throat was an entrance wound. They confessed error. The fact is that the President had been shot from the back. The bullet entered the top of the President's head and a fragment of the bullet or bone exited from the throat causing a large gapping wound which the physicians all thought was a small neat wound when they examined him in the Parkland Memorial Hospital. And so it seems that the evidence was sharply altered to meet the theory that Oswald was the lone assassin. Now Richard Dudmond, who is a highly respected Washington correspondent for the "St. Louis Post Dispatch" called Dr. McClelland and said what made you change your mind doctor? And Dr. McClelland said two things made me change my mind. First of all the autopsy and Dudmond said you saw the autopsy, and, uh, Dr. McClelland said no, they never let me, they wouldn't let me look at the autopsy but the Secret Service Agents told me what was in there and I believe them. And what was the second thing Dudmond said? And, uh,

McClelland said the second thing which made me change my mind in believing that the wound in the throat was not an entrance wound but an exit wound was the history of the case given to me by the Secret Service Agents. Dudmond said you mean the medical history, and he said no, no, not the medical history. The Agents told me that Oswald was behind the President when he fired and, therefore, the wound in the throat would have to be an exit wound. I, I question that as expert medical testimony. The other physician, Dr. Malcolm Perry told a reporter for a national news magazine "Newsweek" magazine which has the story in their files but has never yet printed it, told one of their reporters that I can only tell you this, that the wound in the throat is officially now an exit wound and, uh, she asked how, how he could be so certain at one time that it was an entrance wound and now take the position it was an exit wound. Actually, uh, one must remember that the story now is that the President was shot in the back of the head and the bullet exited from the throat. Why then did Dr. Perry insert a tube into the President's throat ranging downward into the chest following the path of the bullet if the bullet didn't go in that direction. And he indicated that that was a very good question. He said "I wish I could tell you more about this case but I'm not permitted to discuss the case I'm only permitted to say the wound in the throat is a exit wound and I can say off the record that that certainly ties up the case very neatly for the FBI in view of the rest of the evidence does it not." That was the last medical statement that I know of on the case by the Parkland Hospital doctors.

G: Mark Lane, I, I have in the inner room got the up coming edition of the "McCall's" magazine not yet on the stands I don't believe.

L: Yes.

G: It is by Mrs. John Connally, wife of the Governor of Texas, as told to Michael Drury. Again the August edition of "McCall's." I quote an excerpts but every word of the excerpt. "The crowds were tremendous. We rode through downtown Dallas surrounded by cheerful happy faces. I was delighted. It isn't easy to ride in a motorcade; you have to look pleasant, yet you don't want a frozen smile on your face. It is something of a strain, and as we neared the end of the run, we all began to relax and let down a little. It was a wonderfully triumphant moment, and unable to restrain my pleasure any longer, I turned on the jump seat and said 'Mr. President, you can't say Dallas doesn't love you.' He did not reply, or if he did, it was lost in the terror of what followed, for in that instant the first shot rang out. I heard it and though I handle guns myself and am familiar with rifles, I did not in that split second realize it was gunfire. I knew only that it was an ominous and frightening sound, that we were caught in something terribly wrong. I looked directly at the President. He clutched his throat with both hands, and I felt sure he was dead. His face went blank. There was no pain or shock or fear just nothingness. His face was completely expressionless, as if the person had gone. Sitting on my right, John" the Governor, "turned very fast to his right trying to look around at the President. Not getting him in his line of vision, he started turning to his left and the second bullet hit him. I heard John say, 'They're going to kill us all.' He recoiled to his right and slumped over, still upright in his seat. My one thought was to get him out of the line of fire, and I pulled him down onto my lap and bent over him. It did not occur to me that I might be hit, too; I thought my husband was dead, and I could not think beyond that. As it happened, that instinctive action helped save his life because the bullet had torn through his right shoulder and out his chest leaving what is called a sucking wound. That means that every time you breathe, you take in more air through the wound than into your lungs and you strangle. A doctor's first act would have

been to close that wound and when I pulled John down on my lap," he-- "his crouched position partially blocked it. Even so, if the hospital had been minutes farther away, we might not have made it in time. I heard the third shot and the Secret Service command to pull out of the motorcade and drive to the nearest hospital; but after John was hit, I didn't look back again." And then she goes on into the rest of the narrative.

L: Yes, that is completely consistent with all of the evidence I have in terms of what took place. But, that is totally inconsistent with the present posture of the Government in terms of how it all happened. The, uh, last word on the medical testimony was printed in the "New York Times" with pictures, perhaps you recall when the Secret Service posed down in Dallas and they drew marks on the various individuals representing the President and Governor Connally to indicate how the shots were fired. They indicated that the first bullet and this is the latest official Government theory according to the "New York Times" with the Secret Service Agents with the chalk marks and tape marks on them. They now indicate that the first bullet entered the President's right shoulder, went through the shoulder, and went into Governor Connally. Now, the problem with that story is that the Governor was, therefore, looking directly to the front. He had not yet had a chance to turn around after the first bullet had actually entered the President's throat. The second problem with that story is if it is true that the first bullet entered the President's shoulder and went through him and struck the Governor, why did the President then clutch his throat when the first shot was fired?

G: Mark, I must pause for the news on WMCA, New York. I'm talking with Mr. Mark Lane, Attorney who has been retained as you know to try and clear the name of the late Lee Harvey Oswald. I should add here as I did at the beginning of the broadcast that this is merely an opportunity to, uh, hear the, uh, Mark Lane ideas, theories, uh, the information that he has gathered and by no means is it a testament by me that I approve

of the facts because like you, I'm a witness sitting by the side of the road, uh, very much interested in this case, obviously. But I have no way of ascertaining the truth or veracity of the comment. Mark, is there anything you want to add? Where does the investigation stand at the moment?

L: Well, we're eagerly awaiting the, uh, report of the Warren Commission to find out what, I assume, will be the last Government position on what took place on the 22nd in Dallas.

G: There, there's one thing which you've not touched on. Has the theory been advanced as I sure, I'm sure it must have that this entry wound in the throat was as the result of a ricocheting bullet?

L: No, I don't think so. I think that in all the various Government theories as to what happened, they never passed, uh, along that one at all except to say that the bullet entered the top of the head from the rear and exited either a bullet fragment or bone fragment exited at the throat. But, uh, I'm very grateful to you for this reference to Mrs. Connally's article in "McCall's" because it's, uh, it's consistent with everything that we've been able to discover in terms of what took place and as, as totally inconsistent with the Government medical evidence now as there can be because the present Government story--

G: Uh.

L: Is that the bullet, the, the first bullet entered the President's shoulder and went through Governor Connally before he turned around and she said that's not true. The pictures show that's not true.

G: The implication here though, Mark, by you is that the Government or the Warren Commission is for some reason trying to keep witnesses out. The, the lady that you referred to

who as an eyewitness to the Tippit slaying; the autopsy report not shown to the doctor; the, uh, the uh, dialogue on the entry or the exit of the bullet. The implication would seem that the, uh, Government doesn't want all of the story released. Now, why would they--

L: Yes, I believe that is, that is true.

G: But why?

L: I don't really know that. I can just tell you, that uh, I won't name him but a very good friend of both of ours who is a leading liberal in this town with whom I discussed the case said to me "Why don't you drop the whole thing? Let's assume that Oswald was innocent or that there were, there was a group involving Oswald, either way, and that the Government's story is incorrect. Oswald is dead; the President is dead. What can possibly gain by raising these things?" And, well, I won't give my answer. I think it should be--

G: Well, my answer, my answer to that would be if there are two men or three men or nine men or fifty men involved, then I want all of them brought to justice.

L: Yes, of course. I, I feel that too. And I think we should have all of the facts. This was the most important public crime, most dastardly crime in the history of our country, and I think we're entitled to all the facts in a democratic society.

G: Are you, are you telling me also that you believe Oswald is innocent or was Oswald an accomplice in a larger group?

L: Well, I don't know. I do know that the, the story that Oswald was the lone assassin cannot be true; that the medical evidence and the other facts prove that that is not true. Now I have not seen evidence which proves that Oswald was involved in the assassination. There are a number of things

that he did that day, which would, which raise questions in my mind, quite frankly, and would have to be explained. Unfortunately, I was not able to see him. He was killed before-- he was the only client I ever represented who was killed before I represented him and, therefore, I, I am unable, I'm at a disadvantage and so is, therefore, his defense. Uh, I just want to finish this last point.

G: Please.

L: If I might Barry, and then this, this leading liberal would say to me when I explained to him as you did that, as you did a moment ago why it's important to get the facts. He'd say "Well, don't you have faith in the Chief Justice and the Commission to get all the facts?" I'd say, then say to him this that I have faith in you too. You're a great liberal. You're really concerned about the Government and, uh, and uh, the functioning of democracy. But you have asked me to stay out of this. You've indicated that you, yourself, would suppress the facts because Oswald is dead; the President is dead. I think that in a functioning democratic society we can't have faith in any one individual to get the facts and to think for us no matter how benign he may be. We have to do the hard work ourselves in order for democracy to thrive.

G: Mark Lane, I thank you very much. Ladies and gentlemen Mark Lane, Attorney, who had been retained to try and clear the name of Lee Harvey Oswald, no longer retained I understand by Mrs. Oswald. The tape that you've heard this evening has been played on the air for the first time anywhere. A copy of that tape was sent prior to the broadcast to the Warren Commission by Mr. Lane and, uh, he's going to be appearing this week beginning tomorrow through next Sunday at Theater Four at 424 West 55th Street as he puts it to discuss the latest evidence in the assassination at a series of public lectures. I thank you very much.

L: Thank you.

END REEL TWO

August 11, 1964

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

The following is a verbatim transcription of two tape recordings made available on July 29, 1964, by the President's Commission investigating the assassination of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. According to the President's Commission, these tape recordings concern the interview of New York Attorney Mark Lane on the Barry Gray radio show over WMCA in New York City. The date and time of this broadcast are not known.

Barry Gray (G): And now ladies and gentlemen, my guest, Mr. Mark Lane, Attorney. Who, by the way, I'm told will address the people of New York on Monday, July 20. That would be tomorrow night and also continuing through Sunday, July the 26, at Theater Four which is 424 West 55th Street. Mark, can you tell me what that's all about before we get into the body of the discussion?

Mark Lane (L): Well, I'll be speaking I guess about two or two and half hours on all the information we've uncovered in reference to the assassination of President Kennedy.

G: And, uh, this, uh, show, documentary whatever is being presented by whom?

L: By the Citizen's Committe of Inquiry which is a nation-wide organization conducting an inquiry, a citizen's inquiry into an independent investigation into the Dallas situation.

G: Who are some of your members?

L: Sterling Haydon of Dr. Strangelove, and Jessica Mitford, and here in New York City, Ted Mann the producer and, uh, author, and a number of attorneys associated, many of them, with the American Civil Liberties Union throughout the country, including some in California.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

RDR:las
(2)

NOTE: The transcription from the Bureau's copies of the original tapes was done by steno Vicki E. Whitaker, proof read by SA R. D. Rogge and typed by steno las.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

AIRTEL

To: Director, FBI (105-82555) Date: 8/4/64

From: Legat, Mexico (105-3702) (P)

Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

ENCLOSURES

Enclosed are twelve (12) copies of a letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above.

REFERENCES

Mexico City airtel and letterhead memorandum to the Bureau, 7/21/64.

ADMINISTRATIVE

It is noted that GABRIEL CONTRERAS UVINA was located in Chihuahua, Chihuahua, Mexico, and a communication suitable for dissemination containing the results of the interview with CONTRERAS will be furnished by 8/7/64.

SOURCE

The confidential source utilized in instant letterhead memorandum is [redacted] information located in [redacted]

CLASSIFICATION

REC 4 105-82555-4636

Instant letterhead memorandum has been classified "CONFIDENTIAL" to protect the Bureau's operations in Mexico.

EX-108

(6) - Bureau (Encs. 12)
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas, 100-10461)
1 - Mexico City
MDC:jhk
- (7)

12 - ENCLOSURE

79 AUG 18 1964

AUG 7 1964

SOVIET SECTION

LEADS

MEXICO CITY OFFICE

At Mexico, D. F., Mexico

Will exhibit photograph furnished by JULIAN HUERTA OLIVA to employees of the Hotel del Comercio for identification purposes.

Will also exhibit above-mentioned photograph to GABRIEL CONTRERAS UVINA, who plans to be in Mexico City as of 8/4/64.

Will continue efforts to identify fully, locate and interview ANTONIO OLIVA.

At Veracruz, Veracruz, Mexico

Will check the records of labor unions covering the activities of restaurant employees in an effort to obtain a photograph and background information concerning ANTONIO OLIVA, who allegedly obtained union membership in Veracruz after illegally entering Mexico, apparently from Honduras.

COPIES

No local dissemination is being made of the enclosed letterhead memorandum.

Two extra copies of this airtel are being furnished for forwarding by the Bureau, together with copies of the enclosed letterhead memorandum, to the office of origin, Dallas.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

CONFIDENTIAL

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

August 4, 1964

Classification cancelled 2040 7/15/77 BVL

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

As has been previously reported, OSWALD was registered from September 27, 1963, through October 1, 1963, in Room No. 18 of the Hotel del Comercio, located at Calle Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19, Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

The records of the hotel reflect that ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ, Reynosa, Tamaulipas, Mexico, was registered in Room No. 8 on September 26, 1963, and FRANCISCO MORALES, also of Reynosa, was registered in Room No. 8 from September 27, 1963, through October 1, 1963.

On interview in Reynosa on June 16, 1964, ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ, a masonry contractor, advised he was in Mexico, D. F., Mexico, where he stayed in Room No. 8, Hotel del Comercio, for a few days in the latter part of September, 1963, and possibly the first day or two in October, 1963. He was in Mexico, D. F., on business and was accompanied by FRANCISCO MORALES, whom he was attempting to aid in securing employment.

While at the hotel, LIMA JUAREZ noticed an American, whom he later recognized from news media photographs as LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He did not associate with OSWALD, and as far as he knows, MORALES did not associate with OSWALD. He pointed out that at that time he had no reason to pay any particular attention to OSWALD.

LIMA JUAREZ also saw four Cubans at the hotel and saw OSWALD associating with these Cubans on one or two occasions, but these meetings appeared to be social in nature. He did not associate with the Cubans and did not learn their names or addresses; however, MORALES had some

COPIES DESTROYED

44 MAR 5 1973

CONFIDENTIAL

Group I
Excluded from Automatic
Downgrading and Declassification

ENCLOSURE

drinks with them on one or two occasions and might possibly have their names or other information pertaining to them. u

GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA, owner and manager, Hotel del Comercio, Calle Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, and SEBASTIAN PEREZ HERNANDEZ, the desk clerk at this hotel, advised on July 15, 1964, that ANTONIO OLIVA, described as a tall, slender, male Negro, about 29 years of age, had resided at the Hotel del Comercio during late September and early October, 1963. Mr. GARCIA said that OLIVA was sometimes referred to as a Cuban, apparently due to his appearance, but claimed to be a Mexican from Veracruz, Veracruz, Mexico. u

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED
TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW ANTONIO OLIVA

[redacted] c

[redacted] c

Investigation at Calle Sullivan 23, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, disclosed that a gasoline station is located at this address, and inquiry in the area failed to locate anyone acquainted with an ANTONIO OLIVA. u

However, on July 31, 1964, Mr. RODRIGUEZ-NAVARRO, owner of a low-class night club named LOS PERICOS, located at Calle Sullivan 13, stated that ANTONIO OLIVA was u

formerly employed as a waiter at this night club. According to Mr. RODRIGUEZ, OLIVA is from Honduras and is probably in Mexico illegally. He recalled that OLIVA possessed a waiter's credential that was issued by a labor union in Veracruz, Veracruz, Mexico.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ advised that the night club was raided by the police in January, 1964, and OLIVA was taken into custody. He stated that OLIVA has not returned to the night club since that time, and, since OLIVA owes money to Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. RODRIGUEZ also is trying to locate OLIVA.

(Rev. 4-17-63)

Tolson
Belmont
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DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 8-5-64
TO DIRECTOR AND DALLAS
FROM ANCHORAGE 050245

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R-CUBA.

REBUAIRTEL JULY 29 LAST, BUFFALO RADIOGRAM JULY 31 LAST, AND BURAD JULY 31 LAST.

LILLIE MAY RAHM INTERVIEWED AT KETCHIKAN, ALASKA, AUGUST 4, INSTANT.

SHE SAID THAT WHILE IN MOSCOW SUMMER OF 1963, SHE SAW HER DAUGHTER, ANITA MAY SETYAEVA, EVERY DAY AND VISITED WITH HER GRANDDAUGHTER, MARINA, ALMOST DAILY. HER CERTAINTY OF IDENTITY IS BASED UPON HER DAUGHTERS IDENTIFICATION OF MARINA AS MRS. RAHM'S GRANDCHILD. SHE SAID MARINA WAS BORN JUNE 25, 1941, PROBABLY IN MOSCOW, AND WAS ABOUT ONE WEEK OLD WHEN MOSCOW WAS EVACUATED IN WORLD WAR TWO. MARINA'S FATHER WAS BORIS LNU, WHO WAS ANITA'S HUSBAND.

SHE SAID THAT MARINA PRESENTLY WORKS IN A HOSPITAL IN MOSCOW IN A CANCER CLINIC AS A TECHNICIAN AND ATTENDS MOSCOW UNIVERSITY STUDYING TO BE A PHARMACIST. SHE CLAIMED SHE DOES NOT KNOW MARINA'S NAME OR MARRIED NAME, BUT SAYS MARINA WAS MARRIED ONLY ONCE AND THAT WAS ON JANUARY 26, 1962, TO VASHI LNU. PHOTOGRAPH OF MARINA AND VASHI AT THEIR WEDDING OBTAINED. ALSO IN PHOTOGRAPH IS MRS. RAHM'S OTHER GRANDCHILD AND HER DAUGHTER ANITA SETYAEVA.

REC 4 105-82555 4637

4 AUG 14 1964

EX-108

79 AUG 18 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-3 (Rev. 4-17-63)

Tolson
Belmont
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

PAGE TWO FROM ANCHORAGE 050245 C

MRS. RAHM, WHILE IN MOSCOW, MET NIKOLAI SERGEYEV, JOE ADAMOV, ANNABELLE BUCAR, SERGEI RUDIN, AND LUCY (OLGA) PRAVDINA. SHE FURNISHED ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS THESE PERSONS, ALL OF WHOM WORK AT RADIO MOSCOW. SHE SAID THAT ANNABELLE BUCAR MARRIED A RUSSIAN AND CAME ORIGINALLY FROM AROUND PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA. SHE SAID THAT LAST SUMMER ANNABELLE, WHO IS A PARTICULAR FRIEND OF HER DAUGHTER, WAS TERRIBLY HOMESICK AND CRIED TO SEE HER PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES.

PHOTOGRAPHS WILL BE FURNISHED BUREAU SEPARATELY.

SHE FURNISHED 22 LETTERS FROM HER DAUGHTER, ANITA SETYAEV, ONLY ONE OF WHICH HAS A NOTE IN THE HANDWRITING OF HER SON-IN-LAW, LEO SETYAEV, AND THESE WILL BE FURNISHED TO THE BUREAU SEPARATELY. ALL ARE IN ENGLISH.

SHE STEADFASTLY DENIED KNOWING ANY LAST NAME FOR MARINA AND ON THE PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AT THE WEDDING IS WRITTEN THE DATE JANUARY 26, 1963, HOWEVER, MRS. RAHM IS SURE WEDDING WAS ACTUALLY ON JANUARY 26, 1962. SHE STATES MARINAS HUSBAND, VASHI, IS A NEVER-DO-WELL AND PREDICTS MARRIAGE WILL NOT LAST, PARTICULARLY SINCE VASHI IS ONLY INTERESTED IN BEING A GREAT BALLET DANCER.

LETTERHEAD MEMO FOLLOWS.

BUFFALO ADVISED AIR MAIL.

RECEIVED: 12:45 AM EFH

[redacted]

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably [illegible] to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

8/7/64

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-409763)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-117344)(P)

SUBJECT: MARK LANE
SM-C

(OO: New York)

ReBuairtel to Dallas and New York dated 7/30/64, entitled "LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka, IS-R-CUBA, ATTENTION CRIMINAL SECTION" and New York airtel 7/20/64, captioned as above.

ReNYtel 7/20/64, reflected information that subject had appeared on the Barry Gray Radio Show on Sunday, 7/19/64, broadcast by Radio Station WMCA, New York City. It is believed this broadcast may be the source of the tape referred to in Butel 7/30/64, page 2, paragraph 3.

BARRY GRAY, a controversial radio figure in the New York area and former employee of the "New York Post" newspaper, [redacted]

ORIGINAL FILED IN

[redacted] - UNREC.

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 13 1964

5-Bureau (RM)
(1-105-82555)(LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
(1-100-383359)(BARRY GRAY)
1-New York (105-38431)(LEE HARVEY OSWALD)(S12)
1-New York (100-106537)(BARRY GRAY)(45)
1-New York
BPM:dmb
(9)

68 AUG 18 1964

By letter dated 7/12/62, captioned "RADIO STATION WMCA, RONALD PETER STRAUS, PRESIDENT, RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)", (NY 66-5143-165), the Bureau instructed that in the future STRAUS and other representatives of WMCA are not to be contacted on any occasion unless prior Bureau authority is obtained.

The above results from criticism of the Bureau by STRAUS in connection with the flight of Dr. ROBERT SOBLEN to avoid imprisonment.

On 8/5/64, GRAY's secretary at Radio Station WMCA, 415 Madison Avenue, NYC, was contacted [under pretext] by SA ROGER D. ASHLAND. [(Pretext used was that of an interested listener who heard LANE's defense of OSWALD on the 7/19/64 broadcast).] It was learned that at present LANE is not scheduled to appear again on the Barry Gray Show in the near future, however, there was little doubt that he would appear at some future date as a guest on the show. GRAY's secretary stated there was no advance schedule on the Barry Gray Show but pointed out the identities of his guests are usually carried in the "New York Post".

It is noted that the Barry Gray Show is broadcast daily except Saturday from 11:05 p.m. to 1:00 a.m.

New York will remain alert for any future appearance of LANE on the Barry Gray Show and arrangements will be made to tape same.

FD-[illegible] (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 8-12-64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

105-82555

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI ~~(100-82555)~~
Attention: CRIMINAL SECTION

FROM: SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (105-783) -P-

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau 8-5-64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and four copies of an affidavit of HAROLD RUSSELL, sworn to and signed on 8-10-64, deposing that he was shown the written report of the results of the interview of him by SAs JOHN T. KESLEY and VERNON MITCHEM, of the FBI, on 1-21-64. He has read this written report and it represents a correct report of what he saw on 11-22-63. Enclosed for the Dallas Office is one copy of this affidavit of HAROLD RUSSELL.

The written report (FD-302) was shown to HAROLD RUSSELL, on 8-10-64, at Davis, Oklahoma, by SA CARROL L. SHIFFER. RUSSELL acknowledged the report was correct and the enclosed affidavit was signed and sworn to by him before Notary Public ELIZABETH F. HORNER, Davis, Oklahoma.

3 - Bureau (Encl. 5) (RM)
2 - Dallas (Encl. 1) (100-10461) (RM)
2 - Oklahoma City (105-783)
CLS:TK
(7)

REC 4 105-82555-4638

17 AUG 14 1964

EX-108

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

C C- Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

56 AUG 21 1964

AFFIDAVIT

I, HAROID RUSSELL, Being duly sworn, depose as follows:

I now reside at U.S. Highway 77 S.,Davis, Okla. . On January 21, 1964, I was residing at on North Clinton, Dallas, Texas , and was employed as a salesman by Johnny Reynolds Used Car Lot, 500 East Jefferson, Dallas, Texas. On January 21, 1964, I was interviewed by Special Agents John T. Kesler and Vernon Mitchem of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning what I had seen on November 22, 1963, as it related to Lee Harvey Oswald, the shooting of Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit, and the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

I have been shown the written report of the results of the interview by Special Agents John T. Kesley and Vernon Mitchem of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on January 21, 1964. I have read this written report and it represents a correct report of what I saw on November 22, 1963.

Harold Russell

Sworn to and subscribed before me on this 10 day of August, 1964.

Elizabeth F. Horner
Notary Public

Elizabeth F. Horner

My Commission expires: July 13, 1965

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/4/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReBuairtel to Boston and New York, 7/28/64, and NY airtel to Bureau, 7/31/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies of an LHM reflecting interview with A.I. GOLDBERG, AP correspondent at UN, NYC. Enclosed for information of Dallas and Boston is one copy each of same LHM.

Also enclosed for Bureau is one copy of GOLDBERG's 10/31/59 AP story re OSWALD. Copy received from BEN BASSETT, Editor, Foreign Desk, AP, New York City on 8/4/64.

During interview GOLDBERG stated that there is an agency, name unrecalled, in Washington, D.C., which maintains a file on all foreign language and English monitored broadcasts. He also stated that Radio Free Europe, Washington, D.C. would be aware of the location where the files re monitored broadcasts are maintained.

Inasmuch as above information may already be known to the Bureau, no specific lead being set out at this time.

3-Bureau (105-82555) (Encs.11) (RM)
1-Dallas (100-10461) (Enc.1) (Info) (RM)
1-Boston (89-43) (Enc.1) (Info) (RM)
1-New York (105-38431)

REC-4 1 AUG 5 1964

JJO:EG
(7)

1-ENCLOSURE

EX-108

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

cc: MCR

79 AUG 18 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SOVIET SECTION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
August 4, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Lee Harvey Oswald

On July 31, 1964, A.I. Goldberg, correspondent, Associated Press (AP), 50 Rockefeller Center, New York ~~City,~~ New York, was contacted by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in an effort to determine if he is identical with a Mr. Goldberg referred to in Oswald's address book.

Mr. Goldberg stated that his full name is Abraham Isaac Goldberg and that he was formerly assigned to the AP office in Moscow, Russia. He advised that he is presently assigned to the AP office at the United Nations, New York City.

Goldberg advised that sometime around the latter part of October 1959, while assigned to the AP office in Moscow, he was notified by the New York AP office that according to a Texas newspaper article, a United States citizen and former Marine was reportedly in Moscow and applying for Soviet citizenship. In an effort to verify this story, Goldberg contacted the American Embassy at Moscow and determined that Oswald was temporarily residing at the Metropole Hotel.

He stated that he proceeded to the Metropole and to Oswald's room, which he believes may have been room 216, in an attempt to interview Oswald concerning his reported desire to relinquish his United States citizenship and remain in Russia. He remarked that he knocked on the door of the room and a young man, wearing a white shirt and black slacks, opened the door slightly and in response to Goldberg's inquiry, stated that he was Lee Harvey Oswald. Goldberg then stated to Oswald that he would like to interview him but Oswald replied that he did not want to furnish any statement.

Goldberg advised that although Oswald did not wish to furnish any statement, he engaged him in conversation for a short time during which period Goldberg asked Oswald why he was going to remain in Russia. According to Goldberg, Oswald replied "I've got my reasons" but did not elucidate. Goldberg stated that he attempted to discourage Oswald from remaining in Russia and asked Oswald if he knew the Russian language and if he had any particular ability which he thought he could utilize in Russia.

ENCLOSURE

Oswald replied that he did not know the language but that he could learn and that he would "make out."

Goldberg stated that Oswald did not want to have his picture taken and although Goldberg stated he had his camera with him and could have snapped Oswald's photograph, he decided against it.

He advised that this was the one and only time he ever had any contact with Oswald and that during this contact, Oswald did not permit Goldberg to enter his room but spoke from behind the slightly opened door. Goldberg remarked that upon departing he gave Oswald his card bearing his name and the phone number of the AP office in Moscow and requested Oswald to contact him if he changed his mind about having an interview.

Goldberg was unable to furnish any information concerning a possible radio broadcast by Oswald. He suggested, however, that the AP file regarding Oswald may possibly bear a notation concerning any foreign language broadcast that Oswald may have made. Goldberg explained that AP usually monitors all foreign language broadcasts.

Goldberg stated that he did not know a Lev Setyaev, associated with the North American section of Radio Moscow, but does recall an individual by the name of Nick Sergeyev, who was and, to Goldberg's knowledge, still is assigned to the North American section of Radio Moscow.

Goldberg stated that subsequent to his contact with Oswald, another correspondent, Aline Mosby, contacted Oswald but he also refused to be interviewed by her. Goldberg remarked, however, that at a later date Oswald did consent to an interview with Mosby and although Goldberg does not know why Oswald reconsidered and consented to this interview with Mosby instead of him, he is of the opinion that Oswald may have thought himself to be a "ladies man" and preferred to furnish his story to a female instead of a male reporter.

Goldberg stated that another correspondent, Priscilla Johnson, also interviewed Oswald but he did not know the circumstances which may have prompted Johnson to seek such an interview except that a short time after Oswald's arrival in Russia, his presence there became common knowledge among the news correspondents and Johnson may have sought an interview based on this common knowledge. He remarked that at no time did he suggest, to anyone, an interview with Oswald.

Goldberg was unable to furnish any information concerning Oswald's activities while in the Soviet Union.

On August 4, 1964, Ben Bassett, Editor, Foreign Desk, AP, 50 Rockefeller Center, New York City, advised that the AP file regarding Oswald failed to reflect any notation indicating that AP monitored a radio broadcast by Oswald while in Russia.

AIRTEL

To: Director, FBI (105-82555) Date: 8/7/64

From: Legat, Mexico (105-3702) (P)

Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

ENCLOSURES

Enclosed are twelve (12) copies of a letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above.

REFERENCE

Mexico City airtel and letterhead memorandum to the Bureau, 8/4/64.

ADMINISTRATIVE

GABRIEL CONTRERAS UVINA, in interview reported in the enclosed letterhead memorandum, referred to one MACIAS. However, from the description furnished by CONTRERAS and the room number, No. 12, in which he believed this individual resided at the Hotel del Comercio, it would appear that CONTRERAS was referring to MANUEL SANTOS, who answered the description furnished by CONTRERAS and who occupied Room No. 12 during the pertinent period at this hotel.

Legat, Mexico will attempt to clarify this matter when CONTRERAS arrives at the Hotel del Comercio, principally through the exhibition of the photograph provided by JULIAN FRANCISCO HUERTA.

11 ENCLOSURE

REC 4 4640

EX-108 AUG 11 1964

6 - Bureau (Encs. 12)
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas, 100-10461)
1 - Mexico City
MDC:jhk
(7)

SOVIET SECTION

AUG 18 1964

SOURCE

The confidential source abroad utilized in the enclosed letterhead memorandum is [SA Robert T. Nischwitz]

CLASSIFICATION

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified "CONFIDENTIAL" to protect the Bureau's operations in Mexico.

LEAD

MEXICO CITY OFFICE

At Mexico, D. F., Mexico

Will continue to press vigorously the outstanding investigation in this matter and will report the results promptly.

COPIES

No local dissemination is being made of the enclosed letterhead memorandum.

Two extra copies of this airtel are being furnished for forwarding by the Bureau, together with copies of the enclosed letterhead memorandum, to the office of origin, Dallas.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

[redacted]

August 7, 1964

Declassified
2040 7/15/77
Bvl.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

As has been previously reported, OSWALD was registered from September 27, 1963, through October 1, 1963, in Room No. 18 of the Hotel del Comercio, located at Calle Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19, Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

The records of the hotel disclosed that GABRIEL CONTRERAS, Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico, was registered at the hotel during the pertinent period.

INTERVIEW OF GABRIEL CONTRERAS UVINA

GABRIEL CONTRERAS UVINA, who was residing temporarily at the Fermont Hotel, Chihuahua, Chihuahua, Mexico, furnished the following information to a confidential source abroad on July 29, 1964:

CONTRERAS recalled that he had resided at the Hotel del Comercio, Calle Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, in late September and early October, 1963. CONTRERAS was in Mexico City on business, as well as to make an appointment to undergo eye surgery at the Hospital Colonia, operated by the Mexican National Railroad in Mexico City. CONTRERAS stated that he had cataracts on both eyes, which had reduced his vision to approximately thirty per cent of normal, according to his doctors.

CONTRERAS said that he had been unable to undergo this surgery at that time and returned to Mexico City in late November, 1963, for the operation.

COPIES DESTROYED

44 MAR 5 1973

[redacted]

Group 4
Excluded from Automatic
Downgrading and Declassification

ENCLOSURE

CONTRERAS stated that his normal residence is Ciudad Camargo, Chihuahua, Mexico. He stated that he owns and operates a small store called "El Sol" (The Sun), selling small electrical appliances and new and used electrical parts. He said he is a retired employee of the Mexican National Railroad and is occasionally called upon by the firm known as "Aceites de Algodon" (Cotton Oil Company) to serve as an expediter of tank cars. He added that he spots and moves cars for loading and transfer on all of the company's sidings throughout Mexico. As a result, he is usually in Mexico City at least once a month.

During his stay at the Hotel del Comercio in late September and early October, 1963, he was in the habit of having his meals at a restaurant next to the Hotel del Comercio, which is operated by a woman named LOLA. CONTRERAS said that it was very possible he had seated himself at the same table as LEE HARVEY OSWALD during one of his visits to the restaurant, since the restaurant is often crowded during mealtimes. CONTRERAS pointed out that he could not see very well at the time and did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD, did not remember ever seeing OSWALD during his stay at the hotel, and if he spoke to OSWALD, it would have been no more than a courtesy greeting.

After viewing a number of photographs that were exhibited to him, CONTRERAS had no trouble in selecting photographs of OSWALD. CONTRERAS pointed out that he became aware of OSWALD and his background as a result of the world-wide publicity which occurred as a result of the death of President KENNEDY. CONTRERAS said that he did not recall ever having seen OSWALD before or after his visit to the Hotel del Comercio in late September or early October, 1963.

CONTRERAS said that LOLA had advised Agents of the Mexican Ministry of Government, who had conducted investigation in regard to OSWALD's stay at the Hotel del Comercio, that CONTRERAS had been at the same table with OSWALD. CONTRERAS said that this was possible, but. because of his bad vision, he did not recall this incident.

CONTRERAS said that he was not aware of any Americans residing at the hotel during the period he was there. He associated with three of the guests, to the best of his recollection, and remembered a man named LIMA JUAREZ, who was at the hotel with another individual. CONTRERAS believed that both of these men came from Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, and were in Mexico City to seek employment. CONTRERAS could not recall the first name of LIMA JUAREZ and could not recall the name of the friend of LIMA JUAREZ.

CONTRERAS stated that the third man with whom he spoke on two or three occasions was a Cuban, who was residing at the hotel while waiting for a visa to enter the United States, en route to the State of Florida. CONTRERAS could not think of the name of this individual, but when the name of JULIAN FRANCISCO HUERTA was mentioned, he immediately acknowledged that this was the person he had in mind. CONTRERAS recalled going to an office of the Mexican Ministry of Government with HUERTA on one occasion to obtain some papers that HUERTA needed. CONTRERAS was not certain of the name or location of the office and could not identify the person to whom HUERTA spoke.

CONTRERAS said that he knew HUERTA was acquainted with LIMA JUAREZ and the friend of LIMA JUAREZ, but he did not know if HUERTA visited with other persons in the hotel.

CONTRERAS said that he had not known LIMA JUAREZ prior to his visit to the hotel during the pertinent period. CONTRERAS ascertained that LIMA JUAREZ was a member of some labor union and that the friend of LIMA JUAREZ apparently was an electrician.

CONTRERAS said that the best description he could furnish of LIMA JUAREZ, due to his limited vision, was that LIMA JUAREZ was a white, male, Mexican, about 55 years old, 5 feet 7 inches tall, weighing 165 pounds, with grey hair and wearing glasses. The friend of LIMA JUAREZ was a white, male, Mexican, about 5 feet 7 inches tall, weighing about 160 pounds, with black hair.

CONTRERAS recalled going out with LIMA JUAREZ, the friend of LIMA JUAREZ, JULIAN FRANCISCO HUERTA, and another man, whose name he could not recall. This unknown individual is a huge man, who is a rancher from Zacatecas, Zacatecas, Mexico, or from Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico, and CONTRERAS thought that his name might be MACIAS. CONTRERAS recalled that this man occupied Room No. 12 in the hotel and was in Mexico City to conduct some business with the Confederacion Nacional Campesina (National Federation of Farmers) and the Mexican Department of Farm and Colonization Matters in Mexico City. CONTRERAS and the other four individuals left the hotel together and visited the Tijuana Bar, located on the corner of Plaza Buenavista and Calle Heroes Ferrocarrilleros, Mexico City. While at this bar, a sidewalk photographer took two pictures of the group. The photographer developed the pictures on the spot. CONTRERAS bought one of the pictures and HUERTA also bought one. CONTRERAS did not recall whether or not everyone signed the photographs but did say that some of the group signed the photographs.

CONTRERAS said that he looked at the photograph in the hotel the next day and decided that he would not want his wife to see the photograph since she might object to his drinking and being photographed while drinking. He then tore up the photograph and threw the pieces away.

CONTRERAS stated that he usually does not drink and the above-mentioned incident was the only time he went out with anyone to visit a bar.

CONTRERAS said that he did not know if the other men who went with him to the Tijuana Bar were regular customers there. He did not know if they went to other nearby bars. He could not recall that any of these persons had engaged in conversations with any Americans or with any other persons who were not Mexicans.

CONTRERAS was certain that he had not seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD, regardless of the statement by LOLA indicating that CONTRERAS and OSWALD had shared a table in the restaurant. CONTRERAS said that the only reason he could identify a photograph of OSWALD was the fact he had seen photographs of OSWALD frequently in newspapers and other news media.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/12/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

FROM SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Rerep SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 8/5/64 at Dallas and Bulet to Dallas 8/7/64.

Following corrections should be made to rerep:

Page 11 under Item C250 - Change Serial Number of rifle to "UC5209"

Page 15 under Item C307 - Add "(Q558)" at end of line.

These minor corrections made in all Bureau copies 8/14/64.

(8) - Bureau
1 - New Orleans (100-16601)
1 - San Antonio (105-2909)
2 - Dallas

PEW:vm
(7)

105-82555-
NOT RECORDED
1 AUG 13 1964
UNREC.

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

8 AUG 18 1964

August 13, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - J. H. Sizoo
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated August 3, 1964, concerning the display of photographs of Officer J. D. Tippit and Mr. Bernard Weissman to six individuals having a connection with the Carousel Club.

Enclosed pursuant to your request are two photographs of Officer J. D. Tippit and two photographs of Mr. Weissman appropriately authenticated. Mrs. Marie Tippit, who furnished the photographs of her deceased husband, indicated that the photograph in uniform is the better likeness.

For your information, the other investigation requested by you in referenced letter is being pressed vigorously. Some delay may be encountered in locating three of the six individuals as they no longer reside in Texas. At the present time, four of our continental offices are endeavoring to locate these individuals.

When the results of our investigation are received, you will be promptly notified.

1 - Dallas (89-43)
1 - New York (89-75)
1 - Detroit (62-3550)
1 - Portland (89-21)

Sincerely yours,

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO FOR DALLAS, NEW YORK, DETROIT AND PORTLAND

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
Enclosures (4)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)
RDR:las (16)

UNREC.

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 14 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

68 AUG 18 1964

NOTE FOR SACs, DALLAS, NEW YORK, DETROIT AND PORTLAND

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

ReDLairtels 8-6-64 and 8-8-64, and New York airtel 8-11-64.

This matter must continue to receive close attention so that the Commission's request can be complied with at the earliest practicable time.

NOTE: Commission by letter 8-3-64, makes reference to the testimony of Mark Lane before the President's Commission, in which he alleged there was a meeting at Jack Ruby's Carousel Club on 11-14-63, in Dallas between Bernard Weissman, Officer J. D. Tippit and Jack Ruby. Lane is the New York attorney [redacted] He has been endeavoring to prove that Oswald is innocent. Weissman is the individual who placed the controversial full page ad in a Dallas newspaper prior to President Kennedy's visit. Tippit, of course, was shot and killed by Oswald. We have investigated this allegation in the past and proven that no such meeting took place. However, based on the specific request in the above Commission letter, it appears the Commission is endeavoring to check out every possible facet of this matter to preclude possible criticism in the future. The Commission request requires the obtaining of photographs of Weissman and Tippit and displaying same to various individuals associated with the Carousel Club to insure that neither were seen in the club at any time.

The Commission also requested authenticated photographs of Officer Tippit and Weissman to be furnished them as soon as possible and prior to completion of our inquiries. This matter will be closely followed and when the results are received, the Commission will be notified.

August 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated July 31, 1964, requesting that affidavits be obtained from Mr. Harold Russell, Mr. Robert Brock and Mrs. Mary Brock.

Affidavits have been obtained from the above individuals and two copies of each are enclosed herewith.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

105-82555
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (11)

Enclosures (6)

NOTE: Commission stated that the interviews of the above individuals to be used in its published report relating to the murder of Officer Tippit and they desired affidavits from each specifying that our report of the interview was a correct representation of what each witnessed on 11-22-63. Russell was an employee of a used car lot, heard the shots which killed Tippit and saw Oswald running with a pistol in his hand. Robert Brock, a service station mechanic witnessed the Dallas Police find Oswald's jacket under a car along the escape route from Tippit killing. Mrs. Brock, Robert's wife, identified Oswald as individual passing near the service station. None of these people were actual witnesses to the murder of Officer Tippit. Each of the above reviewed our report of their interview and certified it was a correct representation. No further action necessary.

REC 4 105-82555-4641

EX-108

29 AUG 18 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

56 AUG 14

COMM-FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109090-2

Aug 17 4 45 PM '64

FBI - HEADING ROOM

8/14/64

Airtel

1 - Stokes

To: SAC, Anchorage (44-48)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReANairtel 8/7/64.

Returned herewith to Anchorage are the ten photographs enclosed with reairtel and one copy each of the original photographs to Lillie May Rahm. Return Return thereof.

For information of Dallas there are enclosed a copy of Anchorage 8/7/64 airtel and one copy each of the photographs described therein. The photographs have been numbered from one through ten in accordance with designation of the photographs in reairtel. Where writing appeared on the back of the originals, this has been reproduced on the enclosed copies. For further information of Dallas, photographs designated numbers two through seven in Bureau's 8/14/64 letter to CIA in this case, copy of which was furnished to you, were, in order indicated, copies of the photographs enclosed herewith numbered 2, 3, 5, 6, 9 and 1, respectively. Photograph designated as number one in Bureau letter 8/14/64 to CIA was the photograph received in 6/60 depicting six members of the staff of Radio Moscow as described in Bureau's letter to CIA, a copy of which has previously been furnished to Dallas.

Enclosures (20)

REC 4 105 [illegible]

4642

1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosures - 11)

JCS:pah
(5)

MAIL ROOM
AUG 14 1964
COMM-FBI

AUG 17 196[illegible]

NOTE TO MAIL ROOM:

Dispatch Anchorage copy registered mail return receipt request.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

27

9 AUG 18 196[illegible]

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 13 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI OKLACITY

647PM CST URGENT 8-13-64 JWS

TO DIRECTOR / 105-82555 /

FROM OKLAHOMA CITY / 105-783 / 1P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA. ATTENTION CRIMINAL SECTION.

REURTEL INSTANT. AFFIDAVIT FURNISHED BUREAU BY OKLAHOMA CITY AIRTEL DATED AUGUST TWELVE LAST, CAPTIONED AS ABOVE, HOWEVER, BUFILE INADVERTENTLY GIVEN AS ONE ZERO ZERO DASH EIGHT TWO FIVE FIVE FIVE. 105-82555 4643

REC 4 AUG 14 1964

OKLAHOMA CITY COPIES CORRECTED.

EX-108

END

NHH AUG 21 1964

FBI WASH DC

P 79 AUG 26 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 11 1964

TELETYPE

REC 4

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
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Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC 0724

FBI DALLAS

3-58 PM CST URGENT 8-11-64 MS

TO DIRECTOR \105-82555\ AND NEW YORK \105-38431\

NEW YORK VIA WASH

FROM DALLAS \100-10461\

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS - R - CUBA

RE PHILADELPHIA TELETYPE AUGUST TEN LAST, CONCERNING ORIGINAL PHOTO OF ARREST OF OSWALD APPEARING IN SATURDAY EVENING POST.

INVESTIGATION "THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD" INDICATES PERTINENT PHOTO IN QUESTION ACTUALLY TAKEN BY THEIR NEWSPAPER PHOTOGRAPHER JOHN MAZZIOTTA, PRESENTLY ON TRAVELING VACATION, RATHER THAN BY PHOTOGRAPHER BOB JACKSON.

NEWSPAPER'S PHOTO SECTION CANNOT LOCATE NEGATIVE AND BELIEVE SAME STILL IN POSSESSION CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY.

NEW YORK CONTACT INDIVIDUAL MENTIONED REFERENCED TELETYPE. IF SUCCESSFUL IN LOCATING NEGATIVE ADVISE DALLAS WHICH CONTEMPLATES INTERVIEW MAZZIOTTA RE NEGATIVE ON AUGUST SEVENTEEN NEXT UPON RETURN FROM VACATION. PHILADELPHIA ADVISED A.M.

END AND ACK PLS

OMS FBI WASH DC

REC 4 4644

EX-108

16 AUG 14 1964

RELATED TO

79 AUG 18 1964

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/3/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

ReBuairtel to Dallas, 7/28/64, enclosing a copy of a letter from the President's Commission dated 7/23/64, requesting certain investigation concerning two issues of "The Militant" which had been addressed to LEE HARVEY OSWALD at his post office box in New Orleans, Louisiana; and, Dallas teletype to Bureau and New Orleans, 7/30/64.

Enclosed are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting requested investigation which was conducted by SA A. RAYMOND SWITZER. SA WALLACE R. HEITMAN assisted SA A. RAYMOND SWITZER in the interview of Mrs. MARINA OSWALD.

The Bureau's attention is called to the fact that the President's Commission letter dated July 23, 1964, referred to above, indicates that two issues of "The Militant" appear on the list of OSWALD's personal effects obtained at the time of the assassination, but that there was no indication as to the dates of these issues. It should be noted, as pointed out in referenced Dallas teletype to Bureau and New Orleans, that the list of inventory of personal effects of OSWALD shows Item 85 to be the October 7, 1963, issue of "The Militant" and no other issue of "The Militant" appears on this list. However, Item 86 is the October 20, 1963, issue of "The Worker." Referenced Dallas teletype requested the Bureau to check its inventory list of items furnished the President's Commission to determine if two issues of "The Militant" appeared thereon.

REC-6 4645

Enc. (10)

RPG/dl
(5)

6 AUG 4 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
August 3, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The President's Commission, by letter dated July 23, 1964, advised that U. S. Post Office Inspector HARRY D. HOLMES had testified that two issues of "The Militant" were found in Post Office Box 30061 in New Orleans sometime after November 22, 1963. These issues of "The Militant" had been addressed to LEE HARVEY OSWALD and, apparently through oversight, had not been forwarded by the Post Office Department to 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, as OSWALD had instructed.

The President's Commission requested that efforts be made to determine the dates of the above issues and to determine if there was any indication OSWALD ever received the October 14, 1963, issue of "The Militant."

On July 30, 1964, HARRY D. HOLMES, U. S. Post Office Inspector, U. S. Post Office Annex, 207 South Houston Street, Dallas, Texas, advised that on November 22, 1963, following the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, he telephoned the U. S. Post Office Inspector's office in New Orleans, Louisiana, and spoke with Postal Inspector JOSEPH ZARZA. He stated ZARZA informed him that New Orleans Post Office Box 30061, rented by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, had been closed. ZARZA stated a forwarding order had been received and instructed that mail addressed to this box be forwarded to 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas. HOLMES stated ZARZA informed him that two issues of "The Militant" were then in the box. HOLMES advised he was not informed of the dates of these two issues of "The Militant." HOLMES advised he is not aware of the disposition made of these two issues, but stated it would be routine to forward the issues of "The Militant" according to the order. However, he stated, under the circumstances, Inspector ZARZA may have handled this differently.

1. COPIES DESTROYED
64 MAR 5 1973

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On July 30, 1964, Mrs. MARINA OSWALD, 629 Belt Line Road, Richardson, Texas, was interviewed in the office of her attorney, WILLIAM A. MC KENZIE, Fidelity Union Life Building, Dallas, Texas.

A Photostat of the October 14, 1963, issue of "The Militant" was exhibited to Mrs. OSWALD and she was asked if she possessed any information indicating that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had received this issue of "The Militant." It was pointed out to her that on pages 4, 5 and 6 of this issue of "The Militant" is an article entitled "What Is Our Line? The Line of Consistent Anti-Imperialism," a major policy speech by FIDEL CASTRO. Mrs. OSWALD stated she did not know if her husband, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, had received this issue, October 14, 1963, of "The Militant" or if he had read the article appearing on pages 4, 5 and 6 of this issue. Mrs. OSWALD further stated that her husband, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, had not discussed this article with her or made any remarks concerning this particular speech by CASTRO which would indicate he had read "The Militant" for October 14, 1963.

Mrs. OSWALD advised that in early December, 1963, while she was living at the residence of her then business manager, JAMES H. MARTIN, in Dallas, Texas, she recalls that four newspapers were forwarded to her from New Orleans, Louisiana. She stated two of these newspapers were two issues of "The Militant," one issue of "The Worker," and she believes the other was a Russian language newspaper. She stated she does not recall who delivered these newspapers to her, but definitely recalls that they had been forwarded from the post office box that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had rented in New Orleans, Louisiana. Mrs. OSWALD stated upon receiving these newspapers she threw them in the trash since they were addressed to LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and he was dead. She further stated she had no interest in them. She also stated she had no idea of the dates of these particular newspapers. She also stated she does not know if the October 14, 1963, issue of "The Militant" was among the newspapers she threw away.

On July 31, 1964, MICHAEL R. PAINE, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, was interviewed at his place of employment, Bell Helicopter Company Research Laboratory, Arlington, Texas.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

He was exhibited the October 14, 1963, issue of "The Militant" and it was pointed out to him that this particular issue of "The Militant," on pages 4, 5 and 6, contains an article entitled "What Is Our Line? The Line Of Consistent Anti-Imperialism," a major policy speech by FIDEL CASTRO. PAINE stated he had no information that LEE HARVEY OSWALD received the October 14, 1963, issue of "The Militant" or any information that OSWALD had read that particular article appearing in the October 14, 1963, issue of "The Militant." PAINE stated he did not discuss the October 14, 1963, issue of "The Militant" with OSWALD, nor did OSWALD make any comments to him regarding this particular issue of "The Militant" or regarding any articles appearing in this particular issue of "The Militant."

PAINE stated that his discussions with OSWALD usually involved discussion of communism and Russia, and he only recalls one occasion in October, 1963, when OSWALD mentioned CASTRO. This was following a meeting of the American Civil Liberties Union in Dallas, when LEE HARVEY OSWALD stated that a certain individual at this meeting, whom MICHAEL PAINE did not know, might be a communist since he spoke in favor of FIDEL CASTRO and CASTRO's regime in Cuba.

PAINE advised he had no information regarding any mail forwarded to OSWALD at 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, either prior to or subsequent to the assassination of President KENNEDY. PAINE pointed out that in September, 1962, he moved from 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, at which time he was estranged from his wife, and did not move back to his Irving residence until a few days following the assassination of President KENNEDY. PAINE stated that his wife, RUTH PAINE, always removed the mail from the mailbox and stated he saw only the mail addressed to him. He said he had no information concerning any mail that may have been forwarded to LEE HARVEY OSWALD at 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, from his post office box in New Orleans, Louisiana.

On July 31, 1964, Mrs. RUTH PAINE, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, was exhibited the October 14, 1963, issue of "The Militant" and it was pointed out to her that this

particular issue of "The Militant", on pages 4, 5 and 6, contains an article entitled "What Is Our Line? The Line Of Consistent Anti-Imperialism," a major policy speech by FIDEL CASTRO.

Mrs. PAINE stated she had no information that LEE HARVEY OSWALD received the October 14, 1963, issue of "The Militant" or any information that OSWALD had read that particular article appearing in the October 14, 1963, issue of "The Militant." Mrs. PAINE stated she did not discuss the October 14, 1963, issue of "The Militant" with OSWALD, nor did OSWALD make any comments to her regarding this particular issue of "The Militant" or regarding any articles appearing in this particular issue of "The Militant."

Mrs. PAINE advised that about a week following the assassination of President KENNEDY, she became aware that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had read "The Militant" since one issue of "The Militant" had been addressed to him at 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas. She said she does not know the date of this issue of "The Militant" since she did not take it out of its wrapper. She stated that OSWALD had one issue of "The Worker" addressed to him at 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, and one copy of a Russian newspaper. She said she does not know the date appearing on any of these newspapers since she did not open the jackets. She advised that the one issue of "The Worker" and the copy of a Russian newspaper arrived, addressed to OSWALD at 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, sometime during the approximate period November 12, 1963, to November 29, 1963, but she did not know the exact date each arrived. She said she destroyed all three of the above-described items sometime within a week or so after the assassination and she further advised that MARINA OSWALD did not see any of these items.

Mrs. PAINE advised that no mail was forwarded to LEE HARVEY OSWALD at 2515 West 5th Street after November 22, 1963. She stated she is positive that no mail was forwarded to LEE HARVEY OSWALD from New Orleans, Louisiana, following November 22, 1963.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

"THE MILITANT"

A source advised on April 29, 1955, that "The Militant" is staffed, controlled and published as a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

"THE WORKER"

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/31/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

OO: DALLAS

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas and New Orleans dated 7/28/64, which enclosed a letter from the President's Commission dated 7/23/64 and Dallas teletype to Bureau and New Orleans dated 7/30/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum and two issues of "The Militant" dated 10/14/63 and 10/21/63, which were found in Post Office Box 30061, New Orleans, Louisiana, by Postal employee ABRAHAM PLOUGH. These issues of "The Militant" are being forwarded to the Bureau in the event they desire to furnish them to the President's Commission.

Also enclosed for Dallas are three copies of the same letterhead memorandum which pertains to the two issues of "The Militant".

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 12)(RM)
2 - Dallas (Encl. 3)(RM)
2 - New Orleans
SMC:jsm
(7)

REC-6 4646

21 AUG 5 1964

EX 110

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

SOVIET SECTION

53 AUG 20 1964

79 AUG 25 1964

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana

July 31, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On July 30, 1964, Postal Inspector Clarence W. Campbell, United States Post Office Department, 701 Loyola Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the following information:

Mr. Campbell stated that two issues of "The Militant," which are dated October 14, 1963, and October 21, 1963, were found in Post Office Box 30061, which is located in the Lafayette Square Station and had been formerly rented by Lee Harvey Oswald. Mr. Campbell stated these issues had been found by Postal employee Abraham Plough, a Foreman at this Postal Station and had been turned over by Mr. Plough to Postal Inspector Joseph Zarza and subsequently had been maintained in the Post Office Department's file regarding Lee Harvey Oswald.

Mr. Campbell made available the October 14, 1963, and the October 21, 1963, issues of "The Militant."

Mr. Abraham Plough, Foreman, Lafayette Square Station, United States Post Office, advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on July 31, 1964, that on the evening of November 22, 1963, he was contacted by Postal Inspector Joseph Zarza regarding Post Office Box 30061, which is located at the Lafayette Square Postal Station. Mr. Plough informed that he met Mr. Zarza at the Postal Station and, upon searching the above post office box, he found two issues of "The Militant" in this box, which issues he turned over to Mr. Zarza. Mr. Plough stated that he could not recall the dates of the issues of "The Militant."

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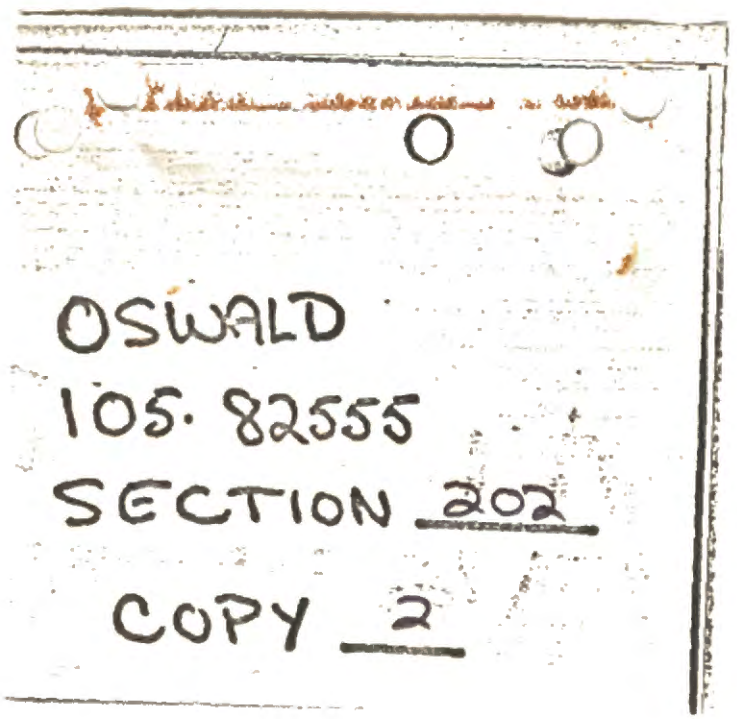
ENCLOSURE


OSWALD
105. 82555
SECTION 202
COPY 2

FBI

REC-6

Date: 8/5/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

FROM SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Miami airtel to Bureau 7/30/64.

Reairtel requested that SYLVIA ODIO, 4223 West Lovers Lane, Dallas, be interviewed to determine if she can recall the exact date on which she moved by referring to the rent receipts for the apartment in which she was living at the time of the occurrence of the incident involved.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting the results of an interview with Mrs. SYLVIA ODIO, with Mrs. BETTY WOODS, Manager, Crestwood Apartments, 1080 Magellan Circle, Dallas, Texas, and with Mrs. JAMES MUNSELL, wife of the Manager of the Cliffwood Apartments, 1836 West Davis Street, Dallas, Texas. This investigation was conducted by SA A. RAYMOND SWITZER.

The information contained in enclosed LHM will not be included in any report submitted by the Dallas Office.

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 10)
2 - Dallas

ARS:vm
(5)

REC-6 105-82555-4647

1 AUG 7 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
August 5, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

This supplements the information contained in the communication dated July 30, 1964, at Miami, Florida, which sets out the results of an interview with Annie Laurie Odio. The interview of Annie Laurie Odio concerned the appearance of three men in the hallway outside the apartment of her sister, Mrs. Silvia Odio, in Dallas, Texas, in late September, 1963. Two of the men appeared Cuban and one appeared American.

On August 3, 1964, Mrs. Silvia Odio, 4223 West Lovers Lane, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and she advised the above incident occurred on either September 26, 1963, or September 27, 1963, when she was residing in apartment A at 1084 Magellan Circle, Dallas, Texas. She said she moved from this address on Monday, September 30, 1963, to the Cliffwood Apartments in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. Odio said she did not have a rent receipt for rent paid on her apartment for the month of September, 1963.

On August 4, 1964, Mrs. Betty Woods, Manager, Crestwood Apartments, 1080 Magellan Circle, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mrs. Woods stated her records reflect that Mrs. Silvia Odio moved into apartment A at 1084 Magellan Circle, Dallas, Texas, on August 1, 1963, and paid her rent through September 30, 1963. Mrs. Woods stated she does not know the exact date that Mrs. Silvia Odio moved out of this apartment since she left without giving notice. Mrs. Woods stated she presumes Mrs. Odio occupied this apartment through September 30, 1963, since her rent was paid through that date. She stated she has no way of determining the exact date that Mrs. Odio moved out but assumes it was either on September 30, 1963, or within a few days

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44 MAR 5 1973

1041.

CLASSIFIED

following September 30, 1963, since if apartment rents are not promptly paid a representative of Crestwood Apartments calls on the occupants regarding the past due rent.

On August 4, 1964, Mrs. James Munsell, wife of the Manager of Cliffwood Apartments, 1836 West Davis Street, Dallas, Texas, advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that the records of Cliffwood Apartments reflect that Mrs. Silvia Odio moved into apartment A at 1816 West Davis Street on October 1, 1963, and made her last rent payment on this apartment on February 5, 1964. Mrs. Munsell stated it is possible that Mrs. Odio moved into this apartment on September 30, 1963.

FBI

REC-6

Date: 7/30/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (105-8342) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Miami 7/28/64 with enclosed copy of a letter from the President's Commission dated 7/24/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a Letterhead Memorandum reflecting the results of an interview with ANNIE LAURIE ODIO. Two copies enclosed for Dallas.

Miss ODIO was apologetic concerning her inability to recall the precise date of occurrence of the incident involved. She suggested that her sister SILVIA might still retain rent receipts for the apartment in which she was living at the time and that referral to these receipts would possibly establish the date exactly. She said that since her sister usually moved on week ends, it was logical to assume that this incident occurred on a week day preceding the week end on which she moved.

Dallas will interview SILVIA ODIO, 4223 West Lovers Lane, Dallas, to determine if she can recall exact date on which she moved by referring to the rent receipts mentioned above.

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enc. 2) (RM)
1 - Miami
WMD:sl
(6)

ENCLOSURE

REC-6

AUG 3 1964

SOVIET SECTION

67 AUG 20 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Miami, Florida
July 30, 1964

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

ANNIE LAURIE ODIO was interviewed at the residence of her brother, CESAR ODIO, 1600 South West 82nd Place, Miami. She advised that she is a Cuban exile, 18 years of age, and resides currently in Dallas, Texas. Her mother still lives near Havana, Cuba, and her father is a political prisoner of the CASTRO regime.

Miss ODIO said that in the Summer of 1963 she had been living with her sister SILVIA ODIO in an apartment in Dallas and was a summer employee at a university. In late August, 1963, she lost her job and for reasons of economy moved from the apartment of her sister to live with an American family named C. B. MATLOCK, also in Dallas. One day late in September, 1963, exact date not recalled, Miss ODIO went to the apartment of her sister SILVIA for a day or two in order to assist SILVIA in packing her belongings preparatory to moving. Miss ODIO recalled that this was a week day as SILVIA had been working that day.

During the evening hours, sometime after 6:30 P. M., as SILVIA and she were dressing in the bedroom of the apartment, there was a knock at the door and Miss ODIO went to answer it. There were three men in the hallway outside the apartment, two having the appearance of Cubans and one who appeared to be an American. One of the two Cubans inquired in Spanish for SILVIA. Miss ODIO then put the chain latch on the door, called SILVIA and returned to the bedroom to resume dressing. She said that SILVIA spoke with these men for several minutes after which they departed. They had not been admitted to the apartment but had remained in the hall.

On November 22, 1963, Miss ODIO was present during the parade of President KENNEDY and his party through Dallas. She recalled that the President's car had passed within a few feet of her about 15 minutes before the assassination. When she returned to her home and heard of the assassination, she turned on the television set. Subsequently, LEE HARVEY OSWALD appeared on television as the leading suspect. Miss ODIO said that as soon as she saw OSWALD on television she had a distinct impression that she knew she had seen him before.

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44 MAR 5 1973

ENCLOSURE

A short time thereafter while visiting her sister SILVIA, Miss ODIO mentioned to SILVIA that she had had the feeling that she had either met or seen OSWALD previously. SILVIA then remarked that OSWALD was the American who had accompanied the two Cubans to SILVIA's apartment in late September, 1963. Miss ODIO said that she then recalled that incident and realized that this was in fact the person of whom she had been thinking when she saw OSWALD on television. Miss ODIO said that she was almost certain that the American who came to SILVIA's apartment with the two Cubans was OSWALD. She said that she was unable to furnish any information regarding the identities of the two Cubans, nor could she be more specific as to the exact date of the incident.

FBI

Date: 7/31/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

REC-6

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Buairtel 7/27/64 with enclosed letter from the President's Commission dated 7/23/64.

Enclosed are ten copies for the Bureau and three copies for Dallas of a letterhead memorandum captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD" and dated 7/31/64.

The photograph referred to in the enclosed letterhead memorandum as being the individual depicted in the President's Commission Exhibit #237 is, of course, a copy of the photograph furnished to New Orleans in re Bureau airtel and described therein as "a photograph of an unidentified individual which was displayed to Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD on 11/23/63 by SA BARDWELL ODUM of the Dallas Office."

The identities of persons depicted in the other five photographs displayed to RODRIGUEZ are known to the New Orleans Office and can be furnished to the Bureau and interested offices if a need for divulgence of their identities is required in the future.

(3) - Bureau (105-82555) (Enc. 10) (RM) REC-6 105-82555-4649
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enc. 3)
2 - New Orleans (100-16601)
WCD/med Ltr & Rpt in watch EX 110
(7) 2 cc LHM 8/12/64

1 AUG 6 1964

REL: mbw

10 - ENCLOSURE

SOVIET SECTION

60 AUG 20 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

cc LHM retained 695 R&A

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
July 31, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On July 30, 1964, EVARISTO GILBERTO RODRIGUEZ, 1239 Chartres Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, was interviewed at his residence at which time he was referred to his previous interview with Special Agents of the FBI on May 12, 1964. On May 12, 1964, RODRIGUEZ had related that, as best he could recall, it was in September, 1963, at approximately 3:30 a.m. or 4 a.m., day of the week not recalled, that two white males entered the Habana Bar and sat at a table opposite the center of the bar. At that time RODRIGUEZ had stated that based on photographs he had seen of LEE HARVEY OSWALD after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, he was able to state that one of these two men was in his opinion LEE HARVEY OSWALD. On May 12, 1964, RODRIGUEZ described the man who accompanied the person he believed to be OSWALD as approximately 32 years of age and a little taller and perhaps a little heavier than OSWALD. He added that this individual had a medium build and muscular biceps.

On July 30, 1964, RODRIGUEZ was shown photographs of six white males, including the photograph depicted in the President's Commission Exhibit Number 237. RODRIGUEZ was asked if any of the persons depicted in these photographs was identical with the person who had accompanied LEE HARVEY OSWALD to the Habana Bar as described by RODRIGUEZ on May 12, 1964. RODRIGUEZ viewed each one of the six photographs slowly and carefully and then stated that none of the men depicted in these photographs was identical with the person who had accompanied OSWALD to the Habana Bar on the occasion described by him on May 12, 1964. He said he did not recognize the persons depicted in these six photographs as persons he had ever seen before.

RODRIGUEZ was then asked if any of the persons depicted in these six photographs in any way bore any resemblance to the man who had allegedly accompanied LEE HARVEY OSWALD to the Habana

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44 MAR 5 1973

105 [illegible] 4041.

ENCLOSURE

Bar as described by RODRIGUEZ on May 12, 1964. He again reviewed all six of these photographs and remarked that the person depicted in one of the photographs (which is identical to President's Commission Exhibit Number 237), has shoulders which resemble those of the man whom RODRIGUEZ had seen with LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the Habana Bar as described by RODRIGUEZ on May 12, 1964. RODRIGUEZ stated, however, that the person depicted in that photograph (identical with President's Commission Exhibit Number 237) did not resemble the man RODRIGUEZ had seen with OSWALD in the Habana Bar in any other way except for the way his hair receded on the sides of his head.

RODRIGUEZ then reiterated that the person depicted in the photograph which is identical to the President's Commission Exhibit Number 237 was not identical with the man RODRIGUEZ had seen with LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the Habana Bar.

In response to inquiry, RODRIGUEZ explained that on the occasion when LEE HARVEY OSWALD was seen by RODRIGUEZ in the Habana Bar with another man, RODRIGUEZ did not clearly see the face of the man who had accompanied LEE HARVEY OSWALD to the Habana Bar. RODRIGUEZ added that he recalls the physical build of the man who accompanied OSWALD to the Habana Bar better than his face. However, RODRIGUEZ was positive that the man depicted in the photograph which is identical to the President's Commission Exhibit Number 237 was not identical to the man that RODRIGUEZ had observed with LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the Habana Bar as described by RODRIGUEZ to Special Agents of the FBI on May 12, 1964.

F B I

Date: 8/4/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-409763)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-117844) (P)

SUBJECT: MARK LANE
SM - C
(OO:NY)

ReButel dated 7/23/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are nine copies and for Dallas two copies of an LHM, dated and captioned as above, concerning subject's series of lectures held in New York City from 7/20/64 through 7/27/64.

Sources who furnished information contained in LHM in order of their appearance are as follows:

5-Bureau (Encls. 9) (RM)
(1-105-82555) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
(1-100-) (Citizens' Committee of Inquiry)
2-Dallas (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)(AM)
(1-100-10461) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
(1-100-10970) (MARK LANE)
1-New York (105-38431) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD) (312)
1-New York (100-152725) (CCI) (45)
1-New York (100-136294) (DEIRDRE GRISWOLD) (45)
1-New York (100-117844)

CARBON COPY

ORIGINAL FILED IN

BPM:jmk
(12)

ENCLOSURE

105-XX 5[illegible]
NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 21 1964

79 AUG 25 1964

First Source [redacted]

Second Source [redacted]

Third Source [redacted]

Fourth Source [redacted]

Fifth Source [redacted]

Sixth Source [redacted]

Seventh Source [redacted]

Eighth Source [redacted]

Ninth Source [redacted]

Tenth Sourch [redacted]

Enclosed LHM has been classified "Confidential" because it contains information from the above current sources of the FBI. It is felt the unauthorized dislosure of information attributed to these sources could compromise them and thus be injurious to the national defense.

The meeting held on 7/22/64 (Wednesday) was set forth in detail as furnished by [redacted] as his report was considered to be the most complete and comprehensive submitted. It is noted that additions or differences with [redacted] report as received from the other sources are commented on subsequent to the detailed meeting on 7/22/64.

Two copies of this communication are being furnished to the Dallas Division in view of their interest in this matter.

Investigation is continuing at New York.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
August 4, 1964

Re: Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

All sources mentioned herein have furnished reliable information in the past unless otherwise indicated.

The "National Guardian" issue of July 18, 1964, page 7, contained an advertisement reading, "One Week Only, July 20 thru 26 at 8:30. Mark Lane on: 'Who Killed Kennedy? Theatre Four, 424 W 55th St., LT 1-7877."

Page 3, column 3, of this same issue contained an article entitled "Lane To Play Recording Challenged by Warren." This article read: "Mark Lane will present new evidence to show that Oswald could not have been the lone assassin of President Kennedy at a series of public meetings to be held at Theatre Four, 424 W. 55th St. New York, beginning Monday night, July 20, and continuing through July 26. Tickets are available at the box office and at the Citizens' Committee of Inquiry, 156 Fifth Ave., New York, YU 9-6850. Lane said the 'controversial tape recording' which Chief Justice Warren has stated he 'has every reason to doubt' exists (Guardian, July 11) will be played."

The "National Guardian" is characterized in the Appendix hereto.

On July 23, 1964, a first confidential source stated that on Wednesday night, July 22, 1964, a program entitled "Who Killed President Kennedy?" sponsored by the Citizens' Committee of Inquiry (CCI) was held at Theatre Four, 424 West 55th Street, New York City, from 8:30 p.m. to approximately midnight. This source stated the meeting was attended by about 175 people. This source also furnished the following information concerning details of the meeting:

[redacted]

105

[redacted]

Re: Mark Lane

The meeting was opened by a woman who identified herself as Deirdre Griswold, an officer of the New York Branch of the CCI. Griswold stated the CCI office was located at 156 5th Avenue, New York City, and had been in existence about four months. She stated the CCI has sister organizations located in England, France and Denmark. She criticized the American press for its lack of coverage concerning the work of the CCI and Mark Lane in their struggle for the "truth" relative to the circumstances surrounding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas, Texas, in November, 1963.

Griswold stated that in England the Committee is headed by world-famous philosopher Bertrand Russell; in Denmark it is headed by leading legal authorities; and in France the organization is under the chairmanship of French author Jean-Paul Sartre.

Griswold spoke of the work of Mark Lane in seeking the true facts concerning Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy, and pointed out he had made five trips to Dallas, Texas, two transcontinental lecture tours and two trips to Europe in his efforts to convince intellectuals everywhere of the mysterious circumstances of Kennedy's death. She then introduced Mark Lane.

With regard to Deirdre Griswold, a second confidential source advised on September 5, 1963, that Griswold was named to the National Committee of the Workers World Party (WWP) at the Labor Day WWP Conference which was held on September 2, 1963, at WWP Headquarters, 46 West 21st Street, New York City.

The WWP is characterized in the Appendix hereto.

The first confidential source advised Mark Lane opened his lecture with a quotation attributed to the British philosopher, Lord Erskine, "Assassination is an act of patricide. Let us have a solemn pause before we rush to judgment."

[redacted]

Re: Mark Lane

Lane stated that accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald had never had the services of an attorney and that pretrial prejudice against him was overwhelming. He stated a great mass of information relative to Oswald as given out by local, state and Federal agencies was so prejudicial as to preclude any chance of Oswald's receiving a fair trial.

Lane commented that immediately following events in Dallas, Texas, he planned to write a review for a law journal concerning Oswald and at that time never anticipated his involvement in the case. His article was thereafter refused by all liberal publications and finally published by the "National Guardian" which he termed the only publication with courage enough to place his remarks on the defense of Oswald before the public.

Lane stated the Dallas situation immediately following the assassination was chaotic. A poll taken after the assassination, according to Lane, showed the majority of American citizens believed the murder was the result of a conspiracy; almost all felt it could be laid at the door of the right wing extremists.

Lane stated the photograph of Oswald holding the alleged murder weapon on the cover of "Life" magazine compared with the picture which appeared in "The New York Times" newspaper and "Newsweek" magazine showed evidence that the photograph in "Life" had been retouched. In this connection he stated that on November 22, 1963, the Dallas District Attorney, Mr. Wade, had described the murder weapon as a German Mauser of 7.65 millimeter calibre. This same statement had originally been made by the Dallas police officer who found the weapon and Lane illustrated this point by the use of a slide projector to show a photostat of the police officer's affidavit from the files of the office of the Dallas District Attorney.

Lane said he had a friend who had been kind enough to get him all the files of the Dallas District Attorney's Office concerning the Oswald case which were "swiftly returned" after being carefully photostated.

Re: Mark Lane

Lane attributed the following statements to Dallas District Attorney Wade on November 22, 1963: The murder weapon was a Mauser. Oswald was a Communist Party member and Oswald used the alias of "Lee." Lane stated that on November 23, 1963, the rifle was changed to a 6.5 millimeter Italian Carbine and the alias was changed to "Hydell." In view of these facts, the question arose in his mind, "Was the rifle switched?"

Lane accused Wade of having invented a taxi driver named Daryl Click who never existed. Instead a person named William Whaley was suddenly produced as a taxi driver who gave Oswald a lift following the assassination. Again the question arose in his mind, "Were these individuals also switched?"

Lane stated the head of the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) had stated that the paraffin tests taken after the assassination were conclusive evidence of Oswald's guilt. This was a lie in Lane's estimation, for while paraffin tests can prove innocence they rarely are acceptable as proof of guilt. He stated that the records of the Dallas District Attorney's Office showed the paraffin tests were positive on Oswald's face with evidence of some nitrates on his hands. Lane said this was by no means conclusive, for the nitrates could have come from handling ordinary paint.

Lane then considered the accusation that Oswald was the killer of Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit. He pointed out there was only one witness to the Tippit slaying, a Dallas woman named Helen Louise Markham. He had previously noted from the files of the Dallas District Attorney's Office a telephone number for Mrs. Markham and called her to get her story firsthand. Mrs. Markham stated she could not talk to Lane because she was forbidden to do so by the FBI, the Secret Service and the Dallas Police Department. Lane stated he told her she was an American citizen and therefore was free to talk to anyone. She again refused. Lane then told her he would be testifying before the Warren Commission and was seeking her help. Mrs. Markham stated that if he was part of the official investigation by the Warren Commission, she could talk to him. According to Lane, he told Mrs. Markham he was not an official of the Warren Commission but would be testifying before the Commission in the near future.

Re: Mark Lane

Mrs. Markham then told him the man who killed Tippit wore a gray jacket, had a short heavy build and had bushy hair.

Lane pointed out that Oswald wore a brown shirt while at the Texas School Book Depository building on the morning of November 22, 1963, and was wearing the same shirt when arrested in the Dallas theatre following the assassination. He stated Oswald had a slender build with a receding hairline.

With regard to his conversation with Mrs. Markham, Lane stated he first denied having a tape of the call because he thought it was not really important. Later when asked by the Warren Commission if he had such a tape, Lane claimed this tape was part of his client's material. He explained that at that time Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, Oswald's mother, was his client and would have to be consulted before he could give the Warren Commission a definite answer. In the meantime Lane said Mrs. Markham denied the interview and, in fact, denied talking to Lane at all.

Lane stated that during his appearance before the Warren Commission, Attorney Lee Rankin, in discussing the recording Lane made of conversation with Mrs. Markham, asked Lane if Mrs. Markham knew her conversation was being recorded. Lane stated he then decided he could not give the tape to the Warren Commission. Later he stated he wrote to Chief Justice Earl Warren asking that he not be prosecuted if he furnished the tape to the Warren Commission. Upon receipt of a letter from an assistant on the Warren Commission that there would be no prosecution, Lane stated he then sent the tape to Warren.

Lane stated two investigators from his office attempted to contact the Markham home at which time Mr. and Mrs. Markham refused to cooperate because they were under constant harassment from the FBI and the Dallas Police Department. At this time, however, their 21-year-old son, James Markham, accompanied Lane's investigators to their car and gave them information which Lane stated he could not divulge at this time.

[redacted]

Re: Mark Lane

Lane commented that the following day James Markham was arrested by the Dallas Police Department on a charge of burglary. A few days later he "fell from a window in jail" and since then has been in a critical condition at the Dallas jail hospital. Lane stated that all attempts to contact James Markham or his attorneys have failed.

Lane then discussed the strange circumstances surrounding the life of one Warren Reynolds, a witness to the flight of the killer of Tippit. He pointed out the story of Reynolds was also covered in the February 23, 1964, issue of the "New York Journal-American" newspaper by Columnist Bob Considine.

Lane stated that after the assassination a man attempted to kill Reynolds, but this man was released by the Dallas Police Department when he swore he was at the home of his girl friend at the time of the attempt on the life of Reynolds. Lane claimed this girl friend was a strip-teaser who had worked in Jack Ruby's night club. She was also arrested and later was hanged or hanged herself in jail. Lane further stated the accused boy friend in the shooting of Reynolds has also disappeared.

Lane alleged that the FBI, the Secret Service and the Dallas Police Department failed to adequately protect President Kennedy. He stated that despite the record of these agencies which he described as "sloppy," Chief Justice Warren must still depend on them for his ultimate judgment in the case. He stated that all members of the Warren Commission are really Government employees in one form or another and, therefore, are actually disqualified from serving on the Commission.

Lane told of being stopped on a street in New York in bad weather by Agents of the FBI who accused him of taking a Government file pertaining to the Oswald case. Lane further stated there are always two FBI Agents present when he speaks.

[redacted]

Re: Mark Lane

This source stated that following a short intermission, Lane gave a brief description of the assassination scene in Dallas, Texas. He stated the police agencies announced that a physical description of Oswald had been broadcast in Dallas, Texas, twelve minutes after the slaying of President Kennedy, which description followed a roll call at the Texas School Book Depository building where Oswald had been employed. Lane stated this was a lie as there never had been any roll call immediately following the assassination.

Lane pointed out the local Dallas newspapers on November 22, 1963, contained a map of the route of the Presidential motorcade. For some reason, the route had been changed from the original plan and the change carried the President near the Texas School Book Depository building. Who made the change? The FBI or the Secret Service?

On the matter of medical evidence, Lane claimed a shot entered the President's throat from the front which meant that he was looking forward when hit. He stated the doctors involved in the examination of the President changed their original analyses that the throat wound was an entry wound and later said it was an exit wound.

Lane stated that one Mrs. Hill heard shots from a direction other than the Texas School Book Depository building and further had heard four to six shots. Mrs. Hill later stated she had been threatened by the FBI and the Dallas Police Department and will no longer talk to Lane. Lane did, however, play a tape recording of his first interview with Mrs. Hill.

This source stated that in conclusion Lane listed several pertinent questions:

Why was the FBI so inefficient?

Why did the parade slow down at the Texas School Book Depository building?

[redacted]

Re: Mark Lane

According to this source, following his lecture Lane held a question-and-answer period during which an unidentified person asked Lane, "Do you feel there is a conspiracy with Government personnel involved?" Lane answered, "As a politician I know this cannot be answered. I want to work for truth. I only want facts not theory."

A third confidential source who also attended the meeting of July 22, 1964, furnished substantially the same information concerning the meeting as furnished by the first source. In addition, the third source stated that at one point during his lecture, Lane stated that when he appeared before the Warren Commission to testify he had asked that a copy of his testimony be forwarded to him at a later date. When his copy arrived, he found the first five pages were missing. Lane then insisted that these pages be sent to him and when they arrived, according to Lane, they were all marked "Top Secret."

On Monday, July 20, 1964, a fourth confidential source attended the Lane lecture held at Theatre Four, New York City, and furnished substantially the same information as furnished by the first source. In addition, the fourth source stated that at one point during the question and answer period Lane was asked that if he had so much evidence and had obviously developed such a strong case, why had he not approached the President's brother, Attorney General Robert Kennedy, and presented these facts to him? This source stated Lane was flushed and hesitated before answering. Lane stated the Attorney General and the enforcement agencies involved had as much or more information than he did.

According to this source, several people in the audience did not like Lane's answer and began yelling that Lane was not answering the question. Lane disregarded the jeers and continued to answer other questions. This source stated that quite a few people left at that time.

[redacted]

Re: Mark Lane

On Tuesday, July 21, 1964, a fifth confidential source and a sixth confidential source attended Mark Lane's lecture at Theatre Four, New York City. Both sources furnished information concerning this lecture, the content of which was substantially the same as furnished by the first confidential source.

In addition, the fifth confidential source advised that on July 21, 1964, Lane made the statement that there were six witnesses in Dallas, Texas, who had not been questioned by the FBI, the Secret Service or the Dallas Police Department. Lane continued that he would be returning to Dallas soon himself to continue his investigation.

On July 21, 1964, the sixth confidential source stated that when introducing Lane on that date, Deirdre Griswold identified herself as the National Director of the CCI.

During the question-and-answer period Lane discussed "new facts" received by his investigators from James Markham, the son of Helen Markham. According to this source, it was indicated that Lane had learned from James Markham that Helen Markham was possibly a psychopathic liar.

This source further stated that near the conclusion of the meeting Lane announced that in November, 1964, there would be a conference in London, England, of all CCIs throughout the world on the Oswald case. He stated this conference would be attended by such notables as the French author Jean-Paul Sartre and the famous Dr. Albert Schweitzer.

On Thursday, July 23, 1964, a seventh confidential source furnished information concerning the Mark Lane lecture given on that date at Theatre Four, New York City, the content of which was substantially the same as that furnished by the first confidential source. In addition,

during this lecture, according to the seventh confidential source, Lane stated that the law enforcement agencies, including the FBI, the Secret Service and the Dallas Police Department, insist that only three bullets were fired during the assassination of President Kennedy, while they have full knowledge that actually more than three bullets were fired.

On Friday, July 24, 1964, an eighth confidential source attended the Mark Lane lecture given on that date at Theatre Four, New York City, the content of which was substantially the same as that furnished by the first confidential source. In addition, the eighth confidential source stated that Lane remarked that according to witnesses more than three shots were fired during the assassination of President Kennedy. He also stated that using an Italian Carbine, allegedly the assassination weapon, it would be impossible to fire more than three shots in five and a half seconds. According to the eighth confidential source, Lane stated the Kennedy family had shown "great displeasure" with the FBI over the assassination. Lane also stated that he will publish a book before the end of the year and that the completion of the book is being delayed, awaiting the publication of the Warren report.

According to the eighth confidential source, during the question-and-answer period following Lane's lecture, he was asked about the testimony and behavior of Marina Oswald, wife of Lee Harvey Oswald.

In answer to this question, Lane stated that at the beginning Marina Oswald had declared her husband was innocent but after his death and after nine weeks of being held incommunicado by Agents of the FBI and Secret Service, she reversed her statement. Lane stated that in some other countries this would be called "brainwashing."

On Saturday, July 25, 1964, a ninth confidential source attended the Lane lecture held that date at Theatre Four, New York City, the content of which was substantially the same as that furnished by the first confidential source.

Re: Mark Lane

On Sunday, July 26, 1964, a tenth confidential source attended the Lane lecture held that date at Theatre Four, New York City, the content of which was substantially the same as that furnished by the first confidential source. In addition, the tenth confidential source stated that at the conclusion of the lecture, Lane announced that he would hold one more "holdover" lecture by popular demand on Monday evening, July 27, 1964, also at Theatre Four, New York City.

1.

APPENDIX

"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"National Guardian

"1. 'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly * * *. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SOBELL, August 25, 1956, p. 12.)"

Re: Mark Lane

1.

APPENDIX

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a confidential source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group, under the leadership of National Committee member, SAM BALLAN, split from the SWP.

The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of LEON TROTSKY and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocated unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, the source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On April 27, 1964, a second source advised that the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

The SWP and the CP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CONFIDENTIAL

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE

Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

AUG 4

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Lee Oswald

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is a copy of a telegram received by the Commission from Mr. Mark Lane. The Commission would appreciate your conducting an appropriate investigation concerning this matter, including an interview of Attorney Melvin Belli regarding the statements he is alleged to have made.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely yours,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

1 ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 24 1964

AUG 24 1964

79 AUG 25 1964

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN-UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

UDA158 RB501

WF324 WW NFB052 (R NA297) PD NEWYORK NY 30 509P EDT

CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN, PRESIDENTS COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY (RTE UD)

200 MARYLAND AVE NORTHWEST WASHDC

THE CURRENT ISSUE OF FACT MAGAZINE QUOTES MELVIN BELLI AS STATING THAT A DALLAS POLICE OFFICER AND ANOTHER SORT ON NOVEMBER 23, 1963 TO HAVE RUBY APPROVED THE IDEA OF KILLING OSWALD REQUEST YOU CALL BELLI AT PUBLIC SESSION REGARDING POSSIBLE POLICE PARTICIPATION IN MURDER OF OSWALD

MARK LANE

(28).

105-82555-

ENCLOSURE

~~ENCLOSURES~~

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/7/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

Attention: FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, ANCHORAGE (44-48)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel dated 7/29/64, and Bureau radiogram dated 7/31/64.

Enclosed herewith to the FBI Laboratory are ten photographs, identified as follows:

1. Wedding photo of MARINA (LNU). At far left is head of MARINA's mother, ANITA MAY SETYAEVA (SETYAEV), nee Zugoff, and her son, KOSTIA HENKIN; unknown woman, MARINA (LNU) and VASHI (LNU), who is MARINA's husband, unknown man, woman, man and woman.

2. Head photo of ANITA MAY SETYAEVA.

3. Full-length photo of ANITA MAY SETYAEVA in Moscow.

4. Full-length photo of ANITA MAY SETYAEVA at Moscow University.

5. Photo of Radio Moscow personnel, taken 12/27/57, left to right - LUCY (OLGA) PRAVDINA, ANITA MAY SETYAEVA, SERGEI (EDDIE) RUDIN, JOE ADAMOV and sitting, NIKOLAI (NICK) SERGEYEV.

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4 4 MAR 5 1973

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

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PRINTED
INDEXED
FILED
INSPECTED
AUG 10 1964

(7) - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM) (RRR)
(2) - 105-82555 - LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
(2) - 105-108713 - LILLIE MAY RAHM)
(2) - 105- - ANNABELLE BUCA
(1 - FBI Laboratory)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
3 - Anchorage (2 - 44-48)
(1 - 105-156)

REC-6 4650
EX 110

RWS/ljf (12)

Approved: _____ Sent _____

Special Agent in Charge

64 AUG 20 1964

2615

6. Photo of Radio Moscow personnel, taken 9/9/60, left to right - JOE ADAMOV, ANITA MAY SETYAEVA, ANNABELLE BUCAR, SERGEI RUDIN.

7. Photo of Radio Moscow personnel - sitting, SERGEI RUDIN and ANITA MAY SETYAEVA; standing - LUCY PRAVDINA, JOE ADAMOV, NIKOLAI SERGEYEV.

8. Photo of Radio Moscow personnel - SERGEI RUDIN, ANITA MAY SETYAEVA, JOE ADAMOV, LUCY PRAVDINA, NIKOLAI SERGEYEV.

9. (FNU) HENKIN, ANITA MAY HENKINA, now SETYAEVA (SETYAEV), and KOSTIA (BUNNY) HENKIN, taken 6/1/57.

10. Photo of Radio Moscow personnel, left to right - SERGEI RUDIN, LUCY PRAVDINA, JOE ADAMOV, ANITA MAY SETYAEVA, NIKOLAI SERGEYEV, taken 12/28/58.

ANITA MAY SETYAEVA, at Radio Moscow uses name ANNETTE SETYAEVA (formerly HENKINA (HENKIN), nee Zugoff).

ANNABELLE BUCAR was a former United States Embassy employee in Moscow who defected to the Soviets in February, 1948.

Where dates are known that photos were taken it is noted, otherwise dates are unknown.

These photographs were obtained by SAs RAMON W. STRATTON and THOMAS G. CUMMINGS on 8/4/64, from LILLIE MAY RAHM, aka Lillie Mae Teslich, nee Edwards, at Ketchikan, Alaska. She is the mother of ANITA MAY SETYAEVA.

Request of FBI Laboratory

Laboratory is requested to make copies of each photograph and it is suggested that they be made in a size readily handled. Please copy identification on reverse of each photograph.

Please furnish Anchorage and Dallas with one copy each of each photograph.

AN 44-48

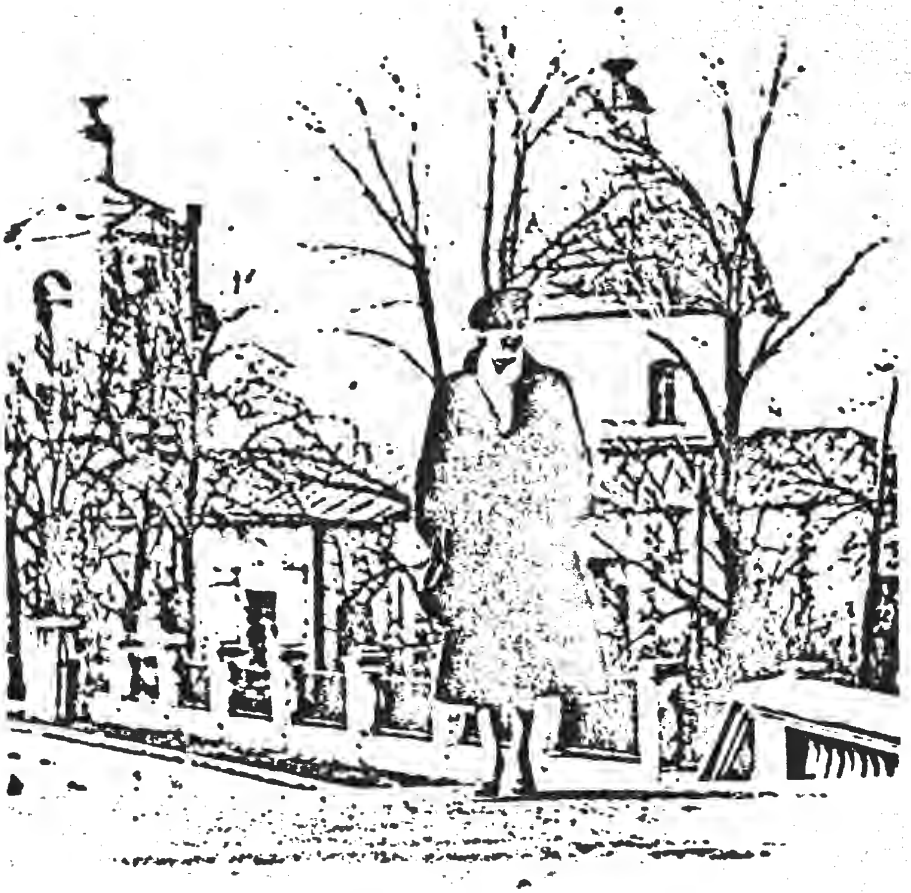
Laboratory is requested to contact substantive desk at the Bureau in this matter as to the number of copies of photographs desired by the Bureau.

Laboratory is requested to return the original photographs by Registered Mail, Air Mail, Return Receipt Requested, to Anchorage, for return to Mrs. RAHM.

* One photo set to Anchorage by 8/14/64 airtel with 1 set of copies.
7 sets copied photographically
1 set & negatives filed with this airtel
1 set to Dallas by ~~cc~~ CC 8/17/64 airtel to Anchorage
photos 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 & 9 to CIA by 8/14 ltr this case
4 sets retained 645 RB
1 set retained in file, see [illegible]

Marina's Wedding.
Jan. 26-62

April 15 On river embankment
in front of our house



At Moscow University

Dec 27, 1957

Sept 9, 1960

Annabelle is sick right now so she couldn't be with us all.

Taken on Bunny's 2nd birthday
June 1st, 1957

HENRIA

Dec. 28, 1958

FBI

Date: 8/10/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re San Antonio radiogram to Bureau 7/20/64 and San Antonio airtel to Bureau, 7/25/64.

Re Attempts to Locate FRANCISCO MORALES

On August 5, 1964, [redacted] Reynosa, Tamaulipas, Mexico, advised SA HAROLD H. CROSSETT that to date he had been unable to ascertain the exact location of FRANCISCO MORALES in order that MORALES might be interviewed in accordance with Bureau instructions.

He stated that his sources in Victoria, Tamaulipas, advised him MORALES was going to San Luis Potosi, San Luis Potosi, Mexico, to obtain employment, possibly in a pharmacy. He continued that MORALES has not furnished his sister in Reynosa with an address where he can be located and since San Luis Potosi is a city of over 125,000 population, it was not feasible, in his opinion, to travel to that city in an effort to locate MORALES in the absence of a definite address. He stated he will maintain frequent contact with the sister of MORALES and with sources in Victoria, Tamaulipas, in order to obtain an address for MORALES as soon as it is received by any of them,

5-Bureau (AM RM)
(2-Legat, Mexico)
2-Dallas (100-10461) (AM RM)
2-San Antonio

HHC/dnb
(9)

REC-19 105 [illegible] 4651

EX 110 6 AUG 12 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

and thereafter will attempt to have MORALES come to the U. S. border for interview by Bureau Agents.

This matter will be followed closely by San Antonio.

REQUEST OF BUREAU:

Two extra copies of this communication were prepared for the Bureau in the event the Bureau desires to have Legat, Mexico, attempt to locate FRANCISCO MORALES at San Luis Potosi, San Luis Potosi, where he is possibly employed in a pharmacy.

A list of pharmacies might be obtained from pharmaceutical supply houses and a canvass of these stores could conceivably result in the location of MORALES more expeditiously than by waiting for him to contact friends and relatives as it has been the experience of the San Antonio office in other matters, that many Mexican people do not communicate with members of their families for long periods of time.

8/14/64

1 - Stokes

Airtel

1st

To: SAC, San Antonio (105-2909)

REC 19

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) -4651

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA EX 110

Reurairtel 8/10/64.

In view of revelation of Huerta Oliva and the facts relative to the photograph which Huerta Oliva furnished New Haven, Bureau is not at this time requesting Legat, Mexico City, to attempt to locate Francisco Morales at San Luis Potosi. When results of reinterview of Gabriel Contreras and officials at Del Comercio Hotel concerning the photograph supplied by Huerta Oliva are received, additional instructions will be issued concerning efforts to locate Morales.

Refer to Bureau airtel 7/20/64 which dealt with your 7/14/64 letterhead memorandum. Concentrate efforts to reinterview Lima Juarez in accordance with instructions in Bureau airtel 7/20/64 and display to him the photograph received from Huerta Oliva. Advise when report requested in Bureau 7/20/64 airtel is to be submitted.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

MAILED 6
AUG 14 1964
FBI

JCS:pah (5)

NOTE:

Lima Juarez, a Mexican citizen, told San Antonio that he believed he saw Oswald at Hotel del Comercio in 9/63 in company of some Cubans. The alleged Cubans were reportedly in the company of Huerta Oliva. Lima Juarez, while at the Hotel, was in the company of Morales who we have beentrying to locate in Mexico. San Antonio source says that Morales has gone to San Luis Potosi, but no address or other data necessary to locate him there is available. Huerta Oliva has been interviewed and admits being at the hotel in the company of four Mexicans, not Cubans. He furnished photograph of these people which was taken by street photographer. If people at the hotel and Contreras, a Mexican who was one of the group, and Lima Juarez will identify the four people in the picture as four Mexicans with Oliva, it will not be necessary to go further in effort to locate Morales. Buairtel 7/20/64 instructed SA to rewrite 7/14/64 letterhead in report form and to reinterview Juarez.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

64 SEP 3 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 4652

PAGE NO. 1-4

NO. OF PAGES 4

SECTION NO.

202

CIA

REFERRAL

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

August 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies each of memoranda dated August 4 and August 7, 1964, dealing with the Mexican aspects of the Lee Harvey Oswald investigation. There are also enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated August 4, 1964, setting forth results of interview of Mr. A. I. Goldberg, correspondent of the Associated Press who attempted to interview Oswald in Moscow, Russia.

Upon detachment of the classified enclosures, this letter may be regarded as unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (6)

JCS:pah
(8)

NOTE: Classified "Confidential" as Legat, Mexico City has so classified the enclosed 8/4 and 8/7/64 letterheads to protect our operations abroad. The enclosures have been approved for dissemination by Mr. Malley. Letterheads from Legat deal negatively with investigation, Mexico City, into allegation that Oswald associated the Del Comercio Hotel with Cubans. The 8/14/64 letterhead from New York is negative interview of Goldberg who attempted to interview [redacted] Oswald in Russia.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI
AUG 17 12 18 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
XEROX
AUG 17 1964
BY COURIER SVC.
56 AUG 17
COMM-FBI
REC 30
4653
EX-102
19 AUG 17 1964
19 AUG 18 1964
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 8/13/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, ANCHORAGE (44-48)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

OO DALLAS

456481

Re Bureau airtel dated 7/29/64; Bureau radiogram dated 7/31/64; and Anchorage airtel to Bureau with photographs dated 8/7/64.

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are 23 letters and 22 envelopes of letters from ANITA MAY SETYAEVA (SETYAEV), nee ZUGOFF, aka., ANITA MAY HENKINA (HENKIN), "MOSCOW MOLLY" to her mother, LILLIE MAY RAHM, aka., LILLIE MAY TESLICH, nee EDWARDS, Mrs. JOHN EMANUAL RAHM, at Ketchikan, Alaska, which were loaned by Mrs. RAHM to SA's RAMON W. STRATTON and THOMAS G. CUMMINGS on 8/4/64.

REQUEST OF FBI LABORATORY

Laboratory make reference to Bureau airtel to Anchorage 7/29/64 and Burad to Anchorage 7/31/64 in captioned case and consult substantive desk at Bureau as to any desired examination. Laboratory make note that in the only long

5 Bureau (Encls. 45) (REGISTERED - RRR)
(2) - 105-82555; LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
(2 - 105-108713; LILLIE MAY RAHM)
(1 - FBI Laboratory)
3 Anchorage
(1 105-156)

RWS:CLB

ENCLOSURE

REC-16

AU 17 364

REC 5

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

SEP 25 1964

envelope enclosed is a small memo page in red ink which is alleged to be in the handwriting of LEO STEYAEV of Radio Moscow, USSR. Laboratory is requested to retain photographic handwriting samples of Mr. and Mrs. SETYAEV. As to whether copies of each entire letter are desired, this matter is left to the substantive desk. Anchorage is separately submitting copies of letterhead memorandm in LEE HARVEY OSWALD case bearing upon MARINA, daughter of ANITA MAY SETYAEVA of Radio Moscow and granddaughter of LILLIE MAY RAHM of Ketchikan, Alaska, as well as letterhead memorandum in LILLIE MAY RAHM case which contains what is felt to be pertinent excerpts from the enclosed letters.

Laboratory will return enclosures to Anchorage by REGISTERED AIR MAIL - RRR, for return to Mrs. RAHM. No examinations may be made which will discolor or in any way affect the documents. Some of the contents have been previously known to Bureau Informant [redacted] but contents can now be openly set forth and disseminated because legally acquired by loan from Mrs. RAHM.

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 8/7/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-37111) (P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
OO:DL

[redacted] was interviewed by SA WALTER T. O'BRIEN, JR., on 7/28/64; by SA CARL E. GRAHAM on 8/5/64.

[redacted]

5 ENCLOSURE

CONFIDENTIAL

Classified by 3002
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

3- Bureau (Encs. 5)
2- Dallas (Encs. 2) (100-10461) (RAM)
2- WFO
(1- 100-20267) (ZINCHUK)

JFM:pac
(7)

EX 109

REC- 57

4 AUG 18 1964

AIRTEL

2 cc LHM to Commission by ltr 8/13/64
Ack: pac

Approved: 61 AUG 21 1964 Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

1 cc retained 645 Rec'd

Classification on 3/3/77, sent notice to Dallas & SAC.

5-166

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
CONFIDENTIAL

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON XX D.C. 20535
August 7, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

[redacted]

CLASSIFIED BY [redacted]
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

CONFIDENTIAL

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 7/21/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Trapp
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

FROM SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReBuairtel to Dallas 7/15/64 enclosing copy of President's Commission letter dated 7/10/64 concerning the photographing of certain exhibits in the possession of Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD in her presence; and telephone call of SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN to Section Chief WILLIAM A. BRANIGAN, 7/17/64.

At approximately 9:00 p.m., 7/16/64, Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD was telephonically contacted at her residence by SA B. TOM CARTER in an effort to make arrangements to photograph certain documents in her possession at the request of the President's Commission. At that time, she stated she allowed the President's Commission to make copies of all such documents when she testified before the President's Commission. She stated she was convinced the President's Commission had lost the copies of the documents and was now attempting to obtain additional copies. She stated she would not allow anyone to make copies of the documents in her possession based on any oral authorization. She requested a letter be written to her at Post Office Box 9578, Fort Worth, Texas, and that in such letter the request from the President's Commission should be set out together with the description of the items desired to be photographed.

Mrs. OSWALD stated on this occasion that upon receipt of this letter if everything was agreeable she would contact the FBI Resident Agency Office, Fort Worth, Texas, and advise when Agents could come to her residence and make the copies of the documents in her presence.

REC-57

EX 109

AUG 18 1964

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas
BTG:vm
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

C. Wick

In accordance with the authorization obtained from Section Chief WILLIAM A. BRANIGAN on 7/17/64, a letter from SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN was directed to Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD at Post Office Box 9578, Fort Worth, Texas, confirming the telephonic request by SA B. TOM CARTER and listing the documents desired to be photographed. This letter was sent to Mrs. OSWALD by Registered Mail, Return Receipt Requested, on 7/17/64 with a request that it would be sincerely appreciated if she could arrange a time satisfactory to her for Agents of this Bureau to photograph the documents described in the letter.

Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, 2220 Thomas Place, Fort Worth, Texas, was contacted on 7/21/64 by SA B. TOM CARTER. Mrs. OSWALD stated she had received a letter from SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN of the Dallas Office requesting that she allow Agents of the FBI to photograph certain documents which had been requested by the President's Commission.

Mrs. OSWALD stated she feels she has cooperated with the President's Commission. At the time she appeared before the Commission she took with her all documents in her possession. At the time of her appearance before the Commission, she allowed the Commission to make three copies of each of the documents which she had in her possession. She cannot at this time now understand why the Commission needs additional copies of these documents. She stated she believed the Commission must have lost the copies which were made of the documents which she allowed them to make when she appeared before the Commission. Mrs. OSWALD stated that unless the President's Commission can show her why additional copies are now needed, she will not allow anyone to photograph the documents in her possession.

Although it was pointed out to Mrs. OSWALD that the reason for the request to photograph certain exhibits in her possession was because the copies previously made were of such poor quality they were not considered sufficiently legible for the Commission's report, she stated this was not sufficient reason and she was still convinced the copies of the documents were lost, and that she would not permit additional copies to be made.

7-23-64

PLAINTEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

TO SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

REURAIRTEL JUNE TWENTY-ONE LAST SETTING FORTH RESULTS YOUR INTERVIEWS WITH MARGUERITE OSWALD IN CONNECTION WITH THE PHOTOGRAPHING OF ITEMS SHE POSSESSES OF INTEREST TO THE COMMISSION. DATA IN YOUR AIRTEL DISCUSSED WITH PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION THIS DATE AND PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION PLANS TO CONTACT MR. WESLEY J. LIEBELER, STAFF MEMBER OF THE COMMISSION WHO IS CURRENTLY IN DALLAS AND INSTRUCT MR. LIEBELER TO CONTACT MRS. OSWALD IN THIS MATTER. IN THE EVENT MR. LIEBELER CONTACTS YOUR OFFICE, YOU SHOULD FURNISH HIM RESULTS OF YOUR CONTACTS WITH MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD.

REC-57 4656

EX-109

FBI JUL 23 3 39 PM '64 RECD-READING ROOM

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUL 23 1964 5:36 P
TELETYPE

REL:JMW
(8)

NOTE: Mrs. Oswald previously furnished the Commission a group of exhibits, largely consisting of letters she received from Lee Harvey Oswald during the period he resided in Russia. The Commission stated the quality of reproductions it made from Mrs. Oswald's exhibits was very poor and cannot be legibly reproduced in the exhibit volumes which will form part of the Commissions's report. Commission desired FBI photograph the exhibits in possession of Mrs. Oswald in order that it will have clear copies. Commission wrote to Mrs. Oswald and requested she cooperate with the Dallas Office of the FBI in this matter.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

COPIES DESTROYED
44 MAR 5 1973
98 AUG 21 1964

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

INITIALED BY ... OFFICE

TELETYPE UNIT

Teletype to SAC, Dallas
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

CONTINUANCE OF NOTE:

Dallas Office contacted Mrs. Oswald but she feels President's Commission has lost the copies of the exhibits she possesses and refused to permit Dallas to photograph the items in question unless the President's Commission can show her why additional copies are now needed. Inspector Malley discussed this matter with Mr. Rankin at 11:20 a.m., July 23, 1964, and Mr. Rankin indicated he would attempt to contact Mr. Liebeler and instruct him to contact Mrs. Marguerite Oswald to obtain the necessary permission for the Dallas Office of the FBI to photograph the items of interest to the Commission. Teletype necessary to alert Dallas of possible contact with Mr. Liebeler in this matter and to apprise Dallas Office of latest developments in this particular inquiry.

8/12/64

Mr Rankin informed deputy
making Mrs Marguerite Oswald
reqmnd to make instant letter
available for photographing.
Let to Commission 8/14/64 JRM: mpd/dmg
rec from FBI attempt to
request Comm. ...
letters previously copied by Comm.
Police advised no return necessary
cjl

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555) DATE: 8/12/64
ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

FROM : SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re DL letter to Bureau 7/30/64 relating to inventory listing of exhibits in Bureau letter to DL 8/7/64.

The item referred to on page 5 as "D178" in reDL letter should be "D176."

Noted 8/18/64 JC

(2) - Bureau
2 - Dallas

PEW:vm
(4)

NOT RECORDED
14 AUG 18 1964

SOVIET SECTION
NAT. INTEL.
CONSOLIDATION

70 AUG 21 1964

FBI

Date: 8/12/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

FROM SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

For the information of the Bureau and offices receiving copies of this communication, the following is noted:

On 7/29/64, AUBREY RAY LINDSEY, Richardson, Texas, advised that he had what he considered pertinent information to offer concerning instant investigation noting that one MALCOLM J. HOY, a business acquaintance, had told him on 11/22/63 that he was going to see the President KENNEDY motorcade in downtown Dallas, Texas. HOY subsequently told LINDSEY a short time after and on the same day of the assassination that President KENNEDY had been shot twice "because I was there watching it." LINDSEY noted that he thought this was very unusual because up to the time of HOY's remark the radio reports had only stated that President KENNEDY had been shot.

LINDSEY noted that he subsequently tried to contact HOY through the latter's landlady at which time the landlady told LINDSEY that she had asked HOY to move, which he did, because the walls and furniture in his room were "filled with bullet holes." She had noted that HOY was a very strange individual.

(3) - Bureau
2 - Los Angeles
2 - Norfolk
2 - Dallas

RJB:vm
(9)

REC-57 4657

EX 109 16 AUG 14 1964

SOVIET ACTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

60 AUG 21 1964

AUG 21 1964

DL 100-10461

LINDSEY does not know HOY's present whereabouts as he has not seen him for months. However, LINDSEY noted that he thought HOY used to work on the assembly line at the General Motors plant in Arlington, Texas.

On 8/12/64, THEODORE H. FREEMAN, Plant Protection Chief, General Motors, Arlington, Texas, advised that his plant's employment record on MALCOLM JERRY HOY indicates that he was employed by General Motors as a spot welder from 6/4/63 until 5/4/64 when he quit without giving notice. The company attempted to locate him at his last address (4840 Junius, Dallas), and learned from the landlady that HOY had left stating he was being transferred to Michigan to attend a General Motors mechanics school. FREEMAN noted that this was untrue.

The General Motors employment office at Arlington, Texas, received an inquiry from their General Motors plant at Southgate, California, on 5/28/64 requesting employment recommendations from the Arlington plant. The Arlington plant returned a bad employment recommendation to the Southgate plant. FREEMAN stated that he doubts if HOY was employed at Southgate, but he cannot say so for sure.

FREEMAN noted that there is a comment in HOY's personnel file at General Motors, Arlington, Texas, that HOY [redacted]

A review of HOY's personnel file indicates that he arrived in Dallas, Texas, around June, 1963, from 8577 Tidewater Drive, Norfolk, Virginia, which is also the address of HOY's father, WILLIAM THOMAS HOY.

The General Motors personnel file at Arlington, Texas, contains the following limited description of MALCOLM JERRY HOY; White; male; American; born 6/8/42 at Chattanooga, Tennessee; 6' tall; 180 pounds; single; father - WILLIAM THOMAS HOY;

Malcolm J. Hoy
Soc Sec # Calif Va Texas

231-50-0251

Social Security No. 231-50-0254; served in U.S. Army from 6/8/59 to 5/15/62 (serial number or type of discharge not noted), high school-graduate.

Investigation is being requested in this matter to locate and interview HOY re his possession of any information which may be of assistance and value in this investigation.

LEADS

LOS ANGELES DIVISION

AT SOUTHGATE, CALIFORNIA

Will at the General Motors plant determine if MALCOLM JERRY HOY is or was employed by that company. If so, interview HOY; if not, review his employment application for any data which will assist in his location and conduct investigation to locate HOY.

NORFOLK DIVISION

AT NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

Will interview HOY's father, WILLIAM THOMAS HOY, 8577 Tidewater Drive, and obtain present address of MALCOLM JERRY HOY and set out leads for his location and interview.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 13 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

103 AM URGENT 8-13-64 JAA

TO DIRECTOR -4- /105-82555/ AND DALLAS /100-10461/

FROM NEW YORK /105-38431/ 1P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS-R-CUBA. ATT.. CRIMINAL SECTION.

REBUAIRTEL TO PHILA AND NEW YORK AUGUST SEVEN LAST., PHILA TEL TO BUREAU, DALLAS AND NEW YORK AUGUST TEN LAST AND DALLAS TEL TO BUREAU AND NEW YORK AUGUST ELEVEN LAST.

MISS SALLY SCOTT, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO CLAY BLAIR, JR., EDITOR IN CHIEF, CURTIS PUBLISHING CO., SIX SIX SIX FIFTH AVE., NYC, ADVISED AUGUST TWELVE THAT CURTIS PUBLISHING CO. NEVER HAD POSSESSION OF ORIGINAL NEGATIVE PF PHOTO REFERRED TO IN RE COMMUNICATIONS. SHE STATED THAT CURTIS PUBLISHING CO. HAS A PRINT AND A COPY OF THE NEGATIVE BUT SHE BELIEVES THAT THE ORIGINAL NEGATIVE IS EITHER IN THE FILES OF "DALLAS TIMES HERALD" OR IN POSSESSION OF NEWSPAPER PHOTOGRAPHER JOHN MAZZIOTTA.

DALLAS, AS PREVIOUSLY STATED IN RETEL, AUGUST ELEVEN, LAST, WILL INTERVIEW MAZZIOTTA RE LOCATION OF ORIGINAL NEGATIVE UPON HIS RETURN FROM VACATION ON AUGUST SEVENTEEN NEXT.

AIRMAIL COPY TO PHILA.

END

JR

105 X2[illegible] 46

REC-57

AUG 17 1964

EX 109

61 AUG 21 1964

79 AUG 26 1964

FBI NEW YORK

cc- Mr Rosen

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
CINCINNATI	DALLAS	8/6/64	7/9-31/64

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.	ROBERT F. MAHLER	blb
	CHARACTER OF CASE	
	IS-R-CUBA	

REFERENCES:

Bureau airtel to Cincinnati 7/9/64.
Cincinnati airtel to Bureau 7/13/64.

- RUC -

Approved	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below
Copies made:		105-82555-4659 REC-57
(10) - Bureau (105-82555) (RM) 3 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM) 1 - Cincinnati (105-2505)		18 AUG 3 1964
2 cc to Central Intelligence Agency 8/13/64 mlc:mcb 4 COPIES DESTROYED		EX-106

4 MAR 5 1973

67 AUG 20 1964 207

cc Central Intelligence Agency

- A* -
COVER PAGE

SOVIET SECTION

Property of FBI - This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

★ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1956 O—386310

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: ROBERT F. MAHLER
Date: 8/6/64

Office: CINCINNATI

Field Office File No.: 105-2505

Bureau File No.: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY-R-CUBA

Synopsis: Letter written by CHARLES EVANS, 1735 Oakland Park Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, dated 5/13/64, to Attorney General of U. S. stated that OSWALD was reportedly in Wytheville, Virginia, short time before the assassination. EVANS interviewed and stated he believed he had once heard of this town or one of similar name in connection with press stories weeks after the assassination, that OSWALD was reportedly present, that this was found to be untrue, that he has absolutely no facts, and admitted he had written vague statements concerning matters he knows absolutely nothing about.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

By communication dated July 7, 1964, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., forwarded to the Cincinnati, Ohio, Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, a letter written by CHARLES EVANS, 1735 Oakland Park Avenue, Columbus, Ohio. This letter addressed to the Honorable ROBERT KENNEDY, Attorney General

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

of the United States, was received from the President's Commission by letter dated July 2, 1964.

The letter is as follows:

"1735 Oakland Park Ave.
Columbus 24, Ohio
5-13-64

Hon. Robert Kennedy
Attorney General of the United States
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

WYTHEVILLE VIRGINIA

Oswald was reportedly in this town a short time before the asassination of the President.

It is possible that there is no relation between this town and the Dallas tragedy.

Nevertheless, I believe every clue, whether strong or weak, should be checked out completely, and I do mean completely.

Yours, Sincerely,

s/ Charles Evans"

On July 9, 1964, efforts were made to locate and interview CHARLES EVANS, 1735 Oakland Park Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, but there was no response at that address.

Mrs. HELEN BARD, 1729 Oakland Park Avenue, next door neighbor, advised on July 9, 1964, that CHARLES EVANS and his family departed Columbus, Ohio, on an extended vacation traveling throughout the West on June 28, 1964. She said she does not believe EVANS intends to stay in any one location for any length of time.

The current Columbus City Directory lists the employment for CHARLES EVANS as salesman, The Fashion, a department store.

Mrs. ETHEL BURCH, Personnel Department, The Fashion, 130 South High Street, Columbus, Ohio, on July 9, 1964, advised from records that CHARLES EVANS, an employee, began vacation in addition to leave of absence on June 28, 1964, and would not return until July 27, 1964. She said EVANS told her he and his family would travel extensively throughout the West and he left no forwarding address or location where he could be contacted.

EVANS was contacted and interviewed on July 31, 1964.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 8/5/64

CHARLES EVANS, residence 1735 Oakland Park Avenue, Columbus, Ohio, employed as a salesman in the men's clothing department, The Fashion, 130 South High Street, Columbus, Ohio, advised he thought he recalled having seen reference to a Wytheville, Virginia, or a town of similar name, in news media within several weeks after the assassination of the late President KENNEDY. He said he cannot recall the identity of the news media but assumes it must have been the press.

His recollection, he said, was that the news may have indicated that LEE HARVEY OSWALD may have personally visited this town, name of which he is not certain, several days before the assassination. He further thought he recalled that whatever connection OSWALD was supposed to have had with that town had been investigated and found to be completely false.

EVANS then compared his naming the town Wytheville, Virginia, to a hunch, similar, he said, to that of a horse player at the race track who bets on horses because of their names. When pressed further, he admitted he did not know why he named that town in connection with OSWALD and stated emphatically that he has absolutely no facts or information whatsoever to furnish in regard to OSWALD or the assassination or to any of the events related thereto.

When questioned as to why he waited until May 13, 1964, to write the letter he replied he did not know except that he thought the elimination of the OSWALD link to that town occurred too soon to have been legitimate.

EVANS then described the letter as a "wild goose chase" and said he was sorry he wrote it because he honestly had no facts to report. He stated he realizes he was making vague statements concerning matters he knows absolutely nothing about and he said he would not now repeat such an action.

He concluded by emphatically denying any knowledge whatsoever concerning OSWALD or the assassination.

File # 105-2505

on 7/31/64 at Columbus, Ohio Date dictated 105-2505

by SA ROBERT F. MAHLER:blb

- 4* -

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 7/22/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

OO - DALLAS

ReBureau airtel to New Orleans and WFO, 7/13/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies, for Dallas three copies, and for WFO one copy of a letterhead memorandum setting forth results of investigation at New Orleans, Louisiana in connection with referenced Bureau airtel.

(3) - Bureau (enc. 10)(Registered Mail)
2 - Dallas (100-10461)(enc. 3)(Registered Mail)
1 - WFO (105-37111)(enc. 1)(Info)(Registered Mail)
2 - New Orleans
SMC:bal
(8)

10 - ENCLOSURE

REC-21 105-82555-4660

18 JUL 24 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
July 22, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On July 21, 1964, Mr. Lloyd Beck, Office of Naval Intelligence, Eighth Naval District, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised a Special Agent of the FBI that according to the records of his agency, the aircraft carrier "USS Wasp" (CVS - 18) visited the Port of New Orleans from June 13, 1963 to June 20, 1963 and during this period of time, was berthed at the Dumaine Street Wharf. Mr. Beck informed that the "USS Wasp" was one of six U.S. Naval Vessels visiting the Port of New Orleans during this period and that the "USS Wasp" is currently at its home port of Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. Beck informed that no information had been received by his agency that during the period that the "USS Wasp" visited the Port of New Orleans, any individual was engaged in distributing leaflets in the vicinity of the "USS Wasp" or any other Naval Vessel.

On July 21, 1964, Raymond Martinas, Harbor Master, Port of New Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised a Special Agent of the FBI that he recalled the visit of the aircraft carrier, the "USS Wasp" to the Port of New Orleans during June, 1963. Mr. Martinas informed that no information had come to his attention that any individual had been distributing leaflets near the "USS Wasp" during the period of time this ship was visiting the Port of New Orleans.

On July 21, 1964, Lieutenant Roy Alleman, New Orleans Harbor Police, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised a Special Agent of the FBI that his agency is in no way connected with the New Orleans Police Department, but is a separate and distinct law enforcement agency. He informed that his agency is under the control of the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans, an agency of the State of Louisiana.

Lieutenant Alleman advised he recalled an incident wherein an individual was distributing leaflets on the Dumaine Street Wharf at the time the "USS Wasp" was berthed during June, 1963. Lieutenant Alleman stated that he recalled

COPIES DESTROYED

44 MAR 5 1973

that Harbor Patrolman Girod Ray had been contacted by a member of the United States Navy and requested to locate an individual who was passing out leaflets on the Dumaine Street Wharf near where the "USS Wasp" was berthed. As a result, Patrolman Ray located this individual, name unknown, and asked this individual to leave the premises. Lieutenant Alleman stated that no arrest was made and that this person upon request, did leave the Dumaine Street Wharf. Lieutenant Alleman informed that Patrolman Ray obtained two leaflets that this unknown individual had been passing out and recalled that one of these leaflets had "something to do with Cuba" but could not recall any additional information.

Lieutenant Alleman stated that he did not personally observe the individual passing out the leaflets and that he could furnish no additional information regarding this incident. He stated that the records of his agency do contain a brief, typewritten report made by Patrolman Ray, and also one copy each of the pamphlets that this unknown individual was distributing. Lieutenant Alleman furnished copies of these pamphlets, together with a copy of Patrolman Ray's report, which are set forth in the attached pages.

On July 21, 1964, Patrolman Girod Ray, Harbor Police, advised a Special Agent of the FBI he recalled the incident in June of 1963 wherein he requested an individual to leave the Dumaine Street Wharf, after this individual was observed passing out leaflets in the vicinity of the "USS Wasp."

Patrolman Ray stated that he could not recall the day of the week, but believed it was either on a Saturday or a Sunday and that he had been assigned to a roving patrol in the area of the Toulouse and the Dumaine Street Wharves. He said this was a special assignment, inasmuch as the "USS Wasp" was berthed and that there were visiting hours for civilians who desired to go aboard this ship. Patrolman Ray stated that late in the afternoon, possibly between 3:00 pm and 5:00 pm he was approached by an unknown enlisted man from the "USS Wasp" who told him that the Officer of the Deck of the "USS Wasp" desired Patrolman Ray to seek out an individual who was passing

out leaflets regarding Cuba and to request this individual to stop passing out these leaflets. Patrolman Ray stated that he was between the Toulouse and Dumaine Street Wharves when he received this information and thereafter, immediately went to the Dumaine Street Wharf where he saw an unknown white male passing out leaflets which were white and yellow in color. He described this unknown individual as a white male, age late 20's, 5'9" tall, 150 pounds, and slender build. He said this individual was distributing these leaflets to U.S. Naval personnel in the area and also to civilians who were leaving the "USS Wasp." Patrolman Ray stated that he approached this person and asked him if he had permission to distribute the leaflets. This person replied that he did not have permission to do this and felt that he did not need anyone's permission since he was within his rights to distribute leaflets in any area he desired to do so. Patrolman Ray stated that he told this individual that the wharves and buildings along the Mississippi River, encompassing the Port of New Orleans, are operated by the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans, and that if this individual received permission from the Board of Commissioners, he could distribute these leaflets. Patrolman Ray stated that after informing this individual of this information, this person kept insisting that he did not see why he would need anyone's permission and thereafter, Patrolman Ray informed this individual that if he did not leave the Dumaine Street Wharf, Patrolman Ray would arrest him. Upon hearing this, this person then left the Dumaine Street Wharf.

Patrolman Ray stated he could not recall how this person was dressed, other than that he was well groomed and that this unknown individual was alone and was not assisted in the distribution of these leaflets by any other person.

Patrolman Ray stated that he could not now recall whether he looked at some type of identification of this individual, but believes he may have done so. Patrolman Ray stated that he feels sure that he wrote this unknown person's name on a slip of paper, but that apparently he had lost this piece of paper,

as he did not include this individual's name in his typewritten report and that he could not recall the name.

Patrolman Ray stated that he feels that this unknown individual who was distributing the leaflets was Lee Harvey Oswald. He said he bases this on the fact that subsequent to the incident, he had observed photographs of Oswald on television and in the newspapers and that from these photographs he observed, he believes that the individual on the Dumaine Street Wharf was Lee Harvey Oswald.

HANDS OFF CUBA!

Join the Fair Play for Cuba Committee

NEW ORLEANS CHARTER MEMBER/BRANCH

Free Literature, Lectures

LOCATION:

EVERYONE WELCOME!

IS IN CUBA!

On January 16, 1961, the United States Government imposed a ban on travel by U.S. citizens to Cuba. Failure to abide by the ban is punishable by a fine of $5,000 or 5 years in jail or both. (8 USC 1185, 22 USC 225.)

This is in clear contradiction to remarks made by President Kennedy before the United Nations on September 22, 1961, when he deplored action by any nation which "builds a wall to keep truth a stranger and its own citizens prisoners". It seems also to violate the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations in 1948 which states "Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own and return to his country".

What mysterious features exist on this tiny island of 6½ million people to become so taboo for American eyes? Although the policy of the Castro government is to promote tourism everywhere in Cuba, our government innocently explains that the travel ban is to safeguard our welfare.

- Why then does it allow American citizens to travel in such trouble spots as Somoza's Nicaragua?
- Why then does it exempt Americans such as "certain" businessmen and "certain" reporters from the ban when they are the very ones most likely to become involved in international incidents?
- Why then do other Western countries such as Canada, Mexico, England, France, West Germany, etc., find that the safety of their nationals does not require restrictions on travel to Cuba?

Our government states that another reason for the ban on travel is that it is in the national interest to combat Communism by preventing travel to Cuba.

- Why then is travel allowed and even encouraged to *admittedly* Communist countries such as Poland, Yugoslavia and even the Soviet Union?

In short, WHAT IS THE GOVERNMENT HIDING?

As a result of the Cuban Revolution stopping the flow of Cuban wealth to the United States, Cuban soil, industry and manpower has been put at the disposal of the Cuban nation.

- Can it be that the new schools, homes and hospitals of revolutionary Cuba might contrast severely with the Cuba that served as a U.S. plantation and might weigh heavily on the American conscience?
- Can it be that we would also see the effects of the recent invasion which was supported by 43,000,000 dollars of our tax money?

WE MAINTAIN THAT THE TRUTH ABOUT CUBA IS IN CUBA AND THAT WE HAVE THE RIGHT TO OBSERVE AND JUDGE FOR OURSELVES WHAT IS HAPPENING THERE!

If you agree:

- Seek permission from the Passport Office to go there. When it is denied, ask why.
- Write to the U.S. State Department and President Kennedy asking that our government adhere to concepts of justice and international law and expressing your opinion on the travel ban.
- Read books which present the side of the story you haven't been told such as
  90 MILES FROM HOME by Warren Miller and
  LISTEN YANKEE by C. Wright Mills.

Both of these books are in pocketbook editions and can be purchased at the bookstands.

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE, 799 Broadway, New York 3, N. Y.

S.K. 30 3-63

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE PORT OF NEW ORLEANS
(AN AGENCY OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA)
INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE: June 16, 1963

TO: Chief L. Deutschman C.C.

FROM: Patrolman Girod Ray

SUBJECT: Distribution of Propaganda Literature

While working a special assignment at Dumain St. Wharf I was approached by a U.S.S. Navy Officer from the U.S.S. Wasp, who stated that he saw a white male adult subject handing out the enclosed pamphlets to persons visiting the Wasp, berthed at Dumaine St. Wharf.

I immediately looked for this subject and found him distrubuting these pamphlets and asked him if he had received permission from the Dock Board to issue these papers. He stated that he thought as an American citizen he did not need anyones permission. I ordered this man off of our property and told him he would have to refrain from issuing anything on Dock Board Property without their express consent.

Ptn. Girod Ray

7

8/12/64

AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-409763)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-117844) (P)

SUBJECT: MARK LANE
IS - C
(CC:NY)

Re NYairtels dated 8/5/64 and 8/7/64.

Captioned subject appeared as a guest on the "Rankl Show" broadcast over Radio Station WOR AM-FM on 8/3/64, from approximately 12 midnight to 5:00 AM. Pertinent portions, approximately three hours of this program, were taped by the NYO, and a verbatim transcription of LANE's remarks will be forwarded to the Bureau promptly.

The "National Guardian" issue of 8/8/64, page 7, column 1, noted that LANE will present a series of lectures under the title of "Who Killed Kennedy?" for a period of two weeks beginning on 8/11/64, at the Gramercy Arts Theatre, 133 E. 27th St., NYC. Admission to these lectures will be $2.00.

On 8/11/64, by means of a general telephonic inquiry it was determined that the telephone number of the Gramercy Arts Theatre has been temporarily changed to telephone number YU 9-6350 which is the telephone number of the Citizens' Committee of Inquiry (CCI), 156 5th Ave., NYC. It was also determined that LANE will present his lectures from 8/11/64 to 8/24/64, including Sundays.

Bureau (RM)
(1-105-82553) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
(1-100-) (CCI)
2-Newark (100-47301) (RM)
1-New York (105-38431) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD) (312)
1-New York (100-152725) (CCI) (45)
1-New York
BH:jmk
(11)

105-82553
NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 17 1964

67 AUG 21 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

ReNYairtel dated 8/5/64, reflected information that LANE was scheduled to speak in Newark, NJ, on Sunday, 8/23/64. As shown above, LANE is also scheduled to speak at the Gramercy Arts Theatre on that date starting at 8:00 PM.

For the information of Newark, subject may have changed his plans concerning a speech in Newark on 8/23/64, or may speak in Newark during the afternoon of that date and return to New York in time to deliver his evening lecture at the Gramercy Arts Theatre.

Coverage of the LANE lectures at the Gramercy Arts Theatre during the period 6/11/64 through 3/24/64, is being handled by the NYO through the use of informants and panel sources.

New York will remain alert for any additional information concerning subject's scheduled speech in Newark on 8/23/64.

LL

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan (RM. 645 RB)

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Cadigan

REC-21 105-82555-4661

August 14, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

AUG 14 12 12 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM
F B I

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of August 11, 1964, which refers to a request by Mr. W. David Slawson of your staff for analysis of the handwriting appearing on certain documents apparently written by Lee Harvey Oswald to the American Embassy in Moscow while Oswald was in residence in Minsk.

It was concluded that the handwriting on Commission Exhibits 913, 244, 931, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 246, 247, 256, 1093 (formerly Commission Exhibit 248), 249 and 1083 (formerly Commission Exhibit 250), was written by Lee Harvey Oswald. In making the foregoing handwriting comparison the following Exhibits were used as known standards of the handwriting of Lee Harvey Oswald:

BY COURIER SVC.
5:40 AUG 14
COMM-FBI

D3 Passport application of Lee Harvey Oswald (Commission Exhibit 781)

D4 Letter to the Secretary of the Navy and letter to Brigadier General Tompkins (Cadigan Exhibit 2)

D5 United States Marine Corps file of Lee Harvey Oswald (Commission Exhibit 780)

D67 Photographs of State Department records concerning Lee Harvey Oswald (Commission Exhibit 778)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

105-82555
1 - Dallas (100-10461)
WFS:cc:kw (10)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Letters written in Russian from
Lee Harvey Oswald to Marina Oswald
(Commission Exhibits 55, 56 and 66)

Letters from Lee Harvey Oswald to
V. T. Lee, Fair Play for Cuba Committee

For your information, the questioned documents listed in the last sentence of the first paragraph of your letter of August 11, 1964, were not previously used as samples of Oswald's known handwriting and were not the subject of the reference on page 337 of the Report of Special Agent Gemberling dated December 10, 1963.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Page 337 of SA Gemberling's Report referred to in incoming letter refers to D67 (Kc31) which consists of photographs of State Department records. Exhibits 1093 and 1083 had not been previously received in the Bureau and W. David Slawson on 8/10/63, telephonically advised SA Cadigan of the Laboratory that these two Exhibits were undoubtedly Commission Exhibits 248 and 250. Letters from Oswald to V. T. Lee are designated in the Laboratory as Q236 through Q250.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

AUG 11 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

456193

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On August 7, 1964, W. David Slawson of our staff spoke with Mr. William Griffith of the Bureau in regard to a handwriting analysis problem. Mr. Slawson asked Mr. Griffith if the Bureau would analyze the documents hereinafter listed to determine whether they are in the handwriting of Lee Harvey Oswald and, if they are, supply the Commission with a letter so stating. These documents are letters apparently written by Lee Harvey Oswald to the American Embassy in Moscow while Oswald was in residence in Minsk. The documents in question are Commission Exhibits 913, 244, 931, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 246, 247, 256, 1093, 249 and 1083.

These letters were apparently mentioned on page 337 of the Report of Special Agent Gemberling dated December 10, 1963. There they were apparently used as a sample of Oswald's known handwriting for the purposes of testing other samples. By now, however, there ought to be many more samples of Oswald's handwriting which have been gathered which could be used as a basis for testing unknown samples with equal or even more assurance of validity than these particular letters.

EX-PROS
33 AUG 12 1964

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Pg 337
Liebeler(31, D67)
and not to
Comm. Exh. listed
in paragraph above

REC-21

21 AUG 12 1964

SEVEN

1 - J. P. M
1 - N. P. Callahan (W. C. Jackson)
1 - I. W. Conrad (W. D. Griffith)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - W. C. Sullivan (W. A. Branigan)
(R. E. Lenihan)

August 12, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - L. J. Gauthier
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Lee Oswald

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated August 7, 1964, requesting certain statistical data as to the scope of this Bureau's investigative efforts since the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

As of July 31, 1964, this Bureau submitted to you over 1756 investigative reports comprising over 17,200 pages. In addition, over 3682 items of physical evidence were received in the FBI Laboratory for technical examination and our Exhibit experts constructed and delivered to you detailed scale models of the assassination site and garage of the Dallas City Jail with accompanying visual aids.

We did not keep track of the number of interviews conducted or the number of Agent-days expended on this investigation by virtually every one of our fifty-six continental field offices and representatives abroad. To obtain this information would be an extremely laborious and time consuming statistical research project in view of the scope of our activities and the number of personnel involved for over an eight-month period.

57 AUG 17
COMM-FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM
AUG 12 2 10 PM '64

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-109090
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
RDR:las (15)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

SENT DIRECTOR
FOR APPROVAL
8-12-64

SEP 3 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

As an example of the number of personnel involved, I would like to point out that immediately after the assassination I transferred on a temporary basis over eighty additional FBI personnel to our Dallas Office alone to assist in affording this matter expeditious and thorough handling.

In addition to the large number of field personnel involved, a considerable number of supervisory officials at our Washington Headquarters have been exclusively assigned to this investigation since its inception and will continue to be so assigned until no longer needed.

As this investigation progressed, we received an increasing number of special requests from members of your staff. Some requests imposed a very tight deadline on us and some necessitated travel to and from Dallas and other locations by our Agent, technical and supervisory personnel. It was necessary on several occasions to make special arrangements to enable your staff to handle necessary inquiries and to obtain specialized equipment and services to facilitate your investigation such as the arrangements for the partial re-enactment in Dallas on May 24, 1964, and the obtaining of a helicopter for aerial photography.

The above summarizes to some degree the areas in which this Bureau has endeavored to cooperate with the President's Commission in handling its responsibility. I hope this information will be of assistance to you. You can be assured that I will continue to insist that every logical effort be made by FBI personnel to assist you in this historic and tragic undertaking.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: See Rosen to Belmont memo captioned "The President's Commission, Assassination of the President," dated 8-11-64, RDR:las.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

11/20/64

AUG 7

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As you know, the Commission is nearing the completion of its investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy. In its final Report, the Commission desires to suggest in some appropriate way the extent of the excellent investigative effort undertaken by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

It would be helpful if the Bureau could supply some statistics which would reflect the scope of the FBI's investigation. In particular, we would appreciate figures on the approximate number of interviews conducted by the Bureau, the pieces of correspondence and reports sent by the Bureau to the Commission, and the total number of pages of such materials. If the information can be obtained without undue difficulty, the Commission would also like to be advised concerning the approximate number of Agent-days spent by the Bureau on this investigation since November 22, 1963.

For the Commission's purposes, it is not necessary to distinguish between the investigation conducted regarding Jack L. Ruby and the investigation conducted regarding Lee Harvey Oswald and the assassination. I recognize that your work is continuing, but I suggest that a cut-off date of August 1, 1964 would be appropriate for the purpose of compiling these figures. Any thoughts you have about presenting these statistics in the most effective way would be appreciated by the Commission.

Thank you for your assistance.

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 29 1964

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

33 AUG 10 1964

CRIME RECORDS

SOVIET SECTION

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-409763) DATE: 8/17/64

FROM : Legat, London (100-3247) (P)

SUBJECT: MARK LANE
SM - C

Confidential

Re London letter 6/30/64.

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 5)
1 - Liaison (Enc. 1) (sent direct)
1 - London
JTM:vw
(5)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 ENCLOSURE

CLASSIFIED BY 2640
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
7/14/27 HW

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 2 1964

14-AUG-20 1964

SUBVERSIVE CONTROL

08 SEP-3 1964

Confidential

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

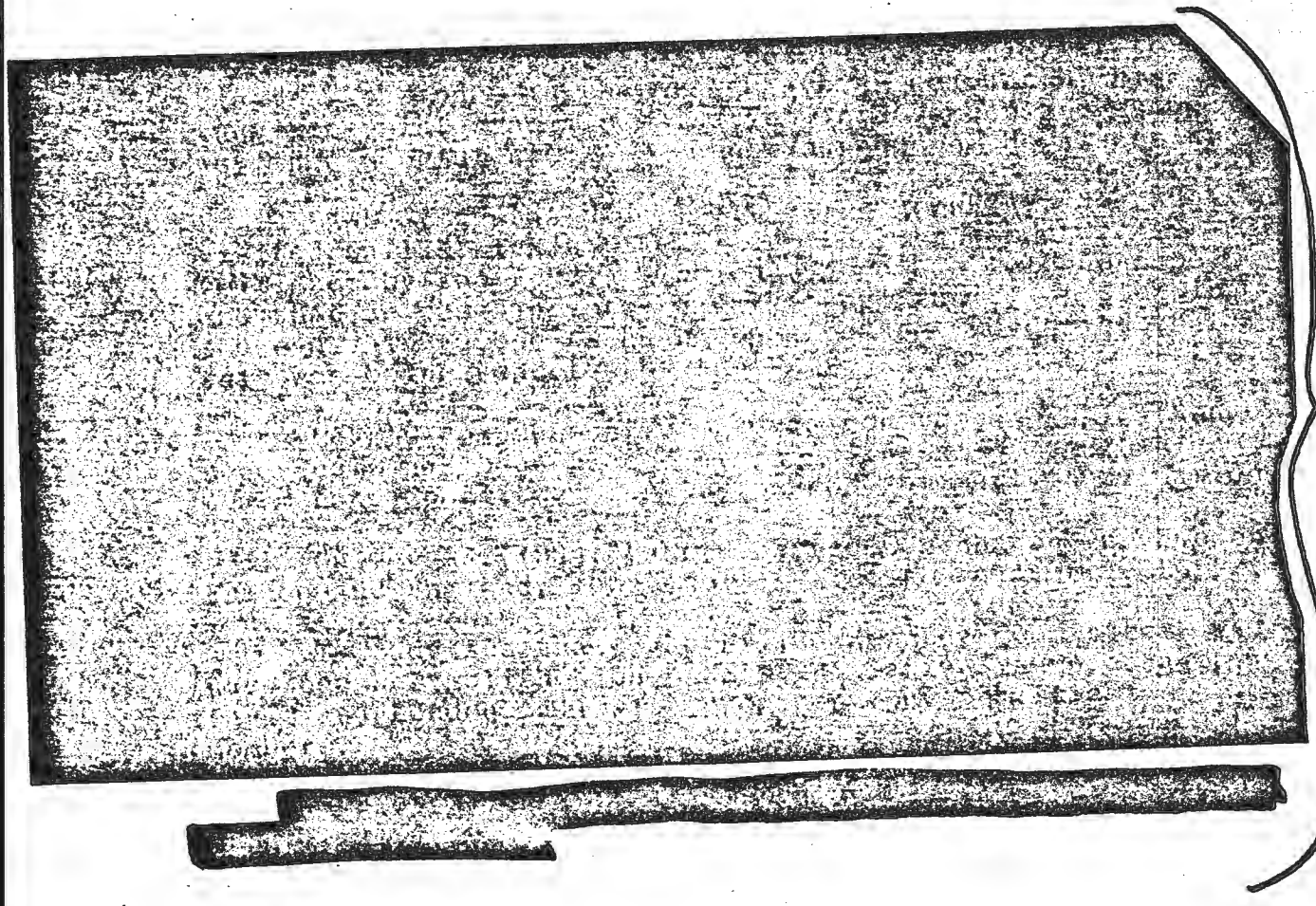
In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.,

August 17, 1964

MARK LANE

[redacted]



This document contains neither
[illegible] our conclusions of
[illegible] property of
[illegible] loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 8/13/64

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (89-43)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel 7/28/64.

Miss PRISCILLA MARY POST JOHNSON, 48 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts, free lance journalist, vacationing in care of Mrs. RUTH ROBINSON, North Summer Street, Edgartown, Massachusetts advised she had no knowledge of any radio broadcasts by LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the fall of 1959 or at any other time. She suggested that such a broadcast, if it occurred, likely would have been monitored by the United States or some country friendly to this country and the recording might still be available.

She never knew anyone named LEV SETYAEV while she was in Russia. She said the Russian interpretation of that name is "Leo of the Network" so obviously this man's last name was an assumed name.

Miss JOHNSON said Miss ALICE MOSBY is currently in Paris writing womens fashions for UPI. She did not know where ABE I. GOLDBERG, former AP reporter in Russia, is at the present time.

She said JOHN MC VICKAR, Consular Officer in the American Embassy in Moscow first referred her to OSWALD for her interview of him 11/15/59. She said MC VICKAR is currently attached to the U. S. Consulate at Cochabamba, Bolivia.

Miss JOHNSON said she wrote a profile regarding the OSWALD interview for North American News Alliance on 11/18/59. She said this can be obtained at the North American News Alliance Office, 230 West 41st Street, New York Herald Tribune Building, New York City. She voluntarily sent a telegram to the above alliance authorizing release of above to theFBI. She said this profile is in the possession of the Warren Commission.

REC 20

4662

18 AUG 17 1964

SOVIET SECTION

2)- Bureau
1 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - New York (105-38431)
1 - Boston
WHC:pd
(5)

2-NY 105-38431 Sec 44 9/3/64

9/3/64

Airtel

1 - Stokes

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)
2 - New York (105-38431)

REC-134

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) - 4662

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

EX-108

ReBSlet 8/13/64 concerning reinterview of Priscilla Johnson.

New York obtain the profile written by Miss Johnson on 11/18/59 and furnish copy of same to Dallas and Bureau.

For information of Dallas Miss Johnson is correct in her translation of the name Lev Setyaev in that it could be interpreted to represent "Leo of the Network." It is of interest, therefore, that her observation concerning the name Setyaev being an assumed name could be correct. Instructions concerning reinterview of Marina Oswald concerning this and other factors will be forthcoming in the near future.

MAILED 2
SEP 3 - 1964
COMM-FBI

JCS:pah
(6)

NOTE:

Johnson, a newspaper woman, interviewed Oswald in Moscow in 1959. We want New York to obtain her account of the interview written at that time. Setyaev's name was in Oswald's address book with the notation that he was connected with Radio Moscow. Mrs. Nikonishin concurs that the name Setyaev would translate as "of the Network."

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

6 0 SEP 9 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-01

UNITED STATES

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 8/13/64

FROM : SAC, ANCHORAGE (44-48) P

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

OO DALLAS

Re Bureau airtel dated 7/29/64; Bureau radiogram to Anchorage dated 7/31/64; and Anchorage airtel to Bureau dated 8/7/64, with photographs.

Photographs furnished by LILLIE MAY RAHM of interest to this case were furnished to the FBI Laboratory by airtel dated 8/7/64. Letters furnished by her were furnished separately by airtel dated 8/13/64 to the FBI Laboratory.

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are 12 copies of a letterhead memorandum. Two copies of this letterhead memorandum are enclosed to Dallas.

It would appear that, with the quoted excerpts from letters from ANITA MAY SETYAEVA to her mother, LILLIE MAY RAHM in Ketchikan, Alaska, ANITA's daughter, MARINA, is not identical with OSWALD's wife, MARINA.

Bureau please note that more lengthy information furnished by Mrs. RAHM appears in a letterhead memorandum being furnished separately to the Bureau under the caption "LILLIE MAY RAHM, aka; IS - R", Bufile 105-108713.

This matter remains pending at Anchorage until the photographs and letters furnished by Mrs. RAHM can be returned to her.

4 Bureau (Encls. 12) (REGISTERED)
(2 - 105-82555; LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
(2 - 105-108713; LILLIE MAY RAHM)
2 Dallas (100-10461) (Encls. 2) (REGISTERED)
3 Anchorage
(1 105-156)
RWS:CLB
(9)

REC-AR 105-82555-4663
14
AUG 17 1964

1 cc C/A by 8/18/64 } 11/16/64
1 cc IS-D of Dept by P/S
1 cc filed
NOV 17 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

SOVIET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Anchorage, Alaska
August 13, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R, CUBA

Lillie May Rahm, residence 1738 First Avenue, Ketchikan, Alaska, telephone CA 5-3007, was interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Ketchikan, Alaska, on August 4, 1964.

She was born Lillie May Edwards at Northland, Michigan, on November 8, 1902, the daughter of Jesse Calvin Edwards, who died on February 16, 1952, at Pensacola, Florida; and Alviria Amelia Ashley, who died in 1936 at Lake Stevens, Washington.

She stated that she was first married on January 6, 1919, at Seattle, Washington, to William K. Zugoff, a Russian national. A daughter and two sons were born of this marriage. She said that in 1934, without her knowledge, Zugoff took the three children to the U.S.S.R. The two boys were reported killed during World War II.

She said that the daughter is her only surviving child. The daughter was born Anita May Zugoff on November 18, 1919, at Lake Stevens, Washington, and is now a citizen of the U.S.S.R.

She advised that her daughter is now Anita May Setyaeva, wife of Leo Setyaev, residing at Kotelnicheskaya 1/15. Sect V, Apartment 78, Moscow, U.S.S.R. She said that her daughter and son-in-law are both employed in the North American Section of Radio Moscow and in this employment her daughter uses the name Annette Setyaeva. She added that the daughter's married name is Setyaev, but that when referring to the female gender, an "a" is added; thus Setyaeva.

She advised that she lost all track of her daughter when she journeyed to Russia, but on an unrecalled date William K. Zugoff wrote to his uncle, Matt Zugoff, in Seattle, Washington, and mentioned that he was visiting Anita, giving her address. She added that Matt died in 1957.

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105- [illegible] -4663

44 MAR 5 1973

ENCLOSURE

She stated that she wrote to Anita and was pleased to get a reply from her, enabling her to thus establish correspondence with her daughter. She lost contact again with the daughter during World War II and cited this reason for being unable to furnish any information concerning the daughter during this period of time.

She said that she knows her daughter was married sometime in about 1939 or 1940 to one Boris (last name unknown). A daughter, Marina, was born of this marriage on June 25, 1941, probably in Moscow, U.S.S.R. She recalled that Marina was about one week old when they evacuated Moscow to the South. She stated that she never did know the last name of Boris, so has never known her granddaughter, Marina's, last name.

She stated that she has never been sure what happened to Boris (last name unknown), but believes that her daughter divorced him, marrying Kirill Henkin, date and place not known. She became then Anita May Henkina and at Radio Moscow used the name Annette Henkina.

It is her understanding that Kirill and her daughter did not get along; however, a son, Kostia Henkin, called "Bunny", was born of the marriage, about June 1, 1955. The daughter divorced Henkin and on August 24, 1962, married Leo Setyaev.

She recalled that Marina was married in January before her mother, Anita, was married in August. She recalled that Marina was married in Moscow on January 26, 1962, to one Vashi (last name unknown) or Vasya (last name unknown). She furnished a photograph taken at the wedding and included in the photograph are Anita, Kostia, Marina, and Vashi (Vasya). The date of the marriage on the back of the photograph was January 26, 1963; however, Mrs. Rahm said that the date is in error as she knows that Marina was married in January, 1962.

Mrs. Rahm advised that she was successful in 1963 in obtaining a visitor's visa to Russia and departed Anchorage, Alaska, on April 25, 1963, for Moscow, where she visited her daughter, Anita; son-in-law, Leo; granddaughter, Marina and her husband, Vashi (Vasya); and her grandson, Kostia Henkin, for six months. She said that Marina was introduced as her granddaughter by her daughter, Anita, and that the only way she has of knowing her identity is through Anita. She stayed in Moscow with her daughter and visited almost daily with her granddaughter, Marina.

She claimed that to this day she does not know the married name of her granddaughter, Marina, or her address, and she is unable to write to her as Marina does not speak, read, or write the English language.

She said that the State sends Marina to school, as the State finances anyone who wants to study and has the necessary intelligence and capacity to learn. Marina attends Moscow University where she is currently studying to be a pharmacist. It was her recollection that Marina at first wanted to be a doctor of medicine and studied this for a while, but was unable to continue as she could not stand surgery, so switched to pharmacy.

She advised that Marina also works regularly in a hospital as a technician in a cancer clinic.

She said that Vashi (Vasya) is also employed, but seems to be interested only in ballet. Being unable, because of his constant thoughts about dancing, to give his full concentration to employment, he does not last long on any job. She described Vashi (Vasya) as a ne'er-do-well, who dreams only of being a great ballet or dramatic star and predicted that the marriage of Marina and Vashi (Vasya) will not last. She mentioned that in the U.S.S.R. the State takes the view that if a couple cannot get along together, they might just as well get divorced and seek other mates. She also mentioned that artists and actors are included in the Soviet cultural hierarchy and receive much respect and admiration from the people.

She furnished the following name and address as a close friend of Marina:

Natasha Pokrovskaya
Yablochkov Street 18 V
Section 13, Apartment 42
Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Mrs. Rahm furnished several letters from her daughter for review. Among them the following pertinent portions are quoted:

Letter dated April 25, 1963:

"You mentioned 'I hope' in your letter. That reminds me of what Marina told me. She went out to see Natasha several times and she came back

simply floored. We always thought Natasha read so much as was so well educated and intelligent. It seems the besides studying English she doen't do much other reading at all. Marina could hardly believe her ears. She says it must be her grandmother's influence but Natasha is so old-fashioned and backward and such a prude.....she never goes anywhere and never sees anything.....she has mentioned many times that you helped her (Natasha) immensely with her English, she so enjoyed talking to you..."

Letter dated October 25, 1963:

"Marina is back with her Grandmother. I see her about once a week. . . She's studying very hard right now and working every day. It's very tough on her but she keeps at it..."

Letter dated November 18, 1963:

". . . my birthday. I got calls from Zina, Miriam, and Marina..."

Letter dated November 28, 1963:

"I'm just a little late in answering your letter . . . came in 9 days...because I received them on Friday, the day Pres. Kennedy was killed. I can't begin to describe the reaction here in the Soviet Union. We got the news late in the evening and you can't imagine the consternation it caused. People were calling each other up at midnight to report the horrible tragedy. I don't know how to describe to you what an effect it has had on everybody I know here. We have been talking of nothing else ever since it happened. People ask me: do things like that actually taken place in the 20th century in a country that assumes to be leading the rest of the world. What the Press calls the 'free world'? If that's their idea of freedom they can keep it! I still can hardly believe it. It is so shocking, so disgraceful. We were waiting for the news that Ruby was shot, too and were surprised that it didn't taken place. It's very strange but people here took it to heart so strongly, everyone was so deeply grieved especially for the Kennedy family. I don't think there was a dry eye among the millions who

watched the T.V. program of the funeral. When I heard the taps I thought I'd break down entirely.

(The foregoing excerpt was from a letter actually written to John Emanuel Rahm, present husband of Lillie May Rahm, and the letter was addressed to J. E. Rahm, Box 585, Ketchikan, Alaska).

Letter dated December 7, 1963:

"..I received two letters from you (Nov 6 and Nov 12.) on the day Kennedy was assassinated. Everybody was so stunned, shocked, and horrified here. We spent a great deal more time at work and of course we could talk about nothing else. It took a week for it to wear off. I never dreamed that I could be so effected by such an event. I don't know how you feel about it, Honey, but American prestige has taken a blow from which I don't think it will ever recover. People here just couldn't believe it. I was asked: do such things really happen there? If it all weren't so tragic it would be like one of good old serial pictures. After Oswald was killed someone here, or maybe elsewhere, started the rumor that Ruby had been poisoned, and for at least half a day it persisted...."

"..Zina bought me some very nice leotards . . . my legs are so long that they were short in the crotch and I must give them to Marina now..."

"Honey, don't worry about Marina . . . she is trying to finish a letter to you which she started some weeks ago. She has so very little time. She's doing very well in her studies. I think I told you she once had a very pleasant boy friend in Riga. He's a big tall handsome fellow. They have started corresponding again and she hopes they will see each other sometime in the future. She met him when she was there with me. He's going to be a doctor. Then she has gone out several times with Vasya's best friend, but she says they are only friends. She doesn't lack company at all. What she does lack is time. Oh, Honeybunch, I must tell you a funny thing that happened about a week ago. Marina was here and she happened to pick up the receiver the same time as Kirill, but she didn't know it. She was just going to answer

when a woman's voice asked 'did you call me?' K said 'Yes, Fluffy I called you ten minutes ago.' Marina nearly fell over. She said, You know, Mother, somehow I never realised how sickening that whole affair was although I knew about it. When I heard that 'Fluffy' I felt like vomiting. Since that day Marina can't stand the sight of him. Before that she had always felt so sorry for him. She says that one word made her see how false, insincere, and dishonest he was. Because Fluffy is not the only one by a long shot, and a very long shot at that! . . ."

Letter dated December 19, 1963:

". . Leo bought tickets to the New Years party for radio & T.V. workers at the T.V. Theater . . . guess I'll have to pack Bunny off to Marina's grandmother.."

Letter dated January 29, 1964:

". . .I don't like to leave Bunny alone. I must ask Marina to come & stay with him until we return....."

Letter dated February 29, 1964, continuing on March 1st:

"Last night Marina dropped in for a short visit, we all had dinner together. She is going rather steady with a boy, Vasya's former best pal, of all things! But he's a nice boy, we had them over last week and Leo liked him. I didn't see much of him, I was in the kitchen most of the time. Zina asked me what I thought of him. I said he seems very nice but he's not very good looking, in fact he's rather ugly until you start to talk to him. Zina said that to me nobody is good looking after Leo, and she reminded me how he looked when she first saw him, the day he returned from Yalta.....Anyway, Marina is doing fine in both work and studies. She'll finish in a little less than two years. Her boy friend is also working and studying. He's in his second year at the theatrical college, and works as an editor on the staff of an art magazine. At least he's not a second Vasya! His name is Alexei. You know, Darling, I am so sorry that you met Marina

at the worst time of all. She's so different from that. That was just a mistake, a youthful folly. What a pity it had to happen just when you came. Sometimes when we talk about Vasya we get hysterical from laughing. I remember his face with that melo-dramatic look of woe - I go wild. He and his mother, by the way, blame me for everything and if we ever meet I'm sure they won't speak to me. Marina has had a taste of what I experienced (a son can do no wrong) and now she knows what it's like. She sends you her love and asks to excuse her for not writing, she's so busy and tired, too. She studies five nights a week now because she'll be finishing soon. I told her I'd strangle her if she ever thinks about marriage before she's through and a full-fledged engineer. Alexei has no mother, she died some-time ago, his father is the same as Michael, he heads a theater, but lives with his 2nd wife. Alexei has a room nicely furnished in a 2-room apt. with another young couple. He has proposed but I don't think Marina is in any hurry yet."

Letter dated April 15, 1964:

"Marina was here a few days ago and was so surprised and so ticked. It seems she bad wanted a white blouse with embroidery or lace more than anything else. They are all the rage here now. . ."

Letter dated July 3, 1964, continued on July 5th:

"Just before I left Yalta I received a letter from you, Marina sent it . . "

". . my plan to send Bunny to camp fell through . . Finally Marina managed to get her vacation in July instead of August and she will take Bunny to Estonia where I was in 1960. . Marina needs a rest. . . Since January Anna kept telling me that there was nothing to worry about. Then at the very last minute they refused to take Bunny because he is her nephew and not her son. If it weren't for Marina I don't know what I would have done. . . .I shall have to borrow some money . . . things are rather expensive in the Baltic area - rent is much more. . ."

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Letter dated July 12, 1964:

". . It's hot as hades in Moscow. . .Thank heavens, Marina and Bunny are at the seashore. . ."

"Poor Leo's garden dried up. . while we were gone. . even though Marina came every few days to water it. . "

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

REC-48

Date: 8/14/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)(P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Buairtel to Dallas 8/12/64, which made reference to Buairtel of 7/30/64, and Dallas airtel and enclosed letterhead memorandum dated 8/7/64, relating to MARK LANE's appearance on the BARRY GRAY radio program wherein LANE alleged there was a second female witness to Officer J.D. TIPPIT's murder.

Enclosed to Bureau are ten copies and to New York are two copies of pages 4, 5 and 6, which should be added to the end of the letterhead memorandum submitted by Dallas 8/7/64 as instructed by Bureau airtel of 8/12/64.

EX-102

3 - Bureau (Enc. 30)
2 - New York (105-38431) (Enc. 6)
2 - Dallas

REC-48 RECORDED
9 AUG 17 1964

PEW/jtf
(7)

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

68 SEP 1 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The report of Special Agent Gemberling dated November 30, 1963, on pages 74-76, sets forth interviews with W. W. Scoggins, who on November 22, 1963, was employed as a cab driver for the Oak Cliff Cab Company, Dallas, Texas.

Scoggins advised that at approximately 1:25 p.m. on November 22, 1963, he was sitting in his cab preparing to eat his lunch. His cab at that time was parked on the east side of Patton Street facing north at 10th Street at a point where a stop sign had been, but which had been removed.

He observed a policeman in a squad car going east on 10th Street at a slow rate of speed. This officer stopped on 10th Street just east of Patton, got out of his car, and apparently said something to a man walking west on the south side of 10th Street. When the officer spoke to him, the man stopped.

The next thing that attracted Scoggins' attention was a gun firing and he heard three or four shots, saw smoke near the squad car, and saw the officer fall beside the car on the driver's side. The man, whom the officer had stopped, started running, proceeding west on 10th Street to Patton Street and then south on Patton Street onto Jefferson Avenue. As this man passed Scoggins' cab, he muttered either "Poor dumb cop" or "Poor damn cop", and he was observed to have a pistol in his left hand.

On November 23, 1963, Scoggins identified Lee Harvey Oswald as being the same individual whom he had seen shoot a uniformed police officer of the Dallas Police Department in the 400 block of East 10th Street on the early afternoon of November 22, 1963.

The report of Special Agent Gemberling dated April 15, 1964, on pages 232 and 233, records an interview with Barbara Jeannette Davis, who on November 22, 1963, was residing in an apartment at 400 East 10th Street, Dallas, Texas, the apartment building being located at the southeast corner of East 10th Street and Patton Street.

She advised that shortly after 12 noon, November 22, 1963, she had put her two children to bed for a nap and she had lain down with them. Her sister-in-law, Virginia Davis, was lying on a couch in Barbara's apartment at this time.

Approximately 15 to 30 minutes later she heard two loud reports, which she thought were gunshots. She and her sister-in-law ran to the front door of the house and looked out. She observed a young white man walking across her front yard in a southwesterly direction, who had a pistol in his hand and who appeared to be trying to unload it. The chamber of the pistol was open and he was shaking it as he walked. She and this individual looked at each other and he then disappeared around the corner of the house on Patton Street.

At this point she heard a woman, who was standing on the northwest corner of the intersection of East 10th Street and Patton Street, scream "He shot him, he shot him, he killed him", and saw her point toward a police car parked on East 10th Street, a short distance east of her residence. After seeing the police car approximately a house and a half from her residence, she went into her residence and called the police. She later went to the police car where she observed a uniformed police officer lying on the ground bleeding.

Later that same evening she identified a man in a line-up at the Dallas Police Department as being the same man whom she observed walking across the front of her yard carrying a pistol and trying to empty it. She later learned the individual, whom she identified, was Lee Harvey Oswald.

The report of Special Agent Gemberling dated April 15, 1964, on pages 234 and 235, records an interview with Virginia Davis, who on November 22, 1963, was also residing in an apartment at 400 East 10th Street, Dallas, Texas.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Virginia Davis stated sometime between 1 and 2 p.m. on November 22, 1963, she was lying on a couch in the apartment of her sister-in-law, Barbara Jeannette Davis, when she heard a loud noise like a blowout of a tire. After hearing a second loud noise, similar to the first one, she and her sister-in-law ran to the front door of the house and looked out. She observed a white man crossing the lawn in front of her residence, who was carrying a pistol and shaking it as if he were attempting to empty out some shells. He was walking in a southwesterly direction and disappeared around the corner of the house on Patton Street.

At this point she heard a woman, later identified as Mrs. Markham, who was standing on the northwest corner of the intersection of East 10th Street and Patton Street, scream "He's dead, he's dead, he shot him, call the police." She and her sister-in-law then went back inside the house and Barbara called the police. Shortly thereafter she and Barbara went to the vicinity of a police car, which was about 50 feet east of her home, and she observed an officer lying on the ground near the police car, who had blood on his face and chest.

Later that same evening she identified a man in a line-up at the Dallas Police Department as being the same man she observed walking across the lawn in front of her residence emptying a pistol. The man she identified was Lee Harvey Oswald.

It should be noted neither Barbara Jeannette Davis nor Virginia Davis actually saw the shooting of Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit, but they did observe Lee Harvey Oswald leaving the scene.

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

REC-48

Date: 8/11/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, LOUISVILLE (105-620) (RUC)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka;
IS - R - CUBA

ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

Re Bureau airtel to Louisville 8/5/64.

Enclosed herewith are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum, without property stamp, concerning the interview with JOSEPHINE MILLER.

HOWARD CADDELL, mentioned by MILLER as the person who introduced her to the individual she believes was OSWALD, was

[redacted]

It is not deemed advisable to contact HOWARD CADDELL concerning information furnished by MILLER.

Miss MILLER stated she was not reacting to a rejected love affair by CADDELL. She was discreetly made aaware of the possible penalties for furnishing false information to a Federal officer.

ENCLOSURE

REC-48

(4) - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - Louisville

MWS/mrc
(6)

115-475-406

AUG 12 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M
Special Agent in Charge

In view of the above, no further investigation is being conducted concerning the information furnished by MILLER.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Louisville, Kentucky
August 11, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD,
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Miss Josephine Miller, Drift, Kentucky, advised on August 7, 1964, that she is thirty-eight years of age and was graduated from the Cardome Academy, a Catholic girls' school, Georgetown, Kentucky. She is self-employed in the real estate business and receives coal royalties on some of her property.

Miss Miller forwarded the following letter to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.:

"December 4, 1963
Box 25
Floyd County
Drift, Kentucky

"Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir:

"I wish to ask you for information concerning Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assasian of our late and beloved president of our United States.

"Is it possible that this man could have been in the Louisville, Kentucky area on September 6th, 1963 or September 7th, 1963?

"I was in Louisville, Kentucky from September 6, 1963 to September 10, 1963 at the Sherriton Sealbach Hotel, and have reason to think that after looking at two or three of his pictures in the Courier Journal, a Louisville,Kentucky paper, that I saw a person at night time on a street in Louisville, Kentucky, who looked like this man Lee Harvey Oswald. I believe itwas the night of September 7th, 1963.

ENCLOSURE

"This man was with two more fellows, approximately the same age, maybe younger. One was carrying three books. The one who looked like Lee Harvey Oswald was carrying a trumpet or cornet musical instrument, and held it with his left hand. He held the instrument with a dignity of pride. He conversed in a foreign language. He was sorta dark complected with black hair, and had on a brown coat or suit identical to the material and weave in one of his pictures, after being captured.

"He conversed with a party I was walking with, and I was told that these boys were 'Pick Pockets'. But there was something about this fellow that stuck in my mind. His tight pressed lips for one reason and of course the musical instrument. I just thought it strange at the time and still do.

"Therefore it would please me if the following information I seek, may be given.

"No.1- Where was Lee Harvey Oswald on September 6, or September 7, 1963 ?

"No.2- Was he ever known to carry a trumpet or cornet musical instrument, out of the case, on the streets ?

"No.3- Was he left or right handed ?

"No.4- Was he ever known at any time to pledge or salute in any fashion such as, the right hand, fist closed on the left shoulder above the heart ?

"I feel it my patriotic duty to clear my mind of this feeling of identication, and the all due respect for our slain president.

"Thanking you for this information I am

"Yours very truly,

"/s/ Josephine Miller
Josephine Miller"

The letter of Miss Miller dated December 4, 1963, was acknowledged by the Federal Bureau of Investigation by letter dated December 9, 1963, in which she was advised that President Johnson had instructed the Federal Bureau of Investigation to conduct a full investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy and the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald. She was advised that no developments could be disclosed in connection with this investigation.

Miss Miller forwarded the following letter to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.:

"July 27, 1964
Box 25
Drift, Kentucky

"Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D.C.

"Dear Mr. Hoover:

"I have been debating for the past several months whether ornot I should write and explain why I wrote you the letter of December 4, 1963. And have come to the conclusion that I should. If nothing else it will at least free my own mind. However I relize and have read in the papers that your organization has made the report, that President Kennedy's assassination was the act of one person alone, but then again I read that The Bureau of Investigation would check out all leads in the future.

"I mentioned in my letter of December 4, 1963 that I thought possibly I saw a person in Louisville, Kentucky who looked like Lee Harvey Oswald, and asked you certain questions concerning the accused assasian of our late President, in which you were not at ease to disclose developments in connection with the investigation. As per your letter of December 9, 1963.

"Refering to my letter of December 4, 1963--- After my party and I had left these three boys there on the street and went walking up the street toward the Sheration Seelbach Hotel, this fellow I was walking with suddenly started bumping people with his shoulder (hitting their side or shoulder) and I ask him what he was doing and he said Quote- 'This is how the president is guarded--I use to do a little of that duty my self. I said, ' you are fixing to get your self into a fight--' And he bumped at least two more people.

"Now that I think back about it, he seemed up-set and very emotional or maybe I should say he acted for a few short minutes very strange.

"I had met this person in Prestonsburg, Kentucky around July 1963, and for approxmately two months had a very close association with him. I collaborated with him in reference to writing and poetry etc. Being a very good conversationalist I thought him to a certain extent very interesting, and the fact that he was educated I found our relationship interesting in this field. While our relationship grew and our conversation became closer in these two months, he talked more to me than any one else.

"He spoke of the Bay of Pigs in Cuba and that he was in that invasion. And had gotten scars from this invasion. One evening he fell asleep, and had a nightmare and spoke Cuban names. When he half way awakened he told me with tears in his eyes, about his buddies getting killed in that invasion. And ask me to never mention the incident.

"Then before he left Prestonsburg, Kentucky and went to Louisville, Ky. he said he was with the C.I.A. and the money he earned from this organization was being sent to his children, somewhere in Colorado. He talked more of his family affairs, divorce etc. Living in Jacksonville, Fla. when all his martial problems came up, but I will not go into detail here about this.

"One evening I remember I stopped by his room in Prestonsburg, Kentucky to pick up some papers, and a strange looking character was there. He introduced this fellow to me as a Harvey Lee, or Lee Harvey, I am not sure which way he said the name, but I am positive he said the Harvey part. Any way he wispered to me out side, that this fellow was a nut, and not to pay any attention to him. The young man left and was never mentioned again.

"This person that I collaborated with was working with a sewer project here in Prestonsburg, Kentucky. He also said he was here on a secret done investigation and the boot-legging here in Floyd County. He did have someone that he kept in close contact all the time. He also told me that if I wanted to be one of them, that he would send a fellow around the next day to see me. So I told him that I would study about it. This really made me more suspicious and I tried more to act like that I was interested, so I could find out what he really was doing.

"Then he went to Louisville, Kentucky and said that a higher athority was placing him in teaching. He acted all the time like there was a higher athority telling him what to do and placing him. He wrote me a few letters whilein Louisville, Kentucky during the months of August and September, but none in October or November or the rest of the year. However occasionally he called me. He did have a school there in the city system.

"I had an occasion to be in Louisville, Kentucky from September 6th, 1963 to September 10th.1963 with a friend who is in our state government, and his wife. This friend of mine was working for our incoming governor who was elected that fall. And this was why I was at the Sheration Seelbach hotel with he and his wife. And of course I met again this gentleman associate with whom I was walking with as per my letter of December 4, 1963.

"Approximately two months ago he called me from Louisville, Kentucky and more than once, he would keep me on the phone for an hour or over. He never seemed to want to hang up. This was strange as he was always laking with funds. Most of the time he would play a transistor radio over the telephone, for as long as our personal conversation should last. I thought this very strange, since it was costing money on long distance and knowing he was not financially able to do this. When he called one night I made up a tale to see how he wouldreact. I told him that some men had been asking me questions about him, and he went all to peaces talking on the telephone. He said 'Don't tell any-one any-thing about me'. I said, 'Well I know nothing to tell. all I know is that you said you were in Floyd County on a Dope investigation, and the bootlegging situation. He said the following- Quote 'Well Jo, certain things could be linked that would or could get me into serious trouble.

"So this is one ofthe reasons that I am writing you this second letter because of this saying. And of course thinking that possibly I saw Oswald last September 7th. 1963 in Louisville, Kentucky. All the times I have talked to this party after seeing him in Louisville, Kentucky last September, he has never mentioned this fellow with the musical instrument on the streets in Louisville, Ky., with whom he conversed with and that I remembered and was told that these three boys were 'Pick Pockets'. But he has said many words to me on the telephone in a way to see if I would mention these past recollections.

"I have received three or four letters from him in the past two months. Having ask him when he would make a visit back to the mountains, he always said his face was two familiar to ever return, and wrote the following in one of the paragraphs of his letters. (' AS to my beingable to mke a visit to you, you above all people should know the impossibility of that as I have tried repeatedly to explain to you. It just cant be done. If I did it would tear up some darn good work done by myself and some others. I cannot and will not do that, it not only is a primary thing involving my code of ethics but it is also extremely hazardous. Need I say more along those lines?' UNQUOTE. This kind of writing sounds strange to me for any type of investigator. I don't believe they talk like this.

"This fellow also has a name similar to that used to ship the gun from Chicago, Ill. to Dallas Texas. All this may not mean any thing, but I believe that I am in the right by writing you this information, and that it is my duty to do so. And I relize that this can be very dangrous talk.

"Therefore Mr. Hoover, it is not my wish to get any person or persons in trouble or be involved my self, but I can assure you whether these words be worthy or un-worthy, that I do have a knack of remembering faces. And this has worried me, because I truly believe with all my heart, that the person I saw in Louisville, Kentucky last September 6th, or 7th, 1963 was Lee Harvey Oswald. Of course I also relize that its possible that I could be mistaken. But all these other strange occurances linked together make me believe it this much stronger.

"I trust that you will have confidence and a consideration for my recollections.

"With much respect for you and your organization, and your great endurance with time, I beg to remain,

"Most sincerely yours,

"/s/ Josephine Miller
"Miss Josephine Miller -
Drift, Kentucky"

"THE ' PICK POCKETS' CASE"

The above appeared on a separate page.

Miss Miller advised on August 7, 1964, that she had forwarded a letter dated June 15, 1964, to the Warren Commission, Honorable Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the United States, Washington, D. C., requesting information concerning the whereabouts of Lee Harvey Oswald on September 6, and September 7, 1963, and whether or not it was known if Oswald was left-handed.

Miss Miller said she received an acknowledgement dated June 29, 1964, from the President's Commission of the Assassination of President Kennedy, written by J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, which indicated that no information could be furnished to her until the final report is published.

Miss Josephine Miller advised on August 7, 1964, that she does not want her name published in the Warren Commission report and she did not want her name mentioned to Howard Caddell if Caddell is interviewed concerning her information.

Miss Miller stated that in July, 1963, she met a man by the name of Howard Caddell, who was then residing at the Blue Sky Motel, Prestonsburg, Kentucky. While visiting Caddell at the Blue Sky Motel on one occasion, Caddell introduced her to an individual whom she believed was using the name Harvey. She said Caddell explained to her, subsequent to the introduction, that this individual was a "nut." Miss Miller said she now believes that the man introduced to her in Prestonsburg, Kentucky, as Harvey is not identical with Lee Harvey Oswald and has no connection whatsoever with Oswald.

Miss Miller stated that on another occasion at Prestonsburg, Kentucky, she met another friend of Howard Caddell, whose name she does not recall. She said she does recall that Caddell had stated he was working for a man by the name of Sam Marsh, whom he did not further identify. She said she did not know what connection Caddell has had with Sam Marsh. Miss Miller said that through a friend of hers in Prestonsburg, Kentucky, whom she refused to identify, she developed information that Sam Marsh was working as a construction engineer on the swimming area at Jenny Wiley State Park, Prestonsburg, Kentucky. Miss Miller observed a photograph in the May 19, 1964, issue of "The Courier-Journal," a Louisville newspaper, of one Manuel Ray, who was described as a Cuban rebel leader. She said the

KY

FLR

photograph of Manuel Ray strongly resembled the individual whom she was introduced to as Sam Marsh. Miss Miller said that Caddell stated he was with the CIA at the time he was in Prestonsburg, Kentucky, and she believed that Caddell may have been connected with Manuel Ray, the Cuban rebel leader, since his photograph strongly resembled Sam Marsh.

Miss Miller said Howard Caddell moved from Prestonsburg, Kentucky, to Louisville, Kentucky, in the fall of 1963.

Miss Miller said she visited Howard Caddell in Louisville, Kentucky, in September, 1963. She said she had gone to Louisville, Kentucky, on this occasion because she was assisting a friend who is in the Kentucky State Government, whom she refused to identify.

On the night of September 7, 1963, Miss Miller and Howard Caddell were in a bar, name unknown, near the Sheraton Seelbach Hotel, Louisville, Kentucky. She could not identify the bar but indicated it had a second floor. She said she recalled she had two Tom Collins while at this bar. When she and Caddell left the bar, they proceeded on foot and shortly thereafter met three young men. She said these three men were recognized by Caddell but Caddell did not introduce them by name. She said she cannot recall the description of two of the men, but does remember they were in their early twenties. Miss Miller described the third male individual as being approximately twenty-three years of age. He is believed to be 5'7" in height and of a medium to heavy build. He had a receding hairline and tight lips. He was wearing a tan or brown sport coat.

She said Caddell spoke to the three individuals in a foreign language, which she now believes may have been Russian. She said the man, whom she has described, complimented her and admired her blonde hair. After the brief conversation with these three individuals, she asked Caddell who these individuals were and he stated they were "pickpockets."

Miss Miller stated that after observing the first photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald, which was published in "The Courier-Journal," a Louisville newspaper, date and issue unknown, she recalled the meeting of these three strange men in Louisville, Kentucky, on September 7, 1963. She said the man, whom she described, looks exactly like Lee Harvey Oswald. She said the

tan or brown sport coat which this man was wearing is the same type of weave as that worn by Oswald. She remembers that this individual was carrying what she believed to be a trumpet case in his left hand. She now believes that the trumpet case which this man was carrying could have contained the rifle which was used to assassinate President Kennedy.

Miss Miller said she read the publication reflecting the diary of Lee Harvey Oswald. She recalls that the diary made reference to some blonde female friends. After recalling that the individual she met on September 7, 1963, complimented her and made a comment concerning her blonde hair, she believed this to be further evidence that the man she met was Oswald.

Miss Miller stated that Howard Caddell, as of July 15, 1964, was residing in Room 5, Hotel Stearns, Stearns, Kentucky. She said Caddell is an intelligent individual, however, she believes he has a detective complex. She said several of her friends who have met Caddell told her he was "nuts". She said she does not think he is "nuts" but she does believe he has many personal problems.

Miss Miller said she had written letters to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Warren Commission in an effort to learn whether Oswald was in Louisville, Kentucky, on September 7, 1963, so that she could satisfy her own personal curiosity. She said she did not know whether the information she furnished would be of any value in the investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald.

8-17-64

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
(V. H. Nasca)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
(Correspondence)
1 - J. H. Trimbach
1 - Mr. Rogge

Airtel

CX-102

To: SAC, Louisville (105-620)

REC-48

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) 4665

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

ReBuairtel 8-5-64, and LSairtel and enclosed letterhead memorandum dated 8-11-64.

Based on the information furnished by Miss Miller, it would appear she is more convinced than ever that the individual she observed in Louisville, Kentucky, on the night of 9-7-63, was Lee Harvey Oswald. Therefore, it appears absolutely essential that Howard Caddell be thoroughly interviewed to either substantiate or disprove Miss Miller's allegations. There does not appear to be sufficient justification in your airtel to preclude interviewing Caddell. Unless in possession of more specific information which would make interview of Caddell undesirable, you are instructed to promptly locate and interview him concerning those specific points in Miss Miller's statement where he should possess sufficient knowledge to substantiate or disprove her allegations. Any additional necessary investigation should be promptly initiated.

On page 8 of your letterhead memorandum Miss Miller states Caddell identified himself as being with the Central Intelligence Agency. The possibility of a violation of the impersonation statute should not be overlooked. Advise what action if any is taken with regard to this possibility.

With regard to Miss Miller's desire that her name not be published in the President's Commission report, it is pointed out the Bureau has no control whatsoever over what the President's Commission publishes or does not publish in its report. Miss Miller by her own statement initiated

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

1 - Dallas (100-10461)
RDR:las (8)

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

MAILED
AUG 17 1964
COMM-FBI

SEP 9 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

68 SEP 11 1964

correspondence with the Commission and it would appear a bit late to request anonymity. Further, it does not appear possible for you to honor her request to not mention her name to Howard Caddell. Louisville is reminded Miss Miller has made allegations, which could be of pertinence to this investigation. The Bureau has been entrusted by the President of the United States, with the responsibility of conducting a thorough investigation, the results of which are furnished to the Commission for its evaluation. Therefore, with this in mind Louisville should proceed with its investigation as instructed.

Since Miss Miller's requests are included in your letterhead memorandum on Page 7, it will be necessary you recontact Miss Miller and explain our responsibilities in this investigation, pointing out to her the necessity of conducting that investigation deemed essential to establish the facts and the possibility of her identity becoming known should we interview Caddell.

For your information and future guidance, when you call attention to errors in a quoted communication by underlining, it is necessary you underline all errors, spelling, punctuation, etc., otherwise errors not detected and underlined will appear to have been made by your office. Several such errors appear in Miss Miller's letters and were not detected by you. It is permissable to indicate the letter is a "True Copy" and merely quote the various paragraphs. In order to correct your letterhead memorandum all underlinings not appearing in Miss Miller's original letters will be erased at the Bureau and you should do likewise.

In addition, pages 7 and 8 should be revised and submitted insuring the following are corrected:

Page 7, paragraph 4, lines 2 and 3, change "did" to "does;" paragraph 6 end of line 12, should be changed to read "...issue of 'The Courier-Journal' a Louisville newspaper of one..."

Page 8, paragraph 4, line 6, "pickpockets" is one word, a hyphen is necessary at end of line, paragraph 5, lines 2 and 3, name of paper should be correctly set out.

Airtel to SAC, Louisville
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.

The results of all additional investigation should be furnished to the Bureau as a supplement to that already furnished in your letterhead memorandum. A suitable paragraph should be included disclosing that Miss Miller was advised it might not be possible to conceal her identity from Caddell, in view of the nature of our inquiry and the circumstances in this particular matter.

You should afford this matter expeditious attention.

NOTE: Miss Miller by letter 12-4-63, posed several questions concerning the assassination and made substantially the same allegations as in her 7-27-64, letter. She claims to have met an individual in Louisville on 9-7-63, who she feels was Oswald. Louisville was instructed to interview Miller inasmuch as the whereabouts of Oswald during September, 1963, are not positively known although it is suspected he was in New Orleans during this month. Louisville interviewed her on 8-7-64, and she maintains on the night of 9-7-63, she and a friend Harold Caddell met three young men, one of whom resembled Oswald, and to whom Caddell spoke to, possibly in the Russian language. She claims this man was carrying a case, and she feels it could have held the assassination rifle. Louisville does not desire to interview Caddell as he is former PCI discontinued because of [redacted] Although Miss Miller's allegation may have no basis, it would appear logical and necessary to interview Caddell. Unless Louisville is in possession of additional information which would preclude interview of Caddell, it is felt the above instructions should stand. When this matter is complete, the Commission will be advised.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 17 1964
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC 0724

FBI DALLAS

FOR RELAY

9-30 PM CST URGENT 8-17-64 LJH

TO DIRECTOR, FBI 105-82,555 ATTENTION\ CRIMINAL SECTION

NEW YORK 105-38,431

FROM DALLAS 100-10,461 /P/ 2-P.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA\ IS - R - CUBA.

RE BUREAU AIRTEL TO PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK AUGUST SEVEN LAST\ PHILADELPHIA TELETYPE TO BUREAU, DALLAS AND NEW YORK AUGUST TEN LAST\ DALLAS TEL. TO BUREAU AND NEW YORK, AUGUST ELEVEN LAST, AND NEW YORK TEL. TO BUREAU AND DALLAS AUGUST THIRTEEN LAST.

EX 105 REC-6 4666

JOHN MAZZIOTTA, HEAD PHOTOGRAPHER, "THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD", DALLAS, TEXAS, ADVISED HE TOOK THE PHOTOGRAPH WHICH SUBSEQUENTLY APPEARED IN THE DECEMBER FOURTEEN, SIXTYTHREE ISSUE OF "THE SATURDAY EVENING POST" DEPICTING LEE HARVEY OSWALD BEING BROUGHT INTO THE DALLAS POLICE STATION AFTER HIS ARREST. MAZIOTTA ADVISED HE TURNED NEGATIVE OF ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPH OVER TO LAWRENCE ~~SHILLER~~ SCHILLER, CURTIS PUBLISHING CO., NEW YORK, NEW YORK, AND ALTHOUGH NEGATIVE WAS TO BE RETURNED

AUG 20 1964

END PAGE ONE

RELATED TO 44X

TO HIM HE HAS NOT RECEIVED SAME TO DATE.

NEW YORK CONTACT LAWRENCE SHILLER, CURTIS PUBLISHING CO., NEW YORK CITY, RE LOCATION OF ORIGINAL NEGATIVE.

END

\CK FOR RELAY TO NEW YORK

LRA R RELAY

FBI WASHDC

DSC.

\5

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

OSWALD
105-82555
SECTION 203
COPY 2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 30 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI DALLAS

10-56 AM CST URGENT 7-30-64 BW

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555), NEW ORLEANS (100-16601 FROM DALLAS (100-10461)2

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) (2P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.; IS-R-CUBA.

REBUAIRTEL, JULY TWENTY-EIGHT LAST.

REBUAIRTEL CONCERNS TWO ISSUED OF "THE MILITANT" WHICH WERE ALLEGEDLY FOUND IN P.O. BOX THREE ZERO ZERO ONE SIX (SHOULD BE THREE ZERO ZERO SIX ONE) AT SOME POINT AFTER NOVEMBER TWENTY-TWO LAST.

U.S. POST OFFICE INSPECTOR HARRY D. HOLMES, DALLAS, TEXAS ADVISED THIS DATE THAT ON NOVEMBER TWENTY-TWO LAST, FOLLOWING ASSASSINATION, HE TELEPHONES U.S. POST OFFICE INSPECTOR JOSEPH ZARZA, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, AND LEARNED FROM HIM THAT NEW ORLEANS P.O. BOX THREE ZERO ZERO SIX ONE HAD BEEN CLOSED. A FORWARDING ORDER RECEIVED INSTRUCTED MAIL BE FORWARDED TO TWO FIVE ONE FIVE WEST FIFTH STREET, IRVING, TEXAS. HOLMES STATED ZARA INFORMED HIM THAT TWO ISSUES OF "THE MILITANT" WERE THEN IN THE BOX. HOLMES STATED HE WAS NOT INFORMED OF THE DATES OF THESE ISSUES . HE ADVISED HE IS NOW

END PAGE ONE

REC-6 4667

EX 105

8 AUG 19

AUG 3 1964

OF THE DISPOSITION MADE OF THESE TWO ISSUES BUT STATED IT WOULD BE ROUTINE TO FORWARRD THE ISSUES OF "THE MILITANT" ACCORDING TO THE ORDER. HOWEVER, HE STATED UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES, INSPECTOR ZARZA MAY HAVE HANDLED DIFFERENTLY.

IT IS NOTED LIST OF INVENTORY OF PERSONAL EFFECTS OF OSWALD SHOWS ITEM EIGHTY-FIVE TO THE THE OCTOBER SEVEN, NINETEEN SIXTY-THREE ISSUE OF "THE MILITANT". NO OTHER ISSUE OF "THE MILITANT" APPEARS ON THIS LIST. HOWEVER, ITEN EIGHT-SIX IS THE OCTOBER TWENTY, NINETEEN SIXTY-THREE, ISSUE OF "THE WORKER". COMMISSION LETTER DATED JULY TWENTY-THREE LAST, ENCLOSED WITH REBUAIRTEL, INDICATES TWO ISSUES OF "THE MILITANT" APPEAR ON THE LIST OF OSWALD'S EFFECTS AT TIME OF ASSASSINATION. BUREAU REQUESTED TO CHECK INVENTORY LIST OF ITEMS FURNISHED COMMISSION TO DETERMINE IF TWO ISSUES OF "THE MILITANT" APPEAR THERON.

NEW ORLEANS CONTACT U.S. POST OFFICE INSPECTOR ZARZA AND CONDUCTAPP APPROPRIATE INVESTIGATION OT RESOLVE MATTER SET OUT IN REBUAIRTEL, AND SUBMIT LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM.

EN CORRECTION LAST WORD PAGE ONE -AWARE-

END ANC ACK IN ORDER

WAS @X MTC

FBI WASH DC

NO 'GMJ

FBI NEW ORLS

DISC@@KWJ][<@

8-18-64

CODE

If regular radio contact missed, send by plain text teletype at once.

RADIOGRAM URGENT

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

TO SAC, DALLAS (89-43)

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO, SIXTY THREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING.

COMMISSION HAS ADVISED THAT EVERY EFFORT IS BEING MADE TO WIND UP ITS INQUIRIES AT EARLY DATE AND REQUESTED EXPEDITIOUS ATTENTION OF ALL REQUESTS SUBMITTED FOR BUREAU HANDLING, WHICH WOULD INCLUDE THOSE UNDER THE LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND JACK L. RUBY INVESTIGATIONS. DALLAS INSTRUCTED TO MAKE EVERY LOGICAL EFFORT TO COMPLY WITH COMMISSION'S REQUEST AND TO INSURE ALL OFFICES HAVING OUTSTANDING LEADS ARE INSTRUCTED TO EXPEDITE ALL INVESTIGATION. THE BUREAU SHOULD BE ADVISED OF ANY DELAYS ANTICIPATED AND THE REASON FOR SAME.

105-82555

RDR:las (11)

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)

NOTE:

Special requests from the Commission are followed closely at the Bureau and every effort is made to comply with the requests at the earliest possible time. Mr. Malley, while at the Commission on 8-18-64, was advised the Commission is making every effort to wind up in the early future and our cooperation was solicited. In view of the above, it is felt this additional reminder should be sent out to Dallas.

DUPLICATE YELLOW OF WIRE TRANSMITTED

79 AUG 20 1964-101

FBI

Date: 8-10-64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: LEGAT, BONN (62-36) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

ReBucab, 7-27-64, Bonncab, 8-10-64, and Bonn airtel, 5-22-64.

Enclosed are ten copies of a self-explanatory LHM dated 8-10-64 regarding the subject. The information therein was received from the Bundeskriminalamt (BKA - West German Federal Criminal Police) on 8-7-64.

ENCLOSURE

EX 108

REC-6 105-82555-4066

5 - Bureau (Enc. 10)
(1 - Liaison)
(2 - Dallas: 100-10461)
1 - Bonn
GAV:gjm
(6)

sent 8/19/64 rel

AUG 18 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Data in attached was sent to Commission by ltr 8/14/64. JCS:G.A.

C.C. - WICR

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

AUG 24 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

August 10, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

With regard to the November 29, 1963, edition of the newspaper, "Deutsche Nationalzeitung und Soldatenzeitung" (German National Newspaper and Soldiers Newspaper), which carried an article entitled, "The Strange Case of Oswald," the Bundeskriminalamt (BKA - West German Federal Criminal Police), Wiesbaden, German Federal Republic, furnished the following information:

Representatives of the Criminal Police of Munich, German Federal Republic, interviewed Dr. Gerhard Frey, Chief Editor of the "Deutsche Nationalzeitung und Soldatenzeitung," and were informed by Dr. Frey that the copies of the November 29, 1963, issue of the newspaper were printed on November 25 and 26, 1963, and that no changes were made in the text of the issue and no copies or parts of the issue were printed after those dates.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COPIES DESTROYED
44 MAR 5 1973

4668

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

July 13, 1964

airtel

REC 105-82555-4668X

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

The President's Commission has requested further investigation regarding the nick in the curb along the south curb of Main Street as shown in the photographs you submitted with airtel 6/16/64. Copies of the Commission letter and the photographs you submitted are attached for your guidance. There is also attached a copy of a letter to the Commission from Assistant United States Attorney, Martha Joe Stroud, Dallas, Texas, and an accompanying photograph of a nick in the curb taken by Tom Dillard of the Dallas Morning News on 11/22/63.

You should first attempt to locate the nick in the curb and sutel the Bureau whether or not you can locate it. Since the nick area, if located, will be analyzed spectrographically in the Laboratory, you are cautioned not to clean the curb area or otherwise make any alterations that would effect such laboratory examination. If the nick is located, you will be furnished detailed instructions regarding photographs to be made before removal of this portion of the curbing as well as instructions for removal after the pictures are made. You should determine through contact with appropriate Dallas officials whether or not there is any objection to the removal of a portion of the curbing. For the spectrographic examination, it will be necessary to have the nick and the curbing approximately four to six inches around it intact. The amount of curbing removed beyond this will be determined by the method of removal that is used in order to retain the portinent area intact.

To locate the nick in the curb on the south side of Main Street, you should use the photograph made by Mr. Underwood taken from the nick toward the sixth floor window of the Texas School

Enclosures (5)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

LLS:kw
(10)

MAILED
JUL 13 1964
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SHANEYFELT 7336
Rm. 8730

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-3659

Book Depository Building (TSBDB). If you move along the south curb of Main Street until all objects in view are aligned as they are in the picture, that point should be within inches of the nick in the curb providing Mr. Underwood actually made the picture from the nick as he stated. The best guide to use initially is the lamp post between the two buildings on the right side of the photograph. After that is aligned, other objects can be checked such as the sign on the left and its relation to the steps and the TSBDB as well as the lamp posts on the north side of Elm Street and their relation to specific areas of the TSBDB. Sutel results of efforts to locate the nick on the curb.

The photographers, James Underwood and Tom Dillard, may be of assistance to you in locating the nick in the curb. In this regard, you should interview both photographers and submit letterhead memoranda in compliance with Item 3 of the attached letter from the Commission. For your further information, Item 1 of the Commission's letter is being handled by the Laboratory. Item 2 will be handled by the Laboratory depending upon whether or not the nick in the curb can be located after which you will be furnished further instructions relative to submission of the piece of curbing. The Laboratory will also make a comparison of photographs to be made after the nick is located, with photographs made by Underwood and Dillard as requested in Item 3.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. McLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

JUL 7 19

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On June 30, 1964, you forwarded to the Commission two photographs obtained by your Dallas office from James Underwood, a newsman with KRLD-TV in Dallas. Enclosed herewith is a photograph forwarded to the Commission from Martha Joe Stroud, Assistant United States Attorney in Dallas. We are also enclosing a copy of a letter from Miss Stroud indicating the conditions under which this photograph was obtained.

Since the photographs taken by Underwood purport to indicate the exact point on the curb where this niche is located, we request that your Bureau perform the following investigatory steps:

(1) Using either the model of the assassination scene or a diagram, please trace the path which a missile would have taken if it traveled from the sixth floor southeast corner window to the point on the curb indicated in these photographs, and then advise us of the approximate frame in the Zapruder film which would correspond to the point at which this missile would have passed over the President's car.

(2) We would like an analysis made of this mark on the curb to determine whether there are any lead deposits there or any other evidence upon which a conclusion can be reached as to whether this mark was caused by the striking of a bullet.

105-82555-4668X

REC-[illegible]

RECORDED JUL 8 1964

199 AUG 25 1964

ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-3637

SEVEN

SIX

(3) Please determine whether the photograph forwarded to us by Miss Stroud is a photograph of the same curb mark represented in the Underwood photograph. We suggest that Tom Dillard of the Dallas Morning News be shown the spot on the curb from which the Underwood photograph was taken in order to determine whether the two men had photographed the same mark.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosures (2)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Recorded
8-7-64 emj

Laboratory Work Sheet

LAB FILE

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

File # 105-82555-4668X
Lab. # D-455927 HO
re C 81827 CE, Bx

Examination requested by: President's Commission (7-7-64)

Examination requested: ~~Photographic-Microscopic~~ Spectrographic Firearms

Date received: 8-6-64

Result of Examination:

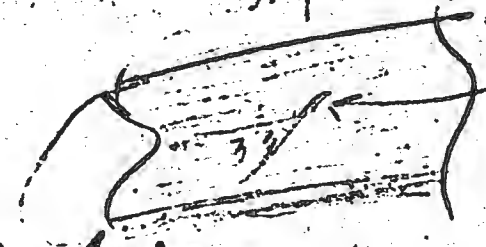
Examination by: Shaneyfelt

8/10 R Frazier

Use C# in Cover.

C321

Q609 Piece of curbing



Barely discernable smearing of Pb - no groove or similar indentation. No Cu present. Pb-not pointed but flattened.

Specimens submitted for examination

Request for location and examination of mark on curbing at assassination site

Curb -- Minor disturbance at L to edge. If ~~of~~ lead-entering ~~present~~ it could have originated from a full metal jacketed bullet such as C 1, 2, 3, a automobile wheel balancing weight or some other source of lead. The absence of copper-alloy bullet jacket residues precludes the possibility that the mark was made by an unmutilated full metal jacketed bullet. Further the damage to the curbing would have been much more extensive if a rifle bullet such as C 1, 2, 3 had struck the curb without penetrating first

2-FBI, Dallas (100-10461)

D-455927HO
PC 81827 CF, BA

this curbing has been designated C 321. The piece of curbing was removed on 8-5-64 and is now in the custody of the FBI Lab. by the FBI laboratory.

Small foreign metal smears were found adhering to the curbing section at an area which bears a mark. These metal smears were spectrographically determined to be essentially lead with a trace of antimony. No copper was found.

The lead could have originated from a lead bullet, the lead core of a metal jacketed bullet such as the type of bullet fired from a Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, such as C7 or some other source of lead into 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridges or from some other source having the same composition.

The absence of copper precludes the possibility that the mark on the curbing section was made by an unmutilated military type full metal jacketed bullet such as the bullet recovered from the Governor Connally stretcher, C1 or the bullet or bullets represented by the jacket fragments, C2 and C3, found in the Presidential limousine. Further, the damage to the curbing would have been much more extensive if a rifle bullet had struck the curbing without first having struck some other object.

7-2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Recorded
8-7-64 emj.

Laboratory Work Sheet

LAB FILE

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

File # 105-82555 - 4668 X
Lab. # D-455927 HO

Examination requested by: President's Commission (7-7-64)

Examination requested: Photographic ~~Spectrographic~~ ~~Necroscopic~~ Firearms

Date received: 8-6-64

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Shaneyfelt

Mark on curb is 23' 4" from Triple underpass. A direct shot from 6th floor window TSBD would cross over pres in center of Elm St at about 18' elevation & at Zapruder frame 410. 97 frames after 313 or 5.3 sec @ 18.3 f/s.

Specimens submitted for examination

Q609

Request for location and examination of mark on curbing at assassination site

At frame 410 Mrs K is back in car & Hill is midway between bumper & pres. Curbing removed - Mark made by object traveling in general direction away from TSBD.

8-11-64

2-FBI, Dallas (100-10461)

64 AUG 27 1964

105-82555-4668X

7-2

Recorded
8-7-64 emj.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

LAB FILE

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

File # 105-82555-4166X
Lab. # D-455927 HO

PC-81827 BX CF

Examination requested by: President's Commission (7-7-64)

Examination requested: Photographic-Macroscopic-(Electromagnetic) Firearms

Date received: 8-6-64

Result of Examination:

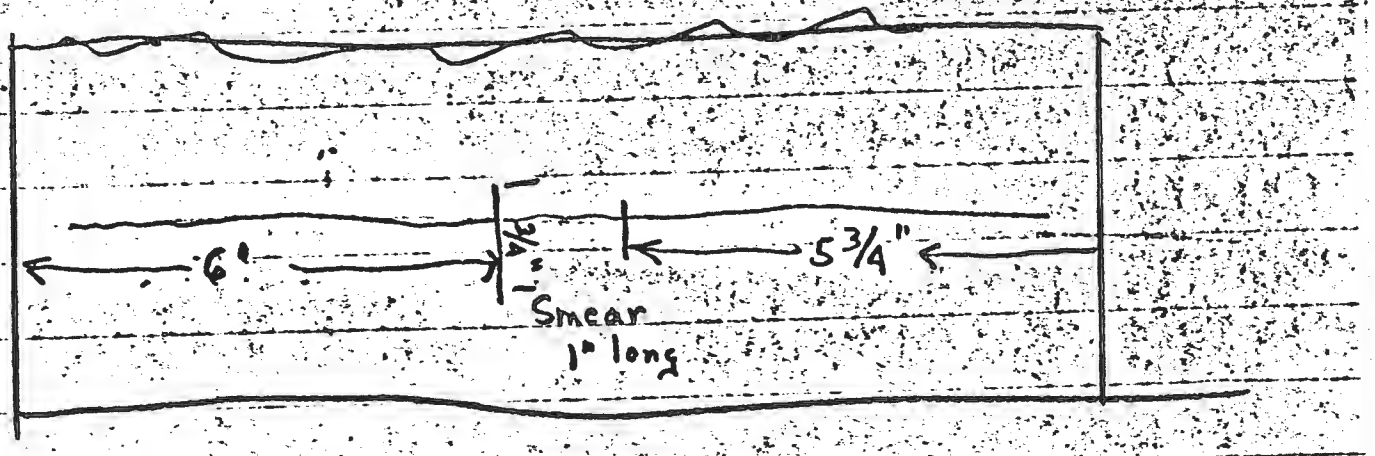
Examination by: Shaneyfelt
Mc Carrick

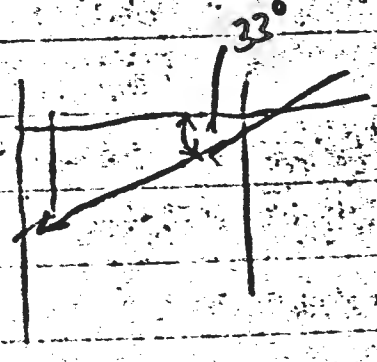
Specimens submitted for examination

Q609 ~~Request for location and examination of mark on curbing at assassination site~~ Piece of curbing.

Small foreign metal smears (see attached for location) were spectrographically (quell-lish) & found to be essentially lead with a trace of antimony - bullet metal. No copper observed.

2-FBI, Dallas (100-10461)


6"
3/4"
5 3/4"
Smear
1" long


33°

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Heilman
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

August 12, 1964

By Courier Service

REC 1 105-82555-4668X

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Lee Oswald

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated July 7, 1964, requesting additional examination of the mark appearing on the curbing on the south side of Main Street near the triple underpass at the assassination site in Dallas, Texas. This mark was located and was found to be 23 feet, 4 inches from the abutment of the triple underpass. The Laboratory comparison of the mark as it now appears with the photographs made by James Underwood, a newsman for KRLD-TV in Dallas, and Tom Dillard, a photographer for the Dallas Morning News, establishes they are photographs of this same mark. Four copies of the results of the interviews with Mr. Underwood and Mr. Dillard are attached.

In response to your inquiry, assuming that a bullet shot from the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository Building struck the curb on the south side of Main Street at the location of the mark described above and assuming it passed directly over the President, the bullet would have passed over the President at approximately frame 410 on the Zapruder film. This is 97 frames after the shot that struck the President in the head which is frame 313. At 18.3 frames per second, this represents a lapse of time of 5.3 seconds between frame 313 and frame 410. Based on a direct shot from the sixth floor window to the curb on Main Street, this bullet would have passed over the center of Elm Street at an elevation of about 18 feet from the street level. It is noted that in frame 410 of the Zapruder

62-109060
1 - Dallas (100-10461)
LLS:emh (13)

ROGGE 5730

RECEIVED-READING ROOM FBI AUG 12 3 12 PM '64

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-3659

BY COURIER SERVICE 51 AUG 13 COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
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Dalbey
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

64 AUG 27 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

film, Mrs. Kennedy has returned to the seat beside the President and Secret Service Agent Hill is about midway from the back bumper to the President crawling across the trunk lid.

The piece of curbing containing the mark was removed on August 5, 1964, and examined in the FBI Laboratory. This curbing has been designated as Item C321 by the Laboratory. Small foreign metal smears were found adhering to the curbing section within the area of the mark. These metal smears were spectrographically determined to be essentially lead with a trace of antimony. No copper was found. The lead could have originated from the lead core of a mutilated metal-jacketed bullet such as the type of bullet loaded into 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano cartridges or from some other source having the same composition.

The absence of copper precludes the possibility that the mark on the curbing section was made by an unmutilated military-type full metal-jacketed bullet such as the bullet from Governor Connally's stretcher, C1, or the bullet or bullets represented by the jacket fragments, C2 and C3, found in the Presidential limousine. Further, the damage to the curbing would have been much more extensive if a rifle bullet had struck the curbing without first having struck some other object. Therefore, this mark could not have been made by the first impact of a high velocity rifle bullet.

It was also determined from a microscopic study that the lead object that struck the curbing causing the mark was moving in a general direction away from the Texas School Book Depository Building. Assuming this mark was made by a fragment of a bullet

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

from the assassin's rifle, the evidence present is insufficient to establish whether it was caused by a fragment of a bullet striking the occupants of the Presidential limousine, such as the bullet that struck the President's head, or whether it is a fragment of a shot that may have missed the Presidential limousine.

This completes the request in your letter dated July 7, 1964. The piece of curbing is available in the FBI Laboratory. A photograph of the mark on the curbing before removal and a photograph of the curbing after removal are attached.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (3)

KKE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: August 18, 1964

1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Sizoo

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: "RED ROSES FROM TEXAS"
BOOK BY NERIN E. GUN

Captioned book has been received from Legat, London, following publication by Frederick Muller Limited, London. This book is the English version of a book previously published in French language by Gun which had the title "The Red Roses of Dallas." Gun's book is a report on the assassination of the late President Kennedy.

The French version, "The Red Roses of Dallas," was reviewed previously at the specific request of the President's Commission. Results of that review were set forth in memorandum Mr. Branigan to Mr. Sullivan dated 7/1/64 and the Bureau's comments on the various unfounded allegations by Gun were furnished to the President's Commission by letter dated 7/2/64.

The English and French versions of Gun's book have been compared and found to be identical with only a few exceptions. Photographs of the assassination scene and evidence carried in the English version do not appear in the French version. In addition, there are several minor editorial differences such as Chapter 13 in the French version having the title "The Empty Armchair" and the same chapter in the English version having the title "I Could Stay Here For Ever." The latter title refers to an alleged statement by the late President Kennedy made during a visit with Mrs. Kennedy to the Arlington National Cemetery.

While Gun, a writer of Turkish nationality who has been in the United States since the mid-1940s, wrote a complimentary article on the Bureau in the leading Italian pictorial magazine "Epoca" in February, 1964, he previously wrote in 1960 an article for a French magazine which was unfriendly to the FBI. Gun has been described as an opportunist and an individual who would help anyone who paid him.

As set forth in referenced memorandum Mr. Branigan to Mr. Sullivan dated 7/1/64, Gun has based much of his discussion of the assassination matter on speculation, confused and unreliable press accounts, disregard of and/or lack of facts, and a desire to dramatize and achieve high readership or notoriety. In both versions of his book Gun attempts to cast doubt on the so-called "official version" of the assassination and the evidence which points to Oswald's guilt as a lone

JMS:pah
(10)

CONTINUED--OVER

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

AUG 21 1964

ENCLOSURE ON BULKY RAM

assassin. The English version of the book, as the French version previously published, contains no factual information that would cause the Bureau to alter its conclusion that Oswald acted alone in the assassination of President Kennedy.

No review is being made of the English version of Gun's book for the President's Commission, inasmuch as Commission has been furnished our comments on the previously published French version which is the same as the English version with minor exceptions noted as above. Information regarding Gun was previously furnished the President's Commission by letter 7/2/64.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

8/20/64

Since book being filed as evidence it is also unnecessary.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO

ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 4670

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

203

STATE

REFERRAL

August 20, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - I. W. Conrad (L. L. Shaneyfelt)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies of a supplemental report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated August 10, 1964, Dallas, Texas, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - Russia - Cuba." This report concerns the publication of excerpts from Lee Harvey Oswald's diary which appeared in "The Dallas Morning News" and "Life" magazine.

When this matter is complete, you will be appropriately advised.

REC 27 105-82555-71
AUG 20

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

105-82555
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
KMR:las
(11)

EX-108

BY COURIER SVC.
AUG 20
COMM-FBI

RECD-READING ROOM
10 AUG 20 2 08 PM '64

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Extensive investigation has been conducted regarding the leak of Oswald's diary to "The Dallas Morning News" and "Life" magazine. Commission has been furnished a previous report and results of our Laboratory examination which concluded copy of Oswald's diary in possession of "Life" magazine originated from the office of the Dallas County Attorney. Allegations were made Representative Ford of the President's Commission leaked information to news media. However, this allegation is erroneous. Results of Representative Ford's interview will be furnished to the President's Commission at which time the Commission will be advised no further investigation is being conducted in this matter.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

AUG 24 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109090

8-13-64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE 901-278-1816DEFERRED COLLECT

REC 27 [illegible]--4672

EX-108

SHERIFF'S OFFICE
ATT: SERGEANT ALTON C. GILLESS, JR.
BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

REURLET AND FINGERPRINTS JOHN FRANKLIN ELROD, YOUR TWENTYNINE NAUGHT NAUGHT ONE. IDENTICAL SAME NAME, FBI NINETYONE SIX SIXTYSIX E. ARRESTS BY POLICE AND SHERIFF, DALLAS, TEXAS, SINCE MAY SIXTYONE, CHARGES DRIVING WHILE INTOXICATED, INVESTIGATION QUOTE VIOLATION STATE BARB LAW UNQUOTE, AND THEFT. LATEST SHERIFF, QUITMAN, TEXAS, MARCH, SIXTYTHREE, SIMPLE ASSAULT, NO DISPOSITION. SUBJECT NOT WANTED OUR IDENTIFICATION FILES.

HOOVER

1 - Memphis (Mailed by Ident with copy of record)

For information.

DH
(5)

COPIES DESTROYED
4 MAR 5 1973

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 13 1964
TELETYPE

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter

AUG 24 1964
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

SHERIFF'S OFFICE
SHELBY COUNTY TENNESSEE

SHELBY COUNTY

MEMPHIS 3, TENNESSEE

M. A. HINDS
SHERIFF
J. L. CARLISLE
CHIEF DEPUTY, CID
R. K. LAND
CHIEF DEPUTY, ADM.

Drive Carefully...Today — Work Tomorrow!

W. E. ARMOUR
CHIEF DEPUTY, JAIL
A. S. FLOYD
CAPTAIN TRAFFIC DIV.
J. LEE EDWARDS
CAPTAIN CIVIL OFFICE
A. L. SMITH
CAPTAIN GENERAL SESSION

August 11, 1964

OUR FILE NO. _____

YOUR FILE NO. _____

8-1439

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

RE: JOHN FRANKLIN ELROD

Lee Oswald

Dear Sir:

Please have the enclosed prints searched through your files to ascertain if the above captioned subject has a criminal record or is wanted by any law enforcement agency.

This subject walked into our office at approximately 12:30 A.M., this date, and stated he had information concerning the murder of Lee Oswalt. He had with him a travel bag which contained a sawed-off shotgun.

WIRE ANSWER

The local office of the F.B.I. has been informed of this subject and stated they would conduct an investigation.

Please wire reply collect.

RECORDED
AUG 12 1964
IDENT. DIV. 9

Yours truly,

Alton C. Gilless, Jr.
Sergeant
Bureau of Identification

REC 27 105-82556-4672

AUG 20 1964

EX-108

August 19, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - I. W. Conrad (R. A. Frazier)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated August 6, 1964, concerning the possibility Lee Harvey Oswald had a telescopic sight mounted and sighted at the Irving Sport Shop, Irving, Texas.

Enclosed are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Houston Office dated August 14, 1964, setting out the results of our interview of Mrs. Doris M. Dominey on August 13, 1964.

You can be assured the other investigation requested in your letter of August 6, 1964, is being pressed vigorously and when the results are obtained you will be promptly notified.

REC 27 105-82555-467

1 - Dallas (100-10461)
105-82555
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (12)

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Enclosures (2)

NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

Re Buairtel 8-7-64, Dallas airtel 8-11-64, and Houston airtel and enclosed LHM dated 8-14-64.

Insure this matter receives expeditious attention so that the Commission can be promptly advised of the results.

Tolson
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Mohr
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Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 AUG 24 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

BY COURIER SVC.

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI Aug 19 4 21 PM '64

62-109090 UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

NOTE: The Commission requested several investigative steps be taken to substantiate or disprove an allegation that prior to the assassination Oswald and his wife, Marina, visited the Irving Sport Shop to have a telescopic sight mounted and sighted on a rifle. This was initially reported by an employee of the store, Dial D. Ryder who allegedly found a repair tag with the name Oswald on it. This allegation has been somewhat supported by two women Mrs. Gertrude Hunter and Mrs. Edith Whitworth, who claimed they saw the Oswalds and directed them to the sport shop. The circumstances of this whole situation indicated Ryder prepared the repair tag after the assassination. However, he is so involved he can't back out now. The women appear mistaken in their identification as the supporting data furnished by them is not consistent with what we know of the Oswalds' background. The enclosed communication from Houston discloses that Mrs. Hunter is known to exaggerate and has an "obsession" to inject herself into any big event. Her family reportedly knows she has a tendency to tell "tall tales." When the remaining investigation is received, the Commission will be notified.

FBI

Date: 8/10/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-24016)
ATT : INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (44-974)

SUBJECT: JACK LEON RUBY aka
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re Bureau phone call to NYO, 8/10/64, from Bureau Supervisor HAROLD SWANSON.

Enclosed for the Bureau are three copies of "FACT MAGAZINE", volume one, issue 4, July - August, 1964.

Attention is directed to page 13, paragraph two, in an article entitled "The Bellicose Mr. Belli" by WARREN BORORSON, which referenced call referred to.

105-24015-
NOT RECORDED
108 AUG 24 1964

C AUG 11 1964

3 - Bureau (Encl. 3)
1 - New York

ENCLOSURE

EWO:and
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

44-24016-44
NOT RECORDED 111 AUG 24 1964

August 19, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your letter of August 4, 1964, enclosing a copy of a telegram to the President's Commission from Mr. Mark Lane, there are enclosed herewith two copies of the July-August, 1964, issue of "Fact" magazine.

The statement attributed by Mr. Lane to Mr. Melvin Belli concerning a Dallas Police Officer and another who sought on November 23, 1963, to have Ruby approve the idea of killing Oswald appears on page 13 of this magazine. The article quotes Mr. Belli as stating that "the cop and his girl just disappeared" and he could never locate them. Since Mr. Belli cannot identify the Dallas Policeman and the girl friend referred to by him, interview of Mr. Belli concerning this statement would not appear warranted.

As you are aware, Jack Ruby has identified the police officer and his girl friend as former Dallas Police Officer Harry Olsen and Kathy Kay Coleman, a former employee of Ruby's. Interviews of Olsen and Coleman and related investigation do not indicate they sought any such approval from Ruby.

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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Jr./sec
(7)

SEE NOTE ON PAGE 2.

BY COURIER SVC.

COMM-FBI

AUG 25 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

In view of the above and in accordance with the telephonic discussion of Mr. J. William Rines of this Bureau with Mr. Burt Griffin of the President's Commission on August 17, 1964, Mr. Belli will not be interviewed concerning this matter, and no further investigation concerning the article appearing in "Fact" magazine will be conducted unless specifically requested by the President's Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

NOTE:

The President's Commission in enclosing the telegram from Mark Lane requested that we conduct an appropriate investigation to include an interview with an attorney, Melvin Belli, regarding statements he was alleged to have made. We obtained copies of the article referred to by Lane, and Belli specifically states that he was never able to locate the "cop" and the girl friend whom he refers to as having spoke to Ruby on the night of 11/23/63 and tried to get him to approve the idea of having Oswald lynched. Our investigation has identified the "cop" as Harry Olson, formerly of the Dallas Police Department, and Kathy Kay Coleman, a former stripper at Ruby's club. We have interviewed Olsen and Coleman extensively concerning their alleged contact with Ruby on the night of 11/23/63 and they made no statements indicating they sought Ruby's approval for lynching Oswald. This was called to the attention of Mr. Griffin of the President's Commission who requested that we furnish copies of the article and that we not interview Belli pending receipt of a further request from the Commission.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

REC 27

FBI

Date: 8/14/64

Transmit the following in ENCLOSURE
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (105-1291)(P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA
(OO: Dallas)

RE: Dallas airtel dated 8/11/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum reporting interviews of Mrs. DORIS M. DOMINEY. Three copies of this memorandum are enclosed for the information of Dallas.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 10)(AM)(RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461)(Enc. 3)(AM)(RM)
2 - Houston

ED:yk
(7)

ENCLOSURE

REC 27 105-82555-4114

EX 110 1 AUG 17 1964

SOVIET SECTION

7 AUG 24 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

AUG 26 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Houston, Texas
August 14, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

By letter dated August 6, 1964, the President's Commission advised Mrs. Gertrude Hunter, Irving, Texas, had furnished certain information alleging she had observed Lee Harvey Oswald in Irving, Texas, in November, 1963, in an automobile she believed was a 1957 Ford, blue and white in color. Mrs. Hunter expressed the opinion this automobile was similar to an automobile owned by a Houston couple whom she identified as "Mr. and Mrs. Dominick."

On August 11, 1964, Mrs. Hunter advised the Dallas Office of the FBI the couple she had referred to from Houston, Texas, was "James and Doris Dommney," 8133 Locksley, Houston, Texas. Mrs. Hunter indicated "Mrs. Dommney's" mother, a Mrs. Patterson, had written Mrs. Hunter that the "Dommneys" were planning to visit Irving, Texas, during November, 1963.

On August 13, 1964, Mrs. Doris M. Dominey, 8133 Locksley, Houston, Texas, was interviewed at Dugan's Drug Store, 8415 East Houston Road, Houston, Texas, where she is employed as a cashier. Mrs. Dominey stated her husband, James E. Dominey, is employed as a truck driver.

Mrs. Dominey stated she is well acquainted with Gertrude Hunter of Irving, Texas, Mrs. Dominey's sister being married to Mrs. Hunter's brother.

Mrs. Dominey was questioned regarding the descriptions of all automobiles owned by her family during 1963. She replied her husband owns a pickup truck, but the only passenger automobile owned by the family during 1963 was a 1958 model Ford sedan. This automobile was purchased in 1958 and the color was originally turquoise and white. In 1960, Mrs. Dominey had an accident in this automobile and it was repainted. Since 1960 the color of this automobile has been black with a white top.

-4617

ENCLOSURE

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mrs. Dominey related she and her husband last visited in the Dallas area in approximately February, 1963, and she could recall that trip was made in the pickup truck and not in the Ford sedan. Mrs. Dominey has not seen Mrs. Gertrude Hunter in the Dallas - Irving area since approximately February, 1963, but she has received several letters from Mrs. Hunter. Mr. and Mrs. Dominey did not visit Irving, Texas, in November, 1963; they never had any plans to visit Irving, Texas, at that time; and they never told anyone that they had plans for such a visit.

When questioned as to whether Mrs. Hunter had ever informed her she had any knowledge of Lee Harvey Oswald or any aspect of the assassination of President Kennedy, Mrs. Dominey advised as follows:

Mrs. Hunter never told Mrs. Dominey in a letter or otherwise that she possessed any information whatever concerning Oswald or the assassination; however, in June, 1964, Mrs. Dominey's mother, a Mrs. Patterson, died and many of the relatives gathered for the funeral. One of these relatives told Mrs. Dominey that Mrs. Hunter had claimed she had been working at some store, believed by Mrs. Dominey to have been a variety store in Irving, Texas, and had waited on Oswald. Mrs. Dominey could not recall which of the many relatives relayed this remark to her. It is Mrs. Dominey's recollection that Mrs. Hunter claimed to this relative she had sold some gun sight or part of a gun to Oswald. Mrs. Dominey stated when this information was related to her, she and the other relatives present considered it a joke and put absolutely no credence in it.

In explaining the above statement, Mrs. Dominey advised that while she realized Mrs. Hunter possibly could have seen Oswald in the past, she felt the investigating authorities should be warned regarding certain "personality traits" of Mrs. Hunter. According to Mrs. Dominey, Mrs. Hunter has had a strange obsession for attempting to inject herself into any big event which comes to her attention. As examples of this inclination, Mrs. Dominey explained that Mrs. Hunter is likely to claim some personal knowledge of any major crime which receives much publicity. In further

explanation of this trait of Mrs. Hunter, Mrs. Dominey stated if a tornado should strike out of a clear sky, Mrs. Hunter will claim that she had known the day before that this event was to occur. Mrs. Dominey stated that the entire family is aware of these "tall tales" Mrs. Hunter tells and they normally pay no attention to her.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Houston, Texas
August 14, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

By letter dated August 6, 1964, the President's Commission advised Mrs. Gertrude Hunter, Irving, Texas, had furnished certain information alleging she had observed Lee Harvey Oswald in Irving, Texas, in November, 1963, in an automobile she believed was a 1957 Ford, blue and white in color. Mrs. Hunter expressed the opinion this automobile was similar to an automobile owned by a Houston couple whom she identified as "Mr. and Mrs. Dominick."

On August 11, 1964, Mrs. Hunter advised the Dallas Office of the FBI the couple she had referred to from Houston, Texas, was James and Doris Dommney, 8133 Locksley, Houston, Texas. Mrs. Hunter indicated Mrs. Dommney's mother, a Mrs. Patterson, had written Mrs. Hunter that the Dommneys were planning to visit Irving, Texas, during November, 1963.

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ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Houston, Texas
August 14, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

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Mr. Belmont 6/18/64

A. Rosen

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Sarodor
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Bogge

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

During the conversation on August 13, 1964, with Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission, Mr. Rankin mentioned the requests that have been made of the Bureau to furnish the number of reports, the number of pages, as well as the number of interviews and man hours which have been consumed in the over-all investigation. Mr. Rankin stated that the number of pages as well as the number of reports, as furnished by the Bureau's letter of August 13, 1964, would be most helpful and that he certainly did not expect the Bureau to perform the tedious task of counting the actual number of interviews or to compile the number of man hours utilized. He advised that when the request was made he thought there was a possibility this data might be readily available.

Mr. Rankin stated that in order to give the Bureau due credit for the tremendous amount of investigation which had been performed by the Bureau, it was intended that a statement would be included in the "foreword" of the Commission's report, mentioning the extent of the Bureau's activity.

Polygraph Examination of Ruby:

Mr. Rankin stated that Chief Justice Warren had recently returned to the United States, following which he, Mr. Rankin, had briefed the Chief Justice thoroughly concerning the Bureau's assistance in affording Jack Ruby a polygraph interview on July 11, 1964. Mr. Rankin stated that the Chief Justice was most appreciative that the Bureau had gone ahead with this polygraph examination in view of the personal promise that he had made to Jack Ruby that he would be afforded a polygraph examination. He stated that the Chief Justice was fully cognizant and appreciative of the various sound observations which had been made by the Bureau relative to affording Ruby a polygraph examination, but regardless of the Bureau's feelings in this matter, we had gone ahead and complied with the request of the President's Commission.

1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)
1 - 44-24016 (Ruby)

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 25 1964

[illegible] (13)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-1867

Memo to Mr. Belmont from A. Rosen
Re: President's Commission

Mr. Rankin advised that with regard to the polygraph examination, there would be a discussion in the report of the Commission showing the conditions under which this polygraph examination was given to Jack Ruby and the report would quote the Bureau's letters therein, where we set forth our observations relative to the desirability of giving Ruby such an examination.

Bureau's Interest in Rights of Individuals:

During the discussion, Mr. Rankin mentioned that staff members of the Commission were very much interested in seeing that the comments of the Director and Mr. Belmont were brought to light in the Commission's report in such a way that they would receive appropriate attention rather than appearing solely in the testimony itself. He advised that this matter had not been taken up with the seven members of the Commission as of this time but this would be done very shortly and that it was his desire to see that the Bureau's interests in the rights of individuals was properly related in an appropriate part of the report. Mr. Rankin did not volunteer where in the report this information would be set forth.

Comments Concerning the Bureau's Participation in the Investigation:

Mr. Rankin commented that throughout the tremendous amount of work which has been done concerning the assassination of the President, the FBI had certainly carried a tremendous workload, and that while Secret Service had performed a small amount of investigation at the request of the Commission and a few other agencies had done some minor work, the bulk of the investigative activity had been carried on by the FBI. He stated that throughout the entire existence of the President's Commission the Bureau had cooperated fully and never on any occasion refused to carry out a request of the Commission, regardless of how ridiculous the request might have seemed on the surface. He stated he was well aware of the fact that many of the requests did not have any basis in fact for being run out but because of the nature of the investigation, the Commission felt that it had to be done. He stated he felt that the Bureau's efforts along these lines would certainly reflect favorably on the Bureau's investigation and the amount of interest that was given to detail, both by the Bureau and the President's Commission. He stated that all in all, he felt that the Commission's report would certainly reflect creditably on the FBI.

Date of Final Report by the Commission:

Mr. Rankin advised that the present target date for the submission of the report of the Commission was September 8, 1964. He stated he sincerely hoped that the Commission would be able to meet this target date but that as of

the present time he was not certain whether this could be done. In this connection Mr. Rankin mentioned the fact that he was aware the Bureau had received a number of requests in recent weeks and that all of the requests of the President's Commission were being complied with as rapidly as possible. He also stated that anything that could be done to expedite these late requests would be appreciated.

Mr. Rankin was assured that the Bureau was well aware of the Commission's desire to wind up their activity and that specific instructions had been given to all offices conducting investigation to complete all phases of our investigation in the shortest possible time.

This is being watched most carefully at the Seat of Government and we are seeing that all offices are handling matters on an expeditious basis.

Submitted for information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. [illegible]ley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Rolanda

REC-64 4675

August 20, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Your letter of August 17, 1964, forwarded a letter from Marina Oswald, dated August 14, 1964, requesting that it be translated.

The translation and original foreign language material are being forwarded to you herewith.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

BWR:maa
(9)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 AUG 25 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060-2105

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Marina Oswald

629 Belt Line Rd.
Richardson, Texas
August 14, 1964

Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel
Commission on the Assasination (sic)
200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20002

attorney
Texas
William
D.C

Dear Mr. Rankin:

I inform you by this letter that Mr. McKenzie will no longer represent me after the trial (sic) has ended; all he has to do is to transfer money from one bank to another. Therefore, I request you to address me personally in the future should my services be needed by the Commission.

I do not think that I need an attorney; moreover, I cannot afford expensive lawyers, particularly when I testify before the Commission; no lawyer is necessary when one tells the truth.

I would like to request from you a copy of my testimony before the Commission. Mr. McKenzie told me that he has already requested it from you. Please send it to my address and in my name, together with a bill for expenses in connection with this. After the conclusion of the work of the Commission, I would ask you to send me all my personal belongings and those of my husband (photographs, documents, diary, clothes, etc.).

As to the rifle belonging to my husband (however, I do not know to what extent my wishes in this case would be of importance to the Commission), it is my wish that the rifle become the property of the United States Government, but not be exhibited for public view during my lifetime.

Respectfully,

Mrs. Marina Oswald

TRANSLATED BY:
TATIANA NIKONISHIN:maa
August 19, 1964

105-82555-H675

2 XE-01
AUG 21 1964

ENCLOSURE

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

August 17, 1964

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Lee Harvey Oswald

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I enclose a letter addressed to me by Mrs. Marina Oswald, dated August 14, 1964, written in the Russian language which I would appreciate having translated.

We thank you for your continued assistance and cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EXPEDITE

105-126032

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109090

1 ENCLOSURE

Encl.
Let to Rankin w/encl (2)
8/20/64.

1 XEROX
AUG 21 1964

REC-64 105-82555-4675

AUG 18 1964

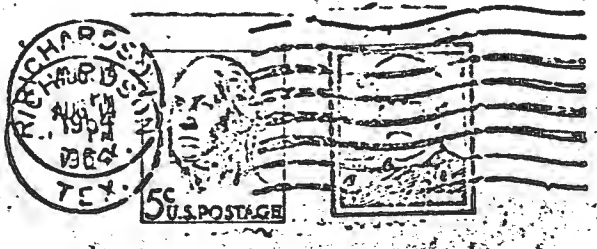
ST-104

Lee Harvey Oswald
Richardson, Texas

RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

CERTIFIED
No. 048359
MAIL

PAR AVION



Mr. J. Lee Rankin,
General Counsel
Commission on the Assassination
200 Maryland Ave. N. E.
Washington 4, D. C. 20002

(1)

105-82555-4675

ENCLOSURE

Oswald
Richardson, Texas
August 14, 1964

Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel
Commission On the Assasination
200 Maryland Ave, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin!

Этим письмом сообщаю Вам, что я больше не буду представлять интересы Освальда, как мой бывший защитник должен только переслать деньги из одного банка в другой. Теперь, поэтому, в дальнейшем обращайтесь ко мне, если я могу быть полезна Комиссии.

Я думаю, что мне не нужен адвокат, да и не по карману оплачивать хороших адвокатов, поэтому когда я дам показания перед Комиссией, т.к. говорить правду - адвокаты не требуется.

Разрешите спросить у Вас копию моих показаний перед Комиссией. Мистер Маккензи сказал мне, что он уже заплатил ей у Вас. Я хочу перевести ее на свой язык и мне кажется, что это будет справедливо. Также я хотела бы получить копию всех показаний Освальда, которые он давал перед Комиссией, а также все письма, фотографии, документы, фильмы, видеозаписи и т.д.).

Что касается фильма, принадлежащего мистеру Шоу (мне не было известно, что он был в этом случае судьей Комиссии), то я хочу, чтобы United States Government, по моей просьбе не дало бы ему показывать его в течение (2) лет.

С уважением
Маргарита Освальд,

PAR AVION

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 8/10/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 8/5/64.

Investigation at "Life" NY Magazine, NYC disclosed that Miss NATALIE KOSEX is currently on vacation and Miss NANCY WINSLOW of Miss KOSEX' office was interviewed on 8/7/64 concerning request set forth in referenced Dallas airtel. Miss NANCY WINSLOW advised that "Life" Magazine has the original 35 mm color slide which has been designated as GERALD L. HILL Exhibit A. Miss WINSLOW stated that "Life" Magazine was reluctant to give up the original color slide but in any event would have to make a duplicate either for themselves or for the President's Commission and this process would take them one week. Miss WINSLOW advised that "Life" would furnish one picture from the original 35 mm color slide and one duplicate of the slide.

Miss WINSLOW further stated that the 35 mm color slide designated as GERALD L. HILL Exhibit B had been turned over on 2/12/64 to Mr. PINCKARD of US News and World Report. Miss WINSLOW stated that the 35 mm color slide designated as GERALD L. HILL Exhibit C had been returned several months ago to Mr. JAMES MAC CAMMON of Dallas, Texas who originally took these slides.

3-Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
2-Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
1-New York (105-38431)

REC-64 105-82555-4676

FJO:EG
(7)
C C-Wick

4 AUG 11 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____

Special Agent in Charge

79 AUG 25 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Mr. MONROE PINCKARD, Art Department, US News and World Report, 45 Rockefeller Plaza, NYC, on 8/10/64, advised that he had received the original 35 mm color slide designated as the GERALD L. HILL Exhibit B from "Life" Magazine on 2/12/64. Mr. PINCKARD stated he had sent this slide to the main office of US News and World Report at 2300 N Street, Washington, D.C. PINCKARD stated that US News and World Report made a black and white negative and a transparency from this original 35 mm color slide and this negative is in the possession of ED CASTENS, Art Department, US News and World Report, Washington, D.C.

Mr. PINCKARD stated that the records of US News and World Report show that the original 35 mm color slide designated as the GERALD L. HILL Exhibit B was returned to Mr. MAC CAMMON in Dallas, Texas on 2/17/64.

LEADS

DALLAS

At Dallas, Texas

Will recontact JIM MAC CAMMON, 3121 Routh Street, and attempt to locate the original 35 mm color slides designated as the GERALD L. HILL Exhibit B and C.

NEW YORK

At New York, N.Y.

Will recontact Miss NANCY WINSLOW, "Life" Magazine, NYC, and obtain the colored photograph taken from the original colored slide and either the original slide or a duplicate which "Life" Magazine is currently making.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
DALLAS	DALLAS	8/10/64	7/17/64 - 8/8/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka	ROBERT P. GEMBERLING	vm

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R - CUBA

Re: Leak of Information as Carried in "The Dallas Morning News," June 27 and 28, 1964.

REFERENCE: Report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 7/17/64 at Dallas.
New York teletype to Bureau and Dallas dated 7/17/64.
Dallas teletype to Bureau dated 7/17/64.
Bureau airtel to Dallas dated 7/30/64.
Dallas teletype to Bureau dated 8/3/64.

LEADS

By Dallas teletype to Bureau dated 7/17/64, the Bureau was advised that Dallas was not reinterviewing HUGH AYNESWORTH or attempting to interview PAULA AYNESWORTH, his wife, as it was believed an interview of PAULA AYNESWORTH might subject the Bureau to criticism in the press and that such interview would not likely be productive.

UACB, no additional investigation concerning the source of the "Leak" is being conducted.

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

(10) - Bureau (105-82555) Registered
1 - New Orleans (100-16601) (Info) Registered
1 - San Antonio (105-2909) (Info) Registered
4 - Dallas (100-10461)
3 COPIES DESTROYED

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

4677

17 AUG 11 1964

REC-64

REC 49

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY				
REQUEST RECD.				
DATE FWD.	8/20/64		7/14/64	
HOW FWD.	Airtel			
BY	tml			

NOTATIONS

1-cc Fickler
Rm 5730-Grand
1-cc RE Leak Head
6-AR

SOVIET SECTION

LEADS (Cont'd)

NEW ORLEANS AND SAN ANTONIO (INFORMATION)

One copy of this report is being furnished each of the New Orleans and San Antonio Offices for information inasmuch as they have been furnished copies of the reports in the overall investigation of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and the assassination of President KENNEDY.

ADMINISTRATIVE

The identities of the Agents participating in this investigation are reflected in this report. In accordance with the Bureau's instructions, this report contains only the results of investigation relating to the "Leak" of information as carried in "The Dallas Morning News" on June 27 and 28, 1964.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: ROBERT P. GEMBERLING
Date: 8/10/64

Office: DALLAS

Field Office File No.: 100-10461

Bureau File No.: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Synopsis: HOLLAND McCOMBS, Dallas correspondent for "Life" Magazine, states he contacted HUGH AYNESWORTH, Reporter for "The Dallas Morning News," June 25 or 26, 1964, concerning purchase of copy of diary of OSWALD and was referred to AYNESWORTH's wife from whom he purchased copy of diary for $2,500. Neither AYNESWORTH nor wife revealed source of diary. Thereafter, "Life" Magazine obtained permission from MARINA OSWALD for publication of diary for $20,000 plus one half share of all foreign sales of the issue containing the diary. Additional inquiries made at Dallas Police Department and Dallas District Attorney's Office. Disposition of film and prints in possession of Dallas Police Department and Dallas District Attorney's Office summarized. FBI Laboratory examination of material obtained from HENRY WADE, Dallas District Attorney, Dallas, Texas, and copies of OSWALD's diary obtained from "Life" Magazine established that "Life" Magazine copies made from film obtained from Dallas District Attorney's Office.

- P -

DETAILS:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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1
DL 100-10461
RPG:vm

The following investigation supplements that included in the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated July 17, 1964, in instant captioned case which report contained only the results of investigation concerning the "Leak of Information Carried in 'The Dallas Morning News' on June 27 and 28, 1964," relating to the diary of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and certain other documents obtained by the Dallas Police Department during the search of OSWALD's residence at 1026 North Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas, and of his personal effects at 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

DL 100-10461

I. INTERVIEW WITH HOLLAND MC COMBS, DALLAS CORRESPONDENT FOR "LIFE" MAGAZINE

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 7/17/64

HOLLAND McCOMBS was interviewed in his office, Room 1112 Republic National Bank Building, Dallas, Texas. Mr. McCOMBS stated he is the Dallas correspondent for "Life" magazine. He made telephonic contact with Mr. JOHN F. DOWD, General Counsel for "Life" magazine in New York City, for approval to furnish the FBI any information he had concerning the purchase of a copy of the diary of LEE HARVEY OSWALD by "Life" magazine. After receiving this telephonic approval, Mr. McCOMBS stated he would furnish the FBI any information he had concerning the matter.

Sometime prior to June 25 or 26, 1964, McCOMBS learned from LARRY GROVE, a Reporter for "The Dallas Morning News," that the diary of OSWALD was in existence. On about June 25 or 26, 1964, McCOMBS learned from GROVE that HUGH AYNESWORTH, a Reporter for "The Dallas Morning News," had a copy of the diary. McCOMBS explained that the existence of the diary did not "excite" him as it had been common knowledge among the news media that such a diary was in existence and was believed to be in possession of the President's Commission.

On June 25 or 26, 1964, McCOMBS telephonically contacted AYNESWORTH and told AYNESWORTH something to the effect that he, McCOMBS, had information that AYNESWORTH was in possession of a copy of the diary and wanted to know if AYNESWORTH could "ethically sell" a copy of the diary to "Life" magazine. This appeared agreeable to AYNESWORTH and McCOMBS asked AYNESWORTH if he would bring a copy of the diary to McCOMBS' office. AYNESWORTH told McCOMBS that he didn't have time and requested McCOMBS to come to AYNESWORTH's house, 729 North Buckner, Dallas. McCOMBS explained that it was a worry to himself and to his superiors in "Life" magazine that perhaps this was not the only copy which had been sold and that they were buying something that was not exclusive.

McCOMBS recalls that, during his contacts with AYNESWORTH by telephone, he was told by AYNESWORTH that McCOMBS should talk to AYNESWORTH's wife about the purchase of the copy of the diary.

McCOMBS advised he contacted Mrs. AYNESWORTH by phone and

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on 7/17/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents ROBERT M. BARRETT & IVAN D. LEE Date dictated 7/17/64

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at first offered her a thousand dollars. He was advised by her that she knew a thousand dollars was not enough. McCOMBS requested her to find out about a price through discussion with her husband and, when he telephoned her again later that same night, he was told that the price was $2,500. McCOMBS then received approval to pay this amount from his superiors in New York City. The next morning he went to the AYNESWORTH residence, where he met PAULA AYNESWORTH, the wife of HUGH AYNESWORTH. Except for the AYNESWORTH's small child, the only persons present in the house at that time or during the negotiations with Mrs. AYNESWORTH were Mr. McCOMBS and Mrs. AYNESWORTH. Mrs. AYNESWORTH had the twelve pages consisting of a copy of the diary in the living room at the time. McCOMBS described them as being on legal-size paper and that they had a smooth finish and appeared to be a copy made from a Photostat or Recordak-type copying machine. These twelve pages were the only documents he observed in the possession of Mrs. AYNESWORTH.

McCOMBS offered to pay Mrs. AYNESWORTH with a $2,500 check, but she advised she did not want a check and he asked her if a money order or cash would be sufficient and she replied, "A money order would be fine." A contract between Mrs. AYNESWORTH and McCOMBS, as a representative of "Life" magazine, was signed and was worded in such a way that neither "The Dallas Morning News" nor AYNESWORTH would sell any other copy. After receiving the copy of the diary, Mr. McCOMBS notified his New York Office with instructions to send a $2,500 money order to Mrs. AYNESWORTH at her residence.

Mr. McCOMBS explained that he could understand why HUGH AYNESWORTH did not have time, at that particular time, to enter into negotiations, as AYNESWORTH was then undoubtedly preparing his story concerning the diary, which was published in "The Dallas Morning News" on June 27, 1964, and was thereby operating under a newspaper deadline. Mr. McCOMBS stated there was nothing secretive or, in his opinion, illegal in the dealings

with AYNESWORTH for the purchase of the copy of the diary. He advised he had no information as to AYNESWORTH's source for receiving the diary, nor did he ever ask AYNESWORTH, as he, McCOMBS, didn't want to know.

Mr. McCOMBS stated he had no information whatsoever that any representative of the FBI, United States Secret Service, the President's Commission, the Dallas Police Department, or the Dallas District Attorney's Office was responsible for the furnishing of a copy of the diary to anyone including AYNESWORTH.

After receiving the diary from Mrs. AYNESWORTH, McCOMBS and officials of "Life" magazine at New York City began worrying about the legalities of publishing it because the diary was not the property of AYNESWORTH but was, in his opinion, part of the estate of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and, therefore, the property of MARINA OSWALD. On June 30, 1964, TENNYSON SCHAD, of "Life" magazine, New York City, flew to Dallas and, with McCOMBS, began negotiations with MARINA OSWALD through her attorney, BILL McKENZIE, to enter into a contract with MARINA, whereby "Life" magazine would be given permission to publish the diary. They contacted MARINA OSWALD and Mr. McKENZIE at MARINA's residence and it was the opinion of Mr. McCOMBS that at first MARINA, who didn't want anything to do with any magazine or newspaper, appeared to be humiliated by the existence of a diary. It was also McCOMBS' opinion, based on her actions and demeanor, that she did not know anything about the diary. The first offer made to McKENZIE and MARINA by "Life" magazine was for $5,000. "Life" magazine desired to not only have permission to publish the diary but to obtain some photographs or snapshots in the possession of MARINA which had been taken in Russia. Because of MARINA's attitude towards the representatives of "Life" magazine and the news media in general, SCHAD and McCOMBS left the house and waited outside while McKENZIE, at the suggestion of McKENZIE, had a long discussion with MARINA. Also present was Mrs. DECIAN FORD, who was acting as MARINA's interpreter.

McCOMBS explained that the presses of "Life" magazine in Chicago were literally being held in abeyance for the signing of a contract with MARINA. Mr. McCOMBS stated he believes the final agreement was for MARINA to receive $20,000, plus a one-half share of all foreign sales of the issue containing the diary, for which she would give permission to print the diary and five photographs. MARINA, through her attorney, wanted to know where "Life" magazine had obtained the diary. McCOMBS stated that, only after obtaining permission from Mrs. AYNESWORTH to disclose HUGH AYNESWORTH as the source from whom "Life" magazine obtained the diary, did he reveal this information to McKENZIE and MARINA.

II. INTERVIEWS WITH OFFICIALS OF DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT, DALLAS, TEXAS

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 8/5/64

Sergeant M.A. SOUTHERLAND, Records Bureau, Dallas Police Department, advised that sometime in January 1964, he received orders from Deputy Chief GEORGE L. LUMPKIN to take the two original rolls of 35 millimeter Recordak film to the Recordak Company and have two positive copies made of this film. Sergeant SUTHERLAND advised he did this and, after the work was completed at the Recordak Company, he returned the original two rolls of film and the two positive prints to Chief LUMPKIN's office. He stated he did not know the reason or the purpose of this copying work as he was acting under orders of a Deputy Chief of Police.

He advised that his office presently has one positive copy of this Recordak Film which they maintain in a locked file drawer, and that Chief LUMPKIN is in possession of the original two rolls of Recordak film and one positive copy.

on 8/5/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ROBERT M. BARRETT/ds Date dictated 8/5/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 8/7/64

Deputy Chief of Police GEORGE L. LUMPKIN, Dallas Police Department, advised that he is presently in possession of the original Recordak film which had been received by the Dallas Police Department in December 1963, from the FBI. He is also in possession of two positive copies made from this Recordak film for the Police Department by the Recordak Company, Dallas.

The original film is kept under lock and key in a locked cabinet in Chief LUMPKIN's office and is presently in that cabinet. The two positive copies are maintained in the Records Bureau of the Dallas Police Department under the supervision of Captain O. T. SLAUGHTER and are in a locked cabinet.

Chief LUMPKIN stated he has never looked at any of these films and could not furnish any information as to the quality of them.

Chief LUMPKIN advised that copies have been made from the Police Department film through the Recordak Company. Chief LUMPKIN stated no record was maintained to show how many copies were made, but definitely recalled that one copy was furnished to the U. S. Secret Service, one copy to the FBI, Dallas, and two copies were given to State Attorney General WAGGONER CARR, for which a receipt was obtained. Chief LUMPKIN explained that the State Attorney General's office had requested that whenever any items, documents or photographs were furnished to their office that they be furnished a duplicate as one copy of each such item furnished was then forwarded by the Attorney General's office to the President's Commission. Chief LUMPKIN stated that from his calculations, six copies of the film were made at the request of the Dallas Police Department through the Recordak Company, and, through the above, had accounted for all six copies.

Chief LUMPKIN described this film as consisting of two rolls of 35 millimeter film. He further recalled that

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on 8/5/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ROBERT M. BARRETT/ds Date dictated 8/6/64

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in early June 1964, these two rolls of film were loaned to Assistant District Attorney WILLIAM F. ALEXANDER and were returned the following day by ALEXANDER.

He further stated that Captain WILL FRITZ of the Homicide Bureau, from time to time, did request certain portions of the film to be copied in connection with Captain FRITZ's investigation. Chief LUMPKIN did not know if these copies were made by the Identification Bureau of the Dallas Police Department or the Recordak Company.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 8/7/64

Lieutenant JOHN C. DAY, Dallas Police Department Crime Laboratory, advised he recalled, although no record was ever kept, that on several occasions, either Captain O. T. SLAUGHTER or Sergeant M. A. SOUTHERLAND, or Patrolman H. L. CRAIGHEAD, all of whom are assigned to the Records Bureau of the Dallas Police Department, brought a 35 millimeter negative film to the Crime Laboratory. They would project this film and thereafter copy certain portions as requested by one of these officers. This copying work would normally consist of a few frames of film.

Lieutenant DAY stated he does not recall the number of copies ever made at one time, but that it would be the number requested by one of the officers. He stated he had no idea as to the reason or purpose of this copy work, nor what was done with the copies made by the Police Department Crime Laboratory.

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on 8/6/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ROBERT M. BARRETT/ds Date dictated 8/6/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 8/8/64

1

Captain WILL FRITZ, Homicide and Robbery Bureau, Dallas Police Department, advised that on three or four occasions, the exact number unknown or unrecalled, he has requested the Records Bureau of the Dallas Police Department to have certain pprtions of a 35 mm Recordak film copied by the Identification Bureau of the Dallas Police Department. The work in the Identification Bureau would have been under the supervision of Lieutenant J. C. DAY. He stated that the portions copied would have been needed in connection with the investigation of the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY and the subsequent murder of LEE HARVEY OSWALD by JACK RUBY which was investigated by the Dallas Police Department, Homicide and Robbery Bureau. He advised that all of the copies made of portions of the film are still in his possession and kept under lock and key in his office. He also added that copying of these portions was necessary in view of the fact that the original evidence seized by the Dallas Police Department which had been the property of OSWALD had been turned over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation after being photographed in the above-described 35 mm Recordak film. He stated, therefore, the only thing he could use in viewing this evidence were copied portions of the film. He further stated he could not recall which portions of the film had been copied at his request and did not recall if the diary of LEE HARVEY OSWALD had ever been copied.

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on 8/7/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ROBERT M. BARRETT:vm Date dictated 8/7/64

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III. INTERVIEW WITH RUSSELL W. POLLARD OF RECORDAK COMPANY, DALLAS, TEXAS

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 8/7/64

Mr. RUSSELL W. POLLARD, residence 1623 Heather Glen Drive, Dallas, advised he is the Production Supervisor at the Recordak Company, 1605 Stemmons Freeway, Dallas.

Mr. POLLARD advised that there would be no such thing as a "false run" on any hard copy paper prints made from a 35 millimeter film. He explained that the two rolls of film received by him on June 2, 1964, from WILLIAM F. ALEXANDER were negative copies. Because of this and because of the order placed with the company by ALEXANDER, a positive and a negative copy were then made from the original negative. The original negative copies were immediately returned to ALEXANDER on June 2, 1964. The positive and negative copies retained by the Recordak Company were part of the package delivered to ALEXANDER on June 9, 1964, and which were picked up by the messenger from the Dallas County Clerk's office, C. D. LEE.

He explained that the negative copy made from the original negative was the one used in the reproduction of the hard copy paper prints and that 600 prints in total were made, three each of the 200 frames exposed in the original negative.

Mr. POLLARD stated that whenever there is a false run made on the movie film or the original negative, a record is maintained as he must account for all wastage. He stated there is no such record in connection with the transaction with the District Attorney's office and that he recalled no false run having been made. He believes Mr. ALEXANDER may have been mistaken when the original negative on June 2, 1964, was taken into the processing room by another employee prior to the arrival of Mr. POLLARD and then returned by this employee to Mr. POLLARD after he arrived and talked to Mr. ALEXANDER.

Mr. POLLARD recalled that when he learned the package containing the positive and negative film copies and the hard copy paper prints had been given to C. D. LEE for delivery, he

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on 8/6/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ROBERT M. BARRETT/ds Date dictated 8/6/64

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made two telephone calls, one to LEW EARNHART, and the other to Mr. WILLIAM F. ALEXANDER. He told Mr. EARNHART to have LEE immediately deliver the package to Mr. ALEXANDER upon his arrival at the County Clerk's office and not to open it. He called Mr. ALEXANDER as a double check and advised him that LEE had picked up the package.

Mr. POLLARD stated that the company records show that a total of five positive copies of the film meeting the standards of the company had been reproduced from the original negative in possession of the Dallas Police Department. Three copies were made on December 2, 1963, and at that time one poor copy or test copy was also furnished to the Dallas Police Department at no cost. On January 7, 1964, two positive copies were made, thus making a total of six positive copies. From the original negative copy furnished by Mr. ALEXANDER, a negative and a positive copy were made, as well as the hard copy paper prints.

IV. INTERVIEW WITH MILLARD SWEATT OF THE DALLAS DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, DALLAS, TEXAS

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 8/5/64

MILLARD SWEATT, residence 8378 San Fernando Drive, Dallas, advised he is employed as an investigator by District Attorney HENRY WADE, Dallas.

SWEATT recalls that sometime in June 1964, when Assistant District Attorney WILLIAM F. ALEXANDER was making preparations to go on his vacation, ALEXANDER was explaining his, ALEXANDER's, file set-up so that if, in his absence, anything was needed from his office, Mr. SWEATT could locate it. SWEATT recalled ALEXANDER picking up a package which was about three inches thick, about twelve inches wide and about fourteen inches or fifteen inches long. This was a package wrapped in brown Manila paper and sealed with brown paper tape. It was unopened. ALEXANDER started to make reference to this package as some "photostats," but then stated that Mr. WADE had a copy.

After a story appeared in "The Dallas Morning News" concerning the diary of LEE HARVEY OSWALD which SWEATT read on June 28, 1964, and after the return of District Attorney HENRY WADE from Seattle, Washington, at about the same time, SWEATT received instructions from WADE to take everything out of ALEXANDER's office which pertained to JACK L. RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

SWEATT found in one unlocked drawer the above-described sealed package and in another drawer a small box measuring about four inches by four inches which contained some movie film about an inch wide. In a third unlocked drawer he found a red cardboard folder in which there were numerous "photostats." He glanced through these "photostats" and saw the name "OSWALD" on one and on another saw what appeared to be some copies of photographs. He took these three items and gave them to Mr. WADE. Mr. WADE informed him that there was another box of film in ALEXANDER's office. SWEATT explained to Mr. WADE that two of the cabinets in ALEXANDER's office were locked.

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on 8/5/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ROBERT M. BARRETT/ds Date dictated 8/5/64

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At Mr. WADE's instructions, SWEATT contacted ALEXANDER at home by telephone and was advised by ALEXANDER that there was another box of film in one of the locked cabinets. SWEATT stated he never saw this other box of film and had no information as to what was contained in the film or the "photostats" other than what he described above.

Mr. SWEATT stated he could not recall what date he picked up the above items from ALEXANDER's office, but believed that this occurred two or three days after the story appeared in the newspaper.

Mr. SWEATT stated he had no information whatsoever that any representative of the FBI, the President's Commission, the U. S. Secret Service, the Dallas Police Department, the Dallas District Attorney's office or anyone else was responsible for any unauthorized release of the documents or "photostats" to any news media.

V. INTERVIEW WITH CLARENCE BOOKER T. LEE, ALSO KNOWN AS "GENERAL" AND "C.D." LEE OF THE DALLAS COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE, DALLAS, TEXAS

Date 8/7/64

CLARENCE BOOKER T. LEE, residence 2515 Crossman Street, Dallas, advised he is also known by the nickname of "General," and is frequently referred to as "C. D." LEE.

Mr. LEE stated he is employed as a deputy clerk in the Dallas County Clerk's office and that his duties consist mostly of making deliveries and general clerical work.

Mr. LEE recalled that sometime in the early part of June 1964, he had gone to the Recordak Company on Stemmons Freeway to pick up some packages which were ready for delivery to the County Clerk's office. Someone, whose name he does not know, at this company told him there was a package ready for the District Attorney's office and instructed LEE to take it to the District Attorney's office.

LEE brought the package to the County Clerk's office without any stops en route. He noticed that the package was addressed to the District Attorney's office and believes that the name of Assistant District Attorney WILLIAM F. ALEXANDER was in the address.

Mr. LEE advised he talked to Deputy Clerk LEW EARNHART and was instructed by EARNHART to take the package directly to Mr. ALEXANDER. LEE advised he took it to Mr. ALEXANDER's office and personally gave it to Mr. ALEXANDER. He did not observe ALEXANDER open the package as he left immediately after delivering it. Mr. LEE believed that the package measured about six inches high by fifteen inches long by twelve inches wide. He stated that it was one package and he was of the opinion that it was wrapped in brown wrapping paper, which is the way that packages are usually wrapped by the Recordak Company.

Mr. LEE stated that this package was not opened or tampered with at any time it was in his possession, and it was in the same condition at the time he gave it to Mr. ALEXANDER as it was when he picked it up at the Recordak Company. He

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on 8/6/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ROBERT M. BARRETT/ls Date dictated 8/6/64

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advised this was the only time he had ever picked up anything for the District Attorney's office at the Recordak Company.

DL 100-10461

VI. RE-INTERVIEW OF MARINA OSWALD

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 8/8/64

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at her residence, 629 Belt Line Road, concerning the publication of the LEE HARVEY OSWALD diary. She was questioned concerning her statement that HUGH AYNESWORTH, a Reporter for "The Dallas Morning News" had asked her about the OSWALD diary in an interview which he had had with MARINA. MARINA said that on this occasion AYNESWORTH had asked her some questions about the OSWALD diary. She repeated that she told AYNESWORTH she did not care to discuss the diary. She said she could not remember exactly what she and AYNESWORTH had said in this regard. She said she may have told him that she might want to use the diary in some book that she might write or that she would never want the diary published. She cannot remember the exact conversation. She does remember that she did not mention to AYNESWORTH that the President's Commission was studying the diary.

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on 8/6/64 at Richardson, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN and WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN:vm Date dictated 8/8/64

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DL 100-10461

VII. SUMMARY OF DISPOSITION OF FILM AND PRINTS OBTAINED BY DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT AND DALLAS DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, DALLAS, TEXAS

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RMB:vm
DL 100-10461

In the interview of District Attorney HENRY WADE on July 9, 1964, and in connection with the exhibiting and furnishing of certain items by Mr. WADE on July 10, 1964, to SAs ROBERT M. BARRETT and IVAN D. LEE, the following should be noted for clarification:

The cardboard folder containing "hard copy prints of evidence" consisted of a large number of hard copy prints, which, when stacked together, measured about two inches thick. Each item has a number, but these prints were not in any numerical order. Mr. WADE also had two unopened packages in his possession which were suppose to contain hard copy prints of what appears in the two rolls of 35 mm Recordak film. From the cardboard folder SA BARRETT and SA LEE obtained the items enumerated as follows:

Item Number 116 -- Twelve pages reported to be a copy of the diary of LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Item Number 406 -- A letter from the Communist Party, dated July 31, 1963, directed to OSWALD

Item Number 425 -- A copy of the undesirable discharge of OSWALD

Item Number 444 -- A copy of a vaccination certificate of OSWALD.

It appeared to the Agents that there were approximately 200 hard copy prints in the cardboard folder.

Mr. WADE had advised that each unopened package was suppose to contain 200 hard copy prints of items photographed in the Recordak film, however, he had never counted these prints. It was unknown to Mr. WADE and to the Agents interviewing him whether the complete diary of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was in these packages. After opening one of the packages, the Agents noted that Items Number 116, 406, 425, and 444 were in this package opened in their

presence, but not in any numerical order.

It is also noted that MILLARD SWEATT found two packages in the office of Assistant District Attorney WILLIAM F. ALEXANDER, one unopened, and one in a cardboard folder. The other unopened package was already in the possession of District Attorney WADE.

In the interview of Mr. WADE on July 9, 1964, it is noted that ALEXANDER gave WADE one of the unopened packages in June, 1964. The other unopened package in the possession of Mr. WADE, as per interview of July 10, 1964, was the one which Mr. SWEATT had found in ALEXANDER's office. Copies of Items 116, 406, 425, and 444 were obtained from the package already opened and which, according to interview of ALEXANDER, had been opened by Mr. ALEXANDER at the time he received same in June, 1964, when it was delivered to him from the Recordak Company, Dallas. These prints were in the cardboard folder described above.

For purposes of clarification, the following is a disposition of copies made of the 35 millimeter Recordak film, the original of which was furnished to the Dallas Police Department in December 1963, by the Dallas Office of the FBI and which consisted of two rolls of 35 millimeter film:

On December 2, 1963, the Dallas Police Department had three positive copies made; however, they received an additional copy which was of poor quality, making a total of four. On January 7, 1964, the Dallas Police Department had two positive copies made. Total number of positive copies, therefore, is six. Two of these copies and the original are still in the possession of the Dallas Police Department. One copy was furnished to U. S. Secret Service and, on July 8, 1964, according to FORREST V. SORRELS, Agent in Charge, U. S. Secret Service, Dallas, this copy was furnished to the U. S. Secret Service Headquarters, Washington, D. C. One copy was furnished the FBI Office, Dallas, which in turn has been forwarded to the FBI Laboratory, Washington, D. C., on December 2, 1963. Two copies were furnished to State Attorney General WAGGONER CARR, one of which was to be forwarded

to the President's Commission. A receipt for these two copies was obtained by the Dallas Police Department. All of the above are positive copies. The original film is a negative.

On June 2, 1964, using the negative copy borrowed from the Dallas Police Department, Assistant District Attorney WILLIAM F. ALEXANDER had copied a positive and a negative, which were obtained by Bureau Agents on July 10, 1964, from District Attorney HENRY WADE, and which are presently in possession of the Dallas Office of the FBI and which will be returned to Mr. WADE in the near future. The only hard copy paper prints made from this film were those made for the District Attorney's office on June 2, 1964, by Recordak Company and those made July 1, 1964, as per the interview of Mr. RUSSELL POLLARD, Recordak Company, Dallas, on July 7, 1964.

DL 100-10461

VIII. RESULTS OF FBI LABORATORY EXAMINATION AND LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION, IDENTIFICATION DIVISION EXAMINATION OF TWO ROLLS OF FILM AND FIFTEEN XEROX PRINTS OF SOME OF THE PAGES OF OSWALD'S DIARY OBTAINED FROM HENRY WADE, DALLAS DISTRICT ATTORNEY, DALLAS, TEXAS

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RPG:vm
DL 100-10461

The following is the results of a Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory examination and Latent Fingerprint Section, Identification Division, examination of the following items obtained from HENRY WADE, District Attorney, Dallas, Texas:

One roll of 35 mm positive film;

One roll of 35 mm negative film;

Fifteen Xerox prints of some of the pages of OSWALD's diary.

The New York Office had furnished the Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory copies of OSWALD's diary purchased by "Life" Magazine.

Examination of these items in the Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory has established that the 35 mm positive film obtained from the Dallas District Attorney's Office contains imperfections in their original state that are reproduced in the 35 mm negative film obtained from the Dallas District Attorney's Office. In addition, these imperfections from the positive film, plus some original imperfections in the negative film, are all reproduced in the Xerox prints of this film obtained from the Dallas District Attorney's Office and are also reproduced in the Xerox prints from "Life" Magazine. This shows that the "Life" Magazine copies originated from the 35 mm films from the Dallas District Attorney's Office.

The Xerox copies of the diary obtained from the Dallas District Attorney's Office and the Xerox copies obtained from "Life" Magazine were all examined for latent fingerprints. Seventeen latent fingerprints and three latent palm prints were developed on the copies from "Life" Magazine. Five latent fingerprints and four latent palm prints were developed on the copies from the Dallas District Attorney's

Office. One of the latent fingerprints on the copies from the Dallas District Attorney's Office is identical with the left thumb print of a WILLIAM FRANKLIN ALEXANDER who may be identical with WILLIAM F. ALEXANDER, Assistant District Attorney, Dallas, Texas. The other fingerprints and palm prints have not been identified.

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DL 100-10461

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August 21, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (J. M. Sizoo)
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your undated letter received on July 29, 1964, concerning the appearance of Mr. Mark Lane on the Barry Gray radio program over Station WMCA in New York City.

Enclosed are two copies of a communication from our Dallas Office dated August 7, 1964, pertaining to our investigation of the allegation made by Mr. Lane alleging the existence of another female eyewitness to the murder of Officer J. D. Tippit. The files of this Bureau fail to disclose that Mr. Lane or anyone associated with him has ever furnished any information to the FBI indicating the existence of a second female eyewitness to the Tippit murder. No such individual has been identified or interviewed by this Bureau and had we knowledge of such a witness you would have been promptly notified.

EX 109 REC 8 105-82555-4678

Also enclosed are the two original recordings AUG 24 1964 tapes furnished with referenced letter and two copies of a verbatim transcription of the program prepared by this Bureau. A copy of each recording tape has been made and both will be maintained for future reference.

1 - New York (105-38431)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO FOR SACs, NEW YORK AND DALLAS

105-82555
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 100-409763 (Mark Lane)
1 - 100-383359 (Barry Gray)
RDR:las
(15)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

29 AUG 26 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI COURIER SVC. 8:5 AUG 21 COMM-FBI

FBI AUG 21 2 37 PM '64 RECD-READING ROOM UNRECORDED COPY FILED

62-109090-1
100-409763-1001

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

The alleged announcements made by representatives of this Bureau, which are discussed on pages three and four of the enclosed transcription, are completely without foundation as no such announcements were made.

No further action is being taken in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (6)

NOTE FOR SACs, NEW YORK AND DALLAS:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

ReBuairtels 7-30-64, and 8-12-64, and Dallas airtels 8-7-64, and 8-14-64, relating to Mark Lane's appearance on the Barry Gray radio program.

The above is furnished for your information.

NOTE:

Commission by undated letter which was received 7-29-64, enclosed 2 recording tapes of the appearance of Lane on the Gray radio program believed to have taken place on 7-19-64, wherein Lane alleged there was another female witness to the murder of Officer Tippit. The Commission specifically requested we check this out. The enclosed LHM discloses this allegation is completely without foundation. Since the assassination, Lane has made numerous unfounded allegations which is consistent with his known actions. The tapes are being returned pursuant to the Commission's request and they are also being furnished two copies of a 27-page transcription of this broadcast. In the transcription Lane also alleges the FBI as well as SAC Shanklin of Dallas made press releases concerning developments which Shanklin categorically denies. With regard to the specific Commission request it is pointed out

NOTE CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

Helen Louise Markham was one of two eyewitnesses to the murder of Officer Tippit by Oswald. Lane apparently made a tape recording of a telephone conversation with Markham without her consent or knowledge. He has endeavored on several occasions to use this tape out of context to show that there is a question as to Oswald's guilt, although Markham's statements substantiate Oswald's involvement. The Commission is fully aware of this situation.

FBI

Date: 8/20/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL SEE BELOW (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI 105-82555

FROM: SAC, NORFOLK 89-17 (P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R, CUBA

Re Dallas airtel 8/12/64, which requested Norfolk and Los Angeles to attempt to locate MALCOLM JERRY HOY.

The following investigation was conducted by SA HENRY A. WELKE of the Norfolk Division:

On 8/18/64, Mrs. JEAN TOWLES, Norfolk Retail Merchants Assn., produced a record card on WILLIAM THOMAS HOY, wife MARTHA. This indicates that HOY has been a matter of record since 1946. Since that time he has lived at at least 11 different locations in Norfolk. He and his wife MARTHA have seven children. Mr. HOY is blind and sells pencils in downtown Norfolk.

Mrs. TOWLES produced a card on MALCOLM J. HOY, 8577 Tidewater Drive, Norfolk. This indicates that he has been a matter of record since 6/9/62, at which time he was employed with the Best Ever Ice Cream Company, Norfolk.

On 8/18/64 Miss LILLIAN D. BROWN, Social Welfare Bureau, Norfolk, advised that MALCOLM MORGAN HOY, born 6/8/42, Chattanooga, Tenn., is the son of WILLIAM and MARTHA HOY. The HOYs have seven children

3-Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
2-Dallas (RM) AIRMAIL (100-10461
1-Los Angeles (INFO) RM - AIRMAIL
1-Norfolk
HAW:sdh

REC-38 105-82555-4679

EX-112

25 AUG 27 1954

Approved: _____ Sent _____ Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 AUG 26 1964

and reside at 9206 Hickory Street, Norfolk. The father is blind and the family has been receiving welfare assistance since 1938.

On 8/19/64 Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM HOY were contacted at their residence. They advised that their son, MALCOLM, had served in the U.S. Army for three years and had received an honorable discharge in 1962. They stated that in 1963 their son went to Dallas, Tx., where he obtained employment with the General Motors Corporation as a spot welder. They said that he terminated employment there about five months ago and they have not heard from him since. They have no idea as to his present whereabouts.

They stated that as of 10/21/63 MALCOLM resided at Apartment 106, 4320 San Jacinto St., Dallas. His neighbor's phone number was TA-6-5202.

As of 3/64 he resided at 6914 West Lake Avenue, East Dallas. From there he moved to his last known address - Apt. B, 4840 Junius Ave., Dallas.

At the Junius Ave. address, MALCOLM resided with Mrs. HOY's brother - ROBERT MORGAN, aged 42, who works at an unidentified cement company in Dallas.

MALCOLM's sister - SHARON JONES, who is married to CHARLES A. JONES - resides on Swiss Street, number unknown, Dallas. Mr. JONES works at the Wire-All Electric Company, Dallas.

Mr. and Mrs. HOY stated that in Dallas MALCOLM had met a young divorcee named PAULETTE LNU, aged 21, who worked in an unidentified dress factory in downtown Dallas. HOY bought PAULETTE a number of things, including a record player, T.V. set, and clothing. Until recently, she lived at an unknown address on Adrans Road in East Dallas and had phone number TA-3-8561.

The HOYs stated that PAULETTE jilted MALCOLM and they speculated that because he felt badly about this, he may have left the Dallas area.

The HOYs stated that MALCOLM has always been a well-behaved young man who had an exemplary Army record. The only difficulty he was in that they know of was when he was arrested by the Norfolk, Virginia, Police Division, a number of years ago. MALCOLM and several other boys were "messing with cars" on a used car lot in Norfolk. As a result, the juvenile court placed him on probation for a few months.

The HOYs stated that in the event they hear from MALCOLM, they will advise the Norfolk Division.

Info copy is being furnished Los Angeles in view of their efforts to locate MALCOLM HOY.

LEADS

DALLAS

- Through the above-mentioned relatives of HOY, and his ex-girl friend PAULETTE, attempt to locate MALCOLM HOY.

NORFOLK

At Norfolk, Va. Will maintain contact with Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM THOMAS HOY, 9206 Hickory Street, in an effort to ascertain the whereabouts of MALCOLM HOY.

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

August 21, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Aug 21 3 14 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our letter of June 18, 1964, wherein we transmitted to the Commission two photographic copies of a work order of the Texas Employment Commission, Fort Worth, Texas, concerning Lee Harvey Oswald. This work order disclosed that Oswald was sent by the Texas Employment Commission to the Louv-R-Pak, Division of Leslie Welding Company, Fort Worth, Texas, to make an application for a job with that Company.

Pursuant to the telephonic request of Miss Peters of your staff on August 20, 1964, there are enclosed two additional photographic copies of the aforementioned work order. This exhibit carries our identification D-227.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109090 — 4680

WITH RECORDED COPY FILED IN

BY COURIER SVC.
REC-38
COMM-FBI
19 AUG 24 1964

XEROX
AUG 24 1964

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Miss Peters called Inspector Malley 8-20-64 and indicated the Commission had mislaid the two copies of the instant work order which were furnished to the Commission as enclosures to this Bureau's letter of 6-18-64. Miss Peters indicated the Commission would very much appreciate it if the Bureau would make available two additional copies of this work order for the Commission.

REL:pah/mhw (8)

AUG 26 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

August 20, 1964

By Courier Service

REC-38 Ex. 110 [illegible]-4681

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

REC'D-READING ROOM
AUG 20 10 01 AM
F B I

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letters dated July 30, 1964, and August 5, 1964, requesting comparison of the shirt being worn by Lee Harvey Oswald in two photographs designated as Gerald L. Hill Exhibits A and B and a photograph appearing on page 26 of the December 14, 1963, issue of the Saturday Evening Post, designated Yarborough Exhibit A, with the shirt which is Commission Exhibit 150.

It has been determined that the shirt being worn by Lee Harvey Oswald in the photograph appearing on page 26 of the December 14, 1963, issue of the Saturday Evening Post (Yarborough Exhibit A) is the same shirt as Commission Exhibit 150. It was not determined whether the shirt being worn by Lee Harvey Oswald in Gerald L. Hill Exhibits A and B is the same shirt as Commission Exhibit 150 because there is insufficient detail in these photographs to warrant a positive identification. It is pointed out that the original color slides from which the Gerald L. Hill Exhibits A and B were made have not been located; however, a duplicate color slide of the original color photograph of Gerald L. Hill Exhibit B shows that the shirt being worn by Oswald in this photograph is the same color and fabric design as the shirt that is Commission Exhibit 150.

This completes your requests set out in letters dated July 30, 1964, and August 5, 1964. Yarborough Exhibit A and Gerald L. Hill Exhibits A and B are attached.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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Holmes
Candy

XEROX AUG 24 1964

78 AUG 28 1964

Enclosures (3)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐
105-82555

FLS:emh (10)

BY COURIER SVC. AUG 20 10 COMM-FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060-29

8-7-64

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - I. W. Conrad (L. L. Shaneyfelt) Enc. (2)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rogge

Airtel

To: SACs, Philadelphia (Enclosures 2)
New York (Enclosures 2)

REC-38

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) — 4681

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

Enclosed for receiving offices are copies of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated 8-5-64, and a photograph of the picture in question.

For your assistance, it is pointed out in a prior similar request the Philadelphia Office contacted Mr. Thomas J. Gibbons, Manager, Community Relations Department, Curtis Publishing Company, who advised that a photograph appearing in the same article was taken by an Associated Press photographer. Philadelphia was referred to Mr. Don A. Schanche, Managing Editor, "Saturday Evening Post," 666 Fifth Avenue, New York City, private telephone number 212-956-2645 for assistance in the prior request. Mr. Schanche was subsequently contacted by the New York Office and advised he had previously furnished Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission, several photographs in all sizes from the original negative.

Philadelphia should immediately initiate investigation to comply with the Commission's request. Any necessary referral of the matter to another field office, should be done by the most expeditious means. When the negative is obtained, it should be immediately submitted Attention of the FBI Laboratory for appropriate examination. Any necessary descriptive data and/or commentary necessary should be incorporated in an appropriate letterhead memorandum without property stamp for dissemination without need for further correction or revision. Expedite.

SEE NOTE FOR LABORATORY PAGE TWO.

MAILED 30
AUG - 7 1964
COMM-FBI

1 - Dallas (100-10461) Enclosures (2)

RDR:las (19)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

XEROX
AUG 24 1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson
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Rosen
Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 2-109901-1

NOTE FOR LABORATORY
ATTENTION: MR. SHANEYFELT

When the negative is obtained, it is requested an appropriate examination be conducted in accordance with the Commission's request and that the results be furnished to the General Investigative Division (Attention: R. D. Rogge) so that the Commission's inquiry can be answered. A copy of the Commission's letter and a photograph in question is furnished for your information.

NOTE:

Commission makes reference to the 12-14-63, issue of the "Saturday Evening Post" showing Oswald being brought to the Dallas Police Department after arrest. The Commission desires that the negative of this photograph be obtained so that the shirt Oswald was wearing in the photograph can be compared with a shirt known to have been worn by Oswald, which is Commission Exhibit 150. It may be possible to determine that the physical exhibit is identical with the shirt shown in the photograph after appropriate examination of the negative. When the results of examination are completed, the Commission will be appropriately advised.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

AUG 5 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We call your attention to a photograph appearing on page 26 of the December 14, 1963 issue of the Saturday Evening Post, depicting Lee Harvey Oswald being brought into the Dallas police station after his arrest. A copy of this photograph is herein enclosed with the designation "Yarborough Exhibit A." The shirt which Oswald is wearing in this photograph would appear to be Commission Exhibit 150.

We request that your Bureau contact the Saturday Evening Post and attempt to obtain the original negative of this picture so that your Bureau laboratory can compare the photograph with Commission Exhibit 150 in order to advise us whether Oswald is in fact wearing the shirt which is Commission Exhibit 150.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosure

2 ENCLOSURE

REC-38 4681

AUG 6 1964

AUG 24 1964

FBI

Date: 8/20/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909)(P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-CUBA

ReBuairtel, 8/14/64, requesting San Antonio to reinterview LIMA JUAREZ.

On 8/20/64, [redacted] advised that in his efforts to locate LIMA JUAREZ for reinterview by Bureau Agent, he determined LIMA JUAREZ is presently in Mexico City, address and length of stay unknown. PSI will attempt to determine exact whereabouts of LIMA JUAREZ and will attempt to contact him to arrange for reinterview. San Antonio is maintaining continuous contact with PSI so that reinterview can be conducted as soon as possible.

In accordance with instructions set forth in Buairtel of 7/20/64, San Antonio was holding in abeyance the submission of a report reflecting results of interviews with LIMA JUAREZ and FRANCISCO MORALES. However, in view of instructions contained in reairtel, San Antonio will prepare a report incorporating therein the above-mentioned interviews. This will be submitted in the immediate future.

(5)-Bureau (RM)
(2-Legat, Mexico) (105-3702)
1-Dallas (100-10461)RM
2-SA
JMK:eks
(8)

REC-38 105-82555-4682

Ex. 112

17 AUG 22 1964

SPECIAL SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 AUG 26 1964

FBI

Date: 7/29/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC DALLAS (100-10461) P

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas airtels to Bureau 2/20/64, 4/6/64, and 5/5/64 which furnished a listing of the evidence inventory by item number and description along with a summary of action taken in connection with these items.

Set out below are items not included in previous airtels as well as supplemental information on items which were previously included but additional action or reporting had not been completed.

Dallas reports referred to herein are identified as follows:

SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 11/30/63, Dallas, entitled LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka; ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS; AFO.

SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 3/30/64, 5/15/64, and 7/16/64, Dallas, entitled ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS; MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING.

SA EMORY E. HORTON dated 3/11/64, Dallas, in captioned matter.

(3) Bureau
2-Dallas

PEW:vs
(5)

Ex. 11

REC-38 105-82555-4683

18 AUG 24 1964

7 SEP 1 AUG 26 1964

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/10/63, 12/23/63, 1/7/64, 2/11/64, 3/10/64, 4/15/64, 5/28/64, and 7/2/64, Dallas, in captioned matter.

In the interest of brevity, these reports will be referred to by page and date made only. Other communications when referred to will be identified in full unless they bear the same title as instant airtel in which event the type of communication and date only will be given.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
65	A series of personal photographs of the OSWALDs taken in Russia. Supplemental information reported on page 490 of 4/15/64. No further action.
69	New Year's card to MARINA from the MEDVEDEV family. Supplemental information reported on page 130 of 3/10/64 and on Cover Pages L - U of 5/28/64. Action complete.
95	Telegram to MARINA OSWALD from "Tarusina." Supplemental information reported on Cover Page T of 5/28/64. Action complete.
110	Notebook--cover containing designs--book contains handwriting in Russian. Supplemental information reported on page 287 of 4/15/64. Action complete.
111	A Red Russian stamp folder with stamps. Supplemental information reported on page 288 of 4/15/64. Action complete.
144	A personal note to MARINA from TOLIA. Supplemental information reported on page 502 of 4/15/64. Action complete.

DL 100-10461

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING AND ACTION TAKEN
350	A small notebook containing Cyrillic handwriting. Supplemental information reported on pages 216-217 of 3/10/64 and Cover Pages L - U of 5/28/64. Action complete.
351	Coil Craft Stenographer's notebook with Russian script at bottom. Supplemental information reported on pages 303-304 of 4/15/64. Action complete.
352	Pocket-size fashion magazine entitled "Simplicity" with address in Russian script and return address, Mrs. MARINA OSWALD, 4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. Supplemental information reported on page 288 of 5/28/64. Action complete.
B26	Pages 7 through 10 of Section 6 of "The Times-Picayune" newspaper dated 8/22/63. Supplemental information reported on page 318 of 4/15/64. Action complete.
C14A	Test bullets and cartridge cases from C14 rifle. Reported on page 163 of 11/30/63. These items used for identification purposes by Laboratory. No further action.
C14B	Barrel cast of C14 rifle. List of Commission exhibits carries this item as Commission Exhibit No. 540. Not known to have been reported as no other information located. No action contemplated.
C15A	Test bullets and cartridge cases from C15 revolver. Reported on pages 283-284 of 4/15/64. These items could not be identified with each other or with C251 - C253 when comparison made by Laboratory. No further action.
C60	Gray jacket (K42). Supplemental information regarding laundry checks reported on page 502 of 4/15/64; pages 105-150 of 5/28/64, and pages 56-77 of 7/2/64. No further action.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
C249	Five-page typewritten summary of speech given by LEE HARVEY OSWALD on 7/27/63. Reported on pages 13-17 of report of SA JOHN J. SWEENEY, Mobile, Alabama, dated 12/1/63. Speech given at Spring Hill College, Mobile, Alabama. Necessary investigation conducted.
C250	Rifle, 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano, Italian Military, Serial HC 5209, with telescopic sight. Reported on Cover Pages A - B, report of SA DENNIS W. SHANAHAN, Chicago, dated 12/10/63. Obtained from Klein's Sporting Goods, Inc., Chicago, at request of Bureau. No further action.
C251 - C253	Three bullets from body of Officer J. D. TIPPIT. Reported on pages 250-261, 263-265, and 283-285 of 4/15/64. These bullets removed from body of TIPPIT by Dr. EARL FORREST ROSE, Parkland Hospital, Dallas, 11/22/63. No conclusion reached by Laboratory whether bullets fired from C15 and even test bullets fired from C15 could not be identified with each other. Action complete.
C254	"Val-pak" type suitcase (Q503).
C255	Texas flag-small (Q504).
C256	Master lock (padlock) (Q505).
C257	Shower spray attachment (Q506).
C258	Treated cloth in paper container (Q507).
C259	Marine Corps belt and buckle (Q508).
C260	Pencil (Q509).

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
C261	Sea bag (Q510).
C262	Carton for "Vigran" chewable vitamins(Q511).
C263	Set of long underwear (Q512).
C264	Three ties (Q513).
C265	Pair of men's black gloves (Q514).
C266	Brown and gray leather cap (Q515).
C267	Two mufflers (Q516).
C268	Summer khaki overseas hat (Q517).
C269	Chess set (board and 27 pieces) and dominoes (15) (Q518).
C270	Extension cord (Q519).
C271	Pair of shoe trees (Q520).
C272	Can of black shoe polish (Q521).
C273	Pencil sharpener (Q522).
C274	Sea shell (Q523).
C275	Green eraser (Q524).
C276	Shoebrush (Q525).
C277	Coloring pencil (Q526).
C278	Shaving brush (Q527).
C279	Schick box for electric shaver (Q528).

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
C280	Manicure set (Q529).
C281	Miniature silver spoon - broken (Q530).
C282	Knit shopping bag (Q531).
C283	Green winter overseas hat (USMC) (Q532).
C284	Book entitled "V. I. LENIN - MARX - ENGELS - MARXISM" (Q533).
C285	Book entitled "Baby and Child Care" - Dr. BENJAMIN SPOCK (Q534).
C286	Book entitled "The Iliad" - Homer (Q535).
C287	Book entitled "Perfect Lovers Guide and other Stories" - STEPHEN LEACOCK (Q536).
C288	Book entitled "Squibb Product Reference" (Q537).
C289	Book entitled "Short Russian Reference Grammar" (Q538).
C290	Book entitled "Russian - Elementary Course I" (Q539).
C291	Book written in Russian language ("Idiot" by F. M. DOSTOEVSKI) (Q540).
C292	Book written in Russian language ("USSR-1960 Annual") (Q541).
C293	Book written in Russian language ("International Electro-technical Vocabulary") (Q542).
C294	Book written in Russian language ("Practical Aids for Cutting and Sewing") (Q543).

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
C295	Book written in Russian language ("Newspapers and Magazines for USSR-1963") (Q544).
C296	Book written in Russian language ("Course in Spanish Language") (Q545).
C297	Cellophane tape, one roll (Q546).
C298	Small fuse (electrical) (Q547).
C299	Pair of dice (Q548).
C300	Twenty-nine dominoes and one box - "Made in Japan" (Q 549).
C301	Pencil sharpener (Q550).
C302	Carriage bolt (Q551).
C303	Clothespin (Q552).
C304	Sheet of white bond paper located in book (Q553).
C305	Cardboard box (Q554).
	Information regarding C254 - C305 is reported on pages 468-470 of 4/15/64 and pages 272-277 of 5/28/64. These items were furnished by ROBERT OSWALD, Denton, Texas, 3/15/64, as all remaining property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and MARINA OSWALD. Examination by Laboratory developed nothing of importance. No further action.
C306	Hunting knife, black and silver striped handle, in sheath received from Imperial Knife Company, Inc., Providence, Rhode Island (Q555). Reported on pages 2-3 of report of SA HOMER E. WILBUR, Boston, 3/18/64, and pages 278-279 of 5/28/64. This item different only in color from Item B5. No further action.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
C307	Windshield from President's car. Reported on page 282 of 4/15/64. Laboratory advised cracks caused from being struck from inside windshield. Scrapings previously obtained were identified as lead. No further action.
C308	Hunting knife, black and gold striped handle, in sheath received from Imperial Knife Company, Inc., Providence, Rhode Island (Q559). Reported on page 2 of report of SA HOMER E. WILBUR, Boston, 3/24/64, and pages 278-279 of 5/28/64. This knife identical in all respects to B5 it being noted same die was used to stamp inscriptions. Action complete.
C309	Box of 20 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridges from JOHN THOMAS MASEN, Masen's Gun Shop, 7402 Harry Hines Boulevard, Dallas, Texas (Q564). Reported on pages 84 and 87 of 4/15/64 and pages 280-281 of 5/28/64. Cartridges have same observable characteristics as C6, C7, and C38 cartridge cases but bullets are "soft-point" and not the same as the full metal jacket type assassination bullet and fragments. These cartridges have mechanical marks in the extractor grooves of the type produced by a reloading tool when a bullet is pulled from the cartridge case. Laboratory advised nothing to indicate whether or not ammunition used in assassination came from C309. Action complete.
C310	Box of 20 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridges from JOHN H. BRINEGAR, The Gun Shop, 11488 Harry Hines Boulevard, Dallas, Texas (Q565). Reported on pages 85-86 of 4/15/64 and 280-281 of 5/28/64. These are same in all observable physical characteristics as cartridges represented by assassination bullet and bullet fragments, C1 through C3, and the C6, C7, and C38 cartridge cases as well as C8 cartridge from C14 rifle. Nothing to indicate whether or not ammunition used in assassination came from C310. Action complete.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
C311	Black suit coat worn by Governor CONNALLY (Q566). Reported on pages 282-284 of 5/28/64. Laboratory examination made after clothing cleaned and no foreign deposits of metal found surrounding holes in clothing which may have been made by a bullet. Coat had hole in front, back, and through right sleeve. Action complete.
C312	Black suit trousers worn by Governor CONNALLY (Q567). Reported on pages 282-284 of 5/28/64. Trousers has hole in left leg. Other data same as C311. Action complete.
C313	White dress shirt worn by Governor CONNALLY (Q568). Reported on pages 282-284 of 5/28/64. Holes in shirt correspond to those in coat which is Item C311. Other data same as C311. Action complete.
C314	Necktie worn by Governor CONNALLY (Q569). Reported on pages 282-284 of 5/28/64. Examined by Laboratory. No hole noted in tie. Action complete.
C315	One girl's expansion identification bracelet obtained from H. L. Green Company, Dallas, Texas (Q571). Reported on pages 152 and 285-286 of 5/28/64. Purchased 4/8/64 for comparison purposes with D75. Examined by Laboratory and determined that several links of C315 and D75 marked by same machine. Action complete.
C316	Gold paper-covered box from H. L. Green Company, Dallas, Texas (Q572). Reported on pages 152 and 286 of 5/28/64. Contained C315 purchased for comparison purposes. Laboratory noted a box containing D75 identical in type, size, construction, and composition to the C316 box. Action complete.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
C317	Metal plate bearing the engraved names "MARINA" and "LEE" (Q573). Reported on pages 153-154 and 285-286 of 5/28/64. Engraving made by CHARLES R. PEZET, H. L. Green Company, Dallas, Texas, for comparison purposes 4/8/64. PEZET of opinion he wrote "MARINA" on D75 but not "LEE" appearing on a bracelet of LEE HARVEY OSWALD which is part of D35. Laboratory advised not sufficient microscopic marks of value for identification purposes in name "LEE" on C317 and D35. Action complete.
C318	Metal plate bearing the engraved name "MARINA" (Q574). Reported on pages 153 and 286 of 5/28/64. Engraving made by CHARLES R. PEZET of H. L. Green Company, Dallas, Texas, for comparison purposes 4/8/64. PEZET of opinion he wrote "MARINA" appearing on D75. Laboratory unable to determine whether "MARINA" on D75 prepared by same person preparing engravings on C317 and C318. Action complete.
C319	One men's hand-engraved expansion identification bracelet from H. L. Green Company, 1620 Main Street, Dallas, Texas (Q577). Reported on pages 171 and 287 of 5/28/64. Purchased 4/11/64 for comparison purposes with D35. Laboratory advised C319 and D35 have common origin in that machine engravings on the name plates made with same machine. Action complete.
C320	U. S. rifle, caliber .30-06, Model 1903 (Rock Island Arsenal), Serial Number 66091, obtained from ROBERT ADRIAN TAYLOR, Grand Prairie, Texas. Reported on pages 71-73 of 12/23/63; pages 374-377 of 5/28/64, and page 86 of 7/2/64. TAYLOR claimed purchased rifle from person resembling LEE HARVEY OSWALD in March or April, 1963. Examined by Laboratory. No further action.
D8	Eleven payroll checks and insurance record card of OSWALD (K38). Supplemental information reported on pages 3-8 report of STEPHEN M. CALLENDER, New Orleans, 4/24/64. Action complete.

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ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D11	Twenty-six checks, questionnaire, etc., in handwriting of OSWALD (K41). Supplemental information reported on pages 474-475, 481-488 and 496 of 5/28/64. Action complete.
D24	Sheet of paper bearing handwriting in Russian and English (Q42). Supplemental information reported on pages 272-273 of 4/15/64. Laboratory identified GEORGE BOUHE's handwriting specimens as identical with Russian writing in D24. BOUHE advised he wrote Russian writing. Action complete.
D48	Postcard from Riviera Beach, Florida (Q60). Full information reported on pages 823-825 of 5/15/64. Action complete.
D51	Checks, claim cards, and Texas Employment Commission forms of OSWALD (Qc68 - Qc70). Supplemental information reported on pages 476-480 of 5/28/64 and pages 8-12 of report of SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER, New Orleans, 4/24/64. Action complete.
D75	Bracelet, silver-colored, engraved "MARINA" (Q452). Supplemental information reported on page 503 of 4/15/64 and pages 152-171 and 285-286 of 5/28/64. Action complete.
D99	Letter on Bureau of Prisons form No. 70 dated 11/23/63 to Warden GOLLAHER, FCI, Seagoville, Texas (Q485). Full details reported on pages 23-25 of 3/30/64. Action complete.
D128	Envelope postmarked "San Antonio, Tex 1B Dec 2, 1963 3:00 PM" bearing typewritten address "Mrs. Oswald," etc. (Q1 of 9-41624).
D129	News clipping entitled "Oswald Looked Trouble Bound," etc. (Q2 of 9-41624).

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D130	Envelope postmarked "San Antonio, Tex 2A Dec 3, 1963, 7:00 PM" bearing typewritten address "Mrs. Marguerite Oswald," etc. (Q3 of 9-41624).
D131	Two newspaper clippings: One entitled "Officers Blamed," etc., and bearing typewritten message; other entitled "Man Kills Minister," etc., and bearing typewritten message (Q4 of 9-41624).
D132	Envelope postmarked "San Antonio, Tex 1A Dec 6, 1963, 4:00 PM" bearing handwritten address "Mrs. Marguerite Oswald," etc. (Q5 of 9-41624).
D133	One page handwritten letter beginning "Marguerite Oswald you are," etc. (Q6 of 9-41624).
D134	Envelope postmarked "Jamaica, N.Y., 1A Dec 6, 1963, 7:30 PM" bearing hand printed address "Mrs. Oswald, Sr.," etc. (Q7 of 9-41624).
D135	Two page letter, first page beginning, "To an assassins --" and second page beginning, "Take card of you" (Q8 of 9-41624).
D136	Postcard postmarked "Jamaica, N.Y. 1A, Dec 6, 1963, 6:30 PM" bearing hand printed message on reverse side beginning, "Why don't you admit," etc. (Q9 of 9-41624).
D137	Envelope postmarked "Arlington, Va., Jan 17, 1964, 8:00 PM" bearing handwritten address "Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald," etc. (Q10 of 9-41624).
D138	Handwritten note bearing printed words "Strictly Confidential," etc. (Q11 of 9-41624).
D139	Envelope postmarked "Fort Worth, Tex Feb 2, 1964, PM," bearing typewritten and hand printed address "Mrs. Marguerite Oswald," etc. (Q12 of 9-41624).

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ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D140	Slip of paper bearing typewritten message "So you put" and ending, "got the President." (Q13 of 9-41624).
	Full information regarding D128 - D140 is reported on pages 1060-1075 of 5/15/64. All logical investigation has been conducted. Prosecution has been declined by the United States Attorney's Office and the anonymous letters have not been identified.
D141	One page typewritten letter bearing heading "Emilio Carranza 4-a Texmelucan, Pue. Mexico," addressed to Central YMCA, Montreal, Canada, signed "ALBERT OSBORNE" (Q493). Reported on pages 14-15 of 3/11/64. Typewriting not identified in Anonymous Letter File. Action complete.
D142	Certified copy of an Entry of Birth No. BX034062 regarding ALBERT OSBORNE, born November 12, 1888, New Clee, England. Reported on page 37 of 3/11/64. No additional action.
D143	Original and carbon of typewriting samples from the typewriter of VICTOR COHEN, Tapachula, Mexico (K64). Relates to Item D76 which was previously reported. No further action.
D144	Three copies each of the following Mexican forms: FM-11: Entries at Nuevo Laredo, 9/26/63, for persons traveling on tourist card described as FM-8. Entries on same date and same place for persons traveling on tourist card FM-5. Departures at Nuevo Laredo 10/3/63 of persons traveling on FM-8 tourist cards. Departures at same place on same date of persons traveling on FM-5 tourist cards. Reported in letterhead memoranda Legat, Mexico City, 2/27/64 and 3/16/64, and letterhead memorandum of San Antonio, 3/2/64. OSWALD entered Mexico 9/26/63 and departed 10/3/63. Persons entering and departing interviewed to identify OSWALD. No further action.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D145	Camera, Baby Brownie Special, originally belonged to LEE HARVEY OSWALD but given to brother's daughter in about 1958. Reported on page 267 of 2/11/64 and on page 341 of 3/10/64. Obtained from ROBERT OSWALD. If examined by Laboratory, will report results.
D146	Camera, Imperial Reflex, duo lens, size 620, used by MARINA to take LEE HARVEY OSWALD's picture holding rifle, newspaper, and wearing a pistol. Believed by MARINA to have been used by LEE HARVEY OSWALD to photograph WALKER's house. Reported on pages 87, 341, and 456 of 3/10/64, and pages 212-220 of 4/15/64. Obtained from ROBERT OSWALD. If examined by Laboratory, will report results.
D147	Registration card, Rambler Motel, Waskom, Texas, for Mrs. RUTH PAINE on 9/23/63. Reported on pages 475-478 of 3/10/64. Determined this is registration for Mrs. PAINE and MARINA OSWALD at time Mrs. PAINE brought MARINA from New Orleans to Irving, Texas. Action complete.
D148	"Tag repair" No. 18374 for "Oswald" obtained 2/29/64 from CHARLES W. GREENER, Irving Sports Shop, Irving, Texas. Reported on pages 395-396 of 11/30/63; page 66 of 12/23/63, and pages 191-247 of 5/28/64. Work done on gun early November, 1963. Extensive investigation conducted in an attempt to identify person bringing gun to shop. Action complete.
D149	Cab work sheet of W. W. WHALEY in cab No. 36 of City Transportation Company, Dallas, Texas, on 11/22/63. Reported on page 189 of 4/15/64. Shows passenger picked up at Greyhound Bus Station 12:30 p.m., 11/22/63, and taken to 500 block North Beckley, Dallas. Action complete.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D150	Polaroid photograph of the Presidential car on Stemmons Expressway, Dallas, en route to Parkland Hospital, taken by JAMES T. HANKINS in Dallas. Reported on page 37 of 4/15/64. Photograph taken 11/22/63 prior to time HANKINS aware of assassination. Action complete.
D151	Page from record book of Mr. FRED W. RUPP, RFD #2, Mink Road, Perkasie, Pennsylvania, which reflects his work notes indicating a shipment on 2/12/63 of carton No. 3376 included in work order No. 3178. Reported on pages 180-181 of 12/10/63. Assassination rifle, C14, included in shipment picked up by North Penn Transfer. Action complete.
D152	Photostat of undated bill of lading No. 3178 furnished by ARTHUR ANDERS of North Penn Transfer, Inc., Lansdale, Pennsylvania, reflecting shipment of ten cartons firearms from Crescent Firearms, Inc., Ottsville, Pennsylvania, consigned to Klein's Sporting Goods, Chicago. Reported on page 182 of 12/10/63. Rifle, C14, included in shipment. Action complete.
D153	North Penn Transfer, Inc., delivery receipt for shipping order No. 3178 consigned to Klein's Sporting Goods, also made available by Mr. ANDERS of North Penn Transfer, Inc. Reported on page 182 of 12/10/63. Rifle, C14, included in shipment. Action complete.
D154	A. Dallas Transit Company Transfer No. 004451. B. Dallas Transit System route map disclosing transfer points. Reported on pages 175-183 of 4/15/64. Transfer book with No. 4451 to 4500 issued to CECIL J. McWATTERS 11/22/63. Route map pertains to transfer points available for bus No. 433 which was bus driven by McWATTERS 11/22/63. Action complete.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D155	One "homemade" paper clip board allegedly used by OSWALD at Texas School Book Depository on 11/22/63 and left by him between two rows of cartons of books near stair well on sixth floor in northwest corner of Texas School Book Depository building (Q499). Reported on page 381 of 12/10/63 and pages 170 and 279 of 4/15/64. Given to OSWALD prior to assassination by FRANKLIN KAISER, employee of Texas School Book Depository, and found by KAISER at Texas School Book Depository few days after assassination. Examined by Laboratory but no conclusion regarding handwriting of OSWALD.
D156	Empire Sporting Goods, Ltd., invoice No. 1078, covering sale of 700 used Italian rifles to Century Arms, Inc., St. Albans, Vermont. Invoice dated 6/29/62. Reported on page 206 of 12/23/63 and page 126 of 4/15/64. Pertains to a rifle with serial No. 2766. Furnished by JAMES L. OUIMET, Century Arms, Inc. This is not rifle C14. Complete.
D157	Memorandum for bill of lading from H. P.Welch Company for 25 cases containing 700 rifles consigned to Aldens, 5000 W. Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Illinois. Memorandum dated 6/29/62. Reported on page 126 of 4/15/64. Pertains to a rifle with serial No. 2766, Furnished by JAMES L. OUIMET, Century Arms, Inc. This is not rifle C14. Complete.
D158	Photostat of Consumption Entry No. 77, Bureau of Customs, for shipment of items, one item of which is 700 used Italian rifles. Date of arrival, 7/1/62, at St. Albans, Vermont. Reported on page 127 of 4/15/64. Pertains to a rifle having serial No. 2766, not rifle C14. Furnished by MARK K. GARDNER, U. S. Customs, St. Albans, Vermont. Complete.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D159	Photostat of Examination and Appraisement of entry No. 77, examined by U. S. Bureau of Customs on 7/3/62. Reported on page 127 of 4/15/64. Pertains to a rifle with serial No. 2766, not rifle C14. Furnished by MARK K. GARDNER, U. S. Customs, St. Albans, Vermont. Complete.
D160	Duplicate of H. P. Welch Company, Burlington, Vermont, shipping order No. B-3686, for 25 cartons containing 700 rifles dated 7/6/62 from Century Arms, Inc., St. Albans, Vermont, to Aldens, 5000 W. Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Illinois. Reported on page 128 of 4/15/64. Pertains to a rifle with serial No. 2766. This is not rifle C14. Furnished by ABE SHINDEL, H. P. Welch Company, Burlington, Vermont. Complete.
D161	Microfilm copy of invoice No. 8934, Century Arms, Inc., pertaining to shipment of 6,5 caliber Italian carbines to Aldens from Century Arms, Inc. Reported on page 13 of report of SA DENNIS W. SHANAHAN, Chicago, 3/20/64. Invoice dated 6/29/62 for 700 6.5 Italian carbines, received by Aldens 7/9/62. This is not rifle C14. Complete.
D162	Microfilm copy of Aldens checking slip No. 293779, pertaining to shipment of 6.5 caliber Italian carbines to Aldens from Century Arms, Inc. Reported on page 13 of report of SA DENNIS W. SHANAHAN, Chicago, 3/20/64. Checking slip dated 7/12/62. This is not rifle C14. Complete.
D163	One purchase order of Klein's Sporting Goods, Inc., showing effective date of 1/15/62. This purchase order made to Crescent Firearms, 2 West 37th Street, New York 18, New York, is for purchase of 100 Italian, Mannlicher-Carcano rifles, Klein's patalog No. C20-T749. Reported on page 9 of report of SA DENNIS W. SHANAHAN, Chicago, 3/20/64, and pages 78-79 of 5/28/64. Pertains to order which included rifle C14. Complete.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D164	Five pages of "Customers Invoice" of Crescent Firearms, Inc., 2 West 37th Street, New York 18, New York. Reported on page 9 of report of SA DENNIS W. SHANAHAN, Chicago, 3/20/64, and pages 79-80 of 5/28/64. Rifle bearing serial No. C2766 listed in carton No. 3376, which is rifle C14. Complete.
D165	One invoice of Crescent Firearms, Inc., 2 West 37th Street, New York 18, New York, bearing invoice No. 3178, dated 2/7/63, made to Klein's Sporting Goods, Inc., 4540 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Reported on pages 9-10 of report of SA DENNIS W. SHANAHAN, Chicago, 3/20/64, and page 80 of 5/28/64. Shipment included rifle with serial No. C2766, which is C14. Complete.
D166	One check with attached voucher of Klein's Sporting Goods, Inc., 4540 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Both check and voucher bear the same number 28966. Check dated 3/1/63 in the amount of $850 made payable to Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, 2 West 37th Street, New York 18, New York. The voucher attached to this check shows date "2-7" for invoice No. 3178 in the amount of $850. Reported on page 10 of report of SA DENNIS W. SHANAHAN, Chicago, 3/20/64, and on page 80 of 5/28/64. Shipment included rifle, C14. Complete.
D167	One photostat of a list prepared by MITCHELL SCIBOR, Office Manager, Klein's Sporting Goods, Inc., Chicago. Reported on page 190 of 12/10/63. List made 2/22/63 when gun cases opened to check serial numbers for accuracy. Rifle with serial No. C2766 listed which is C14. Complete.
D168	Consignee's Memo Pro No. A394857, dated 2/12/63. Reported on page 184 of 12/10/63 and page 11 of report of SA DENNIS W. SHANAHAN, Chicago, 3/20/64. Document

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
(D168 cont'd)	of North Penn Transfer, Inc., which pertains to shipment of ten cases of rifles from Crescent Firearms, Inc., to Klein's Sporting Goods, Chicago. C14 included in this shipment. Complete.
D169	Delivery receipt No. 3-041342, dated 2-13. Reported on page 184 of 12/10/63. This receipt of Lifschultz Fast Freight shows Klein's Sporting Goods, Chicago, received shipment mentioned in D168 on 2/21/63. Complete.
D170	Cashier's copy, Chicago run sheet, No. 48969, dated 2/21/63. Reported on page 184 of 12/10/63. This document of Lifschultz Fast Freight shows delivery of shipment mentioned in D168 to Klein's Sporting Goods, Chicago. Complete.
D171	Bill of lading shippers No. 3178 from Crescent Firearms, Inc., New York City, consigned to Klein's Sporting Goods, 4540 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois. Route North Penn Transfer-Lifschultz of Lansdale, Pennsylvania, reflecting ten packages. Reported on page 7 of Dallas letterhead memorandum, 4/22/64. Pertains to rifle C14. Complete.
D172	The original sale order from Crescent Firearms, Incorporated, 2 West 37th Street, New York 18, New York, their No. 3178, dated 2/7/63, customers No. 1243, to Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, 4540 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, reflecting sale of ten cases and showing carton numbers of T-38 6.5 mm rifles, $8.50 each, full price $850.00. Shipped complete via Lifschultz 2/12/63. Reported on pages 2-3 of report of SA EUGENE W. O'NEILL, New York, 3/26/64. Shipment includes rifle C14. Complete.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D173	Office copy of ten shipping slips reflecting carton numbers and giving numbers in each carton. Reported on page 3 of report of SA EUGENE W. O'NEILL, New York, 3/26/64. Rifle bearing serial No. C2766 included in shipment, which is C14. Complete.
D174	Bill of lading number 18 for Motor Ship Elettra Fassio, Port of Loading, Genoa; Port of Discharge, New York, shipping date 9/29/60, showing carton numbers. Reported on page 2 of Dallas letterhead memorandum, 4/22/64. Includes carton No. 3376 which contained rifle with serial No. C2766, which is assassination rifle C14. Complete.
D175	Copy of inventory list reflecting carton numbers attached to Bill of Lading No. 18. Reported on page 2 of Dallas letterhead memorandum, 4/22/64. List included carton No. 3376 containing rifle with serial No. C2766, which is C14. Complete.
D176	Copy of Warehouse Entry Form from Freedman and Slater, Incorporated, 8 Bridge Street, New York 4, New York, Customs Brokers No. 52737, dated October 24, 1960, reflecting shipment received 10/17/60 and listing importers on record as Adams Consolidated Industries, Incorporated, 404 Fifth Avenue, New York City. This form listed case numbers of goods and reflected that 520 cartons containing rifles valued not over $5 each as surplus Italian arms, sporting goods. Reported on page 3 of Dallas letterhead memorandum, 4/22/64. Carton containing assassination rifle included in shipment. Complete.
D177	A copy of a notice, with estimated date of arrival of shipment, dated 10/10/60, from Genoa to Adams Consolidated Industries, Incorporated, New York, on letterhead form of Norton, Lilly, and Company, Inc.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
(D177 cont'd)	26 Beaver Street, New York 4, New York, listing 520 cartons of obsolete rifles and carton numbers. Reported on page 3 of Dallas letterhead memorandum, 4/22/64. Pertains to bill of lading, Genoa No. 18, via Elettra Fassio which contained assassination rifle. Complete.
D178	Copy of a bill of lading dated 10/25/60 from Adams Consolidated Industries, Incorporated, consigned to Harborside Terminal, 34 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, via Waterfront Transfer Company, Customs House license No. 290, reflecting 520 cartons of rifles "in bond cargo" and carton numbers. Reported on pages 3-4 of Dallas letterhead memorandum, 4/22/64. Relates to shipment containing rifle C14. Complete.
D179	Copy of sales invoice No. 03408 from Adams Consolidated Industries, Incorporated, New York City, dated October 16, 1962, reflecting sale of 70 cartons of 6.5 calibre to FRED RUPP and time stamped 1962, 10-16 a.m. 8:12, Harborside Terminal. Reported on pages 4-5 of Dallas letterhead memorandum, 4/22/64. This document appears same as D190 (Delivery Order No. 03408) other than latter document has additional notations. Complete.
D180	Photostat of Canadian National Railways Straight Bill of Lading dated 6/29/62 for 41 cases of used guns consigned to Century Arms, Inc., 54 Lake Street, St. Albans, Vermont, shipped from Empire Wholesale Sporting Goods, Ltd., 360 Craig Street West, Montreal 1, Quebec. Reported on pages 14-15 of Dallas letterhead memorandum, 4/22/64. This relates to D156 which is Empire Wholesale Sporting Goods, Ltd., invoice No. 1078. This shipment contained a rifle with serial No. 2766, which is not the assassination rifle C14. Complete.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D181	Photostat of shipping order of H. P. Welch Company dated June 29, 1962. Reported on page 1 of Boston letterhead memorandum, 3/17/64, assassination caption, and page 17 of Dallas letterhead memorandum, 4/22/64. Relates to shipment of rifles from Century Arms, Inc., St. Albans, Vermont, to Aldens of Chicago. Shipment contained rifle with serial No. 2766 but is not the assassination rifle. Complete.
D182	Yellow duplicate copy of H. P. Welch Company waybill No. B-3686. Reported on pages 1-2 of Boston letterhead memorandum, 3/17/64, assassination caption, and pages 17-18 of Dallas letterhead memorandum, 4/22/64. Relates to shipment D181 which is not the assassination rifle. Complete.
D183	Photostat of customer's copy of H. P. Welch Company waybill No. B-3686 showing Eastern Express Company waybill No. 191947 assigned to this shipment. Reported on page 2 of Boston letterhead memorandum, 3/17/64, assassination caption, and pages 18-19 of Dallas letterhead memorandum, 4/22/64. Relates to D182. Complete.
D184	Volume I of "The Outline of History" by H. G. WELLS. Obtained from ROBERT OSWALD and identified by MARINA OSWALD as the property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD (Q556). Reported on pages 223-230, 280, 467-468, 471, 485, and 488-489 of 4/15/64. Reported as being two thick books read and studied by LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Examined by Laboratory negatively. Complete.
D185	Volume II of "The Outline of History" by H. G. WELLS. Obtained from ROBERT OSWALD and identified by MARINA OSWALD as the property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD (Q557). Same as D184. Complete.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D186	One Employee's Withholding Exemption Certificate, dated 10/12/62, signed LEE H. OSWALD, prepared in the name of LEE H. OSWALD, 3519 Fairmount, Dallas, Texas, SSN 433-54-3739, from Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., Reported on page 459 of 5/28/64. No additional action.
D187	Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., Dallas, Texas, time records prepared by LEE HARVEY OSWALD on each day he worked for that company during the period 10/12/62 through 4/6/63. Reported on pages 459-460 of 5/28/64. No further action.
D188	Two copies of payroll records reflecting the number of hours worked by OSWALD each day of his employment at the Texas School Book Depository for the period 10/16/63 through 11/22/63. Reported on pages 218, 220 of 11/30/64; page 444 of 4/15/64, and page 461 of 5/28/64. No further action.
D189	Warehouse receipt dated 11/9/60 reflecting storage by Harborside Terminal Company, Jersey City, New Jersey, of 520 cartons of 38 E 91 I 6.5 caliber rifles from 10/26/60 on the account of Adams Consolidated. Reported on page 2 of report of SA JOHN T. MURPHY, Newark, 3/19/64. Assassination rifle C14 included in these cartons. Complete.
D190	Five delivery orders numbered 89138, 14473, 03408, A01640, and A00642, reflecting deliveries to FRED RUPP on 8/29/62, 10/4/62, 10/16/62, 10/24/62, and 10/31/62 respectively. Reported on page 2 of report of SA JOHN T. MURPHY, Newark, 3/19/64. Among these deliveries was the carton containing rifle with serial No. C2766, C14, obtained by RUPP from Harborside Terminal Co., Inc., Jersey City, New Jersey. Complete.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D191	Photograph of loose leaf notebook page obtained from H. W. MICHAELIS, George Rose and Company, Inc., Los Angeles, California, on which is entered a record of one .38 Smith and Wesson revolver shipped to A. J. HIDELL, Dallas, Texas, 3/20/63. Reported on page 231 of 12/10/63. Sheet shows serial number as V510210, the name HIDELL, and carries invoice number of 5371. Complete.
D192	Color prints made in connection with autopsy of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Results of autopsy in letterhead memorandum dated 3/4/64, page 6 of which describes the prints. Reported on pages 410, 436-437 of 3/10/64. No additional action.
D193	One sample of brown wrapping paper, 40 pound weight, about 35" long and 24" wide, and a strip of 3" manila gummed tape obtained from William B. Reily Company, New Orleans, Louisiana (K71). Reported on page 274 of 4/15/64 and page 8 of report of SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER, New Orleans, 4/16/64. Laboratory determined of different type than that comprising C10, a paper bag found on sixth floor of Texas School Book Depository on 11/22/63. Complete.
D194	One sheet from Registry of American Museum of Atomic Energy, Oak Ridge, Tennessee (includes persons visiting from state of Texas) (Q558). Reported on pages 3-4 of report of SA JACK K. MURPHREE, Knoxville, 4/10/64; pages 281 and 506 of 4/15/64, and pages 612-613 of 5/28/64. Registry for 7/26/63 contained name "LEE H. OSWALD." Laboratory determined name not written by OSWALD. Complete.
D195	One sample of 60 lb. Kraft Wrapping Paper, 24" wide obtained from Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall Company, Dallas, Texas (K72). Reported on pages 159-164 and 274 of 4/15/64. Laboratory determined to be different from that comprising C10, paper bag found on sixth floor Texas School Book Depository, 11/22/63. Complete.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D196	Envelope postmarked "Chicago Ill March 18, 1964 PM" bearing hand printed address "TEXAS ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH FOUNDATION, ELECTRIC BUILDING - FORT WORTH, TEXAS," and accompanying one-page hand printed letter and three hand printed slips of paper (Q561). Reported on pages 67-79 of 5/15/64. Logical investigation conducted without identifying writer of anonymous letters. Complete.
D197	Envelope postmarked "Dallas, Tex. 24 Mar 1964 AM" bearing handwritten address "Dallas FBI Office Dallas, Texas," and accompanying one-page handwritten letter beginning "Dear Sir: I would like..." and ending "... Yours Dub" (Q562). Reported on pages 692-694 of 5/15/64. Writer of anonymous letter not identified. Complete.
D198	Photocopy of envelope postmarked "HOUSTON, TEX. 24 NOV 1963 00 PM," bearing hand printed address "RUSSIAN EMBASY WASHINGTON D.C.," and accompanying hand printed letter beginning "THE MAN OSWALD ..." and ending "... I HAVE THE ORIGINAL" (Qc563). Reported on pages 1087-1088 of 5/15/64. Writer not identified. Complete.
D199	Greyhound International Exchange Order No. 43599, issued by Agencia De Viajes T. Ch SA De CV, Reforma 52-5, Mexico City, October 1, 1963, to Mr. H. O. LEE, for travel from Laredo, Texas, to Dallas, Texas, via San Antonio, Texas. Reported on pages 2-3 of report of SA JOHN P. McHUGH, San Francisco, 4/6/64; Bureau airtel to Dallas, 4/15/64; pages 2-15 of report of SA JOHN M. KEMMY, San Antonio, 4/30/64, and page 287A of 5/28/64. Travel to Port of Entry via Transportes del Norte. Order honored 10/3/63 at Laredo, Texas. Examined by Laboratory. No latents developed. No further action.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D200	Greyhound Passenger Ticket No. 8256009, issued 10/3/63 at Central Greyhound, Laredo, Texas, for travel from Laredo, Texas, to Dallas, Texas. Reported on pages 2-3 of report of SA JOHN P. McHUGH, San Francisco, 4/6/64; Bureau airtel to Dallas, 4/15/64, and pages 2-5 of report of SA JOHN M. KEMMY, San Antonio, 4/30/64. Ticket bears endorsement I.E.O. 43599, which refers to D199. No latents developed. Complete.
D201	Photocopy of delivery receipt of Eastern Express, Inc., Pro number 191947. Reported on page 3 of report of SA DENNIS W. SHANAHAN, Chicago, 3/31/64, and Chicago letterhead memorandum, 3/24/64, assassination caption. Shows shipment of 700 rifles from Century Arms, Inc., St. Albans, Vermont, received at Aldens, Chicago, 7/12/62. Relates to D182. Complete.
D202	Section of Transportes del Norte Bus Line Ticket No. 13688 for travel in seat 12 from Mexico, D.F., to Monterrey, Nuevo Leon. The reverse side of ticket section reproduces a date stamp of 9/30/63 at Mexico, D.F.; section of Transportes del Norte Bus Line Ticket No. 13688, for travel in seat 12 from Monterrey, Nuevo Leon to Laredo, Texas, with same date stamp on reverse side; one manila envelope of Transportes del Norte Bus Line for Bus No. 373 of 10/2/63 from Monterrey to Laredo, Texas. Also seven photographs of various other documents. Reported on pages 1-33 of letterhead memorandum, Legat, Mexico City, 4/7/64; pages 12-13, and 32, report of SA JOHN M. KEMMY, San Antonio, 6/1/64, and pages 2-7 of report of SA HARRY H. WHIDBEE, Los Angeles, 6/11/64. Investigation conducted to interview other passengers. LEE HARVEY OSWALD identified as passenger by ANASTASIO RUIZ MEZA and EULALIO RODRIGUEZ. Complete.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D203	Envelope and one-page letter written in Erench to Governor JOHN CONNALLY, signed "Angele" (Q570). Reported on pages 54-58 of 5/15/64. Writer of letter not identified. Complete.
D204	Envelope postmarked "MIDLAND, TEX. APR 9 1964 PM" bearing typewritten address "TO MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER. THE HEAD OF THE FBI. INCARE OF THE WHITE HOUSE. WASHINGTON DC." and typewritten slip of paper beginning "MIDLAND TEXAS APRIAL 8th. 1964. TO MR. J. EDGAR. HOOVER...." and ending "....it will be valuable." (Q575). Reported on pages 28-32 of 7/16/64. Writer not identified. Complete.
D205	Envelope postmarked "CHICAGO, ILL. 6 MAR 1964," bearing hand printed address "BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS - UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPT. 301 U. S. COURT HOUSE KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, - 64106" and accompanying eight hand printed slips of paper, one beginning "TAKE INTO CUSTODY..." and number eight ending on reverse side "YARDS BRITISH OPERATIVE." (Q576). Reported on pages 67-79 of 5/15/64. Logical investigation conducted without identifying writer of anonymous letter. Complete.
D206	Photograph of a Marine Corps Certificate of Service card in the name ALEK JAMES HIDELL (Qc343). Reported on page 141 of 11/30/63 and page 60 of 1/7/64. Obtained from wallet of LEE HARVEY OSWALD when arrested 11/22/63. This is fraudulent and counterfeit card made from retouched negatives of a U.S. Marine Corps identification card in name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Negatives are a part of Qc65a (Item 225). No further action.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D207	Photograph of Selective Service System Notice of Classification card in name "ALEK JAMES HIDELL." Reported on pages 92-93, 101, and 141 of 11/30/63; page 172 of 12/10/63; page 658 of 12/23/63, and page 107 of 3/10/64. Obtained from wallet of OSWALD when arrested 11/22/63. Determined by Laboratory to be fraudulent card prepared from the original classification card in his true name, except the back side. At least three negatives of card prepared which are part of Item 225. D71 is also a photograph of D207. Complete.
D208	Sample of gummed tape and paper. Bureau letter to President's Commission, 4/24/64, stated these items reportedly obtained from Mrs. RUTH PAINE and were delivered to Laboratory by President's Commission. Samples not identical with paper and tape composing paper bag found on sixth floor of Texas School Book Depository, Dallas. Bureau letter to Dallas, 4/27/64, furnished photograph of D208 for completion of Dallas files. No further action and will not be reported.
D209	Color print from Mrs. MARIE LORETTA HYDE (Minsk). Reported on pages 2-5 of report of SA GEORGE L. LEWIS, Seattle, 4/13/64; pages 2-3 of report of SA HARRY H. WHIDBEE, Los Angeles, 5/14/64, and pages 591-593 of 5/28/64. Mrs. HYDE of Port Angeles, Washington, advised photograph taken at Minsk, USSR, on 8/10/61. MARINA OSWALD identified LEE HARVEY OSWALD as being in the photograph. Complete.
D210	Copy of OSWALD's 1962 Income Tax. Reported on page 233 of 11/30/63. Furnished by Secret Service. No further action.
D211	Color print from Mrs. MONICA KRAMER. Reported on pages 2-4 of report of SA CHESTER C. ORTON, Los Angeles, 4/3/64, and pages 591-593 of 5/28/64. Mrs. KRAMER of Solvang, California, advised photograph taken at Minsk, USSR, on 8/10/61. MARINA

DL 100-10461

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
(D211 cont'd)	OSWALD identified LEE HARVEY OSWALD as being in the photograph. Complete.

FBI

Date: 7/16/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: --SAC, WFO (105-37111) (P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-CUBA
(OO:DL)

ReBuairtel to New Orleans and WFO dated 7/13/64, which requests WFO contact appropriate agencies in Washington, D. C., to determine if any of these agencies have a record of OSWALD, whether alone or with others, distributing Fair Play for Cuba Committee literature in the vicinity of the U. S. fleet in New Orleans.

Enclosed for Bureau are five copies, for Dallas and New Orleans one copy each of an LHM describing investigation ONI, Washington, D. C., in this respect. WFO reasoned that only logical agency check this area was ONI; hence checks were confined to that agency.

Information from WILBUR SARTWELL was furnished to SA ROBERT C. PUTNAM, WFO. GORHAM was interviewed by SA JAMES F. MORRISSEY, who reviewed ONI files for information pertaining to the described incident.

5-ENCLOSURE

REC-32 4684

AUG 21 1964

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 5)
1 - Dallas (Info) (100-10461) (Enc. 1) (AM-RM)
1 - New Orleans (Info) (100-16601) (Enc. 1) (AM-RM)
1 - WFO

JFM:flm
(6)

AIRTEL

cc Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

79 AUG 26 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D.C. 20535

July 16, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

It will be recalled that a Mr. Martin Samuel Abelow advised that in or about June of 1963, while on a vacation trip in New Orleans, Louisiana, he observed a young man distributing Fair Play for Cuba Committee leaflets to a crowd waiting to board a United States aircraft carrier, which was docked in New Orleans at that time. It will also be recalled that in a letter to Mr. V. T. Lee, then National Director of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, Oswald said that "we also managed to picket the fleet when it came in and I was surprised at the number of officers which were interested in our leaflets."

Pursuing the possibility that Lee Harvey Oswald, either alone or with others, may have distributed Fair Play for Cuba Committee literature under the circumstances indicated above, inquiry was made at the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI).

On July 14, 1964, Wilbur Sartwell, ONI, Potomac River Naval Command, telephonically advised a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), that the files of his office contain no information that would relate to the subject and the incident described above. He indicated any such record would be at Headquarters, ONI.

On July 15, 1964, Mr. Don Gorham, Acting Chief, NCISC-3, United States Naval Counter Intelligence Support Center, ONI, made available to a representative of the FBI, the Headquarters, ONI files pertaining to the subject.

A review of these files, on July 15, 1964, failed to disclose any record of, or reference to, the circumstances described previously in this communication. This also includes a summary of information available in the file relating to the subject up to the period of the assassination.

4/6/64

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mr. Gorham pointed out that the actual file of ONI is with the President's Commission, that the files reviewed represent about ninety-eight per cent of available ONI information pertaining to the subject. He said he did not recall any reference to such an incident possibly involving the subject, and felt if there had been such an incident reported it would have been contained in the previously mentioned summary.

FBI

Date: 8/20/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-15823)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

OO: Dallas

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 8/12/64.

MALCOLM JERRY HOY located and interviewed this date. He advised he had no information pertaining to OSWALD, JACK RUBY or assassination of former President KENNEDY. HOY was present at corner of intersection at which motorcade turned just prior to assassination. He heard what he thought sounded like explosion of fire-crackers at that time. Believed there were about four close reports; could not be certain of number. Did not realize what happened until later in day while in lobby of movie theater.

Admitted firing old single shot .22 caliber black open breech loading rifle into pillows in closet of room at 2222 Harlandale, Dallas, Texas for target practice about early part of 1963. Gun given to HOY by landlady's son. Incident reported to and handled by police. No reason for target practice. Claimed never owned or used any other gun except while in U.S. Army, 1959-1960. Report concerning details follows.

3 - Bureau
2 - Dallas (105-10461)(RM)
2 - Norfolk (RM)
2 - Los Angeles
RHK:dsh
(9)

REC-32 105-82555-4685

17 AUG 22 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

68 SEP 3 1964

79 AUG 26 1964

LA 105-15823

LEAD

NORFOLK

AT NORFOLK, VIRGINIA. Will discontinue efforts to cover lead set forth in referenced airtel.

8/17/64

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: LEGAT, MEXICO (105-3702) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

Purpose of this airtel is to summarize all investigation to date to locate persons who were guests at the Hotel Del Comercio in Mexico City during the time OSWALD was there from 9/27/63 through 10/1/63. Also summarized is investigation to locate passengers who traveled on 10/2/63 on Transportes del Norte (TDN) Bus No. 332 from Mexico City and San Luis Potosi to Monterrey and on TDN Bus No. 373 from Monterrey to Nuevo Laredo and Laredo. All information set forth hereinafter has been reported previously to the Bureau in a disseminable form.

GUESTS AT THE HOTEL DEL COMERCIO

As has been reported, records at this hotel are maintained in a rather inaccurate and unsatisfactory manner. In no case did a guest on registering give a complete and accurate home address and in many cases not even the name of the guest was complete.

From the hotel register covering the period from 9/27/63 through 10/1/63 approximately 71 names and partial names were obtained. This is an approximate figure inasmuch as some cases of duplication were noted. From this group of names some 37 persons have been located and interviewed to date. In order that some idea might be had with regard to the widespread area which had to be covered in locating these persons, there are being set forth below their home towns, home states, and

9 - Bureau
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas, 100-10461)
(2 - New Haven, 100-18158)
(1 - San Antonio, 105-2909 - Info.)
2 - Mexico City
CDA:plb
(11)

REC-44 105-82555-4686

AUG 21 1964

SOVIET SECTION

79 AUG 27 1964

names. Also set forth are the dates in which the information concerning location and interview of these persons was submitted to the Bureau in disseminable form. This latter is done in the event it should be desired to refer to this information at the Bureau.

Home Town and Name	Date of Disseminable Communication
Guadalajara, Jalisco	
ALFONSO PEREZ PLIEGO	MC LHM of 2/20/64
Veracruz, Veracruz	
Capt. SALVADOR ESQUIVEL SEGURA	MC LHM of 4/23/64
San Luis Potosi, San Luis Potosi	
MARTIN GUERRERO	MC LHM of 4/23/64
JULIO LINAN	MC LHM of 4/23/64
Capt. CARLOS DOMINGUEZ	MC LHM of 5/21/64
JUAN PEDRAZA CORTES	MC LHM of 6/26/64
EMMA PEDRAZA	MC LHM of 6/26/64
JUAN JESUS PEDRAZA	MC LHM of 6/26/64
Guanajuato, Guanajuato	
URBANO TORRES MENDOZA	MC LHM of 4/23/64
Monterrey, Nuevo Leon	
MANUEL SERRALDE	MC LHM of 4/23/64
Aguascalientes, Aguascalientes	
POLO DUENAS HERNANDEZ	MC LHM of 5/21/64
BENJAMIN MARIN	MC LHM of 5/21/64
EDUARDO PENDON MACIAS	MC LHM of 5/21/64
ANDRES GUTIERREZ	MC LHM of 5/21/64
ANTONIO ORTIZ	MC LHM of 5/21/64
ANGEL REGALADO PEREZ	MC LHM of 5/21/64
ELOY VALADEZ	MC LHM of 5/21/64
ROSENDO GONZALEZ	MC LHM of 5/21/64
GUSTAVO LOPEZ	MC LHM of 5/21/64
OCTAVIANO RANGEL	MC LHM of 5/21/64
ALICIA PLAZA TREJO	MC LHM of 5/21/64
YOLANDA PLAZA TREJO	MC LHM of 5/21/64
JUAN PLAZA	MC LHM of 5/21/64
ENCARNACION PLAZA	MC LHM of 5/21/64
Capt. PEDRO ZAVALA RODRIGUEZ	MC LHM of 5/21/64

Irapuato, Guanajuato	
FIDENCIO GARCIA VALDEZ	MC LHM of 6/11/64
TEOFILO VELAZQUEZ	MC LHM of 6/26/64
MIGUEL VAZQUEZ CEDENO	MC LHM of 6/26/64
Durango, Durango	
JUAN FRANCISCO ROCHA CARRASCO	MC LHM of 6/11/64
Villa Frontera, Coahuila	
MARIO RESENDIZ VILLANUEVA	MC LHM of 6/23/64
Ciudad Camargo, Chihuahua	
GABRIEL CONTRERAS UVINA	MC LHM of 6/23/64 and of 8/7/64
Torreon, Coahuila	
RAFAEL ROCHA DE LA MORA	MC LHM of 6/26/64
Reynosa, Tamaulipas	
ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ	SA LHM of 7/14/64
FRANCISCO MORALES	Unknown - Bucab No. 174 of 7/14/64 reported interview of MORALES by SA source on 6/28/64
Mexico, D. F.	
ANTONIO OLIVA ALVAREZ	MC LHM of 8/10/64
IRMA CANSECO ORTIZ	MC LHM of 8/10/64
Chihuahua, Chihuahua	
FERNANDO VALENZUELA	MC LHM of 7/31/64

None of the 37 persons interviewed furnished any information of value concerning OSWALD's activities in Mexico. On initial interview on 5/23/64 by an informant, GABRIEL CONTRERAS UVINA of Ciudad Camargo claimed that on one occasion he had occupied a table with OSWALD in a small restaurant next door to the Hotel Del Comercio, this being done due to the crowded condition of the restaurant. He claimed they had no conversation due to the language barrier. On reinterview by a Bureau Agent on 7/29/64, CONTRERAS said that a woman named LOLA, operator of the restaurant, had told him he occupied a table in the restaurant with OSWALD on one occasion. CONTRERAS pointed out that at that time he was in Mexico City for a cataract operation on his eyes and because of his bad vision he did not recall this incident.

On 8/7/64 DOLORES (LOLA) RAMIREZ DE BARREIRO, proprietor of the restaurant "Loncheria Esperanza," identified a photograph of CONTRERAS as being that of a man who sat at the same table in the restaurant with OSWALD on at least one occasion.

ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ of Reynosa, when interviewed by a San Antonio source on 7/10/64, told of having been at the Hotel Del Comercio during the pertinent period with FRANCISCO MORALES. He claimed that at the hotel were residing two young Cuban Negro males, one of whom was supported by a Cuban Negro woman who also resided at the hotel. He alleged that on about 9/23/63 these three Cubans went to the Mexico City airport and met a fourth, older Cuban who arrived by plane from Cuba. This latter subsequently departed for Miami, Florida, to join his wife.

LIMA JUAREZ said that some time prior to the departure a street photographer took a picture of LIMA JUAREZ, MORALES, GABRIEL CONTRERAS, and the two older Cuban men.

LIMA JUAREZ also stated that in the latter part of September, 1963, he saw a young American man, believed by him to be identical with OSWALD, speak briefly in English with the two Cuban Negroes.

Previous investigation had established that the hotel register listed no Cuban nationals as guests during the time OSWALD was there. The hotel owner corroborated this fact. One guest, ANTONIO OLIVA, listed as a Mexican national, was thought possibly to be Cuban because of his manner of speech; however, when he was located and interviewed, it was determined that he is a Honduran Negro born in La Ceiba, Honduras.

When interviewed following the LIMA JUAREZ statements, the hotel owner again reiterated that there had been no Cuban guests at the hotel when OSWALD was there. He remembered that prior to that time some Cubans had stayed at the hotel. He recalled that the last Cuban to leave was one JULIAN HUERTA, since fully identified as JULIAN FRANCISCO HUERTA OLIVA. He was at the hotel through 9/22/63 and traveled to Miami on 9/23/63.

Interviewed by Miami and New Haven, HUERTA OLIVA alleged there were no other Cubans at the hotel when he was there. He made available a copy of the photograph mentioned by LIMA JUAREZ. In addition to LIMA JUAREZ and HUERTA OLIVA appearing in the photograph were CONTRERAS UVINA, FRANCISCO

MORALES, and MANUEL SANTOS. This latter has been identified as a Mexican citizen from Saltillo, Coahuila. Thus it can be seen that LIMA JUAREZ was mistaken in stating that two Cubans appeared in the photograph, there only being one, HUERTA OLIVA.

It was thought that ANTONIO OLIVA, the Honduran, might have been one of the "Cuban Negroes" seen by LIMA JUAREZ talking with the person believed by him to be identical with OSWALD. On interview OLIVA claimed never to have seen OSWALD or to have had any contact with him.

While it is felt that the LIMA JUAREZ allegations regarding the Cubans have been discredited in that HUERTA OLIVA, the only Cuban identified as being at the hotel, departed Mexico for Miami four days before the arrival of OSWALD at the hotel, it is suggested the Bureau may desire to have New Haven reinterview HUERTA OLIVA to ascertain whether his friend, NESTOR CARBONELL, might be identical with one of the three other Cuban males mentioned by LIMA JUAREZ. It is noted that HUERTA OLIVA advised New Haven that on arrival in Mexico City from Cuba he was met at the airport by CARBONELL.

The above has been set forth in considerable detail to show that of the 37 hotel guests interviewed only 2, CONTRERAS UVINA and LIMA JUAREZ, furnished any information possibly bearing on the case. Even this information appears to be of doubtful veracity and value.

Very extensive negative investigation has been conducted through established sources and contacts in an effort to locate the remaining hotel guests. The major portion of this investigation has not been reported to the Bureau because of its negative nature.

TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE PASSENGERS

Repeated below is the passenger list for TDN Bus No. 332 which departed Mexico City at 8:30 a.m. on 10/2/63:

MC 105-3702

TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE

Wednesday

Wednesday

MEXICO TO LAREDO

Bus No. 332 October 2, 1963 8:30

Drivers R. (ROGELIO) CUEVAS - R. (RAMON) GONZALEZ

Seat (No.)	Name of Passenger	Destination	Ticket No.
2	Miss COSIO	S.A.	13920
3	Mr. A. MARTINEZ	N. Ldo.	12619
4	MARGARET A. WOLFF	Ldo.	61840 exchange
5	ROBERTO P. GONZALEZ	Mty.	7915
6	M. H. VILLANUEVA	Mty.	99232
7	PAULA RUSIONI	Ldo.	9511
8	J. M. DE CUBA	Ldo.	8940
9	" "	"	41
10	Operator		
11	AUGUSTO AGUILAR	Houston	13742
12	Chihuahuenses	Laredo, Tex.	13688
13			
14	Mr. EULALIO RODRIGUEZ	Houston	13921
15	A Viajes	Ldo.	13619
16	PH. VAN DER VORM	Laredo, Tex.	13927
17	JORGE DAVILA	Mty.	716
18	JOSE BARRIGA	Dallas	13740
19	and wife	"	741
20			
21	Mr.or Miss AGAPITO DEL RIO	S.A.	13928
22	Guadalajara	Laredo	
23	"		
24	"		
25	"		
26	"		
27	"		
28	"		
29	"		

Investigation established that passenger M. H. VILLANUEVA did not travel. It also established that passenger No. 12, handled by the travel agency called Chihuahuenses, was H. O. LEE, believed to be identical with OSWALD. Passenger No. 15, handled by the travel agency called A. Viajes, was identified as ANASTASIO RUIZ MEZA.

Of the 15 passengers, excluding OSWALD, who departed Mexico City, the following 10 have been identified, located, and interviewed:

MARGARET A. WOLFF
J. M. DE CUBA
Mrs. J. M. DE CUBA
AUGUSTO AGUILAR
EULALIO RODRIGUEZ
ANASTASIO RUIZ MEZA
PH. VAN DER VORM
JOSE BARRIGA
Mrs. JOSE BARRIGA
AGAPITO DEL RIO

Two of these 10 passengers, ANASTASIO RUIZ MEZA and EULALIO RODRIGUEZ, positively identified photographs of OSWALD as being those of a person they had noted on the bus.

Of the remaining 5 passengers, extensive investigation has failed to result in their location. The incomplete names of Miss COSIO and A. MARTINEZ, this latter a very common name in Spanish, has made their location most difficult. The same is true to some extent with the names of ROBERTO P. GONZALEZ and JORGE DAVILA.

The problem of the location of PAULA RUSIONI has been a most intriguing one. From the TDN offices in Monterrey, two portions of ticket No. 9511, which on the passenger list appear to have been issued to her, were obtained. These two portions covered travel from Mexico City to Monterrey and from Monterrey to Laredo, Texas. This would definitely indicate that someone used the tickets for travel; however, Mexican Immigration records fail to contain information to indicate that anyone with the name of PAULA RUSIONI departed Mexico during 10/2-3/63. U. S. INS records are likewise negative. A check of all available Mexican records, such as Social Security, income tax, passports, police, etc., as well as records of the American and Italian Embassies in Mexico City, has failed completely to reveal any information concerning her.

From all of the above, the conclusion almost has to be reached that for reasons unknown the name of PAULA RUSIONI was an assumed one given to the bus company in Mexico City and that the person using this name departed Mexico and entered the U. S. at Laredo under a different name.

TDN records indicate that 10 passengers boarded TDN Bus No. 332 at San Luis Potosi. No passenger lists are prepared at this latter place. Through records of a feeder bus line at Guadalajara and a comparison of ticket numbers, it was possible to determine that three of the San Luis Potosi passengers had reservations in the name of HILDA QUEZADA, one in the name of CECILIO CARDENAZ, another somewhat illegible but probably JOSE CRUZ, one in the name of PEDRO GZLEZ. (probably GONZALEZ), and one in the name of MAXIMINO ESQUIVEL.

The last four mentioned persons were identified as CECILIO CARDENAS MENDEZ, JOSE CRUZ CUELLAR, PEDRO GONZALEZ YERENA, and MAXIMINO ESQUIVEL LIMON. All four were located and interviewed. All recalled making the trip on the bus from San Luis Potosi to Monterrey, but were unable to furnish any information of value, largely due to the fact that they had purchased a three-liter barrel of tequila prior to their departure from Guadalajara and consumed a goodly portion of the same en route to Monterrey.

No information was available to indicate the identity of the remaining 3 passengers who boarded the bus at San Luis Potosi. From collateral investigation growing out of a review of Mexican Immigration records, one of the 3 passengers was identified as HERBERT VOORHEES. On interview he recalled a young American who was on the bus and who resembled OSWALD; however, he was unable to make a positive identification.

Investigation has shown that TDN Bus No. 332 terminated its trip at Monterrey and passengers continuing on to Nuevo Laredo and Laredo transferred to TDN Bus No. 373. Only two passengers, in addition to those proceeding from Mexico City and San Luis Potosi, boarded TDN Bus No. 373 in Monterrey. These two passengers were unidentifiable due to the fact that no passenger lists are prepared in Monterrey for the trip to Nuevo Laredo and Laredo.

TDN records reflect that one person, either one of the passengers already on TDN Bus No. 373 or someone else, purchased a ticket for travel from Nuevo Laredo to Laredo

Summing up the above, it can be seen that a possible total of 29 persons, including OSWALD, were involved in one way or another in travel from Mexico City, San Luis Potosi, and Monterrey to Nuevo Laredo and Laredo. Of this total of 29, 15 have been located and interviewed.

REQUEST OF BUREAU

Inasmuch as all reasonable logical investigation has been conducted in an effort to locate all guests at the Hotel Del Comercio during the time OSWALD was there and to locate all bus passengers who traveled with OSWALD on 10/2-3/63 from Mexico City to Laredo, the Bureau is requested to advise whether it desires this investigation to be continued. As set forth above, 37 of the approximately 71 guests at the hotel have been located and interviewed and 15 of the 29 bus passengers have been located and interviewed.

The Bureau is also requested to advise whether it desires to have submitted in a form suitable for dissemination a summary of the negative investigation made to locate the remaining hotel guests and the remaining bus passengers. Other than making this negative investigation a matter of record at the Bureau and with the President's Commission, no useful purpose would appear to be served by disseminating such information.

LEADS

NEW HAVEN

At New Haven, Connecticut:

If the Bureau approves, will reinterview JULIAN FRANCISCO HUERTA OLIVA for the purpose of determining whether he was visited at the Hotel Del Comercio while in Mexico City by his Cuban friend, NESTOR CARBONELL. Will also interview him to determine whether CARBONELL was accompanied by any other Cuban at the time CARBONELL met HUERTA OLIVA at the airport in Mexico City when he arrived from Cuba and, if so, will determine the identity of those Cubans.

MEXICO CITY

At Mexico, D. F., and Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico:

Will continue efforts to locate MANUEL SANTOS, who is

the fifth person appearing in the photograph with ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ, GABRIEL CONTRERAS UYINA, FRANCISCO MORALES, and JULIAN FRANCISCO HUERTA OLIVA.

COPIES

Five extra copies of this airtel are attached for forwarding by the Bureau to Dallas, the office of origin, to New Haven for handling of the above lead if approved by the Bureau, and to San Antonio for information in view of the investigation being conducted by the San Antonio Office in this matter.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/10/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-CUBA

Re New York airtel, 7/23/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum relating to investigation at New Orleans, La. Three copies of the letterhead memorandum are enclosed for Dallas and one copy for New York for information.

Confidential source in letterhead memorandum is [redacted]

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 10) (RM)
2 - Dallas (Encl. 3) (100-10461) (RM)
1 - New York (Encl. 1) (105-38431) (Info) (RM)
2 - New Orleans

SNC:11a
(8)

ENCLOSURE

REC-44 100-16601-4687

AUG 17 1964

SOVIET INFILTRATION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No. [redacted]

New Orleans, Louisiana

August 10, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On July 21, 1964, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished a letter from an unknown woman who furnished her name and address as Luizza, 150 East 35th Street, New York City. Set forth is a copy of the letter which the unknown woman had:

"New Orleans_ La_
6/17/64

"The Alliance_ Inc_
New York_ N_ Y_

"Gentlemen:- The Ruby man lied-when he said he didn't know Oswald. Him & Oswad spent 1 week with 2 cubans in an apt. 1A the 5th block of St. Mary St,_ St_ Thomas Project, N.O. La. in July 1963.

"/s/ B. Artego"

A review of the Manhattan, New York, Telephone Directory and Manhattan, New York, Address Telephone Directory revealed no record of any individual by the name of Luizza residing at 150 East 35th Street. In addition, inquiry at Alliance, Inc., telephone MU 3-1277, determined this company is a research organization and is also engaged in the sale of books.

On July 31, 1964, Mrs. Annette Wright, Home Counselor, St. Thomas Street Housing Authority, 909 Felicity Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised there is no building designated 1A or an apartment designated 1A in the St. Thomas Project. She advised

COPIES DESTROYED

44 MAR 5 1973

[redacted]-4687

ENCLOSURE

that the fifth block of the project on St. Mary Street is actually located in the 600 numbered block of St. Mary Street. She stated she would make a thorough search and review of tenant records for all buildings located on St. Mary Street to determine if any units were let during the pertinent period to a B. Artego, Lee Harvey Oswald, or Jack Ruby, as well as to determine if names of any of these individuals were included on tenants' records as guests or visitors.

Mrs. Wright advised there are five buildings of the project located on St. Mary Street, namely buildings numbered 500, 501, 504, 509 and 515. She said each building contains six family units.

On August 4, 1964, Mrs. Wright advised a thorough search and review of records of tenants located in buildings on St. Mary Street for the year 1963 revealed no information indicating any unit had been let to B. Artego, Lee Harvey Oswald, or Jack Ruby. Further, she said the names of these individuals were not contained on any of the tenants' records as guests or otherwise.

Mrs. Wright said as Home Counselor, she makes visits to each tenant through the project and she has received no information of any kind relative to Oswald or Ruby having been in the project or having stayed in the project. She said in this regard she was certain had there been any "look alikes" in the area, word of it would have reached her or some member of her staff.

Mrs. Wright said the name B. Artego is totally unfamiliar to her and it is not contained in records of the project as a past or present tenant or employee.

Mrs. Wright said she is familiar with pictures of Oswald and Ruby as they appeared in the newspapers and on television and she is unable to recall anyone in the project during the pertinent period who bore a resemblance to either individual.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mrs. Wright advised that at the present time, there are no tenants residing on St. Mary Street who were located there during June and July, 1963.

Investigation in this matter, previously reported, has revealed Lee Harvey Oswald resided at 4905 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, during July, 1963.

On July 30, 1964, records of the New Orleans Office of the FBI were reviewed relative to information concerning B. Artego. These records contained no information identifiable with any individual by the name of B. Artego.

On July 31, 1964, Mrs. Marcelle Madden, Clerk, Identification Bureau, New Orleans Police Department, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised there was no record of a B. Artego in the files of that Bureau.

On July 31, 1964, Wilba L. Hull, Jr., Cadet Officer, Record Room, New Orleans Police Department, New Orleans, La., advised the records of that office contained no record card for B. Artego.

On July 31, 1964, B. T. Kaylor, Manager, New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau, Inc., New Orleans, Louisiana, advised there was no record of B. Artego in the files of that office.

On July 30, 1964, the current New Orleans, Louisiana, Telephone Directory, as well as the 1962 R. L. Polk Directory, for New Orleans, were reviewed for listings of B. Artego, with negative results.

FBI

Date: 8/17/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (105-12911)(P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
(OO: Dallas)

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum under above caption. Three copies of this memorandum are being furnished for the information of Dallas.

The investigation reported herein resulted from a telephone call to the Houston Office by LEOPOLDO TANGUMA, mentioned herein. It is noted that the actual complainant who alleged that SIDNEY JOSEPH WHITESIDE had been in touch with LEE HARVEY OSWALD was Mrs. ENEDINA RAMIREZ, who has obviously been suffering from mental disorders and is considered of questionable reliability by her own family. The interview of WHITESIDE strongly suggested that he was telling the truth in denying any knowledge of OSWALD, and consequently no further inquiries are being made in this matter.

(3)- Bureau (Enc. 10)(AM)(RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461)(Enc. 3)(AM)(RM)
2 - Houston

ED:yk
(7)

1 ENCLOSURE

REC-44

18 AUG 20 1964

cc - Mick

79 AUG 27 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. [redacted]

Houston, Texas

August 17, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

RE: SIDNEY JOSEPH WHITESIDE

On August 11, 1964, Leopoldo Tanguma, 1900 West Humble Street, Baytown, Texas, advised he was employed by the Harris County Library in Houston, Texas. Tanguma stated his sister, Mrs. Eneidina Ramirez, resided at 1602 West Gulf Street in Baytown and was employed by Frank's Cleaners in Baytown. Mrs. Ramirez was married very briefly; her husband disappeared shortly after the marriage and none of the family knows of his whereabouts.

Tanguma stated in approximately April or May, 1964, Mrs. Ramirez told him she had been having dates with Mr. Sidney Whiteside, a man approximately sixty years old, who had been employed by the Humble Oil Company Refinery in Baytown for many years. Mrs. Ramirez told Tanguma that in about March, 1963, Whiteside had told her he had been at Houston, Texas, and had met a very interesting and intelligent young man by the name of Lee Oswald. Mrs. Ramirez told Tanguma that Whiteside told her this young man could speak Russian fluently and had once resided in Russia. Tanguma stated he did not believe this story and asked his sister how she had been able to remember the name of Lee Oswald inasmuch as it held no significance at all in March, 1963. Mrs. Ramirez replied she recalled this name because when it was mentioned to her by Whiteside she had commented to Whiteside that she had a brother named Lee. Mrs. Ramirez made no mention of the cities of Dallas or New Orleans in connection with her recollection of this conversation.

COPIES DESTROYED

74 MAR 6 1973

4689

ENCLOSURE

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Tanguma stated he wanted to report that during the period in question, covering the first several months of the year 1963, his sister, Mrs. Ramirez, was suffering severely with "nervous sickness." Tanguma stated his sister was never confined to a mental institution but she had been quite ill and was unable to work for a period of several months. Tanguma stated he was convinced at the time that his sister had just imagined this or that Whiteside was just "handing her a line" inasmuch as he was exhibiting a romantic interest in Mrs. Ramirez and there was a very marked difference in their ages. Tanguma stated his sister told him in April, 1964, that she had repeated this information to no one else.

Tanguma stated he did not report the above information when his sister first gave it to him because he was utterly convinced there was no truth in the story and he would feel guilty in reporting such information from his sister, who he realized had been mentally disturbed and had been known to fabricate such stories. Tanguma stated that on August 10, 1964, he happened to be talking to his sister again and she asked him why he had not believed the Oswald story when she first related it to him. Tanguma stated on the latter occasion he merely told his sister that he thought she had probably misunderstood Whiteside.

Tanguma further related Mrs. Ramirez had claimed that Whiteside had strong racial prejudices and had told her that race riots would occur in the Unites States in the future and some day there would have to be a revolution. Tanguma stated he himself had never met Whiteside and could furnish no information other than the remarks related to him by Mrs. Ramirez.

On August 12, 1964, Mrs. Jewell Spear, Personnel Department, Humble Oil Company Refinery, Baytown, Texas, advised records of that company indicated Sidney Joseph Whiteside was born May 11, 1904, at Timpson, Texas, and entered on duty with the Engineering Department on August 5, 1929. Whiteside retired from this company on December 31, 1962, at which time he held the position of drafting supervisor.

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mrs. Spear stated she was well acquainted with Whiteside, both personally and through their association at the Humble Refinery. She stated as of 1935 Whiteside was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Whiteside, whom he later divorced. Several children were born to this marriage, all of whom are now adults. Whiteside later married a young stenographer at the Humble Refinery by the name of Helen McKay but they were divorced in 1958 after a short marriage.

Mrs. Spear stated Whiteside was a very smart man in many respects but was a type of man who is "his own worst enemy." Mrs. Spear explained that Whiteside has frequently been known to drink excessively and after his last divorce in 1958 he ran around with several young girls, both in the area of San Antonio, Texas, and Houston, Texas. She stated Whiteside was inclined to make irresponsible statements, was considered a "big talker," tended to exaggerate excessively, and she felt he was capable of "fabricating anything." Mrs. Spear stated Whiteside is the type of person who might readily make remarks about killing someone he did not like, although he would not actually be serious in such statements. Mrs. Spear stated she had never known Whiteside to belong to any type of secret or political organization, and he never expressed any particular racial prejudices in her presence.

On August 12, 1964, Jerry J. Dvorak, Chief, Design Engineering Department, Technical Division, Humble Oil Company Refinery, advised he had been well acquainted with Whiteside for at least thirty years and Whiteside worked directly under his supervision for approximately twenty years. He related Whiteside was originally a pipefitter who had an excellent technical knowledge, had voluntarily attended technical schools, and had applied himself well to his work. Dvorak related Whiteside had one brother who had been an attorney in Houston, Texas, and who committed suicide several years ago by jumping out a window in an office building, which resulted in considerable publicity. Another brother of Whiteside had been committed to a penal institution and had died while in prison. Another brother had been a dentist in eastern Texas. Dvorak stated Whiteside was divorced from two wives and had two daughters and one son, all of whom were adults. He stated Whiteside's son was extremely well educated and held a very responsible position with Texas Instruments, Inc., at Dallas, Texas.

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Dvorak stated Whiteside retired from the Humble Refinery about two years previously. He described this as "an early retirement" which resulted from certain problems. Dvorak related that Whiteside had suffered a complete nervous breakdown about five years ago and had been committed to a hospital in Galveston, Texas. He later received treatment from a psychiatrist at Houston, Texas, but never seemed to overcome his emotional problems. Dvorak stated Whiteside drinks very heavily on occasions and has a wide reputation as being a "real capable story teller." Dvorak stated Whiteside is basically an honest man and the stories he tells are his idea of practical jokes. Whiteside has bragged to Dvorak about many of the jokes he has pulled.

As an example of this behavior, Dvorak related that during World War II when he and Whiteside were working at a Humble refinery at Ingleside on the Gulf Coast, every time Whiteside had occasion to visit the port area he would come back and tell the female employees weird stories about submarines he had sighted, in order to alarm them. On other occasions Whiteside has been known to fall on the floor and fake heart attacks in order to create excitement among other employees.

Dvorak related that while the above habits of Whiteside were objectionable, he had actually been an extremely capable employee who had written many technical manuals and had taught technical courses in schools operated by the company. Dvorak stated he had never known Whiteside to be affiliated with any type of political or racial organization, and Whiteside never expressed any racial hatred to Dvorak.

On August 12, 1964, Mrs. Enedina Ramirez, 1602 West Gulf Street, Baytown, Texas, advised she met Sidney Whiteside in approximately January, 1963, when she was working for a cleaning plant on Route 146 in Baytown. She stated Whiteside was approximately 58 years of age at that time and had recently retired from the Humble Oil Company Refinery. Whiteside invited Mrs. Ramirez to dinner, and this started what developed into a fairly close social relationship. Whiteside finally proposed marriage to Mrs. Ramirez, but she would not give him an answer.

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mrs. Ramirez stated that in approximately March, 1963, she was with Whiteside at a restaurant in Baytown, Texas, and he told her he had been to Houston on that date and had met a brilliant young man by the name of Lee Harvey Oswald. Mrs. Ramirez stated she could recall she remarked to Whiteside at that time that she had a brother named Lee, and she also recalled that Whiteside spelled out the name Oswald to her. Whiteside allegedly told Mrs. Ramirez that Oswald spoke Russian and Spanish, had lived in Russia, and was married to a Russian girl.

Mrs. Ramirez was requested to consider these dates carefully and was reminded that Lee Harvey Oswald was virtually unknown in the United States prior to November, 1963. Mrs. Ramirez acknowledged that she had been rather sick during the early months of 1963 with what she referred to as "a nervous condition" but she insisted that she was not confused about these dates. She stated she was able to recall the name Lee Harvey Oswald because of the fact she had a brother by the name of Lee, or Leopoldo. Mrs. Ramirez was asked whether she had revealed the above information to anyone at all, either before or immediately after the assassination of President Kennedy, and she stated she had never revealed this information to any other person except her brother, Leopoldo, to whom she gave this information several months ago.

Mrs. Ramirez stated the only explanation she could make for not having reported this information before was that she frankly never took Whiteside seriously and that she had been very ill shortly after Whiteside made the above remarks. Mrs. Ramirez stated her family had tried to discourage her from seeing Whiteside, and she had decided that Whiteside probably was not telling the truth. Mrs. Ramirez was again asked if she could possibly have received this information from Whiteside after the assassination of President Kennedy in November, 1963, but she stated she saw very little of Whiteside after November, 1963, and she felt sure his references to Oswald were made several months before the assassination.

Mrs. Ramirez stated she could recall one occasion in which she saw Whiteside in November, 1963. She stated she was then in bad need of money inasmuch as she had many debts and a finance company was putting pressure on her, and she went to Whiteside's residence in an effort to borrow money from him.

Whiteside would not loan her money but referred her to a man in Houston who had been sympathetic to persons of Latin American extraction who needed financial assistance.

On August 12, 1964, Raymond Tanguma, 1602 West Gulf Street, and Mrs. Anita Tanguma, 1602 West Gulf Street, Baytown, Texas, were interviewed jointly. Raymond Tanguma is a brother of Enedina Ramirez and Anita Tanguma, the mother of Mrs. Ramirez. Mrs. Tanguma could speak no English, and Raymond Tanguma acted as interpreter. Both Raymond Tanguma and Mrs. Anita Tanguma stated they were aware that Enedina Ramirez had gone out with Sidney Whiteside but that Mrs. Ramirez had never mentioned to them anything about Whiteside having claimed to have been acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald. Mrs. Tanguma desired to advise that her daughter, Mrs. Ramirez, had experienced serious emotional problems during 1963 and was inclined to become confused.

On August 12, 1964, Sidney Joseph Whiteside, 1702 Woodlawn Street, Baytown, Texas, advised he was born May 11, 1904, at Timpson, Texas, and was then self-employed doing research and other work in the drafting and engineering field.

Whiteside stated he had absolutely no knowledge of any aspect of the assassination of President Kennedy, that he had never heard of Lee Harvey Oswald until after the assassination, that he had never met Oswald at any time in his life, and that he had never told anyone that he had been acquainted with Oswald. Whiteside stated he could not understand why anyone would make any claim that he had been associated with Oswald inasmuch as there was absolutely no basis for such remark.

Whiteside stated he has made a few "strong statements" in the past concerning the racial situation, but he has also supported the United States Government on many occasions when other persons were criticizing the Government. As an example, Whiteside related that he had approved the action of President Kennedy in sending troops to Oxford, Mississippi, when the crisis developed there, while he had later criticized the recent action of the Government in sending so many investigators into Mississippi when the three civil rights workers had disappeared. Whiteside stated his position in the latter instance was that the Attorney General was using the FBI to

"intimidate" the people in Mississippi, and it was his opinion that the United States Government was attempting to take over certain rights which more properly belonged with the states. Whiteside stated he fears the concentration of power in the central government more than he fears anything else, but that he has never become involved in any political activities and has never belonged to any organization other than the Methodist Church.

Whiteside stated he desired to advise for the record that while he has usually been a Republican in the past and he originally voted against President John F. Kennedy, he learned to admire President Kennedy before the assassination, and if there had been an election shortly before the assassination he would have voted for President Kennedy. Whiteside stated that his father was a prominent surgeon in eastern Texas who actually raised a Negro boy in their home, and the Whiteside family had always respected and sympathized with Negroes, even though they did not socialize with Negroes. Whiteside stated his father left the above Negro boy a substantial amount of money in his will, and no member of his family had ever engaged in any activities aimed at attempting to oppress persons of the Negro race.

Whiteside stated in conclusion that he categorically denied ever having made any claim that he was acquainted with Oswald, that any such statement attributed to him would necessarily have been made maliciously, and that if he had ever had any such information in the past he would have immediately reported it to the proper authorities.

August 21, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated July 16, 1964, requesting this Bureau to transcribe the Dallas Police Department Radio Station transmissions relating to the assassination of President Kennedy.

This transcription has been completed and encompasses 216 pages. However, due to the badly worn condition of the original tapes, certain portions are being checked for accuracy.

The transcription will be furnished to you in the immediate future.

105-82555

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (Pres. Comm.)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
KMR:las
(10)

Sincerely yours,

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 24 1964

NOTE: The Commission was previously furnished the logs from the Dallas PD as prepared and furnished by them. However, the Commission requested the Bureau to prepare a verbatim transcript of these transmissions. This was a difficult task due to the condition of the badly worn tapes. Comparing the transcript with the original DL PD log noted certain variations which were checked for accuracy. Dallas is furnishing two amended pages. It is anticipated these will arriverover the weekend. The entire transcription will be furnished to the Commission as soon as corrections are received. This is receiving expedite attention.

DUPLICATE YELLOW

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555

79 AUG 26 1964

FBI

Date: 8/21/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

RE COMMISSION EXHIBIT 150
(OSWALD'S SHIRT)

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas dated 7/31/64 enclosing copy of President's Commission's letter dated 7/30/64 requesting contact with JIM MAC CAMMON, 3121 Routh Street, Dallas, Texas, in order to obtain either the color slide or the original negatives from which two photographs were made designated as GERALD L. HILL Exhibit A and GERALD L. HILL Exhibit B, in order that it might be determined whether the shirt worn by OSWALD in these photographs is the same shirt which has been designated as Commission Exhibit 150.

Reference is also made to Bureau airtel dated 8/7/64 forwarding a copy of President's Commission's letter dated 8/5/64, requesting that contact be made with the Curtis Publishing Company and an attempt be made to obtain the original negative of a photograph appearing on Page 26 of the December 14, 1963, issue of "The Saturday Evening Post" depicting OSWALD being brought into the Dallas Police Station (designated as "YARBOROUGH Exhibit A") in order that comparison may be made of the shirt being worn at that time by OSWALD to determine if the shirt is identical with the shirt which is Commission Exhibit 150.

(3) - Bureau
1 - New York (105-38431) (Info)
2 - Dallas

AUG 25 1964

RJB:jtf
(6)

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Reference is made to the following communications containing details of investigation conducted to locate the aforementioned negatives:

A. GERALD L. HILL Exhibits A and B

1. Dallas airtel to Bureau and New York dated 8/5/64.

2. New York airtel to Bureau and Dallas dated 8/10/64.

3. Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 8/17/64.

4. New York airtel to Bureau and Dallas dated 8/19/64.

B. YARBOROUGH Exhibit A

1. Philadelphia teletype to Bureau, Dallas and New York dated 8/10/64.

2. Dallas teletype to Bureau and New York dated 8/11/64.

3. New York teletype to Bureau and New York dated 8/13/64.

4. Dallas teletype to Bureau and New York dated 8/17/64.

5. New York airtel to Bureau and Dallas dated 8/18/64.

DL 100-10461

The Dallas Office is in receipt of a copy of Bureau letter to the President's Commission dated 8/20/64, pertaining to their requested comparison of the aforementioned negatives with Commission Exhibit 150 (OSWALD's shirt). The Bureau advised the Commission of the results of its comparison of Commission Exhibit 150 with the GERALD L. HILL and YARBOROUGH Exhibits and further noted that this concluded the Commission's request as set forth in their letters dated 7/30/64 and 8/5/64.

The attention of the New York Office is called to the Bureau's instructions regarding the submission of a letterhead memorandum, in the last paragraph of Bureau airtel of 8/7/64, in connection with the photograph of OSWALD appearing on Page 26 of the December 14, 1963, issue of "The Saturday Evening Post" (YARBOROUGH Exhibit A).

The Dallas Office does not contemplate submitting letterhead memorandums regarding the investigation conducted by the Dallas Office to obtain these negatives but will report such investigation in its next report UACB.

OK 8-25-64 Lykt EDC

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: August 19, 1964

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

By letter dated August 17, 1964, J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission referred a letter addressed to himself from Mrs. Marina Oswald dated August 14, 1964, and requested that it be translated from the Russian language.

Mrs. Oswald's letter informed that Mr. McKenzie will no longer represent her, and that she be addressed personally should her services be needed by the Commission. She requested that she be furnished with a transcript of her testimony before the Commission and that her belongings, as well as those of her husband, be sent to her upon the conclusion of the Commission's work. She concluded by asserting that the rifle should become the property of the U. S. Government, but asks that it not be exhibited for public view during her lifetime.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is a proposed reply to Rankin's letter dated 8/17/64 furnishing the required translation.

enc. sent 8.20.64

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Rolander

REC-44 - 4690

14 AUG 25 1964

BWR:dek
(8)

1 - XEROX
AUG 25 1964

79 AUG 27 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FBI

Date: 8/19/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: Director, FBI (105-82555)

From: Legat, Paris (105-1067 (P))

Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re New York airtel to Bureau 7/31/64.

Inquiry at the Paris office of United Press International (UPI) on 8/18/64 revealed that ALINE MOSBY, mentioned in reairtel, is presently on vacation outside France.

She is expected to return to work on 8/31/64 and will be interviewed soon after that date.

4 - Bureau (1 - Liaison)
- (1 - Dallas 100-10461)
1 - Paris
REP:AM
(5)

REC-44 105-82555-4691
EX-112
6 AUG 24 1964

79 AUG 27 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

AIRTEL

To: Director, FBI (105-82555) Date: 8/10/64

From: Legat, Mexico (105-3702) (P)

Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

ENCLOSURES

Enclosed are twelve (12) copies of a letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above.

REFERENCE

Mexico City airtel and letterhead memorandum to the Bureau dated 8/7/64.

SOURCES

The confidential source mentioned in the enclosed letterhead memorandum is [redacted]

The confidential source abroad in the enclosed letterhead memorandum is [redacted]

CLASSIFICATION

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified "CONFIDENTIAL" to protect the Bureau's operations in Mexico.

LEAD

MEXICO CITY OFFICE

At Mexico, D. F., Mexico

Will continue to press vigorously the outstanding investigation in this matter and will report the results promptly.

(6) - Bureau (Encs. 12)
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas, 100-10461)
1 - Mexico City
MDC:jhk
(7)

REC 4 105-82555-4692

AUG 14 1964

SOVIET SECTION

AUG 27 1964

is being made of the

is airtel are being furnished
gether with copies of the
to the office of origin, Dallas.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. [redacted]

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
August 10, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

As has been previously reported, OSWALD was registered from September 27, 1963, through October 1, 1963, in Room No. 18 of the Hotel del Comercio, located at Calle Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19, Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ from Reynosa, Tamaulipas, was a guest of the Hotel del Comercio on September 26, 1963. LIMA JUAREZ previously advised that a photograph had been taken of a group of the guests of the hotel.

JULIAN HUERTA OLIVA, a Cuban who was residing at the Hotel del Comercio shortly prior to the arrival of OSWALD in September, 1963, furnished a copy of a photograph of a group of the guests at the Hotel del Comercio in September, 1963.

ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ also advised that he believed that he had seen OSWALD conversing with two Cuban Negroes who were residing at the Hotel del Comercio.

Employees of the Hotel del Comercio stated that ANTONIO OLIVA, a young Negro, possibly a Cuban, had resided in Room No. 4 at the Hotel del Comercio during the period of time that OSWALD was a guest at the hotel. A housemaid at the hotel advised that OLIVA was visited frequently by another young Spanish speaking Negro who may have been a Cuban.

[redacted]

4692

COPIES DESTROYED

44 MAR 5

ENCLOSURE

EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPH
TO EMPLOYEES OF HOTEL DEL COMERCIO

The photograph furnished by JULIAN HUERTA OLIVA was exhibited by a confidential source abroad to SEBASTIAN PEREZ, desk clerk, Hotel del Comercio, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, on August 7, 1964. PEREZ advised that he was personally acquainted with all of the individuals in this photograph as being former guests at the hotel. PEREZ identified them as being, left to right:

FRANCISCO MORALES, the friend of ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ.

GABRIEL CONTRERAS, from Chihuahua, Chihuahua, Mexico.

JULIAN HUERTA, the Cuban who was waiting for a visa to enter the United States.

MANUEL SANTOS, the representative of an agricultural workers union from Saltillo, Coahuila, Mexico.

ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ, from Reynosa, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

The confidential source abroad exhibited this photograph to DOLORES RAMIREZ DE BARREIRO, proprietor of "Loncheria Esperanza," a restaurant located at Calle Bernardino de Sahagun No. 18, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, and she identified GABRIEL CONTRERAS as the man who sat at the same table as OSWALD on at least one occasion.

INTERVIEWS OF ANTONIO OLIVA ALVAREZ,
JUSTINO RODRIGUEZ HERNANDEZ, and
IRMA CANSECO ORTIZ

The records of the Visa Section, United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, disclosed that JUSTINO RODRIGUEZ HERNANDEZ, born August 5, 1919, Quemados de Guines, Cuba, bearing Cuban passport No. 01596, issued

January 17, 1956, at Havana, Cuba, was issued a visa to travel to New York City in April, 1961. RODRIGUEZ was described as being 5 feet 6 inches tall, weighing 142 pounds, black hair, brown eyes, and employed as a musician.

The confidential source abroad mentioned above obtained the following information on August 6, 1964:

A photograph of JUSTINO RODRIGUEZ HERNANDEZ was exhibited to MATILDE GARNICA, the housemaid at the Hotel del Comercio, and she advised that it could be a photograph of the individual who visited OLIVA at the Hotel del Comercio.

JUSTINO RODRIGUEZ HERNANDEZ, Salado Alvarez 17-10, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, advised on August 6, 1964, that he vaguely recalled ANTONIO OLIVA as a former employee of the night club called "Los Pericos," Mexico, D. F., Mexico, where RODRIGUEZ was employed as an entertainer. RODRIGUEZ claimed that he was not a close friend of OLIVA and did not know his present whereabouts. RODRIGUEZ claimed that he had never heard of the Hotel del Comercio and had never visited OLIVA there.

When photographs of OSWALD were exhibited to RODRIGUEZ, he said that he recognized OSWALD only as the result of seeing his photograph in the newspapers.

It is noted that RODRIGUEZ was barely coherent during this interview and appeared to be under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, obtained the following information on August 6, 1964:

ANTONIO OLIVA ALVAREZ was encountered by chance at Salado Alvarez 17, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, on August 6, 1964. OLIVA stated that he was born in La Ceiba, Honduras, and entered Mexico in August, 1961, at Chetumal, Quintana Roo, Mexico.

[redacted]

OLIVA stated that he was formerly employed as a cook at the night club called "Los Pericos," Sullivan 13, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, but is presently unemployed. OLIVA stated that he was visiting JUSTINO RODRIGUEZ, a Cuban, residing at Salado Alvarez 17, Apartment 10, Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

The confidential source abroad mentioned above obtained the following information on August 7, 1964:

ANTONIO OLIVA ALVAREZ was interviewed at his present residence in the Hotel Fornos, Revillagigedo 92, Room 17, Mexico, D. F., Mexico. OLIVA stated that he was formerly a waiter at the "Los Pericos" night club and is currently unemployed. He stated that he was born on June 13, 1933, at La Ceiba, Honduras.

OLIVA said that he resided at the Hotel del Comercio from about June, 1963, until January, 1964, in Room No. 4, located on the roof of the hotel, with his common-law wife, IRMA CANSECO.

OLIVA stated that he does not recall ever having seen any Americans residing at that hotel during the time that he was a guest.

OLIVA said that he had read about OSWALD in the newspapers but had never seen OSWALD in person and did not possess any information concerning OSWALD, other than that gained from newspapers.

OLIVA stated that he did not associate with any of the guests at the Hotel del Comercio and did not know any of them by name. OLIVA pointed out that he worked late hours and he and his wife limited their personal contacts with the hotel staff to those contacts that were absolutely necessary.

OLIVA was not acquainted with any Cubans residing at the Hotel del Comercio, nor was he acquainted with any Negroes residing in the hotel. OLIVA stated that he is often mistakenly identified as a Cuban, perhaps because

[redacted]

[redacted]

he is a Negro and a Spanish speaking foreigner. OLIVA stated that he had a Negro friend, who was in the habit of visiting him at the Hotel del Comercio, but OLIVA could not recall this person's name and did not know his present whereabouts. OLIVA stated that he would locate this individual and make him available for interview.

IRMA CANSECO ORTIZ was interviewed at the Hotel Fornos where she is residing with ANTONIO OLIVA in Room No. 17. She stated that she was born on August 15, 1944, in Oaxaca, Oaxaca, Mexico.

CANSECO confirmed that she had resided with OLIVA at the Hotel del Comercio from approximately June, 1963, to January, 1964. She stated that the housemaid was the only person at the hotel with whom she had any contact.

CANSECO stated that she had never seen an American at the Hotel del Comercio and the only information she possessed concerning OSWALD was obtained through newspaper reports.

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
August 25, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Stokes

REC'D-READING ROOM
AUG 25 9 33 AM '64
FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated August 10, 1964, concerning the Mexican aspects of the Lee Harvey Oswald investigation.

Upon detachment from the classified enclosures, this letter may be regarded as unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
AUG 25
COMM-FBI

REC 4 105-82555-4693

Enclosures (2)

19 AUG 25 1964

JCS:pah
(8)

ST-104

NOTE:

Classified "Confidential" as Legat, Mexico City, has so classified to protect our operations abroad. The enclosures have been approved for dissemination by Messrs. Belmont and Malley and deal with negative investigation at the Hotel del Comercio where Oswald stayed when in Mexico City in September and October, 1963.

declassified by 2040 7/15/77 HRW

CONFIDENTIAL

XEROX

AUG 26 1964

79 AUG 27 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

declassified By 2040 11/15/77 RW

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-95107-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LOUISVILLE	SEATTLE	8/13/64	7/2/64 - 8/12/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
STEPHEN MARSHALL EASTERSON SSN 45-7-42-1219	SA ANDREW L. CARNEGIE	mrc

CHARACTER OF CASE

[illegible] SHALL SSA, 1948; CO

REFERENCE

Seattle report of SA WILLIAM V. WIXTED 7/8/64, and Seattle letter to Louisville dated 7/21/64.

- RUC -

ST-104

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

2 - Bureau

3 - Seattle (25-188406)
(1 - USA, Seattle)

1 - Louisville (100-4716)

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY				
REQUEST RECD.				
DATE FWD.				
HOW FWD.				
BY				

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

25-[illegible]-3

MCT-12

1 AUG 17 1964

REC-51

EX-108

NOTATIONS

- A* -

COVER PAGE

GPNO STAT. SECT.

7 0 SEP 81964

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: United States Attorney, Seattle

Report of: SA ANDREW L. CARNEGIE
Date: August 13, 1964

Office: Louisville

Field Office File No.: Louisville 100-4716

Bureau File No.: Ky Ohio

Title: STEPHEN MARSHALL EASTERSON
SSN 45-7-42-1219

Character: SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT, 1948; CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR

Synopsis: On 7/2/64 Hazard PD arrested STEVEN MARSHALL EASTERSON for loitering. Hazard PD advised EASTERSON had been working for the Appalachian Committee for Full Employment. At time of EASTERSON's arrest, he had in his possession notations indicating he had been in Oxford, Ohio; Yellow Springs, Ohio, and he was carrying a picture of the killing of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He had the following notation in his notebook, "God Bless America, May Her Second Revolution Succeed".

- RUC -

DETAILS:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date July 13, 1964

Captain GEORGE SMITH, Hazard, Kentucky, Police Department, advised that the Hazard Police Department had arrested STEVEN MARSHALL EASTERSON on July 1, 1964, for loitering. Captain SMITH advised that EASTERSON had been working for the Appalachian Committee for Full Employment.

Captain SMITH advised that at the time of his arrest, EASTERSON had in his possession several notations indicating that he had been in Oxford, Ohio, with the Number 45056 before the name Yellow Springs, Ohio.

He stated EASTERSON was also carrying a picture of the killing of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had the following notation in his notebook, "God Bless America, May Her Second Revolution Succeed".

Captain SMITH stated EASTERSON also had in his possession a letter stating that a person by the name of WALLY (last name unknown) had been given a full set of identification in the name of LARRY LEE SPENCER and that the FBI is supposedly looking for this WALLY, who has gone South using the identity of SPENCER. The letter also indicated that the real SPENCER is serving ten to twenty years for armed robbery, location of the sentence and location of the confinement not known. The letter was signed "CHUCK" and it listed an address of 2211 Northeast 50th Street, Apartment 8, Seattle 5, Washington.

Captain SMITH also advised EASTERSON had in his possession the name CHUCK F. BARKER, JR., with the notation SH 6-6060 after the name and the address 5501 Northeast 20th, LA 2-3266.

On 7/2/64 at Hazard, Kentucky File # LS 100-4716

by SA JOEL R. DE WITT, II / ejo Date dictated 7/7/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

LS 100-4716

A press release, which was included in a folder of literature made available to persons attending the Student-Miner Conference held in Hazard, Kentucky, on March 27 to March 29, 1964, stated as follows concerning the Appalachian Committee for Full Employment:

"The newly formed Appalachian Committee for Full Employment is a group made up of unemployed and retired miners working to organize public pressure and political action for meaningful Federal, State and local programs to wipe out poverty and unemployment in the Appalachian region. At present, a function of the Committee is to provide relief for those unemployed living in desperate conditions. Students around the country have helped collect food and clothing towards thie effort".

The Hazard Herald, Hazard, Kentucky, a local newspaper, on March 26, 1964, in a story about the Student-Miner Conference, noted the Conference was being sponsored by the Appalachian Committee for Full Employment, which was "the official name of a group of unemployed miners previously known simply as the pickets".

FOUNDATION

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 8/21/64

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (89-75)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re: WILLIAM D. CROWE aka Bill De Mar

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination reflecting an interview with the above-captioned individual.

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 26 1964

62-109060-3670

35

(2) - Bureau (62-109060) (Encls. 6)
1 - New York (89-75)

EWO:lac
(3)

ENCLOSURE

AUG 26 1964

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
August 21, 1964

Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy,
November 22, 1963,
Dallas, Texas

William D. Crowe, also known as Bill De Mar, was interviewed on August 17, 1964 and August 20, 1964, at Zalkin's Hotel, Greenfield Park, New York.

He was shown photographs of Bernard Weissman and Officer J. D. Tippit and advised that he did not know either of these individuals.

Crowe also stated that he had never seen Weissman or Tippit in the Carousel Bar in Dallas, Texas, and had never seen either one of them in the company of Jack Ruby.

105-82555-

ENCLOSURE

August 25, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - J. M. Sizoo
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated August 3, 1964, and my letter dated August 13, 1964, concerning the display of photographs of Officer J. D. Tippit and Mr. Bernard Weissman to six individuals having a connection with the Carousel Club.

Enclosed are two copies of a communication from our New York Office dated August 21, 1964, containing the results of our interview with Mr. William D. Crowe.

The other investigation requested by you is being closely followed and when the results are received, you will be promptly advised.

1 - Dallas (89-43) Enc.
1 - New York (89-75)

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald) 1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)
RDR:las (14)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Enclosures (2)

NOTE FOR SACs, DALLAS AND NEW YORK:
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

ReBulet to the Commission dated 8-13-64, a copy of which was furnished to Dallas and New York. Enclosed for Dallas is one copy of an LHM prepared by the New York Office dated 8-21-64, a copy of which was not furnished to you. New York score error for failure to furnish Dallas, the Office of Origin copy of pertinent communications. Insure

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

79 AUG 28 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060 Sec 36

similar matters properly handled in the future.

Both offices are reminded to press this matter vigorously and insure the Bureau is promptly furnished the results of investigation so the Commission can be notified.

NOTE:

Commission by letter 8-3-64, refers to testimony of Mark Lane before Commission, in which he alleged there was meeting at Jack Ruby's Carousel Club on 11-14-63, between Bernard Weissman, J. D. Tippit and Ruby. Weissman placed controversial full page ad in Dallas newspaper prior to President Kennedy's visit. Tippit, was shot and killed by Oswald. We have investigated this allegation in the past and no proof of such meeting was developed. It appears the Commission is taking every precaution to preclude possible future criticism. Commission request requires displaying photographs of Weissman and Tippit to 6 individuals associated with the Carousel Club to insure neither were seen in the club. Four offices are engaged in locating these people. Commission was advised by letter 8-13-64, some delay may be encountered. As results are received, Commission is being advised. There are 5 more individuals to be located and interviewed as well as other investigation to be handled before this inquiry is complete. Every effort is being made to expedite this matter.

August 25, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated August 21, 1964, concerning a transcript of the original transmissions recorded by the Dallas Police Department Radio Station. These transmissions relate to the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, the murder of Police Officer J. D. Tippit and the security and movement of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated August 11, 1964, Dallas, Texas, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas." The memorandum contains the transcript covering the time periods of 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., November 22, 1963, and 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., November 24, 1963, which you requested.

A copy of the enclosed memorandum was furnished to Assistant Chief of Police Charles T. Batchelor, Dallas Police Department by our Dallas Office in the absence of Chief Jesse E. Curry. Assistant Chief Batchelor was requested to furnish the memorandum to Texas State Attorney General Waggoner Carr.

No further action is being taken in this matter.

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (Pres. Comm.)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
KMR:las (10)

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 26 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Enclosures (2)

79 AUG 27 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-3604

NOTE: The Commission was previously furnished a 96-page letterhead memorandum containg radio logs of the Dallas PD during events relating to the assassination which they prepared. The Commission requested the Bureau to obtain the Dallas PD tape recording and prepare a transcript. The Commission also sent a copy of their letter to Chief Curry and Attorney General Waggoner Carr of Texas. Subsequently through Chief Curry, Mr. Carr requested a copy of anything obtained by the Bureau from the original tapes. Mr. Carr's request was cleared with the Commission, who advised there would be no objection for this information to be transmitted to Mr. Carr unless there were discovered variances in our transcript from that which had previously been recorded by the Dallas PD. There were no signigicant variances noted and Dallas furnished a copy of our transcript to Assistant Chief Batchelor for Mr. Carr. Request completed.

MAI

August 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach (Correspondence Unit)

1st

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated August 20, 1964, relating to Mrs. Mark E. Martin of Hominy, Oklahoma.

Enclosed for your information are two copies each of four communications furnished our Kansas City Office by Mr. Donald Janson, Correspondent of "The New York Times" at Kansas City, Missouri. These communications all bear the name of Mrs. Mark E. Martin, Hominy, Oklahoma.

A communication containing substantially the same information as the enclosure dated July 17, 1964, was enclosed with my letter to you dated July 29, 1964. The enclosure dated July 22, 1964, was furnished to you with my letter dated July 28, 1964. The other two enclosed communications have not been previously furnished to you by this Bureau.

Your attention is directed to the enclosure addressed to Mr. Bishop, specifically paragraph five, wherein it is alleged an unidentified Dallas female had been threatened by the FBI with economic reprisal if this individual held any further conversations with New York Attorney Mark Lane. It is also alleged Lee Harvey Oswald's associate Nelson Delgado was pressured by the FBI.

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 26 1964

1 - Oklahoma City (89-41)
1 - Kansas City
1 - Dallas (89-43)
62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
RDR:las (14)

SEE NOTE FOR SACs, OKLAHOMA CITY, KANSAS CITY AND DALLAS-PAGE THREE

LEE HARVEY

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

79 AUG 27 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060 - 3169

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

In a letter to you dated June 18, 1964, the allegation concerning Mr. Delgado's being "pressured" by the FBI was fully discussed and it was pointed out there was no basis for Mr. Delgado's assertion. I have been further advised that none of the personnel in our Dallas Office ever threatened anyone with economic reprisal. Therefore, it is apparent this allegation is completely unfounded.

It is possible the unidentified Dallas female is Mrs. Jean Lollis Hill. On page forty-five of the Dallas report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated April 15, 1964, it was reported that Mrs. Hill during interview on March 13, 1964, stated that about a month earlier she had been telephonically interviewed by Mr. Lane. Mrs. Hill stated after reading Mr. Lane's statements regarding this conversation she was of the opinion Mr. Lane had taken some of her remarks out of context, changed the meaning of her replies, had not used her full answers and misquoted her. Further, in my letter dated April 29, 1964, I furnished you a communication from our Dallas Office wherein Mrs. Hill reported that on the afternoon of April 22, 1964, she was telephonically contacted by an unidentified woman in Oklahoma who persisted in questioning her about the assassination and made some reference to Mr. Mark Lane a New York Attorney. Mrs. Hill stated this conversation concluded with the unknown woman stating she was only trying to be friendly with Mrs. Hill, as Mrs. Hill might later need a friend.

The above is being furnished in view of your prior interest in Mrs. Martin.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (8)

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE FOR SACs, OKLAHOMA CITY, KANSAS CITY AND DALLAS:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

ReBuairtel to Dallas and Kansas City 8-17-64 and Dallas airtel 8-19-64.

The above is being furnished for your information.

NOTE:

KClet 8-10-64, furnished Bureau with the 4 lets authored by Martin. Janson who furnished these lets to KC stated he is apparently on the mailing list of Martin. This is our 24th let to the Commission on Martin who is the subject of SAC Letter 64-23 (B) dated 4-28-64, based on her continuing prolific letter writing campaign to vilify the Director and the FBI. She has been described as a "bright nut" and since the assassination has been conducting her own investigation endeavoring to show Oswald is innocent. She apparently has been associated in some degree with Mark Lane, the oft married New York Attorney who has engaged [redacted] and who has been associated with communist dominated organizations. In one of these lets not previously disseminated to the President's Commission Martin implies Oswald's diary was "intentionally leaked" and that even after reading it she does not feel it disclosed anything of pertinence to the Commission's investigation. In the other let she made several allegations which are completely unfounded and which are answered in our current let to the Commission. The communication regarding Nelson Delgado can be found in 105-82555-4148. Delgado is a proven opportunist and liar. These communications are being furnished to the Commission in line with similar prior dissemination of Martin's works.

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1- Sullivan
1 - Malley

August 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

For the further completion of your records, there are enclosed two copies each of memoranda dated August 10, 1964, and August 17, 1964, in the Lee Harvey Oswald investigation. No further action is contemplated in connection with the matters reported in enclosed memoranda.

Sincerely yours,

REC-62 105-22555-4695

J. Edgar Hoover

EX 110

19 AUG 26 1964

BY COURIER SVC.
AUG
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (4)

JCS:pah
(8)

NOTE:

Enclosures have been approved for dissemination by Messrs. Belmont and Malley. The 8/10/64 letterhead made at New Orleans deals with wild allegation, source of which cannot be identified, that Ruby and Oswald spent week with two Cubans in New Orleans in 7/63. All logical investigation has been negative. The 8/17/64 letterhead from Houston deals with statements of woman, who was reportedly suffering from a nervous ailment, that a male acquaintance, Sidney Whiteside, told her in 3/63 that he met Oswald in Houston. Whiteside denies this and logical investigation has not established allegation to be of substance.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

AUG 26 1964
AUG 28 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

AUG 26 12 14 PM '64
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM
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62-109060-69

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

August 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Pursuant to the request from the office of Mr. Norman Redlich of your staff, there are enclosed one copy each of the reports in the Lee Harvey Oswald case of Special Agent John W. Fain dated July 3, 1961; July 10, 1962; and August 30, 1962, at Dallas, Texas, and a copy of Special Agent Fain's report dated May 12, 1960, at Dallas, Texas, entitled "Funds Transmitted to Residents of Russia."

Upon detachment from the classified enclosures, this letter may be regarded as unclassified.

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

REC 62/105-22551-4696
EX 110
19 AUG 26 1964

Enclosures (4)

JCS:pah
(8)

NOTE: Classified "Confidential" as enclosures so classified. On 8/24/64 Redlich's office requested one copy each of enclosed reports per Inspector Malley. The copies of enclosures herein have been Xeroxed from original file copies of the reports. All handwritten language used in indexing has been deleted and, where possible without deleting the text, index markings have been removed.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 XEROX
AUG 26 1964
79 AUG 28 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI
AUG 26 12 08 PM '64
FEC'D-READING ROOM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

August 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated August 10, 1964, relating to the Mexican aspects of the investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Upon detachment from the classified enclosures, this letter may be regarded as unclassified.

EX 109

Sincerely yours,

BY COURIER SVC
COMM-FBI

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

JCS:pah
(8)

NOTE: Letterhead prepared by Legat, Mexico City, has been approved for dissemination by Messrs. Belmont and Malley. It deals negatively concerning investigation at Hotel del Comercio, Mexico City, where Oswald stayed when in Mexico. Classified "Confidential" as enclosures so classified by Legat to protect our operations abroad.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

XEROX
AUG 26 1964

64 AUG 31 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FBI - DEC'D-READING ROOM
AUG 25 12 09 PM '64

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

- 62-109060-1697

8/25/64

CODE

CABLEGRAM URGENT 1 - Stokes

TO LEGAT MEXICO CITY (105-3702)
EX 109 REC 45
FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555) — 4698

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA; IS - R - CUBA.

RE PAGES ONE THROUGH FIVE OF YOUR AIRTEL DATED AUGUST SEVENTEEN LAST DEALING WITH INQUIRY AT DEL COMERCIO HOTEL CONCERNING CLAIMS OF ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ. SAN ANTONIO ADVISES THAT LIMA JUAREZ CURRENTLY LOCATED AT CERRADA DE LAURO AGUIRRE NUMBER ONE NINE, COLONIA SANTO TOMAS, MEXICO, D. F., MEXICO. INTERVIEW LIMA JUAREZ AND DISPLAY TO HIM THE PHOTOGRAPH OBTAINED FROM HUERTA OLIVA. ASCERTAIN IF THIS IS PHOTOGRAPH TO WHICH LIMA JUAREZ PREVIOUSLY REFERRED AND, IF SO, HAVE HIM IDENTIFY THE INDIVIDUAL DEPICTED THEREIN PREVIOUSLY DESCRIBED BY HIM AS ONE OF THE TWO OLDER CUBAN MEN. SHOULD HE IDENTIFY MANUEL SANTOS AS CUBAN IN QUESTION, ASCERTAIN BASIS OF HIS BELIEF THAT SANTOS WAS A CUBAN. ASCERTAIN IF NESTOR CARBONELL IS KNOWN TO LIMA JUAREZ AND IF THAT PERSON MAY BE IDENTICAL WITH THE SECOND OLDER CUBAN REPORTEDLY IN COMPANY OF HUERTA OLIVA. BUREAU HOLDING IN ABEYANCE REQUEST FOR REINTERVIEW OF HUERTA OLIVA PENDING RECEIPT OF RESULTS REINTERVIEW OF LIMA JUAREZ. DALLAS AND SAN ANTONIO ADVISED BY MAIL.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - DALLAS (Enclosures - 2 ccs of Legat airtel 8/17/64)
1 - SAN ANTONIO (Enclosures - 2 ccs of Legat airtel 8/17/64)
JCS:pah
(6)
1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

AUG 25 1964
4:58 PM

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

69 SEP 1 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

CABLEGRAM TO MEXICO CITY
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
105-82555

NOTE:

Lima Juarez, a Mexican businessman from Reynosa who travels extensively, has alleged he saw man he thought to be Oswald at the Del Comercio Hotel in September - October, 1963, talking with four Cubans. His story has largely been discredited as we have found only one Cuban, Huerta Oliva, to have been at the hotel during Oswald's residency there. Lima states that Huerta Oliva was one of the Cubans and that a second Cuban was also depicted in a photograph taken by a street photographer in which five individuals appeared. We have obtained what we believe to be this photograph from Huerta Oliva who denies any knowledge of Oswald. There are five people in the picture, including Lima, Huerta and two other individuals who have been identified and who are Mexicans. The fifth, Santos, is also believed to be a Mexican. We have been trying to locate Lima to show him this picture. If he will identify it as picture to which he was referring, his story will be discredited and no further inquiry will be necessary concerning this phase.

NR. 121
ENC. 101
CK.
APPROVED BY
TYPED BY

FBI

Date: 8/21/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R _ CUBA

Re Bureau Airtel to San Antonio 8/14/64 and San Antonio Airtel to Bureau dated 8/20/64.

RE INTERVIEW WITH ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ

On 8/21/64 [redacted] advised ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ currently located at Cerrada de Lauro Aguirre #19, Colonia Santo Tomas, Mexico, D.F.

ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ has no relatives in Reynosa, Mexico, and no way to determine length of time will be in Mexico City.

No additional information developed relative location of FRANCISCO MORALES.

REQUEST OF THE BUREAU

Bureau is requested to instruct Legat Mexico to interview ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ at above address in accordance with Bureau instructions.

(5-Bureau
(2-Legat, Mexico)
1-Dallas
2-San Antonio
HHC:cjh
(9)

X 109 REC 45 105-82555-4698

14 AUG 24 1964

27

Cable Legat Mex. C 8/25/64 jcs:pjh

C. D. Vick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SOVIET SECTION

August 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - I. W. Conrad (L. L. Shaneyfelt)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated August 20, 1964, concerning the publication of excerpts from Lee Harvey Oswald's diary in "The Dallas Morning News" and "Life" magazine.

During the course of our investigation in this matter, an allegation was made that Congressman Gerald R. Ford of the President's Commission leaked information concerning the diary to news media.

As a result of this allegation, Congressman Ford indicated his desire to be officially interviewed. On August 17, 1964, Congressman Ford was interviewed by a representative of this Bureau. He said he desired to unequivocally state, and to furnish a signed statement if necessary, that he did not leak the information in question.

Congressman Ford confirmed the fact he did previously talk with representatives of "Life" magazine and further stated that under no circumstances had he given "Life" representatives any information concerning Oswald's diary.

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

105-82555
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
KMR:las
(11)

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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BY COURIER SVC.
71 AUG 27
COMM-FBI
REC-62
EX 110
AUG 27 1964
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
FBI
AUG 28 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Representatives of this Bureau have not conducted interviews with any members of the President's Commission or members of your staff other than Congressman Ford regarding this matter.

No further action is being taken by this Bureau concerning the leak of Oswald's diary to "The Dallas Morning News" and "Life" magazine in the absence of a specific request from you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: We have conducted extensive investigation regarding the leak of Oswald's diary to news media. The Commission has been furnished two reports regarding this matter and the results of our Laboratory examination which concluded the copy of Oswald's diary in possession of "Life" magazine originated from the Office of the Dallas County Attorney. William F. Alexander, Assistant County Attorney in Dallas alleged Congressman Ford of the President's Commission leaked the information to news media. This allegation was completely erroneous and when this information was brought to the attention of Congressman Ford, he requested to be interviewed for the record. Congressman Ford was interviewed by Mr. C. D. DeLoach, see memo C. D. DeLoach to Mr. Mohr dated 8-24-64, which now concludes our inquiries into this matter as our investigation indicates the leak originated from the Dallas County Attorney's Office and not by any Federal agency or the President's Commission.

August 27, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - J. H. Sizoo
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated August 3, 1964, and my letters dated August 13, 1964, and August 25, 1964, concerning the display of photographs of Officer J. D. Tippit and Mr. Bernard Weissman to six individuals having a connection with the Carousel Club.

Enclosed are two copies of a communication from our Dallas Office dated August 21, 1964, incorporating the results of investigation conducted in connection with the above request. Also enclosed are two copies each of two communications from our New York Office both dated August 19, 1964, containing the results of our interviews with Mr. Bernard Weissman and Mr. George Senator.

In your letter you requested we interview Officer G. M. Tippit of the Dallas Police Department to determine the extent of his relationship, if any, with Jack Ruby. For your information, Officer G. M. Tippit was interviewed on December 16, 1963, by Agents of this Bureau regarding his relationship with Jack Ruby. The report of this interview is recorded on Page 153 of the Dallas report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements dated December 19, 1963, captioned "Jack L. Ruby, aka.; Lee Harvey Oswald, aka. - Victim, (Deceased); Civil Rights." For your convenience, the

105-82555-

1 - Dallas (89-43) SEE NOTE PAGE TWO FOR SAC, DALLAS
62-109060 NOT RECORDED
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission) 199 AUG 27 1964
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)
RDR:las (13) SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

79 AUG 28 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060 - 3677

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

substance of this interview is repeated in the enclosed communication from our Dallas Office. In view of the above, Officer Tippit was not reinterviewed.

The other investigation requested by you is being closely followed and when the results are received, you will be promptly notified.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (6)

NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

ReBulets to the Commission dated 8-13-64 and 8-25-64, copies of which were furnished to Dallas.

For the information of Dallas, the only other outstanding lead is the reinterview of Curtis LaVerne Crafard by the Portland division. This matter must receive close and continuous attention.

NOTE: Commission by let 8-3-64, refers to testimony of Mark Lane before Commission, in which he alleged there was meeting at Jack Ruby's Carousel Club on 11-14-63, between Bernard Weissman, J. D. Tippit and Ruby. Weissman placed controversial full page ad in DL newspaper prior to President Kennedy's visit. Tippit, was shot and killed by Oswald. We have investigated this allegation in the past and no proof of such meeting was developed. It appears the Commission is taking every precaution to preclude possible future criticism. Commission request requires displaying photographs of Weissman and Tippit to 6 individuals associated with the Carousel Club to insure neither were seen in the club. The Portland Division is being followed separately to insure

the reinterview is handled at the earliest possible time. When Portland results are received and the Commission is advised, it will conclude our inquiries in this particular matter.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
WASHINGTON FIELD	DALLAS	AUG 21 1964	6/16 - 8/14/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD Confidential	JAMES F. MORRISSEY	pac

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R - CUBA

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND LEAD OFFICES ADVISED BY LETTERHEAD MEMO(S) DATED 7/18/77 EFTO

CLASSIFIED BY 23 EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

REFERENCES

Report of SA JAMES F. MORRISSEY dated 6/17/64, at Washington, D. C.
Buairtel 7/15/64 (Inquiry at National Rifle Association).
Buairtel 7/13/64 (Agency inquiry re FPCC literature distribution at New Orleans dock).
Buairtel 7/10/64 (INS check of JOSEPH RODRIGUEZ MOLINA).

- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE

SA CARL E. GRAHAM conducted investigation at INS re JOSEPH RODRIGUEZ MOLINA. Results were previously furnished in LHM enclosure to WFO airtel 7/17/64.

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

10 - Bureau (105-82555)

3- Dallas (100-10461) (RM)

1- Washington Field (105-37111)

COPIES DESTROYED

67 SEP 16 1964

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

4700 REC- 15

6 AUG 21 1964

ST-104

SOVIET SUBVERSION

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency			ONI	
Request Recd.			—	
Date Fwd.	9-14		9/14/64	
How Fwd.			C.S.	
By				

Notations: Notified 5/12/77 by

Confidential

SA CHARLES B. TEBBS conducted interviews at the National Rifle Association. Results were previously furnished in LHM enclosure to WFO airtel 7/20/64.

Miss JULIA OLSON, National Capital Democratic Club, furnished her information to Clerk RAYMOND BROZ, Jr. Her info re EDWARD BRAY furnished in LHM enclosure to WFO airtel 7/16/64.

Info from WILBUR SARTWELL was furnished to SA ROBERT C. PUTNAM, WFO. Mr. DON GORHAM was interviewed by SA JAMES F. MORRISSEY, who also reviewed ONI files for information pertaining to the described incident. Results previously furnished in LHM enclosure to WFO airtel 7/16/64.

Miss KATHERINE M. HALLE was interviewed on 7/28/64, by SA WALTER T. O'BRIEN, JR.; on 8/5/64, by SA CARL E. GRAHAM. Results were previously furnished in LHM enclosure to WFO airtel 8/7/64.

Rerep set forth lead for review of State Department files re subject, his wife, and the assassination to insure that all info in the possession of the State Department touching on these areas was furnished to the Bureau. By airtel 7/15/64, WFO furnished the results of this review with copies of some State Department Exhibits which did not appear to be in Bureau's possession. It was noted that the Commission had received copies of all State Department files concerned.

COVER PAGE

FD-204 (Rev. 3-9-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
CONFIDENTIAL

Copy to:

Report of: JAMES F. MORRISSEY
Date: AUG 21 1964

Office: Washington, D. C.

Field Office File #: 105-37111

Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Synopsis:

No information available ONI, WDC, re subject possibly handing out Fair Play For Cuba Committee leaflets at New Orleans dock. Allegation set forth re Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD visiting Soviet Embassy. Inquiry at National Rifle Association set forth re book statement. Records Central Office, INS, negative re JOSEPH RODRIGUEZ MOLINA. Info set forth re letters of one EDWARD F. BRAY which allege among other things that Naval officials had advance knowledge of plot on President KENNEDY's life.

- RUC -

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

CLASSIFIED BY 3040
EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY 7
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

WFO 105-37111
JFM:jmm
1

INQUIRY AT ONI RE SUBJECT POSSIBLY HANDING OUT FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE LEAFLETS AT NEW ORLEANS DOCK

It will be recalled that a Mr. MARTIN SAMUEL ABELOW advised that in or about June of 1963, while on a vacation trip in New Orleans, Louisiana, he observed a young man distributing Fair Play for Cuba Committee leaflets to a crowd waiting to board a United States aircraft carrier, which was docked in New Orleans at that time. It will also be recalled that in a letter to Mr. V. T. LEE, then National Director of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, OSWALD said that "we also managed to picket the fleet when it came in and I was surprised at the number of officers which were interested in our leaflets."

Pursuing the possibility that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, either alone or with others, may have distributed Fair Play for Cuba Committee literature under the circumstances indicated above, inquiry was made at the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI).

On July 14, 1964, WILBUR SARTWELL, ONI, Potomac River Naval Command, telephonically advised a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), that the files of his office contain no information that would relate to the subject and the incident described above. He indicated any such record would be at Headquarters, ONI.

On July 15, 1964, Mr. DON GORHAM, Acting Chief, NCISC-3, United States Naval Counter Intelligence Support Center, ONI, made available to a representative of the FBI, the Headquarters, ONI files pertaining to the subject.

A review of these files, on July 15, 1964, failed to disclose any record of, or reference to, the circumstances described previously in this communication. This also includes a summary of information available in the file relating to the subject up to the period of the assassination.

Mr. GORHAM pointed out that the actual file of ONI is with the President's Commission, that the files reviewed represent about ninety-eight per cent of available ONI information pertaining to the subject. He said he did not recall any reference to such an incident possibly involving the subject, and felt if there had been such an incident reported it would have been contained in the previously mentioned summary.

WFO 105-37111
JFM:pac
1

RE: NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION

On July 17, 1964, Mr. LOUIS F. LUCAS, Executive Director, and Mr. FRANK F. DANIEL, Secretary, National Rifle Association, Washington, D. C., were interviewed regarding the statement made on page 80 of the book "OSWALD: Assassin or Fall Guy," by JOACHIM JOESTON, to the effect that "Life" reports that CLAYTON E. WHEAT, JR., Director of the National Rifle Association, "fired an identical-make rifle with an identical sight against a moving target over similar ranges for 'Life' last week."

Mr. LUCAS advised that he recalls a request made to the National Rifle Association, through Mr. DANIEL, shortly after the assassination by news media to make such a test. However, the request came from one of the broadcasting services, the name of which they cannot now recall, and not "Life" magazine. According to Mr. LUCAS, this request was denied inasmuch as the officers of the Association had previously decided not to become involved in the reaction to the assassination and the weapon used.

Mr. DANIEL stated he recalls suggesting to the inquiring party the names of several individuals in the New York City area that could make such a test, including Mr. WHEAT. He explained Mr. WHEAT's name was included since the latter was a member of a gun club in the New York area, which had the facilities available for such a test.

Mr. LUCAS added that he knows such tests were subsequently made by Mr. WHEAT as an individual, but not at the request of the National Rifle Association. According to Mr. LUCAS, the National Rifle Association was not furnished the criteria used by Mr. WHEAT in making the test or the results. Mr. LUCAS is confident, however, that the information sought is known to Mr. WHEAT.

Mr. LUCAS stated he and Mr. DANIEL personally never questioned that three shots could be fired in 6.8 seconds from the weapon in question. However, to verify this for their own information, the National Rifle Association had a weapon of the same make fired at the range in their building in Washington, D. C., for the sole purpose of determining if this bolt-action rifle could be fired three times in 6.8 seconds. During the course of this test, no consideration was given to distance, use of a telescopic sight, or a moving target. Mr. LUCAS said this test verified the opinion of the Association officers, that if one round were in the chamber, that round and two more could be fired in 6.8 seconds.

Both Mr. LUCAS and Mr. DANIEL emphasized that the results of this "so-called" test were never published nor was mention made of it to the press. Rather, when questioned by representatives of various news media, National Rifle Association officials merely answered, "Yes, three shots can be fired from that weapon in 6.8 seconds."

WFO 105-37111
JFM:jmm
1

Re: JOSEPH RODRIGUEZ MOLINA

It is to be noted that on November 22, 1963, the date of the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, JOSEPH RODRIGUEZ MOLINA, born June 18, 1924, at Dallas, Texas, was employed by the Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas.

On July 4, 1964, a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation made inquiry at the Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Washington, D. C., through Mr. SIDNEY B. RAWITZ, Deputy Associate Commissioner for Security, INS, for any information in the D.C. files of that agency concerning MOLINA.

On the same date, Mr. RAWITZ advised that a search of records at the Central Office, INS, failed to disclose any information in the files of that agency identifiable with JOSEPH RODRIGUEZ MOLINA, born June 18, 1924, Dallas, Texas.

WFO 105-37111
JFM:jmm
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Re: EDWARD F. BRAY

On July 13, 1964, a Miss JULIA OLSON, Manager of the National Capital Democratic Club, 300 New Jersey Avenue, S. E., telephonically advised a representative of the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), that she had received a copy of a letter from one EDWARD F. BRAY to Governor GEORGE WALLACE of Alabama, wherein it was stated that the United States Navy Department knew in advance of a plot on President KENNEDY's life. Miss OLSON indicated she would forward the letter to the Washington Field Office of the FBI.

On July 15, 1964, the described letter was received at the Washington Field Office. The envelope for it was handwritten addressed in ink to the Democratic Club, 300 New Jersey, S. E., Washington,D. C., and was postmarked Portland, Oregon, p.m., June 30, 1964.

The letter, which is typed except for the signature, "Edw. F. Bray," is as follows:

"COOS BAY, ORE.
JUNE 16, 1964

"HON. GEORGE WALLACE
GOV. STATE OF ALABAMA
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

"DEAR GOVERNOR:

"NAVAL OFFICIALS, WITH FULL KNOWLEDGE OF THE PLOT, ALLOWED THEIR CIC, JOHN F. KENNEDY, TO GO TO THE VERY SPOT WHERE THEY KNEW THAT THE ASSASSIN WAITED. OVER 3 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE DALLAS TRAGEDY, NAVAL OFFICIALS HAD THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

"THE ORGANIZATION....JFCOTT*
THE ASSASSIN.....A DISGRUNTED EX-SERVICEMAN
THE WEAPON.....A HIGH POWERED RIFLE
THE METHOD.....A SNIPER'S BULLET AS YOU RIDE IN AN OPEN CAR
THE LOCATION.....A PARADE IN DALLAS, TEXAS.

"DETAILS OF THE PLOT WERE OUTLINED, IN A LETTER MAILED AUGUST 12, 1963, TO A MEMBER OF THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET. ALSO ON 3 OCCASIONS, THE PLOT WAS DISCUSSED AT GREAT LENGTH IN PERSON WITH NAVAL OFFICIALS. AFTER THE DALLAS TRAGEDY, THESE DETAILS, ALONG WITH PHOTOSTATS & PHOTO'S WERE SENT TO THE WARREN COMMISSION.

"THE SYNDICATE HAD OBTAINED, BY FRAUD, HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF $'s ON NAVY DEFENSE PROJECTS. NAVAL OFFICIALS CO-OPERATED WITH THE SYNDICATE. THE SENATE ARMED FORCES COMMITTEE HAD RULED, IT IS NOT UP TO THE SENATE TO INVESTIGATE THIS GIGANTIC FRAUD, BUT IT IS UP TO THE PRESIDENT.

"NAVAL INTELLIGENCE QUESTIONED MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION WHO PLOTTED THE ASSASSINATION, THEN ALLOWED THEM TO GO FREE. LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS SET UP AS 'A PATSY.'

"*JFCOTT-JUSTICE FOR CREW OF THE THRESHER.

"RESPECTFULLY YOURS,

"BENDIX CORP.
FISHER BLDG.
DETROIT, MICH.
(A MEMBER OF THE SYNDICATE)"

EDWARD F. BRAY EE

WFO 105-37111
JFM:sld
1

Washington, D.C.

By letter dated August 10, 1964, Mrs. JEHU L. HUNTER, President, League of Women Voters of the District of Columbia, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., forwarded to the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), a copy of a letter from EDWARD F. BRAY, to the Secretary of the Navy, Pentagon, Washington, D.C.

This copy was sent to the organization by mail in an envelope postmarked July 3, 1964, at Portland, Oregon.

The content of BRAY's letter is substantially the same as that set forth above.

It is to be noted that Mr. and Mrs. EDWARD FRANK BRAY, 2606 N. E. 12th Avenue, Portland, Oregon, are presently engaged in a very widespread mailing of letters and other materials to FBI offices, prominent individuals, and federal and state officials throughout the United States.

The subjects of the BRAY mailings are:

(1) The sinking of the nuclear submarine Thresher;

(2) The assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY;

(3) An allegation that the Navy has lost an atomic war head off the Pacific Coast.

EDWARD FRANK BRAY was formerly employed by the Bendix Company at the Navy Torpedo Station, Keyport, Washington, and as a result of mental instability caused by a head injury in the course of his employment there, he was terminated from such employment for *medical* reasons. He has a suit pending against the Bendix Company for damages. He has been interviewed by representatives of the FBI, the Postal Service, and Office of Naval Intelligence. He is considered definitely psychopathic.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TROTTER

DATE: 8-27-64

FROM : A. K. Bowles

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

REQUEST FOR LETTER FROM FBI CONCERNING FINGERPRINT EXAMINATIONS OF OSWALD'S PERSONAL EFFECTS

Today, Stuart Pollak of the President's Commission telephoned to request a letter from the FBI showing the extent of the fingerprint analysis of all of the personal effects of Lee Harvey Oswald, so he will have the complete picture in one place. He was advised such a letter will be sent to the Commission in the near future.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad (Attention: Mr. Robert A. Frazier)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

AKB:hs
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REC-60

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SOVIET SECTION

68 SEP 1 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

August 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes
1 - Mail Room

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letters dated July 7 and July 8, 1964, dealing with Joe R. Molina, formerly an employee of the Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas.

In response to the requests in letters of reference there are enclosed two copies each of a report concerning Joe Rodriguez Molina dated August 20, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, and a memorandum of evaluation of same date relating to the sources concealed in the report. There are also enclosed two copies of a memorandum captioned "American GI Forum" dated August 25, 1964.

With specific reference to question number one in your July 7, 1964, letter, we have been advised by the Department of Justice that a review of the files of that Department has disclosed no information concerning Joe Rodriguez Molina. In addition, we have been advised by Mr. Sidney B. Rawitz, Deputy Associate Commissioner for Security, Immigration and Naturalization Service, that a search of the records at the Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service, failed to disclose any information in the files of that agency identifiable with Joe Rodriguez Molina. We would further advise that Joe Rodriguez Molina was never the subject of an investigation by this Bureau prior to November 22, 1963, and that at no time has this Bureau furnished any information to the Dallas Police Department concerning any alleged subversive activities by Molina.

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105-82555
JCS:pah:pdb
(10)

1 - 105-126101 (J. R. Molina)

64 SEP 1 1964

1 ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

CONFIDENTIAL

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION.

BY COURIER SVC. 1 AUG 26 COMM-FBI

REC-60 105-82555-4702

AUG 27 1964

Lee Harvey Oswald

FBI AUG 26 3 31 PM '64

REC'D-READING ROOM

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-82555

Declassified by 2048 on 7/15/77 per [illegible]

XEROX AUG 28 1964

[redacted]

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

The enclosed material and the information set forth herein conclude our inquiry into the matters outlined in your letters of reference.

Upon detachment from the classified enclosures, this letter may be regarded as unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (6)

NOTE:

Classified "Confidential" as Dallas report and letterhead so classified in order to protect current confidential informants who furnished information concerning CP efforts to infiltrate the GI Forum in Dallas in 1955 and 1956.

Referenced letters requested limited inquiry into Dallas police handling of Molina, a former Texas School Book Depository employee whose house was searched and who was questioned on 11-23-63. Following this a Dallas radio station and possibly newspapers and television [illegible] carried articles commenting on the police interrogation of Molina and adding that according to Dallas Police Molina had a subversive record in that department. Molina is now suing the Dallas radio station. Molina is not known to us to have had any subversive associations. He was associated from 1955 - 1963 with the Dallas Chapter of the American GI Forum, a veterans group comprised principally of Mexican-Americans. The parent body of the American GI Forum has since its inception been strongly anticommunist and, while from informant coverage we know the members of CP, USA, in Dallas attempted to infiltrate the Dallas Chapter in 1955 and were successful in controlling that chapter for a brief period, there has been no reported CP infiltration of the chapter since 1956. Our informants show that Molina always has been anticommunist and at no time participated [redacted] in the attempts of CP to infiltrate the Dallas Chapter. Specific reference in outgoing to Commission question - 2 - number one in its 7-7-64 letter deals with their request to be advised if Justice Department or any of its agencies had a file on Molina and if they gave Dallas PD any information concerning subversive activities by him.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - Stokes

August 25, 1964

AMERICAN GI FORUM

This organization was organized at Corpus Christi, Texas, in 1946 to establish a charitable, educational and benevolent society to render aid and assistance to individuals in the State of Texas in needy circumstances, to provide scholarships to worthy students and to seek improvement in educational facilities in general. Subsequently, several chapters of this organization were formed in various states primarily throughout the Southwest. (62-96541-5)

In the past communists have attempted to infiltrate a few chapters of the organization and the organization's national chairman has circulated information to the various chapters warning members against communists and communist fronts and urging members to report any pertinent information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Records of this Bureau contain no information to indicate that the national organization has ever been infiltrated or controlled by the Communist Party, USA. (62-96541-45)

In the Fall of 1954 a chapter of the American GI Forum of Texas, Incorporated, an affiliate of the American GI Forum, was organized at Dallas, Texas. The Dallas Chapter was composed primarily of Mexican-American servicemen who reportedly banded together to stamp out discrimination of the Mexican-American people and to help these people in various other ways. The Communist Party sought to infiltrate this chapter at the time of its inception and for a brief period in 1955 controlled and dominated the Dallas Chapter. Subsequent to October, 1955, the Dallas Chapter continued to be infiltrated by a few communist members; however, no Communist Party control or infiltration of this chapter has been reported since December, 1956. (62-96541-53)

62-96541

1 - 105-126101 (J. R. Molina)

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Mohr
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Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JCS:pah
(5)

NOTE: Letterhead prepared for dissemination to President's Commission on Assassination of President Kennedy in connection with their inquiry in letter dated 7/7/64 in which they asked if American GI Forum was considered subversive. Our files show that such is not the case. [redacted] to protect current informants who supplied data concerning the CP infiltration.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE 105-126101-11

declassified by 2040 HRW 7/15/77
XEROX AUG 28 1964
[redacted] from automatic downgrading and declassification

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

REC 60

AUG 21 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On pages 89 and 90 of the report of Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated February 11, 1964, there appear interviews with J. L. Ellis and B. H. Patterson, who were witnesses to the flight of Lee Harvey Oswald from the scene of the Tippit shooting.

The Commission plans to use these interviews as part of its published record and would like to obtain affidavits from the individuals that these interviews represent a correct report of what the witnesses saw on November 22. We request that your Bureau contact these individuals, make these interview reports available for review by said individuals and secure affidavits from these individuals as set forth above. These may be similar to the affidavits which you have obtained from Harold Russell, Robert Brock and Mary Brock as requested in our letter of July 31, 1963.

Your continued cooperation in the work of the Commission is appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EXP-PROC.
25-AUG-24-1964

REC 60 4703

3 AUG 21 1964

XEROX
AUG 28 1964

SC-104

SOVIET SECTION

If regular radio circuit missed, send urgent plain text teletype at once.

8-24-64

CODE

RADIOGRAM URGENT

ST-104

1 - W.C. Sullivan (R.E.Lenihan)
1 - C.D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Rogge

TO SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

REC-60

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

4703

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS DASH R DASH CUBA, ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION.

COMMISSION BY LETTER AUGUST TWENTYONE LAST REFERS TO SA GEMBERLING'S REPORT OF FEBRUARY ELEVEN LAST, PAGES EIGHTY NINE AND NINETY CONTAINING INTERVIEWS OF J. L. LEWIS AND B. M. PATTERSON. COMMISSION PLANS TO USE INTERVIEWS AS PART OF PUBLISHED REPORT AND DESIRES AFFIDAVIT FROM EACH INDIVIDUAL SPECIFYING HIS INTERVIEW REPRESENTS A CORRECT REPORT OF WHAT EACH WITNESS SAW ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO LAST. DALLAS CONTACT EACH, DISPLAY APPROPRIATE FD THREE ZERO TWO FOR REVIEW AND SECURE AFFIDAVIT. HANDLE EXPEDITIOUSLY AS COMMISSION WINDING UP INQUIRIES.

RDR/map

(3)

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

NOTE: Lewis, a wholesale car dealer, and Patterson, a cafeteria employee, were on a used car lot along the escape route, from where Officer J. D. Tippit was murdered. Each heard shots and saw a white male carrying a gun, pass the used car lot. Lewis could not identify Oswald. Patterson did identify Oswald and also saw him discard his zipper jacket. Neither of these individuals were actual witnesses to the shooting. When the affidavits are received they will be promptly furnished to the Commission.

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Holmes
Gandy

VIA RADIOGRAM
AUG 24 1964
3:10PM JS

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

64 SEP 1 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109090-1

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

August 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM
AUG 26 12 13 PM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated August 10, 1964, setting forth an account of an appearance of Mark Lane in Florence, Italy, on June 17, 1964.

Upon detachment from the classified enclosures, this letter may be regarded as unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

1 AUG 26 1964

Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC

Enclosures (2)

100-409673

JCS:pah
(8)

NOTE: Classified "Confidential" as enclosures are so classified by CIA, the source of this information. Letterhead has been approved for dissemination by Messrs. Belmont and Malley. It is an account of Lane's appearance in Florence on 6/17/64 during which he, as in all of his appearances, attempted to defend Oswald and show that the assassination was conducted by other unnamed individuals. Dissemination to Commission was cleared by liaison with Cal Tenney of CIA.

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Gandy

AUG 31 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Form 4-3 (Rev. 4-17-63)

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

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Holmes
Gandy

URGENT 8-26-64
TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)
FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 809

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA.

REBUCAB AUGUST 25 LAST.

ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ INTERVIEWED TODAY BY SAS RICHARD S. CLARK AND MATTHEW D. CRAWFORD, JR., AT MEXICO CITY, SHOWN HUERTA PHOTOGRAPH. ADVISED THIS IS PHOTO TO WHICH HE REFERRED AND IDENTIFIED PERSONS LEFT TO RIGHT AS MORALES, CONTRERAS, HUERTA, SANTOS AND SELF AS NOTED BEFORE BY OTHER WITNESSES. SAID HUERTA ONLY CUBAN. DESCRIBED SANTOS AS PEASANT FROM TORREON, MEXICO. SAYS OLDER CUBAN ASSOCIATE OF HUERTA NOT GUEST AT HOTEL. NAME CARBONELL FAMILIAR IN CONNECTION WITH HUERTA AND PHOTOGRAPH OF NESTOR CARBONELL VAGUELY FAMILIAR. IDENTIFIED PHOTOGRAPH OF ANTONIO OLIVA AS NEGRO GUEST AT HOTEL DEL COMERCIO. HUERTA TOLD HIM OLIVA WAS CUBAN. ANOTHER NEGRO, POSSIBLY CUBAN, VISITED WITH OLIVA AND SOME GUEST STAYED WITH HIM ALTHOUGH NOT GUEST AT HOTEL. VERY EARLY IN HIS STAY AT HOTEL HE SAW THESE TWO NEGROES AT ENTRANCE OF HOTEL TALKING IN ENGLISH TO A WMA, YOUNG, BLACK HAIR, SOMEWHAT LATIN IN APPEARANCE. AFTER DUE DELIBERATION NOW FEELS THIS PERSON NOT IDENTICAL WITH OSWALD AND STATES HAS NEVER SEEN LATTER.

LHM FOLLOWS.

REC-60 105-82555-

28 AUG 28 1964

3RD CC: MR. BRENNAN

ST-104

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 10:12 PM RKP

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

8/28/64 per R Rules

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE DEFERRED 1 - Stokes

SI-104

TO SAC SAN ANTONIO (105-2909)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555) REC-60

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA; IS - R - CUBA.

DISCONTINUE INVESTIGATION RE CLAIMS OF LIMA JUAREZ INCLUDING EFFORTS TO LOCATE FRANCISCO MORALES. CABLE AND LETTERHEAD FROM LEGAT, MEXICO CITY, FOLLOW. DALLAS ADVISED BY MAIL.

1 - DALLAS (100-10461)

JCS:pah
(4)

NOTE:

San Antonio has been conducting investigation to locate Lima Juarez and a friend, Morales, concerning a report by Lima that he saw Oswald at hotel in Mexico City talking to Cubans. His story has been largely discredited and incoming cable from Legat advises of location of Lima who has recanted. Further inquiry is now not necessary.

COPIES DESTROYED

44 MAR 5 1973

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 27 1964

TELETYPE

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SEP 1 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FBI

Date: 8/21/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.;
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel dated 8/7/64 enclosing copies of the President's Commission's letter dated 8/6/64.

The President's Commission's letter requested certain additional investigation be conducted regarding the possibility that OSWALD had a telescopic sight mounted on a rifle and sighted at the Irving Sports Shop, 221 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas.

The results of this additional investigation is contained in the enclosed letterhead memorandum, ten copies of which are being enclosed herewith to the Bureau.

The results of the interview of Mrs. DORIS M. DOMINEY, Houston, Texas, has been furnished in a letterhead memorandum to the Bureau by Houston airtel dated 8/14/64. Mrs. DOMINEY is the "Mrs. DOMINICK" referred to in the second paragraph of the first page of referenced Commission's letter.

(3) Bureau (Enc. 10)
2 - Dallas

RJB:jtf
(5)

REC-57 105-82555-4705

AUG 25 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
August 21, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

By letter dated August 6, 1964, the President's Commission requested additional investigation be conducted concerning the possibility that Lee Harvey Oswald had a telescopic sight mounted on a rifle and sighted at the Irving Sports Shop, 221 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas. The President's Commission noted previous testimony regarding this matter has raised questions concerning which they desired additional investigation.

It was desired the following persons be interviewed: Mrs. Gertrude Hunter; Roy Truly; Charles Woodrow Greener; friends of Mrs. Hunter whose names were furnished as Mr. and Mrs. Dominick, as well as determine the date of the Irving - Richland Hills High School football game, which occurred in November, 1963.

On August 11, 1964, Mrs. Gertrude Hunter, 141 South Hastings, Irving, Texas, furnished the following information regarding the proposed trip of her relatives, "James and Doris Dommney" of Houston, Texas.

Mrs. Hunter stated that the Dommneys had not directly told her that they planned to visit her in November, 1963, but that her sister-in-law and mother of Doris Dommney, one Mrs. Patterson, had written her that the Dommneys were planning a visit to the Dallas area in November, 1963, and would probably visit her in Irving, Texas.

Mrs. Hunter stated that Mrs. Patterson died on or about June 13, 1964.

ENCLOSURE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mrs. Hunter does not have the letter in which Mrs. Patterson mentioned that the Dommneys planned to visit the Dallas area in November, 1963.

Mrs. Hunter stated that the Dommneys did not visit her in Irving, Texas, in November, 1963.

Mrs. Hunter furnished the address of James and Doris Dommney as 8133 Locksley, Houston, Texas.

She does not know if the Dommneys still have their old station wagon, but might now have a newer Chrysler automobile.

On August 11, 1964, Rex Andrews, Police Officer, Irving, Texas, advised that the football game between Irving High School and Richland Hills High School was played on Friday, November 8, 1963, at Richland Hills, Texas (a suburb of Fort Worth, Texas).

On August 13, 1964, Roy S. Truly, Superintendent, Texas School Book Depository, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, advised his company does not utilize a "time clock" system for its employees to check in and out of work. A notation is merely made that a particular employee is at work in the morning and is still at work at the end of the same day, at which time the individual is credited with eight hours work.

Warehouse employees are given forty-five minutes for lunch, and although it is possible for employees to take a few minutes longer, any excess absences would be noted and the employee would have wages deducted from his pay. Truly does not recall Oswald being away from his employment at any time on an extended lunch period.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mr. Truly advised he believed Oswald rode to work from Irving, Texas, with a fellow employee, Wesley Frazier, in Frazier's automobile. To his knowledge, Oswald was not known to have an automobile of his own and arrived at work either by bus or riding with Frazier.

Truly stated Mr. H. S. Aiken, a leadman in the warehouse, keeps the daily employment records of each employee.

Truly stated that while a warehouse employee such as Oswald would have noted on a bill of lading that he was the particular employee filling the book order, the particular bills of lading would not indicate the time of the day the work was started or finished nor would they indicate the amount of time utilized in filling a particular order. Mr. Truly noted small book orders can be filled in a few minutes while large orders may take hours to fill.

Mr. Truly stated further that the orders and bills of lading are filed by towns and cities and that to locate a particular order filled by Oswald on November 6 or 7, 1963, would be an enormous task. In addition, in the event such bills of lading were located, they would not contain a notation as to the time of the day the order was filled by Oswald or the amount of time taken to fill the particular order. Consequently, Mr. Truly stated such a review would not determine how much time Oswald was off on his lunch period on the dates in question. Mr. Truly concluded that his company did not have any record which would indicate an employee was gone for a longer period of time than forty-five minutes on his lunch hour.

On August 13, 1964, Mr. H. S. Aiken, Leadman, Texas School Book Depository, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, advised he keeps the daily employment records of warehouse employees.

He stated the employees do not use a time clock to record their time of arrival, departure or time taken for lunch. He stated that he is advised in the morning as to who is at work and at the end of the workday who is still at work. The normal workday consists of eight working hours.

Aiken stated that no notation of any sort is made of the time an employee takes his forty-five minute lunch period, that is, the employee's time of departure for lunch and the time of his return.

Aiken noted his time record for Lee Harvey Oswald indicates that during the week of November 4 through November 8, 1963, Oswald was credited with having worked eight hours each day from Monday, November 4, 1963, through Friday, November 8, 1963.

Aiken stated that if an employee was gone for a period of time much longer than the employee's forty-five minute lunch period, he would have reported this information, and the time would have been deducted from the employee's pay for the day. In Oswald's particular case, there had been no notation that Oswald was gone for lunch on either November 6 or November 7, 1963, for any extended period of time in excess of his normal forty-five minute lunch period, and AIKEN would surmise that Oswald had not overstayed his lunch period on those days.

Aiken added that he knows of no company records which would indicate how much work a particular employee did in the morning or in the afternoon.

On August 13, 1964, Wesley Frazier, 1413 West Shady Grove, Apartment 27, Irving, Texas, who is employed in the warehouse of the Texas School Book Depository, advised

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Lee Harvey Oswald used to ride to work with him from Irving, Texas, in his (Frazier's) 1954 Chevrolet, four-door sedan, black in color. Frazier further described this vehicle as rather "beatup" looking with most of its chrome missing. The car has power-glide transmission as well as loud pipes.

Frazier stated that Oswald has never driven this car and at no time did he ever loan the car to Oswald, including any short period of time such as a lunch hour.

Frazier further advised that he has never heard of any of the other Texas School Book Depository employees loaning their car to Oswald at any time.

Frazier noted that his car had previously been photographed by a representative of the President's Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy.

On August 18, 1964, Charles Woodrow Greener, owner, Irving Sports Shop, 221 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas, advised his memory regarding past events and dates has always been very poor and he was not positive that the information he was about to furnish regarding his whereabouts between Friday, November 22, 1963, and Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, November 28, 1963, would be absolutely correct, but that his information was based on the best of his present recollection.

Greener stated that between November 22, 1963, and November 28, 1963, he had been in Irving, Texas, at either his place of business or his home. If he had left Irving at any time during this period, it would have been for only a few hours and not overnight.

Greener stated that during this week's period he naturally had conversed on numerous occasions with his employee, Dial D. Ryder, at work, but he did not recall Ryder ever mentioning to him that the Irving Sports Shop had worked on a gun for Oswald. At no time, according to Greener, did Ryder advise him between November 22, 1963, and November 28, 1963, that he, Ryder, had located a work ticket bearing Oswald's name.

Greener stated that the first he knew about any work slip in the name of Oswald was when he read about it in "The Dallas Times Herald" newspaper on Thanksgiving Day, November 28, 1963, and the news article was a complete shock to him. Greener stated he was at home on Thanksgiving Day when he read this newspaper article. He then, on the same day, went down to his store and saw the work ticket for a person named "Oswald".

He stated the employees do not use a time clock to record their time of arrival, departure or time taken for lunch. He stated that he is advised in the morning as to who is at work and at the end of the workday who is still at work. The normal workday consists of eight working hours.

Aiken stated that no notation of any sort is made of the time an employee takes his forty-five minute lunch period, that is, the employee's time of departure for lunch and the time of his return.

Aiken noted his time record for Lee Harvey Oswald indicates that during the week of November 4 through November 8, 1963, Oswald was credited with having worked eight hours on Monday, November 4, 1963, through Friday, November 8, 1963. Oswald, according to his records, had worked eight hours on Wednesday and Thursday, November 6 and November 7, 1963.

Aiken stated that if an employee was gone for a period of time much longer than the employee's forty-five minute lunch hour, he would have reported this information, and the time would have been deducted from the employee's pay for the day. In Oswald's particular case, there had been no notation that Oswald was gone for lunch on either November 6 or November 7, 1963, for any extended period of time in excess of his normal forty-five minute lunch period, and AIKEN would surmise that Oswald had not overstayed his lunch period on those days.

Aiken added that he knows of no company records which would indicate how much work a particular employee did in the morning or in the afternoon.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
August 21, 1964

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LEE HARVEY OSWALD

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8-27-64

1 - Mr. Rogge

Airtel

EX-107

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) REC-57 4705

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

Reurairtel and enclosed letterhead memorandum dated 8-21-64, concerning a President's Commission letter requesting investigation of the possibility Oswald had a telescopic sight mounted and sighted at the Irving Sport Shop.

In order to avoid any misunderstanding, Page 4 of your letterhead memorandum should be revised as follows and amended copies promptly submitted to the Bureau:

1. Paragraph 2, Line 4, delete Word 3 and insert "each day from,"

2. Paragraph 2, delete last sentence.

3. Paragraph 3, Line 3, change Word 3 to "period."

For your information the following changes are also being made to copies of re letterhead memorandum at the Bureau and you should change your copies accordingly:

1. On Pages 1 and 2, put the names "Dominick" and "Dommney" in quotation marks wherever set out.

2. Page 2, Paragraph 7, Line 2, place comma after second word. Line 5, change Word 4 to "Oswald's."

3. Page 3, Paragraph 4, change last word to "period."

RDR:las (4)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAILED 6
AUG 27 1964
COMM-FBI

SEP 15 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

4. Page 5, Line 6, place last two words in quotation marks. Paragraph 1, change last word to "period."

Upon receipt of the revised Page 4, your letterhead memorandum will be sent to the President's Commission ending our inquiries into this particular matter.

NOTE: The Commission requested several investigative steps to be taken to substantiate or disprove an allegation that prior to the assassination Oswald and his wife, Marina, visited the Irving Sport Shop to have a telescopic sight mounted and sighted on a rifle. This was initially reported by an employee of the store, Dial D. Ryder who allegedly found a repair tag with the name Oswald on it. This allegation has been somewhat supported by two women Mrs. Gertrude Hunter and Mrs. Edith Whitworth, who claimed they saw the Oswalds and directed them to the sport shop. The circumstances of this whole situation indicated Ryder prepared the repair tag after the assassination. However, he is so involved he can't back out now. The women appear mistaken in their identification as the supporting data furnished by them is not consistent with what we know of the Oswalds' background.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

AUG 25 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C., 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Please have your agents display to Mr. Harvey Lawill Wade, 813 Donaldson Road, Chattanooga, Tennessee, the enclosed photographs taken by photographer Eddie Rocco, and ask Mr. Wade to what extent the man indicated by an arrow in the Rocco photographs resembles the person he described to FBI agents (Clements report, November 30, 1963, pages 789-790) as resembling Lee Harvey Oswald.

Please make a similar inquiry with respect to the enclosed photographs of Larry Crafard and an unidentified patron of the Carousel Club, shown in a white shirt dancing with one of Ruby's dancers. The appropriate panels showing the unidentified patron are marked with an asterisk (*). One photograph of Crafard shows him seated in the Carousel Club, and the panels depicting him are marked with an asterisk (*).

Please also provide the Commission with information as to the approximate time of day that Mr. Wade was originally interviewed, and ask Mr. Wade whether he was aware at the time of such interview that Bill De Mar had announced that he had seen a man resembling Lee Oswald at the Carousel Club.

Upon completing the interview, we would appreciate your returning the photographs.

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 28 1964

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosures:
Rocco Photographs (2)
Photograph of Larry Crafard
Photograph of Crafard in audience
Photograph of unidentified patron dancing

5-ENCLOSURE

28 AUG 26 1964

SOVIET SECTION

EXP-PROC. 29 AUG 26 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

8/27/64

1 - Mr. Hines

Airtel

To: SAC, Knoxville (44-383)

From: Director, FBI (44-24016)

JACK L. RUBY, AKA;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith are two copies of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission requesting that we interview Harvey Lawill Wade, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and exhibit to him certain photographs. The five photographs mentioned in Commission's letter are also enclosed.

Knoxville handle the requested interview on an expedite basis. Submit results by letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission. Return the five photographs with your letterhead memorandum.

Enclosures (7)

1 - Dallas (44-1639) (for info)

JWH/ras
(5)

NOTE: On 11/26/63 we interviewed Harvey Lawill Wade, Chattanooga, Tennessee, who stated he had been in Dallas during week of 11/10 - 14/63 attending a convention. He said that he went to the Carousel Club on the night of 11/10/64 where he saw a person whom he thought resembled Oswald. The Commission furnished certain photographs which were taken in the Carousel Club during early November, 1963, by photographer Eddie Rocco and requests that we exhibit these photographs to Wade to determine if he can identify Larry Crafard who worked for Ruby or other patrons who appeared in the photographs as the person he thought resembled Oswald.

MAILED 27
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COMM-FBI

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Evans
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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SEP 1 1964 TELEPYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

8-27-64

1 - J. W. Hines
1 - Mr. Rogge

Airtel

To: SAC, Memphis

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

By letter dated 8-11-64, Sergeant Alton C. Gilless, Jr., Bureau of Identification, Sheriff's Office, Shelby County Tennessee, advised that one John Franklin Elrod had walked into the Sheriff's Office on that date and indicated he had information concerning the murder of "Lee Oswalt." Elrod reportedly had a travel bag containing a saved-off shotgun. According to the letter your office was advised of this information and that an investigation would be conducted.

By return airtel advise what action has been taken in this matter and whether the results of your investigation have been furnished to Dallas.

No information identifiable with John Franklin Elrod could be located in Bureau files.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)
RDR:las (7)

NOTE: Sergeant Gilless primarily wrote to obtain a criminal record check of Elrod. This was handled by teletype to him on 8-13-64, cc to Memphis. This airtel being sent in line with our continuing practice to insure outstanding leads are covered.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

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Tele. Room
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Gandy

MAILED 7
AUG 27 1964
COMM-FBI

REC-11

EX-102

AUG 28 1964

SEP 1-1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 8/21/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)(P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

On 8/20/64, LEE E. BOWERS, JR., 10508 Maple Grove, Dallas, Texas, telephonically advised the office that he had just been contacted by telephone by a woman giving her name as Mrs. MARK MARTIN of Tulsa, Oklahoma. Mrs. MARTIN questioned BOWERS regarding the assassination of President KENNEDY and stated she was just an individual and was in Dallas for the purpose of trying to "piece the whole thing together".

Mr. BOWERS stated based upon the questions asked by Mrs. MARTIN, it was quite evident she was in possession of the information which he had previously furnished to the Dallas Police Department as well as the FBI. Mrs. MARTIN also asked BOWERS if he thought OSWALD committed the assassination and if there were any police on top of the triple underpass. She also asked him how fast the Texas School Book Depository had been sealed off by the police.

For information of Bureau, the interview of BOWERS is recorded on page 43 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, Dallas, 11/30/63, under the assassination caption.

The above is furnished the Bureau for its information and no other action is being taken.

3 - Bureau
2 - Dallas
PEW:pm
(5)

REC-11

105-82555-4707

AUG 28 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

8-26-64

Airtel

1 - C. D. DeLoach (Correspondence Unit)
1 - W. C. Sullivan (J. C. Stokes)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rogge

EX-104

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

REC-11

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) 4707

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

ReDLairtel dated 8-21-64, concerning information furnished by Mr. Lee E. Bowers, Jr., on 8-20-64, a copy of which is furnished for the information of Oklahoma City.

The airtel from Dallas does not indicate whether Bowers answered Martin's inquiries, the substance of his answers or what other information, if any, he furnished to her. This should be established.

When this additional information is obtained the entire episode should be incorporated by Dallas in an appropriate letterhead memorandum for dissemination to the President's Commission insuring an appropriate summary is made of Bowers' prior interview (Page 43, of SA R. P. Gemberling Dallas Report dated 11-30-63) and included in the letterhead memorandum.

During your recontact with Bowers, he should be assured that the information furnished by him to the FBI was only disseminated to the President's Commission and other interested Federal authorities and no dissemination was made to Mrs. Martin. From the above it would appear Mrs. Martin is identical with the subject of SAC Letter 64-23 (B) dated 4-23-64. Appropriate paragraph should be incorporated in your letterhead memorandum concerning this possibility. However, no reference should be made to the above SAC Letter or information of a purely administrative nature contained therein.

MAILED 5
AUG 26 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
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DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Expedite.
1 - Oklahoma City Enc.
RDR:las (8)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

SEP 1 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

Bowers was a "tower man" for the Union Terminal Company of Dallas and was assigned to the "north tower" close to the Texas School Book Depository Building on 11-22-63. He heard 3 shots reported what he had seen which does not appear to have much significance to our investigation. ReDLairtel stated Bowers advised on 8-20-64, he was telephonically contacted by one Mrs. Mark Martin of Tulsa, Oklahoma, who questioned him about the assassination. Bowers stated it was "quite evident" to him Mrs. Martin was in possession of information he previously furnished to the Dallas PD and FBI. It appears Mrs. Martin is identical with our prolific letter writing "bright nut" who was the subject of the above SAC Letter. Since the assassination, Martin has been conducting her own investigation and is engaged in a continuing campaign of vilification of the Director and the FBI. When the LHM is received from Dallas, it will be furnished to the President's Commission as we have done on 24 prior occasions.

OSWALD
105-82555
SECTION 204
COPY 2

FBI

Date: 8/20/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC NEW YORK (105-38431)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-CUBA

Enclosed for the information of the Bureau are three copies of a letterhead memorandum containing verbatim transcription of that portion of the Les Crane TV Show, NY, on 8/6/64, which featured as guest panelists MARGUERITE OSWALD, mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and MELVIN BELLI, former defense attorney for JACK RUBY. Enclosed for Dallas is one copy of same letterhead memorandum.

X returned 6 w/ RB
2 Xerox of carbon in file
sent to W.C. 8/31/64 By [illegible]

REC 4 4708

3 ENCLOSURES

3-Bureau (Encls. 3)(RM)
1-Dallas (100-10461)(Encl. 1)(RM)
1-New York

17 AUG 22 1964

JJO:rdu
(6)

cc Wick

SOUTH SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 SEP 3-1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
August 26, 1964

Lee Harvey Oswald

The following is a verbatim transcription of that portion of the Les Crane Television Show, New York, on August 5, 1964, which featured as guest panelists Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, and Melvin Belli, former defense attorney for Jack Ruby:

Mr. Crane — Mrs. Oswald, Mrs. Oswald, I think this probably is going to be the easiest interview to start of my career. The obvious question, I think, on everybody's mind in the country and in this room at this time — do you think he did it?

Mrs. Oswald — No, of course not and this is why I thank my emotional stability and come on such programs as yours, Les, and the many, many programs I have been on, because I certainly have investigated this thoroughly and believe that my son, Lee Harvey Oswald, is innocent of the crime, the charge, against him, not only President Kennedy's assassination but the murder of Patrolman Tippit. I do not speak as a mother, I am a mother first of all, and it's because I am a mother, I guess, that I do take my stability emotionally and come before audiences, but I also speak as a human being. I have investigated this thoroughly and because I, myself, know more about Lee than any human being living.

Mr. Crane — Let me ask you this. Let's go back in time a little bit. Since the assassination, there have been many, many articles in magazines, diaries have been published, letters allegedly written between yourself and Lee, letters

File both copies!
Xerox carbon (also filed) as copy actually disseminated as xerox of carbon was substance disseminated to Pres. Comm. 105-82555-4704

ENCLOSURE

between Lee and his wife, Marina, and so forth. What's your reaction to the publication of these diaries and this information about the boy, the man?

Mrs. Oswald — About the diary, I'm going to have to assume, like the rest of the public, that it is Lee's diary; however, all of Lee's letters to me and all of the correspondence is in longhand and if any of you have noticed, on particularly "Life" cover the diary is printed and there's many, many things in the diary that I know are incorrect. Now I'm going to cite one of those things that I, as a mother, would see that no one else could possibly see. My husband, Lee's father, was an insurance agent. This is the term that we used, I'm originally from New Orleans, Louisiana, so Lee has heard this all of his life that his father was an insurance agent and in the diary it says, "My father died before I was born and he was an insurance salesman." So you see just this little thing is most important. I am just assuming that this is Lee's diary. I have no proof.

Mr. Crane — But you're actually, you're casting doubt as to whether it is or isn't.

Mrs. Oswald — Yes, I am casting doubt because it would be very easy to compile such a diary through dates and so on and so forth from State Department correspondence, which by the way, two copies of State Department correspondence have been stolen from my home and also the original affidavits from the Red Cross, because I have an accident, were also stolen, but I would like to make this public now. The people that have stole this do not have the complete set and this is why I have them in my home. Naturally I keep everything in a safety deposit

box, all in the State of Texas, but I must have some things with me in order to investigate and research. So they do not have the complete array of State Department literature but I wish them success with whatever they want to do with this and I'm under the impression that part of this was used in the diary because the dates are so exact with the correspondence of the State Department.

Mr. Crane — Now there have been many speculations and many areas of investigation that people have written about your relationship with Lee, how you got along as a mother and son, and the picture that has been painted has been not too glowing.

Mrs. Oswald — Yes, you're so right there and you see I'm in the minority group. I believe that my son is innocent and it's much easier to believe that he's guilty and let's let him lie. Let's accept the fact because the awful truth is too awful maybe for us to understand. But I don't believe this. I believe the truth should be known. If my son is guilty, any other member of my family or any one club or even the President of the United States, or Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, or any high official, if I find them guilty, I, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, expect to let the public know. I will not cover up for anybody in authority.

Mr. Crane — Well, do you feel, you've been obviously exploring this thing, you've read all the books written about it, you've discussed it with lawyers, you've checked over the police records and the dates and times, you've looked at the photographs and there apparently is quite a bit of controversy ranging around the world, at least about some of these photographs.

Mrs. Oswald - Yes, but I think there should be controversy. There's so much speculation, so much untruth and, Mr. Crane, you said that there was a bad picture of me and my relationship with Lee. Now I have had published in "Esquire" magazine sixteen letters that Lee wrote to me and anyone who has read Lee's original letters to his mother from Russia know what he thought about his mother. This is all together a different boy than has been exploited in the newspapers and the magazines. This is his letters to his mother and they were not doctored. This is the only true thing that has ever come out publicly and that has never been doctored.

Mr. Crane - You've suggested to various people that you've spoken to that there's more to this business about him defecting to the Soviet Union and returning than meets the eye. What's your

Mrs. Oswald - Well naturally. Lee was an agent of our United States Government.

Mr. Crane - Well, you're making a statement now that has yet to be proven.

Mrs. Oswald - Yes, I am but I can back up.

Mr. Crane - Well, I assume you've testified before the Warren Commission.

Mrs. Oswald - Yes, I have made this statement before the Warren Commission.

Mr. Crane - Then I'm sure you're aware of the fact that one of the investigators assigned to this case and on the Warren Commission is Mr. Allen Dulles who was at that time, I believe, the head of the CIA, which seems to me as though he would know pretty much

Mrs. Oswald - Yes, Mr. Allen Dulles, you see, you have two administrations in my son's life, when Lee

was in the service and when Lee went to Russia, he was in the younger administrative group and Allen Dulles was head of the CIA at that particular time and, of course, he is on the Warren Commission as most people know. And then you have the Kennedy administration that brought this boy back to the United States. So you have two political groups.

Mr. Crane — Well, what makes you think, obviously he never could have or never would have, so if he was, in fact, a secret agent for our government he never would have or could have told you that so what makes you feel that this is the case?

Mrs. Oswald — Well, because of many, many things that I have in black and white. It isn't that I think this. I feel sure that I know but, of course, I can never prove it; it would be up to the government to say whether Lee was an agent or not. I have made this statement many times and I will make it now. I have more circumstantial evidence in my possession, written evidence, that Lee was an agent of the United States Government than the Dallas police have that he murdered Patrolman Tippit or President Kennedy, this is for sure.

Mr. Crane — Again what I'm asking you for, you've made this statement boldly and flatly, Lee was an agent of the government. Give me a fact or two.

Mrs. Oswald — All right. I will start then at age 15½ years. Lee was a cadet in a Civil Air Patrol and this is the time that we had just arrived from New York back to New Orleans, which is our home town, and as soon as we reached there he became a member of the Civil Air Patrol at 15½ years. Now I have his picture in the uniform and at 16 years old Lee tried to join

the Marines and the reason why he did this, he quit school at age 16 two weeks before his birthday, there was a U.S. Marine Recruiting Officer who had influenced this boy while he was with the Civil Air Cadets to become a Marine at age 16. I will prove this. When I returned, I'm ahead of my story. Lee came into the place of business where I was and said, "Mother, I have quit school because I want to join the Marines." I said, "Lee, go home and wait for me. I will be off work in a little while." So when I arrived the Marine Recruiting Officer, in uniform, was at my apartment with my son. I said, "No, I will not let Lee join the Marines. He's too young at age 16." He said, "Well, Mrs. Oswald, a lot of boys do at age 16. The boy has quit school and this is what he wants to do." And I said, "No. He's too young and he may be sent overseas." He said, "Mrs. Oswald, there's less delinquency overseas actually than we have here." And I didn't go along with the idea. Now you mothers who have children age 15 and 16 years old that get a specific idea such as this wanting to join the Marines, you will realize it's an awfully hard thing to combat and control. So for three days Lee and I were at each other's throat about this because he wanted me to sign a birth certificate saying that he was 17 years old. So I spoke to the rest of the family and they all said, "Well, let him go."

Mr. Crane — Forgive me. I

Mrs. Oswald — Surely.

Mr. Crane — You know we're on television and there's a slight time problem here.

Mrs. Oswald . Well, he did join the Marines then at age 17, and now the point I'm going to make. He did join the Marines at age 16, however, they sent him home because they found out that he was 16 years old.

Mr. Crane Yes ma'am.

Mrs. Oswald Well, between age 16 and 17 years old Lee lived to become a Marine. Now his brother, Robert, had just came home from the Marines and left the Marine manual at home and that is when Lee Harvey Oswald was reading his brother's Marine manual and also Karl Marx, which is communist literature. Now at age 17 on his birthday he did join the Marines and he was in the Marines for three years less three weeks when he got a dire need discharge.

Mr. Crane A dire need?

Mrs. Oswald A dire need discharge.

Mr. Crane That's what they call a hardship discharge?

Mrs. Oswald A hardship discharge because I had had an accident and I was destitute. I waited eight months before I told my son anything about it. I didn't want to worry him about it.

Mr. Crane All right.

Mrs. Oswald All right. So then Lee is only home three days when he goes to Russia. Now we're going to have to skip, as you say, I realize I'm on television. Let's go a little faster. So the boy goes to Russia and he's in Russia not quite three years. He meets a Russian girl but before he met the Russian girl he had gone to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and I was informed that Lee wanted to come home, that he had been to the Embassy in Moscow. Now I

had researched for twenty months trying to locate my son with no avail. This is the first contact. So the boy wants to come home to America, I'm informed. Then a few weeks after he marries the Russian girl.

Mr. Crane — Marina?

Mrs. Oswald — Marina. This doesn't make sense that a boy who has been in Russia for twenty months, then wants to come home, turns around and marries a Russian girl. Now the way I figure this is that he was told to marry this Russian girl. This is his job, part of his job. You must understand everything I say, that I think my son is an agent and I wish I had the time and the places to prove to you. I think that this boy was told to bring this girl back here to America so that they could get in with Russian people here. This is his work you must understand, as far as I am concerned. This is his work and his diary proves this. Part of this diary is proof that Lee was an agent. Also, he said when he denounced his country and the Russians wouldn't accept him, the thing to do is to (unintelligible), dunk it in hot water, take it out, put it in cold water. If this is a boy who has no country and is on a spot, he's not going to write in his diary how to commit suicide. This boy is trained what to do.

Mr. Crane — In other words you feel as though the United States Government, because they allowed him to come back to this country with his bride after defecting to the Soviet Union, this tends to prove something?

Mrs. Oswald — Well, Crane, it's not as simple as that but that's the basis of it. The thing is it's awfully hard to get out of Russia, as we know, and it's awfully hard to get a Russian girl out of Russia, and another thing, if this boy

Mr. Crane — Wait, wait. Do you think that our government would make it easier to get a Russian girl out of Russia?

Mrs. Oswald — It's quite possible. This is a very, very long thing to go into but when this boy, then who was a, got out of the service ahead of time and didn't stay in the United States and went to Russia as a defector, let's say, and then he comes back and the government helps him to come back, not only money wise, which was the loan, but every way possible; I have the papers. I have the papers. They were always contacting me step by step and he comes back and he's not persecuted. Isn't it strange that our Marine service would let a boy be, let's say, AWOL? He went to Russia when he got a dire need discharge, and then to come back and do nothing about this. How many servicemen can get out of the service ahead of time?

Mr. Crane — In other words you're saying

Mrs. Oswald — And then go to Russia as a defector and come back to the United States without being questioned or put into the hoosegow? Answer that question for me.

Mr. Crane — Okay. We're going to come back with some more questions for you and Mr. Melvin Belli, who is a lawyer of great repute and an eminent authority in this case obviously for more discussion about this case in two minutes 15 seconds from right now.

Mr. Crane — My guests are Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald who was alleged to have slain President Kennedy and now may I introduce to you Mr. Melvin Belli. What I was going to say is Mr. Melvin Belli, noted

attorney from the grand and glorious city of San Francisco and (unintelligible) cry on each others shoulders for the next (unintelligible). Yes you are going back. After these next five days, I may be going back as well. Before I bring you in, I have one question, another one, that I've been dying to ask Mrs. Oswald. I heard a shocking quote attributed to you. I had understood, and there's no offense intended here

Mrs. Oswald — That's all right. I'm use to it.

Mr. Crane — But I understood

Mrs. Oswald — I'm in the minority group. I don't expect people to like me.

Mr. Crane — All right. I understood that it was reported in a national magazine that you had requested an interview with President Johnson and this request was denied and the statement was attributed to you as follows: "Well, he's got some nerve not wanting to see me. If it wasn't for my son, he wouldn't be President." Did you say that?

Mrs. Oswald — No, of course not. I have

Mr. Crane — That was printed you know.

Mrs. Oswald — Yes. No, I don't know about this part being printed. About the request to see President Kennedy

Mr. Crane — Johnson.

Mrs. Oswald — Johnson, this is absolutely false. The whole thing is false and this is what is deplorable with me. They seem to write and say anything they want. I am in the minority group. I am

the mother of the accused assassin of the United States and it's much easier to let this lie than to bring it out in the open.

Mr. Crane — Well, that's why we're here tonight. Another thing

Mrs. Oswald — And most of all I go on television to bring the things out in the open. I wish I could talk straight for three hours instead of being interrupted. I think I will give some pertinent information. There's no question I cannot bring out the true facts and the newspapers and the magazines won't give me true coverage. They lie. In "Redbook" there's a story that when I spoke before thousands of people in New York City at Town Hall that I was paid $5,000.00. I want you to know and the audience listening that I was paid transportation and $100.00 for expenses.

Mr. Crane — I'd like to add at this point that Mrs. Oswald is not being paid for her appearance on this program as well. We brought her to New York and we will pay her expenses and return.

Mrs. Oswald — I do not accept money for this appearance. I expect transportation and hotel bills.

Mr. Crane — One point that you touched on which is quite, I think that's reasonable. One point that you touched on which is the most exciting thing about all of this to me, I want you people here and I want you people at home to think about this for just one second, we are sitting here in the studios of a major broadcasting company of America and we are talking to the mother of a man who, it is alleged, assassinated our President not too long ago. This is being

broadcast coast to coast. I wonder if anybody here thinks this would be taking place in any other country in the world today except ours. That's pretty wonderful isn't it? Pretty exciting. All right, one last question and then to Mr. Belli. Have you ever, did you ever see Jack Ruby before the time that you saw the pictures of him in the Dallas jail?

Mrs. Oswald — No, but I saw a picture of Jack Ruby on November 23, shown to me by an FBI agent.

Mr. Crane — Wait a minute. November 23?

Mrs. Oswald — Yes, before my son was murdered. A picture of Jack Ruby

Mr. Crane — That's the day before.

Mrs. Oswald — The day before.

Mr. Crane — The day before Jack Ruby

Mrs. Oswald — The day before my son was murdered while all in Dallas, the FBI and all of the authorities were saying that they had a threat on Lee Harvey Oswald's life and the Dallas police were supposedly to have been told by the FBI that they had these threats. At 6:30 on November 23 at the Executive Inn where I was with my daughter-in-law an FBI man tried to show the picture to my daughter-in-law. It wasn't meant for me but I wouldn't let my daughter-in-law see the picture because she had this young baby and we had been moved from place to place for the last few days and I said, "I'm awfully sorry but you can't talk to her unless we have an attorney." And then he showed me the picture of Jack Ruby.

Mr. Crane — What you're claiming is that they showed you a picture of Jack Ruby before Ruby shot your son.

Mrs. Oswald — On November 23, 6:30 in the afternoon at the Inn of the Executives.

Mr. Crane — Well, what do you know about that?

Mrs. Oswald — Where we couldn't talk to a lawyer or anybody.

Mr. Belli — I think it's a mother's duty to do what this mother is doing today to defend her son.

Mrs. Oswald — Thank you.

Mr. Belli — I've never prosecuted and I can't accuse this mother but I can say in answer to some of the things that she's raised here that, forgive me for saying this, I think she's errant. I think she's completely errant. Jack Ruby did not know Lee Harvey Oswald before the shooting, of that I am certain.

Mrs. Oswald — No. I am certain that he didn't know Lee. I didn't say he knew Lee before the shooting. I'm saying that there was a threat on my son's life before the shooting and the authorities got wind that it was Jack Ruby who was going to do the shooting.

Mr. Belli — I wonder if Mrs. Oswald will take, or may I ask her directly, will take the word of the Warren Commission as to what they say happened?

Mrs. Oswald — No. I won't take the word of anyone on this because I was shown a picture of Jack Ruby and this is for sure.

Mr. Belli — But I mean as to who did what and who shot who and who was responsible. Would you take the word of the Warren Commission on this?

Mrs. Oswald — On who shot who? You mean if Lee Harvey Oswald shot the President?

Mr. Belli — Yes.

Mrs. Oswald — No sir, unless I am shown the evidence. I'm a very reasonable person and my son could be guilty. He is a human being.

Mr. Belli — You see it's a very difficult thing.

Mrs. Oswald — But I want proof.

Mr. Belli — To accuse the mother or ask the mother to say a son is guilty and I don't think that anyone

Mr. Crane — Nobody's asked her to do that.

Mr. Belli — I don't think anyone would do that, but I do say if you ask me directly with reference to some of these hearsay statements and I say that respectfully, of course, with Mrs. Oswald, that from what I know of the case, and I must now say that I think that I know as much about it as, in legal evidence, as anyone living including those who were on the Warren Commission and I know that there was no connection between Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald and from everything I know, the mother's son was the responsible party.

Mr. Crane — But let me ask you

Mr. Belli — That made no differences in my representation of Jack Ruby, of course.

Mr. Crane — Let me ask you a few questions now.

Mr. Belli — Yes sir.

Mr. Crane — As you probably know there have been photographs shown around the world, not too prominently in this country, for example the alleged murder weapon. I've seen pictures of this rifle with

the telescopic sight as published in American magazines. I've seen the pictures of the exact picture posed with the same fellow, in theory the exact same gun without the telescopic sight on it and the assumption you might draw from this is that the telescopic sight was added to the photograph prior to its being released.

Mr. Belli — Well, we come to the ultimate conclusion that there must be some finders of fact in this democratic system of ours and I think that we picked the greatest finder of fact and the most objective man with the utmost integrity, our Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. He went down, he talked to Jack Ruby. He did all of the investigation which a human being could do. We're never certain on these things but I would say as certain as we can be, the person we're talking about did shoot the President and I know that Jack Ruby did shoot the son.

Mr. Crane — Another question. I don't want to put you on trial, obviously I'm out of my

Mr. Belli — And I'm reluctant, of course, to prosecute.. I've never been a prosecutor. I've defended.

Mr. Crane — What I want

(unintelligible).

There has probably been more armchair generally, that's not the right term, the armchair lawyering of your conduct at the Ruby trial than any other trial in recent time and one of the points raised.

Mr. Belli — If they were all there to try the case we'd still be trying it, but the thing they say too (unintelligible).

Mr. Crane — You put all your eggs in one basket, the insanity basket. I wonder if you've got any second thoughts about the way you.

Mr. Belli — No. No, we didn't. No, we didn't. Because when we argued the case, we argued the case for three individuals, the normal man in Dallas at that time who would have been so upset he would have done a thing like this, then the normal man who cracks under the strain, and then, thirdly, the man who had the mental aberration that Jack Ruby did have and does and we prognosed at the time before the trial that Jack Ruby did have organic brain damage and that he would attempt suicide afterwards and fortunately or tragically or unfortunately, we were proved right. Jack Ruby does have brain damage and Jack Ruby is insane and I think that will be proved more later on. Now when we argued the case we did wrap up within that argument the scientific argument and the only honest argument that we could make.

Mr. Crane — Mrs. Oswald, how was your relationship with Marina, your daughter-in-law, before, not before the event, but in the few days immediately after the assassination?

Mrs. Oswald — Yes. Well, I think the American people saw me in my nurse's uniform coming to the rescue of my daughter-in-law, who I love very dearly, and we were held in protective custody. Well, first I was alone with Marina for two days and Marina had also made statements and they have been printed in magazines, that "Lee no do this. Lee good man." And then we were put in protective custody at the end of the sixth day and the babies were ill and I was very busy with the Russian girl and two young babies that had diarrhea and the Secret Servicemen and my son. All the men were in

the living room and we were in the bedroom, when I had the doctor sometimes three times a day, so I wasn't even watching television, and knowing what was going on just getting snatches. So Marina and I were very, very close and I had had an insurance policy on my son that was extended insurance because when I was ill I was destitute, as I told you, and for a $21.00 annual premium that I couldn't pay it elapsed, so I had it for eight hundred and some odd dollars. I wasn't sure if it was still effective so I insisted upon going home because I thought now we can start out with this. You must remember we had no donations of any kind at this particular time. This is the three day period after my son was murdered.

Mr. Crane — You and Marina were friendly at this

Mrs. Oswald — Very friendly and everything was "Mama" this and "Mama" this. So I remembered about the policy and we were going to live together. "I no want big house Mama, I want small house." And this was all settled and thus on the 27th of November I walked into the bedroom and I said something to my daughter-in-law and she brushed me aside and walked away. Well, that morning I had acted as interpreter for Marina for an FBI agent and I naturally was using the name Lee quite a bit and I thought maybe she thought I was hurting her husband. So I waited a while and about a half hour later I went again. She shrugged me away again. So I walked into the main room where my son and all of the Secret Servicemen were and the others and I said, "Robert, what's wrong with Marina? She doesn't want to talk to me. She has pushed me aside." He said, "Mother, I'll tell you what's wrong. She has had an offer to go to live in a very wealthy woman's home who will educate her children and she doesn't know how to tell you." I said, "Well, Robert, why didn't you tell me?" "Well, just the way you're acting now."

I said, "How am I acting now? My son has been murdered. Now you're asking me to give up my daughter and grandchildren to strangers. How do you expect me to act?" "Well, you see this is why we didn't tell you." And this is the very last time that I have seen my daughter-in-law or grandchildren.

Mr. Crane — Now let me get back to you for just a second. Immediately after the trial you had an interview outside on the Dallas Courthouse steps and you said some pretty explosive things about the trial and the kind of

Mr. Belli — Factual things still the less and still agree with them.

Mr. Crane — You made some wild statements about the city of Dallas.

Mr. Belli — They weren't wild. As a matter of fact, Judge Sarah Hughes, who's the United States District Judge in Dallas, said the same thing rather recently to a congress of South American newspaper editors. She said that Dallas was a city of shame and the only city that this assassination could take place and she made some comment about a sick man doing a thing like this.

Mr. Crane — Well, you were censored at the time, were you not, by the American Bar Association?

Mr. Belli — They attempted to and that's the result of my suit against the President of the American Bar for saying I was unethical in crying out that this was a kangaroo court (unintelligible) and just the other day I came across a United States Supreme Court decision, Sapple vs. New York, in which the United States Supreme Court used the expression regarding a censorship case in New York. This procedure is a

kangaroo court and the American Bar isn't going to censor the United States Supreme Court on that, I'm sure, but they did me because it did and I think that when the transcript is made available we'll see that it did, both from the way the jury was picked and the trial was run.

Mr. Crane — We'll be back with the final few moments of this particular discussion in just two minutes and fifteen seconds from right now.

Mr. Crane — My guests tonight are Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of the alleged assassin of President Kennedy, Lee Harvey Oswald, and Mr. Melvin Belli, the very colorful and charming gentleman from San Francisco who defended the slayer of Mrs. Oswald's son, Jack Ruby. Mel, how's your career been since this particular case? Have you found any dramatic alterations in your personal practice?

Mr. Belli — No, except that I had to hide some of the letters that came in from Dallas so the younger members of my family couldn't see them.

Mr. Crane — Really?

Mr. Belli — Yeah.

Mr. Crane — You got a lot of that hate?

Mr. Belli — From the sophisticated South and the warm, hospitable city of Dallas there were some pretty rough letters that came in and some that came in from Mississippi and some from Alabama.

Mr. Crane — Have you been the target of much of this kind of hate?

Mrs. Oswald — No, surprisingly I haven't. In the beginning I held a press conference at the Parkway (phonetic) Press Club and there was a threat on my life if I went through with the press conference which, of course, I did. I am not going to let anyone intimidate me in any way whatsoever. As I said before, I don't care who I find that's involved with this. If my son is guilty, I believe there are other people involved.

Mr. Crane — Well, wouldn't you say, Mrs. Oswald, there's a tone of voice and an attitude and a whole funny transformation that takes place when you start talking about "I don't care who is involved in this." Are you prepared to make some kind of an allegation tonight that you know somebody

Mrs. Oswald — Well, no, I think

Mr. Crane — About somebody else being involved?

Mrs. Oswald — Yes. I stick to my very original theory and I have had many, many letters with many, many theories, many books have been written, that I have read, and there's many theories about who killed Kennedy and why and so on and so forth and when I'm not (unintelligible) under protective custody and came into my own home, I have eh, the newsmen were there, I made the statement and I still stick to this statement after nine months investigative work, I say it much stronger now. I think because of the material that I have myself because I researched Lee's defection, that the leak is in our own State Department. Now I believe in America and I believe in our American way of life but we all know that we have corruption in anything and I say we have a few corrupt men in high power that wanted President Kennedy out of the way and that my son was a perfect patsy.

Mr. Belli — May I answer that just briefly?

Mr. Crane — Sure.

Mr. Belli — Les, that's one of the reasons I came on the program this evening, again starting with the premise that I can't attack a mother for doing what she's doing but I do feel that if we're going to rely on hearsay and we're going to make wild statements under the guise of freedom of speech,

Mrs. Oswald — Mr. Belli, (unintelligible)

Mr. Belli — Look, you believe in freedom of speech and I do too, so let me answer you, and let me answer you just this and say nothing more. I've seen the headlines that Mark Lane, a lawyer, generated in Europe and generated

Mrs. Oswald — That's nothing to do with me.

Mr. Belli — Just a moment please now. I've been very gracious, I think. And in Greece and in Norway, Sweden, that there was a conspiracy here and that the people of the United States weren't told about who the real slayer was but it was a conspiracy between Ruby and Oswald and here when the cards are down in a democracy the people aren't told and there's an unseen government and I think that what you're saying on the hearsay and these statements about people in corrupt governmental offices in the State Department is only giving fuel to enemies abroad.

Mrs. Oswald — Mr. Belli, it isn't hearsay.

Mr. Belli — It's awfully difficult to make the statement

Mrs. Oswald — Les, it isn't hearsay.

Mr. Crane — Let him go ahead.

(Unintelligible)

Mr. Crane — Mrs. Oswald, let him finish.

Mrs. Oswald — But he's saying it's hearsay and I can prove it isn't.

Mr. Crane — Well, let him finish.

Mr. Belli — I've listened very patiently this evening and and since the time of the slaying and I haven't heard one statement, other than hearsay, or one bit of evidence in this case that would hold up, not only in court in my form, but in a court of human relations or between us on the street or with American citizens. I haven't seen one bit of information. Now we've got to rely on somebody to give us information.

Mrs. Oswald — Well, I have

Mr. Crane — Mrs. Oswald

Mr. Belli — We've got then to rely on the people of the utmost integrity in this country and I would rely on the Chief Justice and the Commission.

Mrs. Oswald — Well, then why

(Unintelligible)

Mr. Crane — I don't think Mr. Belli, once he gets started

Mr. Belli — But I think you're doing a tremendous service in this country which, Les points out, wouldn't be allowed in any country in the world, that you'd have this freedom of speech that you have here.

(Unintelligible)

Mrs. Oswald — Your statement is hearsay because I testified before the Warren Commission for three days with documents this high and how do you know it's hearsay?

Mr. Belli — Might I ask you just this question, madam? Would you be willing to listen to what is said in the Warren report reporting the documents that you brought there? Would you think that the Chief Justice would be fair enough and honest enough accurately to report you and your documents? Would you believe that?

Mrs. Oswald — Mr. Belli, I

Mr. Belli — Would you answer me just that directly?

Mrs. Oswald — I can answer you this directly. I have made this statement continuously that I think the Warren Commission will be most fair but I do not think it's the proper type of commission, investigative commission, for this particular case.

Mr. Crane — Headed by the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court?

Mrs. Oswald — I think we needed both sides cross examined. I think that we needed a Senate investigating committee.

Mr. Belli — This is not a trial. A Senate investigating

Mr. Crane — I don't believe we have an answer to it.

Mr. Belli — Would you just say this, would you answer me on this? Will you believe that the Chief Justice will report you and your records accurately? Do you believe that?

Mrs. Oswald — Mr. Belli, I'm going to quote the Chief Justice. May I quote Chief Justice Warren before the Commission?

Mr. Belli — Well, I would rather have you answer the question.

Mrs. Oswald — Well, I want a cross examination. "No ma'am, Mrs. Oswald, your son is not on trial here. There is an accusation against your son in the Dallas court but this Commission is not warranted an accusation against your son." I have this in black and white in the testimony before the Warren Commission. My son is not on trial before the Warren Commission.

Mr. Belli — I thought he was. Weren't they determining who

Mrs. Oswald — No sir. I have this in black and white.

Mr. Belli — Weren't they determining who shot President Kennedy?

Mrs. Oswald — No sir. When I appeared

Mr. Belli — What are they determining then?

Mrs. Oswald — Well, you'll have to ask Chief Justice Warren about

Mr. Belli — No, what did you think they were determining?

Mrs. Oswald — All right. I thought they were so when I

Mr. Belli — No, what did you think they were determining?

Mrs. Oswald — Yes. I thought they were determining the killing of President Kennedy and the consequent killing of my son and when I

Mr. Belli — What do you think now that they're investigating?

Mrs. Oswald — Well, I'll tell you what Chief Justice Warren said and I'll quote it over nationwide. I have it in black and white.

Mr. Belli — Don't tell me what he said. Just tell me what you think they were investigating.

Mrs. Oswald — I thought that (unintelligible)

Mrs. Oswald — My son was not on trial before the Warren Commission, but there is no accusation against my son in the Warren Commission but in the Dallas Police Court.

Mr. Belli — Well, let me ask you again if the Warren Commission comes out and says that they have investigated whether your son did the shooting, that they examined you, took your evidence, took your documentary and oral evidence and if the Chief Justice says in that report that it was your son, then would you believe that?

Mrs. Oswald — What you are doing, Mr. Belli

Mr. Belli — Well, would you believe that?

Mrs. Oswald — You are questioning me as an attorney and in answering, expecting me to answer yes or no.

Mr. Belli — Now, I'm not an attorney now, just asking you a simple question.

Mrs. Oswald — I'm not going to answer yes or no like a cross examination.

Mr. Crane — So, let's listen Mrs. Oswald.

Mrs. Oswald — Please, I'm right.

Mr. Crane — He's not on the witness stand. She's not, you know, this is no (unintelligible) court we're holding.

Mrs. Oswald — Well, I'm gonna be again in the minority group and be wrong if I say no that I don't think the Warren Commission

Mr. Belli — Well Mrs. Oswald, I think my record stands with that question that I represented those

Mrs. Oswald — But you're an attorney. I'm just an (unintelligible).

Mr. Belli — But let me put the question without accusing me or my profession of trying to trick you. Won't you believe what the Warren report says?

Mrs. Oswald — I will not sir unless they prove it to me. Now does that answer your question?

Mr. Belli — How could they prove it to you?

Mrs. Oswald — By showing me things. I know nothing. People in the audience, I know as much as you do. When the report is given I will read it like you will read it and yet I am the mother of an accused assassin of the United States. I have some rights, American rights, and judicial rights to say now Mrs. Oswald

Mr. Crane — Well, first of all.

Mrs. Oswald — Can you a, a, a.

Mr. Crane — First of all Mrs

Mrs. Oswald — Let me show you your son's rights.

Mr. Crane — Did you give all the jury evidence to the Warren Commission?

Mrs. Oswald — Yes. I gave

Mr. Crane — All of your evidence to the Warren Commission?

Mrs. Oswald — Yes. I gave them

Mr. Crane — All of your evidence to the Warren Commission?

Mrs. Oswald — Yes.

Mr. Crane — So that we have to determine whether they, looking at all of the evidence that you gave them, give an honest report.

Mrs. Oswald — Well here's a little instance. Here is a letter that my daughter-in-law, a little note that my daughter-in-law claims that she found weeks after the statements were made that Lee took a shot at Walker. Does the Warren Commission or the FBI or the Secret Service or any authority group come to me and ask me if its my son's handwriting? No, Sir. And I'll tell you something that you don't know. I have never been questioned by the FBI or the Secret Service when Lee Harvey Oswald went to Russia. Isn't it strange that no authority group came to the mother of this spy who got out of service, as I said before, ahead of time and supposed to defect to Russia and no authoritative group came to me and questioned me about this.

Mr. Crane — Wait a minute. Wait a minute.

Mr. Belli — Mrs. Oswald, I have heard that there were some psychiatric reports that were given to you about your son when he was in the

Mrs. Oswald — Yes. I'm happy that you brought it up and I have been waiting for you to say it.

Mr. Belli — Well, I haven't put the whole question yet. If you know the answer then without the question, then if you want-to give me the answer.

Mrs. Oswald — Yes. I do. I know the answer. Yes, I do. This is another instance like I received $5,000.00 for the New York

Mr. Belli — No, just a psychiatric report. Not the $5,000.00.

Mrs. Oswald — Wal, I. This is an audience here if you'll let me say.

Mr. Belli — Well, don't explain to the audience, just answer my question, cause you've been doing that for a long time.

Mrs. Oswald — Well, you're an attorney and I'm a lady and I don't talk like you do. Don't talk like you do.

Mr. Belli — What about the psychiatric report?

Mrs. Oswald — No. Never.

Mr. Belli — Well, the answer is no.

Mrs. Oswald — And the results

Mr. Belli — At no. time

Mrs. Oswald — And it was also said that I had psychiatric treatment and I've never had psychiatric treatment. I've never been in a hospital. But there's been many many things, untrue things, that, and this is what is deplorable. You must realize that. I must get true press coverage but I don't because I'm in the minority group and this is a fact.

Mr. Crane — Well Mrs. Oswald, Mrs. Oswald, you've certainly had

Mrs. Oswald — I'm getting it here.

Mr. Crane — You're getting it here.

Mrs. Oswald — But you see I cannot bring out the whole story. I appreciate this and its (unintelligible). I came by plane to come on the program for a few minutes, but it doesn't tell the whole story why I think my son is an agent. Not why I think he's an agent but the actual papers that I have to make me think he's an agent. I don't have the time to go into everything.

Mr. Belli — Mrs. Oswald, do you tell us then that you never at any time had any psychiatric reports on your son in his teens?

Mrs. Oswald — That is absolutely correct.

Mr. Belli — And you never knew that Lee had psychiatric treatment.

Mrs. Oswald — That is absolutely correct and when they said He fled New York because I did not want to give my son psychiatric treatment

Mr. Belli — Who said this?

Mrs. Oswald — This has been in all of the magazines and the newspapers. I can prove this. That Lee was picked up for truancy in the spring and we stayed in New York ten months later when he got out of the home for truancy.

Mr. Belli — All right. Let me ask you if I may

Mrs. Oswald — So how can you say I flee?

Mr. Belli — Just another question for the sake of time because we're going to have to rely on, at

least I think we will, the Warren report. Did you have an opportunity to give all of your evidence before the Warren report?

Mrs. Oswald — Yes. I have given all of my evidence.

Mr. Belli — They gave you a fair hearing. Did they?

Mrs. Oswald — Before the Warren Commission and I have spent - I have no income. This is not of any value to anybody.

Mr. Belli — Did they give you a fair hearing?

Mrs. Oswald — But since then I have given the Warren Commission information and just one month ago I called the Warren Commission. I had had a witness for four months that I didn't want to go see alone. A young lady gave me this information. She went to speak to this woman, who was a negro woman, who lived, worked, in the vicinity of the Tippit murder, and I had had this information but I couldn't investigate it alone. Just four weeks there were some people at my home that I didn't know that came to Dallas, and they asked if I wanted to talk about the case so I asked them to go with me. So then I reported it to the Warren Commission. I have yet

Mr. Belli — In order words, you gave all of the evidence you had to the Warren Commission.

Mrs. Oswald — Yes, sir, even now, even now for the past nine months.

Mr. Belli — Yea. They didn't foreclose you on anything, did they?

Mrs. Oswald — I want to say that I gave them the

Mr. Belli — Is that correct?

Mrs. Oswald — Warren Commission the last four weeks

Mr. Belli — Wait a minute.

Mrs. Oswald — This is an eye witness to the Tippit murder and there was an accident on tenth and (unintelligible) the morning of the assassination and the Tippit murder, there were two men, one on each side of the street. Now this is an eye witness, that the FBI and the Secret Service and she lives, she works there.

Mr. Belli — You told this to the Warren Commission?

Mrs. Oswald — Yes Sir.

Mr. Belli — All of this information?

Mrs. Oswald — I have been. Yes Sir.

Mr. Belli — Then we have to depend upon the honesty

Mr. Crane — Wait. Excuse me. Excuse me.

Mr. Belli — of the Chief Justice as to whether he probably will report that.

Mr. Crane — Excuse me. I wish to say, excuse me, I'm always fascinated to watch your tremendous investigative interest.

Mr. Belli — Now. Now. Now. Take it easy there. Easy there.

Mr. Crane — But, however, because of the problems of time in television, may I ask you to get where you were going with this (unintelligible). Without the whole

Mr. Belli — Two things that I think we can sum it up to. Number one, you did give everything. You did get everything, every bit of evidence that you knew and had to the Warren Commission. Didn't you?

Mrs. Oswald — Yes. I don't think

Mr. Belli — And if they give a report you'll, you'll abide by what they say.

Mrs. Oswald — No sir. Not unless I see it.

Mr. Belli — All right. Well that's the only point that I can make.

Mrs. Oswald — Now I'll answer the question you've

Mr. Crane — We will have to

Mrs. Oswald — Been asking me and I have gone (unintelligible). Which is the legality you are an attorney. I have said no.

Mr. Crane — Okay.

Mrs. Oswald — As far as I know, I say no.

Mr. Crane — Our time is up. Mrs. Oswald I can't thank you enough for being with us.

Mrs. Oswald — Thank you. I appreciate it very much.

Mr. Crane — I hope that you feel you were treated fairly tonight.

Mrs. Oswald — I must present my case and this is why I spend a few times. I just wished I could talk for hours and hours. Present the case exactly as it is.

Lee Harvey Oswald

Mr. Crane — Unfortunately, time is a problem in television Mel. I can't thank you enough for flying all the way in from San Francisco to be with us tonight.

Mr. Belli — Unintelligible.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
August 21, 1964

Lee Harvey Oswald

The following is a verbatim transcription of that portion of the Les Crane Television Show, New York, on August 5, 1964, which featured as guest panelists Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, and Melvin Belli, former defense attorney for Jack Ruby:

Mr. Crane — Mrs. Oswald, Mrs. Oswald, I think this probably is going to be the easiest interview to startoff my career. The obvious question, I think, on everybody's mind in the country and in this room at this time - Do you think he did it?

Mrs. Oswald — No, of course not and this is why I thank my emotional stability and come on such programs as yours, Les, and the many, many programs I have been on, because I certainly have investigated this thoroughly and believe that my son, Lee Harvey Oswald, is innocent of the crime, the charge, against him, not only President Kennedy's assassination but the murder of Patrolman Tippit. I do not speak as a mother, I am a mother first of all, and it's because I am a mother, I guess, that I do take my stability emotionally and come before audiences, but I also speak as a human being. I have investigated this thoroughly and because I, myself, know more about Lee than any human being living.

Mr. Crane — Let me ask you this. Let's go back in time a little bit. Since the assassination, there have been many, many articles in magazines, diaries have been published, letters allegedly written between yourself and Lee, letters

between Lee and his wife, Marina, and so forth. What's your reaction to the publication of these diaries and this information about the boy, the man?

Mrs. Oswald — About the diary, I'm going to have to assume, like the rest of the public, that it is Lee's diary; however, all of Lee's letters to me and all of the correspondence is in longhand and if any of you have noticed, on particularly "Life" cover the diary is printed and there's many, many things in the diary that I know are incorrect. Now I'm going to cite one of those things that I, as a mother, would see that no one else could possibly see. My husband, Lee's father, was an insurance agent. This is the term that we used. I'm originally from New Orleans, Louisiana, so Lee has heard this all of his life that his father was an insurance agent and in the diary it says, "My father died before I was born and he was an insurance salesman." So you see just this little thing is most important. I am just assuming that this is Lee's diary. I have no proof.

Mr. Crane — But you're actually, you're casting doubt as to whether it is or isn't.

Mrs. Oswald — Yes, I am casting doubt because it would be very easy to compile such a diary through dates and so on and so forth from State Department correspondence, which by the way, two copies of State Department correspondence have been stolen from my home and also the original affidavits from the Red Cross, because I have an accident, were also stolen, but I would like to make this public now. The people that have stole this do not have the complete set and this is why I have them in my home. Naturally I keep everything in a safety deposit

box, all in the State of Texas, but I must have some things with me in order to investigate and research. So they do not have the complete array of State Department literature but I wish them success with whatever they want to do with this and I'm under the impression that part of this was used in the diary because the dates are so exact with the correspondence of the State Department.

Mr. Crane — Now there have been many speculations and many areas of investigation that people have written about your relationship with Lee, how you got along as a mother and son, and the picture that has been painted has been not too glowing.

Mrs. Oswald — Yes, you're so right there and you see I'm in the minority group. I believe that my son is innocent and it's much easier to believe that he's guilty and let's let him lie. Let's accept the fact because the awful truth is too awful maybe for us to understand. But I don't believe this. I believe the truth should be known. If my son is guilty, any other member of my family or any one club or even the President of the United States, or Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, or any high official, if I find them guilty, I, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, expect to let the public know. I will not cover up for anybody in authority.

Mr. Crane — Well, do you feel, you've been obviously exploring this thing, you've read all the books written about it, you've discussed it with lawyers, you've checked over the police records and the dates and times, you've looked at the photographs and there apparently is quite a bit of controversy ranging around the world, at least about some of these photographs.

Mrs. Oswald — Yes, but I think there should be controversy. There's so much speculation, so much untruth and, Mr. Crane, you said that there was a bad picture of me and my relationship with Lee. Now I have had published in "Esquire" magazine sixteen letters that Lee wrote to me and anyone who has read Lee's original letters to his mother from Russia know what he thought about his mother. This is all together a different boy than has been exploited in the newspapers and the magazines. This is his letters to his mother and they were not doctored. This is the only true thing that has ever come out publicly and that has never been doctored.

Mr. Crane — You've suggested to various people that you've spoken to that there's more to this business about him defecting to the Soviet Union and returning than meets the eye. What is your

Mrs. Oswald — Well naturally. Lee was an agent of our United States Government.

Mr. Crane — Well, you're making a statement now that has yet to be proven.

Mrs. Oswald — Yes, I am but I can back up.

Mr. Crane — Well, I assume you've testified before the Warren Commission.

Mrs. Oswald — Yes, I have made this statement before the Warren Commission.

Mr. Crane — Then I'm sure you're aware of the fact that one of the investigators assigned to this case and on the Warren Commission is Mr. Allen Dulles who was at that time, I believe, the head of the CIA, which seems to me as though he would know pretty much

Mrs. Oswald — Yes, Mr. Allen Dulles, you see, you have two administrations in my son's life, when Lee

was in the service and when Lee went to Russia, he was in the younger administrative group and Allen Dulles was head of the CIA at that particular time and, of course, he is on the Warren Commission as most people know. And then you have the Kennedy administration that brought this boy back to the United States. So you have two political groups.

Mr. Crane — Well, what makes you think, obviously he never could have or never would have, so if he was, in fact, a secret agent for our government he never would have or could have told you that so what makes you feel that this is the case?

Mrs. Oswald — Well, because of many, many things that I have in black and white. It isn't that I think this. I feel sure that I know but, of course, I can never prove it; it would be up to the government to say whether Lee was an agent or not. I have made this statement many times and I will make it now. I have more circumstantial evidence in my possession, written evidence, that Lee was an agent of the United States Government than the Dallas police have that he murdered Patrolman Tippit or President Kennedy, this is for sure,

Mr. Crane — Again what I'm asking you for, you've made this statement boldly and flatly, Lee was an agent of the government. Give me a fact or two.

Mrs. Oswald — All right. I will start then at age 15½ years. Lee was a cadet in a Civil Air Patrol and this is the time that we had just arrived from New York back to New Orleans, which is our home town, and as soon as we reached there he became a member of the Civil Air Patrol at 15½ years. Now I have his picture in the uniform and at 16 years old Lee tried to join

the Marines and the reason why he did this, he quit school at age 16 two weeks before his birthday, there was a U.S. Marine Recruiting Officer who had influenced this boy while he was with the Civil Air Cadets to become a Marine at age 16. I will prove this. When I returned, I'm ahead of my story. Lee came into the place of business where I was and said, "Mother, I have quit school because I want to join the Marines." I said, "Lee, go home and wait for me. I will be off work in a little while." So when I arrived the Marine Recruiting Officer, in uniform, was at my apartment with my son. I said, "No, I will not let Lee join the Marines. He's too young at age 16." He said, "Well, Mrs. Oswald, a lot of boys do at age 16. The boy has quit school and this is what he wants to do." And I said, "No. He's too young and he may be sent overseas." He said, "Mrs. Oswald, there's less delinquency overseas actually than we have here." And I didn't go along with the idea. Now you mothers who have children age 15 and 16 years old that get a specific idea such as this wanting to join the Marines, you will realize it's an awfully hard thing to combat and control. So for three days Lee and I were at each other's throat about this because he wanted me to sign a birth certificate saying that he was 17 years old. So I spoke to the rest of the family and they all said, "Well, let him go."

Mr. Crane — Forgive me. I

Mrs. Oswald — Surely.

Mr. Crane — You know we're on television and there's a slight time problem here.

Mrs. Oswald — Well, he did join the Marines then at age 17, and now the point I'm going to make. He did join the Marines at age 16, however, they sent him home because they found out that he was 16 years old.

Mr. Crane — Yes ma'am.

Mrs. Oswald — Well, between age 16 and 17 years old Lee lived to become a Marine. Now his brother, Robert, had just came home from the Marines and left the Marine manual at home and that is when Lee Harvey Oswald was reading his brother's Marine manual and also Karl Marx, which is communist literature. Now at age 17 on his birthday he did join the Marines and he was in the Marines for three years less three weeks when he got a dire need discharge.

Mr. Crane — A dire need?

Mrs. Oswald — A dire need discharge.

Mr. Crane — That's what they call a hardship discharge?

Mrs. Oswald — A hardship discharge because I had had an accident and I was destitute. I waited eight months before I told my son anything about it. I didn't want to worry him about it.

Mr. Crane — All right.

Mrs. Oswald — All right. So then Lee is only home three days when he goes to Russia. Now we're going to have to skip, as you say, I realize I'm on television. Let's go a little faster. So the boy goes to Russia and he's in Russia not quite three years. He meets a Russian girl but before he met the Russian girl he had gone to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and I was informed that Lee wanted to come home, that he had been to the Embassy in Moscow. Now I

had researched for twenty months trying to locate my son with no avail. This is the first contact. So the boy wants to come home to America, I'm informed. Then a few weeks after he marries the Russian girl.

Mr. Crane — Marina?

Mrs. Oswald — Marina. This doesn't make sense that a boy who has been in Russia for twenty months, then wants to come home, turns around and marries a Russian girl. Now the way I figure this is that he was told to marry this Russian girl. This is his job, part of his job. You must understand everything I say, that I think my son is an agent and I wish I had the time and the places to prove to you. I think that this boy was told to bring this girl back here to America so that they could get in with Russian people here. This is his work you must understand, as far as I am concerned. This is his work and his diary proves this. Part of this diary is proof that Lee was an agent. Also, he said when he denounced his country and the Russians wouldn't accept him, the thing to do is to (unintelligible), dunk it in hot water, take it out, put it in cold water. If this is a boy who has no country and is on a spot, he's not going to write in his diary how to commit suicide. This boy is trained what to do.

Mr. Crane — In other words you feel as though the United States Government, because they allowed him to come back to this country with his bride after defecting to the Soviet Union, this tends to prove something?

Mrs. Oswald — Well, Crane, it's not as simple as that but that's the basis of it. The thing is it's awfully hard to get out of Russia, as we know, and it's awfully hard to get a Russian girl out of Russia, and another thing, if this boy

Mr. Crane — Wait, wait. Do you think that our government would make it easier to get a Russian girl out of Russia?

Mrs. Oswald — It's quite possible. This is a very, very long thing to go into but when this boy, then who was a, got out of the service ahead of time and didn't stay in the United States and went to Russia as a defector, let's say, and then he comes back and the government helps him to come back, not only money wise, which was the loan, but every way possible; I have the papers. I have the papers. They were always contacting me step by step and he comes back and he's not persecuted. Isn't it strange that our Marine Service would let a boy be, let's say, AWOL? He went to Russia when he got a dire need discharge, and then to come back and do nothing about this. How many servicemen can get out of the service ahead of time?

Mr. Crane — In other words you're saying

Mrs. Oswald — And then go to Russia as a defector and come back to the United States without being questioned or put into the hoosegow? Answer that question for me.

Mr. Crane — Okay. We're going to come back with some more questions for you and Mr. Melvin Belli, who is a lawyer of great repute and an eminent authority in this case obviously for more discussion about this case in two minutes 15 seconds from right now.

Mr. Crane — My guests are Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald who was alleged to have slain President Kennedy and now may I introduce to you: Mr. Melvin Belli. What I was going to say is Mr. Melvin Belli, noted

attorney from the grand and glorious city of San Francisco and (unintelligible) cry on each others shoulders for the next (unintelligible). Yes you are going back. After these next five days, I may be going back as well. Before I bring you in, I have one question, another one, that I've been dying to ask Mrs. Oswald. I heard a shocking quote attributed to you. I had understood, and there's no offense intended here

Mrs. Oswald — That's all right. I'm use to it.

Mr. Crane — But I understood

Mrs. Oswald — I'm in the minority group. I don't expect people to like me.

Mr. Crane — All right. I understood that it was reported in a national magazine that you had requested an interview with President Johnson and this request was denied and the statement was attributed to you as follows: "Well, he's got some nerve not wanting to see me. If it wasn't for my son, he wouldn't be President." Did you say that?

Mrs. Oswald — No, of course not. I have

Mr. Crane — That was printed you know.

Mrs. Oswald — Yes. No, I don't know about this part being printed About the request to see President Kennedy

Mr. Crane — Johnson.

Mrs. Oswald — Johnson, this is absolutely false. The whole thing is false and this is what is deplorable with me. They seem to write and say anything they want. I am in the minority group. I am

the mother of the accused assassin of the United States and it's much easier to let this lie than to bring it out in the open.

Mr. Crane — Well, that's why we're here tonight. Another thing

Mrs. Oswald — And most of all I go on television to bring the things out in the open. I wish I could talk straight for three hours instead of being interrupted. I think I will give some pertinent information. There's no question I cannot bring out the true facts and the newspapers and the magazines won't give me true coverage. They lie. In "Redbook" there's a story that when I spoke before thousands of people in New York City at Town Hall that I was paid $5,000.00. I want you to know and the audience listening that I was paid transportation and $100.00 for expenses.

Mr. Crane — I'd like to add at this point that Mrs. Oswald is not being paid for her appearance on this program as well. We brought her to New York and we will pay her expenses and return.

Mrs. Oswald — I do not accept money for this appearance. I expect transportation and hotel bills.

Mr. Crane — One point that you touched on which is quite, I think that's reasonable. One point that you touched on which is the most exciting thing about all of this to me, I want you people here and I want you people at home to think about this for just one second, we are sitting here in the studios of a major broadcasting company of America and we are talking to the mother of a man who, it is alleged, assassinated our President not too long ago. This is being

broadcast coast to coast. I wonder if anybody here thinks this would be taking place in any other country in the world today except ours. That's pretty wonderful isn't it? Pretty exciting. All right, one last question and then to Mr. Belli. Have you ever, did you ever see Jack Ruby before the time that you saw the pictures of him in the Dallas jail?

Mrs. Oswald — No, but I saw a picture of Jack Ruby on November 23, shown to me by an FBI agent.

Mr. Crane — Wait a minute. November 23?

Mrs. Oswald — Yes, before my son was murdered. A picture of Jack Ruby

Mr. Crane — That's the day before.

Mrs. Oswald — The day before.

Mr. Crane — The day before Jack Ruby

Mrs. Oswald — The day before my son was murdered while all in Dallas, the FBI and all of the authorities were saying that they had a threat on Lee Harvey Oswald's life and the Dallas police were supposedly to have been told by the FBI that they had these threats. At 6:30 on November 23 at the Executive Inn where I was with my daughter-in-law an FBI man tried to show the picture to my daughter-in-law. It wasn't meant for me but I wouldn't let my daughter-in-law see the picture because she had this young baby and we had been moved from place to place for the last few days and I said, "I'm awfully sorry but you can't talk to her unless we have an attorney." And then he showed me the picture of Jack Ruby.

Mr. Crane — What you're claiming is that they showed you a picture of Jack Ruby before Ruby shot your son.

Mrs. Oswald — On November 23, 6:30 in the afternoon at the Inn of the Executives.

Mr. Crane — Well, what do you know about that?

Mrs. Oswald — Where we couldn't talk to a lawyer or anybody.

Mr. Belli — I think it's a mother's duty to do what this mother is doing today to defend her son.

Mrs. Oswald — Thank you.

Mr. Belli — I've never prosecuted and I can't accuse this mother but I can say in answer to some of the things that she's raised here that, forgive me for saying this, I think she's errant. I think she's completely errant. Jack Ruby did not know Lee Harvey Oswald before the shooting, of that I am certain.

Mrs. Oswald — No. I am certain that he didn't know Lee. I didn't say he knew Lee before the shooting. I'm saying that there was a threat on my son's life before the shooting and the authorities got wind that it was Jack Ruby who was going to do the shooting.

Mr. Belli — I wonder if Mrs. Oswald will take, or may I ask her directly, will take the word of the Warren Commission as to what they say happened?

Mrs. Oswald — No. I won't take the word of anyone on this because I was shown a picture of Jack Ruby and this is for sure.

Mr. Belli — But I mean as to who did what and who shot who and who was responsible. Would you take the word of the Warren Commission on this?

Mrs. Oswald — On who shot who? You mean if Lee Harvey Oswald shot the President?

Mr. Belli — Yes.

Mrs. Oswald — No sir, unless I am shown the evidence. I'm a very reasonable person and my son could be guilty. He is a human being.

Mr. Belli — You see it's a very difficult thing.

Mrs. Oswald — But I want proof.

Mr. Belli — To accuse the mother or ask the mother to say a son is guilty and I don't think that anyone

Mr. Crane — Nobody's asked her to do that.

Mr. Belli — I don't think anyone would do that, but I do say if you ask me directly with reference to some of these hearsay statements and I say that respectfully, of course, with Mrs. Oswald, that from what I know of the case, and I must now say that I think that I know as much about it as, in legal evidence, as anyone living including those who were on the Warren Commission and I know that there was no connection between Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald and from everything I know, the mother's son was the responsible party.

Mr. Crane — But let me ask you

Mr. Belli — That made no differences in my representation of Jack Ruby, of course.

Mr. Crane — Let me ask you a few questions now.

Mr. Belli — Yes sir.

Mr. Crane — As you probably know there have been photographs shown around the world, not too prominently in this country, for example the alleged murder weapon. I've seen pictures of this rifle with

the telescopic sight as published in American magazines. I've seen the pictures of the exact picture posed with the same fellow, in theory the exact same gun without the telescopic sight on it and the assumption you might draw from this is that the telescopic sight was added to the photograph prior to its being released.

Mr. Delli — Well, we come to the ultimate conclusion that there must be some finders of fact in this democratic system of ours and I think that we picked the greatest finder of fact and the most objective man with the utmost integrity, our Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. He went down, he talked to Jack Ruby. He did all of the investigation which a human being could do. We're never certain on these things but I would say as certain as we can be, the person we're talking about did shoot the President and I know that Jack Ruby did shoot the son.

Mr. Crane — Another question. I don't want to put you on trial, obviously I'm out of my

Mr. Delli — And I'm reluctant, of course, to prosecute.. I've never been a prosecutor. I've defended.

Mr. Crane — What I want

(unintelligible).

There has probably been more armchair generally, that's not the right term, the armchair lawyering of your conduct at the Ruby trial than any other trial in recent time and one of the points raised.

Mr. Delli — If they were all there to try the case we'd still be trying it, but the thing they say too (unintelligible).

Mr. Crane — You put all your eggs in one basket, the insanity basket. I wonder if you've got any second thoughts about the way you

Mr. Belli — No. No, we didn't. No, we didn't. Because when we argued the case, we argued the case for three individuals, the normal man in Dallas at that time who would have been so upset he would have done a thing like this, then the normal man who cracks under the strain, and then, thirdly, the man who had the mental aberration that Jack Ruby did have and does and we proposed at the time before the trial that Jack Ruby did have organic brain damage and that he would attempt suicide afterwards and forturately or tragically or unfortunately, we were proved right. Jack Ruby does have brain damage and Jack Ruby is insane and I think that will be proved more later on. Now when we argued the case we did wrap up within that argument the scientific argument and the only honest argument that we could make.

Mr. Crane — Mrs. Oswald, how was your relationship with Marina, your daughter-in-law, before, not before the event, but in the few days immediately after the assassination?

Mrs. Oswald — Yes. Well, I think the American people saw me in my nurse's uniform coming to the rescue of my daughter-in-law, who I love very dearly, and we were held in protective custody. Well, first I was alone with Marina for two days and Marina had also made statements and they have been printed in magazines, that "Lee no do this. Lee good man." And then we were put in protective custody at the end of the sixth day and the babies were ill and I was very busy with the Russian girl and two young babies that had diarrhea and the Secret Servicemen and my son. All the men were in

the living room and we were in the bedroom, when I had the doctor sometimes three times a day, so I wasn't even watching television, and knowing what was going on just getting snatches. So Marina and I were very, very close and I had had an insurance policy on my son that was extended insurance because when I was ill I was destitute, as I told you, and for a $21.00 annual premium that I couldn't pay it elapsed, so I had it for eight hundred and some odd dollars. I wasn't sure if it was still effective so I insisted upon going home because I thought now we can start out with this. You must remember we had no donations of any kind at this particular time. This is the three day period after my son was murdered.

Mr. Crane — You and Marina were friendly at this

Mrs. Oswald — Very friendly and everything was "Mama" this and "Mama" this. So I remembered about the policy and we were going to live together. "I no want big house Mama, I want small house." And this was all settled and thus on the 27th of November I walked into the bedroom and I said something to my daughter-in-law and she brushed me aside and walked away. Well, that morning I had acted as interpreter for Marina for an FBI agent and I naturally was using the name Lee quite a bit and I thought maybe she thought I was hurting her husband. So I waited a while and about a half hour later I went again. She shrugged me away again. So I walked into the main room where my son and all of the Secret Servicemen were and the others and I said, "Robert, what's wrong with Marina? She doesn't want to talk to me. She has pushed me aside." He said, "Mother, I'll tell you what's wrong. She has had an offer to go to live in a very wealthy woman's home who will educate her children and she doesn't know how to tell you." I said, "Well, Robert, why didn't you tell me?" "Well, just the way you're acting now."

I said, "How am I acting now? My son has been murdered. Now you're asking me to give up my daughter and grandchildren to strangers. How do you expect me to act?" "Well, you see this is why we didn't tell you." And this is the very last time that I have seen my daughter-in-law or grandchildren.

Mr. Crane — Now let me get back to you for just a second. Immediately after the trial you had an interview outside on the Dallas Courthouse steps and you said some pretty explosive things about the trial and the kind of

Mr. Belli — Factual things still the less and still agree with them.

Mr. Crane — You made some wild statements about the city of Dallas.

Mr. Belli — They weren't wild. As a matter of fact, Judge Sarah Hughes, who's the United States District Judge in Dallas, said the same thing rather recently to a congress of South American newspaper editors. She said that Dallas was a city of shame and the only city that this assassination could take place and she made some comment about a sick man doing a thing like this.

Mr. Crane — Well, you were censured at the time, were you not, by the American Bar Association?

Mr. Belli — They attempted to and that's the result of my suit against the President of the American Bar for saying I was unethical in crying out that this was a kangaroo court (unintelligible) and just the other day I came across a United States Supreme Court decision, Sapple vs. New York, in which the United States Supreme Court used the expression regarding a censorship case in New York. This procedure is a

kangaroo court and the American Bar isn't going to censure the United States Supreme Court on that, I'm sure, but they did me because it did and I think that when the transcript is made available we'll see that it did, both from the way the jury was picked and the trial was run.

Mr. Crane — We'll be back with the final few moments of this particular discussion in just two minutes and fifteen seconds from right now.

Mr. Crane — My guests tonight are Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of the alleged assassin of President Kennedy, Lee Harvey Oswald, and Mr. Melvin Belli, the very colorful and charming gentleman from San Francisco who defended the slayer of Mrs. Oswald's son, Jack Ruby. Mel, how's your career been since this particular case? Have you found any dramatic alterations in your personal practice?

Mr. Belli — No, except that I had to hide some of the letters that came in from Dallas so the younger members of my family couldn't see them.

Mr. Crane — Really?

Mr. Belli — Yeah.

Mr. Crane — You got a lot of that hate?

Mr. Belli — From the sophisticated South and the warm, hospitable city of Dallas there were some pretty rough letters that came in and some that came in from Mississippi and some from Alabama.

Mr. Crane — Have you been the target of much of this kind of hate?

Mrs. Oswald — No, surprisingly I haven't. In the beginning I held a press conference at the Parkway (phonetic) Press Club and there was a threat on my life if I went through with the press conference which, of course, I did. I am not going to let anyone intimidate me in any way whatsoever. As I said before, I don't care who I find that's involved with this. If my son is guilty, I believe there are other people involved.

Mr. Crane — Well, wouldn't you say, Mrs. Oswald, there's a tone of voice and an attitude and a whole funny transformation that takes place when you start talking about "I don't care who is involved in this." Are you prepared to make some kind of an allegation tonight that you know somebody.

Mrs. Oswald — Well, no, I think

Mr. Crane — About somebody else being involved?

Mrs. Oswald — Yes. I stick to my very original theory and I have had many, many letters with mary, many theories, many books have been written, that I have read, and there's many theories about who killed Kennedy and why and so on and so forth and when I'm not (unintelligible) under protective custody and came into my own home, I have eh, the newsmen were there, I made the statement and I still stick to this statement after nine months investigative work, I say it much stronger now. I think because of the material that I have myself because I researched Lee's defection, that the leak is in our own State Department. Now I believe in America and I believe in our American way of life but we all know that we have corruption in anything and I say we have a few corrupt men in high power that wanted President Kennedy out of the way and that my son was a perfect patsy.

Mr. Belli — May I answer that just briefly?

Mr. Crane — Sure.

Mr. Belli — Les, that's one of the reasons I came on the program this evening, again starting with the premise that I can't attack a mother for doing what she's doing but I do feel that if we're going to rely on hearsay and we're going to make wild statements under the guise of freedom of speech,

Mrs. Oswald — Mr. Belli, (unintelligible)

Mr. Belli — Look, you believe in freedom of speech and I do too, so let me answer you, and let me answer you just this and say nothing more. I've seen the headlines that Mark Lane, a lawyer, generated in Europe and generated

Mrs. Oswald — That's nothing to do with me.

Mr. Belli — Just a moment please now. I've been very gracious, I think. And in Greece and in Norway, Sweden, that there was a conspiracy here and that the people of the United States weren't told about who the real slayer was but it was a conspiracy between Ruby and Oswald and here when the cards are down in a democracy the people aren't told and there's an unseen government and I think that what you're saying on the hearsay and these statements about people in corrupt governmental offices in the State Department is only giving fuel to enemies abroad.

Mrs. Oswald — Mr. Belli, it isn't hearsay.

Mr. Belli — It's awfully difficult to make the statement

Mrs. Oswald — Les, it isn't hearsay.

Mr. Crane — Let him go ahead.

(Unintelligible) -

Mr. Crane — Mrs. Oswald, let him finish.

Mrs. Oswald — But he's saying it's hearsay and I can prove it isn't.

Mr. Crane — Well, let him finish.

Mr. Belli — I've listened very patiently this evening and and since the time of the slaying and I haven't heard one statement, other than hearsay, or one bit of evidence in this case that would hold up, not only in court in my form, but in a court of human relations or between us on the street or with American citizens. I haven't seen one bit of information. Now we've got to rely on somebody to give us information.

Mrs. Oswald — Well, I have

Mr. Crane — Mrs. Oswald

Mr. Belli — We've got then to rely on the people of the utmost integrity in this country and I would rely on the Chief Justice and the Commission.

Mrs. Oswald — Well, then why

(Unintelligible)

Mr. Crane — I don't think Mr. Belli, once he gets started

Mr. Belli — But I think you're doing a tremendous service in this country which, Les points out, wouldn't be allowed in any country in the world, that you'd have this freedom of speech that you have here.

(Unintelligible)

Mrs. Oswald — Your statement is hearsay because I testified before the Warren Commission for three days with documents this high and how do you know it's hearsay?

Mr. Belli — Might I ask you just this question, madam? Would you be willing to listen to what is said in the Warren report reporting the documents that you brought there? Would you think that the Chief Justice would be fair enough and honest enough accurately to report you and your documents? Would you believe that?

Mrs. Oswald — Mr. Belli, I

Mr. Belli — Would you answer me just that directly?

Mrs. Oswald — I can answer you this directly. I have made this statement continuously that I think the Warren Commission will be most fair but I do not think it's the proper type of commission, investigative commission, for this particular case.

Mr. Crane — Headed by the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court?

Mrs. Oswald — I think we needed both sides cross examined. I think that we needed a Senate investigating committee.

Mr. Belli — This is not a trial. A Senate investigating

Mr. Crane — I don't believe we have an answer to it.

Mr. Belli — Would you just say this, would you answer me on this? Will you believe that the Chief Justice will report you and your records accurately? Do you believe that?

Mrs. Oswald — Mr. Belli, I'm going to quote the Chief Justice. May I quote Chief Justice Warren before the Commission?

Mr. Belli — Well, I would rather have you answer the question.

Mrs. Oswald — Well, I want a cross examination. "No ma'am, Mrs. Oswald, your son is not on trial here. There is an accusation against your son in the Dallas court but this Commission is not warranted an accusation against your son." I have this in black and white in the testimony before the Warren Commission. My son is not on trial before the Warren Commission.

Mr. Belli — I thought he was. Weren't they determining who

Mrs. Oswald — No sir. I have this in black and white.

Mr. Belli — Weren't they determining who shot President Kennedy?

Mrs. Oswald — No sir. When I appeared

Mr. Belli — What are they determining then?

Mrs. Oswald — Well, you'll have to ask Chief Justice Warren about

Mr. Belli — No, what did you think they were determining?

Mrs. Oswald — All right. I thought they were so when I

Mr. Belli — No, what did you think they were determining?

Mrs. Oswald — Yes. I thought they were determining the killing of President Kennedy and the consequent killing of my son and when I

Mr. Belli — What do you think now that they're investigating?

Mrs. Oswald — Well, I'll tell you what Chief Justice Warren said and I'll quote it over nationwide. I have it in black and white.

Mr. Belli — Don't tell me what he said. Just tell me what you think they were investigating.

Mrs. Oswald — I thought that (unintelligible)

Mrs. Oswald — My son was not on trial before the Warren Commission, but there is no accusation against my son in the Warren Commission but in the Dallas Police Court.

Mr. Belli — Well, let me ask you again if the Warren Commission comes out and says that they have investigated whether your son did the shooting, that they examined you, took your evidence, took your documentary and oral evidence and if the Chief Justice says in that report that it was your son, then would you believe that?

Mrs. Oswald — What you are doing? Mr. Belli

Mr. Belli — Well, would you believe that?

Mrs. Oswald — You are questioning me as an attorney and in answering, expecting me to answer yes or no.

Mr. Belli — Now, I'm not an attorney now, just asking you a simple question.

Mrs. Oswald — I'm not going to answer yes or no like a cross examination.

Mr. Crane — So, let's listen Mrs. Oswald.

Mrs. Oswald — Please, I'm right.

Mr. Crane — He's not on the witness stand. She's not, you know, this is no (unintelligible) court we're holding.

Mrs. Oswald — Well, I'm gonna be again in the minority group and be wrong if I say no that I don't think the Warren Commission

Mr. Belli — Well Mrs. Oswald, I think my record stands with that question that I represented those

Mrs. Oswald — But you're an attorney. I'm just an (unintelligible).

Mr. Belli — But let me put the question without accusing me or my profession of trying to trick you. Won't you believe what the Warren report says?

Mrs. Oswald — I will not sir unless they prove it to me. Now does that answer your question?

Mr. Belli — How could they prove it to you?

Mrs. Oswald — By showing me things. I know nothing. People in the audience, I know as much as you do. When the report is given I will read it like you will read it and yet I am the mother of an accused assassin of the United States. I have some rights, American rights, and judicial rights to say now Mrs. Oswald

Mr. Crane — Well, first of all.

Mrs. Oswald — Can you a, a, a

Mr. Crane — First of all Mrs

Mrs. Oswald — Let me show you your son's rights.

Mr. Crane — Did you give all the jury evidence to the Warren Commission?

Mrs. Oswald — Yes. I gave

Mr. Crane — All of your evidence to the Warren Commission?

Mrs. Oswald — Yes. I gave them

Mr. Crane — All of your evidence to the Warren Commission?

Mrs. Oswald — Yes.

Mr. Crane — So that we have to determine whether they, looking at all of the evidence that you gave them, give an honest report.

Mrs. Oswald — Well here's a little instance. Here is a letter that my daughter-in-law, a little note that my daughter-in-law claims that she found weeks after the statements were made that Lee took a shot at Walker. Does the Warren Commission or the FBI or the Secret Service or any authority group come to me and ask me if its my son's handwriting? No, Sir. And I'll tell you something that you don't know. I have never been questioned by the FBI or the Secret Service when Lee Harvey Oswald went to Russia. Isn't it strange that no authority group came to the mother of this spy who got out of service, as I said before, ahead of time and supposed to defect to Russia and no authoritative group came to me and questioned me about this.

Mr. Crane — Wait a minute. Wait a minute.

Mr. Belli — Mrs. Oswald, I have heard that there were some psychiatric reports that were given to you about your son when he was in the

Mrs. Oswald — Yes. I'm happy that you brought it up and I have been waiting for you to say it.

Mr. Belli — Well, I haven't put the whole question yet. If you know the answer then without the question, then if you want to give me the answer.

Mrs. Oswald — Yes. I do. I know the answer. Yes, I do. This is another instance like I received $5,000.00 for the New York

Mr. Belli — No, just a psychiatric report. Not the $5,000.00.

Mrs. Oswald — Wal, I. This is an audience here if you'll let me say.

Mr. Belli — Well, don't explain to the audience, just answer my question, cause you've been doing that for a long time.

Mrs. Oswald — Well, you're an attorney and I'm a lady and I don't talk like you do. Don't talk like you do.

Mr. Belli — What about the psychiatric report?

Mrs. Oswald — No. Never.

Mr. Belli — Well, the answer is no.

Mrs. Oswald — And the results

Mr Belli — At no time

Mrs. Oswald — And it was also said that I had psychiatric treatment and I've never had psychiatric treatment. I've never been in a hospital. But there's been many many things, untrue things, that, and this is what is deplorable. You must realize that. I must get true press coverage but I don't because I'm in the minority group and this is a fact.

Mr. Crane — Well Mrs. Oswald, Mrs. Oswald, you've certainly had

Mrs. Oswald — I'm getting it here.

Mr. Crane — You're getting it here.

Mrs. Oswald — But you see I cannot bring out the whole story. I appreciate this and its (unintelligible). I came by plane to come on the program for a few minutes, but it doesn't tell the whole story why I think my son is an agent. Not why I think he's an agent but the actual papers that I have to make me think he's an agent. I don't have the time to go into everything.

Mr. Belli — Mrs. Oswald, do you tell us then that you never at any time had any psychiatric reports on your son in his teens?

Mrs. Oswald — That is absolutely correct.

Mr. Belli — And you never knew that Lee had psychiatric treatment.

Mrs. Oswald — That is absolutely correct and when they said I fled New York because I did not want to give my son psychiatric treatment

Mr. Belli — Who said this?

Mrs. Oswald — This has been in all of the magazines and the newspapers. I can prove this. That Lee was picked up for truancy in the spring and we stayed in New York ten months later when he got out of the home for truancy.

Mr. Belli — All right. Let me ask you if I may

Mrs. Oswald — So how can you say I flee?

Mr. Belli — Just another question for the sake of time because we're going to have to rely on, at

least I think we will, the Warren report. Did you have an opportunity to give all of your evidence before the Warren report?

Mrs. Oswald — Yes. I have given all of my evidence.

Mr. Belli — They gave you a fair hearing. Did they?

Mrs. Oswald — Before the Warren Commission and I have spent— I have no income. This is not of any value to anybody.

Mr. Belli — Did they give you a fair hearing?

Mrs. Oswald — But since then I have given the Warren Commission information and just one month ago I called the Warren Commission. I had had a witness for four months that I didn't want to go see alone. A young lady gave me this information. She went to speak to this woman, who was a Negro woman, who lived, worked, in the vicinity of the Tippit murder, and I had had this information but I couldn't investigate it alone. Just four weeks there were some people at my home that I didn't know that came to Dallas, and they asked if I wanted to talk about the case so I asked them to go with me. So then I reported it to the Warren Commission. I have yet

Mr. Belli — In order words, you gave all of the evidence you had to the Warren Commission.

Mrs. Oswald — Yes, sir, even now, even now for the past nine months.

Mr. Belli — Yes. They didn't foreclose you on anything, did they?

Mrs. Oswald — I want to say that I gave them the

Mr. Belli — Is that correct?

Mrs. Oswald — Warren Commission the last four weeks

Mr. Belli — Wait a minute.

Mrs. Oswald — This is an eye witness to the Tippit murder and there was an accident on tenth and (unintelligible) the morning of the assassination and the Tippit murder, there were two men, one on each side of the street. Now this is an eye witness, that the FBI and the Secret Service and she lives, she works there.

Mr. Belli — You told this to the Warren Commission?

Mrs. Oswald — Yes sir.

Mr. Belli — All of this information?

Mrs. Oswald — I have been. Yes sir.

Mr. Belli — Then we have to depend upon the honesty

Mr. Crane — Wait. Excuse me. Excuse me.

Mr. Belli — of the Chief Justice as to whether he probably will report that.

Mr. Crane — Excuse me. I wish to say, excuse me, I'm always fascinated to watch your tremendous investigative interest.

Mr. Belli — Now. Now. Now. Take it easy there. Easy there.

Mr. Crane — But, however, because of the problems of time in television, may I ask you to get where you were going with this (unintelligible). Without the whole

Mr. Belli — Two things that I think we can sum it up to. Number one, you did give everything. You did get everything, every bit of evidence that you knew and had to the Warren Commission. Didn't you?

Mrs. Oswald — Yes. I don't think so.

Mr. Belli — And if they give a report you'll, you'll abide by what they say.

Mrs. Oswald — No sir. Not unless I see it.

Mr. Belli — All right. Well that's the only point that I can make.

Mrs. Oswald — Now I'll answer the question you've

Mr. Crane — We will have to

Mrs. Oswald — Been asking me and I have gone (unintelligible). Which is the legality you are an attorney. I have said no.

Mr. Crane — Okay.

Mrs. Oswald — As far as I know, I say no.

Mr. Crane — Our time is up. Mrs. Oswald I can't thank you enough for being with us.

Mrs. Oswald — Thank you. I appreciate it very much.

Mr. Crane — I hope that you feel you were treated fairly tonight.

Mrs. Oswald — I must present my case and this is why I spend a few times. I just wished I could talk for hours and hours. Present the case exactly as it is.

Lee Harvey Oswald

Mr. Crane . Unfortunately, time is a problem in television Mel. I can't thank you enough for flying all the way in from San Francisco to be with us tonight.

Mr. Belli Unintelligible.

FBI

Date: August 28, 1964

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, LOUISVILLE (105-620) (RUC)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Aka.
IS - R - CUBA

ATTENTION: Criminal Section

Re Bureau teletype 8/28/64, with respect to amended pages 7 and 8 of Louisville letterhead memorandum of 8/11/64.

Enclosed are ten copies of amended pages 7 and 8 of the 8/11/64 letterhead memorandum for the Bureau and one copy of each for Dallas.

Louisville copies have been corrected.

4 - Bureau (Enc. 20) (RM)
1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enc. 2) (RM)
1 - Louisville
WLW/jaj
(6)

NOT RECORDED
AUG 31 1964

ENCLOSURE
DETACHED & FILED
IN SER. 465 9/8/64 #1

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

64 SEP 9

PT
CODE

8-28-64
If regular radio contac missed, send by urgent, plain text teletype at once.

++
RADIOGRAM URGENT

1 - Mr. Rogge

TO SAC, LOUISVILLE (105-620)

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS - R - CUBA, ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION.

REBUREAU AIRTEL AUGUST SEVENTEEN, LAST AND LOUISVILLE AIRTELS AND ENCLOSED LETTERHEAD MEMORANDA DATED AUGUST ELEVEN, LAST AND AUGUST TWENTY FIVE, LAST RE JOSEPHINE MILLER.

ADVISE DATE AND IDENTITY OF COMMUNICATION WHICH FURNISHED BUREAU WITH AMENDED PAGES SEVEN AND EIGHT OF YOUR LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM DATED AUGUST ELEVEN, LAST, AS INSTRUCTED IN REBUREAU AIRTEL. IF NOT PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED, HANDLE IMMEDIATELY TO REACH BUREAU PRIOR TO NINE A.M. MONDAY, AUGUST THIRTY ONE, NEXT.

RDR:las
(3)

NOTE: Before this matter can be disseminated to the President's Commission, it is essential the above revised pages be obtained from Louisville.

REC 4 105-82555-4709

AUG 31 1964

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68 SEP 3 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 28 1964
TELETYPE

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Cross

REC 4 105-82555-4710

August 25, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Your letter of August 20, 1964, forwarded a letter from Marina Oswald, dated August 17, 1964, requesting that it be translated.

The translation and original foreign language material are being forwarded to you herewith.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM - FBI

Enclosures (2)

FJC:mmg
(9)

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56 SEP 3 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

AUG 25 9 32 AM '64
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PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R.

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

August 20, 1964

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Mrs. Marina Oswald has addressed a letter to me in the Russian language, dated August 17, 1964. May we have your assistance in translating this brief note?

Again thanking you for your constant help, I am

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Encl.

EXP. PROC.
35-AUG-21-1964

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REC 4

21 AUG 21 1964

ENCLOSURE

AUG 31 1964

SEVEN

SOVIET SECTION

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

August 17, 1964

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Thank you very much for taking the trouble of forwarding me a letter which was addressed to me, care of the Commission. Many thanks for your attention.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

/s/ Marina Oswald

Mrs. Marina Oswald
Richardson, Texas

TRANSLATED BY:
TATIANA NIKONISHIN:drv
August 24, 1964

XEROX
AUG 31 1964

ENCLOSURE

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
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Gale
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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: August 24, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R, CUBA

I talked with Congressman Jerry Ford (R-Mich.) on 8-17-64 relative to the allegation that he had leaked information concerning the Oswald diary to the communications media. Congressman Ford told me he desired to unequivocally state, and would furnish a sworn signed statement if necessary, that he did not leak the information in question.

He confirmed the fact that he had briefly talked with representatives of "Life" Magazine and stated that under no circumstances had he given them any information concerning Oswald's diary.

ACTION:

For record purposes.

8/24/64

REC 4 47 11

1- Mr. Belmont
1- Mr. Sullivan
1- Mr. Rosen
1 -Mr. Malley
1- Mr. Jones

CDD:saj
(7)

18 AUG 28 1964

Let to Press Conference 8/26/64 concerning allegations of Ford interview. 6-Ford

1 XEROX
AUG 31 1964

68 SEP 3 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FBI

Date: 8/26/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

ReBuairtel to SACs Philadelphia and New York, 8/7/64, NY airtel to Bureau 8/18/64, and Dallas airtel to Bureau 8/21/64.

Referenced communications reflected information pertaining to the photograph of OSWALD which appeared on page 26 of the 12/14/63 issue of the "Saturday Evening Post".

Re Dallas airtel directed the attention of the NYO to Bureau instructions re submission of LHM concerning inquiries in this matter as set forth by the Bureau in last paragraph of reBuairtel.

A review of reBuairtel reflects instructions to incorporate any necessary descriptive data and/or commentary in appropriate LHM.

Inasmuch as efforts to obtain negative of photograph referred to above did not involve any descriptive data and/or commentary but merely contact with personnel at Curtis Publishing Co., NYC, in order to obtain negative and forward same to Bureau, NYO does not contemplate submitting LHM re this contact at Curtis Publishing Co.

(3) Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
1-Dallas (100-10461) (Info) (RM) REC 4
1-New York (105-38431)

14 AUG 27 1964

JJO:EG
(6)

C. Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

68 SEP 3 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. TROTTER DATE: 8-28-64

FROM : C. E. Ganley

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

RE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Sebastian F. Latona, Latent Fingerprint Section Supervisor, received a telephone call at home at approximately 8:00 P. M. last night, 8-27-64, from Night Supervisor S. F. McInerney, General Investigative Division, instructing him to be at the Office of J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, The President's Commission, 200 Maryland Avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C., at 9:00 A. M. this morning, 8-28-64, with Exhibit 636. This exhibit is a charted enlargement of a latent palm print identified as Oswald's. The palm print was developed by Latona on the wrapping paper in which the rifle, reportedly the murder weapon, was carried. As you are aware, Latona had previously testified before the Commission concerning this exhibit and other latent fingerprint exhibits. The reason for Latona's requested appearance this morning is not known; however, McInerney did advise that Inspector J. R. Malley, #1 Man, General Investigative Division, has also been requested to be in Rankin's office at 9:00 A. M. When more details become available you will be further advised.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad (Attention: Mr. Robert A. Frazier)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

CEG:bmg
(9)

4713

REC 4

10 AUG 31 1964

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SOVIET SECTION

10 SEP 3 1964

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: August 24, 1964

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

By letter dated August 20, 1964, J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission referred a letter addressed to himself from Mrs. Marina Oswald dated August 17, 1964, and requested that it be translated from the Russian language.

Mrs. Oswald's letter thanks Mr. Rankin for forwarding a letter addressed to her in care of the Commission.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is a proposed reply to Rankin's letter furnishing the required translation.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Cross

FJC:mmg
(8)

REC 4 4714

10 AUG 28 1964

XEROX
AUG 31 1964

68 SEP 3 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan

August 31, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Re: Harvey Oswald

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our letter dated August 27, 1964, concerning our dealings with Mrs. Marguerite Oswald on August 24, 1964.

In this connection there are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated August 21, 1964, in which is set forth a transcript of that portion of the August 5, 1964, Les Crane television program on which Marguerite Oswald and Melvin Belli appeared as guest panelists. As set forth in the enclosure to our August 27, 1964, letter, Mrs. Oswald on August 24, 1964, made a passing reference to her appearance on the Les Crane program. The enclosed material is furnished to you for the further completion of your records.

Sincerely yours,

REC-43 105-82555-4715

19 AUG 31 1964

BY COURIER SVC.
7 C AUG 3
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

EX-108

J. Edger Hoover

JCS:pah
(8)

NOTE: Referenced letter enclosed a letterhead setting forth the latest (8/24/64) rantings of Mrs. Oswald and advised the Commission we do not intend to take any further action.

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

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SEP 1 1964

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AUG 31 11 19 AM '64
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NOTE CONTINUED:

Mrs. Oswald on 8/24/64 volunteered that she was on the Crane show, that she "outsmarted" Belli on five occasions and that the audience "absolutely loved it." Enclosure hereto is a 33-page letterhead from New York setting forth what is described as a verbatim transcription of indicated portion of the show. This will be of interest to the Commission for during her appearance Mrs. Oswald rambled at length and at times was incoherent. There are many grammatical errors in the speech of the individuals recorded in the transcript. New York attempted to show this by, in part, underscoring these errors. To be consistent we have deleted all underscoring as the document has been described as verbatim.

1 - Mr. DeMohrenschildt
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Stokes, 645 RB

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Cadigan

August 31, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On August 27, 1964, Commission employee Miss Elaine Johnson requested photographs of FBI Exhibits designated as K74 and Q332. Enclosed are two photographs of these exhibits.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

COURIER SVC.
7 C AUG 31
COMM-FBI

REC-43

62-109060-4716

EX-108

19 AUG 31 1964

JCC:GFM

NOTE: K74 is a block of forms of the Transportes Frontera Bus Line. Q332 is a Transportes Frontera Bus Company passenger list covering a trip made by bus number 340 from Mexico City to Laredo, Texas, October 2-3, 196

ENCLOSURE

XEROX SEP 1 1964

62-109060

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SEP 2 1964

RECD HQ AUG 31 12 45 PM FBI

RECD READING ROOM AUG 31 11 44 AM FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060-

RESERVACIONES PA[illegible]AS 13. HORAS, CON DESTINO A [illegible] de 1963.
SALIDA No. 2º EN BUS No. 340 EL DIA 2 MES [illegible]

Asiento No.	Boleto No.	NOMBRE DEL PASAJERO	LUGAR DE DESTINO
1	39633	[illegible]	[illegible]
2			
3	39634	[illegible]	[illegible]
(4)		[illegible]	
5	10347	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	39648	[illegible]	[illegible]
7	10357	[illegible]	[illegible]
8	39649	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	10348	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	10351	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	10354	[illegible]	[illegible]
13		[illegible]	
14	39650	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	10356	[illegible]	[illegible]
16	10353	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	10352	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	39659	[illegible]	[illegible]
19	10355	[illegible]	[illegible]
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[illegible]

13 — 2

RESERVACIONES PARA LAS _____ HORAS, CON DESTINO A _____

SALIDA No. ____ EN BUS No. _____ EL DIA ____ MES _____ de 196_

Asiento No.	Boleto No.	NOMBRE DEL PASAJERO	LUGAR DE DESTINO
1			
2			
3			
4			
5	2514	Ana de Pena	Victoria
6			
7			
8	2513	Nicolas de Leon	Victoria
9	1154		
10			
11	3693		
12	810		
13			
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1974 FBI LABORATORY

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED 8/10/64

PAGE NO. 1-4

NO. OF PAGES 4

SECTION NO.

204

CIA

REFERRAL

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: August 11, 1964

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

1 - J. P. Mohr
1 - N. P. Callahan (W. C. Jackson)
1 - I. W. Conrad (W. D. Griffith)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - W. C. Sullivan (W. A. Branigan) (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - L. J. Gauthier
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Tolson
Mohr
Callahan
Conrad
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

PURPOSE

To recommend the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission advising them of the extent of our investigative efforts since the assassination pursuant to its request.

DETAILS

By letter dated 8-7-64, the Commission advised it intends to incorporate in its final report the extent of the "excellent" investigative effort undertaken by the Bureau since the assassination. In this letter it requested the following statistical data:

1. Approximate number of interviews conducted.

2. Pieces of correspondence and reports submitted to the Commission.

3. Total number of pages of such materials.

4. If available, the approximate number of Agent-days spent on this investigation.

The Commission specifically pointed out they did not desire us to distinguish between the various investigations conducted, such as the Jack L. Ruby case and Lee Harvey Oswald. They did state that they desired any thoughts on our part which would enable them to present these statistics in the most effective way.

Enclosure - 1

62-109090
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
RDR:las (14)

NOT RECORDED
18 AUG 28 1964
199 AUG 28 1964

SENT DIRECTOR FOR APPROVAL
8-12-64

CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN

SEP 1 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

BACKGROUND

As of 7-31-64, more than 1756 investigative reports comprising more than 17,200 pages constituting the FBI's investigation have been furnished to the Commission. Further, over 3682 items of physical evidence were received in the FBI Laboratory for technical examination. In addition, our Exhibit Section constructed and delivered to the Commission detailed scale models of the assassination area, including appropriate buildings, landmarks, etc., with accompanying volume of visual aids.

We do not have a record of the number of interviews conducted since the assassination and the only way this could be accomplished would be a time consuming physical count. Likewise, we do not know the number of Agent-days spent on this investigation and tabulating same would be an enormous undertaking. It is pointed out that virtually every field office and legal attache have at one time or another conducted some investigation in this matter.

RECOMMENDATION

That the attached letter be sent furnishing the Commission with that statistical data available and summarizing the major accomplishments of this Bureau since the assassination.

1 - [illegible]mont
1 - DeLoach
1 - [illegible]sen
1 - Sullivan

W. C. Sullivan

August 11, 1964

1 - Malley
1 - Baumgardner
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

W. A. Branigan

JOSEPH RODRIGUEZ MOLINA, aka
SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST

Molina, an American-born veteran, was employed by the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) for 16 years until December, 1963, when he was discharged. On 11/23/63 he voluntarily appeared at Dallas Police Headquarters where he was questioned. He denied knowledge of the assassination and said he knew nothing about Oswald beyond having seen him on a few occasions at the TSBD. Following the police interrogation of Molina, local television, radio and press in Dallas announced that according to the police Molina was being questioned in connection with the assassination and that he reportedly had a subversive background. Molina is now suing a Dallas-owned radio station for $100,000. The President's Commission by 7/7/64 letter asked us to look into certain aspects of this incident as follows:

(1) Did Justice Department or its agencies have file on Molina and give Dallas police any information concerning subversive activities on his part? (Answer: No.)

(2) Did Dallas police have file on Molina and any data regarding subversive activities by him? (Answer: Dallas police had a file on Molina's activities in American G. I. Forum which amounted by and large to informant information placing Molina at twelve meetings of the Forum between May, 1955, and July, 1956, at which meetings six individuals identified by police informants as communists, were in attendance at one time or another. Three of these individuals were Bureau informants and Dallas police file containednothing substantive concerning subversion on Molina's part. Our informants consistently describe Molina as anticommunist.)

(3) What are the factors of police search of Molina's home and his "voluntary" detention at Police Headquarters on 11/23/63? (Answer: Molina was visited at home between 2 and 3 a.m., 11/23/63, by five police officers, accompanied by Assistant District Attorney

105-126101
Enclosure

(1) - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
197 AUG 17 1964

JCS:pah
(10)

CONTINUED--OVER

William Alexander. They searched his home with negative results. He was questioned at Police Headquarters 11/23/63 between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. where he executed a brief statement for police concerning his association with the G. I. Forum. He denied knowledge of assassination.)

(4) What is nature of American G. I. Forum? Is it considered subversive? (Answer: This is a veterans group formed in 1946 comprised essentially of people of Mexican ancestry. The national body has never been infiltrated or controlled by the Communist Party (CP). There were several efforts of CP to infiltrate the Dallas Chapter in mid-50's, however, there has been no CP control or infiltration of this chapter since December, 1956. Molina has never been identified as party to this infiltration.)

(5) Was there any connection between Molina's loss of his job and the publicity following his interrogation? (Answer: Molina feels this is the case. He says that after the publicity he was told he could no longer sign outgoing letters, that letterheads bearing his name were taken from him and that a TSBD vice president later told him allegations about his loyalty would have to be cleared up, that company received crank calls and several customers threatened to discontinue doing business with the company as it had a subversive on its pay roll. TSBD vice president admits knowledge of the allegations of subversion but says Molina was let out as company was installing automatic data processing equipment.)

(6) Did Molina have difficulty in finding another job? (Answer: Molina claims such was the case, that the Texas Employment Commission questioned him as to whether he was a subversive and then told him it had no work for him.)

(7) Did Dallas police make any effort to correct the allegations against Molina? (Answer: No.)

Dallas report dated 7/24/64 has been submitted in response to Commission's request. While we do not like to delve into a civil suit in which Government is not a party at interest, we have inquired into this matter in response to Commission's request. We are restricting our inquiry to precisely the points in which Commission is interested. There are, however, two areas requiring additional

CONTINUED--OVER

inquiry to properly respond to Commission's questions five and six. We should inquire as to identity of TSBD employee who told Molina he could no longer sign outgoing letters and who took the letterheads from him and we should question the vice president of the company concerning his reported comments to Molina concerning receipt of crank calls and a possible loss of business. In addition, we should inquire at the Texas Employment Commission to review Molina's file. Molina was never subject of Bureau investigation prior to assassination and there is nothing derogatory regarding him in our files.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Dallas be instructed to conduct additional investigation identified above. Attached for approval is an airtel to Dallas. The airtel also contains instructions for minor refinements of other areas of Dallas' 7/24/64 report for purposes of clarification.

8/12/64

Airtel

1 - Stokes

105-82555

To: SAC, Dallas (100-9847)

From: Director, FBI (105-126101)

JOSEPH RODRIGUEZ MOLINA, aka
SI - C
Buded: 8/20/64

Rerep of Special Agent W. James Wood dated 7/24/64 at Dallas. Bureau is not disseminating rerep in its present form.

Following observations are set forth as matter of guidance to insure that investigation requested by President's Commission in its 7/7 and 8/64 letters is properly completed and accurately reported:

(1) Re Commission's question number five in its 7/7/64 letter. Note that pages 14 and 15 of rerep record that, according to Molina, about ten days after publicity concerning his interrogation by police he was told he could no longer sign outgoing letters and shortly thereafter all letterheads which bore his name were taken from him; that thereafter he contacted O. V. Campbell, Vice President of Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) who told him that allegations made about his loyalty would have to be cleared up; that the company received a lot of crank calls and several customers said they would not buy books from the company as long as it had a subversive working for them. Campbell on interview (page 36 rerep) admitted hearing reports over television and radio that Molina might have a subversive background, however, he claimed such allegations were not factor in discharge of Molina. Reinterview Molina to identify TSBD employee who told him he could no longer sign outgoing letters and who took from him letterheads which bore his name. Determine if Molina questioned these actions at time of their occurrence. RBeinterview O. V. Campbell concerning Molina's version of Campbell's representations to him concerning allegations re his

1 - Dallas (100-10461, L. H. Oswald)

(1) - 105-82555 (L. H. Oswald)

JCS:pah
(6)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

(SEE NOTE PAGE 3)

61 AUG 31 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555

loyalty and receipt of crank calls and loss of customers. Interview other employees of TSBD identified by Molina in response to reinterview. If Campbell admits his alleged comments to Molina concerning his loyalty, the receipt by company of crank calls and possible loss of business, develop specifics.

(2) Re Commission question number six in its 7/7/64 letter. Page 15 rerep records that according to Molina woman connected with Texas Employment Commission questioned him as to whether he was a "subversive" and thereafter told him Commission had no work for him because of his lack of college education. Identify this woman and interview her. Review Molina's file at Texas Employment Commission. Endeavor to determine basis of Molina's statement that prospective employers had no further interest in him after learning of his discharge from TSBD after 16 years employment there, coupled with fact that TSBD was silent of the assassination. If any specifics are developed in this regard, run them down.

(3) Page 23 rerep records that Captain Gannaway had no objection to furnishing signed statement, but that he desired to review his records to refresh his memory to insure strict accuracy of such statement. This infers that Gannaway's comments on 7/15/64 were from an unrefreshed recollection and that he may be able to furnish further specifics. Note that Gannaway's comment in fourth paragraph, page 27, to effect he made no release of any kind concerning Molina to radio, television or newspapers, appears inconsistent with his statement recorded in same paragraph that he may have given out Molina's name and may have told press representatives that Molina's name was in the police department files. Obtain signed statement from Captain Gannaway after he has reviewed his files setting forth specifics as to his dealings with representatives of radio, television or press concerning police interrogation of Molina.

(4) Re interview of Police Chief Curry (page 29 rerep) it appears the word "neither" should be inserted after word "that" in second line, paragraph one. Sentence "Lowery is a known member of the Communist Party," in eighth line, second paragraph, is inaccurate and form in which it appears may lead reader to regard statement as a documentation by Bureau. Note that rerep on page 3 describes Lowery as a former member of the Communist Party (CP) who testified in Washington on 9/23/63. From other areas of rerep it is clear to reader that Lowery was furnishing information concerning

CP activity in the mid-50s. Accordingly, appropriately amend or delete questioned sentence on eighth line, paragraph 2, page 29 and, if amended, at least attribute it to Curry. Sentence on 15th line, paragraph 2, page 29, beginning "On September 13, 1955, Curry related..." should be changed to "Curry related that on September 13, 1955..." Incorporate in inserted page following interview of Chief Curry the information in second paragraph, Cover Page B% concerning comments of Curry on 11/23/63. Note in this connection that the term "Mexican race" is inaccurate.

(5) Pages 22 and 23 rerep deal with interview of Detective H. M. Hart. Last paragraph, page 23, refers to him as Lieutenant Hart. Is this correct? If not, amend.

Handle inquiry requested herein immediately and submit inserts and amended pages where necessary to rerep no later than 8/20/64. Note in this connection necessity to amend synopsis.

NOTE:

Molina was employed by TSBD for 16 years and was well regarded there. In the past he has been associated as charter member of the American GI Forum, Dallas Chapter, which organization in mid-50s the Dallas communist group attempted to infiltrate. We had several informants among the CP members associating with the AGIF. These informants have consistently described Molina as anticommunist. There is no derogatory data re him in our files and the AGIF national and state organization is a legitimate Veterans organization interested in improving the welfare of servicemen of Latin-American extraction.

Molina was visited by Dallas Police at his home at 2-3 a.m. on 11/23/63. His home was searched with negative results and he was asked to come to the police department the following day. This he did where he was interrogated and released. During the interrogation it has been alleged that Chief Curry and others of police department made statement that Molina who had a subversive record in Dallas police files was being questioned by the police re the assassination. This was allegedly carried on radio, television and in the papers as results of which Molina is suing Dallas-owned radio station for $100,000. Commission's 7/7/64 letter asked us to look into this. Question number five referred to herein asks if there was any connection between Molina's loss of his job at TSBD and the publicity and question six inquires if Molina experienced difficulty in finding another job because of the publicity. TSBD Vice President Campbell says that he

 (NOTE CONTINUED PAGE 4)

NOTE CONTINUED:

was aware of the publicity, but that Molina was let out as company was automating and had to release one of two employees and that the publicity was not a factor in choosing Molina. In view of Molina's statements (he was the credit manager) it is necessary to go further, as suggested herein, to properly respond to question number five. To properly respond to question six it is similarly necessary to go to Texas Employment Commission and review Molina's file there to substantiate or disprove Molina's statement. By 7/8/64 letter Commission asked us to take statements from two Dallas police officers, one of whom was Captain Gannaway. Commission did not specify signed statements, however, Gannaway was interviewed at Fort Sam Houston on 7/15/64 when serving with Army Reserve and, in view of inconsistency in his remarks and his expressed willingness to give signed statement after his memory refreshed, believed advisable to take this step and to endeavor to clarify his earlier remarks. Chief Curry during 7/16/64 interview said he could not recall talking about Molina to the press or mentioning Molina by name and said that if he did make any comment it was probably concerning the American GI Forum. Curry's interview deals largely with his attempting to show through Dallas police files that a number of communists were members of AGIF in mid-50s and attended functions with Molina. (Three of individuals referred to by Curry at these meetings were Bureau informants.) On 11/23/63 Curry told SA Weir that Molina had caused PD considerable trouble by demanding such things as listing Mexicans as white rather than Mexicans and generally protesting alleged discrimination against members of Mexican race. Latter comment on cover page is pertinent.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED 8/21/64

PAGE NO. 12

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

204

ARMY

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 4717

PAGE NO. 6-11

NO. OF PAGES 6

SECTION NO.

204

STATE

REFERRAL

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC 43

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: August 12, 1964

1 - Malley
1 - Liaison
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

FROM : W. A. Branigan

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

105-82555

AUG 31 1964

JCS:pah
(8)

CONTINUED--OVER

CONFIDENTIAL

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

CONFIDENTIAL

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That liaison obtain from the State Department its official report on this incident.

(2) That State be asked if they intend to disseminate to Central Intelligence Agency and to the President's Commission. If not, State should be informed that Bureau will find it necessary to make dissemination of the information in our possession.

8/13/64
A E Jessup, State, requested to furnish above. CA 105
8/17/64
Jessup furnished info from U.S. Embassy, Moscow
Ltr has furnished to Warren Commission.
They will get to CIA.
CA 105 —

attached.
RVL

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

FBI

Date: 8/24/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.;
IS - R - CUBA

Re telephone call from SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN, Dallas, to Inspector JAMES R. MALLEY, 8/24/64; telephone call to SAC SHANKLIN from Section Chief WILLIAM A. BRANIGAN, 8/24/64; and telephone call of SAC SHANKLIN to Assistant Director W.C. SULLIVAN.

At approximately 10:10 a.m., 8/24/64, Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, telephonically contacted the Dallas FBI Office and advised SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING that she desired to talk to SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN.

Mrs. OSWALD was advised that Mr. SHANKLIN was not at that time available. She stated she perhaps should then contact "HERBERT HOOVER" (apparently referring to Director J. EDGAR HOOVER). Mrs. OSWALD was questioned as to what information she had, at which time she stated she wanted it known that she had nothing to do with President KENNEDY's assassination, but that as far as she was concerned, everyone else was under suspicion and stated she had information which might involve an Agent of the FBI. She was questioned as to the identity of the Agent, which she refused to divulge on the telephone. She stated she would like to give a deposition to FBI Agents as to information she had. She consented to be interviewed by Agents from the Fort Worth Resident Agency.

REC-43 EX-108 4719

(3) Bureau
2 - Dallas
RPB/jtf

Approved: (5) Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

62 SEP 1 1964

The foregoing information was discussed by SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN with Inspector JAMES R. MALLEY at 10:20 a.m., 8/24/64, at which time Inspector MALLEY authorized an interview of Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD by Agents of the Fort Worth Resident Agency.

At approximately 11:40 a.m., Section Chief WILLIAM A. BRANIGAN telephonically contacted SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN at Dallas, and stated that Assistant Director WILLIAM SULLIVAN had just received a telephone call from MARGUERITE OSWALD, who claimed she had information but would not divulge it to anybody but Mr. HOOVER. When Mrs. OSWALD told Mr. SULLIVAN that it would be up to him to pay for her telephone call, he advised that he did not intend to pay for her telephone call, and Mrs. OSWALD then hung up.

On 8/24/64, Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, 2220 Thomas Place, Fort Worth, Texas, mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, refused to be interviewed by Special Agents ROBLEY D. MADLAND and RICHARD L. WIEHL, stating that the information she had was given by her to a Mr. (First Name Unknown) SULLIVAN of the FBI in Washington, D. C., via long distance telephone on that date. Mrs. OSWALD said she "decided to go to the top" with the information she had as it concerned a local problem in connection with "the case", and she did not want "to get involved". Mrs. OSWALD said further that the information she gave Mr. SULLIVAN would have to come from him as she had spent her money in order to call Washington and would not give the information to "ordinary Agents" at this time. Mrs. OSWALD further stated she did have some "gossip" that she wanted to relate at this time. Mrs. OSWALD stated that two weeks ago, she was invited to New York to appear on the LES CRANE Television Show. Mrs. OSWALD stated that on

8/7/64 she was taping the television program for the LES CRANE show in New York City and was on a panel discussion with CRANE and MELVIN BELLI, former attorney for JACK RUBY. She stated that she "outsmarted" BELLI on five different occasions during the program and the audience "absolutely loved it". Mrs. OSWALD said she learned after this program that BELLI came to Fort Worth and Dallas to confer with RUBY in his cell in the Dallas County Jail, which she did not think was proper because he, BELLI, no longer represented RUBY.

Thereafter, on 8/24/64, SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN telephonically contacted Assistant Director W. C. SULLIVAN who advised that he actually had not accepted the call from Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD as she wanted to make it collect, but that he understood that she had later called and talked to someone in the Washington Field Office.

SAC SHANKLIN, thereafter, ascertained through SA ROBERT P. FINZEL at the Washington Field Office that he had received a call from Mrs. OSWALD, at which time she made some wild, rambling statements to the effect that former Special Agent FAIN (former SA JOHN W. FAIN, now retired) had paid LEE HARVEY OSWALD's fine in New Orleans when he was arrested for distributing Fair Play for Cuba Committee literature, and was also making an allegation against an Agent by the name of HOSTY, to the effect that HOSTY and/or his wife might be leaking information to HUGH AYNESWORTH of "The Dallas Morning News". AYNESWORTH is the reporter for "The Dallas Morning News" who wrote the story containing photographs of the OSWALD diary and other documents.

DL 100-10461

The foregoing summary of information from Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD is being submitted to the Bureau in detail and no action is being taken by Dallas, UACB, and the information contained herein will not be included in any report submitted by Dallas, UACB.

DIRECTOR, FBI 8/25/64

SAC, ST. LOUIS (105-7945)-RUC-

OREST PENA, aka
IS - CUBA
(OO:New Orleans)

Re report of SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS, 7/17/64, at New Orleans, and New Orleans airtel to Bureau, 7/24/64.

A review on 8/24/64 by SC EARL M. RUEY of the military service records on file at the Military Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri, for ORESTES FARNICIO PENA, Serial Number 51 061 050, indicated he was inducted into the U. S. Army on 1/28/49 at New York, New York and served on active duty until 1/27/50 at which time he was honorably released from active duty as a Private at Fort Benning, Georgia and was transferred to the U. S. Army Enlisted Reserve Corps where he served in an inactive status until 8/12/54 receiving an honorable discharge by reason of completion of his military obligation.

Records failed to reflect any foreign service, awards, citations, or decorations. His character and efficiency ratings ranged from unknown to excellent and there is no record of courts-martial or absence without official leave.

The following background and descriptive information is contained in the U. S. Army service records for PENA:

Date & place of birth:	8/15/23, Colon, Cuba
Height:	5'8"
Weight:	134 lbs.
Race:	White
Hair:	Black
Eyes:	Brown
Education:	6 years grammar school

3 - Bureau (RM)
(1 - 105-82555, OSWALD)
2 - New Orleans (105-1926)(RM)
1 - St. Louis
EMR:er
(6)

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 28 1964

68 SEP 1 1964

SL: 105-3945

Addresses:	530 West 123rd, New York, New York, 1/49; 1283 Amsterdam Ave., Apt. #21, New York, New York, 1/50; 209 W. 87th St., New York, New York, 4/51.
Relatives:	Father, RUBERTO PENA, Guareiras, Cuba, 1/49; Mother, MARGARITA ALFONSO, 253 Colon, Colon, Cuba, 1/49.
Photograph:	None available
Military Occupation:	Light Weapons Infantryman
Civilian Occupation:	Laundry Machine Operator
Civilian Employment:	New Pan American Laundry, New York, New York, 1941 to 1948.

FBI

Date: 8/24/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-37111) (RUC)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
(OO:DL)

On 8/24/64, at 2;23 p.m. a woman identifying herself as MARGARET OSWALD (phonetic) of Fort Worth, Texas, who claimed to be the mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, telephoned the WFO on a complaint phone.

The information furnished by Mrs. OSWALD is set forth in the enclosed LHM.

For the information of the Bureau, Mrs. OSWALD claimed she had placed a long distance call to the FBI, Washington, D. C., earlier on 8/24/64, but the call was not accepted. She placed a second call asking that the FBI, Washington, call her. She received no return call. She then placed a third call to relate the enclosed information.

Mrs. OSWALD stated she felt she should be reimbursed for her call and that she cannot contact the Dallas Office of the FBI because "They are so directly involved, as the information will show." She added she would appreciate it if in the future her calls would be accepted.

Since WFO is not in a position to evaluate the information furnished by Mrs. OSWALD, further action is being left to the discretion of the Bureau and the Dallas Office.

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 10)
2 - Dallas (100-10461)(Enc. 2)(Info)(RM)
1 - WFO

RPF:eeb
(6)

AIRTEL

REC-83 105-82555-4720

EX-108

AUG 28 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

PERS. REC. UNIT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

August 24, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

At 2:23 p.m. on August 24, 1964, a woman identifying herself as Margaret (phonetic) Oswald of Fort Worth, Texas, and claiming to be the mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, telephonically advised the Washington Field Office (WFO) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) as follows:

Mrs. Oswald claimed to have received an anonymous telephone call on August 24, 1964, to the effect that the hotel bill of Mr. Hugh Ainsworth (phonetic), a writer from "The Dallas Morning News," "was being paid by the FBI."

She continued that this morning she telephoned Ainsworth at DA 7-3615 and the conversation was as follows:

Mrs. Oswald: Hello Hugh.

Ainsworth: How are you Lu (phonetic)?

Mrs. Oswald: How would you like another FBI scoop?

Ainsworth: Oh, it is you Mrs. Hosty (phonetic).

At this point Mrs. Oswald claims she hung up.

She identified Hosty as an FBI Agent of the Dallas Office and stated her belief that Hosty or Mrs. Hosty is furnishing information to Ainsworth.

She identified Ainsworth as a newspaperman who published Lee's (Oswald's) diary and other unauthorized articles connected with the Warren Commission Report.

Mrs. Oswald further advised that she learned from her informant, whom she refused to identify, that a former Agent of the FBI, John Fain, 52 years of age, retired, residing at Houston,

ENCLOSURE

Texas, "was in New Orleans and paid Lee's (Oswald's) fine at the time he was arrested on the Fair Play for Cuba charge."

Mrs. Oswald furnished no additional information and terminated the conversation.

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

August 27, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

REC-43 105-82555-4150

EX-108 EX-108

PERS. REC. UNIT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed for the further completion of your records are two copies of a memorandum dated August 26, 1964, setting forth details of our dealings with Mrs. Marguerite Oswald on August 24, 1964.

We do not intend to take any further action in connection with the unfounded assertions of Mrs. Oswald as recorded in the enclosed memorandum. It may interest you to know that the maiden name of the wife of Special Agent James Hosty is Janet Ethel Perry. In connection with Mrs. Oswald's comments concerning former Special Agent John W. Fain, your attention is invited to the fact that Mr. Fain has appeared before the President's Commission and has offered sworn testimony concerning the nature and extent of his association with Lee Harvey Oswald.

COURIER SVC.
AUG 27
FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 XEROX
AUG 31 1964

Enclosures (2)

1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosure)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS:
Re: Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R - Cuba; Bufile 105-82555. Refer to WFO airtel and letterhead dated 8/24/64. Take no further action concerning matter referred to in re communications. Enclosed for your information is a copy of Bureau's 8/26/64 letterhead which was furnished to the Commission as an enclosure to this letter.

JCS:pah (6)

56 SEP 3 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 67 300-1
REC'D-READING ROOM
AUG 27 9 39 AM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

See cover memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security-Russia - Cuba," dated 8/27/64, prepared by JCS:pah.

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan

August 26, 1964

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

At approximately 12:10 p.m. on August 24, 1964, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, telephonically contacted the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and asked to speak to Special Agent in Charge J. Gordon Shanklin. Mrs. Oswald was advised that Mr. Shanklin was then not available, whereupon she stated that perhaps she should contact "Herbert Hoover."

Mrs. Oswald stated she wanted it known that she had nothing to do with the assassination of President Kennedy, but that as far as she was concerned, everyone else was under suspicion. She added that she had information which might involve an Agent of the FBI.

When questioned as to the identity of the Agent, she refused to divulge same over the telephone. She indicated a desire to give a deposition concerning the information in her possession and consented to be interviewed by our Agents from Fort Worth, Texas.

At approximately 1:15 p.m., August 24, 1964, Mrs. Oswald telephonically contacted Assistant Director William C. Sullivan. She stated that she desired to furnish some information, whereupon Mr. Sullivan told her he would accept the information. She then told Mr. Sullivan that she was not going to pay for the telephone call as she had considerable to say and it would be costly. She stated that she did not want to furnish her information to our local office in Texas and desired to be called back. She then furnished to Mr. Sullivan an indistinct telephone number and, when asked for the address from which she was calling, she discontinued the conversation.

At approximately 2:23 p.m., August 24, 1964, a woman identifying herself as Margaret (phonetic) Oswald

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JCS:pah
(11)

XEROX
AUG 31 1964

(SEE NOTE PAGE 3)

ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

of Fort Worth, Texas, and who claimed to be the mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, telephonically contacted Special Agent Robert P. Finzel of our Washington Field Office. Mrs. Oswald claimed to have received an anonymous telephone call on August 24, 1964, to the effect that the hotel bill of Mr. Hugh Aynesworth, a writer for "The Dallas Morning News," "was being paid by the FBI."

She continued that she thereafter telephoned Aynesworth at DA 7-3615 and the conversation was as follows:

Mrs. Oswald: Hello Hugh.

Aynesworth: How are you Lu (phonetic)?

Mrs. Oswald: How would you like another FBI scoop?

Aynesworth: Oh, it is you Mrs. Hosty (phonetic).

At this point Mrs. Oswald claims she hung up.

She identified Hosty as an FBI Agent of the Dallas Office and stated her belief that Hosty or Mrs. Hosty is furnishing information to Aynesworth.

She identified Aynesworth as a newspaperman who published Lee's (Oswald's) diary and other unauthorized articles connected with the Warren Commission Report.

Mrs. Oswald further advised that she learned from her informant, whom she refused to identify, that a former Agent of the FBI, John Fain, 52 years of age, retired, residing at Houston, Texas, "was in New Orleans and paid Lee's (Oswald's) fine at the time he was arrested on the Fair Play for Cuba charge."

Mrs. Oswald furnished no additional information and terminated the conversation.

On the afternoon of August 24, 1964, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, 2220 Thomas Place, Fort Worth, Texas, was contacted by Special Agents Robley D. Madland and Richard L. Wiehl of our Dallas Office. She refused to be interviewed by the Agents stating that she gave the information in her possession to Mr. Sullivan of the FBI in Washington, D. C., by long distance

telephone conversation on that date. Mrs. Oswald said she "decided to go to the top" with the information she had as it concerned a local problem in connection with "the case," and she did not want "to get involved." Mrs. Oswald said that the information she gave Mr. Sullivan would have to come from him as she had spent her money in order to call Washington, D. C., and she would not give the information to "ordinary Agents."

She volunteered that she did have some "gossip" which she desired to pass along. In this regard she said that some two weeks ago she was invited to New York to appear on the Les Crane television program. She said that on August 7, 1964, she was taping the program for the Les Crane show in New York City and was on a panel with Crane and Melvin Belli, former attorney for Jack Ruby. She stated that she "outsmarted" Belli on five different occasions during the program and the audience "absolutely loved it." Mrs. Oswald said she learned after this program that Belli came to Fort Worth and Dallas, Texas, to confer with Jack Ruby in his cell which act she did not think was proper because he, Belli, no longer represented Ruby.

For purposes of clarity all times indicated herein are expressed as Eastern Daylight Saving Time.

NOTE:

Letterhead prepared for dissemination to President's Commission. One copy to Dallas with copy 8/27/64 letter to Commission and one copy to WFO by 0-7 on 8/27/64.

SAC, Dallas (100-10461) 8/31/64

Director, FBI (105-82555) 1 - Stokes

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Exhibit 113 in this case is a set of ten photographs of a booklet entitled "Certificate of a Hunter and Fisherman" which, in essence, was Oswald's hunting license when in Russia. This booklet is described in summary fashion on pages 359 and 330 in your 1/7/64 report in this case.

Your office is in possession of the photographs comprising this exhibit. Note that as originally constituted, this exhibit consisted of eleven photographs which were occasioned by the fact that the cover of the booklet (photograph 1) was photographed twice.

Heretofore, the Commission expressed interest in only the photograph (previously designated 113-3) on which Oswald's picture appears. Recently the Commission has expressed interest in other photographs in this exhibit and, accordingly, on 8/28/64 the complete set of pictures comprising of this exhibit was furnished to the Commission. To avoid confusion the Bureau, in preparing the exhibit for delivery to the Commission, deleted the duplicate of photograph 1 and renumbered the remaining photographs so that photograph previously referred to as number 3 has now been designated as 113-2.

In furnishing this complete exhibit to the Commission, the Bureau has also forwarded full translations of all the photographs. Enclosed for the completion of your files is a set of full translations of all photographs of Exhibit 113 as presently constituted.

Enclosures (10)

REC-21 10-82555-472

JCS:pah
(4)

3 AUG 31 1964

MAILED 5
AUG 31 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
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Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
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Rosen
Sullivan
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-263 (Rev 5-1-58)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
SAN ANTONIO	DALLAS	8/24/64	7/10-8/24/64

TITLE OF CASE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
SA JOHN M. KEMMY	dnb

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCE

Report of SA JOHN M. KEMMY dated 7/24/64 at San Antonio.

- P -

LEADS

All pertinent information concerning OSWALD has been furnished the Bureau and Dallas by teletype or airtel as it has been received. No leads are being set out in this report on the basis of information contained in this report as this office is not aware of the full background information developed nor aware of leads which have been handled or are presently under investigation by other offices. Leads are being left to the discretion of the Office of Origin.

EX-[illegible]

COPIES DESTROYED

14 MAR 5 1973

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

APPROVED _____ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

4722

9-1

REC 20

COPIES MADE:

4 - 10-Bureau (105-82555) (AMSD RM)

5-Dallas (100-10461) (AM RM)

3-San Antonio (105-2909)

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY	[illegible]	CIA	
REQUEST RECD.	7:15	8	7:10
DATE FWD.			
HOW FWD	03 SEP 10 1964		
BY			

NOTATIONS

CONFIDENTIAL

SOVIET SECTION

ADMINISTRATIVE

Ten copies of this report are being furnished the Bureau per Bureau instructions. Five copies are being furnished Dallas, Office of Origin, for their assistance in administrative handling and review.

No copy is being furnished Secret Service, San Antonio, UACB.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source	File Where Located
SA T-1: [redacted]	105-2909-instant report
SA T-2: [redacted]	105-2909-instant report

CLASSIFICATION

This report is being classified CONFIDENTIAL since data reported from SA T-1 and SA T-2 could reasonably result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value who conduct investigations in a foreign country; this would compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

FD-204 (Rev. 9-23-63)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Copy to:

Report of: SA JOHN M. KEMMY
Date: August 24, 1964

Office: SAN ANTONIO

File Number: 105-2909

Bureau file: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Classified by 2640
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite 9/21/77 HQ

Synopsis:

FRANCISCO MORALES advised he was registered with ERNESTO LIMA in Hotel del Comercio in Mexico City in September and October, 1963, and does not recall having seen OSWALD during his stay there. ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ advised he registered at Hotel del Comercio in September, 1963, and stayed about two months. In about latter part of September, 1963, LIMA saw young American at hotel. LIMA believes but not positive man may be identical with OSWALD. Due to lapse of time LIMA cannot state, after looking at good photograph of OSWALD, whether or not young man identical with OSWALD. MARTIN SUMAYA, who reportedly was guest at Hotel del Comercio on 9/27/63, advised he did not recall having seen OSWALD or having heard anything concerning him while in Mexico City in September, 1963. Efforts to locate A. MARTINEZ and HILDA QUEZADA negative. HARRY SMITH, Greyhound Bus Lines, Laredo, Texas, and LEOBARDO MEDELLIN, TDN Bus Company, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, both advised TDN Ticket Number 9511 re-issue of Ticket Number 39532 for purpose of correcting ticket. Letter from JOHN H. BOWEN received Laredo, Texas, contained return address of "Niza 22, Mexico, D. F." Unknown female telephoned San Antonio office and stated RICHARD NIXON was in Dallas November 21, 1963, and gave JACK RUBY some money to kill OSWALD because NIXON wanted a Lutheran in office instead of a Catholic. She stated she was known by Detectives BURTON and RICHARDSON,

GROUP I
EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC
DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

San Antonio Police Department. BURTON contacted for identity of caller, with negative results.

- P -

DETAILS:

I. TRAVEL

SA 105-2909

As has been previously reported, OSWALD was registered from September 27, 1963, through October 1, 1963, in Room Number 18 of the Hotel del Comercio located at Calle Bernardino de Sahagun Number 19, Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

The records of the hotel reflect that ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ, Reynosa, Tamaulipas, Mexico, was registered in Room Number 8 on September 26, 1963, and FRANCISCO MORALES, also of Reynosa, was registered in Room Number 8 from September 27, 1963, through October 1, 1963.

SA 105-2909

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JAMES R. WILSON:

AT REYNOSA, TAMAULIPAS, MEXICO

[redacted]

MORALES was in Ciudad Victoria seeking employment, and he might leave in the near future to travel to Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, for the same purpose.

MORALES was registered with ERNESTO LIMA in the Hotel del Comercio in Mexico City in September and October, 1963, exact dates unrecalled, while seeking employment with the federal government. He does not recall having seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD during his stay there. The only other hotel guests at that time whose names he recalls were GABRIEL CONTRERAS of Chihuahua, Mexico, and one ARTURO CHAVEZ MARTINEZ, a Mexican Federal employee who is supposed to reside at Zaragoza Number 58, Ciudad de Maiz, San Luis Potosi, Mexico, and who was supposed to be assigned to work at Bahia de Todos Santos, Baja California, Mexico. CHAVEZ attempted to sell MORALES an illegal Customs receipt for use in bringing an automobile into Mexico without paying import duties. On two occasions MORALES had drinks with two Cubans who stayed at the hotel, one of whom was going to Florida and was arranging immigration papers. Both Cubans were in their late forties or fifties, were about five feet eight inches in height, and the one going to Florida wore dark glasses most of the time. The names of these Cubans and other hotel guests should be known to a Hotel del Comercio employee named SEBASTIAN.

The Source advised MORALES was reluctant to discuss the above matters, and Source believes MORALES did not divulge all information in his possession.

Date May 13, 1964

ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ, advised as follows:

He is a masonry contractor by trade and is presently out of work. He resides several miles outside of Reynosa on the Monterrey Highway, and is usually in downtown Reynosa during the daytime. His surname is LIMA, JUAREZ being his mother's maiden name.

LIMA, and FRANCISCO MORALES, a close friend, went to Mexico City and registered at the Hotel del Comercio on about September 18, 1963. The purpose of the trip was to attempt to obtain employment for MORALES in the Comision Federal de Electricidad (Federal Electric Power Commission) in Mexico City. They were contacting officials and persons necessary for such purpose during the major portion of each day. When they returned to the hotel, LIMA, age 58, usually went up to the room and MORALES, a younger man, would stay in the hotel lobby. They were not acquainted with any hotel guests prior to registering at the hotel. MORALES became acquainted casually through friendly overtures with several of the hotel guests whom MORALES later introduced to LIMA. They thusly became acquainted with one GABRIEL CONTRERAS of Chihuahua, Mexico, whom LIMA believes to be a retired railroad man. They also became acquainted casually soon after their arrival with three Cubans who were residing at the hotel on the second floor, room numbers unknown. They had drinks with the Cubans, names unrecalled, several times. LIMA believes the three Cubans they met at first were in the hotel when LIMA and MORALES registered. Two of the Cubans were Negro males whom he recalled only as young, tall and slender, and one of them resided with and was supported by a Cuban Negro woman in the hotel. The third Cuban was a white male, age 44-46, 5' 10" to 5' 11", dark hair and eyes, dark complexion. These three Cubans had no apparent occupation.

On about September 23, 1963, these three Cubans went to the airport at Mexico City and met a fourth Cuban who arrived by plane from Cuba. He was described as white, male, age 54-58 years, 5' 7" to 5' 8", brown greying hair,

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On 7/10/64 at Reynosa, Tamps., Mexico File # SA 105-2909

by SA JAMES R. WILSON/mjb Date dictated 7/10/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

grey mustache, who claimed to have owned a large ranch near Havana, Cuba, which ranch was confiscated by CASTRO. The four Cubans were anti-CASTRO and denounced CASTRO for his actions, policies, and political philosophy. The latter Cuban departed Mexico City via plane enroute to Miami, Florida, to join his wife, having received money by check from Florida. His departure was on about October 8, 1963. Sometime before this Cuban departed, a street photographer took a picture of LIMA, MORALES, CONTRERAS, and the two older Cuban men. Each person signed his name on the reverse of his respective likeness in the photograph, and this photograph was retained by CONTRERAS.

On two occasions in about the latter part of September, 1963, LIMA saw a young American male talk briefly in English to the two Cuban Negroes at the entrance of the hotel. LIMA believes these were merely exchanges of friendly greetings, but he is not certain due to his being able to understand only a few English words. This young man and MORALES never met to LIMA's knowledge, nor did LIMA meet this young man. MORALES does not speak or understand English. This young man is described only as about twenty-six years of age, having receding hair at each side of his forehead forming a widow's peak. LIMA believes but is not positive that this young man may be identical with OSWALD. He saw no other individual who resembles OSWALD in any way.

In October, 1963, funds used by LIMA and MORALES were becoming depleted, and the hotel bill could not be paid. LIMA then requested MORALES return to Reynosa, Mexico, to seek funds with which to pay the hotel bill. MORALES then checked out about October 12, 1963, and LIMA remained at the hotel. MORALES never returned with and never sent any money to LIMA, and on about November 18, 1963, LIMA arranged with the hotel to pay the bill at a later date and check out. He returned to Reynosa, Mexico. He later sent the money to the hotel from Reynosa.

When there was later publicity about OSWALD, LIMA saw the photographs of OSWALD in local news media. Those news media photographs, however, were not clear and LIMA at that time was not sure the young man referred to above was OSWALD. Due to the lapse of time, LIMA cannot state, after looking at a good and clear photograph of OSWALD, whether or not this young man at the hotel referred to is identical with OSWALD.

SA 105-2909

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent ROBERT L. CHAPMAN at Laredo, Texas, to locate MARTIN SUMAYA, the person who reportedly occupied Room Number 5 at the Hotel del Comercio, Mexico City, on September 27, 1963.

SA T-2 advised on July 10, 1964, that he had located MARTIN SUMAYA residing at Dr. Mier Number 2119, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, and interviewed SUMAYA relative to his stay at the Hotel del Comercio on September 27, 1963.

SUMAYA advised that he is an employee of the Mexican Petroleum Industry and makes frequent trips to Mexico City and other parts of Mexico. SUMAYA stated that he has known the owner of the Hotel del Comercio for the past twenty years and frequently stays at that hotel when in Mexico City. SUMAYA stated that he recalls nothing concerning his stay in Room Number 5 on September 27, 1963, and definitely does not recall seeing LEE HARVEY OSWALD around the Hotel del Comercio. SUMAYA advised that he did not recall the exact dates he was at the Hotel del Comercio in September, 1963, nor did he recall the exact mode of transportation he was using, but stated that it must have been Transportes Frontera since he always travels by bus and almost always uses Transportes Frontera Bus Lines. SUMAYA further stated that he believes that on this particular trip in September, 1963, that he returned to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, via Tampico, Mexico.

SUMAYA was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and stated he still did not recall having seen OSWALD or having heard anything concerning him while in Mexico City in September, 1963.

SA 105-2909

The following interview with SA T-2 was conducted in an effort to locate one A. MARTINEZ and one HILDA QUEZADA who reportedly traveled on Transportes del Norte bus from Mexico City to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on October 2-3, 1963.

The following investigation was conducted by SA ROBERT L. CHAPMAN:

AT LAREDO, TEXAS:

On August 10, 1964, SA T-2 advised that he had conducted continuous investigation in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, through civil records and other sources of information to locate A. MARTINEZ and HILDA QUEZADA, with negative results. SA T-2 advised that in addition he has checked public records and has checked at leading downtown hotels in an effort to locate these two individuals, all with negative results.

SA 105-2909

The following interviews with HARRY SMITH and LEOBARDO MEDELLIN were conducted in an effort to locate one PAULA RUSIONI who reportedly traveled on Transportes del Norte Bus from Mexico City, Mexico, to Laredo, Texas, on October 2-3, 1963. According to the records of Transportes del Norte (TDN), portions of TDN Ticket Number 9511 cover travel from Mexico City to Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, and from Monterrey to Laredo, Texas. TDN records reflect these tickets were utilized by PAULA RUSIONI to travel on TDN Bus Number 332, which departed Mexico City at 8:30 a.m. on October 2, 1963, and arrived at Monterrey at about 9:30 p.m. the same date. Travel from Monterrey to Laredo was performed on TDN Bus Number 373, which departed Monterrey shortly thereafter and arrived at Laredo at about 2:00 a.m., October 3, 1963.

The following investigation was conducted by SA ROBERT L. CHAPMAN:

AT LAREDO, TEXAS:

SA 105-2909

The following investigation was conducted by SA ROBERT L. CHAPMAN at Laredo, Texas, in an effort to locate ALBERT OSBORNE, also known as JOHN HOWARD BOWEN:

On July 10, 1964, Mr. OSCAR FERRINO, St. Anthony Hotel, Laredo, Texas, advised that on that date he had received a letter from JOHN H. BOWEN (ALBERT OSBORNE). FERRINO stated that this letter was postmarked Mexico City, July 7, 1964, and contained the return address of "Niza 22, Mexico, D. F."

FERRINO further stated that BOWEN advised in this letter that he had two boxes at the St. Anthony Hotel in Laredo, Texas, and that he would have the boxes picked up in a few days.

On July 17, 1964, Mr. FERRINO advised that as of that date JOHN BOWEN had not had the above-mentioned boxes picked up at the St. Anthony Hotel.

II. MISCELLANEOUS

1

SA 105-2909

On August 2, 1964, a female who declined to furnish her name and who had a Latin American accent telephoned the San Antonio office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. She stated she knew why President KENNEDY was assassinated. She related that RICHARD NIXON was in Dallas November 21, 1963, and gave JACK RUBY some money to kill LEE OSWALD because NIXON wanted a Lutheran in office instead of a Catholic. She also related that MARGUERITE OSWALD was in San Antonio in 1951 at Jimmy's Cafe. This caller stated that she was known by Detectives BURTON and RICHARDSON of the San Antonio Police Department.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JOHN M. KEMMY:

AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS:

On August 14, 1964, Detective JOHN BURTON, San Antonio Police Department, advised that he did not know who the above-mentioned female might be. He stated that he would check with his partner, Detective J. W. RICHARDSON, and would also review some of his records in an effort to determine the identity of this caller.

On August 19, 1964, Detective BURTON advised that he was unable to determine the identity of any logical suspect who would be identical with the above-mentioned caller.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Antonio, Texas

August 24, 1964

TITLE LEE HARVEY OSWALD

CHARACTER INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

REFERENCE Report of SA JOHN M. KEMMY, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

September 1, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On July 29, 1964, Mr. Aubrey Ray Lindsey, Richardson, Texas, advised Special Agents of our Dallas Office that a business acquaintance, one Malcolm J. Hoy, told him on November 22, 1963, he saw the President Kennedy motorcade. Hoy advised Lindsey President Kennedy had been shot twice "because he was there watching it." Mr. Lindsey thought this remark was unusual and added he did not know Hoy's present location. Mr. Lindsey said Hoy formerly worked at the General Motors plant in Arlington, Texas.

Investigation at Arlington, Texas, determined inquiries had been received concerning Hoy from the General Motors plant at South Gate, California.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of the report of Special Agent Robert H. Karl dated August 24, 1964, at Los Angeles, California, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - R - Cuba." It contains the results of an interview with Mr. Hoy.

No further action is being taken in this matter.

105-82555
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

KMR:las (9)

Enclosures (2)

SEP 1 11 50 AM '64 FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN
78 SEP 1 COMM-FBI
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Callahan
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy
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79 SEP 4-1964

NOTE:

In Hoy's interview he remarked that he did observe the President's motorcade and had heard reports thought to be the explosion of firecrackers and saw an individual climb on the back of the President's car and speed away. However, he did not realize until some time later when he was in a movie theater and heard the announcement that the President had been shot that he tied the activities together. Hoy had no information of pertinence to the investigation.

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

August 28, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes
1 - Mail Room

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Pursuant to the request from the office of Mr. W. David Slawson of your staff, there are enclosed three sets of photographs comprising Item Number 113 in the Lee Harvey Oswald case. This exhibit is comprised of ten photographs depicting a booklet entitled "Certificate of a Hunter and Fisherman." Attached to each of the photographs enclosed herewith is a full translation thereof.

This booklet is described in summary form on pages 359 and 360 in the January 7, 1964, report in the Oswald case made at Dallas, Texas.

A full translation of the photograph enclosed herewith designated Item Number 113-2 was previously furnished to you by our letter dated February 26, 1964. The translation previously furnished referred to that photograph as Item Number 113-3. This was occasioned by the fact that the cover of the booklet (Item 113-1) was originally photographed twice. In preparing the enclosures we have deleted from Item Number 113 the duplicate of Item 113-1 and have accordingly renumbered the remaining photographs.

REC'D-READING ROOM
AUG 28 3 44 PM '64
FBI
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC 8 105-82555-4724

ENCL. RETURN
ENCLOSURE FILE

BY COURIER SVC.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (66)
105-82555
JCS:pah
(9)

EX-108

1 XEROX
AUG 31 1964

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

Tolson
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Holmes
Gandy

SEP 4 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

On 8/25/64 Mrs. Hennigan of Slawson's office requested Inspector Malley to furnish the Commission with 5 additional photographs comprising a portion of Item 113. Heretofore, Commission only requested one of the pictures comprising Oswald's hunting license, namely the page upon which his photographs and some Russian stamps appeared. As this exhibit consists of 10 photographs, we are furnishing the entire item to the Commission at this time. Enclosures count as follows: 30 photographs to each of which is attached a translation.

NOTE FOR RECORDS SECTION:

Attached to yellow is one set of the enclosures including translations. These should be maintained for permanent records as enclosure behind file.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-58)

FBI

Date: 8/22/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) ATTN: CRIMINAL SECTION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS - R - CUBA

ReBuairtel to Dallas, 8/13/64, enclosing a verbatim transcription of tape recordings furnished the Bureau by the President's Commission 7/29/64, which tapes reportedly relate to the appearance of MARK LANE on the Barry Gray radio program over station WMCA, New York City, and Bureau telephone calls to Dallas, 8/12, 19 and 20/64, concerning an alleged press release by SAC SHANKLIN pertaining to paraffin tests.

This allegation appears on Page 4 of the above-mentioned recording as follows: "Now, perhaps the most shocking piece of evidence is the statement by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Chief in Dallas, Gordon Shanklin, quoted in the 'New York Times' and other publications and he said 'I have seen the paraffin test. It shows that Oswald had nitrates gun powder on his hands and on his face and since it's on his hands and on his face, it is proof that he fired a rifle.' "

I wish to state this allegation regarding a press release is completely unfounded and it is a false and malicious statement.

Attention is directed to New York airtel to Bureau, 2/20/64, which enclosed a transcription of the recording of a meeting held, 2/18/64, at The Town Hall, 123 West 43rd Street, New York City, featuring MARK LANE, Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, and others. On Page 26 of this transcription is information relating to a report of the paraffin test as follows: "Now you may recall that on Saturday, November 23rd, we were told by Chief CURRY, told the press of the nation, told the press of the world

3 - Bureau
3 - Dallas (2 - 100-10461)
(1 - 100-10970)
JGS:rmb
(6)

REC-34 105-82555-4725

AUG 25 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M - Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 SEP 4 - 1964

"that the paraffin test had come back. It was positive. It proved that OSWALD had fired a weapon, it proved that OSWALD was the assassin."

With respect to the statement appearing on Page 3 of the transcript furnished by Buairtel of 8/13/64, to the effect, "It was not until more than 24 hours later when the Federal Bureau of Investigation announced for the first time that an Italian Carbine 6.5 millimeter was purchased by OSWALD under the assumed name of A. HIDELL back in March of 1963". No press release was made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Dallas.

In connection with this latter item, Page 394 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, Dallas, dated 11/30/63, under the Assassination caption, reveals that at 6:45 PM, 11/23/63, SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN advised Chief of Police JESSE E. CURRY, Dallas Police Department, that the sale of the rifle used in the killing of President KENNEDY had been traced through serial number to a firm in Chicago, Illinois, and through that firm it had been established that such rifle had been shipped to Dallas. Chief CURRY was also advised that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been identified through handwriting as the individual who had ordered this rifle.

The Dallas Office has reviewed the transcript furnished by referenced Bureau airtel and it is not believed further clarifying data is necessary concerning the biased maliciously calculated half-truths and theories of MARK LANE in an effort to prove OSWALD's innocence.

FBI

Date: 8/28/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-8255)

FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (105-891) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

OO: DALLAS

Re Bureau airtel to Memphis, 8/27/64.

For the information of the Bureau, Shelby County Sheriff's Office (Memphis) prisoner JOHN FRANKLIN ELROD was interviewed on morning of 8/11/64 after a representative of the Sheriff's Office advised he possibly possessed information relative to the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD by JACK LEON RUBY.

On interview he proved to be a self admitted chronic alcoholic, claiming to have been a prisoner in the Dallas City Jail on 11/22/63 immediately following the assassination of the late President JOHN F. KENNEDY. He claimed to have been told by a cellmate that five men had recently met at some motel and that one of the men may have been JACK RUBY. He emphatically denied any knowledge of the assassination or the involvement of RUBY in killing OSWALD.

This information was recorded in FD 302 and 25 copies thereof were sent by Memphis to Dallas by airtel 8/11/64 in the case entitled, "JACK L. RUBY, aka; LEE HARVEY OSWALD (Deceased) - VICTIM, CR."

REC-34 105-8255-4726

Airtel 3 - Bureau (RM)
Teletype 2 - Dallas (1 - 100-10461; 1 - 44-1639) (RM) 16 AUG 31 1964
A. M. 2 - Memphis (1 - 105-891)
C. M. S. D. (1 - 44-1165 - JACK L. RUBY, aka; LEE HARVEY OSWALD (Deceased) - VICTIM, CR)
Spec. Del. WHL:mvd (7)
Reg. Mail
Registered

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 SEP 4 - 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TROTTER

DATE: 8/26/64

FROM : S. F. Latona

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

INFORMATION REGARDING LIFTED
PALM PRINT FROM GUN

This memo is submitted to report the receipt of a telephone call at approximately 11:45 A. M., today, 8/26/64, from Mr. Norman Redlich, of the General Counsel's Staff of the President's Commission. As you are aware, I testified before the Committee concerning certain latent print identifications. One of the latent palm prints identified appears on a lift submitted by the Dallas, Texas, Police Department, reportedly lifted from the underside of the barrel of the rifle identified as the murder weapon.

Mr. Redlich asked me if I were able to tell from my examination of the rifle whether there was any indication of a latent print having been lifted from the underside of the barrel. I told him, on the basis of taking the gun apart and my examination and inspection of the weapon, I could not tell. He then posed several hypothetical questions as to whether prints could be lifted and no trace left. I told him that it was possible that prints could be developed and lifted and no trace left.

Mr. Redlich said he would follow his call with a letter.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad (Attention: Mr. Robert A. Frazier)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. B. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

SFL:bcc
(9)

70 SEP 9 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DEC-34

4727

SEP

FD-36 (Rev. 12-11-56)

FBI

Date: 8/5/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555) ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

FROM SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReBuairtel to DL 7/31/64.

ReBuairtel enclosed a letter from the President's Commission concerning photographs taken at the Texas Theatre of OSWALD being removed from the theatre by police officers. The Commission requested that the photographer, JIM MAC CAMMON, 3121 Routh Street, Dallas, Texas, be contacted for the purpose of obtaining the original color slides that he took of OSWALD's arrest.

On 8/4/64, JIM MAC CAMMON, owner of Jim Mac Cammon Associates, 3121 Routh Street, Dallas, Texas, advised that on 11/22/63 he was outside the Texas School Book Depository Building, 411 Elm Street, when he heard over the Dallas police radio that a Dallas police officer had been shot in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas. MAC CAMMON stated following this police broadcast he accompanied a Dallas police officer to the Oak Cliff section of Dallas and was in the Texas Theatre at the time of OSWALD's capture.

MAC CAMMON stated he had his 35 mm camera equipped with a "Strobe light" with him. He said he took a series of five photographs at the Texas Theatre, three inside the theatre and two outside the theatre. Of the three photographs taken inside the Texas Theatre, MAC CAMMON stated only one came out since a police officer stepped in front of his "Strobe light" just as he snapped two of the pictures.

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 1) AIRMAIL REGISTERED REC-34 105-82555-4142
2 - New York (Enc. 2)
2 - Dallas
AHS:vm
(7)

9-2
21 AUG 6 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SEP 4 1964

SOVIET SECTION

DL 100-10461

The three good photographs have been given the following designations:

GERALD L. HILL Exhibit A
Capture of OSWALD inside Texas Theatre.

GERALD L. HILL Exhibit B
OSWALD in custody of police outside the Texas Theatre.

GERALD L. HILL Exhibit C
Crowd scene outside entrance of Texas Theatre following OSWALD's capture.

MAC CAMMON advised that he sold the above photographs to "Life" Magazine and that NATALIE KOSEX, position unknown, "Life" Magazine, Rockefeller Center, New York City, has the original 35 mm color slides of the above photograph given the designation GERALD L. HILL Exhibit A. MAC CAMMON stated he believes he has the original 35 mm color slide of the above photograph given the designation GERALD L. HILL Exhibit B. He said he is not sure if he has the original 35 mm color slide from which the GERALD L. HILL Exhibit C was made or if "Life" Magazine has it.

MAC CAMMON stated that pressure of business has kept him and his staff from properly indexing and filing his numerous color slides and, consequently, he does not know the exact location of the above-mentioned 35 mm color slides. After searching through numerous loose slides in various boxes, loose slides on desks, tables, and on the floor, MAC CAMMON stated he could not locate the originals of any of the above color slides. He did locate and furnish a duplicate 35 mm color slide from which the photograph designated GERALD L. HILL Exhibit B was made. He stated this color slide is an exact duplicate of the original color slide. MAC CAMMON was requested to and he advised he would continue searching for the original of this slide and also for the original 35 mm slide from which the photograph given the designation GERALD L. HILL Exhibit C was made.

The duplicate 35 mm color slide furnished by MAC CAMMON is enclosed herewith for the FBI Laboratory.

DL 100-10461

LEADS

NEW YORK DIVISION

AT NEW YORK CITY

Will contact NATALIE KOSEX, "Life" Magazine, Rockefeller Center, and obtain from her the original 35 mm color slide from which was made the photograph given the designation GERALD L. HILL Exhibit A and forward to the FBI Laboratory without delay.

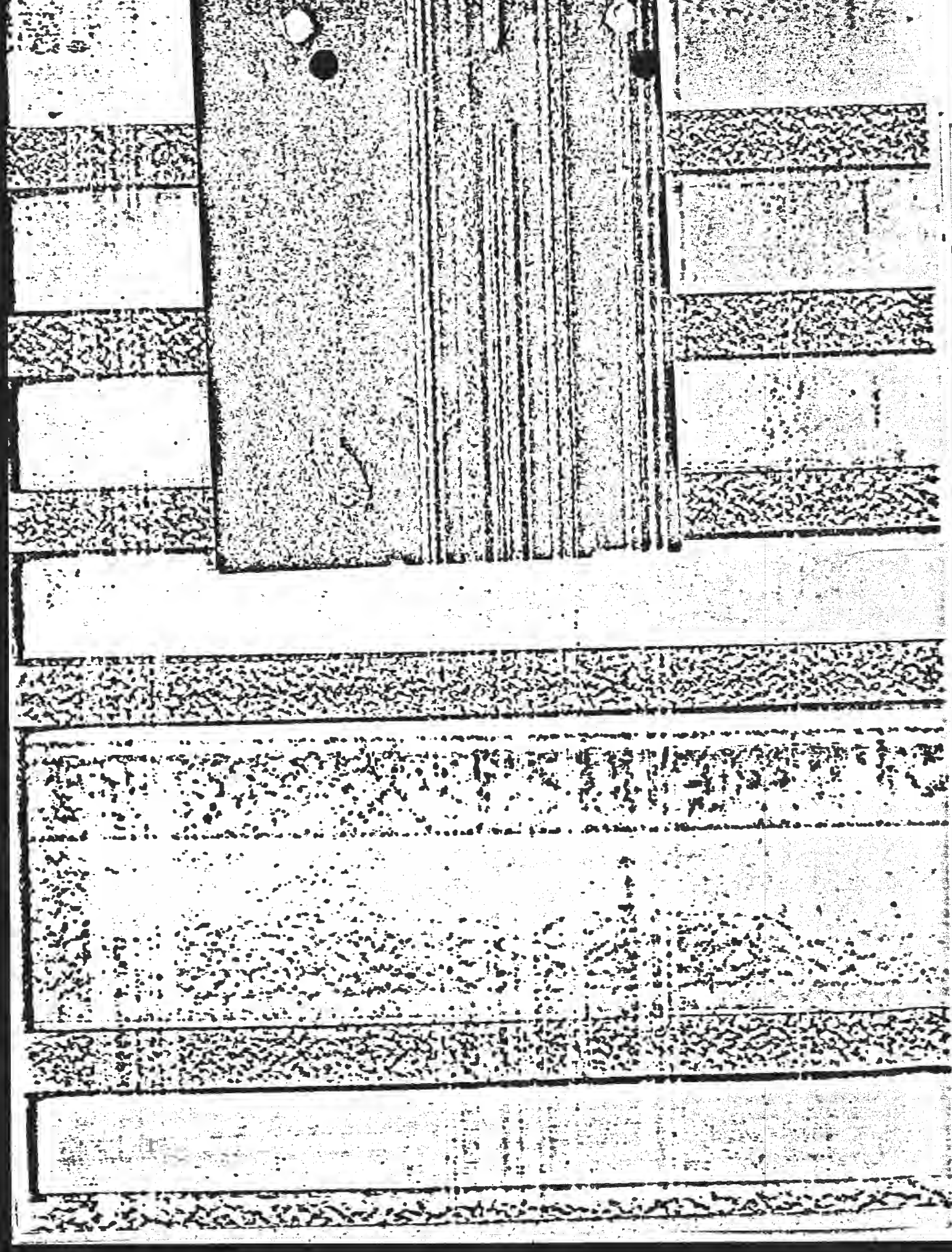
Will also determine if "Life" Magazine has the original 35 mm color slides from which the photographs designated as GERALD L. HILL Exhibits B and C were made, and, if so, also obtain these slides and forward to the FBI Laboratory.

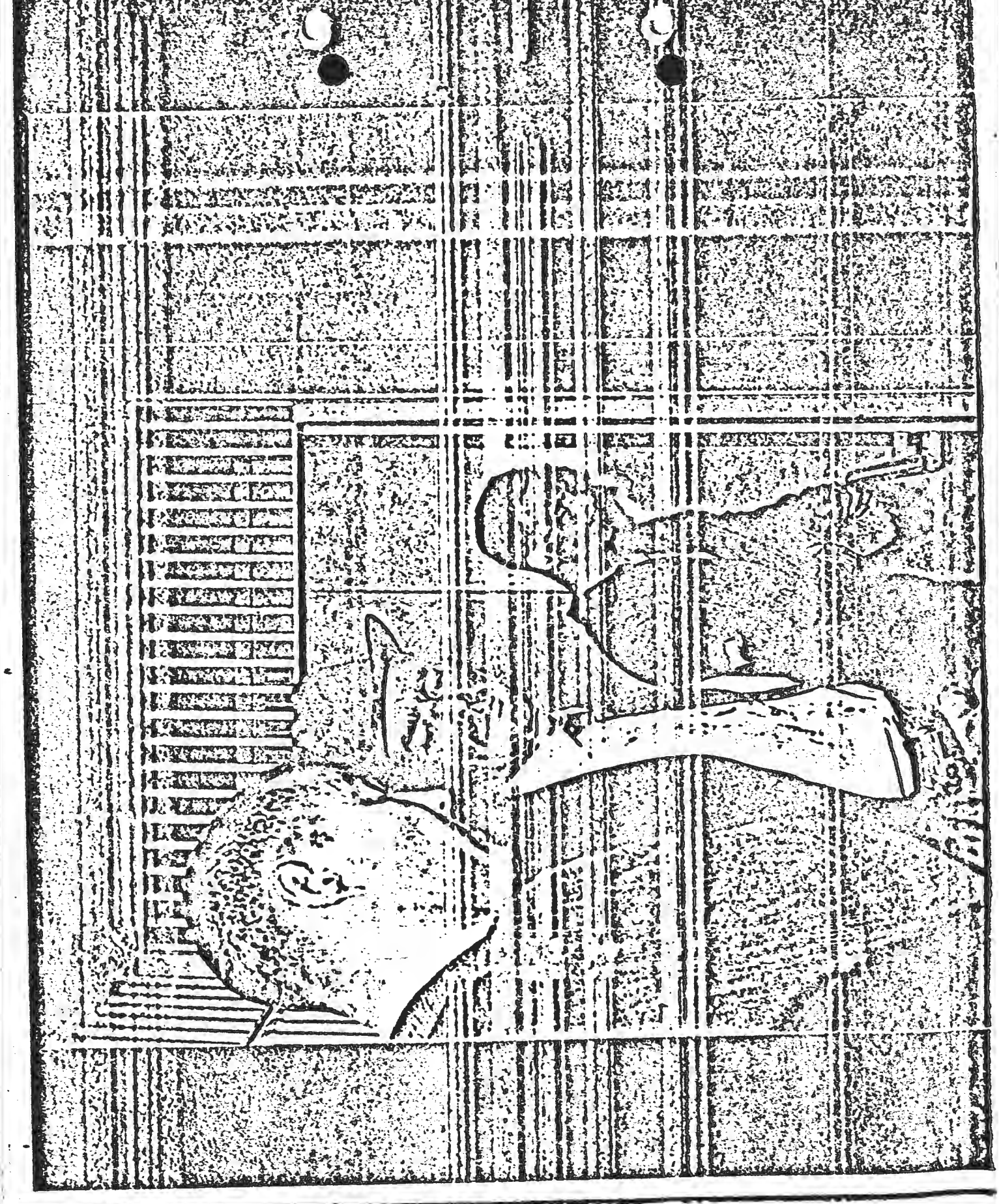
There are enclosed for New York an Electrostatic copy of ReBuairtel and an Electrostatic copy of the Commission's letter dated 7/30/64.

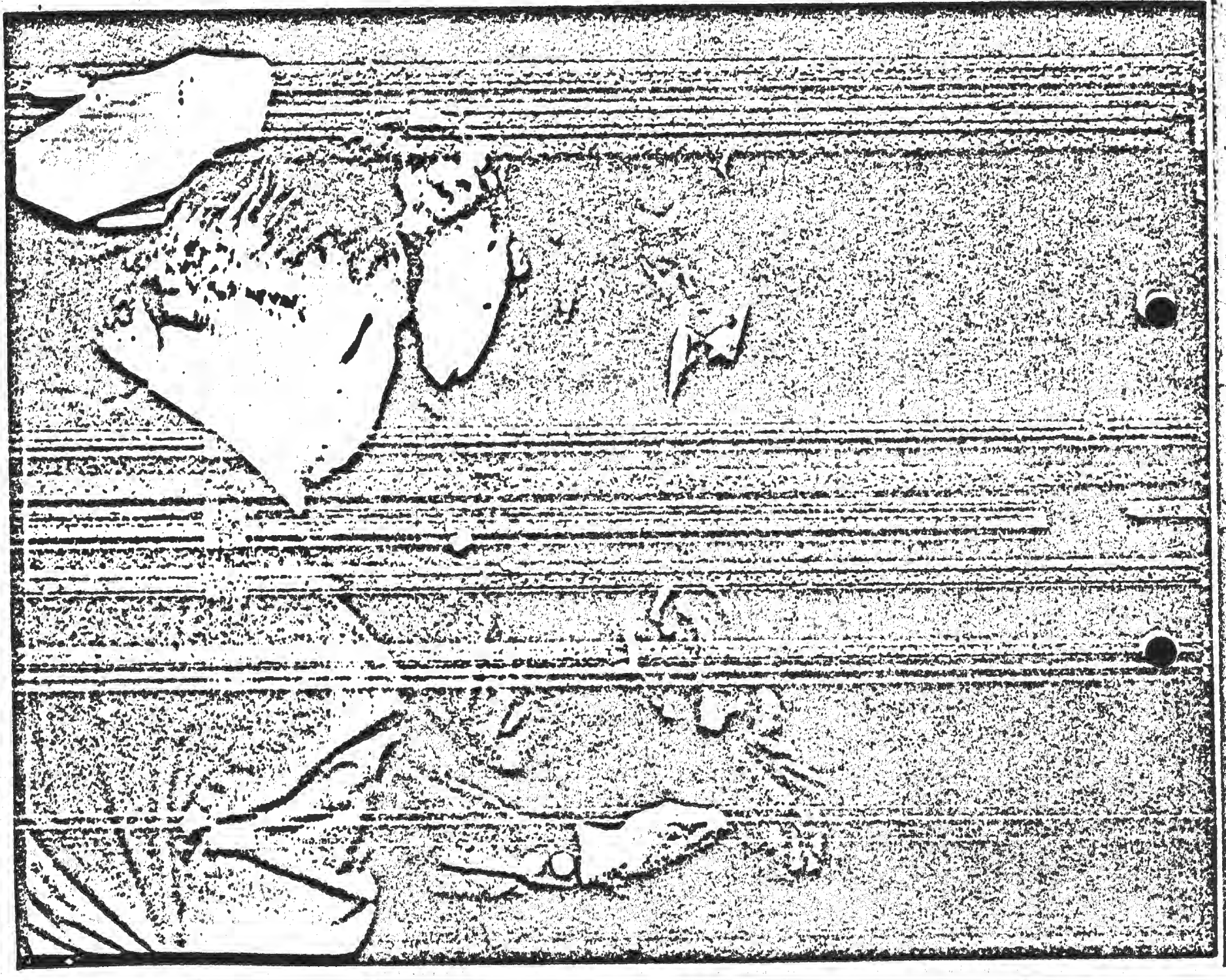
DALLAS DIVISION

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

Will recontact JIM MAC CAMMON, 3121 Routh Street, and obtain, if located, the originals of the above-mentioned color slides.







FBI

Date: 8/17/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

REC-34

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka;
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 7/31/64; Dallas airtel to Bureau, 8/5/64, with copy to New York; and New York airtel to Bureau, 8/10/64, with copy to Dallas.

On August 17, 1964, WILLIAM GALE, employee, Jim Mac Cammon Associates, 3121 Routh Street, Dallas, Texas, advised that as of this date neither Mr. MAC CAMMON nor himself have been able to locate the original negatives referred to as GERALD L. HILL, Exhibit B, and GERALD L. HILL, Exhibit C, as referred to in Dallas airtel of 8/5/64.

Mr. GALE advised that Mr. MAC CAMMON and himself will continue their efforts to locate the originals of the aforementioned Exhibits B and C, although Mr. GALE personally feels they will not be able to find same as they have been conducting an exhausting search to locate these Exhibits with unproductive results to date. The Dallas Office will continue its contacts with Mr. MAC CAMMON and Mr. GALE in an effort to obtain Exhibits B and C as requested by the Commission.

(3) Bureau
2 - Dallas

RJB:jtf
(5)

REC-34 100-10461-4727

16 AUG 19 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 SEP 4-1964

FBI

REC-34

Date: 8/17/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.;
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Philadelphia and New York, 8/7/64, and copy of President's Commission's letter to Bureau dated 8/5/64.

For the information of the Bureau and the New York Office, JOHN MAZZIOTTA, Head Photographer, "The Dallas Times Herald", Dallas, Texas, advised on August 17, 1964, that while he does not know the present whereabouts of the negative of the photograph referred to in referenced Commission's letter of August 5, 1964, he noted that he is in possession of what he considered a better photograph and negative of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, taken a few seconds prior to the photograph appearing in the December 14, 1963, issue of "The Saturday Evening Post". MAZZIOTTA noted that this particular photograph has never been published, although he considers it a better photograph of OSWALD's shirt than what appeared in "The Saturday Evening Post" issue in question.

There are being enclosed herewith to the Bureau two copies of the photograph referred to by Mr. MAZZIOTTA.

REC-34

105-82555-4750

9-3

AUG 20 1964

3 - Bureau (Enc. 2) (RM)
1 - New York (105-38431) (Info)
2 - Dallas

RJB:tf

(3) ENCLOSURES

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 SEP 4 1964

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 8/18/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATT: FBI LABORATORY

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)

456706

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-R-CUBA

ReBuairtel to Philadelphia and New York, 8/7/64; Philadelphia teletype to Bureau, 8/10/64; Dallas teletype to Bureau and NY, 8/11/64; NY teletype to Bureau and Dallas, 8/13/64; and Dallas teletype to Bureau and New York, 8/17/64.

Enclosed for the FBI Laboratory is the original negative of photograph depicting OSWALD being brought into the Dallas police station after his arrest and which photograph appeared in the 12/14/63 issue of "Saturday Evening Post".

On 8/18/64, Miss SALLY SCOTT, Administrative Assistant, Curtis Publishing Company, 666 Fifth Ave., NYC, furnished the enclosed negative to SA JOHN JAMES O'FLAHERTY and requested that upon completion of examination of negative by the Bureau, that the negative be forwarded to its owner, JOHN MAZZIOTTA, Photographer, "The Dallas Times Herald", Dallas, Texas.

Miss SCOTT apologized for having failed to locate the enclosed negative when originally contacted by the FBI on 8/12/64, but explained that as a result of an administrative oversight, the original negative had been furnished to Curtis Publishing Co. without her knowledge.

REC-34 105-82555-4731

The FBI Laboratory is requested to compare the enclosed negative with Commission Exhibit 150 as set forth in Commission letter which was enclosed with reBuairtel.

Upon completion of examination, Laboratory is requested to forward enclosed negative to Dallas Office so that same may be returned to its owner, JOHN MAZZIOTTA, Photographer, "The Dallas Times Herald".

4-Bureau (105-82555) (Encl. 1) (RM) 1-Dallas (100-10461) (Info) (RM)
(1-FBI Laboratory) 1-Philadelphia (105-9958) (Info) (RM)
1-New York (105-38431)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
(Number) (Month) Agent in Charge

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104-03

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-108713) DATE: 8/13/64

FROM : SAC, ANCHORAGE (105-156) P

SUBJECT: LILLIE MAY RAHM, aka.,
Lillie May Teslich, etc.
IS - R

OO ANCHORAGE

Re Anchorage letter to the Bureau dated 12/20/63.

Further reference is made to Bureau airtel to Anchorage dated 7/29/64 captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA", Bufile 105-82555, Office of Origin Dallas, Dallas file 100-10461, and Burad 7/31/64 in the same case.

Enclosed herewith are 16 copies of a letterhead memorandum for the Bureau and one each to San Francisco and Washington Field for information because of intelligence interests, and to Dallas because of interest in the OSWALD case.

Interview with Mrs. RAHM at Ketchikan, Alaska, on 8/4/64 was conducted by SA's RAMON W. STRATTON and THOMAS G. CUMMINGS.

8 Bureau (Encls. 16) (REGISTERED)
(2 - 105-108713; LILLIE MAY RAHM)
(2 - 105-82555; LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
(2 - 105- ANNABELLE BUCAR)
(2 - 105- SERGEI RUDIN)
1 Dallas (100-10461) (Info.) (Encl. 1) (REGISTERED)
1 San Francisco (105-12706) (Info.) (Encl. 1) (REGISTERED)
1 Washington Field (105-47386) (Info.) (Encl. 1) (REGISTERED)
5 Anchorage
(2 105-156; LILLIE MAY RAHM) (Encls. 7)
(2 44-48; LEE HARVEY OSWALD) (Encl. 1)
(1 105-206; LAWRENCE MOSIMAN BRAYTON) (Encl. 1)

1 ENCLOSURE

RWS:CLB
(16)

NOT RECORDED
198 SEP 17 1964

60 SEP 22 1964

For the Bureau's information, Anchorage is submitting a separate letterhead memorandum in the LEE HARVEY OSWALD case which tends to resolve the matter of subject's granddaughter, MARINA, as being not identical with OSWALD's wife, MARINA. The enclosed letterhead memorandum is furnished separately for use in dissemination and for placement in various Bureau files because of contents and a separate OSWALD memorandum was prepared limiting it insofar as possible to the Bureau's current OSWALD interest.

The Bureau will note that photographs furnished by subject were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory in the OSWALD case by Anchorage airtel dated 8/7/64 and the Bureau may desire to distribute these photographs through various pertinent Bureau files.

The letters referred to in attached memorandum are being furnished separately to the FBI Laboratory for obtaining of handwriting specimens of subject's daughter, ANITA MAY SETYAEVA (SETYAEV), nee ZUGOFF, aka., ANITA MAY HENKINA (HENKIN), and her husband, LEO SETYAEV, both employed at Radio Moscow, and for such other reproduction as the Bureau substantive desk desires.

ANNABELLE BUCAR mentioned in attached memorandum is known to Bufiles as former U.S. Embassy employee in Moscow who defected to the Soviets in February, 1948. Bureau will note that she is apparently homesick and disgruntled. In this connection, Bureau is invited to refer to report of SA BIRL WILSON, Buffalo, 8/6/64, captioned LEE HARVEY OSWALD, for further reference to BUCAR.

Bureau is referred to the same report concerning SERGEI RUDIN, aka., EDDIE RUDIN, known to THOMAS SGOVIO as EDDIE RUDERMAN. Anchorage is not aware as to whether Bureau has a file concerning him.

In letter number 10 in attached memorandum, reference is made to a Fairbanks, Alaska, man who married a Russian girl, and he is undoubtedly LAWRENCE MOSIMAN BRAYTON, Bufile 105-126088, who married ROZITA JOSIFOVNA SHIFMAN in Moscow on 12/17/63.

With reference to Bureau airtel to Anchorage dated 7/29/64 in the LEE HARVEY OSWALD case, the name of MARIA GOLDSHTEYN (GOLDSTEIN) was not mentioned by subject and no references were found to her in letters furnished.

AN 105-156

With further reference to Bureau airtel dated 7/29/64, Mrs. RAHM apparently has additional photographs of MARINA which she indicated she would be willing to make available at a later date when she has had time to go through her things; however, at this point, in view of the letterhead memorandum being separately submitted in the OSWALD case, it appears likely to Anchorage that her granddaughter, MARINA, is not OSWALD's wife and Anchorage awaits any further Bureau instructions. Also, the Bureau should know that Mrs. RAHM has indicated that she has stored in her house a great number of other letters from her daughter which the Bureau may want reviewed and Anchorage will take no further action until instructed to do so by Bureau with regard to these letters.

It was felt pertinent to excerpt portions of the letters she has furnished and to include the excerpts in the memorandum as of possible interest in placement in Bufiles as well as dissemination to interested agencies.

The Bureau will also note that there are references in the memorandum to other Radio Moscow personnel, to-wit: LUCY PRAVDINA, aka., OLGA PRAVDINA; JOE ADAMOV; and NIKOLAI SERGEYEV, aka., NICK SERGEYEV. Anchorage is not aware of the Bureau's interests, past or present, in these people.

With respect to Burad to Anchorage 7/31/64 in the LEE HARVEY OSWALD case, the Bureau will note that [redacted] has made reference to a male adult who lives with the subject's daughter. From the attached memorandum, it becomes apparent that this person is the daughter's former husband, KIRILL HENKIN, who is registered at the address, and while LEO SETYAEV, her present husband, also lives there, he is not registered at the address and cannot get mail there.

Mrs. RAHM has named MARINA's husband as VASHI, whereas from letters excerpted in the attached memorandum it appears his name is VASYA and that MARINA has lost interest in him and is now friendly with his best friend, ALEXEI, who has proposed to her.

With reference to mention of Governor WILLIAM EGAN of Alaska in Burad 7/31/64, the Bureau is advised that subject's brother is JESSE EDWARDS of Ketchikan, Alaska. His wife, JANETTE EDWARDS, is a Democratic politician of sorts and is Ketchikan supervisor of the Alaska Department of Revenue. She and her husband are close in political circles to EGAN.

AN 105-156

With reference to Burad 7/31/64 and report by [redacted] with respect to the 1/29/64 contact between subject and her daughter and the mention of negatives, this undoubtedly refers to photographs taken while subject was in Moscow in the summer of 1963 and her desire to have copies of these photographs. It appears the negatives have been either lost or insufficient supplies were available to print them. The alternative is that the photographs contained something which is not mailable from Moscow and hence the long stalling action in furnishing them by ANITA to subject, her mother. This is somewhat bolstered by the references to ANITA's own darkroom and the taking of additional photographs of Radio Moscow personnel, which would indicate capacity to print photographs.

Should the Bureau desire further contact with subject, a ready opportunity will be available when the photographs and letters currently borrowed from her are returned.

Bureau is requested to advise Anchorage whether copies of the attached memorandum should be disseminated to local intelligence agencies. Copies are being retained by Anchorage pending Bureau advice.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Anchorage, Alaska
August 13, 1964

LILLIE MAY RAHM,
also known as
Lillie Mae Teslich,
nee Edwards
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Lillie May Rahm, residence 1738 First Avenue, Ketchikan, Alaska, telephone CA 5-3007, was interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Ketchikan on August 4, 1964.

She advised that her daughter, Anita May Zugoff, was born on November 18, 1919 at Lake Stevens, Washington, and in 1934 was taken to Russia by her father, William K. Zugoff, a Russian National. She also had two sons who were very young when taken to Russia in 1934 and they were killed during World War II.

She said that her daughter, Anita, is now Anita May Setyaeva, wife of Leo Setyaev, residing at Kotelnicheskaya 1/15. Sect V, Apartment 78, Moscow, U.S.S.R. She said that her daughter and son-in-law are both employed in the North American Section of Radio Moscow and in this employment her daughter uses the name Annette Setyaeva. She added that the daughter's married name is Setyaev, but that when referring to the female gender, an "a" is added; thus Setyaeva.

She advised that she lost all track of her daughter when she journeyed to Russia, but on an unrecalled date William K. Zugoff wrote to his uncle, Matt Zugoff, in Seattle, Washington, and mentioned that he was visiting Anita, giving her address. She added that Matt died in 1957.

She stated that she wrote to Anita and was pleased to get a reply from her, enabling her to thus establish correspondence with her daughter. She lost contact again with the daughter during World War II and cited this reason for being unable to furnish any information concerning the daughter during this period of time.

COPIES DESTROYED

MAR 5 1973

ENCLOSURE

She said that she knows that her daughter was married sometime in 1939 or 1940 to one Boris (last name unknown). A daughter, Marina, was born of this marriage on June 25, 1941, probably in Moscow. She recalled that Marina was about one week old when they evacuated Moscow to the South in World War II. She said that she never did know the last name of Boris, so has never known her granddaughter Marina's last name.

She stated that she has never been sure what happened to Boris (last name unknown), but believes that her daughter divorced him, marrying Kirill Henkin, becoming Anita May Henkina, and at Radio Moscow was known as Annette Henkina. A son, Kostia, called "Bunny", was born to this marriage, about June 1, 1955. The daughter divorced Henkin and on August 24, 1962, married Leo Setyaev. Marina was married on January 26, 1962, at Moscow to Vasya (last name unknown). She said that Vasya is a ne'er-do-well, and predicted the marriage would not last. Kostia continues to live with his mother.

She advised that she visited in Moscow with her family, including Anita, Leo, Marina, and Kostia, from April 25, 1963, to September 28, 1963, on a visitor's visa.

She stated that while in Moscow she met many of the employees at Radio Moscow and she identified and furnished photographs of the following:

Lucy Pravdina, also known as Olga (Olga, she said, is the American translation of Lucy)

Sergie Rudin, also known as Eddie Rudin

Joe Adamov

Nikolai Sergeyev, also known as Nick Sergeyev

Annabelle Bucar, whom she said was an American who came from the Philadelphia area. She said Annabelle had married a Russian and had stayed in Russia, apparently while employed there by the United States. She mentioned that Annabelle is a particular friend of her daughter and that while she, Mrs. Rahm, was visiting in Russia, she saw a lot of Annabelle. She said that she called Annabelle "my little girl" and that Annabelle was very homesick and had cried not a little, muttering, "will I ever see my folks again?" She said that Annabelle very much desired to return to the United States.

She said that her daughter has applied on at least one occasion to her knowledge for a visa to visit America, but that the visa was turned down by the U.S.S.R. officials. She mentioned that her daughter would very much like to visit her in America and would come in a minute if she could get a visa and raise the money for the trip.

She said that she was unable to remember the names of many of the people she met.

She recalled that her daughter visits frequently in the country with Claudia and Nick (last name unknown) and that Nick is not the same Nick as Nikolai Sergeyev, the latter of whom works at Radio Moscow.

She recalled meeting Sashya and Anna (last name unknown), whom she identified as cousins of Kirill Henkin, former husband of her daughter.

She stated that while she was in Russia, she was free to go almost anyplace with her daughter, although she recalled that there were places in and around Moscow where no one was permitted to go. The only specific place that she could recall was the reservoir, as she had on one day wandered up toward it and was stopped and turned back by a guard.

She said that she and her daughter correspond freely.

Lillie May Rahm is married to John Emanuel Rahm, a Ketchikan longshoreman.

Mrs. Rahm made available 22 envelopes containing 23 letters from her daughter, Anita May (Annette) Setyaeva (Setyaev), pertinent parts of which are quoted:

1. Letter dated April 25, 1963:

"I saw my boys off to Saratov, Leo's hometown.."

"Leo went to visit his father's grave, the 26th was his birthday, put some flowers on it and see his grandmother again.."

"...I couldn't get off at all. Annabelle is sick and Joe has taken a month's vacation."

"Bunny was so excited he was goggle-eyed. I think they will have a fine time, the two of them."

"I am so glad I could make John happy on his birthday, it was about all I could send.....I had it all planned to send him a crystal glass for tea with the Russian glass-holder. You know that's an old Russian custom to drink tea in glasses. ....I decided I'd better call the Custom's to make sure. So nothing doing - the glass-holder is silver and that's not allowed".

"We were so stricken about the earthquake..... The destruction you describe is certainly heartbreaking..... We had a quake here in Central Asia in a city called Ashkabad in 1949 or 1950, a very bad one - God, half the country was rushed there to work, doctors, nurses, and every kind of building worker. I think it's been entirely rebuilt now..."

"...don't you bother about sending me anything at all. When I wrote you about the Panti-hose and deodorant I had no idea...(you) were in the hospital....I won't refuse the books.....be sure and declare them just to make sure I get them.....I haven't read 'The Northwest Passage'.....and I'll be waiting for 'Mandingo'...."

"Zina and Michael came over for a short visit..."

"...there's a faint hope that we may be able to get another apartment. It means leaving this one to K. but I don't care anymore, let him rot in it! It's time we were in a place of our own..."

"You mentioned 'I hope' in your letter. That reminds me of what Marina told me. She went out to see Natasha several times and she came back simply floored. We always thought Natasha read so much as was so well educated and intelligent. It seems the besides studying English she doen't do much other reading at all. Marina could hardly believe her ears. She says it must be her grandmother's influence but Natasha is so old-fashioned and backward and such a prude.....she never goes anywhere and never sees anything.....she has mentioned many times that you

helped her (Natasha) immensely with her English, she so enjoyed talking to you..."

1. Letter dated October 8, 1963:

"....Annabelle, Zina, Semyor, Anna and Tanya - - just about everybody has been asking about you..."

"...Sunday we went out to Claudia and Nick's..."

"K's daughter Annich arrived on the second of October. Leo and I had to help Kirill get his room ready, you know K. Sometimes it's comical. Leo says we've got a second baby on our hands, and he's hit the nail on the head I think. Annich brought me a big bottle of perfume....She will be leaving next Sunday, Oct. 12. I have accorded her what hospitality I could (I leave every morning at 10:30) and they have been just about as friendly as anyone could be without slobbering all over me. (K. would be only too happy to do that but I keep a nice big distance between)..."

"...she brought him some clothes, the only thing that affects me are 3 sweaters, bulky-knit, thick warm ones. Damn it, I can just see Leo in them. (K looks like hell in anything right now!) Once again I must tell you what a difference there is in those two..."

3. Letter dated October 11, 1963:

"It was nearly a month since I had any news of you except the magazine (which Annabelle and I read from cover to cover).."

"..Yes, Honey, the silver plate and pictures poses quite a problem doesn't it? Well, I guess it can't be helped."

Letter continues under date October 12.

"I got your ...parcel slips. Now I've quite a story to tell you, Honey. At the International Post (at the railway station where we used to go to

the country) I was asked who sent the parcels. I told them and it seems that on the parcels it was stated that the sender was Nordiska Kompaniet. According to our regulations Soviet citizens cannot receive anything from any foreign firm. I explained the circumstances and showed them your letter where you mentioned shopping at N.K. That cinched it and I got your two parcels."

"Bunny and Leo were at home . . .so we opened everything ...Leo in his lovely Chester sweater, and I in my beautiful Cashmere coat, the only one I've ever had..."

"K and his daughter were admiring it and fingering the cloth..."

"Oh yes, darling, before I forget. In the future please always address things to me. Leo isn't registered at my place and so cannot get parcels addressed to our apt. I got his parcel by taking a power of authority (or what_ever it's called). So you see how many new things I learned yesterday. I asked also about the scales. There's only one way I can get them and that is if you send to one of the 4 firms dealing with the Soviet Union for what they call a 'license' here, I'm translating from Russian, Honey, so if it sounds crazy don't mind it. These firms send parcels to Soviet citizens (they have agreements with our Parcel Service to send anything to Russia) I was told you could order anything through them except canned food. But there's a catch in it, sweetheart. I get the parcel duty-free but you pay extra. And I have a hunch that they might charge something awful. .....Here are the addresses:

"Union Tours, 1 East 36th Street, New York 16, N.Y.

"Package Express & Travel Agency Inc., 1530 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn 16, New York

"Cosmos Parcels Express Corporation, 45 West 45th St, New York 36, N.Y.

"Central Parcel Service, 220 South State Street, Chicago 4, Illinois."

"These agencies have offices in various cities. I imagine if there isn't one in Seattle, there must be one in San Francisco. . . .The customs inspector could not explain why I got the elec. frying pan. Luck, I guess."

...."The painting is over, Leo & I threw out loads of junk, there's only one trunk and desk in the hall now and they will go soon. I want to put the T.V. in the hall and have some armchairs there (if I ever get the money) I did want to put shelves in the dark room but I don't know whether it's worth it. If we can exchange the place I want to live alone naturally..... At least K doesn't bother us one bit . . . K. obviously seems to be willing to do everything to keep relations warm & friendly....he's working nearly all the time to get out of debt..."

"Zina came to see me yesterday..."

"I came to work in my coat today and Annabelle thinks it's gorgeous..."

"..Leo...been promoted again. I think when you were here he was to go to another section, or he was already there. Well now he's been made boss over his boss, he's one of three assisstant heads of the whole radio news department...He so wanted to stay just a news commentator. I told him it wouldn't last long and I don't think he was there a week when they put him in a higher job."

"....excuse a very disjointed letter but I write in the studio between readings..."

A note from Leo was included in the letter.

"...we are in different shifts with Nita so in a day time I'm absolutely alone..."

4. Letter dated October 25, 1963:

"...I'm beginning to wonder when Maggie sent the 5 cartons of cigarettes she mentions in her letter. I haven't received any cigarettes since you left, and if they were sent in your name I doubt very much whether I'll ever get them..."

"..Did you try the Petrov vodka? Did you like it?..."

"Marina is back with her Grandmother. I see her about once a week. . .She's studying very hard right now and working every day. It's very tough on her but she keeps at it. . ."

"Zina's husband, Michael, came back from Berlin yesterday. ....Annabelle asks about you..."

5. Letter dated November 12, 1963:

"Your . . letter . . came . . . Bunny brought it to me in the kitchen where I was . . . making stewed cabbage with sausage. It's called soljanka, pronounce the j the way the Swedes do..."

"We have bought her (Maggie) a big album of L.P. records (10 in all) of popular Soviet Songs... There's a little book with (unfortunately in Russian) the scores. None of the songs are jazz . . . There are lots of songs by the Soviet Army Chorus which are considered very good..."

"...no cigarettes yet anywhere. Could you let me know when they were sent. . .Could Maggie ask the p.o. to send a tracer? . . . I can hardly believe that anything would be taken from a parcel. The seeds I can understand, they are not allowed anywhere....."

"When I saw the 75 cents in stamps on my letter & card last night I was ready to drop. My goodness, this letterwriting sure is an expensive pleasure for you..."

". . On the 9th Zina and Michael came over and we had a pleasant evening together..."

"...Leo finally bought his tape-recorder..."

6. Letter dated November 18, 1963:

". . my birthday. I got calls from Zina, Mariam, and Marina..."

"K. got up before I was even awake and came in with some lovely roses, a little black jewel box and a bouquet of chrysanthemums!! . . "

"...I asked K. to stay with Bunny (the first time since his mother's death). He agreed, altho he didn't exactly seem crazy about the idea. Seems he was going to the movies at 6...."

7. Letter dated November 28, 1963:

"I'm just a little late in answering your letter . . . came in 9 days...because I received them on Friday, the day Pres. Kennedy was killed. I can't begin to describe the reaction here in the Soviet Union. We got the news late in the evening and you can't imagine the consternation it caused. People were calling each other up at midnight to report the horrible tragedy. I don't know how to describe to you what an effect it has had on everybody I know here. We have been talking of nothing else ever since it happened. People ask me: do things like that actually taken place in the 20th century in a country that assumes to be leading the rest of the world. What the Press calls the 'free world'? If that's their idea of freedom they can keep it! I still can hardly believe it. It is so shocking, so disgraceful. We were waiting for the news that Ruby was shot, too and were surprised that it didn't taken place. It's very strange but people here took it to heart so strongly, everyone was so deeply grieved especially for the Kennedy family. I don't think there was a dry eye among the millions who watched the T.V. program of the funeral. When I heard the taps I thought I'd break down entirely.

(The foregoing excerpt was from letter actually written to John Emanuel Rahm, present husband of Lillie May Rahm, and letter was addressed to J. E. Rahm, Box 585, Ketchikan, Alaska.)

8. Letter dated December 7, 1963:

"...I received two letters from you (Nov 6 and Nov 12.) on the day Kennedy was assassinated. Everybody was so stunned, shocked, and horrified here. We spent a great deal more time at work and of course we could talk about nothing else. It took a week

for it to wear off. I never dreamed that I could be so effected by such an event. I don't know how you feel about it, Honey, but American prestige has taken a blow from which I don't think it will ever recover. People here just couldn't believe it. I was asked: do such things really happen there? If it all weren't so tragic it would be like one of good old serial pictures. After Oswald was killed someone here, or maybe elsewhere, started the rumor that Ruby had been poisoned, and for at least half a day it persisted...."

"...Last Monday I went to a dentist because my teeth sure need some repairing. I had two pulled. . . the first one came out alright, the second one was a wisdom tooth. . . I was in that dental chair for nearly two hours with the dentist pounding with hammer & chisel trying to dislodge that root (or rather three roots). When it finally came out I was nearly unconscious. Anyway my dentist was soaking wet.... After I had the teeth out I had a fever for nearly a week and was in misery. I couldn't work because my mouth and face were all swollen up something awful..."

"Bunny and Olga went to the circus today..."

"Zina and Michael celebrated their 5th wedding anniversary on Dec. 5...."

"...Zina bought me some very nice leotards . . . my legs are so long that they were short in the crotch and I must give them to Marina now..."

"Honey, don't worry about Marina. . . she is trying to finish a letter to you which she started some weeks ago. She has so very little time. She's doing very well in her studies. I think I told you she once had a very pleasant boy friend in Riga. He's a big tall handsome fellow. They have started corresponding again and she hopes they will see each other sometime in the future. She met him when she was there with me. He's going to be a doctor. Then she has gone out several times with Vasya's best friend, but she says they are only friends. She doesn't lack company at all. What she does lack is time. Oh, Honeybunch, I must tell you a funny thing that happened about a week ago. Marina was here and she happened to pick up the receiver the same time as

Kirill, but she didn't know it. She was just going to answer when a woman's voice asked 'did you call me?' K said 'Yes, Fluffy I called you ten minutes ago.' Marina nearly fell over. She said, You know, Mother, somehow I never realised how sickening that whole affair was although I knew about it. When I heard that 'Fluffy' I felt like vomiting. Since that day Marina can't stand the sight of him. Before that she had always felt so sorry for him. She says that one word made her see how false, insincere, and dishonest he was. Because Fluffy is not the only one by a long shot, and a very long shot at that!..."

"I see Annabelle every day at work now. . . She had an awful accident about a month ago, rather her husband did. He was having his car repaired and some men were doing a soldering job and didn't want to remove the gas tank from the car. To make a long story short: - the car and the garage burned down in something like 8 minutes. They were heart-broken at first but now they're feeling better. The garage has been rebuilt and the car can be and is being fixed. But it took all the money they had on an insurance bond. They borrowed on it and now will have to pinch like everything to pay it back. It's very difficult to live like that. ."

9. Undated letter and card saying Happy New Year:

"This is the nearest I could find to a Xmas card but you will understand that I wanted to wish you a very happy Christmas and a wonderful New Year..."

"...I have tried to buy (Leo) a nice necktie but I guess the colors in style here just don't appeal to me. I wanted something red and all I could find was a deep cherry color which I'm just about positive Leo wouldn't wear, at least not with white specks!"

"...I've just returned from the dentist.. I've had nearly all my teeth in the upper left jaw removed . . The X-ray showed the roots to be decaying . . . it's going to cost a tidy sum. So I guess it's teeth first, after all my job depends on that, and that means no coat right now. I just can't manage both at once, unless I borrow more and I'd hate to do that..."

10. Letter dated December 19, 1963:

"..Leo bought tickets to the New Years party for radio & T.V. workers at the T.V. Theater . . . guess I'll have to pack Bunny off to Marina's grandmother..."

"...I'm very sorry to say that not a single cigarette has arrived let alone ary clothes hangers or girdles..."

"..I don't think I can send your yellow cup with the lid. I'll try, but I was told that only new articles can be sent."

"Some fellow from Fairbanks got married to a Russian girl in Moscow today..."

11. Letter dated January 29, 1964:

"...Your magazine and the Borden's Condensed Milk Cook book arrived on New Year's eve, so that was very nice. The only thing is I don't have any condensed milk at present, and when I do have I use it with my coffee. Well, I can use the cook book when the canned milk will be plentiful again, which I hope won't be too far away..."

"We had a fairly nice time at the New Year's Party but along towards 3.A.M. we both wanted to go home very much and the theater was miles away from home. There wasn't a taxi to be had for love nor money so we had to wait until 5:45 for the subway to open. We got into bed at around 7:00 a.m...."

"...Anna and Semyor were at our house for dinner just after New Year. He told me he had found the negatives of those pictures and would print them for sure..."

Letter continues under date of January 31:

"There was a meeting or conference at work yesterday and I was feted on my 20th anniversary at Radio Moscow. I was awarded a pin with the inscription 'Honored Radio-Worker' on it and was cited in an order for good work. The section (or department) made me a present of some lovely silver spoons. Nick and Joe made a tape recording where

they said all kinds of nice things about me. In February (the next sitting of our Announcers Council) I have been put up for the highest category..."

"..my teeth ... all fixed. It cost a small fortune, but every cloud has a silver lining, I guess. I had been wracking my brain about the money when all of sudden K. tells me he put 500 roubles on my bank account, he was paid for some book...so my teeth are paid for and my debts too..."

"...I wonder if you could send Bunny and Leo something just alike for the summer . . . . .I think if you could send them jeans just alike Bunny would be the happiest little guy alive. They both need them. I can find something in Leo's size but nothing for Bunny..."

"....would you send me some cake mixes, you told me some of them are so nice. You know we had a bad harvest failure this year and are buying wheat abroad. So there's no flour. . . so if you can...do send the kind you buy and some frosting..."

12. Letter dated February 6, 1964:

".... you asked me if I have used the Buffet Server for pancakes. No, I haven't darling, for the simple reason that I got nothing to make pancakes out of. I have no flour. I wrote about that in my last letter; because of the crop failure last year we're very short of grain, cereals, and flour products."

13. Letter dated February 17, 1964:

"...I didn't have a darn thing for dinner today and I found a recipe in the little booklet which came with my buffet server called tuna rice casserole. In place of tuna fish I used a can of crabs and instead of sweet cream I used sour and omitted the Worcestershire sauce (because I don't have it) and the catchup (because it doesn't agree with me)...I put the crabs on top the rice when it was ready, added some more cream and sprinkled some cheese on top for good measure. . .we had some ice cream for dessert, so it was a regular feast..."

14. Letter dated February 29, 1964, letter continues under date of March 1st:

"I started my letter yesterday . . in the studio while I was waiting for some stuff but didn't manage to write much because only Joe and I were on, and on Saturday we record two full programs. We are off on Sunday, except for the news. One comes in to read it at 11 p.m. Out of six announcers only Joe, Nick, and I are working. Annabelle, Eddie, and Olga are ill... We work daily and every third night on the night shift..."

"...Marina's boyfried, Alexei, has no mother....his father is the same as Michael, he heads a theater...."

"Since you left. . . we didn't receive one single cigarette, none that Maggie sent, none that Nellie sent, just nothing.."

15. Letter dated March 18, 1964, letter continues under date of March 20th:

"...and also...please send me some deodorant, I'm down to my last bottle. K's got a whole shelf full but I'd rot before I'd ask him for any. He gets an awful lot from his daughter through travellers from Paris..."

"I had a chance of sending you something through a friend of a friend. . . but this person lives in Montreal and was afraid they couldn't be sent in the mail over the border so now I have to wait for this summer when somebody will be going to the States. . . .since they (silver spoons) are silver I can't send them in a parcel....so...you have a half dozen hand-designed Vietnamese tea spoons, even though you haven't got them yet...."

"...March 8th here is Women's day, and, believe you me, our stores resemble the pre-Xmas rush sales during a fire..."

16. Letter dated March 26, 1964, letter continues under date April 2nd:

"...I am so glad you got the cup & saucer. . . the little set is Saxe, the German firm whose trademark you will find on each piece - 2 crossed battleaxes. I don't know whether their

chinaware is sold in the U.S. but it's very famous and very expensive in Europe. That's why I'm so glad you didn't pay anything on it - I was so afraid you might be soaked something awful. I've seen beautiful dinner and tea sets, the average price is somewhere around $200. . ."

"...in my last letter. . I told you about some spoons I bought for you. They are on their way but you won't get them for a long time yet, so be patient, they will be slow but sure."

17. Letter dated April 6, 1964:

"....I haven't talked in my sleep . . for ages, ever since I divorced K...."

18. Letter dated April 15, 1964:

"..you wrote me that you received the addresses . . . the only reason I sent you those addresses was that at the Custom's they told me I could have anything sent through those firms. What I wanted you to do was to inquire about scales, would it be reasonable more or less, or would they charge a fortune to send a bathroom scales..."

". . . what happened to those stockings. Did you send them long ago. If I knew the date I could inquire maybe. If for some reason they are not allowed now, surely they would come back. Although the cigarettes certainly didn't come back..."

"..We are trying to get accomodations at a resort hotel through our trade union because otherwise I'm very much afraid that we'll spend all our time trying to get our meals along with about a million other vacationers. But I very much doubt whether we'll get anything...."

"..It's very tireing to work every day after 19 years of night work.."

19. Letter dated May 21, 1964:

"...Leo and I received accomodations to the same resort in Yalta where I was in 1961 and '62 - from the 9th of June.... they don't usually allow

children there but if I can't pay for Bunny's meals at the resort there we'll feed him some place else..."

"... I want to tell you about . . the apartment . . Cooperative building is experiencing a terrific boom right now. Up till now, as I told you when you were here, all housing was built at the expense of the State and turned over to tenants at very low rents. The state-financed or rather gov't-financed building is still going on full blast, but now anybody who wants to (mostly the higher-paid workers) can join a cooperative development and buy their own apartment. You make one cash payment (40% of the cost) and the rest is in installments (monthly) for 10 or 15 years. So now we are terribly excited about the prospect of finding a cooperative building in a location favorable to us and joining. It's taking me one hell of a time to collect the necessary papers. Leo's already got his, but mine are in an awful mess because the apt. is still in K's mother's name. We've been chasing around for three weeks looking at various places - most of what we saw are too far from the subway. One place we did like, right next to the subway, not far from our house. It's a 3-room apartment, kitchen, bath, a big closet in the bedroom, balcony in the living-room. Now all we have to do is get in, but my papers are holding us up and I'm scared stiff everything will be taken by the time we can join. . . .K. has promised to pay a part so we should manage without any skimping. Leo's mother gave us all her savings for the first down payment and we've figured that we'll pay her back in a year, maybe even less, depending on K..."

"...There are a great many cooperatives and we've got to ferret out something suitable. We missed joining our radio cooperative development because at that time we couldn't have a 3-room apt. - now we can. There's another building going up but there will only be 1 and 2-room apts. They are too small for us. Joe was the one who got us started. He's also looking for a suitable 3-room apartment. Nick just moved into his 2-room apt. out on the road to the airport where you arrived. It's a lovely location, right next to a big reservoir. The new housing projects are so bright and gay . . . the ceilings are much lower than ours and windows low & wide. ."

". . Nick's apartment is lovely. The whole development is white and the houses are all trimmed in different colors red, green, yellow and so on. They look so bright and clean. By the way, Nick took some new pictures of the announcers yesterday so I'll have something new for you soon. I have reminded Senya so many times about those pictures that it's embarassing. . ."

". . the cake mixes and frosting arrived the other day and I paid very little duty on the parcel. Leo appreciated the cigarettes immensely.."

"..was Red flower the name of the candy you liked so much? We have so many candies Red Moscow, Red candy, Red Flower and so on. . ."

" . I think it would be marvelous if you could go to Sweden . . I don't know about myself . . . I'd rather visit you in Ketchikan. We might be able to come all three of us. Could you stand that? Of course, it would only be for a month . . because Leo's vacation is 28 days. So when I apply for a visa I'd rather apply for one to Alaska than Stockholm.

20. Letter dated May 30, 1964:

". . we got the accomodations . . leaving on Friday, 5th of June. . . The Crimean beaches are steep and stony but to me it'll be pure heaven to sit and do nothing. ."

"About the apartment . . I've found just the thing we want, but I can't get my documents from our house management. I hope to God they hurry up. The Moscow University is building an immense cooperative apartment house at the end of one of the subway lines called Southwest. . . The three-room apts. have any number of built-in cupboards, a big balcony (the Italian loggio) a nice entry-hall, bath & lavatory separate, and a nice kitchen. . .The building will be completed at the end of next year. . . Now all we've got to do is join the cooperative, but I can't do that without a lot of papers from our house management. Leo has his long ago. . . The location is on the edge of Moscow but we have decided it's about time we began thinking about our health and

and the air out there is lovely....Right now it's just an open field with the Metro station in the middle . ...I'm sick of living in the heart of Moscow. It's so noisy I can't sleep in the morning at all. ."

Letter continues under date May 31:

". . I made the chocolate cake and used the creamy white frosting. Maybe I was supposed to use the French vanilla I didn't know. . . those cake mixes are gorgeous. It took me half an hour to make it. . When I'd finished I just couldn't believed I'd made a cake . . . let whoever wants have the real cakes. I'll take the mix any day. . ."

21. Letter dated June 19, 1964 at Yalta:

". . I got accomodations for Bunny too when we came here. . . We have a nice clean little room with twin beds with a big tree in front of the porch. . ."

22. Letter dated July 3, 1964:

". . We flew in (to Moscow) very late . . . Leo thought it would be better to fly at night . . . The trip from Yalta to Simpferopol where the airport is located is 2 hours, from there to Moscow it's nearly 2 hours, and from the Unukovo airport to the city is 1 hour. . ."

". . if you have what they call foot-savers or is it stocking-savers please send me a couple. It's simply impossible to wear stockings in this heat. ."

Letter continues under date of June 5th, (actually July):

". . my plan to send Bunny to camp fell through . . Finally Marina managed to get her vacation in July instead of August and she will take Bunny to Estonia where I was in 1960 . . Marina needs a rest. . . Since January Anna kept telling me that there was nothing to worry about. Then at the very last minute they refused to take Bunny because he is her nephew and not her son. If it weren't for Marina I don't know what I would have done. . . . I

shall have to borrow some money. . .things are rather expensive in the Baltic area - rent is much more. . ."

". . We have cabbage again. . ."

". . I should get my papers this week I think. It took two months just to have the apt. put in K's name. Now I should get all my documents signed. . . I think I wrote you before leaving that we were there with Leo and his papers were taken and we signed up for a 3-room apt with kitchen, bath, toilet and a big balcony - loggia (built-in). . . They called up from the university yesterday to ask about my papers. It's an awful long way out there - it will take us nearly an hour to get to work. . Moscow seems to be getting hotter and dirtier with every year. ."

". . Nick is crazy about his new apartment and he's also a 40 minute ride from the radio, but he's on the same subway line. ."

". . We went out on the subway and at present the station 'Southwestern' is in the middle of an open field, behind the university building. ."

". .About the cakes. . they were simply heavenly. . . Leo went to town on the yellow cake. . I like the frosting where you add 1 tbsp of butter, besides the eggs, it's nicer than the other ones and much easier to beat up without a mixer. . . planning on making a strawberry short cake. . if strawberries get a bit cheaper. . . I brought some flour with me from Yalta so you can send me the can of baking powder you bought. . .I think it is good flour. It's not too white, but will do . . ."

". . Leo has finally taken up photography. . . So you should be getting some pictures. He developed his first ones last night. . . He's using a simple little camera K. gave to Bunny for his birthday.

23. Letter dated July 12, 1964:

". . Leo's mother is . . having a rest at a mineral springs place in the Caucasus. ."

". . tell Maggie . . . we were both tickled to know that the records came through. We thought they went the way of the cigarettes and other things. . ."

"P.S. . . I'm dying for something to read."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 8/19/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) (ATT: FBI LABORATORY)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReBuairtel to Dallas, 7/31/64, Dallas airtel to Bureau 8/5/64, and NY airtel to Bureau 8/10/64.

Enclosed for the FBI Laboratory is one copy of original 35 mm color slide and two photographic prints of the same slide which depicts the capture of OSWALD inside the Texas Theatre and which slide has been designated as GERALD L. HILL Exhibit A by the President's Commission.

These enclosures were furnished to SA JOHN JAMES O'FLAHERTY on 8/18/64 by Miss NANCY WINSLOW of "Life" Magazine and need not be returned to "Life" Magazine.

The Laboratory is requested to conduct examination as requested by the President's Commission and set forth in Commission letter enclosed in reBuairtel.

3-Bureau (105-82555) (Encs.3) (RM)
1-Dallas (100-10461) (Info) (RM)
1-New York (105-38431)

JJO:EQ
(6)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M

Special Agent in Charge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE FOR DALLAS AND NEW YORK:

The duplicate color slide of Gerald L. Hill Exhibit B furnished by Dallas airtel 8/5/64 is returned herewith to Dallas. The negative of the Yarborough Exhibit A photograph that was furnished with New York airtel 8/18/64 is being sent herewith to Dallas as requested in New York airtel.

The Commission request has been handled using the duplicate color slide furnished by Dallas and the prints furnished by Life magazine. Therefore, Dallas can discontinue efforts to locate the original color slides of Gerald L. Hill Exhibits B and C.

NOTE: Mr. Norman Redlich of the Commission has telephonically advised SA Shaneyfelt on 8/20/64 that further efforts to locate the original color slides of Gerald L. Hill Exhibits B and C can be discontinued since an identification has been made of the shirt worn by Oswald in one of the arrest pictures (Yarborough Exhibit A).

LLS:emh

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-409763) DATE: 8/26/64

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-117844) (P)

SUBJECT:

MARK LANE
SM-C
(OO: NEW YORK)

ReNYairtel 8/12/64.

Enclosed herewith is an original and two copies of a LHM containing a verbatim transcription of pertinent portions of the radio program "The Randi Show", broadcast over radio station WOR AM-FM, NYC on 8/8/64, featuring MARK LANE as guest. In addition enclosed is one package containing 6 reels of tape constituting 2 copies of the original tape recording of approximately three hours of "The Randi Show" for the Bureau in the event the Bureau desires to furnish same to the Warren Commission.

Two copies of LHM are also enclosed for the Dallas Division in view of their interest in this matter.

The original tape of the broadcast starts at 12:14 am (the show itself started at 12:00 midnight) and ends about 3:00 am, at which time the panel, including subject, began answering incoming telephone calls from the listening public.

It is believed the panel on the morning of 8/8/64, consisted of the following persons:

5 - Bureau (Encls. 3) (2 Pkg.) (RM)
(1 - 105-82555) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
(1 - 100-) (CITIZENS' COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY)
2 - Dallas (Encls 2) (Info) (RM) (AM)
(1 - 100-10461) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
(1 - 100-10970) (MARK LANE)
New York (105-38431) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
- New York

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
100-SEP 1 1964

61 AUG 31 1964

Let to Comm. 9/10/64 Encls JCS:pcl

KEY: mgs

7 OSEP 15 1964

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

MARK LANE (Guest of the morning).

RANDI, also called "The Amazing Randi" (Master of Ceremonies)

Mr. SIDNEY SILLER (Attorney, 120 East 41st Street, New York City).

FLORYNCE R. KENNEDY (Attorney, 8 East 48th Street, New York City).

JOSEPH BRODER (Attorney from Conn.)

With regard to the transcription contained in LHM, it is pointed out that the transcribing stenographers encountered difficulty in placing on paper the exact remarks of all members of the panel as they frequently talk at the same time, make incomplete sentences, interrupt each other or talk to another panel member when someone else is talking to the radio audience. In addition there is no way for the stenographer to record inflection in a speaker's voice which, in conversation, gives many shadings of meaning to the words spoken. It is felt the actual recording helps clarify this point.

Investigation is continuing at New York.

8/31/64

CODE

1 - Stokes

CABLEGRAM URGENT

TO LEGAT MEXICO CITY (105-3702)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA.

FOLLOWING ARTICLES BELIEVED TO BE PROPERTY OF OSWALD WERE OBTAINED AUGUST TWENTY-SEVEN LAST FROM MARINA OSWALD:

(1) PORTION OF TICKET PAREN PROBABLY TRAVELER'S PORTION END PAREN NUMBER ONE THREE SIX EIGHT EIGHT OF DEL NORTE LINE FOR TRAVEL OCTOBER TWO - THREE LAST FROM MEXICO CITY TO LAREDO. THIS TICKET BEARS SAME STAMPS ON REVERSE AS TWO PORTIONS OF TICKET BEARING ABOVE NUMBER WHICH WERE PREVIOUSLY OBTAINED BY YOUR OFFICE. PORTION RECOVERED IS SLIGHTLY LARGER THAN PORTIONS OBTAINED BY YOUR OFFICE AND ON FACE APPEARS REGULATIONS CONCERNING ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

(2) A PAMPHLET ENTITLED QUOTE THIS WEEK--ESTA SEMANA END QUOTE FOR PERIOD SEPTEMBER TWENTY-EIGHT TO OCTOBER FOUR LAST. THIS IS A SPANISH-ENGLISH TOURIST GUIDE FOR WEEK IN QUESTION FOR REPUBLIC OF MEXICO. ON PAGE THREE ONE APPEARS INKED CHECKMARKS INDICATING INTEREST IN FOLLOWING THEATERS WHICH DURING WEEK OF SEPTEMBER TWENTY-EIGHT THROUGH OCTOBER FOUR LAST DISPLAYED INDICATED FILMS, ALL OF WHICH WERE IN ENGLISH WITH SPANISH SUBTITLES: (A) ARIEL.

2 - DALLAS (100-13461)

JC3:pah (6)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

VIA CABLEGRAM

AUG 31 1964

10:49PM

REC 34

(SEE NOTE FOR DALLAS PAGE 4)

19 SEP 1 1964

(SEE NOTE PAGE 4)

4 SEP 4 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

AVE. EJERCITO NACIONAL EIGHT TWO SIX. QUOTE MI NOVIA ES DEL OTRO MUNDO END QUOTE. (B) CHAPULTEPEC. REFORMA FIVE ZERO FIVE. QUOTE LAS PICARAS DONCELLOS END QUOTE. (C) DIANA. AVE. REFORMA AND MISSISSIPPI. QUOTE WEST SIDE STORY END QUOTE. (D) METROPOLITO. AVE. BALDERAS AND INDEPENDENCIA. QUOTE JOSE VENDITO EN EGIPTO END QUOTE. (E) VARIEDADES. AVE. JUAREZ. QUOTE THE PARENT TRAP END QUOTE.

(3) A GUIDE MAP OF MEXICO CITY PUBLISHED FOR THE PEMEX SERVICE STATIONS BY THE FLECHA PUBLISHING HOUSE, POST OFFICE BOX EIGHT FIVE SEVEN SIX, MEXICO, D. F., MEXICO. ENGINEER PREPARING MAP IDENTIFIED AS MANUEL REJON NUNEZ. ON REVERSE OF MAIN MAP IS A SMALL DETAILED MAP OF DOWNTOWN MEXICO CITY AND A LISTING OF POINTS OF INTEREST. INKED CHECKMARKS APPEAR AT FOLLOWING POINTS OF INTEREST IN LISTING. NUMBERS ARE THE NUMBERS APPEARING IN LIST. ONE, NATIONAL PALACE; SEVEN THREE, NATIONAL TOURIST DEPARTMENT; EIGHT FOUR, NATIONAL HISTORY MUSEUM; EIGHT FIVE, ANTHROPOLOGY MUSEUM; EIGHT SEVEN, NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM; ONE TWO TWO, OLIMPIA THEATER; ONE THREE ZERO, FRONTON JAI-ALAI; ONE THREE TWO, ALAMEDA CENTRAL PARK; ONE THREE THREE, CONSTITUTION SQUARE.

ON THE SMALL MAP OF DOWNTOWN AREA IN THE H-THREE AREA IS AN INKED ROUTE TRACING WHICH BEGINS AT PUENTE DE ALVARADO, TURNS LEFT AT BUENAVISTA, RIGHT ON FERRO CARRILEROS. NAME OF LATTER STREET CHANGES TO MINA AND ROUTE TRACING ENDS AT MINA AND FAREO. ALSO IN H-THREE AREA IS AN INKED MARK INDICATIVE OF INTEREST AT POINT OF MARK. MARK IS

PLACED AS FOLLOWS:. LOCATE AREA BOUNDED BY BERNAL, FERRO CARRILEROS, BUENAVISTA AND PUENTE. THIS AREA IS DIVIDED BY AN UNNAMED STREET RUNNING EAST AND WEST INTO WHICH AT APPROXIMATELY MIDPOINT RUNS A STREET RUNNING NORTH. THIS STREET RUNS INTO UNNAMED EAST-WEST STREET AS THE STEM OF A QUOTE T END QUOTE. NAME OF THIS STREET HAS BEEN OBLITERATED BY MARK, BUT IT MAY BE SAHAGUN. THE MARK IS LOCATED MIDWAY ON THE STREET DESCRIBED AS THE STEM OF THE QUOTE T END QUOTE. ALSO ON SMALL MAP APPEAR CIRCLES AT POINT ONE THREE TWO, PALACE OF FINE ARTS, AND THE POINT ONE TWO NINE, COLISEO ARENA. UNDER LATTER CIRCLE APPEARS INDISTINCT WORD IN INK, PROBABLY QUOTE WRESTLING END QUOTE. A SMALL ARROW POINTING NORTH APPEARS AT DR. JIMENEZ, THE INTERSECTION WITH DR. JOSE TERRES AND DR. OLVERA.

ON MAIN MAP CIRCLES APPEAR AS FOLLOWS: AT LOCATEN PEMEX STATION BETWEEN JUANACATLAN AND CHITONTEPEC AND JALISCO. AT INTERSECTION OF F. MARQUEZ AND TULA. ABOVE MARKINGS ARE IN L-FIVE AREA OF MAIN MAP. A LARGER CIRCLE WITH AN INKED MARK IN THE MIDDLE APPEARS IN J-SEVEN AREA OF MAIN MAP AND IT IS POSSIBLE THIS MAY BE THE SAME LOCATION MARKED IN THE H-THREE AREA OF SMALL MAP AS DESCRIBED ABOVE. MARK ON MAIN MAP APPEARS MIDWAY ON THAT PORTION OF SAHAGUN BOARDED BY BUENAVISTA, RIBERA SN. COSME, DIAZ BERNAL AND P. ARRIAGA.

FOLLOWING INQUIRY IS DESIRED IN CONNECTION WITH FOREGOING: (1) OBTAIN SAMPLE TICKET FROM DEL NORTE LINES OF ROUTE TRAVELED FROM MEXICO CITY TO LAREDO AND DESCRIBE HOW THIS TICKET IS ASSEMBLED WHEN

CABLEGRAM TO MEXICO CITY
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
105-82555

ISSUED; IDENTIFY THE PORTION OF TICKET RECOVERED AUGUST TWENTY-SEVEN LAST DESCRIBED HEREIN. (2) CONTACT MOTION PICTURE HOUSES IDENTIFIED HERRIN IN EFFORT TO DEVELOP TRACE OF OSWALD AND CONDUCT INQUIRY AT THOSE POINTS OF INTEREST NOT HERETOFORE CONTACTED FOR SAME PURPOSE. (3) LOCATE ALL AREAS MARKED ON MAPS AS DESCRIBED HEREIN AND DETERMINE IF ANYTHING OF SIGNIFICANCE AT THOSE POINTS TO THIS INVESTIGATION. CONDUCT INQUIRY AT THESE MARKS TO DEVELOP TRACE OF SUBJECT. WE ARE PARTICULARLY INTERESTED IN THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ROUTE MARKING AND THE INKED MARKS IN THE J-SEVEN AREA OF MAIN MAP AND THE H-THREE AREA OF SMALL MAP. HANDLE IMMEDIATELY. SUCAB PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS AND FOLLOW WITH LETTERHEAD. SUCAB DATE LETTERHEAD TO BE SUBMITTED. PHOTOGRAPHS AND DALLAS LETTERHEAD FOLLOW. DALLAS ADVISED BY MAIL.

NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS:

Reurairtel and letterhead 8/28/64 concerning material discovered by Marina Oswald. Recontact Marina Oswald immediately to insure she is not in possession of any further material of interest in this case. Review material in Brown suitcase from which material in question was recovered. Sutel pertinent developments and follow with letterhead.

NOTE:

On 8/26/64 Marina Oswald told a representative of Commission that she had discovered among her effects several articles which she believed to have been property of Oswald. Among items was his bus ticke from Mexico City to Laredo (our investigation has placed him on the Del Norte line bus in question), a tourist guide and a street map of Mexico City. Because of the markings on latter items, it is necessary for Legat to conduct additional investigation as requested herein.

Tolson
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Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NR. 235 - 236
CIN. MFS
CK. EFH
APPROVED BY KTS
TYPED BY

August 27, 1964

105-82555-1734

REC-34

Mr. Joseph G. Pavolich
4206 South 170th Street
Seattle 88, Washington

Dear Mr. Pavolich:

Your letter was received on August 25th, and I want to thank you for giving me your observations.

I would like to point out that our report concerning the assassination of President Kennedy has been forwarded to the Presidential Commission which has the responsibility of making a finding in this case. Future dissemination of this information will rest with the Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

CJJ:asf
(3)

AUG 27 11 42 AM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

MAILED 11
AUG 27 1964
COMM-FBI

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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 SEP 4-1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

Seattle, Washington

Lee Oswald

RA RAZICK

Dear Sirs:

I am writing this letter-as I am concerned with the Kennedy case as- I know the whole world is.

At the time of the investigation of the murder- I called up the Seattle branch of the F. B. I. and. I told of my- theory-There- has never been- any mention of- it- so I hope to satisfy my- convictions. by writing direct to Washington D. C.

During my stay- in the Army of Occupation- in Europe- I had - occassion to fire the Italian Rifle very frequently and- often- wondered at the way the bullet -used to-dessentregrate on contact. Taking one of the bullets- apart I noted that the bullet was- a-thin steel jacketed case that held together the Lead-core- which was- cut-up-to burst upon contact. Here is a sketch of the type of bullet that I used.

Not this one

Italian- Rifle shell Military- Issue	Steel jacket Lead- core- spit to provide a more deadly wound.

This bullet-no doubt is- illegal according to the Genero Conference- as- is the same-type of shell. that the Italians had -using wooden bullets instead of- Lead. These would be very painful. and cause infection more readily - than - a Lead bullet

REC-34

Please let me know- if this type of bullet was-used or not-as- it bothers-me-that no mention was made of a - bullet- that was possitively fired from- Oswalds' Rifle.

Thank you-

Address per envelope
Joseph G Pavolich
4206 S. 170th St.
Seattle 88, Wash.

Sincerely Yours,

Jos Pavolich
Seattle, Washington

8 AUG 28 1964

S-2

88

Seattle, Washington

Dear Sirs:

I am writing this letter as I am concerned with the kennedy case as I know the whole world is.

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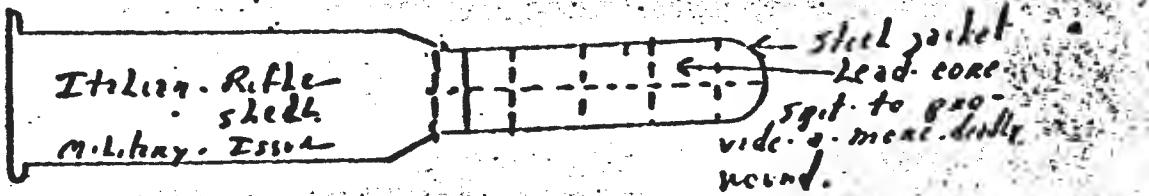
Joseph G. Pavnlich
4206 S. 110th St.
Seattle 98, Wash.



This bullet - no doubt is - illegal according to the Geneva Conference - as is the same type of shell that the Italians had - using wooden bullets instead of Lead. These would be very painful and cause infection more readily - than a lead bullet

Please let me know - if this type of bullet was used or not - as it bothers me - that no mention was made of a - bullet - that was possitively fired from - Oswald's rifle.

Thank you -

Sincerely Yours
Jo Powell
Isalll, Washington

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Stokes, 645 RB
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Cadigan

September 1, 1964

By Courier Service

FBI

SEP 1 9 58 AM '64

RECEIVED-READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On August 27, 1964, Commission employee Miss Mary Ann Rowcotsky telephonically requested two photographs of the exhibit designated as FBI Item 446. The requested photographs are enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

REC-34 19 SEP 1 1964

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.

Enclosures (2)

62-109060

NOTE: Item 446 is the U. S. Passport issued to Lee Harvey Oswald, on June 25, 1963.

JCC:GFM:kw
(9)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
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XEROX SEP 2 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

79 SEP 4 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC 20

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LOS ANGELES	DALLAS	8/24/64	8/14-21/64

TITLE OF CASE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka

REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
ROBERT H. KARL	slh

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R-CUBA

REFERENCES: Report of SA CHESTER C. ORTON dated 7/30/64 at Los Angeles.
Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 8/12/64.
Los Angeles airtel to Bureau dated 8/20/64.

- P -

LEAD:

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will, as leads are received, handle immediately and submit report promptly.

1cc returned 645 RB

- A* -

COVER PAGE

APPROVED VRG SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

4736 REC 20

EX-105

COPIES MADE:

(10) - Bureau (105-82555)(RM)

4 - Dallas (100-10461)(RM)

COPIES DESTROYED

2 - Los Angeles (105-15823)

44 MAR 5 1973

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	(2) 1cc to Commission			
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.	9/1/64			
How Fwd.	1cc to Commission			
By	[illegible]			

79 SEP 4-1964

Notations

SOVIET SECTION

1cc to file

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: ROBERT H. KARL
Date: 8/24/64

Office: Los Angeles, California

Field Office File #: 105-15823

Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Synopsis: MALCOLM J. HOY completed application for employment with General Motors Corporation, South Gate, California, May, 1964; not hired. HOY located and interviewed, Whittier, California. HOY had no information pertaining to LEE HARVEY OSWALD, JACK RUBY, or assassination of former President KENNEDY. HOY saw motorcade, Dallas, Texas, November, 1963; heard what sounded to him like explosion of firecrackers; did not realize what had happened until later in day while in lobby of movie theater.

- P -

DETAILS:

On August 14, 1964, Fire Chief LE GRAND J. REEVES, General Motors Corporation, Division Buick Oldsmobile Pontiac Assembly, 2700 Tweedy Boulevard, South Gate, California, furnished the following information to SA ROBERT H. KARL from the application completed by MALCOLM J. HOY:

HOY appeared at the General Motors Corporation, South Gate, California, Personnel Office, on May 25, 1964. He listed the following information on his application form:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Previous Address	2222 Harlandale Dallas 16, Texas
Dependents	None shown
Military Service	U.S. Army, June 8, 1959, to May 15, 1962; SP 4th Cl. E-4; honorable discharge; present classification 4-A, no draft board shown.
Emergency Contact	Mrs. COLLEN BRADY 1339 Walnut Long Beach, California
Personal References	Sen. Candidate LOUIS B. FINE, Law Building, Norfolk, Virginia; Mr. BATTELMAN 134 Fremason Street Norfolk, Virginia Mr. BAKER, Baker's Campore _____(illegible) Norfolk, Virginia
Relatives	None listed
Past Employments	June, 1963 to May, 1964: General Motors, Buick Oldsmobile Pontiac Assembly Division, Arlington, Texas; spot welder, supervisor JACK BANDERBENDER; reason for leaving: "My father had a heart attack; he is blind and had to see that he was situated, Long Beach." January, 1963 to June, 1963: Dairy Queen, Number 1, Illinois and Dently Street, Dallas, Texas; cook and counterman, supervisor Mr. WITCHER; reason for leaving: left to go to work for General Motors.

August, 1962 to January, 1963: Dairy Queen, Number 6, Davis Street, Dallas, Texas; cook and counterman, supervisor BOB GILBERT; reason for leaving: transferred.

June, 1959 to May, 1962: U.S. Army, honorable discharge.

Date of Birth	June 8, 1942
Marital Status	Single
High School	Malry High School, Norfolk, Virginia
Social Security Number	231-50-0254
Type of Job Applying For	(1) Quality control (2) Inspection (3) Body shop
Age	21 years
Height	6'
Weight	180 pounds

He answered "No" to the following questions:

Patient in mental hospital; arrested; bonded; bond refused; ever previously applied for work here; personal defects.

Mr. REEVES advised that a verification of HOY's previous employment with General Motors in Dallas, Texas, was requested on May 26, 1964, and the General Motors plant in Dallas informed that HOY had been employed from June 4, 1963, to May 4, 1964, as a spot welder; had quit voluntarily, and was not eligible for rehire. He had a very poor record.

Mr. REEVES said HOY would not be considered for employment at this plant and was not hired.

LA 105-15823

The following investigation was conducted by SA's ROBERT H. KARL and MERLE L. PARKER;

On August 18, 1964, Mr. I. KAWAMOTO, Manager, Post Hotel, 509 Banning, Los Angeles, California, produced his tenancy register which did not reveal any record of a MALCOLM J. HOY during the month of May, 1964. KAWAMOTO said HOY had never resided here.

On August 18, 1964, Mr. BOYD BROWN, Manager, Post Hotel and Apartments, 729 South Bonnie Brae, Los Angeles, California, advised that his records revealed that MALCOLM J. HOY and DAVID DARLING resided at this apartment-hotel from May 21, 1964, until May 29, 1964. They paid $18.00 rent for their room, and they left no forwarding address when they left. BROWN could provide no further information concerning the two tenants.

MALCOLM J. HOY advised that he currently resides at 12020 Kessoch Avenue, Whittier, California. HOY was advised that he did not have to say anything, that anything he did say could be used against him in a court of law, and that he was entitled to consult an attorney before saying anything. HOY furnished the following voluntary information:

On November 22, 1963, HOY decided to drive downtown in Dallas, Texas, to purchase a radio and also to watch the motorcade in which President JOHN F. KENNEDY was being driven. HOY drove downtown sometime prior to 11 o'clock that morning in his 1960 four-door Star Chief Pontiac, metallic green color. He met no one en route and parked his car in a parking lot, which was in the vicinity of the Palace Theater in downtown Dallas. HOY did not recall the name of the parking lot.

HOY was dressed in dark colored pants, a sport shirt, and black shoes. He was carrying nothing in his hands and he walked down Main Street to the Gordon Jewelry Store where he purchased a radio on credit. The radio, which was approximately twelve inches long and four inches high, was placed in a paper bag and the bag had no string or cord around it.

After making the purchase, HOY returned to the parking lot where he placed the radio in his car. He then walked down to where the motorcade would pass, and he could observe the President. He did not recall the names of the streets nor the directions involved, but he was standing on the corner of the intersection facing the oncoming motorcade, and the automobile in which the President rode turned left and proceeded down toward a tunnel.

HOY heard what sounded to him like exploding firecrackers, and he believed he heard approximately four reports which sounded close together. HOY could just see the rear portion of the President's car and saw someone leap on the rear portion of the car. At that time, there seemed to be a lot of confusion and people running around.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

HOY saw nothing that appeared to him to be unusual and since the President's car had now passed out of his sight, he turned away and walked down toward a group of theaters. He believed that the movie theater to which he went was the Palace Theater, but he was not certain, as there were about four theaters very close together. HOY recalled that the picture he went in to see was "Cleopatra."

He did not recall the specific part of the movie that was showing when he entered the theater, but approximately 35 minutes after he entered the theater he went to the lobby to get some candy. There, he heard some people say that the President had been shot. It was at that time that he first realized what had occured, and that the noise that he thought was exploding firecrackers might well have been shots. HOY could not recall the specific number of shots that he had heard. HOY went back to his seat and a short time thereafter a man announced in the front of the theater that the President had been shot. Many people in the theater left at that point, but others stayed, and HOY stayed until he had seen the entire movie.

On leaving the theater, HOY bought a newspaper and thought that it was about 3 o'clock. He was not certain of the time. He returned to his car and drove back to his apartment. He talked to the apartment manager about the day's events and told the manager that he had heard a number of shots and saw the assassination. Actually, HOY said he had not seen any more than he had related above, and he did not recall whether or not he specified the number of shots he had heard.

HOY said he had no information pertaining to LEE HARVEY OSWALD, JACK RUBY, or the assassination of President KENNEDY except what he had spoken of above. He said he had never met OSWALD or RUBY personally and had never had any contact with them in any regard.

HOY said that outside of his time spent in the U.S. Army, he had only on one occasion ever actually owned

a gun. He said this gun to which he referred was an old single shot .22 caliber break open breech loading rifle which had been given to him by his landlady's son in the early part of 1963. He was then residing at 2222 Harlandale, Dallas, Texas. HOY bought some shells for the rifle and placed some pillows in his closet and a package of cigarettes on the pillows, after which he fired the rifle at the package of cigarettes. He said the bullets went through the pillows and into the woodwork and passed into another room where it chipped the porcelain off the bathtub. He said his landlady was greatly upset over his activity and called the police. HOY said he had no reason for shooting the rifle in his room except that it was something he felt like doing at the time and had no motive for doing it. HOY said he was subsequently approached by the police at his employment, but he was never arrested for it and was merely interviewed by them.

HOY furnished the following background information concerning himself through observation and interview:

Sex	Male
Race	Caucasian
Height	6'
Weight	180 pounds
Date of Birth	June 8, 1942
Place of Birth	Chattanooga, Tennessee
Hair	Dark brown, curly
Eyes	Hazel
Complexion	Ruddy, freckled
Scars and Marks	3/4" semi-circular cut scar inside right thumb; 3" horizontal cut scar right knee; 2 dog bite scars right rear calf; ½" cut scar between little and ring fingers left hand.
Education	10th grade, Maury High School, Norfolk, Virginia

Military Service	U.S. Army, June 8, 1959 to May 15, 1962; service number RA 13661648; rank SP 4th; honorable discharge; entered Norfolk, Virginia, discharged Fort Hamilton, New York.
Relatives	WILLIAM THOMAS HOY, father (who is blind), Chesapeake Street, Norfolk, Virginia.
	MARTHA MAE HOY, nee Morgan, mother, same address as father.
Sisters	Mrs. RAY (MARTHA VIRGINIA)(LNU), age 20, resides Norfolk, Virginia.
	Mrs. BILL (MANIE ELIZABETH) DENNIS, age 19, resides Pontiac, Michigan.
	Mrs. ROSE SHARON (LNU), married, age 18, Norfolk, Virginia.
	Mrs. DAVID (MARIE ANN) DEAN, age 16, resides Norfolk, Virginia (married to sailor who is on the "USS Boxer").
	NANCY JEAN HOY, age 12; due to nervous condition resides Virginia School for Deaf and Blind, Stanton, Virginia.
Brother	WILLIAM THOMAS HOY, age 11, resides with parents.
Marital Status	Single
Employment	M. J. Distributing Company, 1558 East 25th Street, Los Angeles, California April, 1964, to present.

MARY

F

LA 105-15823

Current Residence	12020 Kessoch Avenue Whittier, California; resides with Mr. DEWANE COFFMAN and COFFMAN's wife HELEN and two children, ages 10 and 8.
Social Security Number	231-50-0254

OSWALD
105-82555
SECTION 205
COPY 2

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan

September 1, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mail Room
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Lee Harvey Oswald

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies each of a memorandum dated August 28, 1964, and the attachment thereto dealing with material obtained from Marina Oswald on August 27, 1964. There are enclosed, in addition, two copies each of photographs of this material which may be described as follows:

(1) Exhibit Number D-237--two photographs depicting front and back of Transportes del Norte line bus ticket Number 13688.

(2) Exhibit Number D-238--three photographs depicting the cover page, pages 31 and 38 of a pamphlet entitled "This Week--Esta Semana."

(3) Exhibit Number D-239--six photographs depicting title page and Table of Contents of book entitled "Learning Russian."

(4) Exhibit Number D-240--16 photographs depicting the front and back of a guide map of Mexico City published by the Flecha Publishing House, Post Office Box 8576, Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

(5) Exhibit Number D-241--one photograph depicting the cover and back page of a pamphlet entitled "Fiesta Brava."

(6) Exhibit Number D-242--two photographs depicting front and back of a library card in the Russian language.

MAILED 4
SEP 2 1964
FBI

SEP 1 1964
REC'D-ROOM
1-1

REC 20 [illegible] 4737

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JCS:pah
(9)

11 SEP 2 1964

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

SEP 4 1964
MAIL ROOM
SEP 2 1964
TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Your attention is invited to the fact that photographs of two other portions of Transportes del Norte bus ticket Number 13688 were furnished to you by our letter dated April 22, 1964. The two portions of this ticket previously furnished to you have been designated Exhibit Number D-202. Exhibits D-237 and D-242 have been processed for latent finger impressions; however, no impressions of value for identification purposes were developed thereon.

The various exhibits enclosed herewith are, where appropriate, being translated and afforded cryptanalytic examination. Photographs of pages 29, 50, 54 and 78 of Exhibit Number D-238 are being prepared and will be furnished to you in the immediate future.

The markings and notations depicted in Exhibits D-238 and D-240 have been noted and investigation pertinent thereto is underway. The results of this inquiry will be furnished to you as received.

The number 15-60-55, which has been written at the top of page 38 of Exhibit Number D-238, appears in Oswald's address book (Exhibit Number B-29). As you have previously been advised, Mexico City Telephone Number 15-60-55 is listed to the Chancellery of the Soviet Embassy, Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

Sincerely yours,

J. E.

Enclosures (64)

NOTE:

Enclosed letterhead describes material depicted in photographs, which material was obtained from Marina Oswald 8/27/64.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Cunningham
1 - Office, Room 7131

September 1, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky on August 28, 1964, another photograph of Commission Exhibit 749 (the negative of the photograph of Oswald holding the rifle) along with one print of this negative was delivered to Miss Rowcotsky on this date.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

62-109060

NOTE: Miss Rowcotsky advised that the Commission had need for another photograph of Commission Exhibit 749 and that she needed another for the printer as well as a print of the negative of Oswald holding the rifle. The negative is Commission Exhibit 749. Copies of photographs furnished are attached to yellow

CBC:nlb (9)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

XEROX

SEP 3 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D-READING ROOM
SEP 1 1 30 PM '64

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

BY COURIER SVC
79 SEP -1
COMM-FBI

REC 20

SEP 2 1964

SEP 4 1964

One negative from - B-3

Commission Exhibit No. 749

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy
Paris 8, France

Date: August 26, 1964

To: Director, FBI (105-82555)

From: Legat, Paris (105-1067)(P)

Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

There is enclosed for the information of the Bureau 1 copy of the French weekly newspaper "Minute," dated August 21, 1964 containing an "exclusive" article on pages 15 and 16 by reporter NERIN E. GUN, resulting from an interview with MARINA OSWALD. The headline on the front page states "Exclusive" "MARINA OSWALD: Why my husband killed KENNEDY." The headline in the article starting on page 15 states "the wife of the assassin of Kennedy finally explains with an open heart my husband killed so that people would talk of him."

The Bureau may wish to have this article translated and furnished to interested agencies.

3 - Bureau (ENCL: 1)
(1 - Liaison)
1 - Paris
NWP:ij
(4)

ENCLOSURE
"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

REC 30

EX-108

21 SEP 1964

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT

RECEIVED
SOVIET SECTION

10 SEP 17 1964

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH

An article from a French-language weekly newspaper "MINUTE," of August 21, 1964, issue No. 125.

* * *

(The headline on the front page):

"EXCLUSIVE. MARINA OSWALD: WHY MY HUSBAND KILLED KENNEDY."

(Article on page 15):

"THE WIFE OF THE ASSASSIN OF KENNEDY FINALLY FRANKLY EXPLAINS: MY HUSBAND KILLED, TO MAKE PEOPLE TALK ABOUT HIM."

By Nerin E. Gun

(Editor's Note):

In a few days, the Warren Commission, charged with the final clearing of the circumstances of the death of President Kennedy, is going to publish its report. According to a few premature leaks, this report will conclude that Lee Harvey Oswald was the sole culprit. And so, "Minute" asked Nerin A. Gun to interview Marina Oswald, to find out what she thought about the conclusions of the Warren Commission. Nerin E. Gun is that great journalist, to whom we owe the only serious investigation of the assassination of Kennedy, the investigation published exclusively in the "Minute" and which appeared in France under the title, "The Red Roses of Dallas." He is also the same well-known political expert, who recently replied to the question: "Can Goldwater Be the President of the United States?" "Minute" is happy to present to you today the first big interview with Marina Oswald.

* * *

"I had two husbands: Lee, the father of my children, an affectionate and kind man; and Harvey Oswald, the assassin of President Kennedy. I immensely pity Lee, my husband. But I do not feel anything with regard to Oswald, the assassin. That Oswald was a madman."

COPIES DESTROYED

Translated by
Tatiana Nikoshinidek
September 2, 1964 (1-4)

Thus speaks Marina Prusakova Oswald. She received me and my photographer in her new home, hidden under the trees and situated in a very quiet section of Dallas suburbs. The place is called Richardson; it is almost completely "residential."

The painted brick house is not yet completely furnished. It has two bedrooms, a very modern kitchen, bathroom, and a big living room. This is the permanent home of Marina Oswald, for her future seems now to be secure, while Jacqueline Kennedy continues to wander distractedly, from Washington to Cape Cod and from Boston to New York.

Marina placed a few gaudy rugs on the floor and some engravings on the walls: nothing very original. There is an armchair and some chairs, but she prefers to sit on the floor. This is the first time when she calmly received a journalist and a photographer at her home, that she consented to pose, that she agreed to talk freely, and to confide.

She has made considerable progress in her English since that fatal evening, when I saw her in the antechamber of a police station in Dallas: at that time, she could say only a few words of American slang and vainly tried to explain herself in Russian.

We discuss the past; she immediately eliminates the conspiracy theory:

"No, no," she protests, shaking her head a few times, as though to add the force of gesture to words: "No Cuba, no Russia, only Lee. Lee all by himself!"

She says this today so much more forcefully, for she has for months searched her memories, reread the "diary" of her husband, his letters and has examined hundreds of photographs and documents.

"It is the last thing in the world I would like to say, but I am convinced of Lee's guilt. My husband killed because he wanted to become a 'big shot,' a celebrated person, a somebody...."

This is Marina's theory. This will be the theory of the Warren Commission whose report will be published next month. Marina Oswald was the most important and most assiduous witness for this Commission. She succeeded in convincing the investigators: her husband committed an insane act; he wanted to prove to his wife, to the world, to himself, that Lee Harvey Oswald was not a failure.

"Lee did not know Ruby," she adds, as if continuing her testimony. "I had never seen them together; he had never talked to me about this man!"

Now, Marina is warming up; her voice becomes impassionate; she is ready to take an oath.

"Already in April 1963, Lee wanted to kill Vice President Richard Nixon (who was Vice President in name only; he was, in fact, defeated in the elections for the post of the Governor of California). I tried to dissuade him from it. We argued and he struck me. I had a 'black eye' for a week."

"I have already told," continued Marina, "how one day he fired from a distance at General Walker."

Edwin Walker is the former commandant of the American garrison in Berlin who was implicated in the disorders in Oxford, Mississippi. He is considered to be a man on the extreme right, a savage opponent of the Government to such a point, that when an official from Washington comes to Dallas, he turns the star-spangled flag upside down. One day, in fact, an unknown person fired a bullet from a rifle at the general, missing him by inches. Walker was seated near the window of his library and was filling out a form.

Marina repeats, as if to be more convincing:

"It was another Oswald, Oswald the assassin, who fired upon Walker that evening. He told it to me. He revealed to me the details which could be known only to the perpetrator of the attempt, I am sure of it."

"This Is Better Than in Russia"

There is an enormous difference between the now smiling Marina, relaxed in her small flower garden, and the poor dishevelled, haggard, frightened woman who held a dirty-faced baby in her arms at a police station in Dallas, on the evening of her husband's arrest.

She is dressed simply, it is true, but also with some degree of luxury. Her hair is carefully coiffed - she must be going to a hairdresser often - she uses make-up on her face and especially her eyes, but very little lipstick. When she smiles, the rather hard features of her face suddenly soften and then she seems pretty. She must know it, for she smiles often, for no reason. This is a trick she learned in America.

She loves to be photographed and passes a large portion of her time in sorting her photographs and those of her children in an album decorated with flowers, her first important purchase. In the evening, between two television programs, she slowly turns pages of this album and explains the photos to June, the eldest of her two daughters.

Marina always talks Russian with her children; although June knows English - she learned it from the children of the neighborhood - little Rachel understands only Russian.

Marina improves her knowledge of English by watching television which is her favorite amusement. "This is a thousand times better than in Russia," she likes to say.

June is an extremely lively and very intelligent child. She resembles her father.

"But not in character," protests Marina Oswald. June is a happy youngster, gay, carefree, always content with her lot.

As to Rachel, she is still a baby walking completely naked in the house and murmuring strange things.

"I Often Wake Up...."

The American Secret Service no longer watches over Marina or her children. For months Mrs. Oswald was practically their prisoner. One never knew whether they wanted to protect her or to isolate her from journalists.

Today, an agent of the Special Services (sic)* passes by once a week to see if everything is all right and whether there were any threats against the little family. They do not tell it to her openly, but they are afraid sometimes that Marina may be kidnapped by communist emissaries who, after leaving the United States, may force her to make dangerous statements: they can compel her to say that she was subjected to pressure which did not permit her to say that Oswald was innocent, that he was with her at the time of the crime, etc.

Threatening or insulting letters which Marina receives every week are also forwarded to a Secret Service agent. There are generally five or six, addressed simply to "Marina Oswald, Dallas"; only the Post Office knows the exact address. Then they make a discreet inquiry.

Although they are not numerous, these epistolary warnings are often violent. "After him, it will be your turn..."; "We know that you are an agent of the Kremlin and that you hypnotized your husband..." one may read in these, nearly always anonymous, missives. Here is a correspondent who sends thirty dollars with these words: "The payment to the widow of Judas"; there is an adversary of Kennedy who encloses the following note with his check: "Bravo, for the work well done!"

Marina always returns the money, but, at the beginning, she was so disgusted that, forgetting the Secret Service, she tore up all the letters.

She had to get used to insults, slander and provocations. Did not her own mother-in-law, Marguerite Oswald, claim that Marina, who is a nurse by profession (sic)*, "injected" her son Lee with some mysterious drugs while he slept? "Thus, Oswald, was no longer himself and behaved like a sleepwalker who did everything he was asked to do. One day, he was told to go and assassinate Kennedy...."

"Naturally," Marina admits, "I am ashamed of what my husband did. How can it be otherwise? Often I wake up at night and think again about all this and I am filled with remorse."

But the children do not know anything about their father. She will wait a long time, a very long time, before revealing the truth to them.

"But," she declares emphatically, "they will go to school here in Dallas, under their real names, June Oswald and Rachel Oswald."

A few days ago she put some fresh red roses on his grave; she also transplanted some shrubs and evergreens. But an unknown hand uprooted the young trees, destroyed the evergreens and scattered the roses. For Marina, there is no doubt:

"It was my mother-in-law who did this. She has nothing but hate for me."

After the burial of Lee Oswald, Marina did not want to see her husband's mother ever again.

"A year before these events, Lee no longer wanted to hear the name of his mother mentioned in front of him. He even forbade me to tell her that Rachel was born. It was only at the police station that Marguerite Oswald saw the baby and learned about her birth."

"I Shall Remain in Dallas"

By a strange phenomenon, incomprehensible in any country other than the United States, Marina Oswald received considerable gifts from all sides:

"People know that I am not responsible for Lee's actions and thus they do not hold his crime against me," she explains.

She has at present over $60,000 (30 million old francs) and, if the literary and moving picture contracts which she signed materialize, she will have still more money. One of the strangest propositions came from Kentucky:

"I offer you $50,000, if you permit me to exhibit the body of Lee Harvey Oswald at fairs. I will double the amount if you show yourself by the side of the corpse."

Incredible but true!

However, Marina is still unable to dispose of a good part of the money which she received from the public or which came from the sale of certain documents. This is a sad story.

When, very soon after the death of her husband, she lived at a motel on the outskirts, she became friendly with a certain Jim Martin who became her "counsellor" and made her engage John Torne (sic)*, an attorney. Some people claim that Martin was a secret agent, but this has never been proved. In any case, it seems certain that the two confederates sold without Marina's consent, certain documents among which was the celebrated picture of Oswald with the weapon of the crime, which they purloined from the effects seized by the police.

As soon as Marina Oswald, who felt herself to be held in confinement, was able to get in contact with friends and, particularly, with her brother-in-law Robert, she separated herself from her counsellors. The latter, furious, sued her and refused to give her the money received in her name.

She would probably find herself destitute without the intervention of the Council of Churches of Fort Worth which organized a collection and placed $7,000 (3,500,000 old francs) at her disposal.

Marina has never had a reason to complain about her neighbors: they all are charming and do not see anything improper in seeing their children play with the little Oswalds. When Marina goes to the "supermarket," they look at her sympathetically and smile at her. Often some women accompany her to her door. She frequents again her old friends and pays numerous visits to her brother-in-law Robert who lives in a neighboring locality, Denton.

Marina does not think at all of moving away, of going to live elsewhere, of changing her name or hiding herself:

"People would recognize me," she says; "the press would start chasing me. It would be as though I admitted that I had an uneasy conscience. Here I have friends. I know well that certain people try to exploit me, that others show me friendship solely because of their taste for the unusual or extraordinary. But it always will be like this; why change then? What matters, is the future of my children and their education."

Does she think of returning to Russia, to Minsk, to the home of her uncle?

"No, no. My children are born Americans and they will remain Americans. Had 'all this' happened to me in the USSR, they would have made me disappear; I would never be able to see June or Rachel again: they would have sent them to a boarding school and would have destroyed records of their origin. Of course, I feel nostalgic for my country at times, especially at the moments of crisis, when I feel alone, lost, abandoned.... I cannot forget the plane trees of Leningrad. I also think about parties, where I went to dance with my friends from the factory.... The other night on television, Danny Kaye sang some melodies popular in my childhood; I cried.

She frequents almost all the Russian exiles in her neighborhood. Her best friend is Mrs. Declan Ford, a Russian deported to Germany and interned in a camp, who, after the liberation, emigrated to the United States as a displaced person. It was with her that Marina stayed when her husband mistreated her, which happened at times.

"That Poor Jacqueline"

Marina is very proud of her new washing machine and all the modern utensils which decorate her kitchen. She, who only a year ago was an ordinary woman, without much money, considers her present home a paradise in miniature.

Of course, she did not neglect to stress more than once, the sympathy which she feels toward "poor Jacqueline."

"Poor Mrs. Kennedy! I know what it is to lose one's husband. She lost a good husband!"

"If I wanted to," continued Marina who just celebrated her twenty-second birthday, "I could remarry immediately. I have the right to a second chance and my children need a father...."

And she showed me a pile of letters coming from New York, San Francisco, Montreal, Paris, Amsterdam, Stockholm, Tokyo. All are marriage proposals.

And then, bluntly, without realizing the incongruity of her question, she asks me:

"Is it true what they say about Jacqueline Kennedy, that she also may think of marrying again?"

I do not answer; one should excuse her. Since Marina Prusakova Oswald has been Americanized, nothing shocks her any more and she no longer finds anything shocking.

"My friends from Russia write to me sometimes," she said when I was leaving her. "They cannot understand why the newspapers continue to publish my photos, why people send me money and why one would wish to interview me. They refuse to believe that I am well treated here. My friends from Minsk or Leningrad say to me: 'If they did not kill you, it is because no one in America believes that your husband is really the assassin of President Kennedy.' And still...."

* * *

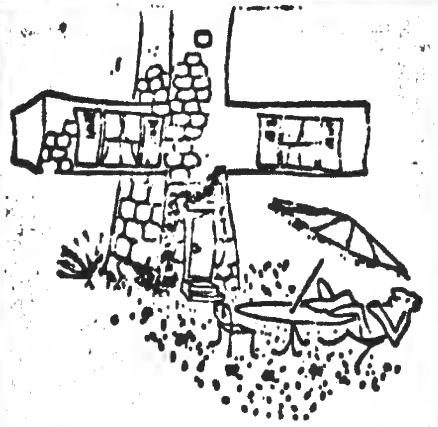
Captions of photos in the article:

Page 15: "Marina Oswald with June (on the left) and Rachel: 'My children are born Americans and they will remain Americans.'"

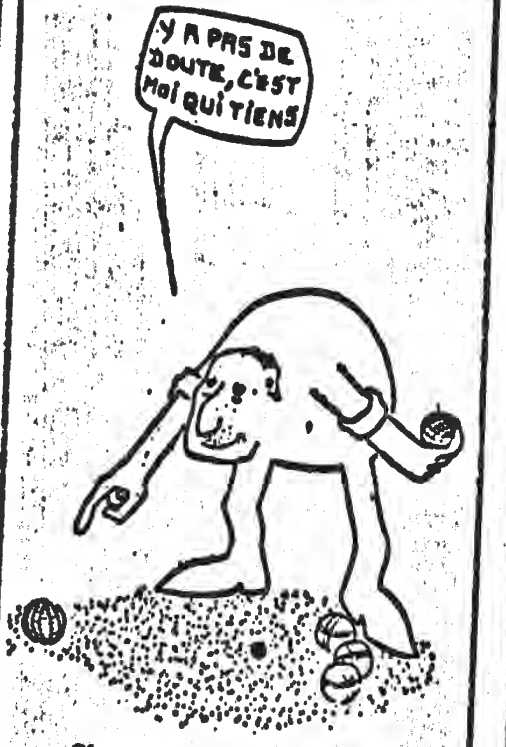
Page 16: "Marina is very proud of her kitchen: she has never known such luxury."

* Inserted by translator for clarity.

EN VACA



Il goûte le calme de sa petite maison de campagne.



C'est un as à la pétanque.

Il se livre aux joies de la peinture.

Et au village,

minute

Il trouve enfin le temps de s'occuper un peu de lui.

Il s'ébat sur la plage.

LE GODILLOT

CUISINE BASQUE

« Chez Etchegorry »
41, rue Croulebarde (13e) - GOB. 63-06
Fermé mardi
Midi : Formule SON MENU avec prix. à 10 F 50 vin compris
Fritlles 4,80 - Tiore 2,50 - Sa Paella Valenciana 7 - Confit 4,50 - Chipirons 4,00 - Sardines 5,50

LE PLUS VIEUX CAFE DU MONDE

1686 LE PROCOPE DAN. 99-20

13, r. Ancienne Comédie-6e - PMR 18/20

LE TORD-BOYAUX

175, r. Saint-Jacques Paris-5e. DAN. 70-03
Soupe de poissons - Homard grillé - La Bourride - Loup grillé - Feuilleté de langoustines - Carré d'agneau aux herbes, etc.
Même pendant l'été
Prix moyen : 20 F
Réservation

Spéc. ESPAGNOLES

"SANCHO PANZA" ODE. 26-64

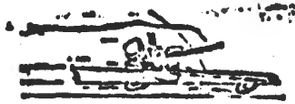
F/Dim.
4, rue Hautefeuille (6e)
Paella Valenciana - Poulet Basquaise
NOUVELLE DIRECTION - PMR. 22-36

PMR 20 F Salle climatisée

au charbon de bois

14, rue Dragon - Paris-6e LIT. 87-04

APRÈS LE SPECTACLE



18, rue d'Antin (2e) — RIC. 64-98
Dîner chez « FRANÇOIS »
Filets de Bœuf Poivre Flambé 9,80
Brochette de Rognon d'Agneau 8,00
Steak Tartare (haché cru) 7,00

CHEZ PROUST

Le vrai cassoulet (12 F)
Saucisse de Toulouse - Confit d'oie - Couenne - Jambonneau
Echine de porc
88, rue des Martyrs (18e)
TRU. 43-31

LA ROSE BLEUE

18, rue Choron, PARIS-9e
Tél. : TRU. 87-99
Spécialités du Chef DALTON
Caneton aux pêches
Lapin aux pruneaux ou à la moutarde
Brochettes du Chef
Crêpes flambées au Grand Marnier
Bar. Dîners après spectacle. Ouvert toute la nuit. Réservation. Menu à 18,50 F vin compris et la carte

En plein Bois de Boulogne

LE RESTAURANT DU BOWLING DE PARIS

Jardin d'Acclimatation
Parking limité SAB. 07-07
Ouvert à la clientèle de 16 à 3 h. du matin du lundi 17 août au Samedi 5 septembre

TANTE LUCIE

ex-Grignotière et Tablier Bleu vient de reprendre
LE BISTROT DE PASSY
8, rue Gavarni (16e)
angle 12, rue de Passy
qui fait sa réouverture le 26 août.
Ses fines spécialités gastronomiques à prix raisonnables. Parking gratuit
AUT. 96-51

AU BISTROT DU ROY

4, ville Saint-Michel - PARIS-18e
Tél. : MAR. 07-31
(angle 44, avenue de Saint-Ouen)
GEORGES vous accueillera dans son cadre XVIIe siècle. Ses spécialités, ses dîners, coupers aux chandelles jusqu'à 3 heures du matin.
Fermé le lundi.
Réservation PMR : 20 F
OUVERT EN AOUT

Les Ecuries du Lion d'Argent

UN RELAIS DE POSTE PENDANT LE DIRECTOIRE
sont maintenant luxueusement aménagées
en cabinets particuliers
pour
DÉJEUNERS D'AFFAIRES

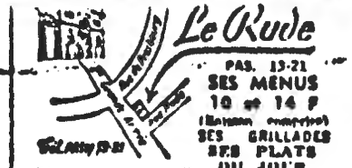
Le cadre est raffiné... La cuisine du Chef POLONIO, de grande classe...
PMR : 30-40 F - Menus : 15 et 25 F
9, r. Léopold-Bellan (2e). GUT. 37-66

CUISINE ESPAGNOLE
MENU 22 F + Vin et Service
NOR. 21-27
Dîner dansant aux chandelles
Cadre et ambiance Sud-Américains avec les Guitaristes PETE et TINO
« VINCENT », 2, r. St-Laurent (10e)
Métro : Gare de l'Est

CUISINE ESPAGNOLE

LA CORRIDA

9, rue d'Argenteuil (1er) - RIC. 90-07
Mo Palais-Royal, Pyramides - F. Dimanche
SITUATION : En plein centre de Paris, à deux pas du Théâtre-Français, entre l'avenue de l'Opéra et la rue de Rivoli, le dernier né des restaurants espagnols de Paris vient d'ouvrir. Et c'est vraiment nouveau.
STATIONNEMENT : Zone bleue, mais facile.
CADRE : Dès la petite terrasse-balcon qui sert d'entrée et qui évoque déjà l'Espagne, on est saisi par la simplicité et la vérité du décor, tissus rouge et blanc des « talenquères » des arènes qui font ressortir les pierres taillées du bar, dans le plus pur style espagnol, accolé à un patio andalou.
CUISINE : La cuisine, elle, est aussi simple et aussi vraie. Précisons — oh ! miracle... — sans une goutte d'huile de trop, avec la senorita Alicia, cette trouvaille venue directement du pays basque espagnol.
La PAELLA, bien que parfaite n'est pas également de rigueur. On a le choix entre la MERLUZA KOSKERA (tranche de colin avec des pointes d'asperges, petites coquet, petits pois, dans une sauce verte aux champignons) 6,50, le BAKALAO A LA BISKAIA (morue à la sauce tomate avec des poivrons doux servie comme la Merluza, bien mijotée dans son petit plat en terre) 6,00, PIMENTS FARCIS FROIDS (thon, échalotes, œufs durs, petits pois) 3,50, FRITOS VARIADOS (assortiment de petites grenouilles) 5,00 et bien d'autres choses... Pour les DESSERTS : PECHES AU SIROP FLAMBEES AU RHUM 5,00, EL BRAZO GITANO (pâtisserie classique très légère) 3,50.
Les vins, bien sûr, sont vraiment d'Espagne, sans aucun stage à Bercy (7,50 à 11,00 F pour les vins français et 11,00 à 13,00 F pour les vins espagnols, la bouteille).
N.B. — Les prix indiqués plus haut sont ceux pratiqués pour le dîner. A midi, l'établissement est un endroit calme qui convient parfaitement à l'homme d'affaires qui désire inviter un client dans un endroit pittoresque. Le soir, par contre, on vit à l'heure espagnole, l'ambiance est formidable. Certains connaissent déjà PEPOLO et JUANJO. Ces deux garçons ont vraiment pris « le taureau par les cornes » et se sont jetés dans « la corrida » en inaugurant leur maison en une saison difficile de vacances, mais qui doit leur permettre de bien « mijoter »... (et c'est peut-être déjà fait) une excellente équipe pour la rentrée.
Il ne faudrait pas oublier de citer la jeune et jolie Nekane qui nous reçoit avec son beau sourire et son élégance. Demandez-lui donc de vous chanter la « berceuse basque » et vous apprécierez la pureté de sa voix.
Avec cette magnifique équipe, accompagnée de guitaristes talentueux et sincères, c'est toute l'Espagne que vous retrouverez en plein cœur de Paris : Aragon, Catalogne, Madrid, Grenade... et aussi le flamenco.
Cette « CORRIDA » n'est pas interdite à Paris, et ce serait dommage de s'en priver...
Déjeuner : P M R 20-25 F.
Dîner-spectacle : PMR 30-35 F.



Le Rude

PAS. 13-21
SES MENUS 10 et 14 F
(Boissons comprises)
SES GRILLADES SES PLATS DU JOUR

LE PROVENCE TRI. 96-19

50, r. Provence-9e. F. mar. soir et dim.
Cuisine familiale midi et soir. Repas bien cuisinés, abondant, vite servi
6,80
Tout compris

au COCHON D'OR

192, Av. Jean-Jaurès - NOR. 23-13
SPÉCIALITÉS : Tartes maison, Choucroute d'Alsace, Grenouilles sautées provençale, Pieds de porc truffés, etc.
Pied de porc grillé, ses GRENADES, les mêmes

« Jean Julien » OPE. 43-22
P.M.R. : 25
8, rue Halévy — SES VINS
SPECIALITES BORDELAISES
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Il arrive parfois que la classe d'un restaurant considéré comme valable change en [illegible]

minute gastronomique et tout le tout

La bonne Soupe

SACRÉ SARRASSAT

Il y a de grands restaurants à Vichy, mais c'est à Saint-Gérand-le-Puy qu'il faut aller si l'on veut passer pour initié.

Sarrassat est un temple de gueule, non point à la manière ostentatoire des étoilés du Michelin, mais dans le secret des carnets de croûte des vrais amateurs.

Sarrassat ? Un chef. La tête sous et près du bonnet blanc. Demandez plutôt à ce client qui, comme Mme Sarrassat lui proposait : « Si vous voulez attendre vingt minutes, il y aura du mille-feuilles », répliqua : « Mais la pâtisserie, c'est aussi bon de la veille ! ». Il quitta le restaurant à la vitesse d'une fusée, poursuivi par les imprécations... de Lucien.

Car, s'il faut ici commander son repas, Lucien Sarrassat ne consent à le préparer que lorsque vous êtes là, les pieds sous la table et alléché par ces écrevisses à la crème et au champagne qui sont célèbres dans la France entière. (Je connais un Parisien qui, en automne, fait ses 700 kilomètres pour elles, suivies d'un lièvre à la royale.)

Entre les écrevisses et le mille-feuilles s'inscrivent des plats qui ont nom côte de bœuf aux truffes ou ragoût de mouton, brochet au beurre blanc ou tête de veau, caneton au champagne ou entrecôte au vin. Le grand et le tout simple et comme pour faire la preuve que le simple peut être grand et que le grand ne l'est qu'à la condition d'être simple. C'est la règle d'or de la cuisine.

Aucun guide, sauf le guide de Hachette France 1964 (dont on annonce malheureusement que l'édition 65 ne paraîtra pas), ne signale ce petit bistrot de village, cette halte imprévue sur la Nationale 7, ce chef impétueux et sublime. Son caractère le porte à mépriser les snobs, les faux connaisseurs et les inspecteurs du Michelin. Il n'ira pas loin mais préfère être le premier dans son village — et son département.

Cher Sarrassat, il faut des chefs comme lui, ne serait-ce que pour sauver ce qui peut encore être sauvé d'une cuisine qui "... le camp.

L'entrecote minute

● Pour les août'iens, je signale au Prunier-Traktir de l'avenue Victor-Hugo une bouillabaisse en gelée (et non surgelée). Tous les poissons de la bouill..baisse, homard compris, figés dans l'éclatant du safran. Une splendeur.

● En semaine, dans la vallée de Chevreuse, l'Auberge du Gros Marronnier, à Senlisse, est une oasis de calme. Les cocktails de Pierre Mollichi, la cuisine de Corinne Mollichi en font une récréation gourmande.

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...ustre spécial mis à la disposition de Johnny pour ce rapide voyage.

Un vrai copain, le Messmer !

CARDIN FAIT ECOLE : Dès le mois d'octobre, Louis Féraud lancera une collection de mode masculine. Mais ne vous précipitez pas, messieurs : elle sera réservée aux clients d'un grand magasin newyorkais, « Sak's »

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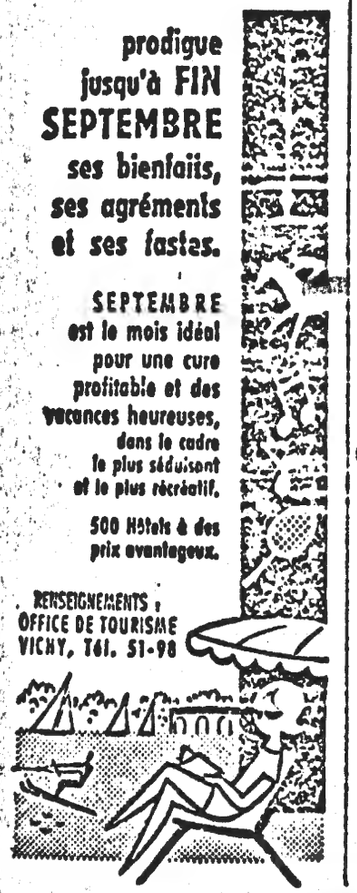


...inspecteur des ambassades de la République Dominicaine n'était pas là. On le chercha en vain sur le terrain de polo et dans les salles de jeux. L'ex-mari de Danielle Darrieux, de Barbara Hutton et de quelques autres était bel et bien manquant à l'appel.

De méchantes langues vous murmurent que cette désertion est bien involontaire. Les temps seraient devenus durs pour l'ancien gendre de Trujillo. A tel point qu'il hésiterait à se montrer dans la station normande, de peur de ne pouvoir suivre sur le tapis vert des camarades qui ne souffrent pas de la même disette.

Horrible détail : on avance même que l'entretien d'un « team » de polo — on sait la passion que Porfirio porte à ce noble sport — serait désormais au-dessus de ses moyens. Est-ce pour se refaire qu'il avait écrit ses « Mémoires » ? On vous glisse que oui. Mais l'agence parisienne à laquelle il les avait confiées cherche encore un acheteur.

Trente millions

D'autres vous font remarquer que le beau Porfirio vient d'atteindre ses 58 ans et qu'une vie aussi ardente que la sienne en fatiguerait de plus robustes. D'autant que notre Don Juan est actuellement l'époux d'une printanière jeune femme, Odile Rodin, tout juste âgée de 25 ans. La belle Odile l'aime et le couve que c'en est attendrissant. De là à insinuer qu'elle n'hésiterait pas à relancer ses parents pour aider son mari, il n'y a qu'un pas que les jaloux ont vite franchi.

Bref, tout ne va pas pour le mieux chez le meilleur des Rubirosa et, sans notre baron Elie de Rothschild, on se demande comment Michel d'Ornano aurait « rajeuni » Deauville. Suivi d'une bande de 40 personnes, ce vigoureux presque-quinquagénaire est le capitaine d'une équipe de polo. Il ne manque pas un match. Ni une soirée au casino. Ne l'a-t-on pas vu perdre avec le sourire une trentaine de millions au « Privé » ?

Vous en connaissez, vous, beaucoup de jeunes qui amuseraient leur monde à ce prix-là...

Porfirio Rubirosa et Odile Rodin : les temps sont durs

GRAND-PAPA WLADIMIR RUE DANS LE FAUTEUIL

CONSTERNATION au Palais-Gruvère. Voilà que notre Wladimir d'Endormesson se réveille. Et en sursaut. Le grand-papa gâteau de l'O.R.T.F. veut travailler, na ! Ce n'était vraiment pas la peine de se donner tant de mal pour dénicher un septuagénaire décoratif et bien tranquille.

On eunérait qu'une fois installé dans le fauteuil de président du conseil d'administration, avec une bonne couverture sur les genoux, il reprendrait son petit dodo. Quand brusquement, l'autre matin, il s'est mis à taper de la canne sur le plancher. Il venait de s'apercevoir qu'on le tenait à l'écart de ces conférences au sommet où se concoctent chaque matin les principales directives de l'O.R.T.F.

Ne cherchez pas trop d'où venait l'idée si charitable de ne pas déranger grand-papa Wladimir. Vous risqueriez de faire rougir jusqu'à la racine des cheveux le modeste Contamine, porte-parole des volontés peyrefittiennes. Depuis qu'il a été nommé directeur général adjoint il se sent pousser des ailes.

Aussi est-ce avec une fougue bien touchante qu'il trace des plans révolutionnaires comme quelqu'un qui serait déjà le futur directeur général. N'a-t-il pas annoncé à grands sons de trompe un remaniement complet des programmes : « Cinq Colonnes à la une » passerait le dernier mercredi du mois au lieu du premier vendredi, « Lectures pour tous » serait transféré du mercredi au lundi. De même, « Au-delà de l'écran », « Les Coulisses de l'exploit » et toutes les autres émissions diffusées à date fixe seraient déplacées.

En attente

Tout cela sent l'homme qui pense ! Vous vous demandiez comment on allait pouvoir sauver la télévision de la faillite et les téléspectateurs de l'ennui ? C'était simple : en prenant les mêmes émissions et en les diffusant... d'autres jours.

On peut même vous dire que ces remaniements seraient déjà choses faites si grand-papa Wladimir n'avait, là encore, ruê dans le fauteuil. Il veut qu'on lui soumette tout. Le superviseur, c'est lui, scrogneugneu !

Pour le coup, Contamine a décidé d'attendre la fin des vacances. D'ici là, les premiers brouillards de septembre auront peut-être réussi à calmer l'ardeur de Wladimir.

OUF !

UN homme heureux, c'est le metteur en scène Festa Campanile. Pourquoi ? Parce qu'il vient de terminer « Le Cœur dans la gorge », d'après le roman de Pratolini « La Constance dans la raison », et qu'il va être débarrassé de Sami Frey.

Durant tout le tournage du film, l'ex-monsieur Bardot s'est montré si désagréable avec les autres acteurs et les techniciens que ses cabotinages ont failli provoquer une grève générale sur le plateau.

Seule, Catherine Deneuve était épargnée. Sami Frey consentait à être poli avec elle. Sans doute se sentait-il un peu de la famille.

Ah ! ces gens qui se croient sortis de la cuisse de D...

Elie pète le feu

Il est terrible cet Elie ! Tout Deauville n'a plus que son nom sur les lèvres. C'est qu'il faut le voir toutes les nuits au « New-Brummel », la boite de Régine, se tortiller dans son frac en poussant la chansonnette. Ça c'est une vraie locomotive !

Vous ne connaissez pas encore Elie? Allons donc ! N'est-il pas le plus turbulent rejeton des messieurs-frères de la rue Laffitte. Mais oui, c'est d'Elie de Rothschild qu'il s'agit.

Un rejeton turbulent mais déjà avancé en âge, direz-vous. Eh oui, la cinquantaine n'est pas loin. Comme vous le voyez, Deauville a commencé sa cure de rajeunissement. Cette fameuse cure que son maire, Michel d'Ornano, nous avait annoncée à grands sons de trompe.

SON COPAIN

LES milliers de bidasses en lointaine garnison, réduits à l'auto-stop pour venir voir leurs parents au cours des rares « permes » de longue durée, doivent sûrement se réjouir des égards dont bénéficie le soldat Johnny Hallyday.

Il y a un mois, il était à Madrid. Le passage illégal d'une frontière aurait valu à tout autre bidasse un séjour au gnouf.

Lui, on lui a immédiatement redonné une autre permission pour se rendre à Brive, où il a

Pauvre Porfirio

Il est vrai que Deauville l'a échappé belle. Sans Elie de Rothschild, la plage normande n'avait pas la moindre idole à se mettre sous la roulette pour son week-end du 15 août. Au dernier moment on avait enregistré une

... la fille de Mata-... Mac Leod, née de ..., aurait, elle ... pour l'espionnage pour ... lors de la dernière ... démasquée, elle aurait ... sans jugement en ...

... la tombe de la fille de ... se trouve à Worth-... près d'Arnheim, depuis ... siècle, et l'inscription ... fort lisible :

— Notre « Non » (c'était le ... de Banda), née le 2 mai ... morte le 10 août 1919.

... dire que Kurt Singer au-... fait partie, si l'on en croit ... anglaise, du F.B.I. !

... EN DE PERDU

... DE FURSTENBERG semble ne garder aucune nostalgie de son premier mari, le prince de Bagration qu'elle épousa à 21 ans et quitta à 18. Pas plus que du suivant, Baby Pignatari, le playboy dont elle vient de divorcer. Elle est arrivée l'autre jour à Biarritz en pompeux équipage.

Avec pour chevalier servant le ... Soares d'Aulan, des ... Heidsieck.

Elle en est repartie quelques jours plus tard avec M. Agnelli, le grand patron de « Fiat ».

De toute manière, cette petite ... étend ses relations.

SOUS ROCHE

... la princesse Irène de ... et son jeune époux, ... Bourbon Parme, dissimulent-ils sous leur aspect ... deux natures coquines ? A Biarritz, Irène voulait manger ... ces délicieuses petites anguilles espagnoles qu'on appelle « angoulas ».

Tristesse ! Le maître d'hôtel ... la piscine californienne de ... Hôtel du Palais » où le couple passait sa lune de miel dut avouer qu'il n'en avait pas.

— Dommage, soupira Irène, on m'avait juré que ce poisson était ... aphrodisiaque.

— Voyons, chérie, protesta Carlos, je n'en ai pas besoin.

— Qui donc alors ?

... cation qu'on nous donne : une « sono » défectueuse.

Sur le sable

Rappelez-vous aussi qu'à la même époque MINUTE posait déjà une question qui constituait un sérieux avertissement : « Et si les jeunes en avaient assez de ces rythmes d'importation ? » Les sarcasmes par lesquels répondirent nos rois du disque retentissent encore à nos oreilles.

Excusez-nous de nous en délecter aujourd'hui. Car la vente des disques des yés-yés de tout poil a baissé de plus de 50 % dans les magasins des Champs-Elysées connus pour être le baromètre du succès, et la tournée des plages de nos brailleurs professionnels s'avère de plus en plus comme un fiasco sans précédent. La vague du twist est sur le sable.

En revanche, on ne peut plus guère ouvrir son poste de radio sans entendre « Zorro est arrivé » d'Henri Salvador, « Ma vie » d'Alain Barrière, ou « Il pleut dans ma maison » de Rayel Gérard. Ces trois chansons battent des records de vente.

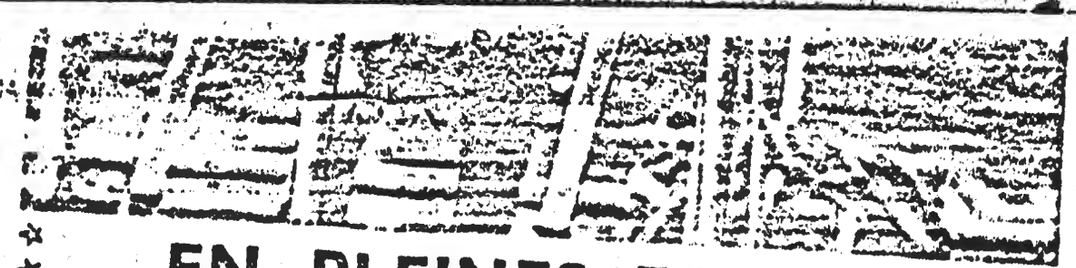
Reconversion

Elles sont suivies de près par « Nathalie » de Gilbert Bécaud, qui dépasse maintenant Aznavour au « Box Office », malgré le triomphe de « La Mamma ». Quant à la plus extraordinaire ascension, c'est bien celle d'Enrico Macias, un champion de la chanson douce et sentimentale.

Bref, la chanson française s'assagit et retrouve la voie de sa tradition. Les états-majors des firmes de disque en sont tellement convaincus qu'ils se reconvertissent à toute vitesse. Les idoles et idolettes sont priés d'aller réécouter Tino Rossi.

Etonnez-vous après cela que Johnny Hallyday se plaise dans l'Armée. A sa place on y resterait !

ENFIN REUNIS : Marcillac et Herzog s'entendaient si bien que cela devait arriver : Marcillac serait affecté au Secrétariat à la Jeunesse et aux Sports après son départ de l'O.R.T.F. en septembre.



EN PLEINES FORMES

EH bien, Votre Altesse, en voilà une façon de faire la révérence ! Il est vrai qu'un aussi beau sourire ferait pardonner d'autres entorses au protocole. Il est vrai qu'un Grace de Monaco se porte bien, et c'est l'essentiel puisqu'elle attend un héritier. C'est ce qui explique cette chemisette légère passée par-dessus son maillot de bain, et du plus réjouissant effet. Maman attentive, Grace était venue à la piscine du Palm Beach de Monte-Carlo pour y voir le petit prince Albert disputer une compétition de natation. La simplicité de Grace enchanta tous les spectateurs. Encore une fois elle avait tous les Monégasques derrière elle.

BIZARRE, CE TOURISME VERS LA ROUMANIE !

ESPERONS que la Roumanie aura fait son plein d'heureux vacanciers. Ce ne serait que justice. Car voilà un pays où les « tovaritch » se sont mis en quatre pour accueillir le touriste en provenance des pays capitalistes.

Rappelez-vous « Cinq colonnes à la Une », du 8 mai dernier. Un médecin roumain y était interviewé par les Lazareff's boys.

Qu'expliquait-il ? Que désormais en Roumanie l'avortement était libre, qu'on y « délivrait » sans formalité toute femme qui se présentait moyennant deux à trois mille de nos anciens francs.

Les cliniques suisses ayant renoncé depuis quelques années à ce genre de facilités, on imagine l'intérêt qu'une telle annonce pouvait provoquer. Mais ne nous égarons pas, restons-en au tourisme.

Ce n'est certainement qu'une coïncidence si, quelques jours après ce fracassant « Cinq colonnes », les camarades roumains simplifiaient les formalités d'obtention du visa : auparavant il fallait une semaine pour l'avoir : on vous le délivre désormais en vingt-quatre heures.

Ce n'est pas tout : le franc qui valait 1 leu 40 s'échange désormais au taux de 3,64. De quoi rendre l'Escart encore plus fiérot qu'à son habitude. Mieux : le billet de train Paris-Bucarest aller-retour coûtait 118.000 anciens francs, mais, depuis juin, pour 99.000 anciens francs, on vous offre le voyage aller-retour plus un séjour de deux semaines, tous frais compris.

Evidemment, il y a toujours de vilains individualistes qui préfèrent utiliser leur voiture. Qu'ils se rassurent : depuis juin encore, l'essence n'est plus rationnée en Roumanie pour les nobles étrangers. Et elle ne coûte que 45 anciens francs le litre.

Si ce n'est pas là un gaillard...

... pelle une belle campagne de publicité en faveur du tourisme, on veut bien faire la route à pied ! Maintenant, direz-vous, quel rapport avec cet interview du médecin roumain ?

Aucun, bien sûr. Vous ne voyez tout de même pas notre vertueuse Télévision encourager les jeunes femmes rebelles à la maternité à se rendre à Bucarest. Fi donc !

A MOITIÉ...

POUR rien au monde le sémillant Chaban-Delmas n'aurait voulu manquer le tournoi de tennis d'Hossegor. Il y avait d'ailleurs sa place réservée.

Il n'empêche qu'il ne put suivre que la moitié du tournoi.

C'est qu'un autre amateur de tennis, François Mitterrand, avait été malencontreusement placé près de lui.

Zorro tombe le yé-yé

BRRR... Le métier d'idole devient dangereux ! Au train où vont les choses, nos champions du yé-yé devront bientôt suivre des stages de sprinter à l'Institut national des Sports avant de monter sur scène. Voyez Claude François : à Vichy, il n'a dû son salut qu'au bon fonctionnement des portes de secours. Si encore il était le seul à déchaîner la colère meurtrière des jeunes...

UNE SUFFIT

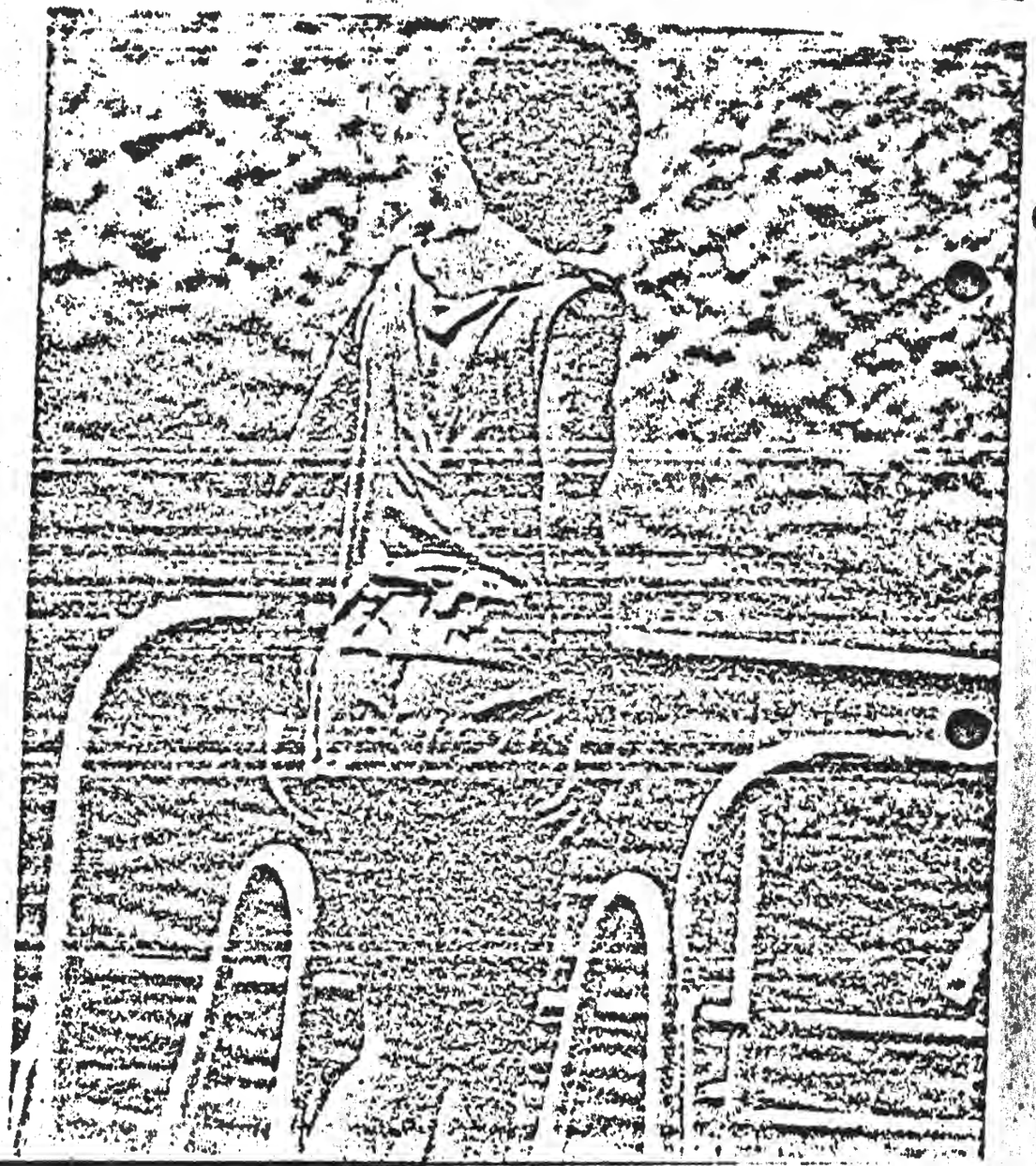
ON n'en a pas fini avec la belle Mata-Hari : après Dureux et Castelot à la télévision, Jean-Louis Richard, mari (sur le papier) de Jeanne Moreau, vient de donner le premier tour de manivelle d'une super-production consacrée à la célèbre espionne. Cette fois, ce ne sera plus l'espionnage-de-papa. François Truffaut a truffé le scénario de séquences très nouvelle vague.

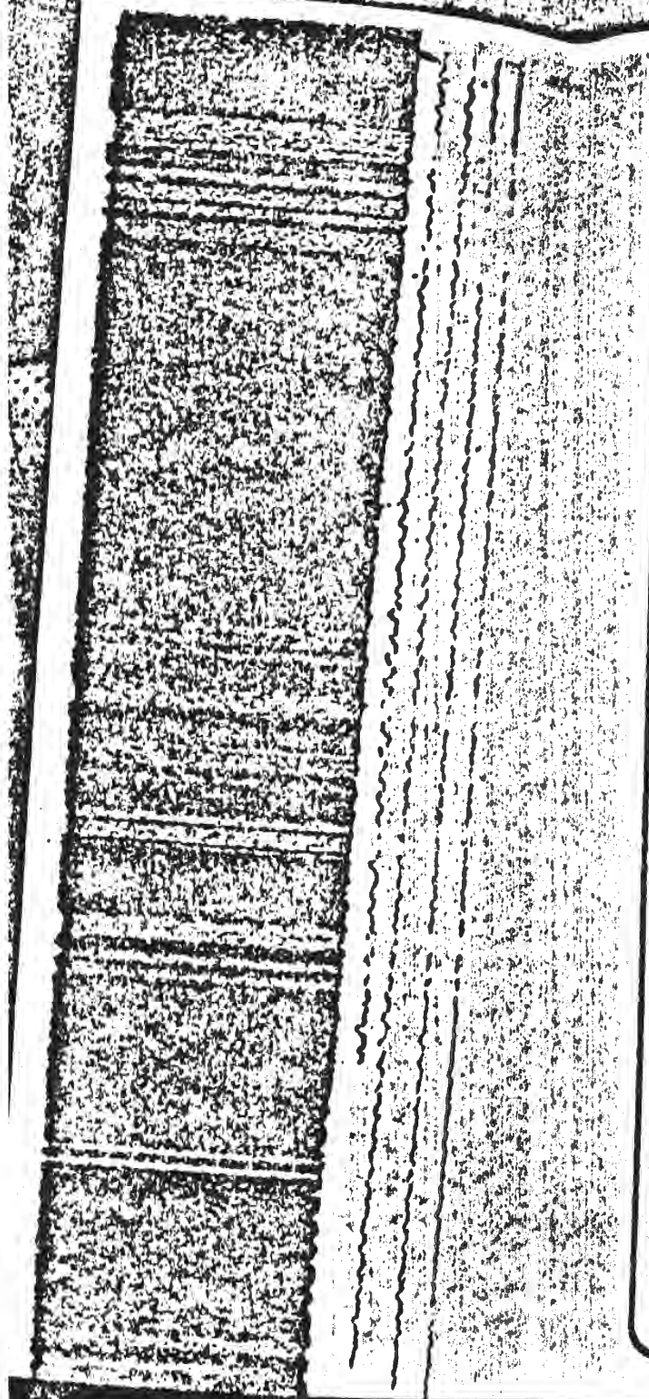
Espérons en tout cas que nos deux compères sont mieux documentés que ce Kurt Singer qui vient de publier dans la collection « L'Air du Temps » un livre sur « Les plus grandes

Mais à Deauville le beau Trini Lopez a dû se replier sous une pluie de chaises et de cendriers. Même Françoise Hardy a été boudée par le public : depuis, elle n'arrive plus à sécher ses larmes.

Tout cela, bien sûr, c'est presque toujours la faute de la sonorisation. Elle est trop forte ou pas assez. Si on siffle, si on chasse nos yés-yés, c'est parce qu'on les entend mal.

Hum !... Elle a vraiment bon dos cette « sonorisation ». Rappelez-vous, l'an dernier, lorsque la virginale Sylvie Vartan fut huée par des milliers de jeunes en colère au Théâtre de Verdure de Cannes, c'est la même expli-





Substituer à l'œuvre d'un pompier inconnu celle d'un vieil artiste que l'on savait physiquement incapable de réaliser un tel ouvrage, c'est un procédé pour le moins curieux. Et d'autant plus inexcusable que si le nouveau plafond ne pouvait avoir les deux cents mètres carrés de celui de Lenepveu, il était tout de même trop important pour qu'on chargeât de cette tâche un septuagénaire.

La conclusion s'impose d'elle-même. Nos grands caïds des Affaires Culturelles ont donné à un entrepreneur improvisé et diminué par l'âge une petite fortune en francs légers pour faire extrapoler par des tâcherons habiles une œuvre dont il ne pouvait s'acquitter tout seul.

Si encore le plafond de Chagall était un chef-d'œuvre ! Mais comment en juger. Il est entreposé sur la scène de l'Opéra en attendant que des spécialistes l'installent au-dessus du fameux grand lustre du palais-bazar de Garnier.

Ce que j'ai pu en voir me permet de supposer que des femmes nues formeront une sorte de corolle rose autour du lustre. Chagall semble avoir donné à ses demoiselles une hypertrophie locale qui rappelle les gros postères des montmartroises d'Utrillo.

Placer au-dessus du lustre monumental et dans une salle bourgeoisement surchargée de toutes les horreurs du style de l'époque une petite ronde de sphéroïdes, c'est risqué.

Heureusement, la hauteur de la salle de l'Opéra aura l'avantage de ramener à des dimensions convenables les formes rebondies des callipyges de Chagall.

Et puis, il y a la couleur de Chagall qui peut tout sauver.

Le Serpent à poils

Francis Blanche et J.-P. Cassel : la vente de la Tour Eiffel ne sauvera pas Claude Chabrol !

QUELQUES BONS MOMENTS VOUS ÉVITENT DE CRIER AU VOLEUR

LA plus belle escroquerie du monde, ce n'est pas « Les plus belles escroqueries du monde », mais bien cette formule de film à sketches. Quatre ou cinq petits films mis bout à bout ne font jamais un grand film. Ici, on a multiplié les difficultés — ou les facilités — en faisant tourner chaque sketch par un metteur en scène différent. D'où, bien sûr, une absence totale d'unité et de ton.

Mais, avouons-le, les histoires qu'ils nous racontent avec un bonheur inégal ne sont pas mal choisies et, tout compte fait, ce mauvais film procure de bons moments.

Ce n'est pas son petit sketch sur la Tour Eiffel qui va faire remonter les actions de Claude Chabrol qui, ces temps derniers, ne dépassaient pas les cours de l'emprunt russe. Mais le charmant Jean-Pierre Cassel (charmant et assez inconsistant) s'y prend à merveille pour vendre la Tour Eiffel à ce sacré Francis Blanche, tellement cabot qu'il doit en aboyer la nuit.

Le sketch de M. Hiromichi Horikawa se déroule, comme on s'en doute, à Tokyo. L'histoire de cette serveuse de bar qui cherche à se faire offrir un collier de perles ne vaut pas tripette. Pourquoi être allé chercher au Japon une anecdote aussi vaseuse et un metteur en scène aussi médiocre ? Ce sont les petits mystères de cette autre magnifique escroquerie qu'est la coproduction.

Roman Polanski, lui, vient de Pologne. Mais pas les mains tout à fait vides. Sa petite voleuse d'Amst[illegible]m ne manque pas de charme.

C'est pourtant à l'Italien Ugo Gregoretti que revient le mérite de nous faire franchement rire. L'histoire de ce souteneur napolitain qui fait épouser ses protégées par les vieillards d'un hospice, afin qu'elles bénéficient du statut de la femme mariée, a la cocasserie d'une nouvelle de Félicien Marceau. On s'amuse ferme.

Cela dit, le film sur les escroqueries reste à faire. Il nous semblait que les producteurs en savaient un bout sur ce sujet-là...

Le Serpent minaudière

télévision

Une semaine sauvée par le cinéma !

ALLONS ! Pour une fois, nous serons presque indulgents. La qualité des films programmés cette semaine dépassait singulièrement la moyenne des navets qui composaient jusqu'à présent notre ordinaire du mois d'août.

Mis à part l'interminable « Œil pour œil », le plus mauvais film de Cayatte, reconnaissons que le joyeux « Habit vert » n'était pas tellement mangé aux mites et que « Le salaire du péché », baignant dans l'atmosphère parpaillotte de la grande bourgeoisie de La Rochelle, se laissait voir sans ennui.

Grâce à Danielle Darrieux surtout ! Quelle classe, quelle sobriété, à côté de l'éreintisme de parentèle dispensé par Jeanne Moreau.

On attendait avec une [illegible] d'appréhension [illegible] « Visiteurs du soir », tourné par Carné sous l'occupation. Eh bien ! le film n'a pas eu de ride. Il tient le coup, le cinéma de papa !

Bien sûr, les images en conserve ce n'est pas de la télévision. Mais, que voulez-vous, on préfère encore le numéro de Jules Berry, le diable des « Visiteurs », aux singeries de Jacqueline Joubert. On rit, au moins.

★

MERCI, M. FENOUILLET ! Vous avez été l'éclat de rire inattendu de cette pompeuse retransmission des cérémonies du 15 août. Après les jolis mouvements de menton du suffisant Jean-Claude Servan-Schreiber trompettant l'héroïsme à plein micro, M. Fenouil, vieux provençal sans malice, est venu raconter ses souvenirs du débarquement.

— Quand j'ai ouvert ma fenêtre et que j'ai vu les soldats, j'ai compris que le grand jour était arrivé... J'en aurais pleuré de joie... Enfin, ON ETAIT AMERICAINS !

Ça n'a pas fait un pli. Aux Actualités Télévisées du soir, le brave M. Fenouil avait été expulsé de l'écran.

★

ELLE N'EN RATE PAS UNE : Jacqueline Huet, après le reportage sur la revue navale du 15 août, a annoncé gentiment : « Après le commandant de la Flotte, nous allons rejoindre celui du « Tiki », le capitaine Troy. » Un rapprochement qui a dû être vivement apprécié en haut lieu !

★

FRANÇOIS GERBAUD en a sans doute assez de s'entendre reprocher son air figé ! Maintenant, il se lève, met les mains dans les poches, prend des poses napoléoniennes et, quand il est assis, souligne ses mots de gestes appropriés. C'est encore timide, mais il ne faut pas désespérer de l'entendre un jour ponctuer un compte rendu du Conseil des ministres de sonores « youpee » !

DU COTE D'HE[illegible]WAY (deuxième di[illegible] encore !). Intéressan[illegible]ies illustrations (Rossif est décidém[illegible] vieux rat de cinémat[illegible] et par l'interview — se et émouvante — d[illegible] Sylvia Beach. Il falla[illegible] tendre conter comm[illegible] mingway et [illegible] bandé[illegible] bérèrent » [illegible] ru[illegible] l'Odéon... avant d'alle[illegible]rer les caves d[illegible] pourquoi n'a-t-[illegible] personne sur le se[illegible] l'écrivain dans les Br[illegible] Internationales, penda[illegible] guerre d'Espagne ? M. [illegible]raux n'était pas libre

Le serpent à sonn[illegible]

arts

Faites donner la croupe

C'EST d'une bouffonnerie sans nom. Parce qu'un périodique parisien a acheté les droits de reproduction du plafond de Chagall, nous ne saurons pas avant trois bonnes semaines s'il sera dieu, table ou cuvette...

Celui de Lenepveu convenait on ne peut mieux à ce théâtre qui est un luxueux bazar regorgeant de marbres, d'ors, de stuca, de festons et d'astragales.

Substituer à l'œuvre d'un pompier inconnu celle d'un vieil artiste que l'on savait physiquement incapable de

cinéma

« LES PLUS BELLES ESCROQUERIES DU MONDE »

l'espoir d'y trouver de l'or ou des bijoux puis, histoire de frapper de terreur les Castillans révoltés, avaient décidé de faire disparaître le monument.

Par chance, le général Thiébault refusa le sacrilège. Pour éviter le pire, il fit transporter les restes des deux glorieux amants dans sa chambre et les cacha sous son propre lit en attendant que soit construite à Burgos leur nouvelle sépulture.

AU TOUR DE THEMIS : On se demandait pourquoi l'humoriste Jean-Charles s'était brusquement passionné pour les audiences du Palais de Justice, après « La Foire aux cancres » et « Les Perles du facteur », il se prépare à enfiler celles des avocats.

ELLE A BON DOS LA TABLE D'HUGO

MEFIEZ-VOUS des tables parlantes. Elles sont parfois bien indiscrètes. Pour s'en persuader il n'est que de lire ce curieux petit ouvrage paru chez Jean-Jacques Pauvert sous le titre « Ce que disent les tables parlantes » et qui nous en apprend de belles sur Victor Hugo.

Le prolifique auteur de « La Légende des Siècles » aurait, au moins une fois dans sa vie, utilisé les services d'un « nègre », n'importe lequel, s'il vous plaît, puisqu'il s'agit de Shakespeare lui-même.

Voilà toute l'histoire : pour tromper son ennui à Jersey, pendant son exil, Victor Hugo s'était mis à faire bavarder les tables. Il espérait ainsi entrer en communication avec les esprits les plus distingués et leur demander leurs impressions sur les grands problèmes agitant l'humanité. Le monde qui avait été converti au Bayard, aux « Templiers ».

Fantaisistes

Un épisode étrange et peu connu du sacre de Charles VII à Reims aurait, selon lui, leurré de signification.

— Parmi les bannières qui flottaient sur l'autel, nous dit-il, apparut soudainement déroulé le Baussant du Temple. Un certain Jehan de Foucauld le portait et, pour que cela fût plus explicite, il se tenait aux côtés de Jeanne.

Poursuivant le raisonnement, Bordonove ajoute :

— C'est en raison de ses relations avec les clandestins du Temple que la sainte fut prise par trahison, abandonnée par Charles VII et condamnée par l'évêque de Rouen. Ainsi la puche par tout un groupe de familiers, y compris son fils Charles, excellent médium.

Ne se refusant rien, il avait successivement convoqué à sa table — si l'on peut dire — Chénier, Molière, Eschyle et Jésus-Christ. La venue de Shakespeare lui donna une idée bien digne d'un professionnel de la plume : il décida d'utiliser les talents du cher confrère et de lui faire dicter un drame par le truchement des pieds de table.

Le résultat fut assez lamentable et le drame en question finit ses jours au fond d'un tiroir. Il avait pour sujet les turpitudes de Louis XV vieillissant sur lesquelles l'auteur du « Roi Lear » semblait anormalement bien renseigné.

Il se trouva bien des esprits chagrins pour prétendre que le style de l'illustre fantôme ressemblait à s'y méprendre à celui du cher Victor, et pas dans sa meilleure forme. Mais Hugo jura sur Belzébuth qu'il s'était borné à enregistrer.

celle que fonda, sous le premier Empire, un certain Bernard Fabré-Palaprat.

— Fabré-Palaprat, raconte Bordonove, se prétendait successeur légitime de Jacques de Molay et produisait, à l'appui de ses dires, une « généalogie » des Grands Maîtres où figuraient les noms illustres de Du Guesclin, Chabot, Duras, Condé, Conty, Cossé-Brissac. Avec, « in fine », le sien évidemment. Napoléon le soutint un moment, espérant sans doute que le mouvement prendrait ainsi de l'ampleur et pourrait être utilisé.

Trop cher

Un détail aurait dû lui mettre la puce à l'oreille. Les nouveaux Templiers semblaient assez peu soucieux de l'austérité qui était la règle principale de leurs anciens.

— Le Grand Maître organisait de fastueuses cérémonies où les chevaliers paraissaient dans les uniformes blancs des Templiers, mais enrichis de ceintures à franges, de baudriers incrustés d'or, coiffés de toques à aigrettes selon la mode du temps. Fabré-Palaprat portait modestement un globe surmonté de la vieille croix pattée. Il avait aimablement divisé la planète en province de rêve ; en lui faisant sa cour, on pouvait devenir : Frère Hyacinthe-Henry de Tartarie-Moscovite, ou de Corée ou de Zanzibar.

Jusqu'au jour où il apparut que ce n'était pas seulement en faisant sa cour au distingué Fabré-Palaprat que l'on pouvait se voir confier la principauté spirituelle de Tartarie-Moscovite. Il convenait de verser en même temps à l'Ordre — ou tout au moins à son Grand Maître — une cotisation rondelette. Ce versement était même devenu la seule règle de l'Ordre à laquelle un chevalier digne de ce nom ne pouvait se permettre de faillir.

L'intransigeance du Grand Maître sur ce point précis finit par lasser les Suprêmes Précepteurs, Grands Connétables et autres Comtes Palatins qui foisonnaient dans le nouvel Ordre.

Rapidement abandonnée par les pouvoirs publics, l'affaire pé-

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visait Proust

MARCEL PROUST a manqué se retourner dans sa tombe. Sans la vigoureuse contre-offensive des admirateurs de l'écrivain, c'en était fait de la maison de son enfance, si amoureusement décrite dans « A la recherche du temps perdu ». Elle a failli être transformée en recette-perception.

C'est Pierre de Lagarde qui dévoile cette sombre affaire dans « Chefs-d'œuvre en péril » (Ed. Julliard), un livre courageux qui fait campagne pour la défense des monuments, villes et demeures du passé, livrés au pillage ou à la destruction.

Un habitant d'Illiers, en Eure-et-Loir, petite patrie de Marcel Proust, avait eu l'idée on ne peut plus estimable de transformer en musée sentimental la célèbre maison de tante Léonie, la bonne dame chez qui l'écrivain eut sa fameuse illumination littéraire en trempant une madeleine dans une tasse de thé. Il s'agissait simplement de remettre la maison en l'état exact décrit par Proust dans son œuvre, avec pains de sucre dans la cuisine, odeur de vernis dans l'escalier, portrait du peintre Eugène au mur, « terrible et beau dans son dolman », et, sur la table de nuit le roman « François le Champi » que Mme Proust lisait à Marcel lorsqu'il n'arrivait pas à s'endormir.

Mais le maire du village ne l'entendit pas de cette oreille. Vivement peu hanté par la recherche du temps perdu, il soupçonna rapidement le brave M. Larcher de vouloir saper son autorité et, peut-être, préparer les prochaines élections municipales. Aux solutions vigoureuses, il préféra ironiquement la destruction de la maison.

« Nécessité d'urbanisme ! » affirma-t-il simplement.

Précisons tout de suite qu'Illiers se compose essentiellement d'une série de maisons sagement rangées le long de la route venant de Chartres.

Affolé, le fidèle proustien entreprit d'alerter l'opinion pour éviter l'irréparable. Chose curieuse : son appel ne trouva guère d'écho en France mais souleva une véritable vague d'indignation aux Etats-Unis et... au Japon. Rancheros et samouraïs formèrent aussitôt des associations pour la défense de tante Léonie et, de toutes les tasses de thé de Kyoto et de Nagasaki, surgirent des pétitions aux idéogrammes menaçants.

— Fort bien, dit le maire entêté. On ne veut pas que je démolisse cette maison. Eh bien, je la réquisitionne !

— Pour quoi faire ? s'enquit M. Larcher.

— Pour y installer le percepteur !

Pas de chameau

Cette fois Paris s'alarma. Le fisc à l'ombre des jeunes filles en fleur, quelle aubaine pour nos chansonniers. De discrètes interventions rappelèrent le bouillant édile au sens de la mesure. Il dut s'incliner.

— Mais pour cette demeure sauvée, combien d'autres en péril, s'indigne Pierre de Lagarde. Les institutions les plus vénérables chargées de veiller sur notre patrimoine artistique sont souvent les premières à donner le mauvais exemple !

Ne cherchez pas. La flèche vise l'Institut de France, propriétaire de l'admirable site d'Ermenonville, où Rousseau venait philosopher, et qui fut cédé pour 25 ans, moyennant finances, à Jean Richard qui y a installé un parc d'attractions.

Nos habits verts étaient d'ailleurs présents le jour de l'inauguration, Marcel Achard en tête. Il tint à essayer lui-même le grand toboggan et on eut toutes les peines du monde à lui faire renoncer au chameau.

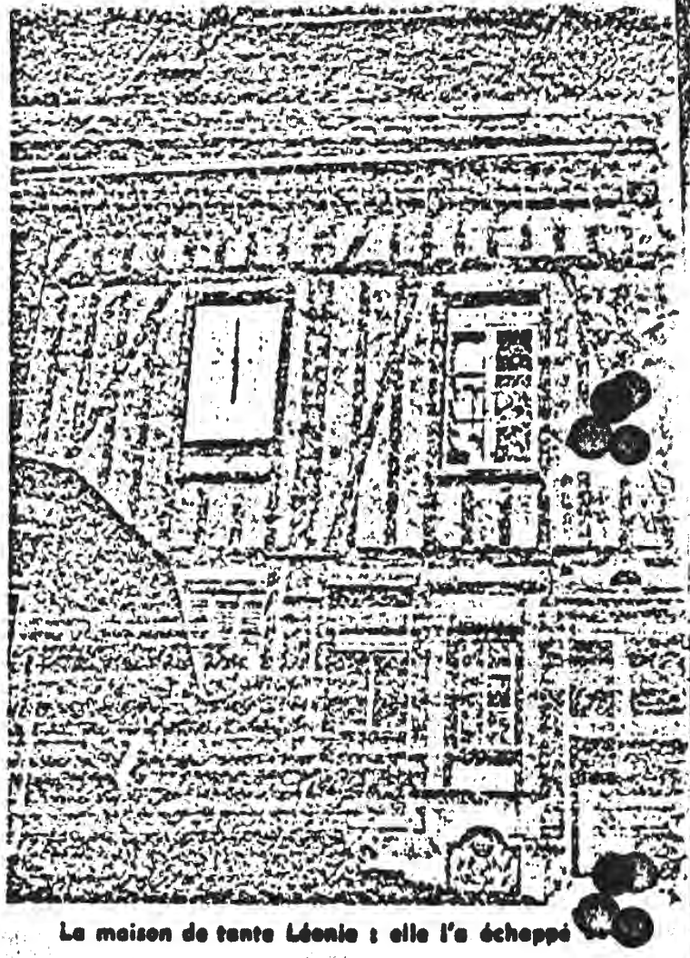
CLIC !

AVEC l'admirable zèle des novices, le romancier Jean Lartéguy vient de faire ses premières armes dans le reportage photographique.

Pourquoi prendre à son compte les clichés des autres ? Il a décidé d'illustrer lui-même son prochain livre « Le paravent japonais » qui paraîtra à la rentrée aux Editions Raoul Solar.

Bien résolu à ne pas faire les choses à moitié, il a pris quelques trois mille photos pour accompagner cette étude sur l'évolution du Japon moderne. C'est bien le diable s'il ne se trouve pas dans le tas quelques cadrages de derrière le Fousi-Yama !

LE RETOUR D'ELBE : La romancière « pied-noir » Marie Elbe s'apprête à donner une suite à son livre « Et à l'heure de notre mort », qui décrivait les derniers jours de la France en Algérie. Cette suite paraîtra en novembre aux Presses de la Cité sous un titre particulièrement évocateur : « Comme une torche dans la fête ».



La maison de tante Léonie : elle l'a échappé belle

ELLE FAIT SON TROU

NOUS l'avons notre nouveau Jules Verne : c'est Norbert Casteret. Le plus célèbre des spéléologues s'était jusqu'à présent contenté de signer le récit de ses voyages souterrains. Il est bien décidé maintenant à faire son trou dans la littérature pure.

Son prochain livre sera un vrai roman mais inspiré tout de même par les activités qui ont fait la gloire de Norbert. Titre : « Mission Centre-Terre ». Le manuscrit est en cours d'impression aux Presses de la Cité.

Le principal « héros » de l'histoire est une étrange machine sœur terrienne du bathyscaphe du professeur Picard, qui accomplit des « plongées » souterraines avec l'aisance d'une belette. Casteret l'a baptisé « Le Tatou ».

Pour l'instant, elle est entièrement sortie de son imagination. C'est dommage ! Imaginez un peu les services que le « Tatou » rendrait à nos ingénieurs de la R.A.T.P. aux prises avec le percement du métro de la Défense.

Sous ces couvertures

Richard Collier : « Le Vent du diable »

Il ne manque pas de souffle

CE n'est pas un roman mais cela y ressemble. C'est un livre d'histoire sérieux, complet et documenté mais un livre d'histoire auquel, grâce à un énorme travail, l'auteur a su donner le mouvement et la puissance d'évocation d'un excellent ouvrage romanesque. D'un de ces gros romans solides et animés dont certains anglo-saxons ont le secret.

Ce « Vent du diable », le lecteur en sent véritablement passer le souffle. C'est un vent qui vient de l'Est : de la célèbre révolte des Cipayes, les soldats indigènes des Indes britanniques.

Un jour terrible de mai 1857, le bruit se répandit parmi les Cipayes que les cartouches du nouveau fusil Enfield, qu'il fallait déchirer avec les dents, étaient enduites de graisse de vache, animal sacré qu'aucun hindou n'a le droit de consommer. Prophètes et agitateurs exploitèrent la rumeur et attisèrent les passions. Le « vent du diable » se leva et faillit balayer l'Inde, en chassant les Britanniques. Des régiments entiers se soulevèrent et se retournèrent contre leurs officiers blancs, tandis que la foule se répandait dans les villes en égorgeant et brûlant tout sur son passage. Il fallut près d'un an de combats et de massacres pour que le vent tombât et pour que l'immense péninsule fut à nouveau pacifiée.

Pour aider le lecteur à revivre ces jours de colère, Richar Collier a usé avec le plus grand succès d'un procédé particulièrement difficile : il a minutieusement reconstitué les faits et gestes de quelques personnages réels ayant traversé l'épreuve en consignant ça et là leurs souvenirs. C'est à travers ces personnages « reconstruits » et leurs aventures que nous vivons le soulèvement, l'historien n'intervenant que pour faire le point et donner les vues d'ensemble.

Le procédé n'est pas neuf, mais on peut dire qu'il a rarement été aussi complètement et parfaitement utilisé. Le résultat est digne en tous points de l'effort entrepris : ce n'est évidemment pas du Kipling ; mais c'est un utile complément, une précieuse annexe à son œuvre. (Presses de la Cité.)

ROMANS

VASCO PRATOLINI : « LE GAGRIS ». On serait tenté de dire que ce titre dangereux donne une idée un peu trop exacte du travail fourni par Vasco Pratolini. S'étant choisi un sujet vaste et riche — vingt années parmi les plus agitées de l'histoire d'Italie vues à travers une brassée de personnages dûment sélectionnés — il en a laborieusement tiré un millier de pages confuses, superflues et prodigieusement incolores. Parti avec l'ambition évidente d'écrire un grand livre, il n'a réussi qu'à produire un gros bouquin. (Albin Michel.)

*

PETER WEISS : « POINT DE FUITE ». Le déchirement interne et la torture intellectuelle se portent beaucoup ces temps-ci en Allemagne. Sachez seulement que le pénible exercice d'introspection que nous présente pompeusement M. Peter Weiss n'est ni plus génial ni plus distrayant que les œuvres habituelles du sinistre M. Heinrich Böll, son distingué confrère et compatriote. (Le Seuil.)

*

ANDREE MARTINERIE : « LE REVE FAMILIER ». Dans le climat bien particulier des vacances, une jeune femme décide de quitter un vieil amant pour partir à la recherche d'un bonheur nouveau. Andrée Martinerie a le grand mérite de nous conter cette histoire assez peu originale avec une simplicité qui n'exclut pas le charme. Un charme discret mais certain. Un charme de bonne compagnie. (Grasset.)

CONTES

AYOUB SINANO : « POLA DE PERA ». Aimable courtisane levantine, Pola est l'inspiratrice de contes légers et pittoresques, de charmantes petites histoires dont le vide est aisément comblé par un peu de grâce et beaucoup de gentillesse. (Juilliard.)

ESSAIS ET DOCUMENTS

VICTOR BOUDON : « MON LIEUTENANT CHARLES PEGUY ». Les trente journées de guerre qui apportèrent son héroïque conclusion à une vie de rigueur et de courage : celle de Charles Péguy. Ce témoignage de l'un des soldats du lieutenant Péguy se double du plus sincère et du plus émouvant des hommages. (Albin Michel.)

JACQUES MORDAL « LA BATAILLE DE FRANCE ». De la Normandie à l'Alsace, la campagne de France 1944-1945 est contée en [illegible] des meilleurs [illegible] militaires de cette époque. Un récit simple, solide, complet et d'une scrupuleuse honnêteté. (Arthaud.)

*

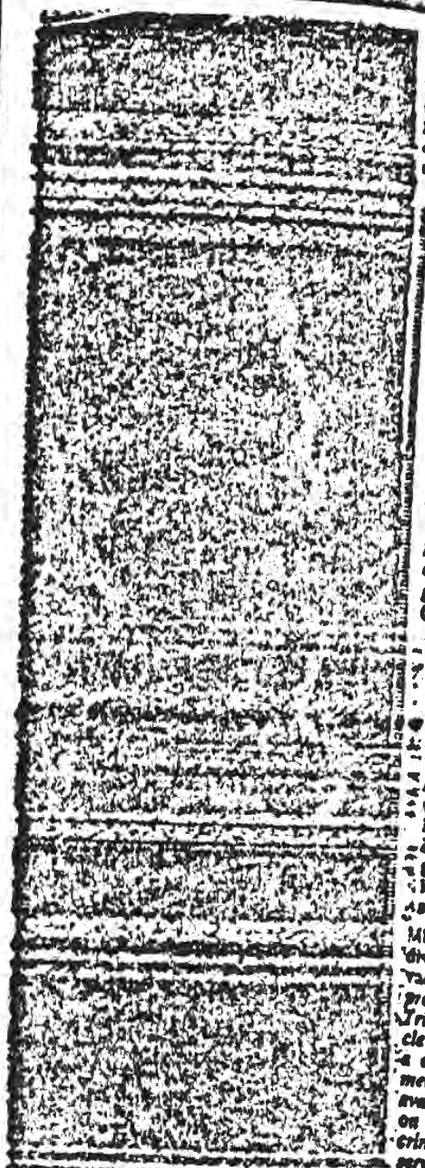
FRANÇOIS FEJTO « CHINE-U.R.S.S. ». L'histoire de la scission Moscou-Pékin, retracée par un spécialiste des problèmes communistes. Ce premier volume, qui traite des origines du « schisme », de 1930 à 1957, se révèle extrêmement précieux pour la compréhension des événements actuels. Il comporte, en annexe, des documents du plus grand intérêt. (Plon.)

*

RICHARD [illegible] « RAZZIA [illegible] STREET ». L'extraordinaire aventure de Jack Gould, l'homme qui prit la fortune d'assaut. Un livre pittoresque et passionnant dont certains passages mériteraient presque les honneurs de la « Série noire ». (Editions de Trévise.)

Le serpent à plume

Le percepteur



[illegible] ... Mais Jazy trouve que le 3.000 steeple n'est pas une épreuve vraiment « noble », comme le 1.500 ou le 5.000.

Espérons qu'une conception aussi personnelle n'ira pas jusqu'à lui faire gâcher ses chances.

Le courrier du cœur
DE PHILIPPARD

M. CHARLES VERSOVIE, Puteaux. — *Je suis lassé à idée passer mes vacances en U.R.S.S., elle est de Yalta. Future. Deux autres confrères y sont actuellement été conviés à un voyage sur les bords de la mer Noire : le premier Maurice Thorez, est déjà allongé le second, Togliatti, n'en sont guère mieux. Que faire ?*

REPONSE : Simplement rien. La démocratie française ne peut considérer que le sort a mis au point une nouvelle formule de « purge de vacances ». Hitler a remplacé les cadres gênants, mais en tout cas de chaleur comme il [illegible] ceux qui cèdent à un vil embonpoint bourgeois et qui abandonnent lâchement le prolétariat à son sort combien cultivale.

Mlle [illegible], rue [illegible], Caudebec-en-Caux. — *Pourquoi vous en prendre à ce malheureux M. Tribodet ? A lire votre article et à constater le mal qu'il a eu à joindre téléphoniquement la première de jury qui avait été saisie de [illegible], n'est-on pas davantage tenté d'incriminer, pour [illegible], les services de Mlle Ouallé ?*

REPONSE : Bien sûr. Vous avez mis le doigt dessus. On devrait donner à ce M. Marette un poème de cent lignes à faire par jour. Et puis, après tout, n'est-il pas touchant de voir un ministre s'adresser si gentiment à un petit fonctionnaire ? Et ledit ministre [illegible] GENERAL DE R. (cadre de réserve), VERSAILLES (S.-et-O.). — *Je trouve inadmissible qu'on annonce déjà la mutation de M. Johnny Hallyday dans la région parisienne. A quel titre ? Parce qu'il chante plus fort que les autres ? Mais le gouvernement n'envoie-t-il pas de préférence ceux qui élèvent la voix sous l'uniforme du côté de Tulle ?*

REPONSE : Peut-être êtes-vous injuste, mon général. Il paraît que c'est à la demande des autorités allemandes elles-mêmes que le ministère des Armées a décidé cette mutation. Et puis, cela permettra au conscrit impénitencieux d'aller déjeuner chez l'oncle Coquatrix le dimanche.

J. C., rue Quincampoix, PARIS. — *Je suis fonctionnaire. J'ai quarante cinq ans, de petits moyens et une intelligence [illegible]. J'aimerais bien passer quelques jours sur la Côte d'Azur aux frais d'une princesse qui ne doit bien ça, puisque je lui consacre le moins mauvais de [illegible]. A qui dois-je m'adresser ?*

REPONSE : Directement à l'Elysée, qui organise chaque année des voyages en groupes vers la Méditerranée. Départ à la gare de Lyon en train spécial, ou à Villacoublay par S.O. Bretagne du G.L.A.M. Hébergement dans les châteaux historiques restaurés pour l'occasion. Repas pris dans les préfectures et les sous-préfectures. Seules conditions [illegible] directeur de la Fédération s'est donc trouvé d'accord pour annoncer que le dernier mot de la sélection n'était pas dit.

Jany crie...

Par cet « élargissement possible » qu'entend-t-on à la F.F.N.? Tout simplement l'envoi à Tokyo des nageuses du 4 × 100 mètres et de compétitrices individuelles sur cette distance.

Voilà au moins qui calmerait un peu Alex Jany. Car notre géant du Club des Nageurs de Marseille ne décolère pas, et on le comprend.

— C'est bien la peine, rugit-il, de m'avoir confié l'équipe de France féminine pour que l'on n'envoie à Tokyo que deux nageuses de dos.

Jany a d'autant plus de raison de protester qu'il a fait accomplir de sérieux progrès à ses filles en leur faisant miroiter ce voyage à Tokyo :

— On n'écarte pas les gens comme cela parce qu'ils n'ont aucune chance de gagner une médaille ou d'aller en finale, se plaint-il amèrement.

Cela relève, hélas, d'une conception de sportif et non de l'idée de grandeur qui ne s'attache qu'aux seuls résultats flatteurs.

...Berlioux sourit

On se souvient en outre du drame provoqué cet hiver par la réception de notre équipe de France féminine à Suzanne Berlioux pour la confier à Alex Jany. Pourquoi tant de bruit, tant de querelles, si, finalement, on ne retient aucune des nageuses de Jany ?

Inutile de vous dire que Suzanne Berlioux, elle, a un sourire en coin qui en dit long. Non seulement elle ira à Tokyo avec Christine Caron, cette jeune fille de seize ans sur qui reposent tous nos espoirs de médaille d'or, mais, au lieu de partir le 29 septembre avec le reste de l'équipe de natation, elle quittera la France le 19, dix jours avant.

Mais Jany n'a pas dit son dernier mot et la Fédération [illegible]

Encore une fois la colère gronde chez les supporters de l'Olympique de Marseille. On n'en est pas encore à défiler dans les rues, mais une pétition circule qui a déjà recueilli cinq mille signatures. Elle demande le départ du docteur Luciani.

Ce médecin avait été choisi pour remplacer à la présidence de l'O.M. M. Zaraya qui avait laissé le onze phocéen très malade.

On attendait beaucoup de lui. Peut-être trop. Toujours est-il que ceux qui furent ses plus bouillants partisans le désignent comme le responsable de la mort qui menace leur club.

Le mot n'est pas trop fort quand on sait que Boucher, Bernard, Milazzo, Virene, Moulon et Dogliani n'ont pas renouvelé leurs contrats, que les transferts promis ne se feront pas, et que le club marseillais risque encore d'être privé de Peretti, Keller, Pavon et Leonetti.

Est-ce bien la faute du docteur Luciani ? Les supporters en révolte l'accusent de n'avoir pas su retenir ses joueurs, de se désintéresser de la vie du club, de n'accompagner que très rarement son équipe dans ses déplacements, etc. Ils l'accusent encore de les avoir bernés. Comment ?

Il y a d'abord eu l'affaire Dogliani. L'hiver dernier, celui-ci était au bataillon de Joinville. Le Stade Français demanda à l'Olympique de Marseille de bien vouloir lui prêter ce joueur jusqu'à la fin de la saison. Or, le docteur Luciani aurait fait échouer cette opération intéressante pour Dogliani et rentable pour l'O.M. en réclamant la somme exorbitante de cinq millions pour un simple prêt.

[illegible] démenti

Le correspondant parisien d'un grand journal marseillais révéla les faits. Le docteur Luciani n'hésita pas à démentir. Tout était pourtant bien vrai, affirment les accusateurs du docteur Luciani.

Mais, selon eux, il y a plus grave encore : le mois dernier le [illegible] regretta un vigoureux démenti.

Il n'empêche que le surlendemain, Jean Robin était « remercié » sans avertissement préalable, et que Mario Zatelli débarquait à l'O.M.

C'est ce licenciement que le chef de file des supporters insurgés, M. Jean Hiéraud, reproche avant tout au président Luciani dans une lettre ouverte d'une rare violence, qui accompagne les pétitions.

— De tout cœur, conclut cette lettre, nous disons : « Au revoir Jean Robin et merci pour tout ce que tu as fait pour l'O.M. » De tout cœur aussi nous aimerions dire : « Adieu docteur Luciani. »

Marseille en est là. Oui, décidément, avec ou sans docteur, le football français est bien malade.

BAFOUÉE

INCROYABLE mais vrai ! C'est à Baastad que les Australiens viendront jouer la finale interzone de la Coupe Davis contre les Suédois.

En dépit du règlement qui veut que le match se dispute dans le pays détenteur du challenge. En l'occurrence, les Etats-Unis.

Il n'a pas fallu moins de 25 millions de francs anciens pour les décider, et il y a gros à parier qu'Emerson, Stolle, Newcombe et Roche vont trouver plus d'un avantage sous leur raquette en venant à la rencontre de Lundqvist et Schmidt.

Tant mieux pour eux. Mais jamais l'esprit de la Coupe Davis n'a été aussi ouvertement bafoué !

FILS A PAPA

C'EST évident : pour devenir entraîneur régional de basket-ball il faut avoir [illegible] une longue carrière de pratiquant, et une forte expérience. Ou alors un papa « bien placé ».

C'est le cas de Claude Brunel. Cet heureux jeune homme est le fils de Robert Brunel, entraîneur national en titre, qui doit avoir ses entrées au secrétariat d'Etat.

Sinon on ne voit pas comment expliquer la nomination de ce [illegible]

LES NAGEUSES METTENT LE COLONEL DANS UN DRÔLE DE BAIN !

BIEN innocent en apparence ce communiqué de la Fédération française de Natation annonçant l'élargissement possible de la sélection française pour Tokyo. Mais si quelqu'un ne s'y est pas trompé, c'est bien le colonel Crespin, l'adjoint d'Herzog, chargé de la préparation olympique.

JAZY SERAIT SOT DE NE PAS SAUTER

La valse-hésitation de Jazy continue. En Suède où il passe ses vacances à préparer les Jeux Olympiques, il a encore remis en question la distance sur laquelle il courra à Tokyo.

Disons tout, il a ses raisons. Depuis un an, il se sent barré par deux champions plus expérimentés que lui : l'Australien Ron Clarke, le Soviétique Poliakov et le Français Halbert. Et dans le 5.000, son sprint est moins efficace que celui de Peter Snell.

Devenu en cas de conscience fédérale, certaines personnes de son entourage voudraient bien lui proposer une troisième solution. Pourquoi n'essaierait-il pas le 3.000 mètres steeple ? Là, à coup sûr, il pourrait remporter

En effet, recordman du monde du 3.000 mètres plat, Jazy vaut bien 10 secondes de moins que le Belge Roelands, recordman du monde de la distance en 8'35"6 et favori de cette spécialité aux jeux Olympiques.

De plus, les 15 à 20 km de cross que s'impose quotidiennement Jazy ne sont-ils pas la meilleure préparation pour le steeple ?

Raphaël Pujazon devint champion d'Europe du 3.000 steeple en 1946 sans préparation spéciale. Un exemple encourageant. Oui mais...

Mais Jazy trouve que le 3.000 steeple n'est pas une épreuve vraiment « noble », comme le 1.500 ou le 5.000.

Espérons qu'une conception

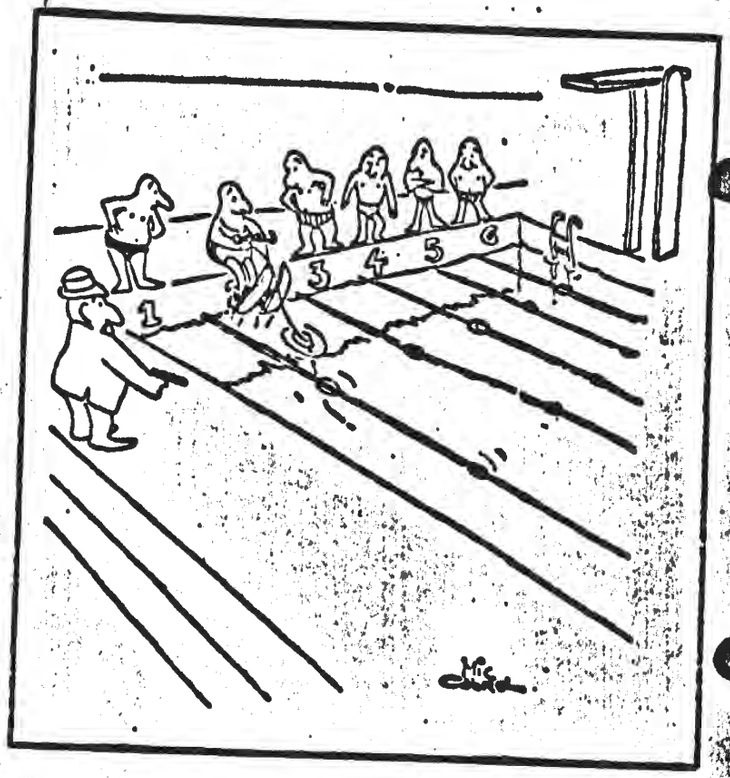
C'est, en effet, lui qui avait inspiré, pour ne pas dire organisé, la sélection officielle annoncée une semaine auparavant (8 nageurs, 2 nageuses).

Or, ce n'est un mystère pour personne, les dirigeants de la F.F.N. ne nourrissent aucune tendresse pour le secrétariat d'Etat aux Sports. Ils sont même en constante rébellion contre lui.

Toutefois, un accord tacite avait été conclu : on avait enterré la hache de guerre jusqu'aux Jeux Olympiques afin de sauver les apparences et de ne pas troubler l'atmosphère.

Mais on n'est pas de bois et les patrons de la natation n'ont pu résister à l'envie de faire comprendre au colonel Crespin que ce n'était pas lui qui faisait la loi chez eux. Tout le Comité directeur de la Fédération s'est donc trouvé d'accord pour annoncer que le dernier mot de la sélection n'était pas dit.

Jany crie...



CE DOCTEUR LEUR DONNE LA FIÈVRE

ENCORE une fois la colère gronde chez les supporters de l'Olympique de Marseille. On n'en est pas encore à défiler dans les rues, mais une pétition ci-

reçurent un vigoureux démenti.

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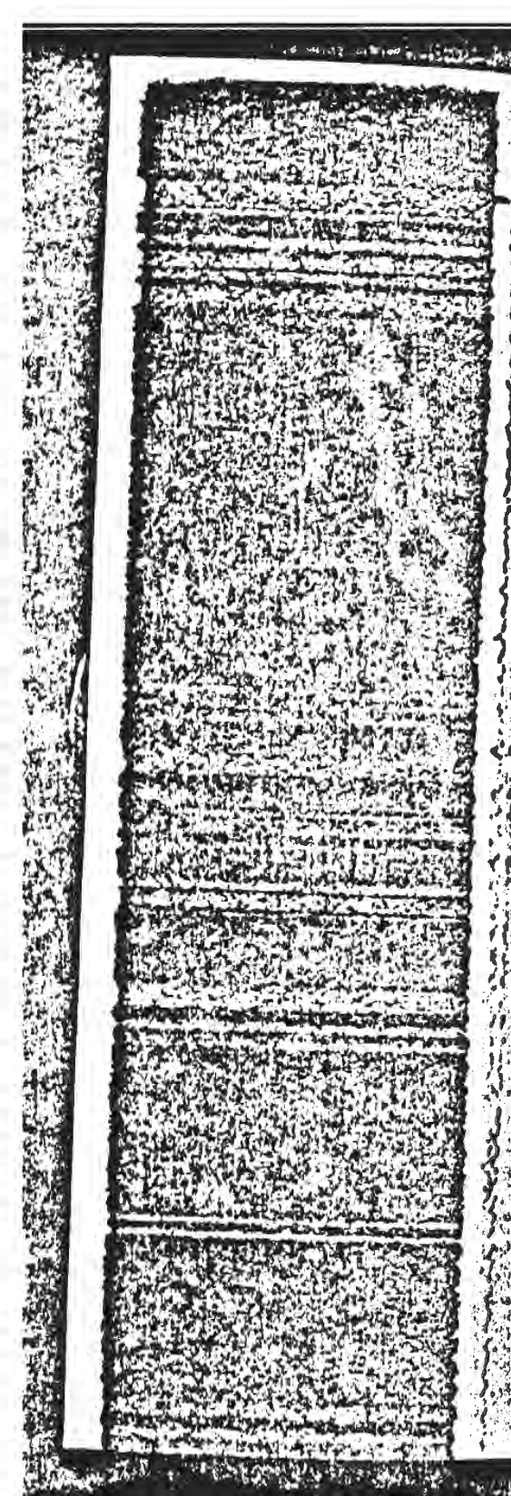
C'est ce licenciement



lants du voisinage. La petite Rachel, elle, ne comprend que le russe.

Marina perfectionne ses connaissances d'anglais en regardant la télévision qui est sa distraction favorite. « C'est aussi bon marché qu'un Revue », aime-t-elle à faire remarquer.

June est une enfant extrêmement vive et très intelligente. Elle ressemble à son père.

— Mais pas de caractère, proteste Marina Oswald. June est une gosse heureuse, gaie, insouciante, toujours contente de son sort.

Quant à Rachel, c'est encore un bébé qui se promène tout nu dans la maison en murmurant des choses étranges.

"Souvent je me réveille..."

LES services secrets américains ne veillent plus sur Marina ni sur ses enfants. Pendant des mois, Mme Oswald fut pratiquement leur prisonnière. Personne n'a jamais su si on voulait la protéger ou plutôt l'isoler des journalistes.

Aujourd'hui, un agent des services spéciaux passe une fois par semaine pour voir si tout va bien et s'il n'y a pas eu de menaces contre la petite famille. On ne le dit pas à haute voix, mais on craint parfois que Marina ne soit enlevée par des émissaires communistes qui, l'avant sortie des États-Unis, l'obligeraient à faire des déclarations dangereuses : on pourrait ainsi lui faire dire qu'elle a subi des pressions pour parler, qu'Oswald n'est pas coupable, qu'il était avec elle au moment du crime, etc.

L'agent des services secrets se fait également remettre les lettres de menaces ou d'insultes que Marina reçoit chaque semaine. Il y en a généralement cinq ou six adressées simplement à « Marina Oswald, Dallas » — seule, la poste connaît l'adresse exacte. On fait alors une discrète enquête.

S'ils ne sont pas nombreux, ces avertissements épistolaires sont souvent

— Il en avait les cheveux. Lee ne voulait déjà plus que l'on prononce devant lui le nom de sa mère. Il m'avait même interdit de lui dire que Rachel était née. Ce n'est qu'au poste de police que Marguerite Oswald vit le bébé et apprit sa naissance.

"Je resterai à Dallas"

PAR un phénomène étrange et incompréhensible dans un autre pays que les États-Unis, Marina Oswald a reçu de toutes parts des dons importants :

— Les gens savent que je ne suis pas responsable des actes de Lee et donc on ne me tient pas rigueur de son crime, explique-t-elle.

Elle possède actuellement plus de 60 000 dollars (30 millions anciens) et si les contrats littéraires et cinématographiques qu'elle a signés voient le jour, elle aura encore beaucoup plus d'argent. Une des propositions les plus étranges vint du Kentucky :

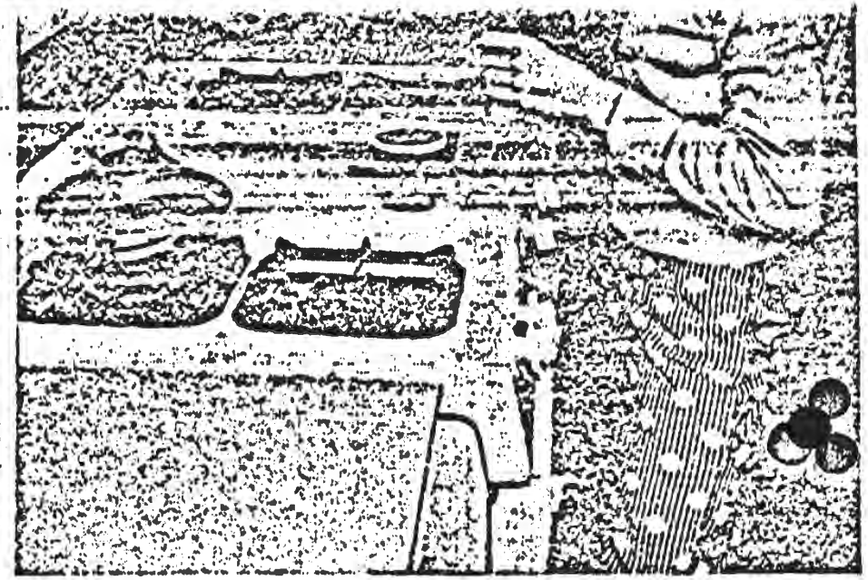
— Je vous offre 50 000 dollars si vous me permettez d'exposer dans les foires le corps de Lee Harvey Oswald. Je double la somme si vous vous montrez à côté du cadavre.

Incroyable mais vrai !

Toutefois, Marina ne peut pas encore disposer d'une bonne partie des sommes qu'elle a reçues du public ou qui proviennent de la vente de certains documents. Tout cela, à cause d'une sombre histoire.

Quand, tout de suite après la mort de son mari, elle habita un « motel » de la périphérie, elle se lia d'amitié avec un certain Jim Martin qui devint son « conseiller » et fit engager l'avocat John Thorne. Certains affirment que Martin était un agent secret, mais cela n'a jamais pu être prouvé. En tout cas, il semble bien que les deux compères aient vendu certains documents sans le consentement de Marina, dont la célèbre photo d'Oswald portant l'arme du crime qu'ils avaient soustraite aux perquisitions des policiers.

Dès que Marina Oswald, qui se sen-



je n'ai pas la conscience tranquille. Ici, j'ai des amis. Je sais bien que certains essaient de m'exploiter, que d'autres me témoignent de l'amitié uniquement par goût de l'insolite ou de l'extraordinaire. Mais il en sera toujours ainsi ; à quoi bon changer ? Ce qui importe, c'est l'avenir de mes enfants et leur éducation.

Songe-t-elle à retourner en Russie, à Minsk, chez son oncle ?

— Non, non. Mes enfants sont nés Américains, ils resteront Américains. Si « tout cela » était arrivé en U.R.S.S., on m'aurait fait disparaître, je n'aurais jamais pu revoir June et Rachel ; on les aurait envoyé dans une pension et détruit à jamais leur origine. Bien sûr, j'ai parfois la nostalgie de mon pays, surtout dans les moments de crise quand je me sens seule, perdue, abandonnée... Je ne peux oublier les platanes de Léningrad. Je pense aussi aux soirées où j'allais danser avec mes camarades d'usine... L'autre soir, à la télévision, Dany Kaye a chanté des airs populaires de mon enfance : j'ai pleuré.

Elle fréquente presque tous les exilés russes de son voisinage. Sa meilleure amie est Mme Declan Ford, une Russe déportée en Allemagne, internée dans un camp et qui, à sa libération, émigra

ce et mes enfants ont besoin d'un père...

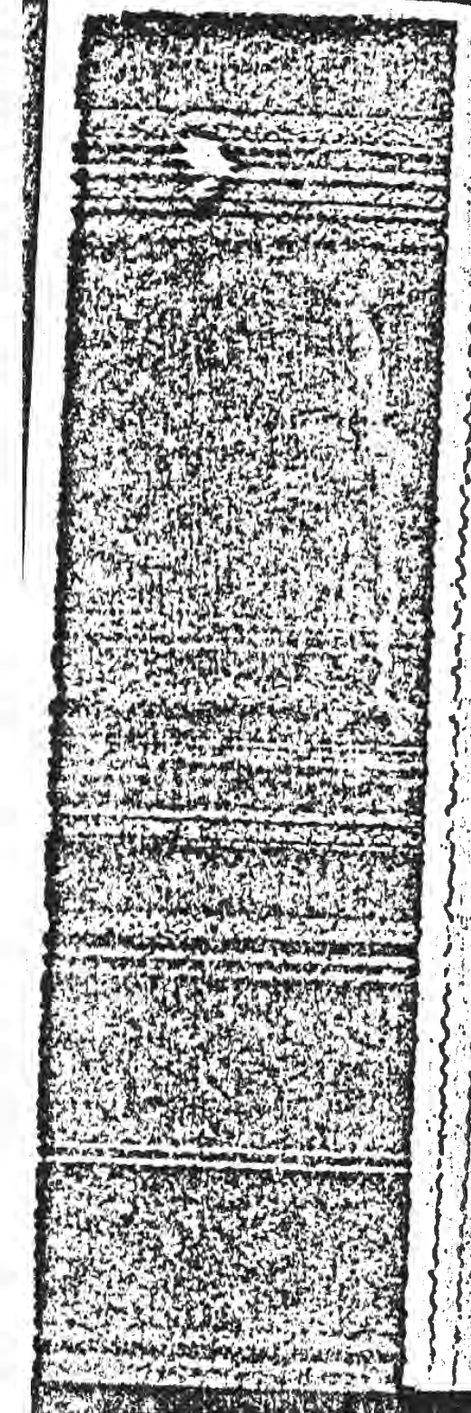
Et elle me montre un tas de lettres venant de New York, de San Francisco, de Montréal, de Paris, d'Amsterdam, de Stockholm, de Tokyo. Toutes des demandes en mariage.

Et puis, brutalement, sans se rendre compte de l'incongruité de la question, elle me demande :

— Est-ce vrai ce que l'on dit de Jacqueline Kennedy, qu'elle songerait à se remarier ?

Je ne réponds pas ; il faut me donner. Depuis que Marina Prusakova Oswald s'est américanisée, rien ne la choque plus et elle ne trouve plus rien choquant.

— Mes amies de Russie m'écrivent parfois, me dit-elle quand je la quitte. Elles ne peuvent pas comprendre pourquoi les journaux continuent à publier mes photos, pourquoi les gens m'envoient de l'argent, pourquoi on veut m'interviewer. Elles refusent de croire que je suis bien traitée ici. Mes amies de Minsk ou de Léningrad me disent : « Si l'on ne t'as pas tuée, c'est que personne en Amérique ne croit que ton mari est réellement l'assassin du président Kennedy. » Et pourtant...



MARINA OSWALD

(SUITE DE LA PAGE 15)

l'assassin, qui tira ce soir-là sur Walker. Il me l'a dit. Il m'a révélé des détails que seul l'auteur de l'attentat pouvait connaître, j'en suis sûre.

" C'est mieux qu'en Russie "

IL y a une différence énorme entre la Marina qui sourit maintenant, décontractée, dans son petit jardin fleuri et la pauvre femme échevelée, hagarde, terrorisée, qui tenait dans ses bras un bébé au visage tout souillé dans le poste de police de Dallas, le soir de l'arrestation de son mari.

Elle est habillée avec simplicité, certes, mais aussi avec un certain luxe. Ses cheveux sont coiffés avec soin — elle doit aller souvent chez le coiffeur — elle se farde le visage et surtout les yeux mais ne met que très peu de rouge à lèvres. Quand elle sourit, les traits assez durs de son visage s'adoucissent soudain et elle paraît alors jolie. Elle doit le savoir, car elle sourit souvent, sans raison. C'est un truc qu'elle a appris en Amérique.

Elle adore se faire photographier et passe une partie importante de son temps à classer ses photos et celles de ses enfants dans un album fleuri, son premier achat important. Le soir, entre deux programmes de télévision, elle tourne lentement les pages de cet album et commente les photos à June, la plus grande de ses deux filles.

Marina s'entretient toujours en russe avec ses enfants, bien que June sache l'anglais. Elle l'a appris avec les enfants du voisinage. La petite Rachel, elle, ne comprend que le russe.

Marina perfectionne ses connaissances d'anglais en regardant la télévision très volontiers. « Après lui, ce sera ton tour... », « Nous savons que vous êtes un agent du Kremlin et que vous avez hypnotisé votre mari... », peut-on lire sur ces missives presque toujours anonymes. Ici, c'est un correspondant qui envoie trente dollars avec ce mot : « Le salaire pour la veuve de Judas » ; là, c'est un adversaire de Kennedy qui joint à son chèque ce billet : « Bravo pour le travail bien exécuté ! »

Marina renvoie toujours l'argent, mais, au début, elle était tellement dégoûtée, qu'oubliant les services secrets, elle déchirait toutes les lettres.

Il a fallu qu'elle s'habituât aux insultes, aux calomnies et aux provocations. Sa propre belle-mère, Marguerite Oswald, n'a-t-elle pas prétendu que Marina, qui est infirmière de profession, avait « injecté des drogues mystérieuses à son fils Lee pendant qu'il dormait. Ainsi Oswald n'était-il plus lui-même et se comportait-il comme un somnambule qui faisait tout ce qu'on lui demandait. Un jour, on lui dit d'aller assassiner Kennedy... »

— Naturellement, avoue Marina, j'ai honte de ce que mon mari a fait. Comment en serait-il autrement ? Souvent, la nuit, je me réveille, je repense à tout cela et le remords ne me quitte plus.

Les enfants, eux, ignorent tout de leur père. Elle attendra longtemps, très longtemps, avant de leur révéler la vérité.

— Mais, proclame-t-elle avec force, ils iront à l'école, ici à Dallas, sous leur vrai nom, June Oswald, Rachel Oswald.

Il y a quelques jours, elle a mis des roses rouges toutes fraîches sur la tombe de son mari ; elle a aussi repiqué des arbustes et des plantes vertes. Mais une main inconnue a déraciné les jeunes arbres, détruit les plantes et éparpillé les roses. Pour Marina, il n'y a pas de doute :

— C'est ma belle-mère qui a fait cela. Elle n'a que de la haine pour moi.

Depuis l'enterrement de Lee Oswald, Marina n'a jamais voulu revoir la mère de son mari.

— Un an avant les événements, Lee ne voulait déjà plus que l'on prononce devant lui le nom de sa mère. Il m'avait même interdit de lui dire que Rachel était née. Ce n'est qu'au poste

tait séquestrée, put se mettre en rapport avec des amis et en particulier avec son beau-frère Robert, elle se sépara de ses conseillers. Ceux-ci, furieux, lui ont fait un procès et refusent de rendre les sommes reçues en son nom.

Elle se serait retrouvée dans le dénuement sans l'intervention du « Conseil des Eglises de Fort Worth » qui organisa une collecte et mit 7 000 dollars (3 500 000 anciens francs) à sa disposition.

Jamais Marina n'eut à se plaindre de ses voisins : ils sont tous charmants et ne voient aucun inconvénient à ce que leurs enfants jouent avec les petits Oswald. Quand Marina se rend au « supermarket », on la regarde avec sympathie et on lui sourit. Souvent, des femmes l'accompagnent jusque chez elle. Elle fréquente à nouveau ses anciennes amies et rend de nombreuses visites à son beau-frère Robert qui habite dans une localité voisine, Denton.

Marina ne songe nullement à déménager, à aller vivre ailleurs, à changer de nom ou à se cacher :

— Les gens me reconnaîtraient, dit-elle, la presse me donnerait la chasse. Ce serait comme si je reconnaissais que

aux Etats-Unis comme « personne placée ». C'est chez elle que M. se réfugiait quand son mari la maltraitait, ce qui arrivait parfois.

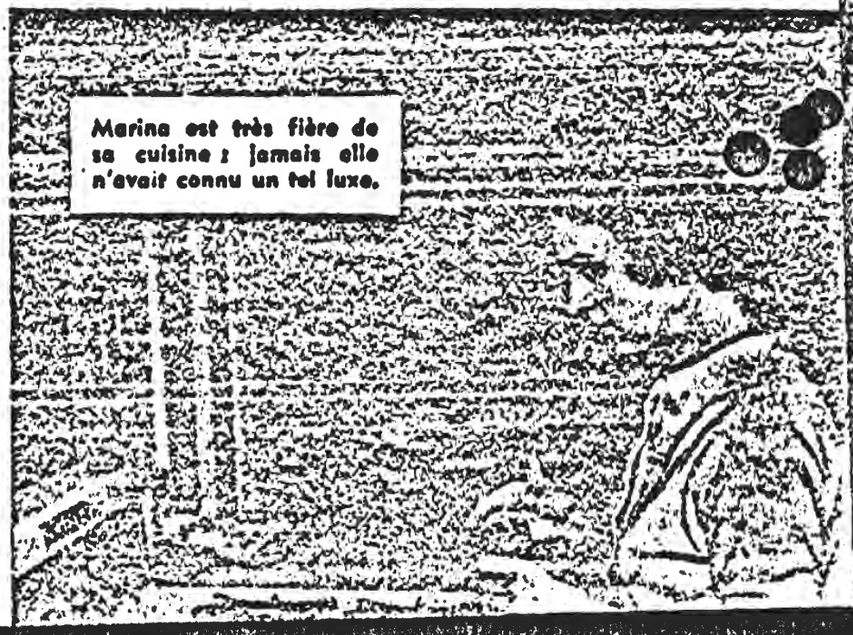
" Cette pauv Jacqueline

MARINA est très fière de nouvelle machine à laver de tous les ustensiles mo nes qui décorent sa Elle qui, il y a encore un an qu'une femme ordinaire ressources, considère sou comme un petit paradis.

Bien sûr, elle ne manque pas, ceci à plusieurs reprises, d'insister la sympathie qu'elle éprouve pour « pauvre Jacqueline » :

— Pauvre Mme Kennedy, je sais que c'est que de perdre un mari. E a perdu un bon mari !

— Si je voulais, poursuit Marina vient de fêter ses vingt-deux ans, pourrais me remarier tout de suite. J quand même droit à une seconde ch



Marina est très fière de sa cuisine : jamais elle n'avait connu un tel luxe.

commission Warren, Marie L. Gun est ce grand journaliste à qui l'on doit la seule enquête sérieuse sur l'assassinat de Kennedy, enquête que MINUTE a publiée en exclusivité et qui a paru en France sous le titre « Les Roses Rouges de Dallas ». C'est aussi cet enquêteur politique réputé qui, récemment, a répondu à la question : « Goldwater peut-il être président des Etats-Unis ? » MINUTE est heureux de vous présenter aujourd'hui la première grande interview de Marina Oswald.

Marina a placé quelques tapis bariolés sur le sol et des gravures au mur : rien de très original. Il y a un fauteuil, des chaises, mais elle préfère s'asseoir par terre. C'est la première fois qu'elle reçoit tranquillement un journaliste et un photographe chez elle, qu'elle consent à poser, qu'elle accepte de parler librement, qu'elle fait des confidences.

Son anglais a fait des progrès considérables depuis cette sinistre soirée où je la vis dans l'antichambre du poste de police de Dallas : à l'époque, elle ne savait prononcer que quelques mots d'argot américain et tentait vainement de s'expliquer en russe.

le « journal » de son mari, ses lettres, examiné des centaines de photos et de documents.

— C'est la dernière chose au monde que je voudrais dire. Mais je suis convaincue de la culpabilité de Lee. Mon mari a tué parce qu'il voulait devenir un « big shot », un personnage célèbre, quelqu'un...

C'est la thèse de Marina. Ce sera la thèse de la Commission Warren, dont le rapport paraîtra le mois prochain. Marina Oswald a été le témoin le plus important et le plus assidu de cette Commission. Elle a réussi à convaincre les enquêteurs : son mari a eu

voix devient passionnée ; elle est prête à jurer.

— Déjà, en avril 1963, Lee voulait tuer le vice-président Richard Nixon (qui, de vice-président, n'avait alors que le titre ; il avait, en effet, été battu aux élections pour le poste de gouverneur de la Californie). J'avais essayé de l'en dissuader. Nous nous sommes disputés, il m'a battue. Pendant toute une semaine, j'ai eu un œil « au beurre noir ».

— J'ai déjà raconté, poursuit Marina, comment un jour il avait tiré de loin sur le général Walker.

Edwin Walker est cet ex-commandant de la garnison américaine de Berlin qui fut impliqué dans les désordres d'Oxford au Mississipi. Il est considéré comme un homme d'extrême-droite farouche adversaire du gouvernement, à tel point que lorsqu'une personnalité officielle de Washington arrive à Dallas, il hisse le drapeau étoilé à l'envers. Un jour, en effet, un inconnu tira une balle de fusil sur le général, le manquant de peu. Walker était assis près de la fenêtre de sa bibliothèque et rédigeait sa feuille d'impôts...

Marina se répète, comme pour mieux convaincre :

— C'est l'autre Oswald, Oswald

(SUITE PAGE 16)

La femme de l'assassin de Kennedy s'explique enfin à cœur ouvert

MON MARI A TUÉ POUR QU'ON PARLE DE LUI

DANS quelques jours la Commission Warren, chargée en dernier ressort de faire toute la lumière sur la mort du président Kennedy, va publier son rapport. D'après quelques premières indiscrétions, ce rapport conclurait à la seule culpabilité de Lee Harvey Oswald. Aussi MINUTE a-t-il demandé à Nerin E. Gun de rencontrer Marina Oswald pour savoir ce qu'elle pensait

— J'AVAIS deux maris : Lee d'abord, le père de mes enfants, un homme si affectueux et si gentil ; puis l'autre, Harvey Oswald, l'assassin du président Kennedy. J'ai une immense pitié pour Lee, mon époux. Mais je n'éprouve rien à l'égard d'Oswald, l'assassin. Cet Oswald-là était un fou.

par Nerin E. GUN

Ainsi parle Marina Prusakova Oswald. Elle me reçoit avec mon photographe dans sa nouvelle maison cachée sous les arbres et située dans un quartier extrêmement calme de la banlieue de Dallas. La localité s'appelle Richardson : elle est presque entièrement résidentielle ».

La maison de briques peintes n'est pas encore tout à fait meublée. Elle comporte deux chambres à coucher, une cuisine très moderne, une salle de bain et un grand living-room. C'est la demeure permanente de Marina Oswald. Car son avenir semble maintenant assuré, alors que Jacqueline Kennedy continue à errer, désemparée, de Washington au Cap Cod et de Boston à New York.

Nous abordons le passé : elle élimine d'emblée la thèse du complot :

— Non, non, proteste-t-elle en secouant plusieurs fois la tête comme pour ajouter à la parole la force du geste ; pas Cuba, pas Russie, seulement Lee. Lee tout seul !

Elle dit cela aujourd'hui avec d'autant plus de force qu'elle a interrogé pendant des mois ses souvenirs, relu un geste de fou ; il voulait prouver à sa femme, au monde, à lui-même que Lee Harvey Oswald n'était pas un raté.

— Lee ne connaissait pas Ruby, ajoute-t-elle comme si elle poursuivait sa démonstration. Je ne les ai jamais vus ensemble ; il ne m'a jamais parlé de cet homme !

Maintenant, Marina s'échauffe ; la voix devient passionnée ; elle est prête

LE BRIDGE

Poul MEYER

MALGRÉ TOUS CES HONNEURS LA FEMME N'A PAS SUCCOMBÉ

HUIT bridgeurs sur dix trichent (et chez les bridgeuses, la proportion est certainement encore plus forte). Mais n'allez pas le leur dire : vous risqueriez de recevoir une paire de gifles, un verre dans la figure, une invitation à venir poursuivre l'explication dans la rue ou, avec ceux qui ont le sens de la tradition, un rendez-vous à l'aube dans la forêt la plus proche.

Car nos huit bridgeurs sont des messieurs Jourdain de la tricherie. Ils font cela sans le savoir. Pour la bonne raison qu'ils ignorent ce qu'est la « tenue de table », ce code du savoir-vivre au bridge. Vous pouvez — même si cela n'est pas recommandé — mettre vos doigts dans votre nez, ne pas vous lever quand une femme vient jouer avec vous et avoir, cependant, une excellente « tenue de table ». En revanche, vous pourrez accueillir vos adversaires comme un prince des Mille et une Nuits, leur offrir champagne ou whisky à leur choix, faire preuve de la galanterie la plus raffinée et, malgré tout, avoir une déplorable tenue de table.

Assis dix minutes auprès de quatre bridgeurs de partie libre, vous aurez autant d'occasions de relever des infractions au code de la tenue de table qu'un contractuel parisien de mettre des papillons bleus par un après-midi d'octobre dans un quartier du centre.

Au moment des annonces, ce sera, par exemple, un point d'interrogation à la fin d'une enchère : ainsi la séquence : 1 ♠, 2 ♠, 3 ♠ ? n'aura pas du tout la même signification que la séquence : 1 ♠, 2 ♠, 3 ♠. D'ailleurs, d'un partenaire scrupuleux pas compte de ces nuances, notre tricheur sans le savoir dira sévèrement : « Il joue battu ».

Tout cela, bien sur, est strictement interdit, mais difficilement reprehensible. Il n'en est pas de même du « true » que je vais vous donner pour trouver une dame d'atout en partie libre. Là, vous mettrez franchement les pieds dans l'illegalite. Mais cela peut toujours servir, ne serait-ce que pour donner une leçon (vous expliquez, après, pourquoi vous l'avez donnee) à ces joueurs passionnes qui abusent de ficelles.

Si le deroulement du coup suivant est authentique, c'est qu'il y avait au moins deux « requins » à la table, plus un joueur de grand sang-froid !

♠ R987654
♥ —
♦ R982
♣ 43

♠ 2
♥ R765 4 3
♦ D6
♣ 876

♠ ADV 103
♥ 109
♦ 754
♣ 1092

♠ —
♥ ARDV
♦ AV103
♣ ARDV5

Nord ouvre de 3 ♠ ; Est aimerait bien contrer, mais son partenaire risque de prendre cela pour un appel ; froidement, il annonce : 3 ♣. Sud bondit : « Votre enchère est insuffisante ; si vous ne la remplacez pas par une annonce au palier de 4, votre partenaire est tenu de passer jusqu'à la fin des enchères ». Est, qui n'attendait que cela, dit alors, comme à regret : « Je contre ».

Mais Sud ne laisse pas ce contre et joue 7 ♦. Il est vital de trouver la dame d'atout. Malgré ce problème, Sud annonce alors avec aplomb : « Cent d'honneurs ». Le Roi de ♦ étant au mort, le possesseur de la dame devrait avoir une réaction. Mais Ouest connait sans doute la musique et, sans un mot, il inscrit les 100 d'honneurs reclamés. Pour que cette histoire soit morale, il y a donc une de chute.

Mais bien rares sont les bridgeurs qui, dans la même situation, sauront ne pas « tiquer ».

MOTS CROISÉS

SOLUTION DE L'EXERCICE No 28

♠ A987
♥ V9874
♦ 4
♣ AV9

♠ V106
♥ AR1065
♦ AR5
♣ D10

Nord a ouvert : 1 ♠ ; les honneurs manquants sont donc dans sa main ; Ouest joue 6 ♥ et reçoit l'entame de la Dame de ♦. Ouest doit couper et son Roi et son 5 de ♦ ; au second tour d'atout, il se retrouve au mort d'où il joue le Valet de ♠ ; Nord prend ; si ce dernier rejoue une carte noire, il donnera une première levée et devra en abandonner une autre sur un squeeze entre les Rois noirs. Dans le cas où Nord rejoue coupe et défausse, un ♠ est défaussé du mort et 9, 5 de ♠ servent à forcer la coupe de l'honneur manquant, le ♣ perdant étant défaussé sur l'autre ♠.

EXERCICE No 29

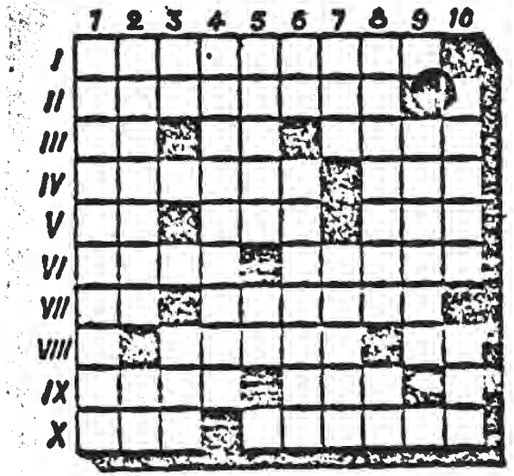
♠ AR4
♥ AV102
♦ 86
♣ AD109

♠ D1053
♥ R98
♦ R543
♣ R2

L'ACTUALITÉ EN MOTS CROISÉS

PROBLEME No 29

HORIZONTALEMENT. — I. A fait un couac avec son piston. — II. Racontés. — III. Conjonction - Préposition - A demi scélérat. — IV. Porteur de sardines - Etait sans pitié. — V. Bouts de papier - Vainquit l'assassin de Jéhu - D'un verbe gai. — VI. Endroit rêvé - Courants dans la mythologie. — VII. En transe - Coin malsain pour les chefs de P.C. — VIII. Reste une bouteille à l'encre - Une des sept. — IX. N'y entre pas qui veut - Première. — X. Se partage avec le pain - Parfois flottantes.

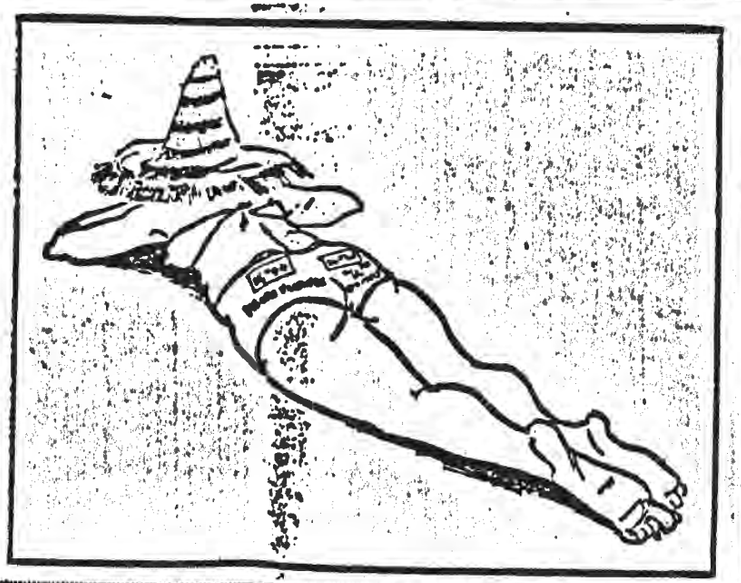


VERTICALEMENT. — 1. Bien inoffensives et pourtant interdites lors du passage de notre Guide sur les plages de Provence. — 2. Bien plus nombreux aux P. et T. qu'à la S.N.C.F. - Pronom. — 3. Phon. : donne congé - Mobile quand il est faux. — 4. Plus fort que jamais. — 5. Point vert dans du jaune - En ruines. — 6. Entrent en course - Les petits s'accrochent à sa queue. — 7. Article - Côté du courant. — 8. Toujours prêt à jouer du surin ou du rigolo - Agent de liaison. — 9. Ne frayent pas avec la lie. — 10. Quand les bagages le sont, on ne s'attarde pas

SOLUTION DU PROBLEME No 28

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I	L	I	G	N	E	V	E	R	T	E
II	A	M	E	L	N	E	A	E	S	
III	S	A	N	G	F	R	O	I	D	
IV	S	G	E	R	L	I	N	S		
V	I	E	P	E	N	U	R	I	E	
VI	T	A	P	I	S	S	E	C		
VII	U	R	A	L	A	B	N	E	R	
VIII	D	I	P	L	O	M	A	T	I	E
IX	E	V	O	E	A	C	E	T		
X	S	E	N	S	E	S	S	E	S	

Gardiens de la paix dans les piscines



... du gouvernement à l'égard du projet d'implantation en France par la ... la Badische Anilin ... de polyethylène ... qui ressemblait ... brimade.

... communiqué de la ... des Pétroles ... un jour nou... cette affaire. Ce com... passé pratiquement ina... nous apprend, en effet, ... le Conseil de la S.N.P.A. ... décider d'édifier une ... de fabrication d'éthylène à ... Cette unité s'ajoutera à ... semblable qui doit être mise ... service à Lacq à la fin de ... En fin de programme, la ... disposera annuellement ... 000 tonnes d'éthylène, dont ... grande partie sera trans... en polyéthylène.

... être ministre de l'Indus... comprendra que les dé... de ces produits ne sont ... limités. Or, Shell et la Ba... se proposaient de produire ... année environ 45.000 ... de polyéthylène, selon un ... particulièrement intéres... mis au point par la firme ... Il fallait donc écarter ... concurrent encombrant.

... en faisant intervenir les ... hautes autorités. Cela ne dut ... être très difficile si l'on son... que la S.N.P.A. est une affaire ... semi-étatisée...

BON DÉBUT

... pas si mal joué le début de ... la partie des Rothschild sur ... Nickel. Quelques profession... croyaient que, selon leur ... habitude, les Messieurs Frères ... allaient procéder à leur opération ... favorite « à la baisse ». Ils s'y ... ont fait coincer.

... voyage de Pompidou à ... et à Papeete a rassuré. ... ne va pas brader la Nouvelle-Calédonie, fief du Nickel, si l'on ... de la bombinette en Océa...

... Du coup, les droits offerts sur ... Nickel en début de souscrip... étaient sinon rares, du ... facilement épongeables. ... facile hausse du Nickel ... les Rothschild qui pensent ... ment à une « opération » ... les spéculateurs pétroliers ... Robert Lacoste et de Maurice Lemaire) entre les filiales étatiques du gouvernement français, le Gouvernement Général de l'Algérie (dont l'Etat de Ben Bella est aujourd'hui le successeur) et quelques miettes cédées au prix fort à Cofirep, Finarep, etc.

Nouveau miracle

Boursièrement, ces miettes étaient, depuis 1962, comptées pour zéro par nos sociétés en REP. Mais voici tout à coup qu'elles se revalorisent grâce aux revendications de l'Etat algérien. Que se passerait-il, se demandent en effet nos spéculateurs, si d'aventure et pour « consolider » les accords d'Evian, l'Etat français rachetait aux REP leurs participations dans la S.N. REPAL pour les « céder » ensuite à l'Etat algérien ? Une grosse rentrée de fonds pour les REP et pas un sou à débourser pour Ben Bella.

Chimère ? Peut-être. Mais du côté de la rue d'Antin (voir Banque de Paris), on ne tient pas ce rêve pour irréalisable. Le gouvernement ne va-t-il pas se sentir obligé de faire quelque chose pour les « petits porteurs » si maltraités au moment où Giscard parle d'une plus grande « diffusion » de l'épargne ?

Pour les gros du pétrole, en tout cas, ce serait la répétition, en plus petit, du miracle saharien. En 1957, ce miracle avait eu lieu autour des puits d'Hassi-Messaoud et d'Edjelé et de la guerre que l'on entamait pour les conserver. En 1964, le nouveau miracle pourrait bien consister à s'en débarrasser contre des compensations pour les « petits porteurs ».

Voyez d'ailleurs comme la Française des Pétroles (qui détient 50 % du gisement d'Hassi-Messaoud en association avec la S.N. REPAL) est pleine d'optimisme. Elle va commencer, début septembre, une augmentation de capital d'une action nouvelle pour trois anciennes au prix de 80 F, soit un appel de 260 millions actuels d'argent frais.

Pourquoi tout cet argent ? Ce n'est pas que la trésorerie de la Française soit gênée aux entournures. Mais elle va, avec l'ancien fermier Caltex, 7 % du marché français. Notre Mattei voudrait créer une marque unique sous le nom d'ELAN, mais là, il aura fort à faire avec son associé : les Rockefeller de la Californian ... de la Texas Oil qui n'entendent pas laisser tomber leur marque Caltex, connue dans le monde entier, même si en France elle se limite à un petit réseau de la région bordelaise.

Tout ce grenouillage a remis du baume au cœur de la spéculation. Certes, ce n'est plus le temps de Parentis (1954) ou d'Hassi-Messaoud (1957). Mais il faut bien rêver à d'autres choses qu'au plan de stabilisation. D'où ce nouveau snobisme boursier qui consiste à jouer encore une fois les pétroles. Encore un instant, M. le Bourreau !

TOUT VA TRÈS BIEN

NOUS sommes en pleine expansion, a dit le Guide. Hum ! Hum ! Voyez plutôt du côté du chiffre d'affaires des grands magasins. Et comparez les résultats du premier semestre de cette année avec ceux de la période correspondante de 1963.

Certes, ils ne sont pas en récession, mais la belle expansion en prend un sérieux coup. D'autant qu'il faut tenir compte de trois éléments qui devraient entraîner une hausse de ces chiffres : l'augmentation du coût de la vie, la poussée démographique et le développement du nombre des points de vente.

On pourrait même y ajouter le génie bien connu de ces organismes pour faire intervenir tel ou tel facteur selon les besoins de la cause...

Eh bien, malgré tout cela, les résultats sont loin d'être brillants. L'accroissement du chiffre d'affaires des Galeries Lafayette n'a été que de 3,7 % au lieu de 7,5 % l'an dernier à pareille époque, celui du Printemps de 7,4 % au lieu de 11,5 %, celui du B.H.V. de 6,4 % contre 16,1 %. Les Nouvelles Galeries sont passées de 26,3 % à 17,9 % et Prénatal de 35,5 % à 20 %. Bref, tout

BRAVE Giscard ! Ah voilà un qui sait trouver les mots qu'il faut pour mettre du baume dans le cœur ... boursiers échaudés. Lors de ses dernières « confidences », n'a-t-il pas déclaré que le marché devait devenir « un instrument équilibré et ample de financement des équipements de l'économie » !

Il y a sûrement des oreilles qui ont dû tinter et des souvenirs qui sont remontés dans les mémoires. Car Dieu sait s'il y en a eu des placements correspondant exactement à la définition d' « instrument de financement des équipements de l'économie nationale » et qui se sont avérés pour le moins... décevants.

Il suffit pour s'en rendre compte d'examiner un compartiment peu exploré de la Cote officielle, celui des Obligations. On y fait des découvertes extrêmement édifiantes.

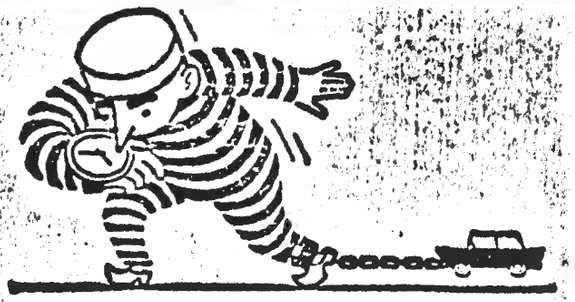
Regardez, par exemple, les obligations du Crédit Foncier de ... fluide et de moins spéculatif ? Eh bien, parmi elles figurent une obligation 3 % 1883 de 5.000 F (de l'époque) qui cote environ 38.50 de nos francs, et un titre de 500 F de l'emprunt 3 1/2 % 1913 qui cote 4,80 F.

On peut sans appartenir à l'I.N.S.E.E. considérer que 5.000 F de 1883 et 500 F de 1913 représentent respectivement 250 et 25 louis. Or, sur la base des cours actuels de la pièce d'or française, on devrait arriver à des valeurs de 10.500 F et 1.050 F...

La dépréciation est donc considérable et pour le moins comparable à celle des Bull et autres R.E.P. Cela est d'autant plus choquant qu'il s'agit de titres traditionnellement placés dans les couches les plus modestes de l'épargne.

Que dire également de cet emprunt « Ville de Paris 4 1/2 % 1929 » de 1.000 F qui cote 9,50 F et du 4 % 1930 de 5.000 F qui en vaut aujourd'hui 46 ?

Et la liste pourrait être longue, M. Giscard d'Estaing !



Ne soyez pas "prisonnier de la moyenne"

N'est-il pas ridicule en effet de courir et de faire courir mille risques... pour ne gagner que quelques minutes ? Détendez-vous et souriez, la route sera plus sûre.

ORIGINE SOURIRE

CHAQUE AUX GRANDES CAUSES NATIONALES PAR 6 MINUTE

LE PETROLE FAIT FLAMBER LA BOURSE, MAIS GARE AU BOURREAU!

INTERMINABLES, ces conversations franco-algériennes sur le pétrole saharien. Cela a commencé à la fin du printemps et cela est en passe de durer jusqu'à l'automne. Ni Sidi Broglie, représenté par le subtil Olivier Wormser, ni Boumaza, qui a délégué à Paris son Houhou de service, ne paraissent pressés de conclure ou de rompre. Cette négociation de marchands de tapis paraît, en tout cas, assez étonnante pour intéresser en Bourse une certaine spéculation. Laquelle a été sevrée depuis trop longtemps de coups gagnants et sans danger.

Le fait est que, politiquement, les deux parties paraissent s'entendre comme larrons en foire pour faire tout le tour de la bête avant de passer au « tope là ! ».

Nos Algériens parlaient cette semaine de la question du gaz saharien. Nos Français se déclarent prêts à en acheter pour le transporter vers l'Europe par des gazoducs sous-marins. Nos Algériens voudraient « revoir » le problème des redevances versées par les compagnies. Nos Français ne disent pas non et proposent pour l'avenir une « association coopérative » dans le secteur des recherches.

Une association où la France, bien entendu, fournirait les capitaux et où le gouvernement Ben Bella ne paierait sa quote-part qu'en cas de découvertes positives. Pour les Français, il s'agirait de créer de nouvelles « REP » où les Algériens auraient, au départ, une participation gratuite.

La Bourse a bien compris le cinéma. Le scénario en serait copié sur celui de la S.N. REPAL, filiale directe, la Compagnie Française de Raffinage, s'apprête, elle aussi, à augmenter son capital. Et qu'elle a besoin d'argent pour renforcer sa position devant la concurrence internationale.

Elle exploite déjà le réseau de distribution TOTAL. Mais elle entend mettre la main sur le réseau AZUR de Desmarais Frères, dont elle détient depuis peu de jours quelque 30 %. La C.F.R. a aussi des vues sur les Docks des Alcools. Avec cela, elle contrôlerait le quart du marché français d'essence et d'hydrocarbures.

Du baume...

Du coup, la C.F.R. n'aurait plus qu'un seul concurrent « national » : le trust étatique de l'Union Générale des Pétroles, dirigé par le Mattei français : [illegible] Ce trust con-

— Eh, oui ! On attend qu'ils rentrent pour faire l'ouverture !

GISCARD OUBLIE CES OBLIGATIONS

RÉGIME SANS SHELL

APPELEZ-VOUS : nous

...es tomber vivant...

Le dernier carré des « Marie-Louise » du Führer : pour endiguer la marée russe.

C'est ainsi, les chefs militaires, plus l'indispensable Bormann, se réunirent au Bunker pour la conférence décisive. Le général Koller, chef d'état-major de la Luftwaffe, se montrant incapable de supporter cette formalité, y délégua son adjoint, le général Christian, naturellement très bien vu d'Hitler parce qu'il avait épousé une des secrétaires de celui-ci : Gerda Daranowski.

Christian descendit de sa voiture devant le perron, s'engouffra sous les hautes colonnes de l'entrée pour pénétrer dans le vestibule de la Chancellerie, fut arrêté par un sous-lieutenant de S.S. qui paraissait avoir la fièvre, suivit un long couloir tapissé, descendit un premier escalier jusqu'à une porte, bardée d'acier, où deux S.S., armés de mitraillettes, un chapelet de grenades à la ceinture, montaient la garde. Ils le laissèrent passer. Christian descendit dans un couloir plus étroit, couvert de 30 centimètres d'eau, où l'on avançait sur des planches, descendit d'autres marches, faiblement éclairées par des ampoules nues, arriva dans la cuisine, traversa les deux dortoirs où des soldats mangeaient des sandwiches en buvant du schnaps, rencontra un autre escalier et parvint enfin au « niveau du Führer », sous un plafond renforcé, épais de trois mètres, lui-même surmonté de neuf mètres de béton armé. Il attendit impatiemment, dans le ronronnement des ventilateurs, que deux gardes eussent fini de le fouiller et d'examiner l'intérieur de son porte-documents.

Dans la pièce des conférences, seul manquait l'amiral Dœnitz, parti pour son Q.G. de Plön, au Schleswig-Holstein ; un aide de camp se tenait dans le vestibule, [illegible] téléphone en

militaires l'abandonnaient : la corruption régnait partout. Très bien, puisqu'il en était ainsi, il resterait à Berlin. Ceux qui le désiraient pouvaient partir vers le sud ; mais, lui, dirigerait personnellement la défense de la capitale et, s'il le fallait, s'ensevelirait sous ses ruines.

Quand il eut fini, les personnes présentes essayèrent de le dissuader. Assurément, la situation n'était pas brillante à Berlin, mais de l'espoir subsistait ailleurs. Les Groupes d'Armées Schœrner et Kesselring, demeurés intacts, se battaient toujours, le premier dans le sud de l'Allemagne et en Tchécoslovaquie, le second en Italie. Le Führer devait gagner l'Obersalzberg pour diriger leurs opérations. L'amiral Voss, représentant de Dœnitz, téléphona à celui-ci, qui promit d'envoyer des marins pour aider à défendre Berlin. L'Obergruppenführer de S.S. (général de division) Hermann Fegelein, ancien jockey, appela également son chef Himmler, der treue Heinrich (le fidèle Henri) qui, lui aussi, promit l'envoi de troupes de S.S. dans sa même intention. L'ambassadeur Walter Hewel, délégué des Affaires étrangères, apporta un message de Ribbentrop disant qu'il existait d'excellentes chances de conclure la paix avec les Alliés occidentaux, à condition que Berlin tînt encore un peu.

Hitler demeura inébranlable. Il mander les troupes qui résistaient toujours au sud.

— Vous ne pouvez rien diriger d'ici, observa le second.

— Goering pourra exercer le commandement.

Les généraux protestèrent, assurant qu'aucun soldat allemand n'accepterait de combattre sous les ordres du [illegible].

— Combattre ? fit Hitler. Il n'y a plus guère à combattre ! S'il s'agit de négocier, Goering le fera beaucoup mieux que moi.

D'un geste de la main, il arrêta toute discussion. Il désirait, dit-il, examiner la façon de défendre Berlin, notamment les moyens de dégager la ville. La 12e Armée, commandée par le général Wenck était établie sur l'Elbe, à 80 kilomètres de la capitale. Elle recevrait l'ordre de marcher vers l'est pour faire lever le siège de Berlin. Keitel offrit de porter personnellement cet ordre à Wenck. Hitler accepta, mais insista pour que Keitel mangeât avant de partir. Il surveilla lui-même la confection d'un casse-croûte : sandwiches, caviar, vin, cognac et chocolat. Jodl, qui rejoignait le Q.G. de l'O.K.W., à Krampnitz, partit avec Keitel, peu après 20 heures.

Les Américains occupaient la rive gauche de l'Elbe, face à la 12e Armée, mais semblaient ne pas vouloir attaquer. Wenck disposait du 41e Corps blindé, au nord et à l'ouest de Berlin, et du 20e Corps, à l'ouest et au sud-ouest de la capitale. Ces deux

— Vous n'avez pas le droit, lui dit-il, de conserver ce bataillon, alors que le Führer a décidé de rester à la Chancellerie. Moi, je vais à Berlin. Et vous en avez aussi l'obligation.

Himmler n'avait nullement l'intention d'imiter le suicide de son chef. Bien au contraire ; il comptait accroître ses pouvoirs, pour entamer des négociations sérieuses avec le comte Bernadotte. Il avait envoyé Schellenberg à cet effet, dans l'après-midi, pour l'informer de cette résolution ; il ne pouvait être question de renoncer à devenir l'intermédiaire d'une paix entre l'Allemagne et l'Occident. Pourtant, il ne pouvait renier purement et simplement sa fidélité au Führer. Comment en assurer celui-ci sans se rendre à Berlin ?

Il téléphona au bunker pour essayer, vainement, d'inciter Hitler à quitter la capitale. Il parla aussi à Fegelein, qui le pressa de venir. Le Himmler de 1945 adopta un compromis : il se rendrait à Nauen, à mi-chemin de Berlin, pour discuter la question avec Fegelein, et il partit presque aussitôt, suivi par le Dr Karl Gebhardt, qui, proposé par Himmler comme directeur de la Croix-Rouge, désirait obtenir l'approbation d'Hitler à cette désignation.

Himmler attendit près de deux heures à Nauen sans voir paraî-

britanniques et américains [illegible] tenus, plus l'ancien Chancelier autrichien Kurt von Schussnigg. On les avait transférés en Bavière, et Berger devait assurer leur garde à partir du lendemain. Berger mentionna qu'une certaine agitation séparatiste se manifestait en Bavière et en Autriche. Hitler bondit de nouveau :

— Qu'on les fusille tous !

Berger s'enfuit, ne sachant pas très bien si le Führer voulait parler des prisonniers ou des séparatistes.

A Hohenlychen, Heinrich Himmler attendait avec anxiété le retour de Walter Schellenberg, après la rencontre de celui-ci avec le comte Bernadotte. A son refus de rejoindre Hitler à Berlin, les dés étaient jetés. Il n'y avait plus de temps à perdre. Il fallait négocier au plus vite, sous peine d'être devancé par quelqu'un d'autre, Goering, par exemple.

Tandis que der treue Heinrich pensait à tirer tous les avantages possibles de sa défection, ses S.S. réglaient sommairement le sort des prisonniers condamnés à mort après l'attentat avorté du 20 juillet 1944. Himmler avait différé leur exécution, pour des raisons connues de lui seul, probablement dans l'espoir qu'ils lui seraient utiles s'il parvenait à monter sur le trône nazi. Mais, avec ou sans son accord, dix-huit furent « liquidés », dans [illegible] du 22 au 23 avril.

Dans Berlin obscurci, on conduisit de la prison de [illegible] Lehrterstrasse à l'entre de la G[illegible] tapo, dans la Prinz-Albrechtstrasse, et une compagnie de S.S. les intercepta en cours de trajet. Ayant renvoyé l'escorte, les S.S. les alignèrent contre un mur et les fauchèrent à la mitrailleuse. Fait incroyable : deux de ces malheureux parvinrent à s'échapper sous le couvert des ténèbres.

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Agence Bradley.

LA SEMAINE PROCHAINE :
"NOUS Y VOILA ?"

LA BATAILLE DE BERLIN

(SUITE DE LA PAGE 11)

à l'est et au nord-est de la capitale ; mais l'avance soviétique les rejeta dans les faubourgs, où il furent accueillis avec joie par une garnison qui avait bien besoin de soldats entraînés. C'était un lot fort bigarré : des Belges, des Hollandais, des Danois et Suédois formaient la Division Niederland S.S. et la 11e Division Nordland de Panzer grenadiers ; des Estoniens et des Lettons composaient la 15e Division S.S. Latvia ; des Français, des Espagnols et des Suisses constituaient la Division S.S. Charlemagne ; quant à la Division du 30 janvier, elle groupait les élèves de diverses écoles de S.S. et tout un échantillonnage d'étrangers.

Envoyés aux issues sud-est de la ville, les survivants de ce corps de volontaires se battirent avec vaillance à Karlshorts, Strausberg et Adlershof, mais furent contraints, le 22 avril, de se replier sur Neukölln, à moins de dix kilomètres de la Chancellerie du Reich. Ils y rejoignirent des S.S., en position autour de divers « points fortifiés ».

Pour ne

tant que directeur des opérations de l'O.K.W. (Oberkommando der Wehrmacht) ; le second, chef d'état-major général, précisant des détails. Ils parlèrent avec prudence, laissant entendre que les choses allaient mal, mais que tout n'était pas encore perdu.

— Epargnez-moi ces détails, dit soudain Hitler, interrompant le monologue de Krebs. Je n'ai que faire de ces banalités. Je veux savoir où se trouve Steiner.

Il y eut un long silence, puis Keitel et Jodl « lâchèrent le morceau » : on ignorait tout de Steiner. Il n'avait adressé aucune demande de concours à la Luftwaffe. L'attaque n'était pas encore déclenchée.

Hitler, une fois de plus, perdit le contrôle de ses nerfs. Il cria d'abord, puis hurla. On l'avait trahi. On lui mentait ; ses chefs situaient les citadelles inexpugnables du Reich : le monde entier l'apprendrait. Des têtes approuvèrent lourdement et la séance se termina.

Hitler réclama ses papiers, en mit de côté une partie et donna le reste à un aide de camp, pour qu'il les brûlât dans le jardin. Il avait également convoqué Goebbels et sa femme. A leur arrivée, il leur communiqua sa décision et leur demanda de venir s'installer dans l'abri avec leurs six enfants. Goebbels renouvela ses assurances de fidélité, déclarant qu'il se suiciderait en cas de défaite. Sa femme dit qu'elle se tuerait également et empoisonnerait ses enfants. Hitler essaya de l'en dissuader, inutilement. Dans un monde privé du Führer, la vie ne vaudrait plus d'être vécue, affirma-t-elle.

Hitler appela ensuite Keitel et Bormann, leur répéta sa résolution de ne jamais quitter Berlin et ordonna au premier, malgré ses protestations, de partir le lendemain pour Berchtesgaden. Renvoyant Bormann, il fit venir Jodl et déclara, devant les deux généraux, qu'il se suiciderait si Berlin succombait, pour ne pas tomber vivant aux mains des Russes. Keitel et Jodl insistèrent pour qu'il quittât la capitale, afin de commander symbolique, pour mieux tenir à l'Est, un front qui empêcherait les Russes d'avancer.

"Tout le monde m'a trompé"...

L'ANNONCE que le Führer avait décidé de rester à Berlin, troubla profondément Heinrich Himmler. L'accusation d'avoir été abandonné par les soldats, formulée par Hitler, lui inspira un sentiment de culpabilité, et il envisagea de rejoindre celui-ci à Berlin pour y mourir avec lui.

— Tout le monde est devenu fou à Berlin, dit-il à Gottlob Berger, directeur des camps de concentration. Le Führer dit que même les S.S. le désertent. J'ai avec moi mon bataillon d'escorte — 600 hommes, pour la plupart blessés ou convalescents. Que dois-je faire ?

Le devoir, répondit Berger, lui commandait de retourner sans délai à Berlin avec ce bataillon.

tre Fegelein. Il discuta alors avec Gebhardt, déclarant qu'il ne se rendrait pas à Berlin avant d'avoir été renseigné par un officier de liaison. Gebhardt proposa d'aller porter à Hitler un message éventuel. Himmler le chargea de dire qu'il enverrait son bataillon d'escorte si le Führer le désirait.

Le médecin arriva dans la capitale un peu avant minuit. Une grêle de projectiles y tombait. Il parvint cependant sain et sauf au bunker. Introduit auprès de Hitler, il proposa d'abord d'évacuer les femmes et les enfants qui se trouvaient dans l'abri : Eva Braun, Mme Goebbels et ses enfants, les diverses secrétaires. Hitler refusa. Toutes les femmes, dit-il, avaient décidé de demeurer à ses côtés. Mais il accepta l'offre du bataillon d'escorte et, conduisant Gebhardt devant une carte, lui indiquant la position que ce bataillon devrait occuper dans le Tiergarten. Il approuva aussi la nomination à la Croix-Rouge et, au moment du départ, chargea le médecin de porter « ses amitiés » à Himmler.

Berger fut le visiteur suivant. Hitler, défait, abattu, lui parla d'un ton calme des trahisons commises autour de lui et répéta qu'il avait la volonté de demeurer à Berlin.

— Tout le monde m'a trompé ! Personne ne m'a dit la vérité ! Les militaires m'ont tous menti !

Berger vit le visage s'empourprer, comme pour une apoplexie. Le bras gauche, remarqua-t-il, qui, précédemment, s'agitait nerveusement, était alors comme paralysé. Hitler, aussi, ne pouvait plus que la main droite sur la table.

L'orage s'apaisa aussi brusquement qu'il avait éclaté. Hitler ouvrit une discussion sur les prétendus prisonniers « prééminents », britanniques et américains importants, plus l'ancien Chancelier au

[illegible] de guerre de calibre [illegible] stupéfait, raccrochait [illegible] un soupir de soulagement ; mais il n'était pas très [illegible] dans l'après-midi, [illegible] au Führerbunker, [illegible] sur la situation. Il mentionna, comme accessoirement, le groupe Steiner [illegible] au nord ; peut-être pourrait-il contenir l'ennemi [illegible].

Hitler tira les yeux de la carte qu'il consultait. Ce nom de Steiner [illegible] l'électrisait. Mais oui ! Steiner attaquerait sans délai, en direction des faubourgs méridionaux – il se pouvait être question de lui faire prendre une attitude défensive qui ne serait qu'une autre forme de l'éternelle offensive ! Il attaquerait donc le plus tôt possible et on lui donnerait pour cela, tous les soldats dans les chars, tous les avions qui se trouvaient dans la région de Berlin. En particulier, tous les effectifs terrestres de la Luftwaffe devaient entrer en jeu.

– Tout chef qui refusera de donner ses troupes dans les cinq heures le paiera de sa vie ! cria Hitler à Keitel. Vous me garantissez sur votre tête que vos hommes participeront au combat, jusqu'au dernier.

Keitel jeta un coup d'œil à Jodl et à Krebs. Ils allaient certainement dire la vérité, à savoir que le groupe Steiner était encore au stade de la formation, et qu'il avait pour mission de protéger le flanc très menacé de la 9e Armée. Mais Jodl et Krebs gardèrent le silence.

De toute évidence, rien ne pouvait plus arrêter l'avance des Russes. Au nord et au sud, l'Armée rouge avait déjà pénétré jusqu'au milieu des faubourgs. Des Allemands qui s'étaient héroïquement battus jusque-là réfléchirent calmement à la meilleure façon de quitter, avec discrétion, la vie militaire. Certains ne hésitèrent à brûler leur uniforme et à se joindre à la masse des civils dans les abris, mais ils restaient exposés à la menace [illegible] de vivants.

[illegible] ne l'entendait pas le dire, affirma-t-il, mais aurait voulu que Bernadotte se rendît auprès d'Eisenhower, afin de préparer une rencontre en tête-à-tête entre les deux hommes.

Bernadotte ne l'entendait pas de cette oreille. Il voulait un mandat formel, par écrit, d'Himmler, qui, souligna-t-il avec amertume, avait « perdu tout contact avec la réalité ». « Je ne peux plus rien pour lui, dit-il. Il aurait dû prendre en main les affaires du Reich aussitôt après ma première visite. » Bien entendu, Schellenberg resterait en liaison avec lui par le Consulat suédois de Lübeck. Le comte était homme à conserver de l'espoir, même pour ceux qui n'en avaient plus.

Soudain un claquement de sabots...

LICHTENGRADE s'avance comme un nez dans la campagne, au sud de Berlin ; il a toujours été qualifié de faubourg, mais il se trouve à l'intérieur du « Gross Berlin », à 22 kilomètres du centre ; ce qui confère une certaine logique au fait que les premiers soldats russes arrivèrent par là.

Le 22 avril, à 10 heures, ils atteignirent l'abri de la Hohenzollernstrasse, où plus de 400 civils, des femmes et des enfants pour la plupart, s'étaient réfugiés derrière les épais murs en béton. Se fondant sur le bruit de la canonnade et de la mitraillade, ils attendaient les Russes depuis déjà quatre heures, angoissés, mais résignés. Un nommé Ernst Brandt, qui avait pris la direction, après la mort du responsable de l'abri, tué par un obus, leur avait indiqué la façon de se comporter à l'arrivée des envahisseurs. Les réfugiés garderaient le silence, mais ne [illegible] de vivants.

L'homme arriva soudain, dans un claquement de sabots de cheval. Un cavalier, vêtu d'une veste de fourrure blanche [illegible] monture – piaffante, agitant, de l'autre, un large sabre dans l'air chargé de poussière... Tandis que cavalier et cheval dansaient follement devant la porte, des balles de pistolet-mitrailleur entrèrent en sifflant, arrachant des morceaux de plâtre au plafond. Une femme cria et l'enfant, adossé près d'elle contre la paroi, regarda avec curiosité la tache rouge qui s'élargissait sur sa cuisse.

Puis ce fut un désordre sauvage. D'autres femmes hurlèrent, une des grandes calebasses se renversa, ébouillantant les enfants, entassés sur le sol. Des ombres chargèrent, de part et d'autre du cavalier à la monture hystérique, se ruèrent sur les gens, les refoulèrent, piétinèrent ceux qui tombaient.

Brandt lança le mot préparé : « Zdravstvouïté ! » (bienvenue), mais, au même instant, un coup de plat de sabre le jeta à terre. Des étincelles jaillirent du sol, allumées par les sabots du cheval. « Moi, communiste ! » cria une voix, qu'une crosse de pistolet fit taire.

L'Asiatique sauta de sa monture, jetant la bride à l'une des ombres, et avança à grands pas vers une femme blonde, à la poitrine généreuse.

— Femmes allemandes bon, dit-il en un sabir allemand. Bon et gras !

Plaçant un pied derrière les jambes de la femme, il la fit basculer et s'abattit sur elle, sans lâcher son sabre. Trouvant celui-ci encombrant, il le jeta et prit à sa ceinture un couteau, avec lequel il fendit la robe, la culotte et le soutien-gorge. Ses doigts s'affairèrent devant son pantalon, puis il introduisit ses jambes entre celles de la femme.

Des dizaines d'ombres répétèrent ces mêmes gestes, des dizaines de fois. Certaines tenaient une bouteille, mais, de l'autre [illegible] douzaine de montres. Des cris dominaient le vacarme : « Femme, viens ! » et : « Des montres ! Des montres ! »

Brandt se releva, étourdi, pour cracher un caillot de sang et deux dents. Le cavalier marcha sur lui.

— Capitaliste, hurla-t-il. Sale capitaliste ! Tous capitalistes !

L'abri était plein d'ouvriers qui avaient gémi, leur vie durant, sur leur condition malheureuse. Brandt le regarda sans mot dire. Le Russe lui allongea un coup de pied dans les tibias, avant de s'éloigner en saisissant le bras d'une femme qui avait essayé de se glisser derrière lui.

A l'extérieur, le parc était transformé en campement mongol. Il y avait partout de petits chevaux sibériens que se harcelaient mutuellement ou donnaient des

Espoir de Hitler

LE 22 avril, à midi, d'autres troupes avaient franchi les lisières de Berlin, à Katow, dans le nord, à Weissensee, au nord-est. D'autres, plus à l'est, poussaient en direction de Lichtenberg et de Neukölln. Entre-temps, des colonnes dépassaient la ville, au nord et au sud, pour se rabattre et compléter l'investissement par l'ouest.

Hitler fondait de grands espoirs sur des groupes de combat, composés de « volontaires », en provenance de divers pays européens, qui avaient pris position

(SUITE PAGE 12)

Comme nos députés, vous prendrez vos vacances politiques...

...mais vous rirez d'eux en lisant à la mer comme à la campagne :

L'OFFICIEL EN DÉLIRE

par

Philippe Saint-Germain

◆

ÉDITIONS DU FUSEAU

Chatilov avait reçu le drapeau No 5.

— Je ne veux pas en voir d'autre sur le Reichstag, Stepan.

— J'ai compris, camarade général, répondit Neustroyev en souriant. Je n'ai aucune envie de passer devant une cour martiale.

"N'entendez-vous pas le canon ?"

A ce moment encore, Hitler refusait de croire les Russes aussi rapprochés de Berlin ; il ne s'expliquait pas pourquoi des projectiles d'artillerie pleuvaient sur la capitale. Il téléphona au général Koller, au Q.G. de la Luftwaffe, installé à Wildparkwerder, en dehors de la ville, pour lui demander, d'un ton sarcastique, s'il savait que celle-ci était bombardée.

Non, répondit Koller. Il ne s'en doutait même pas.

— Vous n'entendez donc pas le canon ? cria Hitler.

— Non, mais je suis à Wildparkwerder.

— Les « gens », continua Hitler, furieux, s'inquiétaient de ce « bombardement à grande distance », effectué, lui avait-on dit, par une batterie de grosse artillerie sur voie ferrée. Les Russes avaient dû construire un pont ferroviaire sur l'Oder, pour amener cette batterie.

— Il n'existait pas de pont ferroviaire sur l'Oder, affirma Koller. Peut-être l'ennemi avait-il capturé une batterie allemande qu'il employait ainsi ; mais, plus que probablement, il s'agissait de pièces permanentes que constituaient les patrouilles de S.S. D'autres conserveront leur uniforme, mais prépareront des documents, couverts de cachets, qui les autoriseront à franchir tous les barrages pour exécuter une « mission militaire importante ». Les S.S. avaient encore quelque respect pour ce genre de documents, qui pouvaient provenir du Führer. Les déserteurs résolurent le problème de la nourriture en pillant les dépôts de vivre placés sous leur garde.

Les Berlinois, eux, ne pensaient plus qu'à survivre. Les hommes de la Gestapo écoutaient toujours les conversations téléphoniques ; on n'y parlait guère que d'alimentation.

A Hohenlychen, Heinrich Himmler flottait toujours dans l'indécision. Il avait pris son petit déjeuner avec le comte Bernadotte, mais cet homme étrange, qui, d'un geste, pouvait faire mourir des milliers de gens, ne parvenait pas à se décider à sauver une poignée d'Allemands à l'insu d'Adolf Hitler.

L'entrevue du matin n'avait rien donné de positif, malgré la bonne volonté manifeste du diplomate suédois, qui désirait apporter tout son concours. Schellenberg poussait Himmler à négocier en qualité de successeur du Führer, pour ajouter le poids de l'autorité d'Etat aux offres faites à l'Occident ; mais Himmler ne pouvait se résoudre à faire ce pas décisif. Il insistait, en revanche, sur des détails techniques qu'il lui fallait examiner, disait-il, avant que de négocier. Il consentit à faire sortir quelques Polonaises du camp de Ravensbrück, mais estima encore nécessaire d'obtenir le consentement d'Hitler.

En accompagnant Bernadotte, lors de son retour vers Lübeck, Schellenberg essaya d'inciter celui-ci à prendre l'initiative des

Le 22 avril, à midi, les premiers chars russes étaient à 10 kilomètres de la Chancellerie.

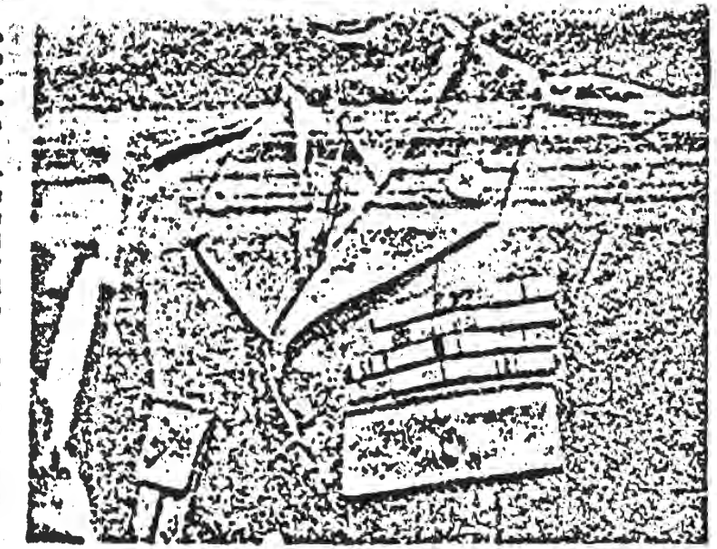
attitude amicale, en faisant de leur mieux pour ne pas montrer leur peur. Du café et plusieurs centaines de cigarettes, prélevées sur les rations serviraient de cadeaux d'accueil. La porte, bardée d'acier, était ouverte depuis plus d'une heure ; de temps à autre, des éclats d'obus et des balles de mitrailleuses y passaient. Les gens assez braves ou fous pour oser jeter un coup d'œil au dehors, n'apercevaient pas grand-chose. La poussière et la fumée les empêchaient de voir que le soleil brillait. Pas un être humain, allemand ou russe, n'apparaissait. Seuls les explosions de projectiles et le crépitement des mitrailleuses trahissaient l'existence

un pistolet-mitrailleur. Elles agissaient vite, mécaniquement ; quand l'une avait fini, une autre prenait sa place... Les enfants regardaient, bouche bée ; incapables de crier, pour la plupart.

Les Russes qui en avaient terminé avec les femmes, passèrent à une autre besogne : arracher les montres aux poignets, vider les poches, renverser sacs et valises pour en éparpiller le contenu. Des odeurs de sueur, d'urine, de crottin, d'alcool, envahirent l'abri. Un soldat saisit un flacon de parfum dans une valise, en cassa le goulot contre le mur et versa le contenu dans son gosier. Un autre, relevant sa manche,

coups de dents aux chevaux plus grands, attelés à des carrioles ou à des voitures recouvertes d'une bâche, comme les « wagons » des pionniers américains de l'ouest. Des filles portant l'uniforme russe, et des femmes en robes souillées, déchirées, faisaient la cuisine sur des feux à ciel ouvert. Auprès d'un char Sherman se voyait un animal bizarre, étrange : une chamelle qui allaitait un petit.

Le dernier espoir de



Bernadotte : un petit déjeuner pour discuter avec Himmler.

... annonçaient l'alerte. On y venait à peine : des planches obstruaient les fenêtres, l'électricité faisait défaut depuis le matin, des bougies encouraient un éclairage précaire.

Finalement, Goebbels annonça à ses collaborateurs que la fin était venue. Ce n'était pas la faute d'Hitler : il avait été trahi par le monde entier, même par le peuple allemand auquel il venait donner un magnifique exemple.

— Le peuple allemand ! Le peuple allemand ! s'écria Goebbels. Que faire avec un peuple dont les hommes refusent de se battre, même quand on viole leurs femmes ? Les projets, les idées du national-socialisme sont trop élevés, trop nobles, pour lui !

« Quant à vous, messieurs, ne vous faites pas d'illusions. Aucun d'entre vous n'était contraint de me suivre, pas plus que nous n'avons forcé le peuple allemand. Ce peuple nous avait donné son assentiment. Et vous ? Pourquoi avez-vous collaboré avec moi ? Maintenant, on va couper vos petites gorges !

Il se leva, marcha vers la porte, se retourna :

— Mais si nous périssons, la terre entière en tremblera !

Même les enfants de douze ans

SUR le front nord, la 3e Armée du général von Manteuffel ne put arrêter l'offensive lancée, le 20 avril, par le maréchal Rokossovski. Les Russes se déversèrent au-delà de Bernau et y entrèrent. Ils y étaient à peine : des planches obstruaient les fenêtres, l'électricité faisait défaut depuis le matin, des bougies encouraient un éclairage précaire.

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ment en cet ultime stade, les y aidèrent.

Plusieurs gardiens demandèrent à l'aumônier américain Francis Sampson de leur délivrer l'attestation écrite qu'ils s'étaient toujours montrés corrects, voire aimables, parfois en s'exposant à des risques personnels. L'aumônier leur donna cette attestation.

A Berlin même, une seule unité pouvait encore être qualifiée de combattante : le 37e Corps blindé ; mais, en se repliant du front de l'Oder, il avait terriblement souffert et perdu une grande quantité de ses chars.

Sur l'insistance de Goebbels, le général Reimann avait étendu le périmètre défensif. Il englobait, désormais, la ceinture des faubourgs, avec une longueur supérieure à cent kilomètres. Une seconde ligne, longue de 80 kilomètres, passait par les limites proprement dites de la ville. Une troisième, destinée à protéger les principaux édifices gouvernementaux et la personne des hautes fonctionnaires, suivait

furent hâtivement formés à se servir d'un fusil, d'une mitrailleuse, d'un bazooka. Les transports d'armes et de munitions qui traversaient la ville furent pillés et leur contenu distribué aux recrues envoyées sur les divers « fronts ». Le général de S.S. Mohnke tira un cordon autour du centre de la ville — la « citadelle » — un permis spécial fut exigé pour le franchir dans un sens ou dans l'autre. Aux abords de la capitale, des S.S. et des volontaires, issus de diverses organisations politiques, arrêtaient les soldats en retraite pour les renvoyer face aux Russes.

Parmi ceux qui essayaient de mettre un peu d'ordre dans le chaos se trouvait le major Arnulf Pritzsch, homme maigre, une expression de fatalisme sur son visage allongé. Mis à la retraite quelques mois plus tôt pour cause de surdité, il avait été rappelé pour servir au commandement de Berlin et on l'avait chargé de donner quelque apparence aux positions de combat des troupes et des auxiliaires. C'était une

drapeaux

LA jeep s'arrêta devant une maison à deux étages, et le général Perevertkine, commandant le 79e Corps d'infanterie dans le Groupe d'Armées de Joukov, jugea que ce serait un excellent observatoire. L'aide de camp avait trouvé cette maison au haut d'une côte, d'où elle dominait la vue de la campagne jusqu'à Berlin, à la lisière sud de la ville de Bernau, située à une dizaine de kilomètres au nord de la capitale.

Le général grimpa jusqu'au grenier, empli de meubles couverts de housses, alla à une petite fenêtre donnant vers le sud, et l'ouvrit.

— Tenez, voilà Berlin ! dit-il à son aide de camp. Admirez-le tout votre saoul. Vous n'avez même pas besoin de jumelles.

La fumée des incendies permanents tendait un voile au-dessus de la capitale allemande, mais on distinguait nettement la masse des maisons et les grands espaces verts des parcs. Perevertkine n'eut aucune peine à discerner les clochers et les cheminées d'usines. Ici et là, son regard surprit l'étroit ruban argenté de la Spree, qui brillait au soleil. Des nuages de fumée noire montaient en divers points ; le général crut même voir les flammes allumées par les bombes ou par les gros projectiles de l'artillerie russe.

De temps à autre, la maison frémissait sous l'effet d'une explosion voisine, et des hommes couraient nerveusement à l'extérieur. Perevertkine n'en demeura pas moins à la fenêtre, se penchant au dehors pour regarder le panorama sous un angle différent, en employant, cette fois, ses jumelles. Des éclats criblaient pourtant la maison. Comme le

nations communistes. Le 3e bataillon, selon le général Chatilov, était un modèle pour toute l'armée ; et les hommes s'efforçaient de se montrer à la hauteur de cette appréciation.

Chatilov venait souvent leur rendre visite, parfois sans se faire annoncer, et il devait forcément le faire la veille du jour où la 3e Armée de choc allait se jeter à l'assaut de Berlin. Cette fois le capitaine Stepan Neustroyev, commandant du bataillon, fut averti de l'approche de la jeep. Quand le général en descendit, les hommes étaient alignés.

— Alors, vous vous êtes reposés ? demanda Chatilov en serrant la main du capitaine Neustroyev.

— Nous sommes prêts à la bataille, camarade général.

Le général passa devant les rangs. Il s'arrêta pour parler à quelques soldats, de la compagnie Gouselnikov, qui portaient des bandages.

— Vos hommes se sont bien battus, capitaine Gouselnikov, dit-il. C'est une compagnie excellente. J'en attends beaucoup pendant la bataille de Berlin.

— Nous ferons tout ce que nous pourrons.

Chatilov se retourna vers les soldats.

— Et les blessés ? demanda-t-il. L'un d'entre eux désire-t-il être envoyé dans un hôpital ?

— Non, camarade général. Il n'y a pas de blessés, lui répondit-on à l'unisson.

C'était la réponse attendue ; mais, le 3e Bataillon constituant une unité exceptionnelle, tel était bien le sentiment des hommes.

Ils entrèrent sous la tente de Neustroyev, et le général mit celui-ci au courant. Le conseil de Guerre de la 3e Armée de choc avait attribué à chacune des neuf divisions un drapeau rouge dont l'un, espérait-on, serait hissé sur le Reichstag, comme « Drapeau de la Victoire ». La division de

LA BATAILLE DE BERLIN

(SUITE DE LA PAGE 9)

sent les faits géographiques de la crise : les Russes envahissaient le territoire ; dans quelques jours ils couperaient la dernière route vers le sud. Hitler devait partir sans délai pour l'Obersalzberg, près de Berchtesgaden, dans les Alpes bavaroises, afin de mettre en sécurité sa personne sacrée. Hitler refusa de prendre une décision :

— Ce n'est pas de l'indécision, dit-il à ses hôtes. Comme vous le savez, je retarde parfois une décision, mais, quand je l'ai prise, rien ne peut plus m'en faire dévier. J'arrêterai ce que je dois faire.

Dès la fin de la réunion, Himmler partit pour Hohenlychen, au nord-ouest de Berlin, où l'attendait, dans sa clinique, son médecin et conseiller politique, Gebhardt.

Bormann et Goebbels restèrent ; le premier parce qu'il lui fallait demeurer aux côtés du Führer, pour continuer à influer sur les événements, le second par fidélité.

A ce moment, très certainement, Goebbels ne se faisait plus d'illusions sur l'avenir du régime nazi. Le 18 au soir, il avait encore prononcé un discours particulièrement agressif ; mais il tourna sa fureur de vaincu contre son propre petit monde, celui du ministère de la Propagande, et contre ceux qui avaient « trahi ses idéaux ». Il entra dans la salle des conférences alors que les sirènes hurlaient l'alerte. On y voyait à peine ; des planches obstruaient les fenêtres, l'électricité faisait défaut depuis le matin, des bougies marquaient un

l'Oder et poussèrent vers l'ouest, pour aborder Berlin par ses faubourgs septentrionaux. Les « machines à coudre », biplans d'avant-guerre, semèrent des tracts pour accroître la terreur de la population. « Rokossovski est à vos portes ! », annonçaient ces tracts et tout Allemand capable de marcher se lança dans une fuite éperdue.

Au camp de prisonniers de Neubrandeburg, à 130 kilomètres au nord de Berlin, les gardiens allemands devinrent inquiets. Certains désertèrent, courant vers l'ouest, pour se rendre aux Américains ; le commandant et une douzaine d'hommes s'en remirent à leurs prisonniers, qui les enfermèrent. D'autres entreprirent de construire des tranchées pour s'y abriter à l'arrivée des Russes ; et les prisonniers, peu désireux de mourir accidentelle-

tout on l'on avait pu rassembler des civils et des soldats, on avait creusé des tranchées et dressé des barricades.

Cela pouvait faire impression sur le porte, mais il s'agissait [illegible] d'un trompe-l'œil. La défense immédiate de Berlin réclamait au moins 18 divisions à plein effectif ; 8 sur la ligne extérieure, 10 sur la seconde. Mais, en dehors du 57e Corps blindé, il n'existait seulement, à la date du 20 avril, quelques unités du génie, deux bataillons d'infanterie, trente bataillons du Volkssturm avec des armes et des munitions insuffisantes, plus un assortiment de garçons de la Jeunesse hitlérienne, soit, approximativement, 75.000 hommes ou adolescents capables de porter les armes avec quelque degré d'efficacité, contre une force soviétique évaluée à 22 divisions, soit 225.000 soldats expérimentés. Au nord de la capitale, un nouveau groupe devait se constituer sous les ordres du général de S.S. Felix Steiner, à l'aile gauche de la 3e Armée blindée, très éprouvée ; mais ce groupe n'existait encore que sur le papier.

De nouveaux volontaires de la Jeunesse hitlérienne, certains âgés de douze ans seulement,

[illegible] ne trouvait aucun réconfort à coucher, après quinze heures de travail, dans la cave du Q.G., situé Unter den Linden, près de la Porte de Brandebourg. Il se mit donc en quête d'un meilleur gîte et découvrit, au voisinage, un élégant appartement abandonné par un général de la Luftwaffe.

La première nuit où il y coucha, dans des draps de soie bleue, il venait de s'endormir quand de violents coups à la porte le réveillèrent. Tout ensommeillé, il alla ouvrir et vit devant lui un jeune lieutenant de S.S., à l'air extrêmement excité.

— Une merveilleuse nouvelle ! s'exclama-celui-ci. Une merveilleuse nouvelle ! Je suis venu pour vous en informer en premier.

— De quoi s'agit-il donc ? demanda Pritzsch, éberlué. De la nouvelle arme secrète ?

— Une nouvelle arme secrète ? Je ne suis pas du tout au courant. Non, Arnulf, je viens de recevoir la Croix de Fer !

Le major parvint à se maîtriser et à dire :

— Très bien ! Toutes mes félicitations... Mais, maintenant, fiches-moi le camp d'ici et laisse-moi dormir.

Vers ce moment, Heinrich Himmler arriva à Hohenlychen, où l'attendait un Schellenberg impatient. Le comte Bernadotte se trouvait aussi à Hohenlychen, annonça celui-ci et avait accepté de rencontrer Himmler au petit déjeuner, à 8 heures, le lendemain matin, pour parler des tractations de paix avec les Occidentaux. Profondément las, Himmler se déclara d'accord.

La course des neuf drapeaux

[illegible] quelque chose à son aide de camp, il y eut un sifflement, puis un grondement au-dessous de leurs pieds ; le plancher se creva et s'inclina de façon dangereuse. Un obus venait d'exploser à la hauteur du rez-de-chaussée.

— Ils essayent de riposter, dit tranquillement le général. Eh bien ! descendons pour sauver notre peau.

Il s'engagea dans l'escalier, suivi de l'aide de camp, et descendit jusqu'à la cave, où avait été installé le centre de transmissions. Les rapports provenant du front étaient bien tels qu'il [illegible] prévoyait : les unités, [illegible] bordure des faubourgs, [illegible] cloués au sol.

— Progression arrêtée, disait un des messages. On nous tire dessus de chaque maison, de chaque fenêtre. Appelons l'artillerie.

— Les compagnies sont bloquées, annonçait un autre. Impossible d'avancer. Feu intense de tous les côtés. Attendons les chars et les canons.

Quatorze batteries allemandes avaient été repérées, au son, dans le secteur de la division, dont trois antiaériennes, deux de grosse artillerie et une de lance-fusées à six tubes.

En ce 21 avril, le général [illegible] revertkine se plut à [illegible] son corps avait approché Berlin de plus près qu'aucun autre des premiers « Fronts » de Russie blanche et d'Ukraine. Il ne s'en étonnait pas, pas plus que de savoir que la 150e Division du général Chatilov était en tête, avec comme fer de lance, le magnifique 756e R.I., commandé par le colonel Zinichenko.

Le régiment avait été réorganisé après le début de l'offensive sur l'Oder, le 3e Bataillon absorbant les survivants du 1er. Les compagnies avaient retrouvé leur effectif et reconstitué leurs organisations communistes. Le 3e Bataillon selon le général Chatilov, était un modèle pour toute l'armée ; et les hommes [illegible]

Les troupes russes convergeaient vers Berlin par l'est, le nord et le sud, dans un mouvement quelque peu désordonné, mais implacable. Presque accessoirement, leurs colonnes encerclaient peu à peu la 9e Armée du général Busse, condamnée par Hitler à se maintenir sur le front de l'Oder.

"ALLEMANDES... BON !" HURLAIT LE MONGOL

Le 20 avril au matin, l'O.K.W. Haut Commandement des forces armées, se trouva devant un terrible problème particulier. Zossen, à 30 kilomètres au sud de Berlin, où il était installé, se trouvait directement menacé.

L'O.K.W. disposait de ce que les documents officiels appelaient son ultime réserve, 250 fantassins lourdement armés. Il n'y avait rien d'autre à faire que d'envoyer ces hommes au sud, contre les centaines de chars russes, pour exercer au moins une action retardatrice.

Leur histoire s'inscrivit en deux messages, l'un envoyé à 6 heures, le 20 avril :

« Une quarantaine de chars ennemis sont passés devant nous. J'attaquerai à 7 heures. »

L'autre arriva deux heures plus tard :

« Attaque a échoué. Avons subi de lourdes pertes. Reconnaissances signalent que les chars ennemis continuent d'avancer vers le nord. »

Rien ne restait pour défendre l'O.K.W. Essayant de garder un ton ferme, le général Krebs téléphona au Führerbunker, pour demander l'autorisation d'évacuer. Elle lui fut refusée. Le chef d'état-major général insista à plusieurs reprises au cours de la matinée, sans plus de succès. Prenant sa voiture, il se rendit à Berlin pour demander personnellement à Bormann d'approuver l'évacuation. Bormann ne parut même pas l'entendre.

En rentrant à Zossen, Krebs trouva le lieutenant qui avait commandé l'ultime réserve. Il ne lui restait plus que 20 hommes. Pis encore, les Russes avaient enlevé Baruth, à moins de 25 kilomètres de Zossen, puis poussé jusqu'à une dizaine de kilomètres au sud du G.Q.G.

Krebs devint frénétique. Il décrocha le téléphone et ordonna à son aide de camp, Freytag-Loringhoven, de l'imiter. D'autres prirent les quatre appareils restant pour adresser une demande en masse au Führerbunker. Enfin, à 13 heures, alors que le bruit des chenilles russes se faisait entendre dans le lointain, l'O.K.W. fut autorisé à se transporter à Krampnitz, près de Potsdam, au sud-ouest de Berlin.

Le départ fut précipité. Très peu d'archives furent emportées. Le coffre-fort de Krebs demeura ouvert ; personne ne prit le temps de clore le quartier général. Le grand portail resta béant. Les cartes ne furent pas enlevées des murs ; les documents jonchaient le sol. Les téléphones et les téléscripteurs, les plus perfectionnés d'Allemagne, fonctionnaient toujours. Les Russes, s'ils l'avaient voulu, auraient pu causer avec Adolf Hitler dans son entre-sous-terrain.

"C'est la fin" dit Gœbbels

Ce jour-là, 20 avril, un autre événement préoccupait les occupants du plus fameux trou dans la terre. C'était le cinquante-sixième anniversaire d'Adolf Hitler ! A cette occasion, la vieille garde nazie se réunit pour la dernière fois : Gœbbels, Gœring, Himmler, Bormann, Speer, Ribbentrop. L'amiral Doenitz vint se joindre à Keitel et à Jodl. La confiance d'Hitler demeurait inébranlable. Les Russes, dit-il à ses hôtes incrédules, allaient « subir devant Berlin la plus sanglante défaite de leur histoire ».

A la Nouvelle Chancellerie, une délégation de la Jeunesse hitlérienne attendait, le cœur battant, la venue d'Hitler. L'édifice avait fortement souffert des bombardements, mais une horde de domestiques avaient réussi, par des réparations hâtives, à conserver l'immense salon diplomatique. Les garçons de douze à seize ans, assis inconfortablement au bord de leur chaise, dégustaient du chocolat, apporté par des serviteurs en livrée.

Artur Axmann, chef de la Jeunesse hitlérienne, vint prendre les garçons pour les conduire dans le jardin, où ils s'alignèrent. Peu après, la porte de l'abri s'ouvrit, Adolf Hitler avança lentement vers eux. Il passa devant l'alignement, s'arrêtant, ici et là, pour pincer une oreille ou une joue rose, remerciant les enfants d'un ton paternel de ce qu'ils faisaient pour la patrie. Tous devaient recevoir des décorations, mais Hitler ne les leur épingla pas lui-même, abandonnant ce soin à un aide de camp. Puis, avec un geste d'adieu très las, il regagna son repaire.

Les dignitaires entreprirent alors d'examiner avec lui la situation. Tour à tour, ils soulignè-

(SUITE PAGE 19.)

ANDREW TULLY fut l'un des trois premiers G.I.s qui pénétrèrent dans Berlin en feu. C'était le 27 avril 1945. Il ne se doutait probablement pas, ce jour-là, qu'il consacrerait dix-sept années de sa vie à reconstituer les apocalyptiques journées qui virent la fin du IIIe Reich national-socialiste. Son œuvre se fonde sur les témoignages, patiemment recherchés et confrontés, de ceux, grands personnages ou humbles Berlinois anonymes, qui furent les acteurs du drame. Humain comme un roman et précis comme un livre de marche, son récit nous entraîne aujourd'hui au cœur de la bataille. Tandis que tout s'effondre autour de lui sous la poussée des armées soviétiques, Hitler s'apprête à prendre sa suprême décision : s'ensevelir sous les ruines de la capitale comme dans l'hallucinant finale du « Crépuscule des dieux ». (Voir MINUTE des 31 juillet, 7 et 14 août.)

Un récit hallucinant des derniers jours d'Hitler (IV)

LA BATAILLE DE BERLIN

n'est pas le seul...

Tout bien votre article sur Loys Van Lee. Mais il y a aussi à la R.T.F. un autre baratineur de charme, plein de suffisance, à la diction déplorable, à la compétence limitée et à l'objectivité discutable : il s'appelle Roland Mesmeur. On ne comprend pas comment on peut mettre à la tête d'un des services sportifs de la R.T.F. ce manquement d'incompétence.

Marcel Ricard,
Marseille (6e).

Oh ! si ! Dans cette boutique, c'est même la seule chose qui ne change jamais.

Un petit mot se noie

Dans un flot de paroles, naturellement !

G. B., Genève.

Le peu recommandable Marette a sa combine

J'AI lu dernièrement votre article sur la pagaille aux P.T.T. Etant postier je ne peux que vous confirmer la triste réalité. Toutefois je tiens à vous signaler certains faits :

Tout d'abord quelques chiffres : en 1938, il y avait 13 milliards de lettres ordinaires et environ 250.000 colis dont au moins la moitié ne sont pas au service du tri. En 1963, il y aura un milliard de lettres en plus et nous ne serons que 400.000 pour la France. Comme aucune mesure valable n'a été prise tant pour l'augmentation des effectifs que pour la mécanisation des services de tri et de manutention, la pagaille n'est pas prête de cesser. Sera quand le timbre de 25 centimes sera remplacé par celui de 30 centimes.

La situation est d'autant plus mauvaise que le mécontentement à l'intérieur de la profession est profond.

Ainsi les jeunes qui réussissent au concours d'agent d'exploitation doivent attendre plus d'un an avant d'être titularisés. Entre temps, ils font le même travail comme auxiliaire, ce qui permet de les payer moins.

Les conditions de travail empirent tous les jours et il est certain que les bénéfices des postes, voire leur dernier emprunt, servent à tout autre chose qu'à l'amélioration du service ou à l'augmentation des salaires du personnel.

La poste française vit sur son prestige passé et croyez bien que le dévouement de ses membres n'est pour rien dans l'anarchie présente.

Un préposé.

J'AI découvert votre journal depuis bientôt un an, et le meilleur compliment que je puisse faire est que, depuis lors, je n'ai pas oublié une seule semaine d'en attendre la parution impatiemment.

J'ai personnellement quelques suggestions [illegible] et je désire apporter moi aussi ma petite collaboration.

Il est un point auquel peut-être vous n'avez pas pensé : que Picard et Marette ont pu faire une entente ! Voici les faits dont je suis « comptable ».

Comme tous les trimestres, je fais ma déclaration à l'U.R.S.S.A.F. ainsi que le règlement, dès que mon comptable m'en fait connaître les chiffres.

Donc, le 23-4, les renseignements du 1er trimestre 1964 sont envoyés... déclaration, chèque et enveloppe portant bien cette date (timbrée par machine postale, donc sans aucune possibilité de doute).

Je viens de recevoir un superbe papier de couleur vert pâle à en-tête de l'U.R.S.S.A.F. me réclamant 10 % d'intérêts de retard, car ma déclaration n'a été remise que le 5-5. En effet, le chèque me fut débité à cette date. Ainsi donc, cette lettre adressée à un organisme officiel a mis 12 jours pour faire environ UN kilomètre et ceci me coûte une certaine somme que je ne puis pas réclamer à Marette.

Je vous dis que l'intérêt de 10 % que réclame le gouvernement sans risque d'être désavoué servirait les tribunaux...

Michel Bérard,
23, rue de la République,
Marseille.

DANS le nouveau barème des tarifs postaux, dont la hausse est une fois de plus la violation du plan de stabilisation, il est dit que la taxe des objets recommandés est portée de 0,70 à 1 F.

Cette hausse exagérée de 30 % a stupéfait les usagers, surtout le monde commercial ou industriel, qui considèrent cette augmentation comme un impôt supplémentaire.

Pour dorer la pilule, il y a cette justification qui est une « hénaurmité » : « L'Administration espère ainsi restreindre l'usage abusif des lettres recommandées. »

On n'avait jamais vu jusqu'ici l'Administration limiter pour sa clientèle les possibilités de l'usage de la Recommandation.

Que se cache-t-il donc là-dessous ? Un malaise nous l'a révélé : à la poste, les objets recommandés sont manipulés dans des salles où n'ont accès que les préposés à ce service. Les effectifs y sont si réduits qu'il faudrait doubler le nombre des employés pour assurer à bien la réception, l'examen et l'expédition de toutes les lettres et paquets de plus en plus nombreux et d'en faire exactement le bilan journalier.

C'est donc un moyen détourné, en limitant l'afflux des objets, d'éviter, tout au moins dans ce secteur, l'augmentation des effectifs, laquelle est, on le sait, la revendication majeure du personnel si dévoué des P.T.T.

X..., Rennes.

Si l'on nous promet d'être égal à soi-même jusqu'à la prochaine fois, et par-delà la mort.

Rien n'est bon dans le passé républicain, tout y était pourriture. Ils étaient pourtant là par la volonté du peuple, ces élus. Alors, quelle valeur peut-on donner à un référendum ?

S'il fait beau, c'est grâce à Lui, s'il pleut, le ciel n'était pas clément. Si l'on hasarde quelques départements français, c'est seulement parce qu'on a trouvé des interlocuteurs valables ; tant pis si au cours des temps les événements attestent que ce mandat était pour le moins usurpé. Si le coût de la vie monte, c'est une erreur d'interprétation, puisqu'on a dit « non » à la hausse.

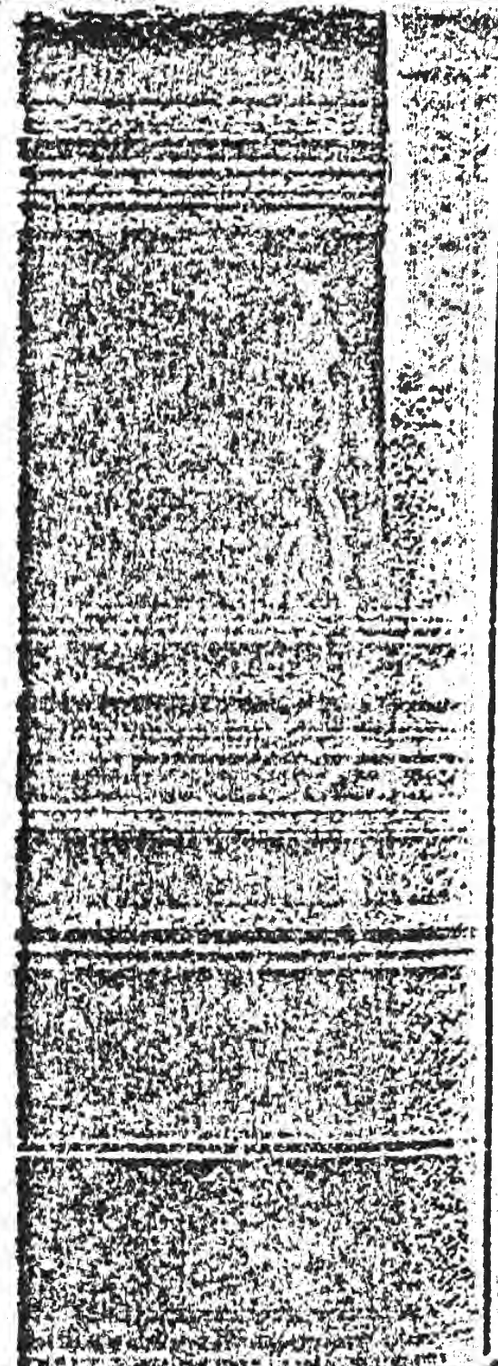
Et c'est ainsi de tout, et chacun est heureux. Sans doute, les trésoreries sont étroites ainsi que les prisons, la Bourse ne répond pas aux désirs, les voisins et principaux alliés nous considèrent avec inquiétude, mais on ne nous a jamais autant aimés et enviés, puisque la cour des Miracles défile au pied du Trône en tendant sa sébile.

Rien ne change en France, où, de tout temps, la nouvelle cour a répudié l'ancienne. Mazarin est sorti de sa tombe. Sa grande ombre dominatrice passe dans les couloirs du palais. Ses longs doigts transparents glissent sur les tapisseries et jouent avec les hochets du pouvoir, mais, ne pouvant plus mentir, son spectre lugubre répète la phrase célèbre : « Il faut quitter tout cela... »

Mon général, c'est ça, le sens de l'Histoire.

Champceuetz.

« Si j'avais la possibilité d'écrire un article », disiez-vous au début de cette lettre. Eh bien ! voilà qui est fait ! Et même très brillamment avec une gravité, une hauteur de ton où MINUTE se plaît à reconnaître la plume d'un écrivain. Mais, au fait, cette signature de Champceuetz nous a tout l'air d'un pseudonyme bien commode pour masquer un confrère probablement célèbre. Tant pis... nous nous en contenterons !



JoyLe
Dumas

MaSemet
JOxe
MaireUx
Pelewski

Sainteny
POmpidou
DeloNcle

BoKanowski
de MurvillE
Peyrefitte
Pisani

★

JacQuet
TriboUlet
PeyrEfitte

MaLraux
FouchEt
GiScard

de BroGlie
POmpidou
GranDval
MazIol
DeLoncle
PaLewski
JOxe
MareTie
MesSmer

BokanowSki
FOyer
JacquiNot
SainTeny

MarceLlin
BOulin
DUmas
FRey
Couve De Murville
PiSani

Attention ! Maintenant que Missoffe a lâché le ministère des Rapatriés pour aller jouer à l'ambassadeur chez le Mikado de Tokyo, les princes qui nous gouvernent ne sont plus que vingt-cinq. Tous les acrostiches que vous nous adresserez désormais devront donc s'en tenir aux vingt-cinq noms des membres du cabinet Pompidou, chacun d'eux n'étant cité qu'une seule fois. Un abonnement de six mois à chaque gagnant ou à toute personne de son choix.

ment percer l'anonymat d'un jury d'examen !

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Celle de M. Bonnet, par exemple.

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Tout devient limpide, n'est-ce pas ! Car ce que Triboulet-la-Boulette semble

ou injustice à l'égard de leur malchanceuse fifille ?

... Jusqu'au général

Car, à en croire notre ministre, Mlle Triboulet « a même peut-être été victime d'une injustice ». Voyez-vous ça !

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C'est vous qui le dites

C'est ça leur "effort pour le sport"

UN de mes amis étudiant qui a 22 ans et lance le marteau à 50 m, passe ses vacances près de Dinard. Il voulait poursuivre son entraînement pendant les vacances. Il a donc demandé au directeur du C.R.E.P.S. (Centre Régional d'Education Physique) de Dinard l'autorisation de lancer le marteau sur les installations du stade. Fort gentiment l'autorisation lui a été accordée. Mon ami s'est donc mis en rapport avec le gardien du stade pour régler les problèmes d'horaire et de terrain. Réticences de la part du gardien qui le renvoie à la mairie de Dinard afin d'y solliciter la permission des autorités municipales.

Pas de problème, me direz-vous, la municipalité de Dinard est U.N.R., dirigée par un député-maire jeune et dynamique, Yvon Bourges, l'autorisation sera accordée sans difficultés.

Las ! L'entretien avec le secrétaire de mairie, M. Lenormand, fut plutôt bref : « Pas question ! Le terrain de camping de la ville est bientôt plein ! Nous allons donc installer les tentes et les caravanes sur le terrain de sports. Alors, vous vous rendez compte ! Un lanceur de marteau n'a pas sa place là-bas. »

C'est tout ! Comme il est têtu, mon ami fait de longs crous à travers les dunes pour se tenir en forme et fait mélancoliquement tourner son marteau dans son petit jardin...

Etonnez-vous, alors, si les jeunes Français n'ont pour le sport qu'un intérêt limité. Si les jeunes sportifs français n'obtiennent que des résultats perpétuellement « encourageants ».

Joel Le Cain,
Dinard.

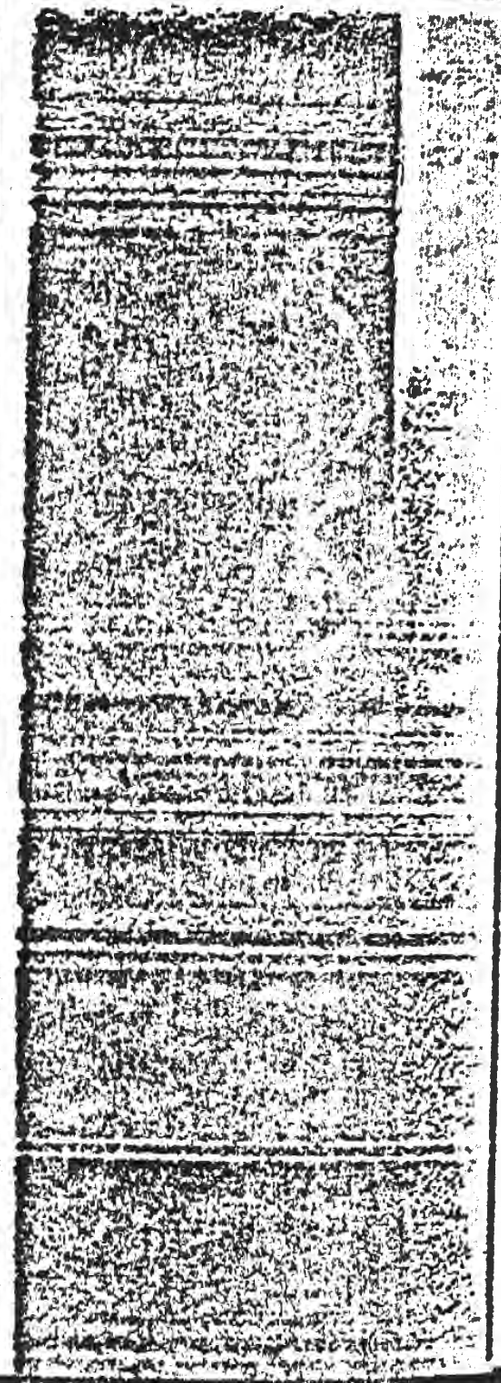
AU PIED DE SON TRÔNE LA COUR DES MIRACLES

SI j'avais la possibilité d'écrire un article concernant le fait du siècle, en France, il semble que je m'étendrais sur le développement du culte de la personnalité. Je chercherais ses sources. Naguère, nous avions la radio qui a fait ses preuves. Grâce à elle, certains ont pu se couvrir de gloire militaire en parlant et se créer un nom que seuls des hauts faits d'armes eussent autrefois permis. Depuis, la télévision a apporté sa pierre et jamais personne ne songerait à opposer les uns aux autres les textes pour en souligner les contradictions. Heureux celui qui parle : un recours à la notion d'Empire, fait il y a 26 ans, ne gêne pas celui qui, depuis, a nié l'utilité de cet Empire et en a disposé de la manière que nous savons. Mais c'était, paraît-il, le désir de la Nation entière.

Si j'étais, ce qu'à Dieu ne plaise, le bénéficiaire d'un héroïsme aussi facile et que, sans rire, je pouvais jouer au chef de guerre (cela se prononçait Vercingétorix en gaulois), je serais gêné par le succès parallèle des simples speakers de la R.T.F., et plus encore par ceux des Johnny et autres Sylvie. Ainsi donc il est prouvé que d'imposer son visage et sa voix chaque jour provoque un besoin chez le spectateur moyen et que cette humble communion est ensuite réclamée comme une drogue ; il est prouvé que l'angoisse religieuse est comblée par la possibilité de tourner un bouton qui vous livre votre idole à domicile ; il est prouvé que le peuple avide de liberté n'est heureux qu'en se prosternant devant le premier totem qu'on lui offre, sous réserve qu'il soit quotidien. Les mêmes poignées de main, et ayant le même sens, peuvent se donner sur la place publique et dans les Olympia. Je me souviens, dans les livres désuets, que les familles se voilaient la face lorsqu'un des leurs se perdait dans le monde du théâtre. Aujourd'hui, les tests d'accès aux premières charges de la République relèvent du baladin. Grandeur, est-ce là ta victoire ? Peuple de France, ce n'est pas là ta grandeur.

Parce que le roi boitait, toute la cour boitait. Que se passe-t-il en notre pays où jamais il ne fut autant question de péripéties, de quarteron et autres mots d'esprit qui résonnent comme un tambour crevé. On a les maîtres qu'on mérite.

Voilà maintenant qu'il déborde !



Foyle
Duhamel
MeSmet
JOxe
MereTte
PlenelEt
Sainteny
Pompidou
DeGaulle
BeKanowski
de Murville
Peyrefitte
Pisani

★

JacQuet
TribouLet
PeyrEfitte

MeLraux
FouchEt
GiScard

de BroGlie
POmpidou
GranDval
MaxIol
DeLoncle
PaLewski
JOxe
MereTte
MesSmer

Bokanowski
FOyer
JacquiNot
SainTeny

MarceLin
BOulin
DUmas
FRey
Couve De Murville
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Triboulet avale sa boulette

ENFONCE, le Triboulet ! Il ergote, il patauge, il bouffonne. Mais il avoue ! Monsieur le ministre de la Coopération est bel et bien intervenu auprès du jury qui avait recalé sa fille à l'écrit du bac de philo. Et les examinateurs, insensibles, ont aussi recalé papa. Voilà !

LE JEU DU CABINET

TOUJOURS bravo ! Voici les deux acrostiches pompidoliens sélectionnés cette semaine.

GrandVal
GIscard
MarcellIN
de BroGlie
Triboulet

JaCquinot
MazIol
BoulIN
JacQuet

Le président de la Société des agrégés confirme qu'il a reçu du président du jury 108 un rapport sur cette affaire. Ce même et accablant rapport que MINUTE a publié la semaine dernière et que notre bouffon fait semblant d'ignorer.

— Oui, j'ai effectivement téléphoné à M. Chateau, le président du jury, a reconnu Triboulet qui, sous tout autre régime, aurait eu l'élémentaire pudeur de démissionner le soir même. Mais c'était uniquement pour lui demander s'il n'y avait pas eu d'erreur sur le cas de ma fille.

"C'est ma femme..."

c'est qu'il ne s'est pas borné à téléphoner au président du jury mais qu'il lui a également dépêché un interlocuteur.

Et un interlocuteur valable, s'il vous plaît ! M. Bonnot est un haut fonctionnaire de l'Education nationale, détaché au ministère de la Coopération ! Un homme du bâtiment !

Ce qui n'a pas empêché le Triboulet, de plus en plus empêtré, de déclarer au journal *Le Monde* :

— Je trouve déplorable que l'intervention que j'ai faite en tant que simple père de famille soit aujourd'hui exploitée à des fins politiques.

Vous en connaissez beaucoup, vous, des « simples pères de fa-

Pour la première fois
TROIS SIECLES D'HISTOIRE DE LA PRESSE
DANS UN MAGNIFIQUE OUVRAGE DE LUXE
RENE DE LIVOIS

Histoire de la Presse française
ILLUSTREE EN DEUX VOLUMES
Avec vingt-quatre communications spéciales rédigées par les personnalités les plus qualifiées et les plus réputées de la littérature historique et politique moderne.

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THEOPHRASTE RENAUDOT par Gabriel Perreux
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IV Les journaux à la veille de la Révolution.
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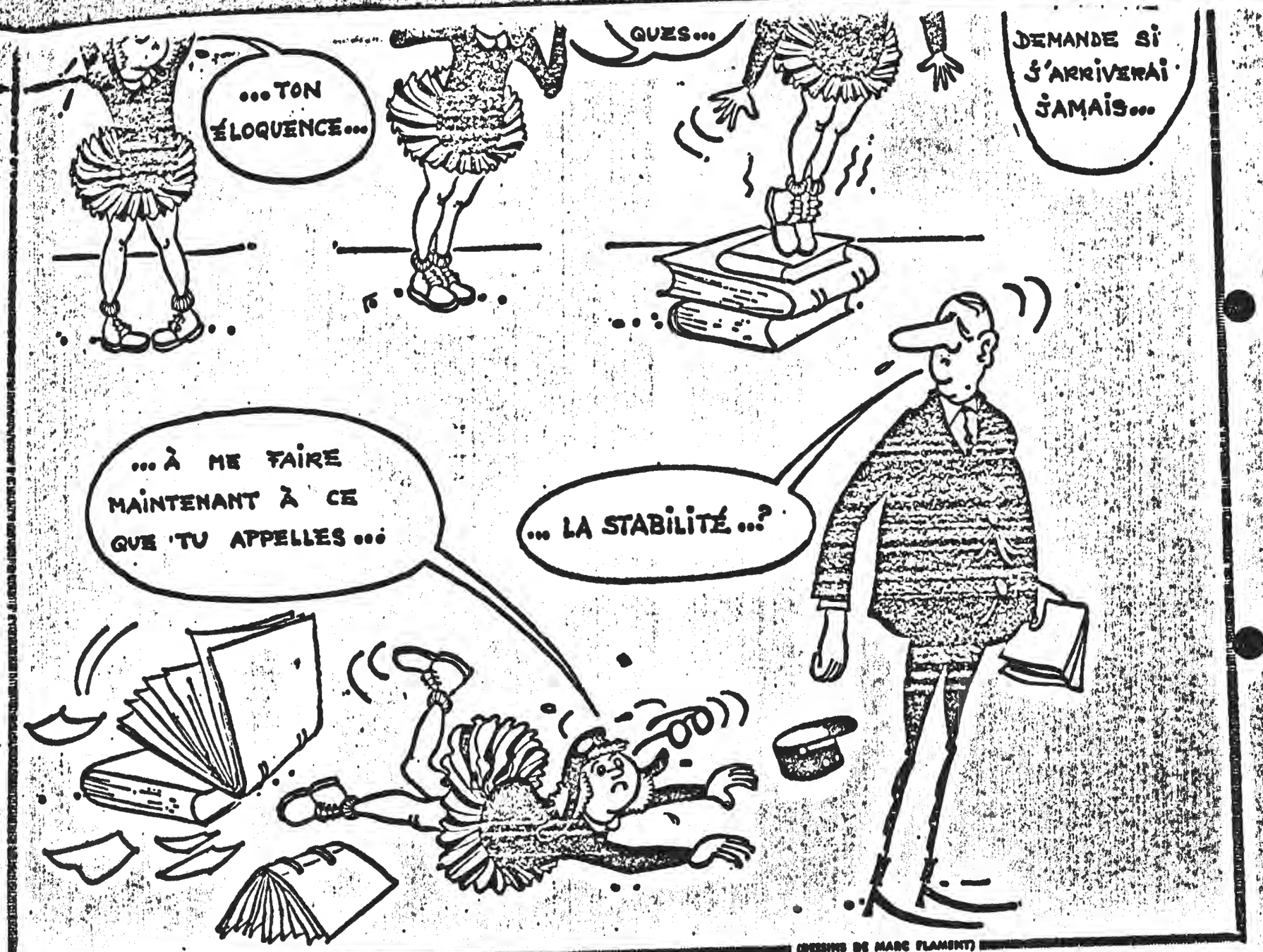
VIII L'essor de la presse sous la Restauration et sous Louis-Philippe.
CHARLES HAVAS


...TON ÉLOQUENCE...
QUES...
JE DEMANDE SI J'ARRIVERAI JAMAIS...
...À ME FAIRE MAINTENANT À CE QUE TU APPELLES...
... LA STABILITÉ ...?
(DESSINS DE MARC FLAMENT)

UN AN DE STABLE MOUVANT

[illegible] d'Algérie [illegible] ses mandats sont [illegible] à Alger, leur fait-il répéter.

Il demandera que le retard [illegible] les transferts d'argent vers la France soit [illegible] par notre ambassade [illegible].

Cannes

Dernière minute, peut-être [illegible] que la ferme, se sont [illegible] définitivement à Grandval. Ils attendent encore la réponse.

Quitte en attendant donc un peu à la glace de ses ministres, coincés entre Couture et le maréchal [illegible] et dans le Guide qui ne vous pas d'ailleurs et de l'autre [illegible] vote de la Loi de Finances [illegible] 10, du 24 décembre [illegible] et qui prévoit que le Trésor [illegible] se substituera, en cas de défaillance, aux organismes [illegible].

Bah ! Comme disait Mlle [illegible] ! — La situation des intéressés [illegible] s'améliorera sous peu.

Sous un mois, dans un an...

ouvrage biographique mentionnant les diverses personnalités appartenant à la majorité gouvernementale ».

L'entreprise est ambitieuse : on ne compte pas moins de 3.000 privilégiés qui se bousculent déjà au portillon pour avoir leur nom inscrit au tableau d'honneur ! Mais à cœurs vaillants, rien d'impossible.

L'O.F.E.R.S.O.P., organisme de « relations sociales et publiques » (sic), a accepté d'assurer le gros œuvre. Son directeur, Claude Nataf, est originaire de Tunisie. Son chef de publicité est un Marseillais nommé Berda, à moins que ce ne soit Moretti, ou encore Levasseur, on ne sait pas très bien. Quant au préposé à la signature de la correspondance, c'est le Bosmelet, ci-devant nommé.

La carrière

Les inconditionnels jugés dignes de figurer au palmarès devront non seulement répondre aux questions rituelles et indi- [illegible] Bourbon, la petite [illegible] fidèle du Palais du Luxembourg et la brigade des « incons » du Conseil économique et social.

Les rigolos

Viendra ensuite la piétaille des conseillers généraux et des maires orientés dans le sens de l'Histoire. Ils seront suivis par la smala des « compagnons » de l'appareil administratif U.N.R.-U.D.T. Enfin, en serre-file, on trouvera la cohorte des rigolos de l'Association pour la Cinquième République, de l'Association pour le Soutien de l'Action du général de Gaulle et du Front pour le Progrès, sortis pour une fois de leur obscurité.

Prix de souscription pour cet inestimable répertoire de la gamelle : 35 francs. Prix de vente : 60 francs.

Pour un livre de chevet, c'est tout de même un peu cher. Mais pour un brevet de civisme, c'est donné !

[illegible] de l'association des anciens des Forces Françaises Libres donnait son gala annuel. Un beau succès on vous le jure. L'assistance n'a jamais dépassé trente personnes, dont dix « officiels », alors que toutes les boîtes de la Côte regorgèrent de monde jusqu'à l'aube.

Le président de la section, un certain Deisol, en était franchement désolé. Il est vrai qu'il est également connu comme trésorier de la section U. N. R. de l'endroit. Il y a des gens qui n'aiment pas les mélanges.

SÉRIE NOIRE

DECIDEMENT, la Crimée ne paie pas ! En juillet, Maurice Thorez mourait d'une embolie alors qu'il naviguait en Mer Noire, en route pour Yalta. Palmiro Togliatti, le secrétaire général du P.C. italien, a eu la malencontreuse idée d'aller, lui aussi, y passer ses vacances : vous connaissez la suite.

Le pire, c'est que, selon les augures qui travaillent du zodiaque,

[illegible]

— C'est la loi des séries, disent ces mages de la guigne. Voyez le Président Segni, il est né en 1891 ! Et Mao Tsé-toung, que certaines rumeurs donnent comme très malade, il a vu le jour en 1893.

On comprend l'impatience de notre Guide de voir arriver le mois de septembre. C'est qu'il est né en 1890, lui !

PATATI

PEYREFITTE a beau avoir le goût de la plaisanterie, il est resté coi l'autre jour, en franchissant les grilles du ministère de l'Intérieur.

Il venait de quitter l'Elysée et allait informer les journalistes des décisions du Conseil des ministres. Et là, sur le trottoir, il s'est heurté brusquement au cinéaste Jacques Tati, qui observait le secteur.

M. Hulot préparerait-il un film sur les ministraillons de la Cinquième ?

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Ce sera le Bottin de la gamelle

ALLONS, vite, un beau geste ! Le « Bottin de la Cinquième » n'attend plus que votre souscription pour démarrer ! Il s'agit de cet annuaire des godillots, dont « Minute » vous a déjà touché un mot. Sa réalisation s'impose, c'est évident. Les membres de la Légion d'honneur n'ont-ils pas leur propre annuaire : « Le Ruban rouge » ? Alors ?...

MISSOFFE L'AVAIT PROMIS

TOUJOURS à réclamer ces rapatriés d'Algérie ! A crier à tort et à travers parce qu'ils ne perçoivent pas leurs retraites ! La belle affaire !

Certains ont même poussé le

Alors, c'est une bien belle idée que ce « Livre d'or de la majorité », comme l'appellent ses promoteurs en toute modestie. On la doit à un certain Pierre de Bosmelet, membre du Conseil national de l'U.N.R.-U.D.T.

La chance de ce féal obscur est d'avoir su intéresser à son projet le sénateur Baumel, qui règle ordinairement les questions d'intendance au parti des godillots. On dit même que Jacquot-la-Moustache en a crié de joie !

Au portillon

Toujours est-il que son ad-

quer leur « fonction gaulliste » actuelle, mais ils devront également donner des explications sur leur « carrière gaulliste ». Diable, voilà qui ne va pas faire plaisir aux gilets-rayés qui ont des antécédents plutôt sinueux !

Imaginez un peu les tortures de Giscard, Mondon ou Chamant, pantoufles du soutien indépendant, quand ils vont remplir leur notice !

Bien entendu, la conception de l'ouvrage obéira à une hiérarchie rigoureuse. Ces messieurs de la famille connaissent les usages !

On commencera par la présidence de la République, la pré-

Vite, ce n'est pas trop. Au moment de la revue, tous les navires français jouxtaient les rouges en rigueur devant.

VEXÉ

Le torchon brûle entre l'Information et la rue de Rivoli. Les deux gendins qui occupent ces ministères, Peyrefitte et Giscard d'Estaing, ont oublié qu'ils habitaient tous les deux de la rue des Saints-Pères (l'Ecole Nationale d'Administration), pour une querelle de télévision.

L'un, bien entendu notre Pulliat, entendait apparaître sur les petits écrans pour faire une mise au point sur les résultats de son plan. L'autre ne voulait pas entendre parler de ce numéro personnel en plein mois d'août. Pompidou, contacté téléphoniquement à Saint-Tropez par Peyrefitte, a rendu son arbitrage au bénéfice de Giscard. Pas de « One-man show » pendant les vacances !

Du coup, Giscard, vexé, a fait dire que désormais il réserverait ses apparitions aux postes de radio périphériques.

OUBLIÉ

Le gaullisme, ça n'existe pas ! Ce n'est qu'une parenthèse de la vie politique dans ce pays. Il n'a pas de racine profonde et il n'y a pas de néo-gaullisme possible.

Qui parle ainsi ? Defferre ? Pisani-Vignancour ?

Vous n'y êtes pas. C'est Bidault qui, de son refuge brésilien, à Campinas, au cœur de l'Etat de São Paulo, vient de confier à notre confrère « L'Esprit public » ses vues désolantes sur la succession.

Si le « cher petit homme » a choisi le vingtième anniversaire de la Libération de Paris pour cette méchante ruade, ce n'est sûrement pas le fait du hasard. A-t-on idée aussi d'avoir oublié d'envoyer une carte d'invitation à l'ancien président du C.N.R. !

également installés dans une somptueuse villa mauresque des Hauts d'Alger, dans le quartier du Balcon Saint-Raphaël.

Evidemment, ils ne se contentaient pas, depuis ce belvédère d'admirer le bleu de la Méditerranée. Discrètement, ils commencèrent par donner chez eux une garden-party, à laquelle assistèrent de nombreux frères ben-bellistes. Puis, s'enhardissant, on les vit essaimer dans toutes les réceptions officielles.

Joli ramdam

Ce fut justement le grain qui fit déborder le couscoussier. Depuis un certain temps déjà, des gens de la République fédérale surveillaient les envoyés de Pankow et prenaient des photos. Documents à l'appui, ils allèrent faire un joli ramdam au ministère algérien des Affaires étrangères. Que des intrus ne bénéficiant d'aucune représentation diplomatique, se glissent dans toutes les réceptions officielles, voilà qui était contraire aux usages !

Bon gré, mal gré, Boutefliika dut ordonner une enquête. Le résultat ne se fit pas attendre : pour pénétrer dans les réceptions, les Allemands de l'Est se servaient de cartes d'invitation... adressées à l'ambassade de Chine populaire !

Vous imaginez les transes de Ben Bella à l'idée de la colère de l'ambassadeur de Pékin. Quoi ! Des suppôts de Krouchev se servant de Mao comme d'un paravent ! Comme si le torchon rouge ne brûlait pas suffisamment En toute hâte, on expédia une note au camarade Ulbricht exigeant le rappel immédiat des trop astucieux représentants.

Quant aux zélés fonctionnaires du ministère des Affaires étrangères, ils ne perdent rien pour attendre. La police politique de Ben Bella va se faire une joie de leur apprendre ce que signifie « mener une enquête ». Une enquête qui touche aux secrets d'Etat, surtout.

Par Allah ! Il faut savoir s'arrêter à temps. On n'escalade pas la Muraille de Chine sans instructions spéciales !

Au cas où vous vous feriez du souci pour le frère Chaabani, ce colonel perdu embastillé par Ben Bella, remettez vite vos angoisses au vestiaire ! C'est du moins le conseil que donnent les chefs de l'opposition algérienne réfugiés à Paris, Londres et Genève.

A les croire, la stupéfiante arrestation du « Lion du Désert » près de Bou-Saada, dans la soirée du 8 juillet dernier, par un détachement de l'armée populaire, ne serait que le « happy end » d'une savante mise en scène réglée par Boumedienne, éminence grise du régime et grand patron de l'armée ben-belliste.

Chaabani, l'ancien chef de la région militaire du Sahara, celui-là même qui, en 1962, ouvrit la route d'Alger à Ben Bella, aurait tout simplement accepté de jouer les provocateurs pour coincer les frères en rupture de ban. Et son équipée, si peu glorieuse qu'elle en paraît suspecte à la réflexion, aurait eu pour objet de casser le moral des nouveaux maquisards en faisant la preuve de la force et de l'autorité du « Gouvernement » d'Alger.

Rébellion-bidon

Ce petit chef-d'œuvre d'« intox » serait dû à l'imagination d'un nommé Moussaoui, qui est au ministre algérien de l'Intérieur ce que certain Corse fut à Frey.

— Frère, déclara-t-il à Boumedienne au mois de mai dernier, méfie-toi de la rebellion kabyle. Ne prends pas Aït Ahmed de front ! Use-le plutôt de l'intérieur. Que penserais-tu, par exemple, d'une rébellion-bidon ?

Ainsi aurait été lancée, début juillet, la fausse dissidence de Chaabani, avec le bluff énorme de ses six mille hommes entraînés et bien armés. Ben Bella n'avait plus qu'à flétrir la trahison et lancer son pathétique appel contre le putsch, avec le ton du Grand Mécharlot en avril 1961. La fidélité inconditionnelle de l'armée populaire, on allait en avoir la preuve !

Aït Ahmed, tel un bleu, se serait laissé prendre à ce cinéma barbaresque. Il se serait même fait un devoir d'offrir l'hospitalité de ses djebels aux compagnons de Chaabani, après la capture de leur chef. Ses yeux ne se seraient ouverts que tout récemment après l'arrestation, à Constantine, d'une cinquantaine de ses fidèles, vendus à l'A.N.P. par les traîtres du clan Chaabani.

Incroyable ? Les frères venus chercher refuge à Paris assurent qu'on serait bien incapable de trouver la trace du « Lion du Désert » dans les geôles de Ben Bella. Il faudrait plutôt chercher du côté d'une confortable demeure proche de la Villa Joly. Ils ajoutent même, ces médisants, que Chaabani y partage son temps entre le couscous et les cajoleries de son épouse.

Après tout, c'est bien cela le repos du guerrier !

IL VOIT LOIN

Il voit l'avenir avec la longue vue de l'optimisme, ce cher comte d'Ornano, maire de Deauville ! Savez-vous qu'il vient de confier à ses intimes son intention de se faire élire député du Calvados aux prochaines législatives ?

Le comte est un homme si naturellement aimable que l'actuel député Duchesne, fabricant de parquets et giscardien bon teint, serait tout disposé à lui céder sa place.

Voilà donc notre Ornano plus engagé que jamais dans le tourbillon des réunions, des réceptions et des galas. Bref, faisant sa cour à dix lieues à la ronde.

Noblesse oblige !

B.B. se fait pincer

D'ICI que Ben Bella ait de sérieux ennuis avec Mao, il n'y a qu'une babouche petite pointure. Et par la faute de ses fonctionnaires, encore ! Car ce sont eux qui viennent de le prendre la main dans le sac de semoule. Sans le faire exprès, bien sûr.

ENTRÉE DE SERVICE

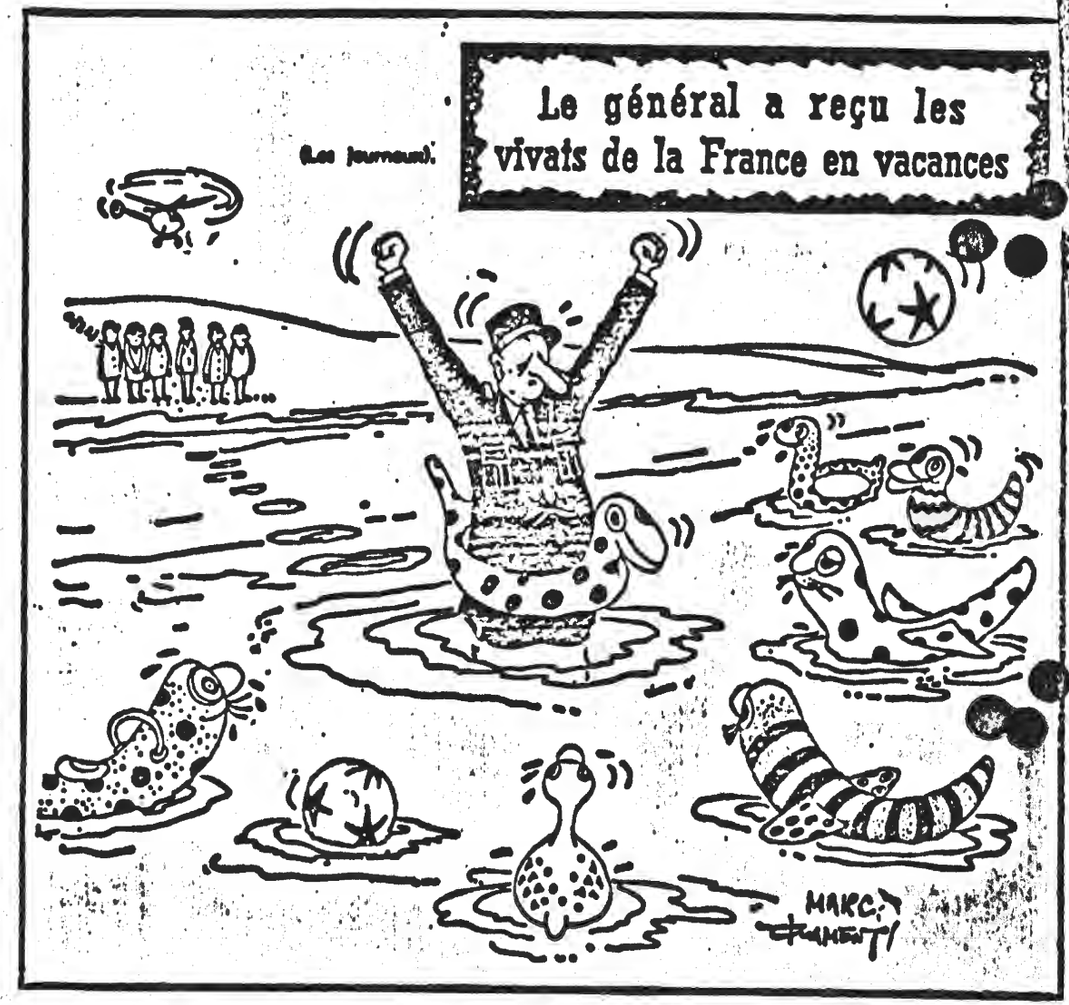
FAUT-IL être dans les annales de la Marine française, porte navale de Toulon, c'est sûr !

Sachez que pour l'embarquement sur un navire de guerre, le pavillon flotte est, par tradition, réservé aux amiraux, commandants et autres officiers. Bah, c'est l'entrée de service pour les hommes de l'équipage et les fournisseurs. Or, c'est par bateau que le commandant de la « Combattante » s'est fait un malin plaisir d'accueillir le Guide [illegible]

A l'origine du micmac, il y a cette fameuse ambassade de la République démocratique allemande à Alger. B.B. l'avait promise aux Allemands de l'Est, à l'époque où il s'était résolument engagé sur la voie de la révolution socialiste.

Jusqu'au jour où les représentants du Gouvernement de Bonn, qui savent faire comprendre tout le prix de leur présence, protestèrent violemment. Depuis, le Grand Frère retarde l'échéance en tirant autant qu'il le peut sur la queue du bourricot !

Ce fâcheux contretemps n'a pas empêché de nombreux Germains de Pankow de débarquer à Alger tout vibrants d'espoir. A défaut d'une ambassade officielle avec plaque de marbre et dra[illegible]



LE "LION DU DESERT" SERAIT-IL UN MOUTON ?

PANDORE VEUT DU GALON

ESTIVANTS, à la bonne vôtre ! Mais attention ! Pas au-delà de l'heure légale de fermeture des débits : il en coûte trop cher. Les clients du « Café des Mouettes », à Veiras-Plage, charmant petit coin de l'Hérault, vous préviennent gentiment.

L'autre nuit, ils dégustaient un petit alcool, bien tranquillement, profitant de la fraîcheur, lorsque, vers une heure et demie, le capitaine Guillaume, commandant les gendarmes de l'endroit, vint à passer. Pour lui, le délit était flagrant : le patron devait être condamné à une amende pour vente de boissons après une heure du matin.

— C'est notre faute si l'établissement n'a pas fermé à l'heure, s'écria un « titi » vacancier. Je propose que l'on se cotise pour payer. A combien s'élève la contredanse ?

— 78.000 anciens francs, répondit le gendarme.

Le règlement du vacancier, accompagné d'un sifflement sidéral.

— Eh bien ! On voit que de belles a besoin d'argent, laissa-t-il tomber, sincèrement indigné.

Il fut mis en prison. Le pandore se couvrit de gloire sous le coup d'un énorme ridicule. Le Parisien fut accusé de décliner ses identités fictives. On l'entendit le lendemain pour établir le procès-verbal d'offense au chef de l'Etat !

Moralité, méfiez-vous : il y a toujours quelqu'un qui veut du galon.

suite à l'époque :

— Je ne partirai d'ici que les pieds devant !

Son obsession

Mais une image l'obsède : celle d'un président de la République diminué qui n'arriverait plus à assumer sa tâche. Il lui faut pourtant choisir ! Et vite.

D'où l'idée d'un nouveau plan de sauvetage pour assurer l'avenir SANS RIEN LAISSER AU HASARD. Un plan qui risque de bousculer quelque peu le calendrier politique établi dans l'euphorie d'avant la rechute.

Dommage ! C'était un vrai feu d'artifice, ce calendrier des grandes manœuvres élyséennes. Rien n'y manquait. Au début de 1965, on aurait proclamé le succès complet et définitif du plan de stabilisation, en étouffant les ricanements et les quolibets sous le tintamarre de l'O.R.T.F. et de la grande presse féale. Aussitôt après, on lâchait tout : le crédit, les subventions, les prix agricoles, les prix industriels, les traitements, les salaires, pour faire passer sur l'Hexagone un grand souffle d'euphorie. Et éviter du même coup un échec trop cuisant aux élections municipales de mars.

Dans ce climat de « prospérité » retrouvée, on procédait au renouvellement d'un tiers des sièges du Sénat, à la fin septembre, comme prévu. On poussait vers le fauteuil présidentiel de cette honorable Assemblée Edgar Faure ou Joseau-Marigné, dit « Zozo Marigné », tout en avertissant aimablement les sénateurs de l'importance de leur choix : s'ils conservaient Monnerville à leur tête, ils se condamneraient eux-mêmes à une prochaine disparition.

Dissoudre la Chambre

En décembre 1965, au terme du septennat, c'était l'apothéose : de Gaulle réélu faisait un nouvel accroc à la Constitution par un référendum sur la vice-présidence, donnée en apanage au Premier ministre — Pompidou ou le favori du moment.

— Je me fais vieux, aurait expliqué le Guide aux Français, soupire de Gaulle.

Six mois pour faire la V^e, c'est peu. Et il y a de grandes chances pour que le général utilise ses dernières forces à mettre les bouchées doubles.

S'il veut prolonger le régime, il doit le relancer avant que les progrès de la maladie ne l'obligent à quitter la direction des affaires.

Comment ? La méthode la moins risquée, ce serait l'élection présidentielle anticipée, au cours des prochains mois. Alors que les comités Gustave et Théodule de l'opposition en sont encore aux bavardages, de Gaulle donnerait sa démission et reposerait aussitôt sa candidature pour en appeler au peuple de toutes les misères qu'on veut lui faire. En cas de succès il organiserait un référendum, quelques semaines plus tard, pour faire désigner son dauphin par la Constitution.

Que l'on voie la chose venir prochainement, à la chute des feuilles, par exemple, voilà qui ne nous ferait pas écarquiller les yeux d'étonnement.

L'autre solution

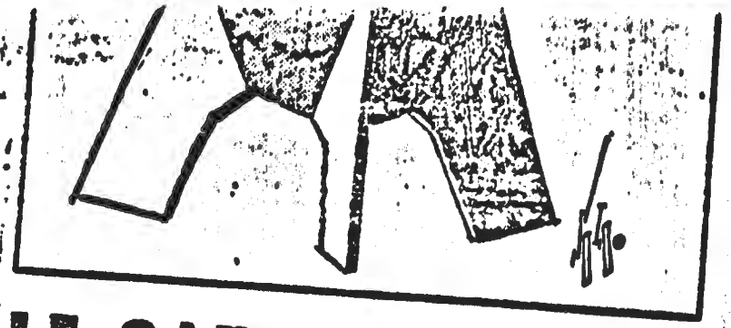
Reste l'autre solution, celle que souhaitent certains ultras du parti godilliot, toujours prêts à courir l'aventure pour sauver les meubles.

— Faites tout de suite un référendum, lui soufflent ces affolés, et demandez aux Français de répondre par un seul oui au renouvellement de votre mandat et à la désignation de Pompidou comme votre successeur éventuel. Dans l'état de somnolence où se complaît actuellement l'opposition, vous ferez place nette à coup sûr !

La nouvelle, qui commence seulement à filtrer à travers les portes capitonnées des antichambres ministérielles, a jeté les penseurs de la gauche gaullienne dans l'émoi le plus douloureux.

— C'est sûrement de l'intox, se disent ces gens pour se rassurer. Pourquoi pas le Consulat à vie pendant qu'on y est ?

Hé ! Hé ! C'est à voir après tout. Encore que, les choses étant ce qu'elles sont, on n'en est plus à Marengo. Ce serait plutôt Sedan.



LE CABOT DANS UN JEU DE QUILLES...

POUR ceux qui croyaient encore que les propos aimables, dont notre Guide bien-aimé avait gratifié les Américains en Provence, étaient sérieux, l'illusion n'aura pas duré longtemps...

Cabot Lodge, venu à Paris expliquer la politique de Washington au Vietnam, a dû se contenter d'un entretien entre deux portes avec Jove, le remplaçant de Pompidou.

Comme par hasard, Pompon, qui devait rentrer la veille à Paris, se faisait photographier à la même heure, à Saint-Trop', fendant la vague sur un canot automobile !

Rosserie supplémentaire : Couve était resté en Suisse pour terminer sa partie de golf. Il s'était fait représenter par un fonctionnaire du Quai !

Théo s'en mêle

Cabot Lodge, qui sait ménager sa publicité, était tout sourire devant la galerie. Mais, en privé, il ne cachait pas que la réception gaullienne avait, pour le moins, manqué d'ampleur et même de courtoisie.

D'autant que, dans les autres capitales européennes, l'envoyé spécial de Johnson avait eu droit aux honneurs dus à son rang : longés avec le ministre des Affaires étrangères... Avec des prévenances particulières à Bruxelles, où on lui fit rencontrer le président de la Chambre, Chaban-Delmas, lui, n'allait évidemment pas interrompre sa partie de tennis pour recevoir un vilain « Amerloc ».

Ce périple de Cabot Lodge a d'ailleurs eu pour résultat d'envenimer encore un peu plus les relations — déjà pas si brillantes — avec nos voisins. Témoin cette déclaration du chef du gouvernement belge, Théo Lefevre :

— Je ne crois pas, a-t-il dit, que les pays européens en général se soient montrés habiles et adroits au point de pouvoir se permettre de porter un jugement négatif sur la politique américaine au Vietnam. Ce n'est pas une question d'humilité, mais de simple réalisme.

Et pan pour mon général ! Il voulait déjà Spaak, le ministre belge des Affaires étrangères, aux gémonies. M. Théo Lefevre n'est pas près d'être invité à l'Elysée.

AVIS ! Charles Frappart, adjoint d'Olivier Guichard à l'Aménagement du territoire, accepterait volontiers la présidence de la Société d'Etudes pour le Développement Economique et Social, que...

21 AOUT 1964 — SECRETS D'ÉTAT — minute

De Gaulle : maintenant le temps presse

MAINTENANT, on ne peut plus en douter. Quand de Gaulle, à Toulon, a laissé tomber sa mystérieuse petite phrase sur la nécessité de « faire désormais ce qu'il faut pour nous garantir », c'était bien le signal que les vacances étaient terminées. Les vacances politiques s'entend. Les initiés sont déjà en alerte : la rentrée pourrait nous réserver un coup de Trafalgar.

L'allusion à « l'univers dangereux où nous vivons », celle aux « raisons quasi mortelles qui ont failli nous jeter à l'abîme », n'étaient pas le fait du hasard. Désormais le Guide n'a plus qu'une idée en tête : la survie du régime AU CAS OU LE PIRE ARRIVERAIT. Il est au seuil de décisions capitales. Et notre petit doigt nous dit que les choses vont se précipiter.

Pourquoi cette hâte soudaine ? C'est qu'en dépit des démentis savamment distillés dans les cercles officiels, de Gaulle a brusquement pris conscience que le temps, maintenant, lui était étroitement mesuré. Il sent ses forces décliner. Un rien le fatigue. Cette [illegible] échappent. On l'a encore constaté en Provence où un lapsus malheureux lui a fait parler de « notre allié » — lequel, grand Dieu ! — au lieu de « nos alliés ». Dans le cortège officiel, les plus incorrigibles optimistes ont été frappés par son air fatigué.

— Oui, le général ne va pas bien, ont-ils reconnu devant des « compagnons » incrédules en évoquant les traits creusés, le teint cireux, le dos voûté, le bras gauche légèrement raidi.

Bref, l'inquiétude renaît dans le petit monde féal comme aux plus sombres jours de Cochin. De Gaulle ne l'ignore pas et, dans la solitude retrouvée de Colombey, comme à la veille de chaque tournant historique, lui-même bute sur la grande interrogation : [illegible]

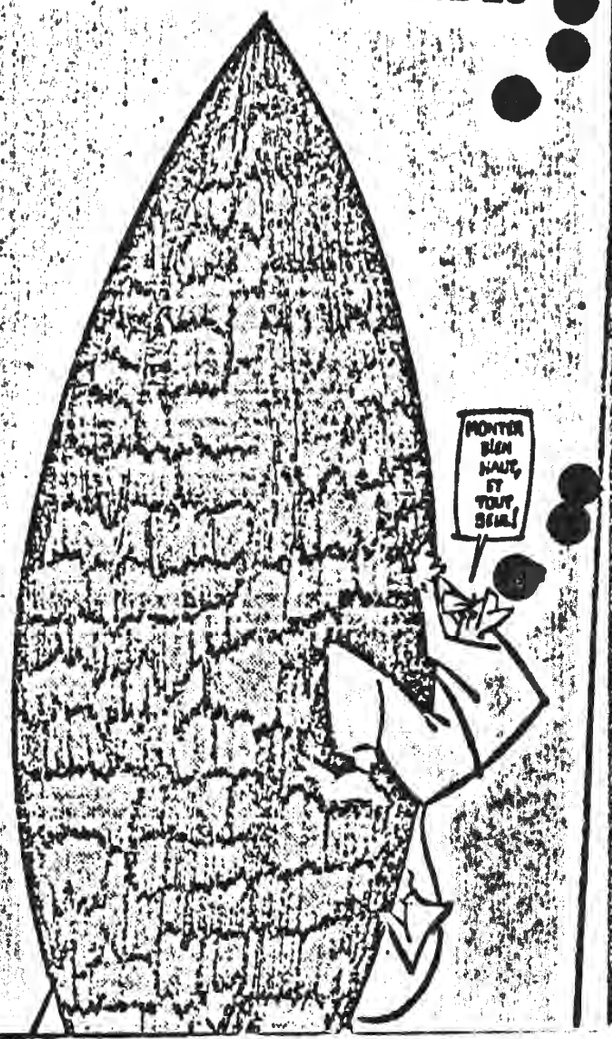
La stabilité est à ce prix.

Et cette assurance contre le risque d'une disparition brutale une fois souscrite, il ne restait plus qu'à passer au dernier chapitre : consolider les godillots sur les bancs du Palais-Bourbon. Car cela aussi était prévu. Mais c'était encore UN SECRET D'ETAT : sans attendre l'expiration normale du mandat de l'Assemblée Nationale au printemps 1967, le Grand Mécharlot avait décidé LA DISSOLUTION POUR 1966.

Bouchées doubles

Nous disons bien AVAIT. Car voilà que tout est remis en question. Aujourd'hui, le temps presse.

CHAMONIX 15 AOUT : LA FÊTE DES GUIDES



celui-ci n'il ne vaut pas son pesant de Frey ?

« *Il est interdit sur tout le parcours suivi par le cortège officiel* [illegible]

« a) *De placer aux fenêtres, contre les murs et au-dessus des portes des objets susceptibles de blesser les passants par leur chute ;*

« b) *D'installer des estrades, chaises, tonneaux, voitures, échafaudages de toutes sortes sur lesquels le public pourrait se tenir ; de monter dans les arbres, sur les lampadaires, sur les toits et tous autres lieux élevés ;*

« c) *De jeter des confetti, serpentins, bouquets et de distribuer ou jeter des tracts de toute nature.* »

Sait-on jamais, avec ces bouillants Méditerranéens ? Des fois qu'ils auraient la fantaisie de confondre le Grand Mécharlot et sa Majesté Carnaval !

RENFORTS

L'HOPITAL Maillot, à Alger, connaît une belle pagaille. Les Algériens ne sont pas capables de l'entretenir. Pas davantage de le faire fonctionner.

Qu'à cela ne tienne ! Sidi Broglie a obtenu de Messmer que des médecins militaires français soient expédiés là-bas. Il leur est toutefois interdit de se mettre en uniforme.

Les beaux gestes sont anonymes.

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[illegible] près du Lavandou. Il [illegible] que le général venait de s'arrêter pour déposer une gerbe au pied d'une stèle commémorative. Charmant-Delmas saisit brusquement le bras de son voisin, le très pincé Geoffroy (Chouron) de Courcel, notre ambassadeur à Londres, pour lui dire dans un sifflement admiratif :

— Regardez ça, mon cher, même en bikini elles sont gaullistes !

Un beau spectacle, quoi ! Il n'y avait que les malheureux bidasses, levés depuis l'aube et condamnés au garde-à-vous malgré les démangeaisons que vous imaginez, pour trouver que l'atmosphère était suffocante.

A Cavalaire, on vit même un carré de ministres, formé de Messmer, Grandval, Palewski et Sainteny se désintéresser ostensiblement du boniment présidentiel et jouer de la prunelle en direction de la ligne multicolore des baigneuses.

Il est vrai que le Guide, de plus en plus myope, se laissa aller à serrer les mains de quelques-unes de ces jeunes beautés dévêtues. Heureusement que Tante Yvonne était restée à la maison !

L'emballage

A Saint-Raphaël, c'est Malraux qui fut surpris en train de frôler par inadvertance une nymphette vêtue d'un deux pièces à la surface très corrigée.

— Que pensez-vous du monokini, lui demanda le député-maire Lauria, godillot bon teint, mais volontiers coquin.

— Frey ne m'a pas consulté quand il l'a interdit, rétorqua notre brouillon de culture. Je m'occupe des œuvres d'art et lui de l'emballage !

Quant à de Gaulle, malgré la fatigue qui lui burinait le visage, il fut égal à lui-même. Au Mont Faron, on commença par lui passer un film sur le débarquement franco-américain de 1944, où il n'était pas. Au bout de dix minutes, il en eut assez :

— Partons, dit-il, agacé. C'est trop long. En bas, « ils » m'attendent !

Et l'on fila dare-dare sur Toulon, fêter « son » débarquement.

TOUR LES SPECIAUX

AYEZ donc un peu le sens des nuances, s'il vous plaît, si vous voulez comprendre quelque chose aux sinuosités de la politique élyséenne ! Quand le général se penche sur le grande misère du Congo, ce n'est pas pour mettre son nez dans les convulsions internes de ce pays, c'est pour lui apporter généreusement une aide économique et sociale, voyons !

Peyrefitte l'a d'ailleurs bien précisé à l'issue du dernier

COUAC

POUR qui se prennent-ils donc ces gens de l'Association varoise « Rhin et Danube » ? Parce qu'on ne l... a pas conviés aux cérémonies commémoratives de Provence, ils ont boudé les réjouissances !

Peut-être croyaient-ils que c'était leur débarquement dont on allait fêter le souvenir ? Tant pis pour eux !

Leur président départemental, le lieutenant-colonel Meiravel, a été jusqu'à publier un très sec communiqué dans la presse locale :

« Dans le déroulement de cette journée, écrit-il, nulle part il n'a été réservé aux membres de « Rhin et Danube » l'une des places de choix qui auraient dû leur revenir... Fidèles à la devise de leur chef, « Ne pas subir », ils se replieront sur eux-mêmes et accorderont une pensée émue à leurs frères d'armes. »

Un drôle de couac dans le fanfare, non ?

UN INDICE : En 1961, on a investi en France 10 % de plus qu'en 1960. En 1962, 7,5 % de plus qu'en 1961. En 1963, 6 % de plus qu'en 1962. L'argent, c'est comme les cigognes, ça disparaît dès les premiers frimas !

[illegible] pour notre chère ne faisions que [illegible] notre part.

TIENS, TIENS ! Ces rumeurs qui nous viennent des Antilles [illegible] Londres ? Treize [illegible] capitales à la Martinique dans le seul mois de juin ? Eh ! Foyot, dites-nous quelque chose !

minute

SOCIETE D'EDITIONS
PARISIENNES ASSOCIEES
S.A.C. Inscr. 63 B 6039
Siège social : 10, rue du Croissant
PARIS-2e
Tél. : Nos 46-32 à 38
(8 lignes groupées)

RÉDACTEUR EN CHEF : Jean-François DEVAY
RÉDACTEUR EN CHEF : Michel DEBRIANDY
SECRÉTARIAT RÉDACTION : René CHAUVIN
RÉDACTION : René MANGAN
PUBLICITÉ : Robert LAMINE

Numéro : 1,50 F
Poste : 200 francs
Belgique, Luxembourg : 18 FB
Suisse : 1,25 FS
Allemagne : 1,25 DM
ABONNEMENTS
Étranger :
3 mois : 35 F
6 mois : 70 F
Réduction de 25 % aux étudiants
Étranger :
1 an : 140 F
Chèque postal (ou mandat)
C.C.P. PARIS 19.610.80
Joindre la dernière bande de l'abonnement
Tout [illegible] après réception

C.P.P.A.P.
Imprimerie de la Presse Nouvelle Parisienne
10, rue du Croissant, PARIS-2e

Ce présent numéro a été tiré à [illegible] exemplaires.

Son képi chez les bikinis

FAN de chichourle ! On s'en souviendra du débarquement du général sur les côtes de Provence ! Foi d'Escartefigue, on n'avait encore jamais eu droit à un festival policier aussi grandiose.

Pas moins de 3.000 C.R.S. et plus de 2.000 gendarmes, dont certains avaient été expédiés de Belfort et même de Lille, pour endiguer l'enthousiasme des autochtones et des vacanciers ! Sans compter les gorilles, les barbouzes et les hommes-grenouilles !

Les journaux locaux avaient dû consacrer des colonnes entières aux avis officiels : on interdisait tout : le stationnement aussi bien que la circulation des voitures, la baignade sur les plages comme la pêche, le canotage ou même le yachting. On a même été jusqu'à fermer vingt et un bureaux du P.M.U. ! Dans ce festival de l'interdit, il appartenait naturellement au préfet du Var, un certain Armand Berthet, de surclasser par son

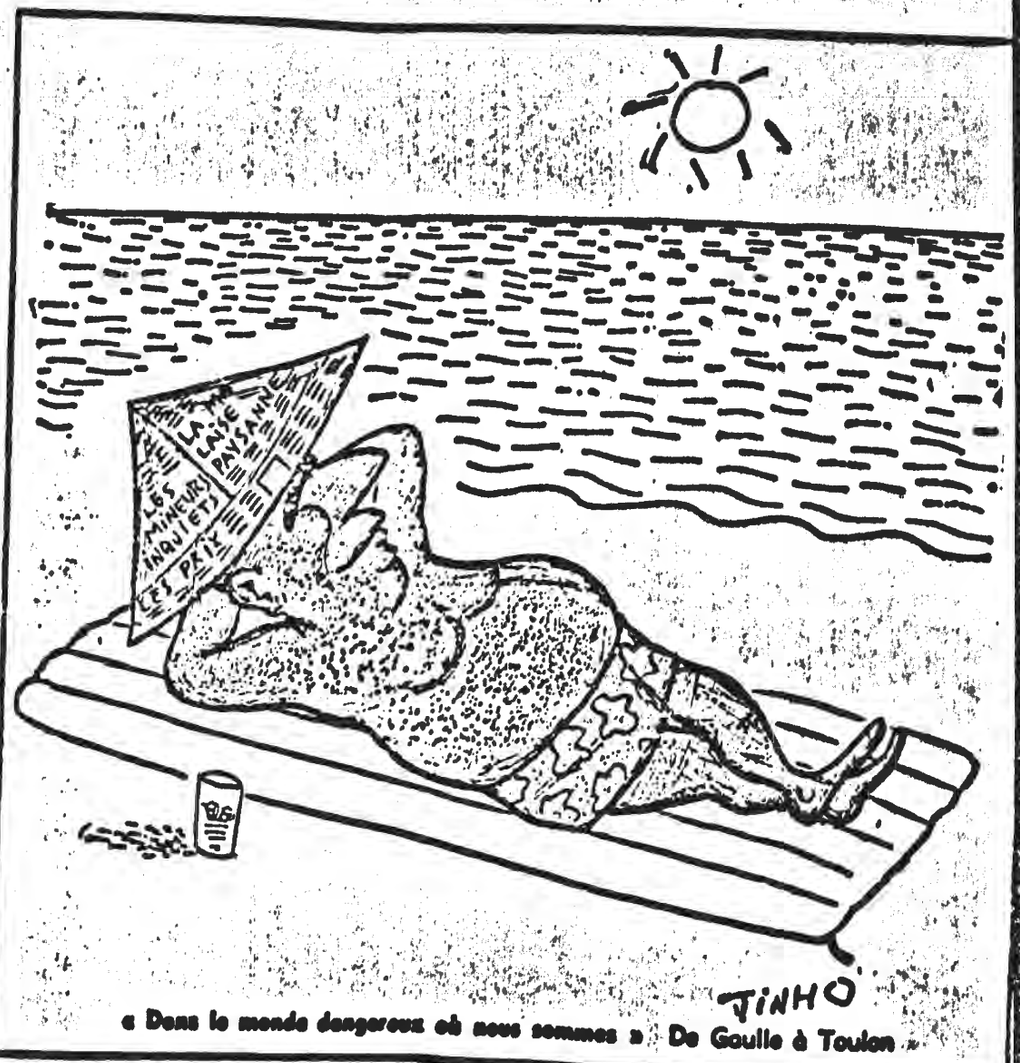
« Pendant la durée du voyage, ajoutait le prudent Berthet, il est également interdit de remettre directement à M. le Président de la République, ainsi qu'aux personnalités officielles, lettre, supplique, placet, bouquet, boîte ou cadeau quelconque. »

« Timeo Gallicos et dona ferentes » !

Si Tante Yvonne...

Une chance encore que le préfet ait oublié d'interdire le bikini sur le passage du général. Accablés par ce coquin de soleil, les officiels ont pu au moins dévorer de la pupille les jolies baigneuses venues au devant du cortège.

Chaban-Delmas, qui marchait sur les orteils de Pompidou pour se trouver plus près du Gaulle



« Dans le monde dangereux où nous sommes » De Gaulle à Toulon.

L'AVENIR EST NOIR

(VOIR PAGE 3)

EXCLUSIF

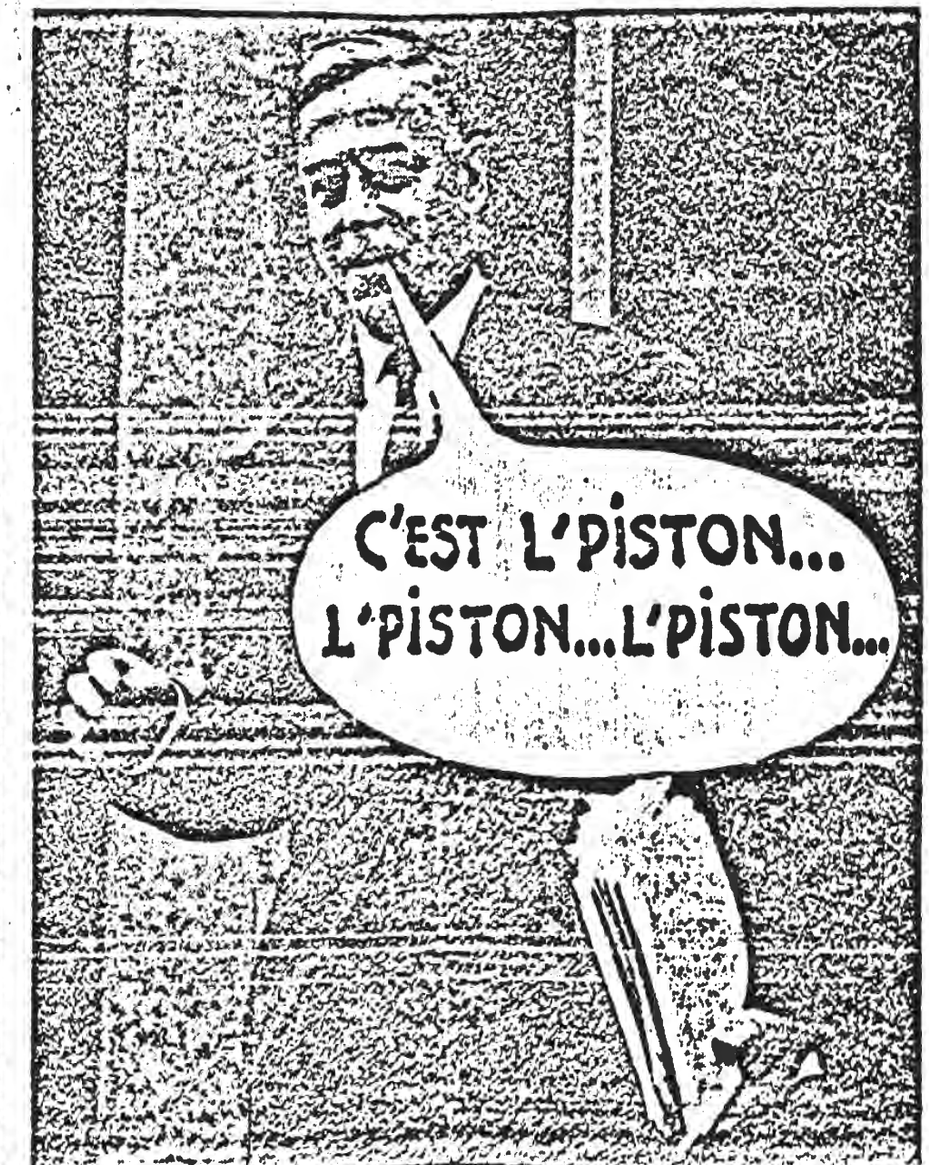
MARINA OSWALD: Pourquoi mon mari a tué KENNEDY

(VOIR PAGES 15 ET 16)

L'hallucinant récit de l'agonie du III[e] Reich

AINSI TOMBA HITLER

TRIBOULET AVOUE



minute

DIRECTEUR : JEAN-FRANÇOIS DEVAY

Numéro 125 — 21 août 1964 — Chaque vendredi : 1,50 F

ZORRO CONTRE LE YÉ-YÉ

(VOIR PAGE 21)

DE GAULLE : COUP DE THÉATRE POUR LA RENTRÉE ?

GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

DATE: August 24, 1964

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD
(MOTHER OF LEE OSWALD
ASSASSIN OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY)

At approximately 1:15 p.m., today, the above-captioned woman called the FBI and asked to talk with the Director. The call was transferred to me. Mrs. Oswald was in a highly hysterical frame of mind and started to shout at me that she was being transferred from one person to the other and that she had information to give to Mr. Hoover. I told her I would take the information. She said she wasn't going to pay for the telephone call for it would be a large bill and she indicated she had considerable to say. She told me she did not want to give this information to our local office in Texas but rather wanted me to call back so that the FBI would pay for the call and gave me the telephone number 7-7677 in Fort Worth, Texas.* When I asked her for the address from which she was calling, she hung up in a state of anger.

I see no reason to call this woman or to have our Dallas Office go out and see her again. We have already sent Agents to talk to her on the grounds she had information to give but what she had was a product of her unsettled mind and was nothing of any value whatsoever.

Dallas has been advised of this telephone call and told not to take any action at this time. Dallas in return stated that Mrs. Oswald had called the office about an hour ago and that an Agent was already en route to talk to her and to take whatever information she had to give.

ACTION:

For your information.

1 - Miss Holmes
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Branigan
WCS:bgc (8)

*The telephone connection was not clear, but this sounded like the number given.

REC 5 105-82555-4140

11 SEP 3 1964

EX-108

79 SEP 4-1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 8/27/64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Mr. Norman Redlich of The President's Commission called SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt this morning and advised him that he had set Tuesday, September 1, 1964, at 9:00 a.m., as the time to take a deposition from him regarding various examinations that he had made since last testifying before the Commission. Mr. Redlich stated that he would send a confirmatory letter to the Bureau regarding this testimony. He pointed out that he would like testimony on the following matters:

The identification of a photograph made of the alley(made in the back of General Walker's house)that was obtained from Oswald's possessions with the Duo-Reflex camera obtained from Oswald's possessions. (Bulet to Commission 6/9/64).

The identification of the papers held by Oswald in the photograph in which he is holding two papers and a rifle as being the March 24, 1963, issue of "The Worker " and the March 11, 1963, issue of "The Militant." (Bulet to Commission 6/29/64).

The examination of a photograph made by Mr. Phil Willis that purports to show the photograph of the President's limousine at the instant the first shot was fired. (Bulet to Commission 6/29/64).

Examination of the retouching on the original Life Magazine photograph of Oswald holding the rifle that was used by them to prepare the cover for the 2/21/64 issue. (Bulet to Commission 7/22/64).

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt
62-109060
LLSimb

14 SEP 14 1964

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 15 1964

SIX

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Location and examination of the mark on the south curb of Main Street at the assassination site. (Bulet to Commission 8/12/64).

The identification of Oswald's shirt, Commission Exhibit 150, with the shirt being worn by Oswald in photograph made at time of his arrest. (Bulet to Commission 8/20/64).

SA Shaneyfelt will be available at the Commission at 9:00 a.m., on Tuesday, September 1, 1964, as requested.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8/28/64

SAC, CLEVELAND (105-1183) (C)

RONAS ZEMAITIS
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(SUBVERSIVE CONTROL)

Re Cleveland letter to Bureau dated 6/24/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning an interview with captioned individual on August 26, 1964.

The information is being submitted in the form of a letterhead memorandum since the Bureau may desire to disseminate the information especially since it makes reference to the possible murder of Senator BARRY GOLDWATER.

The Bureau will recall that ZEMAITIS has been a "pest" to the Cleveland Office for some time and has furnished many wild stories which are the pure figment of his imagination and are completely unrealistic. The Cleveland Division has, on numerous occasions, attempted to tactfully discourage ZEMAITIS from calling and visiting the Cleveland Office, but to date this has been unsuccessful as is evident from the information set forth in the attached letterhead memorandum. The Cleveland Division will, however, continue its efforts to discourage ZEMAITIS making contact with the Bureau.

His latest request was that the information set forth in the attached letterhead memorandum is of such a vital nature that he wanted to personally furnish it to the Director.

NOT RECORDED
REC- 34 19 SEP 10 1964

2-Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
1-Cleveland
ALA/smd
(3)

1 ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

21 AUG-31-1964

SUBV CONTROL

70 SEP 10 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Cleveland, Ohio
August 28, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 105-1188

JONAS ZEMAITIS, aka.
Valdo Regas, Waldo
Ragas, Valdo Ragash,
Jonas Z.
INFORMATION CONCERNING

JONAS ZEMAITIS, 11389 Deborah Drive, Cleveland, Ohio, appeared at the Cleveland Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on August 26, 1964, and stated that he had a number of things he wished to discuss. He said he had learned all information from his contacts with the Anti-Communist Lithuanian Underground; but as he has done in the past, ZEMAITIS refused to identify any individuals with whom he is in contact, refusing to state how and when his contacts are made.

He said the item with number one priority is that instructions have been issued from Moscow that Senator BARRY GOLDWATER is to be killed before the 1964 Presidential Elections. ZEMAITIS had no information as to how this is to be done or who is to actually murder Senator GOLDWATER. He went on to say that if it is impossible to murder Senator GOLDWATER before the elections, a number of riots are to be started all over the United States shortly after the election, and these riots will be far more destructive than anything that has taken place in the United States heretofore. ZEMAITIS had no further information regarding this alleged plot against the life of Senator GOLDWATER.

ZEMAITIS then stated that CYRUS EATON, the well-known Cleveland industrialist, is to provide money for Communists operating all around the world. He did not know whether EATON is spending his own money or is using money being furnished him by the Soviet government. He went on to point out that EATON has a group of prostitutes working throughout the United States to gather information which EATON personally transmits to the Soviet Union. He stated that the prostitutes are operating in areas where defense plants and military bases are located. ZEMAITIS was unable to name anyone participating in this activity and had no information as to how these persons are being recruited to work for EATON. He also mentioned groups are being organized to commit sabotage in all important industries in the United States in the event of war.

ENCLOSURE

RE: JONAS ZEMAITIS, aka.
Valdo Regas, Waldo
Ragas, Valdo Ragash,
Jonas Z.

According to ZEMAITIS, the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union have reached an agreement whereby Australia will be taken over by the Chinese without any interference from the Soviet government, and the USSR will take over all of Africa without any interference from the Red Chinese government.

With respect to LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ZEMAITIS stated OSWALD had been told by his Soviet superiors that the government would be overthrown at the time he assassinated President KENNEDY. He said that JACK RUBY is a part of the CYRUS EATON apparatus operating in the United States; and when it was discovered OSWALD had been arrested, orders were given in Moscow for RUBY to do away with OSWALD. RUBY was told the people in the United States would sympathize with him action of murdering OSWALD and great throngs would congregate at the jail to demand his release. He said the Soviet government was under the impression the American people would rise up in indignation over OSWALD killing the President and for this reason would come to RUBY's rescue.

ZEMAITIS said the Soviet government desires that President LYNDON JOHNSON be re-elected because they know he can be bought with "money."

In an interview with the Special Agent in Charge of the FBI on May 9, 1960, ZEMAITIS was highly critical of the United States for allowing an airplane used on a spy mission to be shot down by the Russians.

On February 28, 1962, ZEMAITIS appeared at the Cleveland Office of the FBI and advised that Astronaut JOHN GLENN is HITLER in disguise.

ZEMAITIS has been in contact with officials of the United States government including representatives of the Central Intelligence Agency, Department of Defense, White House, and the FBI in Washington, D. C. He has made statements to representatives of the FBI that JACQUELINE KENNEDY is a Communist and gave permission for her husband to be assassinated.

RE: JONAS ZEMAITIS, aka.
Valdo Regas, Waldo
Ragas, Valdo Ragash,
Jonas Z.

When pressed for information concerning the circumstances under which he is in contact with the Lithuanian Underground, ZEMAITIS merely states, "I am giving you the information you can believe it or not."

[illegible]

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

AUG 28 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We would like to take the deposition of Special Agent Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt on Tuesday, September 1, 1964 at 10:00 a.m. at the offices of the Commission. Agent Shaneyfelt will be asked to testify concerning certain items of photographic identification which have been under investigation by your Bureau.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EX-PROC
35—AUG 31 1964
30

ORIGINAL FILED IN

No ques. rec.
Ask by phone on 8/27/64 /s

62-109060
11 AUG 31 1964
9-14

NOT RECORDED
109 SEP 15 1964

SEVEN

68 SEP 17 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen

Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: August 27, 1964

1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

This deals with the latest (8/24/64) rantings of Oswald's mother, Marguerite Oswald. The details which follow in chronological sequence clearly show the deterioration of Mrs. Oswald's mental processes.

At 12:10 p.m., 8/24/64, she called the Dallas Office and asked to speak to Special Agent in Charge Shanklin. When advised he was not then available, she said that perhaps she should contact "Herbert Hoover." She said she had nothing to do with the assassination, but that in her view everyone else was under suspicion. She inferred she had information which might involve an FBI Agent. She refused to discuss this over the telephone but indicated a willingness to be interviewed by Agents from Fort Worth. At 1:15 p.m., by referral from the Director's office, she spoke telephonically with Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan. She said she desired to furnish information and Mr. Sullivan told her he would accept it. She said she was not going to pay for the telephone call as she had considerable to say and it would be costly. She asked to be called back and furnished an indistinct telephone number. When asked for the address from which she was calling, she angrily hung up. She did not furnish any information to Mr. Sullivan.

At 2:23 p.m., 8/24/64, she called Washington Field Office and spoke to Special Agent (SA) Robert P. Finzel. She claimed she received an anonymous call earlier in the day, the caller advising her that the hotel bill of Hugh Aynesworth of "The Dallas Morning News" was being paid by the FBI. She said she then anonymously telephoned Aynesworth, who greeted her as "Lu" (phonetic). She claimed to have asked Aynesworth how he would like another FBI scoop to which he replied, "Oh, it is you Mrs. Hosty." From this she asserted that Agent Hosty or his wife is furnishing information to Aynesworth. She further alleged that she learned from an informant, whom she refused to identify, that former Agent John Fain of Dallas paid Oswald's fine when he was arrested in New Orleans in 8/63.

105-82555
Enclosure

JCS:pah
(8)

REC 5

SEP 3 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

SEP 8 1964

On the afternoon of 8/24/64 she was contacted at her home by Dallas Agents. She refused to be interviewed stating she gave the information in her possession to Mr. Sullivan in Washington. She said she "decided to go to the top"; that she would not give the information to "ordinary Agents" and that she did not want "to get involved." She volunteered that she had some "gossip" to pass along and related that while taping a television program in New York on 8/7/64 on which she appeared (a panel show) with Les Crane, moderator, and Melvin Belli, Ruby's former lawyer, she "outsmarted" Belli on five occasions and the audience "absolutely loved it." She said she learned after this program that Belli conferred with Ruby in his cell which she did not think was proper as Belli no longer represented Ruby.

OBSERVATIONS:

Mrs. Oswald's actions on 8/24/64 are ludicrous and her assertions are patently ridiculous. From them and from other wild allegations she has made in the past, it is clear to see that she is deteriorating mentally. It is of interest to note that Agent Hosty's wife is Janet Ethel, nee Perry. The records of Municipal Court in New Orleans show that Oswald, after his arrest in 8/63, on 8/12/63 elected to pay a fine of $10 rather than serve ten days in jail. Moreover, former SA Fain has appeared before the Commission and offered sworn testimony concerning the nature and extent of his association with Oswald.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the President's Commission be advised of Mrs. Oswald's most recent rantings and that no further action be taken. Attached for approval is a letter to the President's Commission with a copy to Dallas for information purposes.

8-31-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

Reurtel 8-28-64.

Your item #1, a stub of a bus ticket issued by Transportes del Norte (Mexican bus line) #13698, price $93.75 (MN) showing travel from Mexico, D. F., to Laredo, Texas, which bears a block stamp on the back "Transportes del Norte, Sct. 30, 1963, Mexico, D. F., J. Gascon," and your item #6, a library pass in the name of Lee Harvey Oswald, dated April, 1963, written in the Russian language, were examined for latent prints but none were developed.

Laboratory reporting separately and advising as to disposition of all submitted items.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

SFL:sen
(12)

REC 5 105-82555-4742

MAILED 18
AUG 31 1964
COMM-FBI

EX-108

18 SEP 3 1964

Tolson
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Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 SEP 4-1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060-2

9/2/64

1 - Stokes

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosures - 7)
2 - New Orleans (100-16601) (Enclosures 7)
2 - Miami (105-8342) (Enclosures 7)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
Buded: 9/11/64

Enclosed for recipient offices are one copy each of self-explanatory letter from the Commission dated 8/23/64 and the enclosures thereto. Bureau regards the enclosures to Commission's letter to total six items rather than four indicated in incoming.

Note that all of the communications referred to in the first paragraph of page one of incoming are communications in the Oswald case, except document described as report of Special Agent (SA) Clements dated 12/14/63 at Dallas which is, in fact, Agent Clements' report in the Ruby case. Bureau sees no association between information on referenced page of Agent Clements' report in the Ruby case to the allegation of Sylvia Odio and the Commission will be advised of this. The 3/13/64 report of SA Heitman referred to in second paragraph of page two of incoming is the Dallas report of that date in the Oswaldo Aurelio Pino Pino matter, Dallas file 105-1579.

Indicated offices carefully review enclosed material and immediately institute inquiry as requested in incoming.

Dallas is to interview Guillermo Othon and Osvaldo Pino Pino. In connection with Commission's request that investigation be conducted to determine who it was Sylvia Odio saw in late 9/63, Dallas interview a representative number of the leaders in the Dallas area of the "Juro" and "Dre" organizations. If any information is available concerning the identity of pro-Castro individuals in the Dallas area who attempted to infiltrate anti-Castro groups, interview such individuals.

Tolson
Belmont
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Casper
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Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JCS:pah (8)

MAILED 19
SEP - 2 1964
COMM-FBI

REC 5 105-82555-4743

108 SEP 1 1964 (SEE NOTE PAGE 3)

9 SEP 4 - 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Airtel to SAC, Dallas
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

In connection with requested inquiry concerning the sale of Continental Trailways bus tickets from Dallas to Laredo or points beyond on 9/24 - 25/63 if the Continental Company no longer maintains records of this nature, simply so state. Note that from numerous factors which have been developed in this investigation, it appears highly improbable, if not impossible, for Oswald to have been at the Odio apartment in Dallas on nights of 9/24 through 26/63. In view of this and in light of Sylvia Odio's mental and nervous condition, Bureau believes that the most productive method of disproving her allegation lies in investigation to develop further specifics concerning her mental status and to establish her reputation for veracity. Note that Mrs. C. L. Connell, the source of the information concerning the claims of Sylvia Odio, advised that on 11/23/63 Odio indicated she was aware Oswald had made talks to small groups of Cuban refugees in Dallas and that she personally considered him brilliant and clever and that he captivated groups to whom he spoke. Further that Odio claimed a call had been made in recent months by a Cuban associate of hers to an unknown source in New Orleans concerning Oswald and that in turn the New Orleans source reported that Oswald was a "double agent" attempting to infiltrate the Dallas Cuban refugee group and that he should not be trusted.

When appearing before the Commission Sylvia Odio denied making any comments to Mrs. Connell concerning Oswald's appearance before Cuban refugee groups in Dallas. She further denied indicating to Connell that she considered Oswald clever and that he captivated groups to whom he spoke. It does not appear that the Commission questioned her concerning her reported comments to Mrs. Connell concerning check with the New Orleans source.

Dallas is to reinterview Sylvia Odio concerning these points. Question her specifically if she made such representations to Mrs. Connell. During interview develop background data including such information as the identity and whereabouts of her former husband, and her other relatives in the U. S. It is desired that her former husband be interviewed to develop specifics concerning Sylvia Odio's mental stability and her reputation for veracity. Dallas, where considered appropriate, set forth leads for interview of other relatives of Odio for same purpose. Dallas note that according to enclosures to incoming Odio fainted at her place of work on the day of the assassination and was taken to a hospital in Irving, Texas. Conduct inquiry pertinent to this incident. Dallas conduct inquiry at Odio's places of employment in the Dallas area to determine her general reputation.

New Orleans conduct inquiry at inexpensive hotels in the areas indicated in incoming to determine if you can place Oswald in New Orleans on the night of 9/24/63. In this connection check at all YMCAs in New Orleans. New Orleans note that according to Father McChanu, (page 7, Secret Service letter 5/5/64) Sylvia Odio's uncle is a Dr. Augustine Guitart, a physics professor at Xavier University in New Orleans who was frequently in telephonic contact with Odio. Contact Dr. Guitart to develop data re Odio's background, her mental condition and her reputation for veracity. No action is desired by New Orleans concerning Evaristo Gilberto Rodriguez referred to in first paragraph, page two of incoming, as investigation concerning his allegations has been reported and furnished to Commission.

Miami contact headquarters "Jure" in effort to locate and interview Manuel Ray. If Ray is presently located in Puerto Rico, set forth lead to San Juan to interview him concerning his knowledge of Sylvia Odio.

Dallas note that page three of Secret Service, Miami, 4/24/64 report (document 1426) shows receipt of informant information to the effect that police of Puerto Rico made inquiries about Sylvia Odio, however, basis of inquiries were unknown. Note that Odio admitted suffering from a mental condition in Puerto Rico and there is some information that she may have deserted her husband and children there. When sufficient background concerning Odio, her residence and acquaintances in Puerto Rico have been obtained, Dallas set forth lead to San Juan to handle appropriate inquiry.

Noting request in first paragraph on page four of incoming, leads in this matter are to be sent by teletype and Bureau is to be currently informed of all developments, including completion of negative inquiries, by teletype summary. Deadline for completion of inquiry and submission of letterhead is 9/11/64.

NOTE:

Odio, who admittedly is suffering from nervious-mental condition and has been under care of psychiatrist, claims that Oswald visited her in company of two Cubans at her apartment in Dallas on night 9/26 or 27/63. She says that unidentified Cuban who accompanied Oswald told her telephonically following day that Oswald spoke of necessity to kill the President. Oswald was in NO until sometime during the day of 9/25/63 for he obtained an unemployment check from the mail which was not deposited in his box prior to 5 a.m. 9/25/63 and he cashed it at a store in NO which did not open until 8 a.m. that day. We have placed him boarding a bus in Houston at 2 a.m. 9/26/63 and from that

 (NOTE CONTINUED PAGE 4)

NOTE CONTINUED:

time through the morning of 10/3/63 we know he was in Mexico. The investigation outlined herein, as requested by Commission's 8/28/64 letter, is farfetched, however, in line with our policy to comply with all Commission requests we are passing it on to field.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 27 1964
TELETYPE

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

522 PM CST URGENT 8-27-64 FLL

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555) ATTENTION: INSPECTOR J. R. MALLEY

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 2P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA; IS - R - CUBA.

RE TELEPHONE CALL TO DALLAS FROM INSPECTOR MALLEY AND DALLAS CALL TO INSPECTOR MALLEY THIS DATE CONCERNING STUB OF MEXICAN BUS TICKET FOUND BY MARINA OSWALD IN HER EFFECTS.

MARINA OSWALD INTERVIEWED TODAY AND ADVISED SHE HAD ON APPROXIMATELY AUGUST SEVENTEEN OR EIGHTEEN LAST FOUND A STUB OF A MEXICAN BUS TICKET INSIDE A PAPERBACKED PAMPHLET ENTITLED "THIS WEEK," ISSUE FOR SEPTEMBER TWENTYEIGHT THROUGH OCTOBER FOUR, SIXTYTHREE, PURCHASED IN MEXICO, WHICH PAMPHLET IS A TOURIST AND ENTERTAINMENT GUIDE FOR MEXICO AND IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY. THIS TICKET STUB OBTAINED IS BEING FORWARDED TO THE BUREAU FOR EXAMINATION. IT IS DESCRIBED AS A STUB OF A TICKET ISSUED BY TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE, NUMBER ONE THREE SIX EIGHT EIGHT, IN THE AMOUNT OF NINETY THREE DOLLARS SEVENTYFIVE CENTS, MEXICAN PESOS, SHOWING TRAVEL FROM MEXICO, D. F. TO LAREDO, TEXAS. THE STUB CONTAINS ON BACK A BLOCK STAMP "TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE, SET THIRTY, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, MEXICO, D. F., J GASCON." "SET" IS ABBREVIATION FOR SEPTEMBER IN SPANISH

REC 5 105-82555-4744

END PAGE ONE

79 SEP 4 - 1964

FX-108

11 SEP 3 1964

LANGUAGE. AN UNIDENTIFIABLE PENCIL MARKING APPEARS ON THE FACE OF THIS STUB.

ALSO OBTAINED FROM MARINA OSWALD THIS DATE WERE THE PAMPHLET "THIS WEEK," A GUIDE MAP OF MEXICO CITY WITH CIRCLE MARKINGS, A PAMPHLET ENTITLED "FIESTA BRAVA" WHICH DESCRIBED BULL FIGHTING, A BOOK ENTITLED "LEARNING RUSSIAN," AND A RUSSIAN LIBRARY CARD IN NAME OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ALL OF WHICH ARE BEING FORWARDED TO THE BUREAU AUGUST TWENTYEIGHT NEXT, ALONG WITH AIRTEL AND APPROPRIATE COPIES OF LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM.

END

WA LLD

FBI WASH DC

September 2, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
(V. H. Nasca)
1 - C. D. DeLoach (Correspondence Unit)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (T. W. Curran)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed for your information are two copies each of two self-explanatory communications from our Louisville Office dated August 11, 1964, and August 25, 1964, containing the results of our investigation of statements made by Miss Josephine Miller of Drift, Kentucky.

No further action is being taken in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

105-82555
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (10)

REC 5 "Edgar"

EX-108

Enclosures (4)

NOTE: Miss Miller by letter 12-4-63, posed several questions concerning the assassination and made substantially the same allegations as in her 7-27-64, letter. She claims to have met an individual in Louisville on 9-7-63, who she feels was Oswald. Louisville was instructed to interview Miller inasmuch as the whereabouts of Oswald during September, 1963, are not positively known although it is suspected he was in New Orleans during this month. Louisville interviewed her on 8-7-64, and she maintains on the night of 9-17-63, she and a friend Harold Caddell met three young men, one of whom resembled Oswald, and to whom Caddell spoke to possibly in the Russian language. She claims this man was carrying a case, and she feels it could have held the assassination rifle.

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

BY COURIER SVC. SEP 1 1964 COMM-FBI

FBI SEP 2 1 36 PM '64 REC'D-READING ROOM

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 SEP 4 - 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Additional investigation of Louisville has been completed and it appears Miss Miller may have furnished inaccurate information [since she is known to become [redacted] and has a propensity for writing letters to public officials.] Her allegations appear adequately refuted and no further action appears warranted. This concludes our inquiry.

FBI

Date: 8/28/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: J. R. MALLEY, INSPECTOR
ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re telephone call to Dallas from Inspector J. R. MALLEY at the Bureau, 8/27/64, with reference to a call from President's Commission representative JAMES WESLEY LIEBELER regarding a Mexican bus ticket found by MARINA OSWALD among her effects.

There are enclosed for the Bureau as directed, the following:

(1) A stub of a bus ticket issued by Transportes del Norte (Mexican bus line) #13688, price $93.75 (MN) showing travel from Mexico, D. F., to Laredo, Texas, which bears a block stamp on the back "Transportes del Norte, Set. 30, 1963, Mexico, D. F., J. Gascon". This date on the block stamp is September 30, 1963.

(2) A pamphlet entitled "This Week - Esta Semana" for the period September 28 to October 4, 1963. This is a tourist guide for this week for the Republic of Mexico.

(3) A book with cover torn off entitled "Learning Russian" by NINA POTAPOVA.

(4) A guide map of Mexico City, folded, published by Editorial Flecha, Mexico, D. F.

5-Bureau (Enc.-16) (RM)
2-Dallas

WRH/cms
(7)

ENCLOSURE

17 AUG 31 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 SEP 4 1964

D241 (5) A pamphlet in English entitled Fiesta Brava, published by Pemex Travel Club, Mexico, D. F.

D242 (6) A library pass in the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, dated April, 1962, written in the Russian language. This pass was used by OSWALD to obtain books in public libraries in Russia.

(7) Ten copies of a LHM regarding an interview with MARINA OSWALD, 8/27/64, at which time she furnished a Mexican bus ticket stub and other items found by her among her effects as described above.

It is requested the FBI Laboratory examine enclosed evidentiary material for such purpose as may be required by the President's Commission. It is further requested the Laboratory furnish the Dallas Office photographs of this evidentiary material herewith enclosed for completion of the Dallas files.

In this connection, it is noted MARINA OSWALD stated the Mexican bus ticket stup has been touched by the following persons in the last few days: PRISCILLA JOHNSON, MARINA OSWALD, Mr. DECLAN FORD, Mrs. DECLAN FORD, and Miss JOAN CONNALLY.

The Bureau may desire to submit enclosed Mexico. City map or copy thereof, to Legat, Mexico, for his examination and identification of markings.

It will be observed the enclosed LHM relates that Mr. LIEBELER called MARINA OSWALD at her home in Richardson, Texas, on the evening of August 26, 1964. MARINA has said LIEBELER asked her several questions, including: (1) Did LEE HARVEY OSWALD regularly read newspapers during the OSWALDs' residence at New Orleans; (2) several questions concerning the unemployment checks received by OSWALD; and (3) whether OSWALD went to Mexico the day following MARINA's departure from New Orleans for Texas, or did he stay in New Orleans and leave on a later date.

It will further be observed that MARINA OSWALD has stated PRISCILLA JOHNSON, writer, who is collaborating with MARINA on a book, is presently the house guest of MARINA.

MARINA further advised that visiting in her home at the time of LIEBELER's call was Miss JOAN CONNALLY, Secretary to WILLIAM MC KENZIE, a Dallas attorney who has performed legal work for MARINA OSWALD. Miss CONNALLY also talked to Mr. LIEBELER concerning a description of the bus ticket stub as above described.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
August 28, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On August 27, 1964, James Wesley Liebeler of the President's Commission, advised the Federal Bureau of Investigation headquarters, Washington, D. C., that in a telephone conversation on the previous evening Marina Oswald had told him she had located a bus ticket stub issued by the Mexican Bus Line, Transportes del Norte. Mr. Liebeler requested that Marina Oswald be interviewed concerning this bus ticket stub and that such bus ticket stub be obtained.

Attached hereto are the results of the investigation requested.

Attachment

COPIES

14 MAR 5 1973

NARA

1

8/27/64

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at her residence, 629 Belt Line Road, Richardson, Texas. Mr. DECLAN FORD, an advisor of MARINA OSWALD, was present during this interview.

MARINA advised that on the evening of August 26, 1964, Mr. JAMES WESLEY LIEBELER, a representative of the President's Commission, telephonically contacted MARINA at her residence to inquire of her concerning several matters in the investigation of the assassination, including an inquiry as to whether LEE HARVEY OSWALD had left New Orleans for Mexico the day following the departure of MARINA from New Orleans to Texas, or if OSWALD had stayed on in New Orleans for a while before his departure for Mexico. MARINA said that when Mr. LIEBELER asked this question it recalled to her that she had, on about August 17 or 18, 1964, found among some personal effects belonging to her, a stub of a Mexican bus ticket. She said she told Mr. LIEBELER about this ticket and that she had found it in a paperback pamphlet which OSWALD had brought back from Mexico. MARINA said these items, as well as the other items described below, had been discovered by her in a small brown suitcase which contained old magazines, personal letters, personal photographs of her children, greeting cards and books. This suitcase and its contents had been in MARINA's possession at the PAINE house at the time of the assassination. Following the assassination, these items were delivered to her. She does not recall now exactly when she acquired them or from whom.

MARINA made available these pertinent items which are described as follows:

(1) A paper stub of a bus ticket issued by Transportes del Norte showing travel from Mexico, D. F. to Laredo, Texas. The price shown is $93.75 (M$-Pesos). The stub number is 13688. A block stamp bearing this legend appears on the back of the stub, "Transportes del Norte, Set. 30, 1963, Mexico D.F., J. Gascon". The date shown is September 30, 1963. MARINA stated she found this stub inside the paperback pamphlet entitled "This Week - Esta Semana" which is described immediately below.

(2) A paperback pamphlet entitled "This Week - Esta Semana", for the week September 28 - October 4, 1963, which is

COPIES DESTROYED

14 MAR 5 1972

on 8/27/64 at Richardson, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN/cms Date dictated 8/27/64

EXCLUDED

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

written in the English and the Spanish languages. This book is a well-known tourist and entertainment guide for the Republic of Mexico and is published on a weekly basis. MARINA exhibited handwriting which appears on page 38 of this pamphlet. Some of this handwriting is in English and there is some Russian handwriting. MARINA identified the handwriting as that of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She also pointed out markings made by a pen on pages 29, 31, 50, 54 and 78, but she could not identify these markings as having been made by LEE HARVEY OSWALD or any other person.

(3) A book with cover torn off entitled "Learning Russian", published by Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow. Author is NINA POTAPOVA. On page 12 of this book the Russian alphabet is printed and part of the alphabet is torn out. MARINA remarked that she had been exhibited by a representative of the President's Commission pieces of paper on which had been pasted printed letters cut from some book or magazine. She said therefore this item might be of interest in the investigation. She identified this book as a book used by OSWALD in his study of the Russian language.

(4) A guide map of Mexico City, folded, published by Editorial Flecha, printed in Mexico, D. F., which contains a large map of Mexico City on which appear three enclosed circle markings. There also appears on the back a smaller map which contains three circle markings, as well as a line drawn along streets in Mexico City. In the index opposite this smaller map, several locations are checked. MARINA identified this map as being the property of OSWALD. She said he probably obtained it in Mexico on his trip there.

(5) A paperback pamphlet entitled FIESTA BRAVA, published by Pemex Travel Club, Mexico, D. F., which describes the bullfight. MARINA stated this was also the property of OSWALD and was probably obtained by him in Mexico on his trip there and brought back by him to Dallas.

(6) A library pass in the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, dated April, 1962, written in the Russian language. This pass was used by OSWALD to obtain books in public libraries in Russia.

MARINA stated she had probably seen these pamphlets and book on several occasions, but did not think them of particular pertinence in this investigation. She said she did not know that the bus ticket stub was contained in one of the pamphlets.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

August 28, 1964

To: James R. Malley, Inspector, Federal Bureau of Investigation

From: J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy

Subject: Request for Prints of Photographs--May we have one print of each of the following Commission exhibit photographs:

Commission Exhibit No.	Description
1054	3 photographs of individuals present in lineups with Oswald
1128	Union membership booklet of Lee Harvey Oswald (translation from Russian) 7 photographs
1157	Eleven photostat copies of warrants issued to Lee Harvey Oswald in Texas by Texas Employment Commission
1173	Leslie Welding Co., Inc., 13 cancelled payroll checks issued to Lee H. Oswald
1174	Jaggar-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., 26 cancelled payroll checks issued to Lee H. Oswald
1175	Wm. B. Reily & Co., Inc., 11 cancelled payroll checks issued to Lee H. Oswald
1176	Receipt from Dept. of Justice 6-25-64. New alien registration card for Marina Oswald
1177	Receipt No. 21902 for $10-- fine paid Second Municipal Court, New Orleans, 8-12-63
1178	Receipt dated 11-1-63--$3.00 for rental P. O. Box 6225

1 ENCLOSURE.

Let 9-4-64

DR:jfm

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 14 1964 14 SEP 14 1964

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SEVEN

Commission Exhibit No.	Description
1301	Photograph of southeast corner of the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building showing arrangement of cartons shortly after shots were fired
1302	Photograph of southeast corner of the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building showing approximate location of wrapping-paper bag and location of palm print on carton
1303	Photograph of Commission Exhibit No. 139 showing its dimensions when assembled
1304	Photograph of Commission Exhibit No. 139 showing its dimensions when disassembled
1305	Photograph of Commission Exhibit No. 142 showing its dimensions
1306	Photograph of Commission Exhibit No. 641 showing its dimensions
1307	Photograph of Commission Exhibit No. 648 showing its dimensions
1308	Photograph of Commission Exhibit No. 653 showing its dimensions
1309	Photograph of Commission Exhibit No. 654 showing its dimensions
1310	Photograph of assassination window from inside of building showing height of windowsill and dimensions of open window
1311	Photograph of assassination window from inside of building showing person of Lee Harvey Oswald's height standing at open window
1312	Photograph of assassination window from inside of building showing person of Lee Harvey Oswald's height seated on carton alongside open window

Return no Print Required

Commission Exhibit No.	Description
1313	Letter from American Embassy to Oswald, dated May 10, 1962
1314	One-page note from Oswald to Director of the Minsk Radio Factory dated May 16, 1962. Apparently a rough draft.
1316	Photo: P-1, A Leningrad monument; P-2, Inside subway building at Leningrad; P-3, Czar's palace, Leningrad
1317	Photo: P-1, Leningrad street scene; P-2, Unknown building in unknown city; P-3, Czar's palace, Leningrad
1391	Blood analysis for Lee Harvey Oswald
1392	Photo, Marina and Lee Harvey Oswald on bridge in Minsk
1393	Photo, Lee Harvey Oswald, Marina Oswald, and Marina's Aunt Lobova Aksionov. Photo taken in Minsk
1394	Photo, Lee Harvey Oswald on steps of a building in Minsk
1395	Photo of Marina Oswald in Minsk
1399	Congratulatory note to Lee Harvey Oswald from Rimma
1400	Map depicting the localities involved in the visit of Lee Harvey Oswald to Mexico City
1437	Geometric outline showing distance from Howard Brennan to the sixth floor window of the TSBD Building at the time of the assassination
1800	Photo, Lee Harvey Oswald on bridge in Minsk

Please return these exhibits with one print of each photograph.

Sincerely yours,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosures--As listed above.

FBI

Date: 8/25/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, LOUISVILLE (105-620) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka;
IS - R - CUBA

ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

Re Bureau airtel to Louisville 8/17/64.

Attached herewith are 10 copies of Letterhead Memo setting forth results of additional investigation requested.

In interview with CADDELL, he denies representing himself as being with the Central Intelligence Agency. He stated he was aware of the Impersonation Statute and he was advised by the Agent as to the Statute.

3 - Bureau (Encs. 10) (RM) ENCLOSURE
1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - Louisville

HMB/mfm
(5)

REC-48 4747

EX 110

14 AUG 28 1964

SIX

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 SEP 4 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Louisville, Kentucky
August 25, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Miss Josephine Miller, Drift, Kentucky, was advised on August 19, 1964, that it may not be possible to conceal her identity from Howard Caddell in view of the nature of the inquiry and the circumstances of this matter. She said the main reason she did not want her name mentioned is that she would be fearful of retaliation by Caddell if he is in any manner connected with an international organization which effectively eliminated President Kennedy. She recalled Caddell recently mentioned in a letter he had had a nervous breakdown. She now believes, after studied thought, that Caddell may be ready for or has had a mental breakdown. She reiterated she firmly believes the man she saw in Louisville, Kentucky, in September, 1963, was Lee Harvey Oswald or his double.

Mr. Howard Andrew Caddell, Room #5, Stearns Hotel, Stearns, Kentucky, advised as follows:

He was born at Wallins Creek, Kentucky, on June 27, 1927. He was in the U. S. Navy from August 13, 1944, to April 2, 1946, at which time he received an honorable discharge. He graduated from Berea College, Berea, Kentucky, in 1952. He was married to the former Ursulla Boehm, who was born in Germany but is a citizen of the United States. He met his wife at Berea, Kentucky, where she resided and where she attended school. She came to the United States in 1939. He and his wife are divorced and she resides at 715 Emery, Longmont, Colorado.

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4 ! 1973

ENCLOSURE

He has been employed in the past as a school teacher. During the year of 1962-1963, he was employed by the Department of Education in Florida and instructed inmates at the State Prison, Raiford, Florida. While working at Raiford, he maintained a residence at 5032 Redstone Drive, Jacksonville, Florida. He was experiencing domestic trouble in the spring and summer of 1963 and departed Florida.

In the summer of 1963, he went to Prestonsburg, Kentucky, to see Jack and Nancy Hodges, who are friends. He attended college with Jack Hodges. At the time he arrived in Prestonsburg, he was hard pressed financially and received assistance from his friends. He obtained employment while in Prestonsburg with the Forcum and Lannom Company, home office at Dyersburg, Tennessee. This firm is in the construction business and had a contract on a sewer project at Prestonsburg. He had duties of a field office manager for this firm at Prestonsburg. He was in Prestonsburg for some three or four months' time and resided at the Blue Sky Motel.

While in Prestonsburg, he did a "little scouting" for State Police Trooper Don Gonbel. He furnished this Trooper with information concerning the illegal sale of liquor in Prestonsburg. He has never been employed by the U. S. Government, other than his service in the U. S. Navy. He has never been employed by the State of Kentucky.

While in college he had two years study of the German language, but is unable to carry on a conversation in the language. He knows a few words of Spanish and French, but is unable to carry on a conversation in either language.

He does not know anyone by the name of Harvey. The only person he could recall by either the first or last name of Harvey was the baseball player Harvey Haddix. He did meet Sam Marsh in Prestonsburg; Marsh was working there for the Lite Cast Products Company, Louisville, Kentucky. The Lite Cast Company had a construction job at the Jenny-Willey State Park. The last time he heard from Marsh, he (Marsh) was employed by West Broadway Motors, Louisville, Kentucky, as a salesman. He believes Marsh is from the State of Washington or Oregon.

In the fall of 1963, Caddell went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he was employed as a teacher at Shawnee Junior High School. He taught there for the school year of 1963-1964. He will teach school at the Stearns Elementary School, Stearns, Kentucky, the school year of 1964-1965.

Caddell advised he did not recall he had ever informed anyone he was employed by the C.I.A. or the Central Intelligence Agency. He did say he used intoxicants at times but did not ever drink to the point where he would not recall remarks he made. He advised he had never informed anyone he had been employed in any position where he had duties of guarding or protecting the President of the United States. He further advised he had never made any remark indicating he had been in the "Bay of Pigs Invasion" or that he had taken part in any attempted invasion of Cuba. He did not know anyone presently living in Cuba; he had attended Berea College with one or two students who were from Cuba. He did not "bump" anyone while walking along the streets of Louisville; he only weighed 110 pounds and he considered he would be at a disadvantage in starting trouble. He was unable to speak Russian. He did not recall ever talking with three men on the streets of Louisville he described as "pickpockets".

Caddell knew Hugo Miller during the time he attended Berea College and Miller lives in the vicinity of Prestonsburg and teaches at McDowell, Kentucky. Hugo Miller has a sister, Josephine Miller, and while working in Prestonsburg, he became acquainted with this individual. He did often date Josephine Miller while in Prestonsburg.

Josephine Miller owns rental property in Prestonsburg and also received income from coal interests. There were occasions when Josephine Miller did visit him at his motel. Josephine Miller "did get the idea" Caddell was planning to marry her and Caddell jokingly would remark that when she sold her property and was able to take care of him in the manner he was accustomed to living, he would marry her.

Caddell denied he ever informed Josephine Miller he was employed by the C.I.A. or ever had duties of

protecting the President. He denied he ever informed her he took part in the Bay of Pigs invasion in Cuba. Caddell does have some scars on his face and body which he received when a child. He denied he informed Miss Miller he was employed on a "secret dope investigation" in Floyd County.

He stated the reason he departed Prestonsburg was to accept employment as a teacher in a school in Louisville; he did not inform Miss Miller he had been placed there by a "higher authority". Miss Miller did make a trip to Louisville in September of 1963, at which time he, Caddell, saw her. Miss Miller made the trip to Louisville with Mr. and Mrs. Paul Hayes. Mr. Hayes is an attorney in Prestonsburg and is active in politics. Mrs. Hayes [redacted] and Miss Miller made the trip to "keep an eye on Mrs. Hayes". At the time Miss Miller was in Louisville, she and Caddell did make a visit to some bar where they had a few drinks. He recalls as they were leaving the bar, they did stop and talk with three young men for a few moments time. As he recalled, one of the men did have a musical instrument case in his hand and these three men were playing at some local bar. He did not talk with these men in any foreign language nor did he inform Miss Miller they were "pickpockets". He had never seen these men before. He did not "bump" people while he and Miss Miller were walking along the streets in Louisville; he may have turned his shoulder when walking through a crowd.

Caddell advised Miss Miller was known to drink intoxicants and on occasions would reach the point where she was intoxicated. Miss Miller is the type person who feels she "has to carry her family"; that is, assist the family. Miss Miller often writes letters to the editors of various publications. Caddell advised he believed Miss Miller was "demented" if she had stated he informed her he had been employed by the C.I.A., had duties of protecting the President, had a part in the invasion of Cuba, or spoke with the three young men in Louisville in a foreign language.

Caddell did call Miss Miller on the telephone at times when he would play a new record where she could hear it; he has held the telephone where she could hear the radio. There have been times when Miss Miller would call

him at 3:00 A.M. and would talk for an hour's time; he estimated he had never talked with her longer than twenty or thirty minutes when he would make the call.

Caddell stated he did not know anyone who resembled Lee Harvey Oswald. While in the U. S. Navy, he served his entire time in the United States. He had been in Canada for a short time on one occasion but has visited no other foreign country.

Caddell advised it was correct he had made some remark he did not want people to know he was in Louisville; this being due to the fact he does not want to be contacted by his former wife's creditors. He further stated since he had furnished information concerning illegal liquor sales in Prestonsburg, he did not think it would be safe for him to visit there.

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

- LAB FILE
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Stokes, Rm. 645
RB

To: FBI, Dallas (100-10461) Date: September 2, 1964

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. D-457540 AX

Examination requested by: Dallas

Reference: Airtel 8/28/64

Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint - Cryptanalysis - Translation

Remarks:

One photographic copy of D-237 through D-242 is transmitted herewith for the completion of your file. The Bureau will disseminate photographs of these exhibits to The President's Commission and to the Legal Attache, Mexico City.

A separate report will be submitted on the cryptographic examination of D-238 and D-239; the translation of D-237 and D-242; and the latent fingerprint examination of D-237 and D-242.

SEP 2 - 1964
COMM-FBI

For your investigative assistance, some handwriting similarities were noted between the writings on page 38 of D-238 and the known writings of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

105-82555 T 148
Ex. 131 REC 37

Enclosures (8) (Photographs of D-237 - D-242, 2 copies - Lab rpt)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

CC:GFM (7)

NOTE: Supervisor Stokes will disseminate photographs of D-237 through D-242 to The President's Commission and Legat, Mexico City.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Stokes 645 RB

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

64 SEP 11 1964

of the

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Date: September 2, 1964
FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. D-457540 AX

Specimens received 8/31/64

D-237 One bus ticket stub issued by Transportes del Norte, #13688

D-238 One pamphlet entitled "This Week - Esta Semana" for the period September 28 to October 4, 1963

D-239 One book with cover torn off entitled "Learning Russian" by NINA POTAPOVA

D-240 One guide map of Mexico City, folded, published by Editorial Flecha, Mexico, D. F.

D-241 One pamphlet in English entitled "Fiesta Brava" published by Pemex Travel Club, Mexico, D. F.

D-242 One library pass in the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, dated April, 1962, written in the Russian Language

Result of examination:

The writings on page 38 of D-238 are too limited for an adequate comparison with the known writings of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, K4, K5, etc.

It was concluded that the two ticket stubs previously submitted and contained in D-202 were originally connected. The stub in D-237 was originally connected to the two stubs in D-202.

The submitted evidence is retained.

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Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JCC:GFM (7)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

9-2-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

REC-37 EX-131

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

Reurlet August 31, 1964, submitting major case prints of SA Vincent E. Drain, L. Joseph Hersley, Carl E. Walters, Forest L. Lucy, and SA Nat A. Pinkston for elimination purposes.

One latent palm print on Box A identified as right palm print of Forest L. Lucy. Two latent fingerprints on Box B, one latent fingerprint on Box C, and two latent fingerprints on Box D identified as fingerprints of Forest L. Lucy.

Fourteen latent fingerprints and five latent palm prints remain unidentified on the boxes.

The submitted prints are being retained.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RGW:sem
(11)

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MAILED 12
SEP - 2 1964
COMM-FBI

64 SEP 11 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109090-70

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 8/31/64
ATTN: IDENTIFICATION DIVISION
LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re telephone call from Inspector JAMES R. MALLEY, 8/28/64, instructing that major case prints of all individuals known to have been on the Sixth Floor of the Texas School Book Depository on November 22, 1963, and all individuals who could possibly have touched the four cardboard boxes on which were found OSWALD's palm prints and fingerprints, together with several unidentified palm and fingerprint impressions; Bureau letter to Dallas, 11/29/63, containing the results of the latent fingerprint examination of the four cardboard boxes (latent Case # 46903; Bureau letter to the President's Commission dated 3/30/64, in which it is stated that 19 identifiable latent fingerprints and 6 identifiable latent palm prints had been found on cartons near the Sixth Floor window of the Texas School Book Depository; and Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 6/16/64, enclosing major case prints of certain employees of the Texas School Book Depository.

Enclosed are the major case prints of the following employees of the Dallas Office of the FBI:

SA VINCENT E. DRAIN, who obtained the cartons from the Dallas PD on 11/27/63. (Prints taken 8/29/64 by SA JAMES W. BOOKHOUT.)

Clerk L. JOSEPH HERSLEY (Prints taken 8/29/64 by SA JAMES W. BOOKHOUT.)

Clerk CARL E. WALTERS (Prints taken 8/28/64 by SA JAMES W. BOOKHOUT.)

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 5) (RM)
2 - Dallas

RPG/jtf
(5)

16 SEP 1 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Clerk FOREST L. LUCY (Prints taken 8/28/64 by SA JAMES W. BOOKHOUT.)

(The above three clerks have occasion to handle mail and assist in the wrapping of packages in the Dallas Office.)

SA NAT A. PINKSTON, who was on the Sixth Floor of the Texas School Book Depository immediately after the assassination. (Prints taken by SA JAMES W. BOOKHOUT, 8/31/64.)

It is requested that the unidentified latent fingerprints and palm prints found on the cartons, which were near the Sixth Floor window of the Texas School Book Depository be compared with the enclosed major case prints.

Additional major case prints are being taken of employees of the Texas School Book Depository, as well as Police Officers who were known to have been on the Sixth Floor of the Texas School Book Depository on 11/22/63, and such major case prints will be furnished to the Bureau as soon as obtained.

FBI

Date: 8/19/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to San Antonio dated 6/29/64.

Re: PAULA RUSIONI

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 10 copies of LHM reflecting results of investigaton concerning PAULA RUSIONI which was requested in referenced airtel. Also enclosed for the Bureau are 2 portions of TDN ticket No. 9511.

Enclosed herewith for the Dallas office are 2 copies of above-mentioned LHM.

The Bureau is requested to transmit 2 copies of this airtel and enclosed LHM to Legat, Mexico, for informaticnal purposes.

ENCLOSURE

2-Bureau (Enc. 12) (All RH) — 1 - Recd destroyed (LHM)
(2-Legat, Mexico) (Enc. 2) (105-3702) — 2 tickets sent to Legat Mex city by Airtel 8/26/64
2-Dallas (Enc. 2) (100-10461) (All RH)
2-San Antonio

JMK/dnb
(9)

REC 37 105-82555

EX 131

26 AUG 26 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Antonio, Texas

August 19, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

The following investigation was conducted in an effort to locate one PAULA RUSIONI who reportedly traveled on Transportes del Norte bus from Mexico City, Mexico, to Laredo, Texas, on October 2-3, 1963. According to the records of Transportes del Norte (TDN), portions of TDN Ticket Number 9511 cover travel from Mexico City to Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, and from Monterrey to Laredo, Texas. TDN records reflect these tickets were utilized by PAULA RUSIONI to travel on TDN Bus Number 332, which departed Mexico City at 8:30 a.m. on October 2, 1963, and arrived at Monterrey at about 9:30 p.m. the same date. Travel from Monterrey to Laredo was performed on TDN Bus Number 373, which departed Monterrey shortly thereafter and arrived at Laredo at about 2:00 a.m., October 3, 1963.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

Mr. HARRY SMITH, Manager, Greyhound Bus Lines, Laredo, Texas, advised on July 17, 1964, after viewing Transportes del Norte ticket stubs numbered 9511 that he was in agreement that the tickets numbered 9511 were reissues of Ticket Number 39532, and that the purpose of the reissuance of these tickets was that there should have been four portions of the ticket rather than just two tickets. Mr. SMITH stated that there should have been a ticket for Laredo, Texas, to Monterrey, Monterrey to Mexico City, Mexico City to Monterrey, and Monterrey to Laredo, Texas, in order to complete the round trip ticket.

In this regard it is to be noted that HARRY SMITH, on May 13, 1964, advised that TDN Ticket Number 39532 was sold at Laredo, Texas, on September 10, 1963, and was a round trip ticket to Mexico; however, SMITH was not certain if this ticket was to Mexico City or some other destination in Mexico.

105-8255-4758

ENCLOSURE

On August 10, 1964, LEOBARDO MEDELLIN, Assistant Manager, Transportes del Norte Bus Company, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, also advised that Ticket Number 9511 was reissue of the original ticket, 39532, sold in Laredo, Texas, and that the reissue was made for the purpose of correcting the ticket to issue four portions which would be Laredo, Texas, to Monterrey, Monterrey to Mexico City, and on the return would be Mexico City to Monterrey, and Monterrey to Laredo, Texas.

CODE

9/2/64

CABLEGRAM URGENT

1 - Malley (SENT DIRECT)
1 - Stokes

TO LEGAT MEXICO CITY (105-3702)

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

REURCAB NUMBER FIVE TWO ZERO DATED APRIL TWO LAST REPORTING THAT ROLANDO BARRIOS, FORMER EMPLOYEE OF CHIHUAHUENSES TRAVEL AGENCY, CONFIRMED HE WOULD NORMALLY WRITE H. O. LEE FOR NAME AS IT APPEARS ON OSWALD'S TOURIST CARD. THIS INFORMATION WAS FURNISHED TO THE COMMISSION BY BUREAU LETTER APRIL SIX LAST. ONLY OTHER REFERENCES TO INTERVIEW OF BARRIOS APPEAR ON PAGE NINE OF YOUR APRIL SEVEN LAST LETTERHEAD AND ON PAGE SIX EIGHT OF YOUR MAY EIGHTEEN LAST SUMMARY LETTERHEAD. REPORTING RESULTS OF APRIL TWO LAST INTERVIEW BY SPECIAL AGENT ROLF LARSON. YOUR LETTERHEADS DID NOT REPORT BARRIOS' CONFIRMATION CONCERNING THE WAY HE WOULD HAVE WRITTEN NAME OF TRAVELER ON TRAVEL DOCUMENTS. COMMISSION INQUIRED AS TO NUMBER OF TIMES BARRIOS WAS INTERVIEWED. ADVISE IN THIS REGARD IDENTIFYING SOURCE WHO CONDUCTED INTERVIEWS. FURNISH ANY INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY BARRIOS IN ADDITION TO DATA IN RECAB AND INDICATED LETTERHEADS. WHEN AND TO WHOM DID BARRIOS CONFIRM MANNER IN WHICH HE WOULD HAVE WRITTEN NAME ON TRAVEL DOCUMENTS? FURNISH DETAILS AS TO HOW HE WAS QUESTIONED ON THIS POINT. SUCAB. DALLAS ADVISED BY MAIL.

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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - DALLAS (100-10461)

JCS:pah (5)

VIA CABLEGRAM
DE TUA
SEP 2 1964
6:49 PM
5

REC 31 105-82555-1115
EX-131
SEP 3 1964

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

CABLEGRAM TO MEXICO CITY
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

NOTE:

Miss Elaine Johnson of Mr. Slawson's office, Commission, inquired today of Inspector Malley if Commission has in its possession results of all interviews of Barrios. This appears to be the case and Miss Johnson was so advised on 9/2/64 by J. C. Stokes. However, advisable to double check this with Legat. We will confirm this with Commission on receipt of Legat's reply.

NR 239
ENC 115
CK 1515
APPROVED EFH/mcd
TYPED BY

9/1/64

1 - Belmont
1 - Conrad
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (200-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Ex. 137

Reairtel 8/26/64 concerning request of Marina Oswald to be furnished with list of all property belonging to herself and subject which is now in possession of Bureau or Commission. Prepare a list of all material obtained by Bureau from all sources believed to be the property of Oswald and his wife. Show in the list the source from which this material was received. Do not attempt to show whether this material is presently in possession of Bureau or Commission. Note in this regard, it will not be possible to indicate in the listing who currently retains possession of the articles as this changes daily due to Commission's requesting exhibits and returning others to the Bureau.

The list should be preceded by statement to effect that it is a listing of all material believed to be the property of Lee Harvey Oswald and/or Marina Oswald which was obtained by the Bureau from indicated sources. Upon compilation of list, furnish same to Bureau. Do not furnish any listing to Marina Oswald until advised to do so by Bureau.

JCS:pah
(10)

NOTE:
See cover memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, captioned same, dated 9/1/64, prepared by JCS:pah.

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MAILED 4
SEP 2 - 1964
COMM-FBI

XEROX
SEP 14 1964

SEP 10 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D-READ
SEP 2 11 24 AM '64
FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FBI

Date: 8/26/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka;
IS - R - CUBA

MARINA OSWALD today advised PRISCILLA JOHNSON, the newspaper reporter who interviewed LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Moscow, is presently in Dallas and is conferring with her concerning the writing of a book to be authored by MARINA OSWALD.

MARINA advised she no longer retains WILLIAM MC KENZIE as her attorney as the litigation between her and her ex-manager JAMES H. MARTIN and her ex-attorney JOHN M. THORNE has now been settled. She said if she enters into a contractual arrangement with PRISCILLA JOHNSON or with publishers concerning her book, she will have another attorney examine any contracts or other legal documents which might be pertinent.

MARINA has requested that she be furnished with a list of all property belonging to her or her late husband and which is now in possession of the Bureau or the President's Commission. The Bureau is requested to advise if it will be satisfactory to furnish such a list to MARINA and if so, will such a list be furnished to Dallas by the Bureau or should it be made up from the files available at Dallas.

3-Bureau
2-Dallas

WRH/cms
(5)

REC 37

EX-131

SEP 4 1964

XEROX

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ Per _____

SOVIET SECTION

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

9/2/64

Airtel CT

1 - Stokes

To: Legat, Mexico City (105-3702)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReBucab 8/31/64 concerning material believed to have been in Oswald's possession in Mexico which was turned over by Marina Oswald 8/27/64. Enclosed for Legat are 21 photographs depicting Exhibits D-237, three pages of D-238 and all of D-240 which items were described in recab. Also enclosed is a copy of Dallas letterhead dated 8/28/64 and attachment thereto. The photographs are forwarded for assistance in connection with investigation requested in recab. Note particularly markings on the map, Exhibit D-240, placements of which were described in recab. The markings on pages 29, 50, 54 and 78 of D-233 appeared to have been random marks of no discernible significance.

Enclosures (23)

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS:

Photographs of pertinent portions of material enclosed with your 8/28/64 airtel and which have been designated Exhibits D-237 through and including D-242 have been furnished to you by separate communication

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

JCS:pah
(8)

MAILED 7
SEP 8 - 1964
COMM-FBI

SEP 10 1964

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Tele. Room
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MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

September 3, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Lee Harvey Oswald

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the telephone call of Mr. Norman Redlich of your staff on July 22, 1964, requesting the preparation of visual aids depicting the whereabouts of Lee Harvey Oswald after the assassination and the location of eyewitnesses who saw Oswald in the vicinity of the Tippit killing.

Enclosed are four glossy prints each of the following visual aids which were prepared from information selected by the Commission from documented records:

REC 30 10 - XD555 - 4154

1. Whereabouts of Lee Harvey Oswald between 12:33 P. M. and 1:50 P. M. on November 22, 1963. The distances indicated are based upon speedometer readings recorded by Inspector Leo J. Gauthier while tracing the described route in an automobile on August 17, 1964.

1 SEP 4 1964

2. Location of eyewitnesses to the movements of Lee Harvey Oswald in the vicinity of the Tippit killing.

The enclosed visual aids were previously approved by Mr. Redlich and comply with his referenced telephone call.

Sincerely yours

J. Edgar Hoover

LJG:mah (8)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Attention: Mr. Shaneyfelt) (Enclosures (2))
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
Enclosures (8)

(SEE NOTE OVER)

FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

BY COURIER SVC.
SEP - 3
FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

SEP 4 5 24 PM '64

2 - XEROX
2 SEP 8 1964

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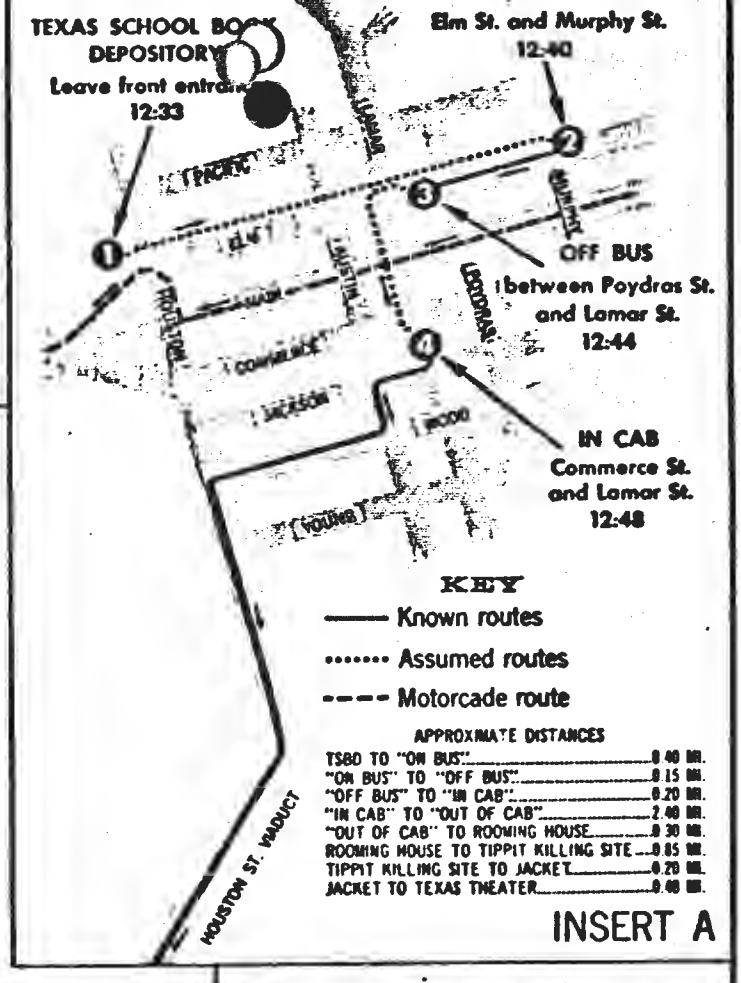
NOTE: The Commission's request in this matter was followed continuously resulting in conferences held with Redlich on July 23, 1964 (Memo, Gauthier to Callahan 7-24-64). A preliminary chart was submitted to Redlich on 7-28-64 at which time he decided to hold this matter in abeyance until such

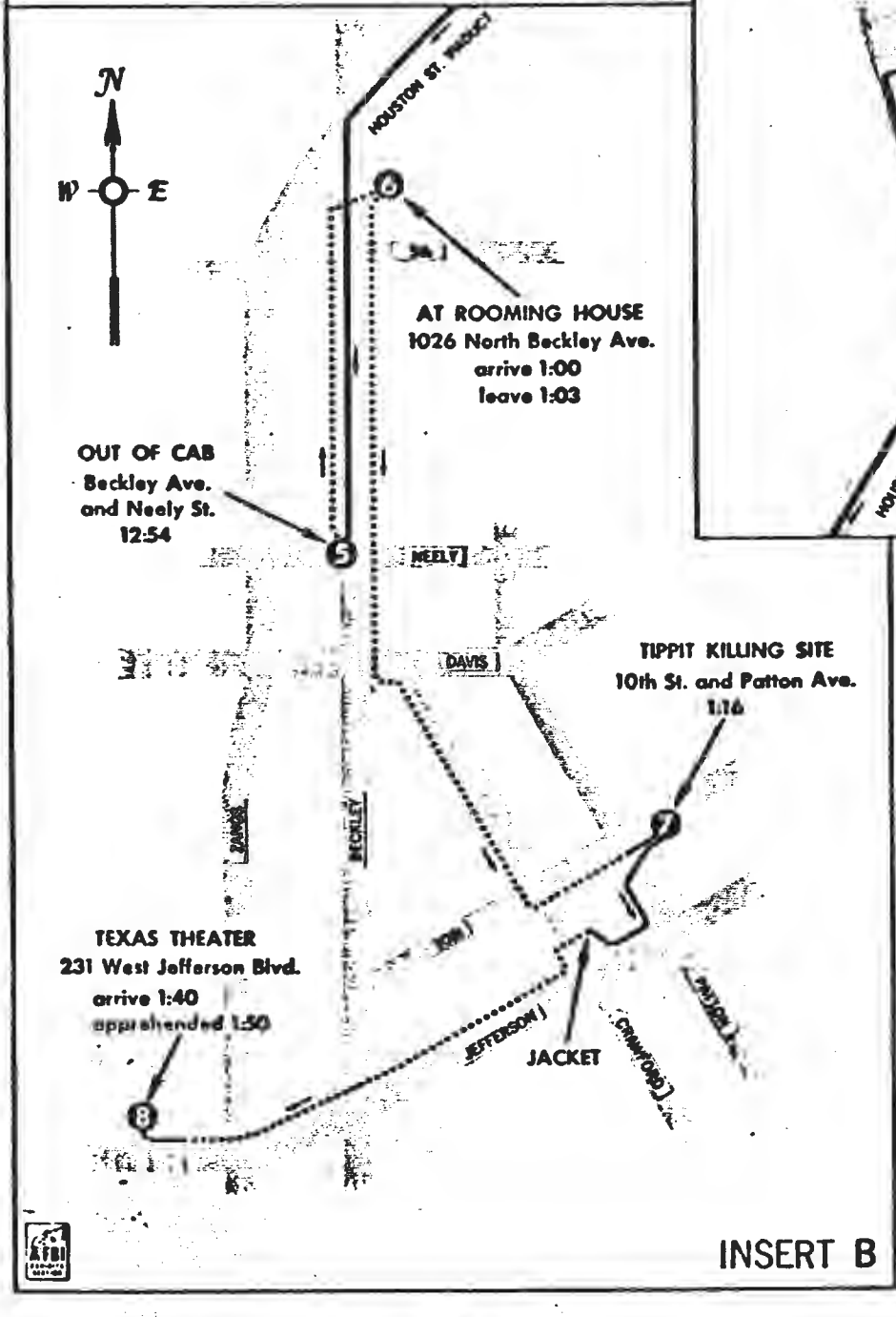
WHEREABOUTS OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD

between 12:33 P.M. and 1:50 P.M. November 22, 1963

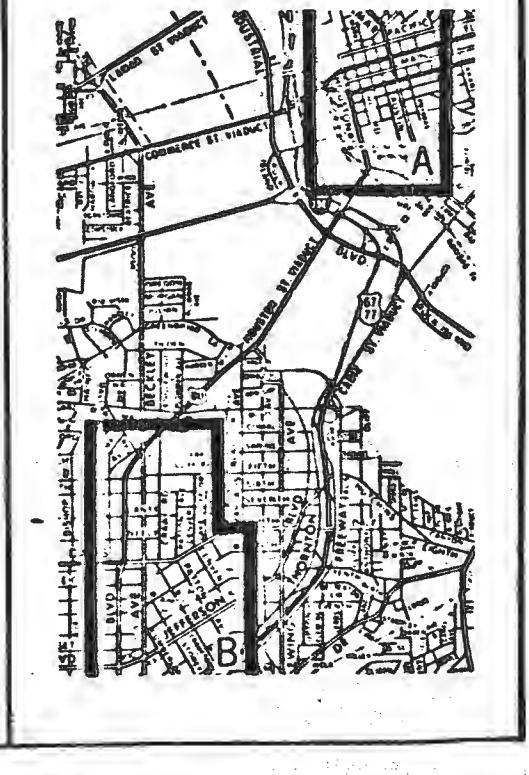
(ALL TIMES ARE APPROXIMATE)



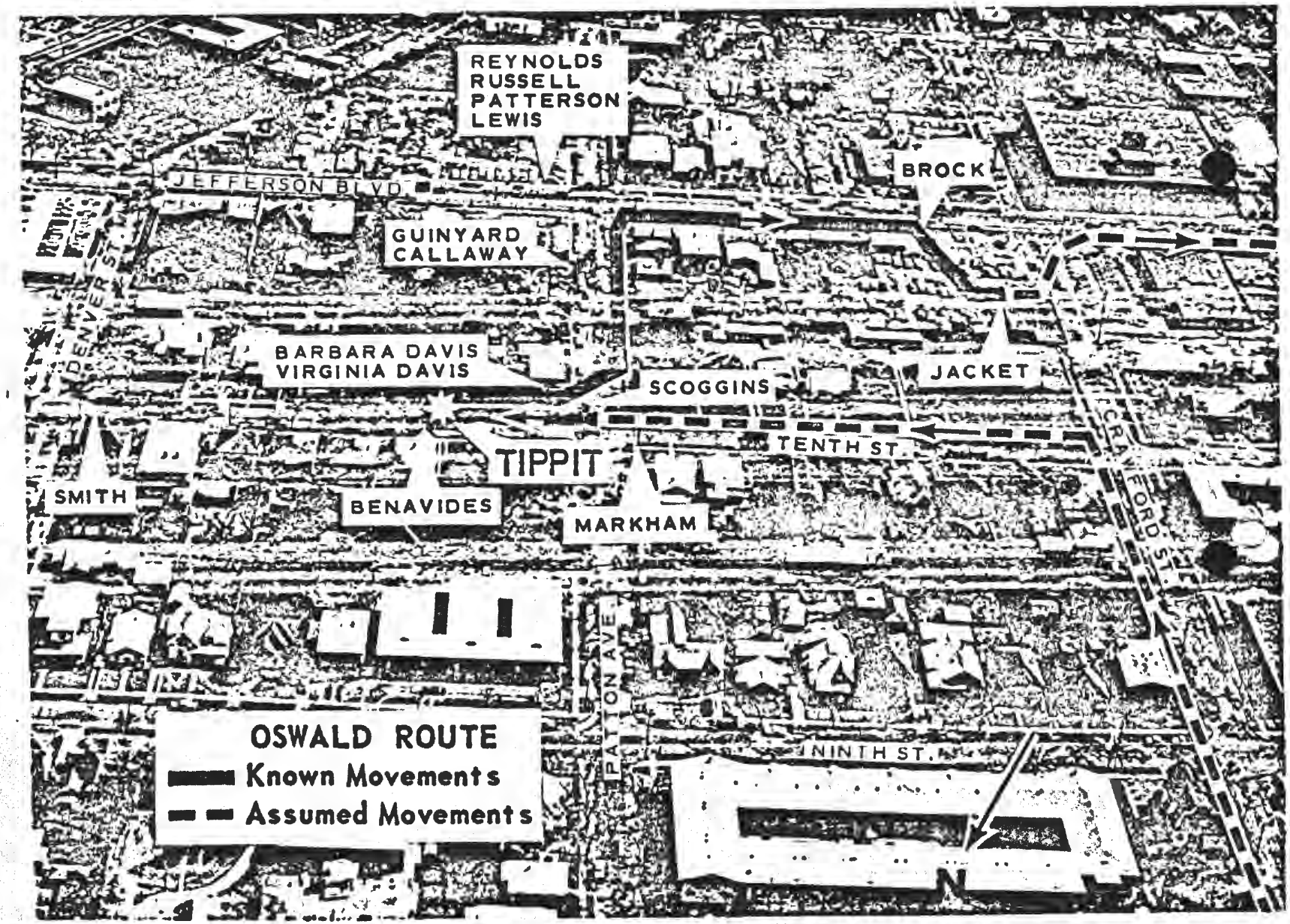
INSERT A



INSERT B



LOCATION OF EYEWITNESSES TO THE MOVEMENTS OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD IN THE VICINITY OF THE TIPPIT KILLING



(Mr. Stokes, 64[illegible]8)

September 3, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Pursuant to the request of Mr. W. David Slawson of your staff, FBI Exhibit D-238 is transmitted herewith.

Sincerely yours,

REC 30 105-[illegible]-4755

J. Edgar Hoover

EX 101

19 SEP 4 1964

Enclosure

BY COURIER SVC

SEP 3 11 28 AM '64

FBI

FEC'D-READING ROOM

62-109068-279

Lee Harvey Oswald

NOTE: Mr. Slawson telephoned Supervisor Stokes on 9/2/64, for this exhibit which is a pamphlet entitled "This Week - Esta Semana" for the period 9/28 to 10/4/63, which is a tourist and entertainment guide for Mexico and which was found by Marina Oswald among her effects.

JCC:GEM (9)

SEP 8 1964

62-109068-[illegible]

79 SEP 10 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

645RB

9/1/64

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Raupach

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

REC 30 EX-101

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA,
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

Enclosed is a copy of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated August 28, 1964. Immediately contact the Davises pursuant to the Commission's request.

Results of your investigation are to be incorporated into a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission by the Bureau. It will not be necessary to incorporate the results of your investigation into a subsequent report.

As you have been previously advised, the President's Commission is attempting to conclude its investigation and, therefore, this request is to be handled expeditiously.

Enclosure

KMR:jh (5)

MAILED 9
SEP 1 1964
COMM-FBI

NOTE: The Commission requested Mrs. Davis and her husband, Floyd Guy Davis, operator of the Sports Drome Rifle Range to be reinterviewed to clarify what records they maintained at the rifle range on October through November, 1963, which would reflect the names of individuals present at the range during those months. In A previous interview with Mrs. Davis ~~indicated~~ she commented that no written registers were kept when Oswald was alleged to have practiced at the range, however, when she furnished a deposition to Mr. Liebeler of the President's Commission, she commented she had written in her journal regarding a date that a man thought to be Oswald had been at the range. The Commission was interested in any entries in Mrs. Davis' journal and they further indicated the desire to have a complete set of documents of records which have been obtained in regard to the rifle range.

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XEROX
SEP 8 1964
79 SEP 10 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

62-109060-

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RA

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

AUG 28 19

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission would appreciate your recontacting Mrs. Virginia Louise Davis, 2225 By Way, Dallas, Texas who, with her husband, operates the Sports Drome Rifle Range in Dallas. When interviewed by Special Agents Carter and Brown on December 1, 1963, she apparently indicated that no written "register" was maintained at the rifle range during the period in September through November 1963, when Oswald is alleged to have practiced at the rifle range. However, during the course of her deposition before Mr. Liebeler on April 1, 1964, the following colloquy took place:

"Mr. Liebeler. Can you tell us the date that Mr. Price said he took Oswald in, or this man who he thought was Oswald, who was the last customer?

"Mrs. Davis. I don't know the exact date, but I wrote it in my journal, but I don't have it with me.

"Mr. Liebeler. When you refer to the journal, what do you mean?

"Mrs. Davis. It is a daily record I keep of everything that happens at the range. When we first opened, everyone had to sign it. But the FBI picked up the sign-in slips and checked it out, and, of course, Lee Harvey Oswald wasn't on it, but at the time we did not have fences up and anyone could get on the range without us knowing it."

EX 101 REC 30

SEP 4 1964

1- XEROX
SEP 8 1964

EXP. PROC.
AUG 31 1964

In the interview report prepared by Special Agents Carter and Brown on December 2, 1963, covering their interview with Mrs. Davis' husband, Floyd Guy Davis, it is stated that Mr. Davis "furnished a list of members who have registered to shoot at the range"; I do not believe that the Commission is in receipt of this membership list.

From the several statements obtained from the Davises, it is not clear precisely what records were maintained at the rifle range during 1963. Hence, we request that you have them clarify exactly what records they did maintain during October through November, 1963, which in any way reflect the names of persons present at their rifle range during those months, and that you attempt to get for the Commission a copy of all such records which you have not previously obtained. In addition, please attempt also to obtain a copy of the "journal" or "daily record," to which Mrs. Davis referred, for the months of September, October and November 1963. The Commission is particularly interested in any entries in Mrs. Davis' journal which she may have made on September 28, October 13, November 10, 13, 16, and 17, 1963, and a few days on either side of these dates.

If your Bureau previously has obtained any membership lists or other similar records from the Davises, we would appreciate receiving a copy of them, so that we will have a complete set of everything which has been obtained in regards to the rifle range.

Your continuing cooperation with the Commission is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

FBI

Date: 9/1/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) ATTN: CRIMINAL SECTION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 8/26/64, concerning information furnished by LEE E. BOWERS, JR., on 8/20/64, as reported to the Bureau in Dallas airtel dated 8/21/64.

There is enclosed herewith ten copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth information received on 8/28/64 from LEE E. BOWERS, JR., regarding his telephone conversation on August 20, 1964, with one Mrs. MARK MARTIN of Tulsa, Oklahoma.

At the time of this last contact with Mr. BOWERS on 8/28/64, he was assured that the information he had furnished to the FBI was only disseminated to the President's Commission and other interested Federal authorities and no dissemination was made to Mrs. MARTIN.

An information copy of this airtel is being furnished Oklahoma City, along with one copy of letterhead memorandum.

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 10)
1 - Oklahoma City (Enc. 1) (105-783)
2 - Dallas

REC 30 105-82555-1757

EX-101

RJB:jtf
(6)

Approved: Wick
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

79 SEP 10 1964

SOUTHERN SECTION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
September 1, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On August 20, 1964, Lee E. Bowers, Jr., 10508 Maple Grove, Dallas, Texas, telephonically advised that he had just been contacted by telephone by a woman giving her name as "Mrs. Mark Martin", of Tulsa, Oklahoma. Mrs. Martin questioned Bowers regarding the assassination of President Kennedy and stated she was just an individual who was in Dallas for the purpose of trying to "piece the whole thing together".

Mr. Bowers stated that based upon the questions asked by Mrs. Martin, it was quite evident to him that she was in possession of the information which he had previously furnished to the Dallas Police Department, as well as the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mrs. Martin also asked Bowers if he thought Oswald committed the assassination and if there were any police on top of the triple underpass. She also asked him how fast the Texas School Book Depository had been sealed off by police.

It is noted that the "Mrs. Mark Martin" who telephonically contacted Mr. Bowers is possibly identical with Mrs. Mark E. Martin, also known as Shirley Martin, of Hominy, Oklahoma, who is reportedly conducting her own investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

There is attached a detailed report of the interview of Mr. Lee E. Bowers, Jr., on August 28, 1964, pertaining to his telephonic conversation of August 20, 1964, with the aforementioned "Mrs. Mark Martin".

Attachment

COPIES DESTROYED
4 1 MAR 12 1973

ENCLOSURE

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 1, 1964

1

Mr. LEE E. BOWERS, JR., 10508 Maple Grove, Dallas, Texas, home telephone number Davis 1-1909, was interviewed at his present place of employment, the Green Clinic and Hospital, 1302 Englewood Street, Dallas; office telephone number Whitehall 2-1361.

Mr. BOWERS advised that on November 22, 1963, the day of the assassination of President KENNEDY, he was employed as a tower man at the North Tower Street Union Terminal Company, a railroad, which is located adjacent to the Texas School Book Depository building and the triple underpass, which President Kennedy's automobile was about to pass under at the time of the shooting.

Mr. BOWERS stated that at approximately 12:15 p.m. on Thursday, August 20, 1964, he received a local telephone call at work from a woman who identified herself as "Mrs. MARK MARTIN", of Tulsa, Oklahoma. Mrs. MARTIN described herself to Mr. BOWERS as a private individual conducting her own investigation into the events in Dallas on the day of the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Mrs. MARTIN expressed to Mr. BOWERS her desire to have a personal interview with him in his office about what he had witnessed and testified to as having seen at the triple underpass and in the vicinity of the Texas School Book Depository building at the time of the assassination.

Mr. BOWERS advised that he told Mrs. MARTIN that he had nothing to offer to her, and he saw no reason for her to interview him regarding this matter.

According to Mr. BOWERS, Mrs. MARTIN stated she desired to talk to him for a minute or two. He stated their telephone conversation lasted approximately seven or eight minutes.

COPIES DESTROYED
MAR 12 1973

8/28/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 8/31/64

ENCLOSURE

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Mr. BOWERS stated Mrs. MARTIN then commenced to ask him direct questions, which indicated to him that she had full knowledge and had possibly read the report of his previous interviews with the Dallas Police Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He noted that while he had also been interviewed by a representative of the President's Commission, her questions did not indicate to him that she had seen the President Commission's report on his interview, as a few things he had discussed with the Commission's representative were not touched on by Mrs. MARTIN.

While Mr. BOWERS does not recall the exact wording of Mrs. MARTIN's questions, he recalled she inquired as to whether or not he was going to author a book, to which question he replied "No". Her primary interests seemed to concern what had transpired at the triple underpass and the area of the "grassy knoll", next to the underpass, at the time of the shooting. She wanted to know who was on the underpass and what these individuals did at the time of the shooting. Mr. BOWERS stated he told her he had no comments to make on the matter as he had testified as to what he had seen. She persisted with her questioning and wanted to know if there were any policemen on top of the underpass. He told her there were two uniformed police officers on the underpass, one at each end. She then wanted to know if they left their post, and BOWERS answered that within three minutes after the shooting, there were some 100 policemen in the area of the underpass.

BOWERS stated that the reason he even talked with Mrs. MARTIN as long as he did was because he was interested in finding out just who she was and how much she knew about his previous interviews with law enforcement agencies.

Mrs. MARTIN asked BOWERS about his interview with the President's Commission, and he told her he had no comment to make in this regard.

Mrs. MARTIN questioned him about the three automobiles he had seen parked near the Texas School Book Depository, and she described these three cars to Mr. BOWERS in detail.

Mr. BOWERS stated that Mrs. MARTIN wanted him to evaluate the information he had previously given to the law enforcement agencies, and he stated he would not evaluate his testimony as he had reported just what he had seen. He told her to call the Federal Bureau of Investigation if she wanted an evaluation of his information.

Mr. BOWERS advised Mrs. MARTIN wanted to know if the shots he heard had come from the inside or the outside of the Texas School Book Depository building, and he answered her that in view of all the many noises in the area, he could not say where the shots came from.

Mr. BOWERS then told Mrs. MARTIN he was very busy, she thanked him and the telephone conversation ended.

Mr. BOWERS stated Mrs. MARTIN's questions were directed along the following lines:

(1) His previous testimony

(2) Events at the triple underpass at the time of the assassination

(3) Occurrences in the area of the Texas School Book Depository building at the time of the assassination

(4) Where the shots had come from

(5) Evaluation of what he had witnessed on November 22, 1963

Mr. BOWERS stated that Mrs. MARTIN had undoubtedly obtained his office telephone number through a local call to his residence, which telephone number is listed in the Dallas telephone book. He had questioned his father and son as to whom Mrs. MARTIN had spoken to on August 20, 1964, and each had told him that he had not spoken to any such woman that day; however, his father recalled a telephone inquiry about two weeks previously from a woman asking for his office telephone number.

It is noted that Mr. LEE E. BOWERS, JR., was previously interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on November 22, 1963, regarding what he had witnessed that day at the time of the assassination of President KENNEDY.

At that time Mr. BOWERS advised that he was watching the Presidential Motorcade from his tower at about 12:28 p.m., when he heard three shots. He saw no one run from the west or south side of the Texas School Book Depository building, and, prior to the shooting, did not see any suspicious person enter the building; however, he stated he had observed three cars parked in the parking lot located west of the Texas School Book Depository building. Mr. BOWERS described these three cars in detail. Following the shooting, BOWERS observed none of these cars were in the parking lot.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
September 1, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On August 20, 1964, Lee E. Bowers, Jr., 10508 Maple Grove, Dallas, Texas, telephonically advised that he had just been contacted by telephone by a woman giving her name as "Mrs. Mark Martin", of Tulsa, Oklahoma. Mrs. Martin questioned Bowers regarding the assassination of President Kennedy and stated she was just an individual who was in Dallas for the purpose of trying to "piece the whole thing together".

Mr. Bowers stated that based upon the questions asked by Mrs. Martin, it was quite evident to him that she was in possession of the information which he had previously furnished to the Dallas Police Department, as well as the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mrs. Martin also asked Bowers if he thought Oswald committed the assassination and if there were any police on top of the triple underpass. She also asked him how fast the Texas School Book Depository had been sealed off by police.

It is noted that the "Mrs. Mark Martin" who telephonically contacted Mr. Bowers is possibly identical with Mrs. Mark E. Martin, also known as Shirley Martin, of Hominy, Oklahoma, who is reportedly conducting her own investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

There is attached a detailed report of the interview of Mr. Lee E. Bowers, Jr., on August 28, 1964, pertaining to his telephonic conversation of August 20, 1964, with the aforementioned "Mrs. Mark Martin".

Attachment

September 4, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - I. W. Conrad (R. A. Frazier)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated August 6, 1964, and my letter dated August 19, 1964, concerning the possibility Lee Harvey Oswald had a telescopic sight mounted and sighted at the Irving Sport Shop, Irving, Texas.

Enclosed are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas Office dated August 21, 1964, setting out the results of our investigation.

This concludes our inquiries into this particular matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

105-82555
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RDR:las (11)

BY COURIER SVC.
S 4 SEP - 4
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: The Commission requested several investigative steps to be taken to substantiate or disprove an allegation that prior to the assassination Oswald and his wife, Marina, visited the Irving Sport Shop to have a telescopic sight mounted and sighted on a rifle. This was initially reported by an employee of the store, Dial D. Ryder, who allegedly found a repair tag with the name Oswald on it. This allegation has been somewhat supported by two women Mrs. Gertrude Hunter and Mrs. Edith Whitworth, who claimed they saw the Oswalds and directed them to the sport shop. The circumstances of this whole situation indicated Ryder prepared the repair tag after the assassination. However, he is so involved he can't back out now. The women appear mistaken in their identification as the supporting data furnished by them is not consistent with what we know of the Oswalds' background. Current info further substantiates our findings.

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

9 SEP 10 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI
SEP 4 4 05 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM

REC 30 105-82555-2158

19 SEP 8 1964

EX-101

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

9-4-64

CODE

If regular radio contact missed, send by urgent plain text, teletype at once.

RADIOGRAM URGENT

1 - C. L. Trotter (S. F. Latona)
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

TO SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS - R - CUBA. ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION.

REDLLET AUGUST THIRTY ONE, LAST AND BUREAU AIRTEL SEPTEMBER TWO, LAST, CONCERNING ADDITIONAL IDENTIFICATIONS OF LATENT PRINTS ON FOUR CARTONS FOUND IN THE TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY BUILDING.

IF NOT ALREADY DONE, IDENTIFICATION DIVISION SHOULD BE REQUESTED TO COMPARE THE PRINTS OF ALL FBI EMPLOYEES IN DALLAS, INCLUDING THOSE ON SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT AS OF NOVEMBER TWENTY THREE, LAST, AGAINST UNIDENTIFIED LATENTS ON CARTONS. POSSIBILITY EXISTS ANY EMPLOYEE PRESENT MAY HAVE INADVERTENTLY OR IN CONNECTION WITH OFFICIAL DUTIES TOUCHED THE CARTONS. IDENTIFICATION OF THOSE ON SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT AS OF NOVEMBER TWENTY THREE, LAST, CAN BE DETERMINED BY REVIEWING OF NUMBER TWO REGISTER. SHOULD FURTHER IDENTIFICATIONS BE EFFECTED, THEN MAJOR CASE PRINTS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THOSE

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

RDR:las
(8)

REC-30 105-82555-1215
EX 101
SEP 11 1964

VIA RADIOGRAM
SEP 4 1964
4:38 PM JRL

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Holmes
Gandy

79 SEP 10 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

RADIOGRAM TO SAC, DALLAS
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.

SPECIFIC EMPLOYEES. INSURE MAJOR CASE PRINTS OBTAINED FROM OTHER LOGICAL INDIVIDUALS WHO MIGHT HAVE HANDLED CARTONS AND FURNISH SAME TO IDENTIFICATION DIVISION FOR COMPARISON PURPOSES.

NOTE:

The 4 cartons were recovered from the sixth floor of the Texas Depository Building after the assassination and were believed to have been used by Oswald to support his rifle. 20 latent fingerprints and 7 latent palm prints were developed on these cartons when delivered to the Bureau on 11-23-63. One latent fingerprint and palm print were positively identified as Oswald's. One additional latent palm print and 5 additional fingerprints of Forest L. Lucy, DL clerk who wrapped cartons, have also been identified. There remains 14 latent fingerprints and 5 latent palm prints unidentified. Commission in recent discussion with J. R. Malley, feels that as many latents as possible should be identified to preclude speculation that Oswald had a coconspirator. It is felt the above instructions are necessary to insure no other employee's prints are on these cartons. Major case prints are also being obtained from Texas School Book Depository employees and workers, Dallas police officers and newspaper reporters, who may have had access to the cartons prior to there delivery to us.

NR. 64 1031
SNC.
CK.
APPR
TYPED

9/6/64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

1 - Mr. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Raupach

TO SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS - R - CUBA, ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION.

REURAIRTEL AUGUST TWENTY-SEVEN LAST ENCLOSING AFFIDAVITS AND LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM CONCERNING L. J. LEWIS AND B. M. PATTERSON.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION THIS DATE REQUESTED B. M. PATTERSON BE DISPLAYED LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM DATED AUGUST TWENTY-SEVEN SIXTYFOUR AND THEREAFTER AN AFFIDAVIT SHOULD BE OBTAINED FROM HIM TO INDICATE THE AUGUST TWENTY-SEVEN SIXTYFOUR LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM REPRESENTS A TRUE REPORT OF HIS INTERVIEWS WHICH TOOK PLACE ON AUGUST TWENTY-FIVE AND TWENTY-SIX SIXTYFOUR. THE COMMISSION DESIRES THIS INFORMATION FOR INCLUSION IN THEIR REPORT. IMMEDIATE CONTACT SHOULD BE MADE WITH PATTERSON TO COMPLETE THIS REQUEST. SUTEL THAT PATTERSON HAS BEEN CONTACTED AND AFFIDAVIT OBTAINED TO REACH THE BUREAU ON MORNING OF

REC 36 105-82555-1760

19 SEP 8 1964

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KMR/pab (7)

4 MAR 5 1979

NOTE ON PAGE TWO

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 6 1964 4:45 PM

TELETYPE

79 SEP 10 1964

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

TELETYPE TO SAC DALLAS
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA

SEPTEMBER EIGHT NEXT FOLLOWED BY AFFIDAVIT TO REACH THE BUREAU NO LATER THAN SEPTEMBER TEN NEXT. BUREAU MUST TELEPHONICALLY ADVISE COMMISSION OF CONTACT WITH PATTERSON. ANY DIFFICULTY ARISING IN CONTACT WITH PATTERSON IMMEDIATELY ADVISE BUREAU.

NOTE: Request from Norman Redlich by SA K. M. Raupach, Division 6, 12:55 p.m., 9/6/64. See memorandum Rosen to Belmont, 9/6/64.

FBI - DOJ
SEP 6 1964
TELETYPE

1 - Mr. Stokes

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC SAN ANTONIO (105-2909)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA. ON AUGUST TWENTY SEVEN LAST MARINA OSWALD PRODUCED COPY OF OSWALD'S BUS TICKET ON DEL NORTE LINE FOR TRIP MEXICO CITY TO LAREDO OCTOBER TWO AND THREE SIXTY THREE. SHE ALSO PRODUCED PAMPHLET ENTITLED QUOTE THIS WEEK DASH ESTA SEMANA UNQUOTE A SPANISH DASH ENGLISH TOURIST GUIDE OF MEXICO FOR WEEK SEPTEMBER TWENTY EIGHT THROUGH OCTOBER FOUR SIXTY THREE. LATTER PUBLICATION PUBLISHED MEXICO CITY.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION INQUIRES IF OSWALD COULD HAVE PICKED UP PAMPHLET AT LAREDO OR NUEVO LAREDO ON SEPTEMBER TWENTY SIX SIXTY THREE, EN ROUTE MEXICO CITY.

SA HANDLE IMMEDIATELY AND SUBMIT RESULTS BY SEPTEMBER THREE NEXT. DL AND MEXICO CITY ADVISED BY MAIL. REC 30 105-82555-4761

1 - Dallas (100-10461)
2 - Mexico City (105-3702)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 2 1964

COPIES DESTROYED

19 SEP 3 1964

JCS:hrt
(7)

44 MAR 5 1973

TELETYPE

NOTE FOR LEGAT, MEXICO CITY:

Re Bureau cable 8-31-64.

Ascertain where pamphlet "This Week - Esta Semana" is distributed Mexico City and if copies for week in question would

(continued page two)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (ROUTE THRU FOR REVIEW)

NOTE PAGE TWO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
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Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 SEP 10 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

TELETYPE TO SAN ANTONIO
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

have been available at Nuevo-Nuevo Laredo for travelers 9-26-63. Include results in letterhead to be submitted.

NOTE:

William Coleman of Commission inquired of SA John C. Stokes 9-2-64 if the Hotel Cuba was listed in pamphlet in question. Stokes checked and determined that Hotel Cuba was listed on page 20 and that the rates were indicated to be 30 to 35 pesos a day for single room. This is more than Oswald paid at Del Comercio. There are no markings on page 20. Coleman was advised of this on 9-2-64.

We are photographing page 20 to be sent to Commission. Coleman observed that Oswald made reference to Hotel Cuba to 2 passengers aboard the bus to Mexico City and he asked if we determined if he could have picked up the booklet at Nuevo-Nuevo Laredo on way into Mexico. This is reasonable request and may establish how Oswald was able to speak of the hotel to 2 passengers who boarded the bus at Monterrey.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 2 1964
TELETYPE

7:20 P.

9/3/64

Airtel

1 - Stokes

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosures - 4)
2 - San Antonio (105-2909) (Enclosures - 4)
2 - Legat, Mexico City (105-3702)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

For information of Dallas and San Antonio there are enclosed one copy each of Legat, Mexico City, airtel and letterhead dated 8/25/64 and Legat, Mexico City, airtel and letterhead dated 8/28/64.

In view of the results of reinterview of Lima Juarez, no further action is desired concerning his previous statements concerning his observance of Oswald at Hotel del Comercio. San Antonio discontinue efforts to locate Francisco Morales. For information of Legat, Bureau is not furnishing copy of your 8/25/64 airtel and letterhead to New Haven as it is deemed unnecessary to reinterview Huerta Oliva. No further action desired by Legat, Mexico City, concerning Lima Juarez phase of this investigation.

SEP 3 - 1964 COMM-FBI

JCS:pah (9)

REC 30 105-82555-4162

EX 101

19 SEP 4 1964

- Foreign Liaison Unit

NOTE:

Lima advised a San Antonio PSI that he believed he saw Oswald at Del Comercio Hotel in company of four Cubans. His story has been completely discredited as there was only one Cuban at the hotel (Huerta Oliva) at pertinent period. Huerta Oliva denies meeting Oswald. Lima, on viewing a photograph furnished by Huerta Oliva, identified 5 individuals depicted therein and admitted that he was wrong in previously stating that picture in question depicted two of the Cubans to whom he referred. On reinterview by Legat, Lima recanted; he now states that he is quite certain he has never seen Oswald.

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Holmes
Gandy

7-9 SEP 10 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 1 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

421 PM CST URGENT 9-1-64 NSP

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

FROM DALLAS

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS DASH R DASH CUBA. RE BUCABLEGRAM TO LEGAT MEXICO, AUGUST THIRTYONE LAST CONCERNING PROPERTY OF OSWALD OBTAINED FROM MARINA OSWALD, IN WHICH BUREAU REQUESTS MARINA BE RECONTACTED TO INSURE SHE IN NOT IN POSSESSION OF FURTHER MATERIAL OF INTEREST.

DALLAS AIRTEL, AUG. THIRTYONE, LAST, WHICH ENCLOSED LHM REFLECTING INTERVIEW OF MARINA ON AUG. TWENTYEIGHT, LAST, REFLECTS THAT MARINA HAS STATED SHE IS IN POSSESSION OF NO OTHER MATERIAL OF INTEREST IN THIS CASE. MATERIAL IN BROWN SUITCASE EXAMINED, AS WAS OTHER MATERIAL MADE AVAILABLE BY MARINA, AND SUCH MATERIAL AS MIGHT HAVE PERTINENCE WAS FORWARDED TO BUREAU IN DALLAS AIRTEL AUG. THIRTYONE, LAST.

END

WA LLD.

FBI WASH DC

TUO

REC 30 105-82555-163

11 SEP 3 1964

79 SEP 10 1964

FBI

Date: 8/27/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)(P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS - R - CUBA

ReBurad to Dallas dated 8/24/64.

ReBurad noted that the President's Commission by letter dated 8/21/64, referred to SA GEMBERLING's report of 2/11/64, pages 89 and 90 containing interviews of L. J. LEWIS and B. M. PATTERSON. The Commission desired that affidavits be obtained from LEWIS and PATTERSON stating that each recorded interview represents an accurate report of what each witness saw on 11/22/63.

There are enclosed herewith to the Bureau the original and four copies of two separate notarized affidavits signed on 8/26/64, by LEWIS and PATTERSON.

Also enclosed herewith to the Bureau are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting the results of interviews on 8/25/64, with L. J. LEWIS, and on 8/25,26/64, with B. M. PATTERSON in regard to the recorded reports of their previous interviews by Agents of the FBI on 1/21/64, and 1/22/64, respectively.

REC 30 _____ 4/764

Let to Pres Comm
per 9-2-64

EX-101

21 AUG 28 1964

3 - Bureau (Enc. 20)(RM)
2 - Dallas
RJB:pm
(5)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

SOVIET Section

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

C c - WCR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
August 27, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

By letter dated August 21, 1964, the President's Commission requested that L. J. Lewis and B. M. Patterson, both of Dallas, Texas, be recontacted and an affidavit obtained from each in order to establish whether their previously recorded interviews of January 21 and 22, 1964, respectively, were accurate as to what they had seen on November 22, 1963.

On August 25, 1964, L. J. Lewis, Kemp's Garage, 634 West Davis, Dallas, Texas, advised that in regard to the information he had previously furnished to the FBI on January 21, 1964, concerning his observations on November 22, 1963, of the incident involving the shooting of Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit, he desired to make the following clarifications of this previous interview:

Lewis stated that upon hearing the three or four gunshots coming from the direction of Tenth and Patton Avenue and recognizing the sounds as gunshots, he had immediately telephoned the Dallas Police Department to report the shooting. While conversing with an unknown officer at the Police Department, there was so much confusion at the Police Department end of the telephone conversation, they were having trouble making out what Lewis was telling them. A few seconds later, he noticed a white male, approximately thirty years of age, running south on Patton Avenue, carrying either an automatic pistol or a revolver in his hand, and while running was either attempting to reload the gun or conceal the weapon in his belt. Lewis stated that when this unknown individual reached the intersection of Patton Avenue and Jefferson Boulevard, the individual then proceeded west on Jefferson Boulevard.

Lewis noted that as he now recalls, he had called the Dallas Police Department prior to seeing this unknown individual running south on Patton Avenue and had not called the Police Department after he had first witnessed this unknown individual.

ENCLOSURE

COPIES DESTROYED

44 MAR 5 1973

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On August 25, 1964, B. M. Patterson, Apartment 201, Habana Apartments, 1607 North Carroll, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at his present place of employment, the Holly Southwest, Inc., 5606 Dyer, Dallas, where he is employed as an accountant.

Patterson stated that in regard to his interview with Agents of the FBI on January 22, 1964, he would like to make the following clarifications of any misinterpretations of information he had previously furnished at that time:

Patterson stated that when he had observed a white male, approximately thirty years of age, running south on Patton Avenue on the early afternoon of November 22, 1963, he remembers this person was carrying a revolver in his hand and was obviously trying to reload the gun. The individual stopped still, ejected the cartridges, reloaded the gun, and then placed the weapon inside his waistband. He then began walking west on the north side of Jefferson Boulevard.

Patterson stated he does not at this late date specifically recall the photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald having been displayed to him on January 22, 1964, and cannot at this time state that he had identified Lee Harvey Oswald at that time as the same person he had seen running south on Patton Avenue with a weapon in his hand.

On August 26, 1964, two different photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald were exhibited to B. M. Patterson, at which time Patterson advised that this person (Oswald) is positively and unquestionably the same person he saw at approximately 1:30 p.m., on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, running south down the east side of Patton Avenue between East Tenth Street and East Jefferson Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, with a revolver in his hand.

Patterson stated that he then saw Oswald stop, eject some cartridges from his revolver, and cross over to the north side of East Jefferson Boulevard, where he proceeded at a walk heading west on East Jefferson toward Crawford Street.

The two photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald from which Patterson made his identification on August 26, 1964, are described as follows:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

1) Dallas Police Department photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald, side-face and full-face views, dated November 23, 1963, and bearing Dallas Police Department No. 54018; and,

2) A full-body photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald standing in a yard holding a rifle in his left hand and what appears to be a newspaper in his right hand.

A F F I D A V I T

I, B. M. Patterson, being duly sworn, depose as follows:

I now reside at Apartment 201, Habana Apartments, 1607 North Carroll, Dallas, Texas. On January 22, 1964, I was residing at 4635 Hartford Street, Dallas, Texas, and was then employed by Wyatt's Cafeteria, 2647 Lancaster, Dallas, Texas.

On January 22, 1964, I was interviewed by Special Agents John T. Kesler and Vernon Mitchem of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning what I had seen on November 22, 1963, as it related to Lee Harvey Oswald, the shooting of Dallas Police Officer, J. D. Tippit, and the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

I have been shown the written report of the results of this interview by Special Agents John T. Kesler and Vernon Mitchem of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, on January 22, 1964. While this transcription is basically and materially correct, I desire to make the following clarifications in regard to the contents of this report. This modification pertains to the second sentence of paragraph two. I choose to have the second referenced sentence changed to read as follows:

"A minute or so later, they observed a white male, approximately thirty years of age, running south on Patton Avenue, carrying a revolver in his hand and was obviously trying to reload it. He stopped still and then reloaded the gun."

In regard to the last paragraph of this report, I do not at this late date specifically recall having been exhibited a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald, at the time of the interview of January 22, 1964, and desire that this paragraph be deleted as an official reporting of that interview.

I have read this written report and with the exception of the aforementioned notations, it reveals a correct report of what I saw on November 22,, 1963.

B. M. Patterson

Sworn to and subscribed before me on this ____ day of _____ 64.

Notary Public

A F F I D A V I T

I, L. J. Lewis, being duly sworn, depose as follows:

I do not at the present time have a permanent residence b be contacted at my present place of employment, Kemp's Garage, West Davis, Dallas, Texas. On January 21, 1964, I was residing 7616 Hume, Pleasant Grove, Texas, and was then self-employed as wholesale car dealer.

On January 21, 1964, I was interviewed by Special Agents Joh Kesler and Vernon Mitchem of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning what I had seen on November 22, 1963, as it related to Lee Harvey Oswald, the shooting of Dallas Police Officer, J. D. Tippit, and the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

I have been shown the written report of the results of this interview of January 21, 1964, by Special Agents John T. Kesler and Vernon Mitchem of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. While this report is substantially correct, I wish at this time to make the following clarifications in regard to the last sentence in paragraph one and the entirety of paragraph two.

"Upon hearing the shots and recognizing them as gunshot sounds, I immediately called the Dallas Police Department to report a shooting. There was so much confusion at the Police Department end of the telephone conversation, they were having trouble making out what I was telling them. A few minutes later, I observed a white male, approximately thirty years of age, running south on Patton Avenue, carrying either an automatic pistol or a revolver in his hand, and while running was either attempting to reload same or attempting to conceal the weapon in his belt.

"Upon reaching the intersection of Patton Avenue and Jefferson Boulevard, the individual then proceeded west on Jefferson Boulevard."

I have read this written report and with the exception of the aforementioned clarifications, it reveals a correct report of what I saw on November 22, 1963.

L. J. Lewis

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22 day of Aug. 64.

J C Reynolds
Notary Public

RE: 30 105-82555-1704

EX 101

September 2, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated August 21, 1964, requesting that affidavits be obtained from Mr. L. J. Lewis and Mr. B. M. Patterson.

Affidavits have been obtained from the above individuals and two copies of each are enclosed. Also enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated August 27, 1964, Dallas, Texas, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald" which pertains to this matter.

105-82555
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
MMR:las (11)

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (6)

NOTE: Commission stated that the interviews of the above individuals to be used in its published report relating to the murder of Officer Tippit and they desired affidavits from each specifying that our report of the interview was a correct representation of what each witnessed on 11-22-63. Lewis, a wholesale car dealer, and Patterson, a cafeteria employee, were on a used car lot along the escape route, from where Officer J. D. Tippit was murdered. Each heard shots and saw a white male carrying a gun pass the used car lot. Lewis could not identify Oswald. Patterson did identify Oswald and also saw him discard his zipper jacket. Neither of these individuals was actual witnesses to the shooting. Each of the above reviewed our report of their interview and certified it was materially correct, however, made clarifications to original comments. [illegible] Patterson's affidavit he stated he did not specifically recall having been exhibited a photograph of Oswald during his interview of 1/22/64, and desired

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

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COMM-FBI
79 SEP 10 1964
TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE CONTINUED:

this paragraph to be deleted as an official reporting of that interview.

During Patterson's interview on 8-26-64, he observed two different photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald, at which time he advised this person (Oswald) is positively and unquestionably the same person he saw at approximately 1:30 PM. 11/22/63. This information is contained in the LHM furnished to the Commission and no further action necessary.

In the L. J. Lewis affidavit he stated upon hearing the gunshots (which were connected with the shooting of J. W. Tippit), Lewis indicated he immediately called the Dallas Police Department, followed by the comments he observed a white male running south on Patton Avenue carrying either an automatic pistol or revolver in his hand and was attempting to reload same. In Lewis' original interview on 1/21/64, he indicated he heard the shots, observed a white male with a pistol or revolver in his hand, running and was either attempting to reload or conceal the weapon in his belt line, followed by the comment that he then went into the office of a used car dealer and called the Police Department. Therefore, Lewis' affidavit is nothing more then the clarification of when he called the Police Department.

9/4/64

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (J. W. Haines)
1 - Mr. Rogge

AIRTEL

To: Legat, Ottawa (Enc)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

REC-17

1.65

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
E - R - CUBA
ATTENTION CRIMINAL SECTION

EX-108

The President's Commission by letter dated 9/3/64 furnished excerpts from the July 15, 1964, issue of "Liberty" magazine, a Canadian publication copies of which are enclosed for Legat, Ottawa and Dallas. The Commission makes reference to page 13 of this issue concerning an article by one "Norman Mailas as told to Ken Armstrong" and specifically the second column on page 13 in which it is stated "one of the pictures I took as the presidental (sic) car passed, showed two figures beside the gun barrel in the window. A reporter for the Dallas Times also saw two figures. His newspaper published that story too. I have never heard another reference to it since."

The Commission requests the author of this article be contacted and if possible obtain the photograph referred to. The Commission also requests that the Bureau determine the name of the presumably Dallas Times reporter referred to in the article in order to "ascertain whether such a picture ever existed."

According to the N. W. Ayer and Son's 1964 issue of the Directory of Newspaper and Periodicals "Liberty" magazine is a monthly Canadian publication printed in Toronto, Canada by the Fengate Publishing Co., 55 York Street, Toronto. The editor of the magazine is reportedly John Dairymple.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)(Enc)
1 - Foreign Liaison (Orally approved by SA J. J. Foarde, Jr., 9/4/64)
RDR:imt
(10)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

SEP 4 1964
COMM-FBI

WAR ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

60 OCT 1 0 1964

1 XEROX
SEP 9 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-

Airtel to Legat, Ottawa
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

No information identifiable with Norman Similas or Ken Armstrong with a locality in Canada could be identified in Bureau files.

Legat, Ottawa, through sources endeavor to comply with Commission's request at earliest practicable time. Furnish results of investigation in appropriate letterhead memorandum without property stamp for dissemination to the President's Commission. If the photograph is obtained, duplicate copies will be made at the Bureau. Should the identity of the Dallas Times reporter be ascertained, furnish identity by cablegram so that appropriate continental investigation can be initiated. Advise the Bureau of any delays anticipated in complying with Commission's request.

Although the Commission has not requested further investigation in this matter, it is noted in the concluding paragraph of this article there is a statement an additional installment was to appear in the August, 1964, issue. Legat, Ottawa, through sources endeavor to obtain a copy of this issue for the Bureau's review and evaluation.

NOTE:

The allegation by the author possibly refers to photographs of two Negroes directly below the floor from which the shots which killed President Kennedy were fired. The Commission is fully aware of this photograph taken immediately after the last shot. We have never developed any evidence or information disclosing that an actual rifle barrel was photographed, although some witnesses have stated they saw a rifle barrel being withdrawn from the window after the last shot. When the results are received the Commission will be promptly notified.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed herewith is the July 14, 1964 issue of the Liberty magazine which is a Canadian publication. On page 13 of this issue there appears an article by "Norman Similas, as told to Ken Armstrong." We call your attention to the second column of page 13 in which it is stated "one of the pictures I took as the presidental [sic] car passed, showed two figures beside the gun barrel in the window. A reporter for the Dallas Times also saw two figures. His newspaper published that story too. I have never heard another reference to it since."

We request that your Bureau contact the author of this article and obtain if possible the photograph referred to therein. We also request that you determine the name of the reporter referred to in the article in order to ascertain whether such a picture ever existed.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

REC-17 105-82555-

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

SEP 9 1964

EX-108

SEP

Canada's young family magazine

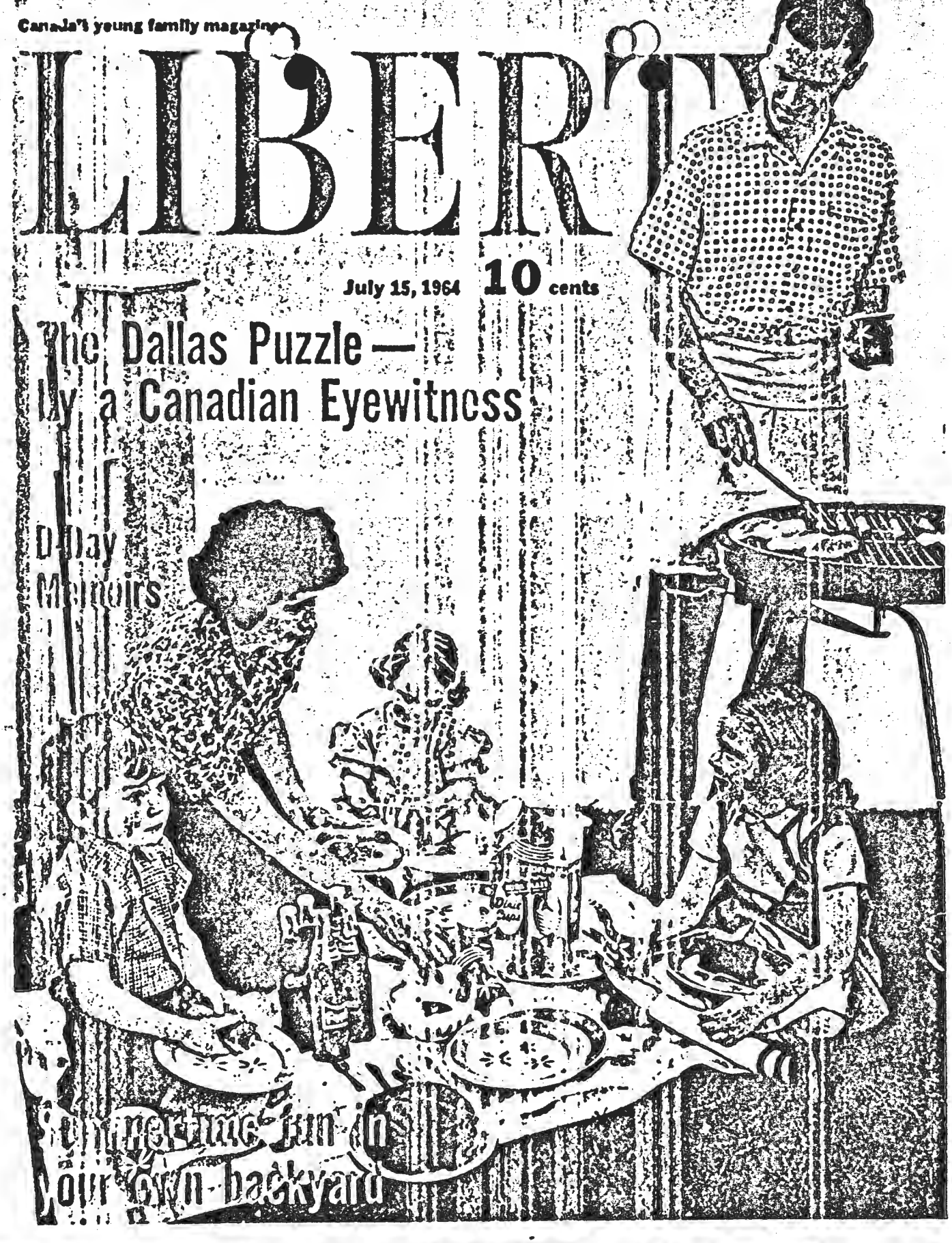
LIBERTY

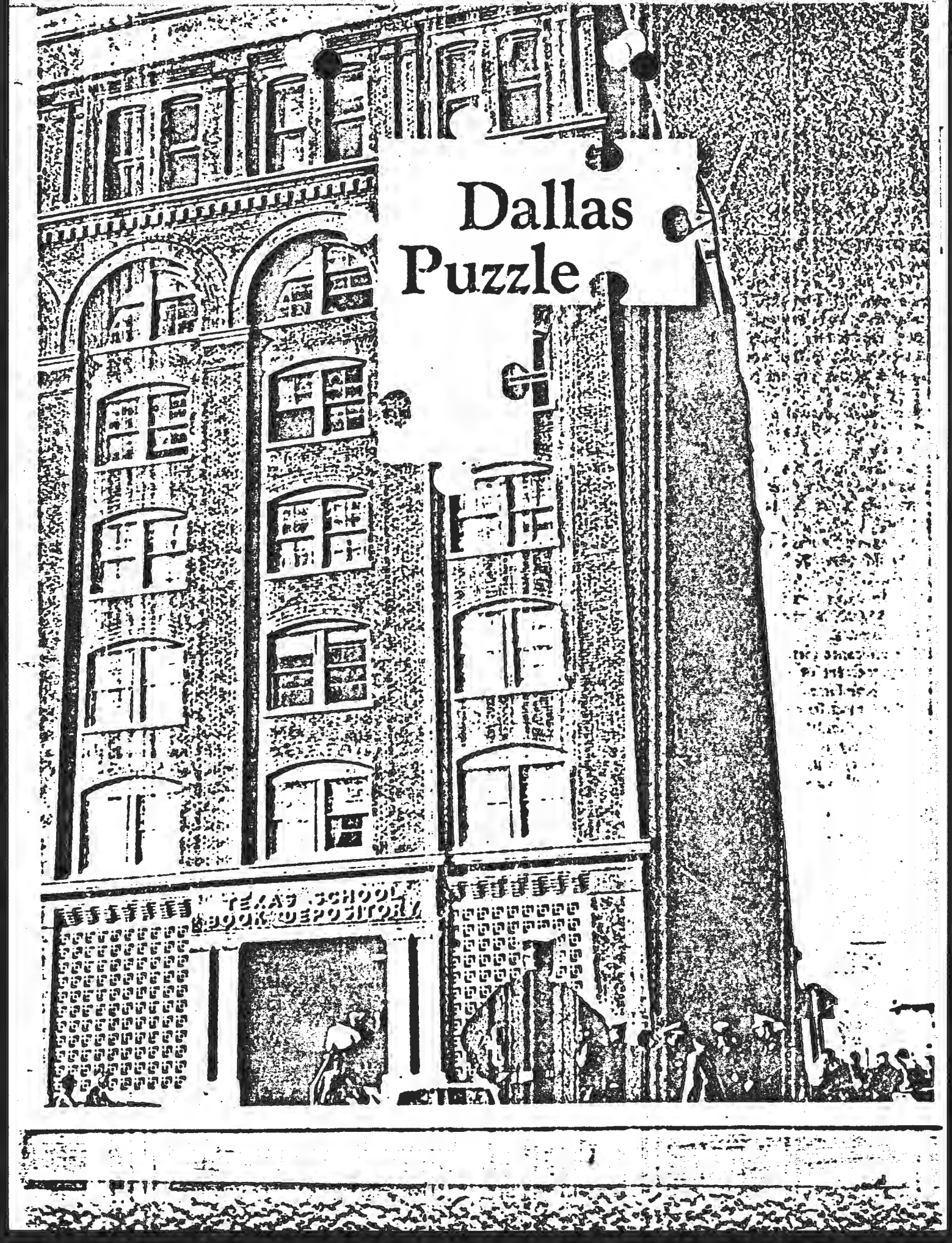
July 15, 1964 10 cents

The Dallas Puzzle — by a Canadian Eyewitness

D-Day Memoirs

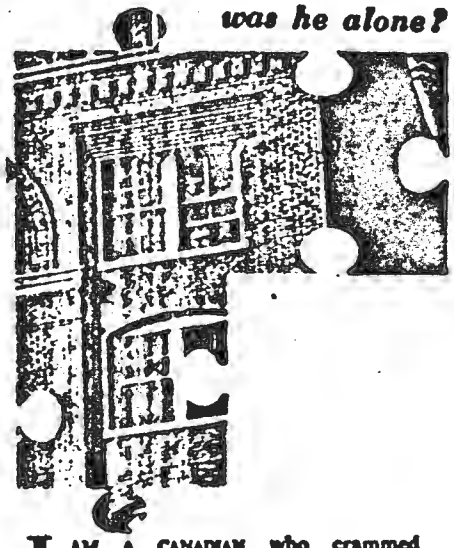
Summertime fun in your own backyard




Dallas
Puzzle

—By a Canadian Eyewitness

The window is empty now . . . but who fired those fatal shots? Was it Oswald and was he alone?



Norman Similas, as told to Ken Armstrong

I AM A CANADIAN who crammed enough memories into 72 hours to haunt me for the rest of my life.

It all happened last November in Dallas, Texas.

While I attended a national convention of carbonated beverage bottlers the following events occurred:

November 21—I interviewed Vice President Lyndon Johnson and photographed him in several informal poses.

November 21—I spent more than an hour chatting with Jack Ruby in his night club.

November 22—I witnessed from a distance of less than seven feet the assassination of President Kennedy, and unwittingly photographed his assassin or assassins as a rifle was levelled at him from a nearby building.

Because a coincidental set of circumstances involved me intimately in events leading up to the death of the president, and because I met key figures immediately prior to the assassination in Dallas on November 22, I have since sought out every bit of information available on the subject in the public prints in Canada and the United States. Some accounts I know to be grossly incorrect, and as far as I know, they have never been challenged.

I think I have a retentive memory and a normally healthy curiosity, and I am perplexed by a number of questions that nobody has ever taken the trouble to answer to my satisfaction. Possibly it is because the events surrounding the actual assassination of the President were overshadowed by the murder of suspect Lee Harvey Oswald as he was led from the Dallas Police Station on Sunday morning, November 24.

A special federal investigation committee is sifting evidence and clues related to the assassination, and it may come up with some answers.

Two in the window

BUT IN THE meantime, I am convinced that if Oswald was the assassin—and this has never been definitely proven—he was not alone when he aimed his rifle from the sixth floor window of the depository. One of the pictures I took as the presidental car passed, showed two figures beside the gun barrel in the window. A reporter for the Dallas Times also saw two figures. His newspaper published that story too. I have never heard another reference to it since.

If an accomplice existed, then perhaps it was not a lone screwball, a Marxist, anti-social neurotic who did the deed. In this event, it would be a conspiracy. Might evidence of a conspiracy prove embarrassing in certain quarters? Or might it be better to forget about the whole thing.

Will the investigation committee be able to identify the man who appeared at a Dallas rifle range with Oswald a few days before the President was killed? A man who gave words of encouragement as the ex-marine grouped his shots close to the center of the target?

I would also like to know if Oswald was aware of the planned route of the President's autocade at the time he applied for a job in the depository. If he did, he had "inside" information, because I have been told by reliable sources that the route was secretly planned two weeks prior to the President's visit but was not made known to the public until three days before the arrival of the President. Oswald had been employed at the book depository for 10 days before the President was shot.

I am convinced that the assassin must have been gifted with remarkable cunning to settle upon the sixth floor of the book building to take up his death watch. Its geographical position marked it as by far the most advantageous assassin's perch in Dallas. From his vantage point he could see the President's car approaching from at least a block away. The car would slow down, of necessity, as it negotiated the hairpin turn at Elm Street. It is possible that the President was in his sights for more than a minute. The building's location also provided an excellent opportunity for a fast get-away through the rear entrance.

Character of the city

SOME PEOPLE have asked me if a presidential assassination might be more likely to happen in Dallas than in other cities in the U.S. My first impression of this busy mid-western metropolis was: "It's a well-heeled Winnipeg." Modern skyscrapers, fine shops, broad streets, excellent parks and all the rest.

But a city is really more than a glistening collection of mortar and brick. The heart of a city is its people, and in the days following my arrival at Dallas' posh Adolphus Hotel I was to have an opportunity to examine the habits, mores and traditions of those people. My conclusion is that the President was in a prime danger zone.

(Continued on page 20)

Dall[illegible] Puzzle

continued on page 13

Dallas is intellectually, culturally, morally and economically insulated from any other large city of similar size in the U.S. It reeks with the affluence born of its oil riches. It is a dynamic, no-holds-barred town—conservative, isolationist, flamboyant, all in the same breath.

Without exception, the people I met in Dallas were generous, warmhearted and considerate of my status as a Canadian visitor. Their hospitality showed in so many ways. I shall never forget the wonderful evening when I was invited to a rodeo and cook-out barbecue because it was one of the most pleasant experiences of my life.

But beneath this veneer was a hardness, a Calvinistic righteousness and a rightist political philosophy so alarmingly extremist that I soon learned to button my lips when politics were discussed.

One evening I attended a dance sponsored by our convention hosts. I asked an elegantly dressed lady for a dance, and as we swung around the floor I could not help but admire the velvety texture of her formal evening gown.

"What is the material," I asked, "clipped beaver?"

"No sirree, it's paw-nee," she drawled. Later, after I had escorted her to her table, and had been introduced to her husband, I again asked about the material in her dress.

Her husband immediately became belligerant.

"Don't you know what paw-nee is?" he asked. "That paw-nee cost several hundred dollars for the pelt alone, and plenty more to have that dress made."

Suddenly it dawned upon me as to what he meant by paw-nee. This was a pony skin dress, and a lovely one, too. I mumbled apologies for having confused it with clipped beaver.

Apologies accepted, he became the smiling host and insisted I join him for a drink. He asked about beavers and a number of other things Canadian. He was interested particularly in hunting, and drew a .25 pistol from his pocket to show me. The man beside him extracted a beautifully tooled .45, and when I left them they were extolling the merits of their respective firearms. From my brief experience in Dallas, I would judge that more of its citizens carry firearms than in any comparable city in the world.

During my stay in Dallas I rubbed shoulders with [illegible]naires and multi-millionaires. Th[illegible] seemingly a nickel a dozen. Strong-m[illegible]d men, intent upon maintaining the status quo of Dallas and democracy, and God help anyone who differs.

There were probably more people in Dallas outspoken in their views of President Kennedy than anywhere in the U.S. And they were acidly militant about it. That is perhaps why Dallas gasped and gripped its heart with remorse and chagrin when news flashed over the radio that a president of the United States had been killed in cold blood within its limits.

The first reaction of Dallasites was "Why did it have to happen here?"

The second reaction was, "Thank God it was a Commie; only a Commie would do such a terrible thing."

IT WAS my first trip to Dallas, and chances are I will never be there again. Another member of the Toronto publishing firm I represented, John Virgin, had been originally slated to go. The assignments were switched, and instead, he went to Quebec City and I headed for Dallas.

More than seven months have passed since the horrors of Dallas. Never a day passes but what the projector has not flipped in my mind, and the scenes tumble out in sequence after sequence. I can see Lyndon Johnson smiling as he pushed his hand into his coat and says, "Shall I pose like Napoleon?"

In the semi-darkness of the entrance of his night club, Jack Ruby throws a bear-like arm around my shoulders and ushers me to a table. He is saying, "Save your film. Why shoot the entertainers when you can photograph the President tomorrow. He'll be passing by, just down the street."

There is a fade-out and I'm next standing on the curb across from the Texas School Book Depository. From blocks away the cheers rise as the President's autocade comes off Main Street, from Houston Street, slows and turns onto Elm Street. Now the film gears down to slow motion. The leading limousine comes into view. Luckily, I have selected a spot not far from the underpass where the crowd has thinned out. He is sitting in the rear of the car, and I am expecting to see his face showing the traditional Kennedy smile.

A gust of wind tousles his hair. Mrs. Kennedy is beside him. As the crowds cheer and wave the limousine slowly

(Continued on page 33)

dent turns his head and looks directly at the upper floors of the building.

At that very instant I hear a report that sounds like a firecracker. The crowd is still cheering, seemingly unaware of the fact that the President has pitched forward. Two more shots are fired.

Like a television camera that zooms back to take in the broad panorama of the crowd in motion, my dream broadens to include the figure of myself, standing at the curbside, as the President's car suddenly picks up speed and races away.

I have called this a dream, but perhaps I should describe it as a nightmare. It has frequently occurred at night, but sometimes during the day when I'm driving or not thinking of anything in particular, my mental newsreel keeps coming back.

Perhaps some psychiatrist could give a logical reason for these flashbacks, which seem to follow the general pattern of what happened to me in Dallas, with the exception that I am always viewing myself from a distance, as an impersonal detached witness.

BUT I AM getting ahead of my story. Shortly after arriving in Dallas, I read a prominent article in the local press devoted to an impending visit by Richard Nixon. Nixon would be flying directly from New York, and would be spending only one day in Dallas. I don't even recall what business brought him to Big-D, but I remember that the press coverage was heavy and a great many people were "talking up" Nixon's chances in the 1964 presidential election.

Somebody had told me that President Kennedy was also coming to the city in a few days, and the thought occurred to me, what a coincidence that these two battlers for the presidency a few years ago should both appear in Dallas at almost the same time.

A KEYNOTE speaker at the bottlers' convention was Vice-President Lyndon Johnson. I wanted to take some pictures of him for my magazine, so I waited at the Trade Mart door, and soon a procession of cars swept up to the main entrance. Two local photographers asked me, "What car is Johnson in?"

I gravely pointed to the third limousine. Then, when the Vice-President stepped from the first car, I was able to get his picture with less competition. Later, I was setting my camera to take a platform shot of Mr. Johnson from a vantage point backstage. I was interrupted by a secret service man, who seemed ready to throw me out of the building bodily. But after I showed credentials as a press photographer, he cooled down, and soon he was advising me how to fix my camera settings.

Earlier, I loaned a book of matches to a rather impressive looking chap who later identified himself as Broadfoot Saunders, Attorney-General of the State of Texas. We chatted for a while, and I told him I would like to get one of

He pointed to an entrance, told me that Johnson's car would be parked there, flanked by two motorcycle police, and that when the Vice President appeared, he would personally set up a picture for me. Broadfoot Saunders was true to his word.

When the Vice President appeared, he smiled at me and said, "Say, you're the young man who fooled the other photographers, aren't you?" I admitted I was, and asked if I could have a picture with his glasses off. He agreed, stepped back into a pose, stuck his hand on his chest and said, "Shall I look like Napoleon?"

After I had taken my shot, I noticed that Westby Parker, president of Dr. Pepper, one of the largest bottling companies in the world, was standing beside me. I asked him if he would like to have his picture taken with the Vice President. At that moment, Lyndon Johnson looked inquiringly at an aide whispering something to him.

[redacted] stepped forward, beamed and [redacted] "Westby Parker, how are you?"

I'm damned sure Lyndon Johnson had never seen Westby Parker before in his life, but this warm-hearted camaraderie convinced me that I was looking at an 'old pro' politician of the first magnitude.

But there was one thing I could not imagine in my wildest dreams as Johnson waved and took his leave—that within 24 hours he would be President of the United States!

In next month's second and concluding installment of "The Dallas Puzzle—By a Canadian Eyewitness", Norman Similes visits Jack Ruby's night club on the eve of the Kennedy assassination and has a conversation with him in the company of fellow Canadian, Peter Skiyerk. The author gives his personal impressions of the man who gained world notoriety by gunning down Lee Harvey Oswald. The author also relates details of the November 22 assassination that have never before been published. ◆◆

FBI

Date: 9/1/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) ATTN: CRIMINAL SECTION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 8/27/64, requesting an amended Page 4 of Dallas letterhead memorandum dated 8/21/64, containing results of investigation into the possibility OSWALD had a telescopic sight mounted and sighted at the Irving Sports Shop, be submitted.

Enclosed are 10 copies of an amended Page 4 for Dallas letterhead memorandum of 8/21/64, which was enclosed with Dallas airtel of same date. The other corrections provided by the Bureau have been made to Dallas copies of said letterhead memorandum.

2cc of page 4 enclosed to Dallas airtel 9-2-64

2cc of page 4 enclosed to Atlanta Cincinnati 2-4 by CAR/eas

4cc of amended page 4 enclosed per RDL

NOT RECORDED

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 10)
2 - Dallas

RPG/jtf
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

58 SEP 15 1964

SOVIET SECTION
CONSOLIDATION

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Conrad

DATE: 9/2/64

FROM: W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

On 9/2/64 SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt delivered a transcript of a deposition he gave at The President's Commission on 9/1/64 to Mr. Norman Redlich at The President's Commission. He advised Mr. Redlich that editorial corrections had been made on the transcript and went over some of these corrections with him. If Mr. Redlich has any further questions he will advise. A copy of the corrected transcript is attached.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 9 1964

LLS:mb
(7)

105-82555

18 SEP 9 1964

SEVEN

SIX

ENCLOSURE

61 SEP 15 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: September 2, 1964

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SA L. L. Shaneyfelt was at The President's Commission on 9/1/64, from 9:00 A.M., until approximately 1:15 P.M., and furnished testimony in the form of a deposition to Mr. Norman Redlich, Attorney for the Commission. The testimony covered the following items:

The identification of a photograph made of the alley (made in the back of General Walker's house) that was obtained from Oswald's possessions with the Duo-Reflex camera obtained from Oswald's possessions. (Bulet to Commission 6/9/64)

The identification of the papers held by Oswald in the photograph in which he is holding two papers and a rifle as being the 3/24/63, issue of "The Worker" and the 3/11/63, issue of "The Militant." (Bulet to Commission 6/29/64)

The examination of a photograph made by Mr. Phil Willis that purports to show the photograph of the President's limousine at the instant the first shot was fired. (Bulet to Commission 6/29/64)

Examination of the retouching on the original "Life" magazine photograph of Oswald holding the rifle that was used by them to prepare the cover for the 2/21/64, issue. (Bulet to Commission 7/22/64)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Enclosures (8) ENCLOSURE

62-109060

14 SEP 14 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Callahan (Mr. Gauthier, Rm. 331 OPO)
2 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley, Rm. 5710) (Mr. Rogge, Rm. 5730)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan, Rm. 645 RB)
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

SEP 17 1964

(9)

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 15 1964

SIX

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS
62-109060

Location and examination of the mark on the south curb of Main Street at the assassination site. (Bulet to Commission 8/12/64)

The identification of Oswald's shirt, Commission Exhibit 150, with the shirt being worn by Oswald in photograph made at time of his arrest. (Bulet to Commission 8/20/64)

SA Shaneyfelt furnished several exhibits that were marked and included in the record. These exhibits were used to point out the basis for his conclusions. One copy of each of the exhibits is attached.

In addition to the items described above, SA Shaneyfelt was asked to review some correspondence by the Commission and "Life" magazine, the "New York Times" and "Newsweek" magazine. This correspondence pointed out to the various publications the testimony of SA Shaneyfelt that had been given to the Commission previously regarding the retouching on the photograph of Oswald holding the rifle that has been published in each of these publications. All of the replies from the publishers advised the Commission that the only retouching done to the photographs was normal reproducing retouching that is always done so that the photographs will reproduce better in the printed publication.

SA Shaneyfelt testified that he had reviewed the correspondence and that the correspondence conforms to testimony previously given by him to the effect that the retouching on the photographs is a normal operation in the reproduction of photographs in publications.

Mr. Redlich advised that the transcript of the deposition would be available for review by SA Shaneyfelt on the morning of 9/2/64.

RECOMMENDATION: For your information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TROTTER

FROM : W. F. Latona

DATE: 9-2-64

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan

Tolson
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Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
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Tele. Room
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Gandy

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS - R - C

UNIDENTIFIED LATENTS ON CARDBOARD CARTONS

Four cardboard cartons recovered from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building in Dallas after the assassination of President Kennedy were examined in Ident in November, 1963. Twenty latent fingerprints and seven latent palm prints were developed on these cartons. One of the latent fingerprints and one of the latent palm prints were subsequently identified as those of Lee Harvey Oswald. This left nineteen latent fingerprints and six latent palm prints unidentified.

Mr. Rosen's memorandum to Mr. Belmont, 8-28-64, and Mr. Conrad's memorandum to Mr. Belmont dated 9-1-64 reported that J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission is anxious to try to resolve the identity of the remaining latent fingerprints and palm prints on the four cardboard cartons. The Commission now feels that if the identity of these prints is not resolved, it leaves room for the allegation and speculation that Oswald had a co-conspirator in killing President Kennedy. Mr. Rankin said he would request by letter that the FBI attempt to identify the latent prints on the cardboard cartons with particular reference to eliminating the prints of Dallas Police Officers, Secret Service Agents and Texas School Book Depository employees. Today we received from the Dallas FBI office the fingerprints and palm prints of two agents and three clerical employees who processed evidence in this case for transmittal to the Bureau. Five of the latent fingerprints and one of the latent palm prints on the cartons were identified with the prints of Forest L. Lucy, a clerical employee.

At the present time, fourteen latent fingerprints and five latent palm prints on the cartons still remain unidentified.

REC-18

ACTION:

For information.

SEP 8 1964

105-82555
62-109060
SFL:es
(10)

58 SEP 15 1964

SOVIET SEC

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Conrad-Enc.
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Stombaugh
1 - Office, ROOM 7133

DATE: 9-4-64

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO: Mr. Conrad

FROM: Mr. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11-22-63

Lee Oswald

My memo of 9-3-64 sets forth the facts of a conversation between Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of the President's Commission and SA Paul M. Stombaugh regarding an affidavit Mr. Eisenberg was preparing for SA Stombaugh's signature to supplement his original testimony and to introduce certain items into evidence.

There is attached a copy of the completed affidavit which was delivered to Mr. Eisenberg on 9-4-64. The glass microscopic slides containing hairs and fibers listed in the affidavit are being photographed (at Mr. Eisenberg's request) and will be delivered to the Commission on 9-8-64.

ACTION: None. For information only.

Enclosure
62-109060

ENCLOSURE

PMS:nlb (8)

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 9 1964

SEP 8 1964

SEVEN

SIX

OSEP 15 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION)
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF) AFFIDAVIT
PRESIDENT KENNEDY)

PAUL MORGAN STOMBAUGH, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. This affidavit is made at the request of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, for the purpose of supplementing the testimony I gave before the Commission concerning certain hairs and fibers I examined.

2. The principal characteristics of cotton fibers used for comparison purposes are color and shade; and degree of twist. Of these, color and shade are by far the most significant. The principal characteristics of viscose used for comparison purposes are color and shade, diameter, and size and distribution of delustering agent.

3. The orange-yellow and grey-black cotton fibers in the shirt, Commission Exhibit 150, were respectively of uniform shades; the dark blue cotton fibers in the shirt were of three different shades. All the fibers in the shirt were mercerized, and of a substantially uniform twist.

4. The green cotton fibers found in the paper bag, Commission Exhibit 142, varied in shade, but were of a uniform twist. The brown viscose fibers in the blanket, Commission Exhibit 140, varied in diameter, shade, size and distribution of delustering agent.

5. Stombaugh Exhibits 1-3 consist of the following items:

(a) Stombaugh Exhibit 1 consists of the hairs I found on the blanket, Commission Exhibit 140.

105-82555-

ENCLOSURE

(b) Stombaugh Exhibit 2 consists of the known sample of Lee Harvey Oswald's hairs sent to me by the Dallas Office of the FBI.

(c) Stombaugh Exhibit 3 consists of the fibers I found in the paper bag, Commission Exhibit 142.

(d) Stombaugh Exhibit 4 consists of a sample of fibers from the blanket, Commission Exhibit 140.

(e) Stombaugh Exhibit 5 consists of the fibers I found on the rifle, Commission Exhibit 139.

(f) Stombaugh Exhibit 6 consists of a sample of fibers from the shirt, Commission Exhibit 150.

Signed this 4th day of September, 1964.

Paul Morgan Stombaugh

Washington, D.C.

STATE OF)
County of) ss.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of September, 1964.

Louise D. Waite
(Notary Public)

RR

1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Ray

105-82555

September 4, 1964

By Courier Service

SEP 4 4 05 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated August 28, 1964, concerning reproductions of certain Commission exhibits. These exhibits were enclosures to your letter and had Commission Exhibit numbers as follows: 1054, 1128, 1157, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1316, 1317, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1399, 1400, 1437, and 1800.

Miss Tarko of your office, by telephone conversation on August 31, 1964, requested that Commission Exhibits 1303 through 1309, not be photographed since photographs of these exhibits were previously furnished to the Commission.

In accordance with this request, there is enclosed herewith one photocopy of each of the desired Commission exhibits. The thirty-four exhibits, which were enclosed, are also returned herewith.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 ENCLOSURE

BY COURIER SVC.
8 4 SEP - 4
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (61)

1 - Dallas (100-10461) - Enclosures (28)

NOTE for Dallas: Enclosed for Dallas are photocopies of exhibits being sent to the Commission, together with a listing of same.

DLC:GFM (10)

(See NOTE next page)

1 ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

56 SEP 17 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-3033

NOTE:

SA W. D. Griffith contacted Miss Tarko for clarification concerning this request by telephone on 8/31/64, and she indicated the Commission wanted only one print for their files and that the originals are to be returned since these exhibits, all photographs, will be furnished to the printer.

Commission exhibits 1303 through 1309 were not photographed since they were earlier furnished to the Commission.

COMMISSION EXHIBIT	DESCRIPTION
1054	Three photographs of individuals present in lineups with Oswald
1128	Union membership booklet of Lee Harvey Oswald (translation from Russian) seven photographs
1157	Eleven Photostat copies of warrants issued to Lee Harvey Oswald in Texas by Texas Employment Commission
1173	Leslie Welding Company, Incorporated, thirteen canceled payroll checks issued to Lee Harvey Oswald
1174	Jaggar-Chiles-Stovall, Incorporated, twenty-six canceled payroll checks issued to Lee Harvey Oswald
1175	William B. Reily and Company, Incorporated, eleven canceled payroll checks issued to Lee Harvey Oswald
1176	Receipt from Department of Justice June 25, 1964, for new alien registration card for Marina Oswald
1177	Receipt number 21902 for $10.00 for fine paid at Second Municipal Court, New Orleans, August 12, 1963
1178	Receipt dated November 1, 1963, for $3.00 for rental of Post Office Box 6225
1301	Photograph of southeast corner of the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building showing arrangement of cartons shortly after shots were fired
1302	Photograph of southeast corner of the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building showing approximate location of wrapping-paper bag and location of palm print on carton

105-82517-

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

COMMISSION EXHIBIT	DESCRIPTION
1310	Photograph of assassination window from inside of building showing height of window sill and dimensions of open window
1311	Photograph of assassination window from inside of building showing person of Lee Harvey Oswald's height standing at open window
1312	Photograph of assassination window from inside of building showing person of Lee Harvey Oswald's height seated on carton alongside open window
1313	Letter from American Embassy to Oswald dated May 10, 1962
1314	One-page note from Oswald to Director of the Minsk Radio Factory dated May 16, 1962 (Apparently a rough draft with translation from Russian)
1316	Photograph: P-1, A Leningrad monument; P-2, Inside subway building at Leningrad; P-3, Czar's palace at Leningra..
1317	Photograph: P-1, Leningrad street scene; P-2, Unknown building in unknown city; P-3, Czar's palace at Leningrad
1391	Blood analysis for Lee Harvey Oswald (translation from Russian)
1392	Photograph of Marina and Lee Harvey Oswald on bridge in Minsk
1393	Photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald, Marina Oswald, and Marina's Aunt Lobova Aksionov taken in Minsk
1394	Photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald on steps of a building in Minsk

COMMISSION EXHIBIT	DESCRIPTION
1395	Photograph of Marina Oswald in Minsk
1399	Congratulatory note to Lee Harvey Oswald from Rimma
1400	Map depicting the localities involved in the visit of Lee Harvey Oswald to Mexico City
1437	Geometric outline showing distance from Howard Brennan to the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository Building at the time of the assassination
1800	Photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald on bridge in Minsk

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TROTTER

DATE: 9-4-64

FROM : S. F. Latona

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

The major case prints of Carl Edward Jones, Harold Dean Norman, Edward Shields, and Roy S. Truly, employees of the Texas School Book Depository, were submitted with Dallas letter of September 2, 1964, for comparison with the unidentified latent impressions developed on the four cardboard cartons recovered in this case.

The latent impressions are not identical with these submitted major case prints.

Dallas and Investigative Division being advised.

The submitted prints retained.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RGW:sem
(11)

REC-18

4-167

SEP 8 1964

79 SEP 10 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 7 1964
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

QBFBI WASH DC

FBI SANANTON

821 PM 9-7-64 URGENT JEH

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

FROM SAN ANTONIO (105-2908)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH CUBA.

RE BUREAU TEL NINE SIX LAST.

JOHN W. LIGON, MANAGER, PLAZA HOTEL, LAREDO, TEXAS ADVISED TODAY THAT HE RECEIVED THE PAMPHLET QUOTE THIS WEEK ESTA SEMANA UNQUOTE FROM MEXICO CITY ON A WEEKLY BASIS. THIS IS NOT TO SAY THAT FOR THE PAST YEAR HE HAS RECEIVED A PAMPHLET EVERY WEEK AS THERE HAVE BEEN TIMES WHEN HE HAS NOT RECEIVED IT FOR A PARTICULAR WEEK, THIS BEING THE FAULT PROBABLY OF THE CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT IN MEXICO CITY. THE LATEST COPY PAREN THIS IS HIS PERSONAL COPY AND ONLY ONE AVAILABLE END PAREN OF THIS PAMPHLET THAT HE HAS IN HIS POSSESSION IS FOR THE WEEK OF AUGUST TWENTYSIX TO AUGUST TWENTYEIGHT LAST. GENERALLY HE RECEIVES A PAMPHLET ABOUT FOUR DAYS BEFORE THE PRINTED DATE FOR ANY PARTICULAR WEEK. FOR EXAMPLE THE COPY HE NOW HAS FOR THE WEEK OF AUGUST TWENTY TWO TO AUGUST TWENTY EIGHT LAST WAS RECEIVED BY HIM ON ABOUT AUGUST EIGHTEEN LAST. MISS BELIA URIBE, MANAGER, AAA OFFICE LAREDO, TEXAS, ADVISED SHE DOES NOT HAVE A CURRENT COPY OF THE PUBLICATION HOWEVER SHE USUALLY RECEIVES HER COPY FROM MEXICO CITY ON MONDAYS AND IN ORDER TO KEEP THEM CURRENT ON A WEEKLY BASIS THEY

EX-117 REC-15 105-82555-4768
SEP 8 1964

END PAGE ONE

79 SEP 10 1964

ARE ABOUT FOUR DAYS EARLIER THAN THE DATES FOR WHICH THEY ARE PRINTED. MISS URIBE AND MR. LIGON ARE OF THE OPINION THAT IT IS ENTIRELY POSSIBLE THAT A PERSON GOING INTO MEXICO ON NINE TWENTYSIX SIX LAST COULD HAVE OBTAINED COPY OF THE PAMPHLET QUOTE THIS WEEK ESTA SEMANA UNQUOTE ISSUED FOR THE WEEK OF NINE TWENTYEIGHT TO OCTOBER FOUR LAST IN LAREDO, TEXAS OR NUEVO LAREDO, MEXICO AS THEY POSSIBLY WOULD HAVE ALREADY BEEN RECEIVED IN LAREOD AND NUEVO LAREDO. THEY ADDED THAT COPIES OF THIS PUBLICATION ARE DISSEMINATED RATHER RAPIDLY WHEN RECEIVED. LHM FOLLOWS.

END AND ACK PLS.

WA JMS

FBI WASH DC

CLR

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTN: IDENTIFICATION DIVISION, LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

DATE: 9/2/64

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 8/31/64, enclosing major case prints of certain employees of the Dallas Office.

Enclosed are major case fingerprints of:

CARL EDWARD JONES, (Prints taken by SA C. RAY HALL, on 9/1/64)

HAROLD DEAN NORMAN, (Prints taken by SA C. RAY HALL, on 9/1/64)

EDWARD SHIELDS, (Prints taken by SA CURTIS L. PERRYMAN, on 8/31/64)

ROY S. TRULY (Prints taken by SA CURTIS L. PERRYMAN, on 8/31/64)

JONES and NORMAN are no longer employed by the Texas School Book Depository, but were so employed on 11/22/63. SHIELDS and TRULY are still employed at the Texas School Book Depository and were so employed on 11/22/63.

It is requested that the enclosed major case prints be compared with the unidentified latent fingerprints and palm prints found on the cartons, which were near the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository and on which the fingerprints and palm prints of LEE HARVEY OSWALD were located.

(3) Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
2 - Dallas

CRH:jtf
(5)

ENCLOSURE

REC-18 105-82555-4769

SEP 9 1964

SOVIET SECTION

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20537

REPORT

of the

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO. 100-10461
LATENT CASE NO. 105-82555
47008

REC-18

September 4, 1964

TO: SAC, Dallas

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
18 - R - CUBA

REFERENCE:
EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY: Letter 9-3-64
SPECIMENS: Dallas
Major case prints of Carl Edward Jones, Harold Dean Norman, Edward Shields, and Roy S. Truly

The previously unidentified latent impressions appearing on the four cardboard cartons in this case are not identical with the submitted major case prints.

Submitted prints returned.

MAILED 3
SEP 4 1964
COMM-FBI

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

RGWisem
SEP 12 1964

John Edgar Hoover, Director

THIS REPORT IS FURNISHED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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QQWWX

HAVE ONE FOR YOU OK

- OK GA

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 5 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

3-38 PMURGENT 9-5-64 TPB

TO DIRECTOR, ---7--- FBI /44-24016/

FROM NEW YORK /44-974/ 2P

SUBJECT JACK L. RUBY AKA.,

LEE HARVEY OSWALD AKA - VICTIM

CIVIL RIGHTS

/OO..DALLAS/

REBUAIRTEL TO DALLAS, SEPTEMBER FOUR, NINETEEN SIXTY FOUR.. NEW YORK TELEPHONE CALL TO BUREAU, SEPTEMBER FIVE, NINETEEN SIXTY FOUR.

INQUIRY AT QUOTE THE NEW YORK TIMES UNQUOTE SEPTEMBER FIVE, NINETEEN SIXTY FOUR, REFLECTS FOUR PHOTOGRAPHS CONCERNING RUBY APPEARED IN NOVEMBER TWENTY FIVE, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE ISSUE. QUOTE THE NEW YORK TIMES UNQUOTE HAS NO MEANS OF DETERMINING AT THIS TIME PAGE NUMBER THAT PHOTOGRAPHS APPEARED ON. CREDIT FOR PHOTOGRAPHS WERE TO CBS, QUOTE"DALLAS MORNING NEWS UNQUOTE, QUOTE"DALLAS TIMES" UNQUOTE AND ASSOCIATED PRESS. NO QUOTE"NEW YORK TIMES"UNQUOTE PHOTOGRAPHS APPEARED IN THAT ISSUE. DUE TO HOLIDAY SCHEDULE NO FURTHER INFORMATION AVAILABLE THIS TIME AT

REC-18 44-24016-4770

ST-10

SEP 9 1964

END PAGE ONE

79 SEP 10 1964

QUOTE THE NEW YORK TIMES UNQUOTE. CONTACT WILL BE MADE
A.M. SEPTEMBER EIGHT, NINETEEN SIXTY FOUR AND ATTEMPTS
TO OBTAIN ALL FOUR PHOTOGRAPHS WILL BE MADE.
END ACK PLS
WA,.
,.JMS
FBI WASH DC

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 5 1964
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Delo...
Mr. ...
Mr. Cal...
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sull...
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

6-03 PM CST URGENT 9-5-64 LJH

TO DIRECTOR, FBI 105-82,555

FROM DALLAS 100-10,461 3-P.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

REBUTEL, SEPTEMBER FOUR, LAST.

MARINA OSWALD INTERVIEWED TODAY CONCERNING SPECIFIC POINTS SET OUT IN RETEL. SHE STATED CATEGORICALLY THT TO HER KNOWLEDGE OSWALD HAD NOT PREPARED ANY WRITTEN MATERIAL PRIOR TO THE ASSASSINATION SIMILAR TO THE WALKER NOTE NOR HAD HE SAID ANYTHING TO HER OR PERFORMED ANY ACT WHICH TO HER MIND WOULD LEAD HER TO BELIEVE THAT HE INTENDED TO PERFORM ANY ACT SIMILAR TO THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF WALKER. SHE REITERATED THAT OSWALD-S LEAVING OF THE WEDDING RING AT THE PAINE HOUSE AND HIS DIRECTIONS TO MARINA TO BUY NEEDED ARTICLES FOR HERSELF AND THE CHILDREDN AS WELL AS THE FACT HE VISITED HER ON THURSDAY NIGHT INSTEAD OF HIS USUAL WEEKEND VISIT AND SAID HE WOULD NOT REUTRN TO THE PAINE HOUSE THE FOLLOWING DAY, FRIDAY, WERE UNUSUAL BUT DID NOT STRIKE HER AS IMPORTANT INCIDENTS IN THEMSELVES UNTIL HER REFLECTION UPON INCIDENTS LEADING UP TO THE ASSASSINATION.

REC-18 105-82555-4771

SEP 8 1964

MARINA AGAIN STATED THAT SHE HAD INFORMED THE FBI AND THE PRESIDENT-S COMMISSION OF ALL PERTINENT INFORMATION IN THIS MATTER TO THE BEST OF HER KNOWLEDGE.

END PAGE ONE

SA Stolen d... 9/5/64

5-88

79 SEP 10 1964

MARINA STATED SHE HAD NEVER SAID TO ANYONE THAT OSWALD HAD INTENTIONS OF KILLING EISENHOWER AND SHE HAD ABSOLUTELY NO IDEA AS TO HOW THIS RUMOR MIGHT HAVE COME ABOUT. MARINA STATED OSWALD TOLD HER DURING HER FIRST VISIT TO MOSCOW WITH OSWALD, ABOUT HIS BROADCAST OVER RADIO MOSCOW SHORTLY AFTER HIS ARRIVAL IN RUSSIA. SHE SAID UPON THE OCCASION OF HER VISIT TO MOSCOW WITH OSWALD, OSWALD SHOWED TO HER THE NAME OF LEO SETYAEV IN HIS ADDRESS BOOK AND SAID THIS PERSON WAS A RADIO BROADCASTER IN MOSCOW. HE ATTEMPTED TO CALL THIS PERSON BUT WITHOUT SUCCESS. MARINA QUESTIONED OSWALD ABOUT THIS RADIO BROADCASE HE HAD MADE AND OSWALD EXPLAINED LEO SETYAEV HAD HELPED HIM MAKE SOME MONEY BY ASSISTING IN THE BROADCAST. OSWALD SAID HE CRITICIZED THE UNITED STATES AND PRAISED RUSSIA AS A BETTER PLACE TO LIVE BECAUSE HE THOUGHT THAT WAS THE THING TO DO INASMUCH AS HE DESIRED TO LIVE IN RUSSIA. MARINA BELIEVES THE OCCASION OF THIS BROADCAST IS RELATED TO THE VISIT OF A MOSCOW RADIO REPORTER TO THE HOTEL METROPOLE TO SEE OSWALD AS OSWALD TOLD HER THAT SETYAEV HAD VISITED HIM IN THE METROPOLE HOTEL. MARINA SAID SHE HAS NEVER SEEN OR MET SETYAEV OR ANY MEMBER OF HIS FAMILY OR ANY OF HIS CO-WORKERS OR FRIENDS TO

END PAGE TWO

HER KNOWLEDGE AND SHE WAS UNABLE TO IDENTIFY THE PERSONS IN THE PHOTOGRAPHS FORWARDED BY ANCHORAGE IN ARTEL TO BUREAU, AUG. SEVEN LAST. MARINA SAID THE HANDWRITING WHICH INCLUDES THE NAME OF LEO SETYAEV AND THE ONE LINE ABOVE AND THE THREE LINES BELOW THAT NAME IN THE ADDRESS BOOK ARE DEFINITELY NOT THE HANDWRITING OF OSWALD OR HER AND SHE CANNOT IDENTIFY THE HANDWRITING.

WHEN ABOVE MENTIONED PHOTOGRAPHS WERE EXAMINED BY MARINA IN THE PRESENCE OF INTERVIEWING AGENTS, NO UNUSUAL REACTIONS WHATSOEVER WERE NOTED. MARINA SAID SHE HAS ABSOLUTELY NO INFORMATION CONCERNING SETYAEV OR HIS WIFE.

MARINA WAS INTERVIEWED AT A LAKE CABIN NEAR DALLAS WHERE SHE IS TEMPORARILY RESIDING WITH HER BOOK COLLABORATOR PRISCILLA JOHNSON AND SHE WILL RETURN TO DALLAS TO ARRIVE AT HER HOME IN RICHARDSON BY ONE PM, SEPT. SIX NEXT, FOR THE PURPOSE OF BEING INTERVIEWED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PRESIDENT-S COMMISSION.

END

JMS

FBI WASH DC

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. TROTTER

DATE: 8-31-64

FROM : S. F. Latona

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

LATENT PRINT EXAMINATION

A stub of a bus ticket issued by Transportes del Norte (Mexican bus line) #13688, price $93.75 (MN) showing travel from Mexico, D. F., to Laredo, Texas, which bears a block stamp on the back "Transportes del Norte, Set. 30, 1963, Mexico, D. F., J. Gascon," and a library pass in the name of Lee Harvey Oswald dated April, 1962, written in the Russian language, were received from the Dallas Office for latent print examination.

Specimens examined but no latent prints developed.

Dallas and Investigative Division being advised.

Specimens retained.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

SFL:sem
(10)

REC- 18

6 SEP 8 1964

79 SEP 10 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FBI

Date: 9/4/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.;
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas teletype to Bureau and San Juan dated 9/4/64 setting forth investigation to be conducted in Puerto Rico regarding the background and reputation of SYLVIA ODIO.

Enclosed herewith to the San Juan Office is one copy of Bureau's airtel to Dallas, New Orleans and Miami, dated 9/2/64, and a copy of President's Commission letter dated 8/28/64 in the matter concerning SYLVIA ODIO.

3 - Bureau
2 - San Juan (Enc. 2)
2 - Dallas

RJB:jtf
(7)

REC-18 [redacted] 4773

17 SEP [redacted] 64

[redacted]

[redacted]

C C Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 SEP 10 1964

9-8-64

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Bartlett
1 - Lenihan

AIRTEL

To: SAC, New Orleans (100-16601)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReNOairtel 11-30-63 entitled "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, AFO" which transmitted to the Bureau three copies of a document made available by Lieutenant Francis L. Martello, New Orleans Police Department.

The President's Commission has requested that it be furnished the exact document that was prepared by Lieutenant Martello from the slip of paper that was found in Oswald's wallet by the New Orleans Police Department. The Commission is in possession of actual slip of paper that was found in Oswald's wallet by the New Orleans Police Department but now also desires the original draft that was prepared by Lieutenant Martello before he turned original piece of evidence over to the Secret Service. Contact Lieutenant Martello immediately and advise him of the request of the President's Commission. If Lieutenant Martello no longer possesses the document prepared by him, ascertain disposition of same.

MAILED 7
SEP 8 - 1964
COMM-FBI

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

REC-31 10 - 92 - 4774

REL: pah: tef
(11)

EX-108

19 SEP 9 1964

NOTE: When Oswald was arrested by New Orleans PD 8-9-63, a slip of paper was found in his possession which contained a number of names and other notations. The original slip of paper in Oswald's wallet has been furnished to the President's Commission. Now the Commission desires the original copy of such document that was made by Lieutenant Martello in his own handwriting before he furnished the actual piece of evidence to the Secret Service. We have furnished the Commission a copy of Lieutenant Martello's document, but the Commission desires the original he prepared for completion of Commission's files.

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Casper
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Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

67 SEP 11 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

XEROX
SEP 9 1964

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan

September 8, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Lee Harvey Oswald

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our letters dated September 1 and September 4, 1964, dealing in part with Exhibit D-238.

Enclosed for the further completion of your records are two copies each of photographs of pages 29, 50, 54 and 78 of Exhibit D-238. You will note that markings of no discernible significance appear on the aforementioned pages.

FBI
SEP 8 3 20 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM

BY COURIER SVC.
8 SEP - 8
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REC-31 62-109555-4775

EX-108

SEP 9 1964

Enclosures (8)

JCS:pah
(8)

NOTE:

On 8/27/64 Marina Oswald belatedly turned over to us a Spanish-English travel guide of Mexico for the week of 9/28 - 10/4/63 which was believed to have been in the possession of Oswald at the time of his trip to Mexico. Photographs of cover page and two other pages on which markings of possible

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

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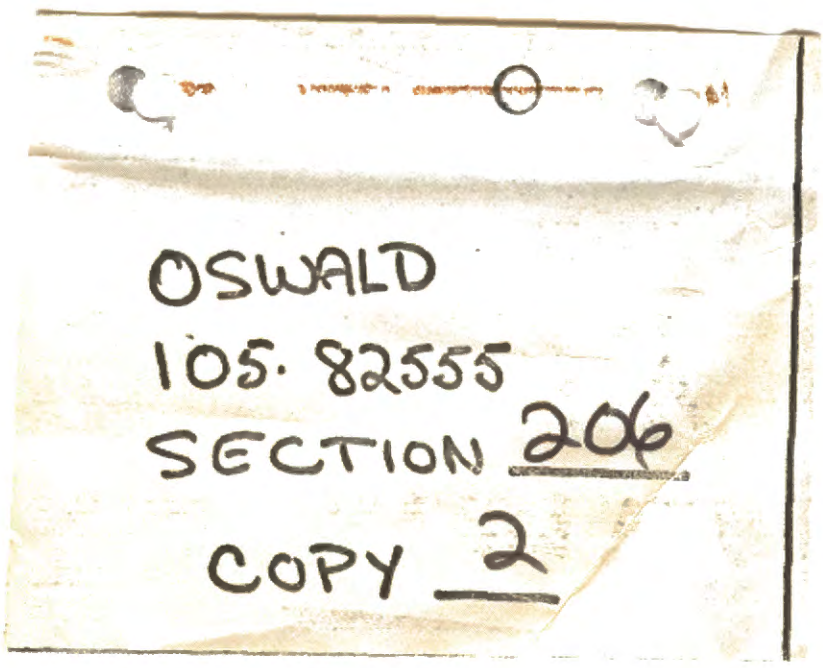
SEP 11 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEP 9 1964

NOTE CONTINUED:

significance appeared have been furnished to the Commission. Dallas' letterhead reporting receipt of the pamphlet commented that extraneous markings appeared also on pages 29, 50, 54 and 78. While these markings, such as arrows and doodlings, appear to be of no significance, W. David Slawson of Commission on 9/2/64 requested Commission be furnished with photographs of all pages of the pamphlet on which markings appear. He is not interested in having the entire pamphlet photographed.


OSWALD
105-82555
SECTION 206
COPY 2

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

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Holmes
Gandy

URGENT 9-3-64
TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)
FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 833

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.
INTERNAL Security - Russia - Cuba

Reference Bureau Cable
REBUCAB NUMBER 239 DATED SEPTEMBER 2 LAST. MEXICO

ROLANDO BARRIOS, FORMER EMPLOYEE OF CHIHUAHUENSES TRAVEL AGENCY WAS INTERVIEWED ON APRIL 2 LAST BY SA ROLF L. LARSON AND WAS SHOWN PHOTOSTATS OF EXCHANGE ORDERS ON BASIS OF WHICH H. O. LEE PURCHASED TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE AND GREYHOUND TRANSPORTATION FROM MEXICO CITY TO DALLAS. HE ALSO WAS SHOWN PHOTOGRAPH OF OSWALD'S TOURIST CARD AND STATED HE WOULD INTERPRET THE COMMA FOLLOWING THE LEE TO INDICATE THE SURNAME TO BE LEE AND IN ORDER TO AVOID UNNECESSARY WRITING ON EXCHANGE ORDERS WOULD HAVE USED INITIALS OF FIRST AND MIDDLE NAMES WHICH HE CONSIDERED TO BE HARVEY OSWALD. HE COULD NOT RECALL SUBJECT OR DEALING WITH HIM BUT ON VIEWING ABOVE DOCUMENTS AFFIRMED THAT HE WOULD HAVE WRITTEN NAME AS H. O. LEE IF TAKING IT FROM TOURIST CARD.

ON BASIS OF ARRANGEMENT MADE AT THAT TIME BARRIOS STATED HE WOULD ATTEMPT TO RECONSTRUCT EVENTS IN EFFORT TO RECALL ADDITIONAL INFORMATION BUT CALLED SA LARSON TELEPHONICALLY ON APRIL 6 LAST TO ADVISE HE HAD BEEN UNABLE TO REMEMBER HIS CONTACT WITH OSWALD. REC 31 105-82555-4776

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 10:17 PM CMM
SA R. E. LENIHAN advised 6:45 AM, 8-4-64 OJV

TO SEP 8 1964

3RD CC: MR. BRENNAN

Left Division. 9/4/64 JCS; hat

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Rosen; 1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley;
1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Stokes

September 4, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

REC-31 105-82555-4776

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reference to inquiry by Mr. W. David Slawson of your staff concerning interview of Rolando Barrios, former employee of the Chihuahuenses Travel Agency, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, this is to advise that Mr. Barrios was interviewed on one occasion, namely April 2, 1964, by Special Agent Rolf L. Larson.

References to Special Agent Larson's interview of Mr. Barrios are contained in our letter dated April 6, 1964, and our memoranda dated April 7, April 28, and May 18, 1964.

During the interview, Mr. Barrios was shown photostats of the exchange orders (Exhibit 202) issued in connection with the travel of H. O. Lee from Mexico, D. F., Mexico, to Laredo, Texas, via the Transportes del Norte bus line on October 2-3, 1963. A photograph of Oswald's tourist card (Exhibit J-3) was also displayed to Mr. Barrios. He stated that he would interpret the comma following the name "Lee" on the tourist card to indicate the surname of the traveler to be "Lee" and in order to avoid unnecessary writing on the exchange orders, he would have used the initials of the first and middle names appearing on the tourist card which he considered to be "Harvey Oswald." Mr. Barrios stated he could

JCS:hrt
(8) NOTE PAGE TWO

CONFIDENTIAL
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Exempt from automatic downgrading and declassification

SEP 11 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEP 4 3 34 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

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84 SEP - 4

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

not recall Lee Harvey Oswald or his dealings with him. On viewing the above-described documents, he affirmed that he would have written the name of the traveler as "H. O. Lee" had he copied this name from Oswald's tourist card.

On April 2, 1964, Mr. Barrios stated that he would attempt to reconstruct the events surrounding his issuance of the exchange orders in question. However, on April 6, 1964, he telephonically contacted Special Agent Larson and advised that he was unable to recall his contact with the traveler for whom he issued the exchange orders in the name "H. O. Lee."

[redacted]

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

CONFIDENTIAL to protect our operations in Mexico.

On 9-2-64 Mr. Slawson inquired of J. C. Stokes if the Commission had in its possession reports of all the interviews of Barrios,, the man who sold Oswald his bus tickets in Mexico City. This was the case as indicated herein. To insure this, we checked with Legat, Mexico City, whose 9-3-64 cable advises as set forth herein.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Conrad
1 - Rosen

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: September 1, 1964

1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

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Holmes
Gandy

This discusses request of Marina Oswald that she be furnished with a list of all property belonging to her or her late husband which is now in the possession of the Bureau or the President's Commission.

On 8/26/64 Marina Oswald advised Dallas that she is currently working with Priscilla Johnson, a free lance writer, in the preparation of a book. Priscilla Johnson is a former newspaper woman who represented the North American Newspaper Alliance in Moscow in 1959 and interviewed Oswald at that time. Since the assassination she has authored an article on Oswald which appeared in the April, 1964, issue of "Harper's" magazine.

Marina Oswald, apparently in connection with the preparation of her book, requested Dallas to furnish her with a list of all property belonging to her or her late husband which is now in the possession of the Bureau or the President's Commission. Dallas inquired if it will be satisfactory to furnish such a list to Marina Oswald and if the list should be made up from the files available at Dallas.

We received, principally from the Dallas Police Department, a large number of articles which are clearly the property of Oswald and/or his wife. Dallas is in possession of a complete inventory of this material. It appears that Marina Oswald is within her rights to request a listing of material belonging to her late husband and herself which was obtained by the Bureau. Should we refuse to furnish such a listing, we may be placed in an unfavorable light and in view of these factors, it is believed advisable to accede to Mrs. Oswald's request. It will not be possible, however, to distinguish between the items in the possession of the Bureau and the President's Commission as this changes daily; i.e., the Commission constantly calls for exhibits and returns others to us. In addition, the Commission undoubtedly has material belonging to the Oswalds which it has received from Secret Service and other agencies.

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105-82555
Enclosure

REC- 31 -4777

4 SEP 8

JCS:pah
(8)

EX-108

(OVER)

67 SEP 11 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

RECOMMENDATION:

That Dallas be instructed to prepare a list of all material believed to be the property of the Oswalds which was obtained from all sources and that the list be forwarded to the Bureau for review prior to being turned over to Mrs. Oswald. Attached for approval is an airtel to Dallas. Dallas is being instructed to show in the list the source from which the various items recorded therein were received.

JS
Well
OK. V.

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 9-4-64
TO DIRECTOR (105-92555)
FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 834

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA.

REBUCAB AUGUST 31 LAST.

RE TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE TICKET. MEXICO CITY MANAGER RICARDO MEDINA ADVISED TICKETS ISSUED FOR TRAVEL TO LAREDO CONSIST OF THREE SECTIONS WHICH ARE DELIVERED TO PURCHASER AND EACH OF WHICH BEARS SAME NUMBER. ONE SECTION IS FOR TRAVEL MEXICO CITY MONTERREY AND SECOND SECTION FOR TRAVEL MONTERREY LAREDO AND ARE REMOVED BY OPERATOR AT BEGINNING OF PARTICULAR TRAVEL. THIRD SECTION REFLECTS TOTAL TRAVEL FROM MEXICO CITY TO LAREDO, TEXAS AND IS RETAINED BY PASSENGER. IT REFLECTS TOTAL PRICE OF 93 PESOS AND 75 CENTAVOS, RECORDS INSURANCE DATA ON FRONT AND BACK, AND IS TWO AND THREE QUARTERS INCHES IN LENGTH, SHOWING EVIDENCE OF PERFORATIONS ON EITHER END. THE COMPLETE TICKET IS PINK IN COLOR. IT IS TORN FROM A BOUND, NUMBERED BOOK OF TICKETS IN WHICH A STUB REMAINS TO RECORD SALE THEREOF.

RE AREAS MARKED ON MAPS OF MEXICO CITY. PRELIMINARY REVIEW OF INKED MARKS ON MAP DESCRIBED IN REBUCAB INDICATES CENTRAL MARKING IN J - 7 AND H - 3 AREAS OF LARGE AND SMALL MAPS RESPECTIVELY DEFINED LOCATION SUBJECT'S PLACE OF RESIDENCE AT HOTEL DEL COMERCIO AT BERNARDIN DE SAHAGUN STREET NUMBER 19

REC-31 10 - 92555 - 4778

SEP 8 1964

EX-108

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

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☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

PAGE TWO FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 834

NAME OF STREET OFTEN ABBREVIATED ON CITY MAPS TO SAHAGUN.
CONTACT OF THEATERS AND INQUIRIES AT OTHER AREAS MARKED ON MAP AND LOCALITIES MENTIONED IN PROGRESS AND BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED. LHM WILL BE SUBMITTED NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 11 NEXT.

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 12:43 AM CMM

3RD CC: MR. BRENNAN

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Rosen; 1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley;
1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Stokes

September 4, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

REC-37 105-82555-4778

24-103

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI SEP 4 3 34 PM '64

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our letter dated September 1, 1964, transmitting six exhibits obtained from Marina Oswald on August 27, 1964.

Pursuant to the request of Mr. William T. Coleman of your staff, there are enclosed two copies of page 20 of Exhibit D-238 on which page appears a listing for the Cuba Hotel.

84 SEP-4 COMM-FBI

Concerning the markings on the large and small maps depicted in Exhibit D-240, we have been advised that the central markings in the J-7 and the H-3 areas of these maps define Lee Harvey Oswald's place of residence at the Hotel del Comercio at Bernardin de Sahagun Street Number 19, Mexico, D. F., Mexico. Inquiry at other areas marked on Exhibits D-240 and D-238 is under way and the results thereof will be furnished to you in the immediate future.

Our Laboratory's examination of Exhibit D-237, the portion of the Transportes del Norte bus ticket, obtained from Mrs. Oswald, has established that D-237 was originally connected to the two ticket stubs depicted in Exhibit D-202. The examination has further established that the D-202 ticket stubs were originally connected.

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CONFIDENTIAL
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

67 SEP 11 1964

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CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Mr. Ricardo Medina, Mexico City manager of the Transportes del Norte line, has advised that tickets issued by his company for travel from Mexico City, Mexico, to Laredo, Texas, consist of three sections which are delivered to the purchaser. Each of these sections bears the same number. According to Mr. Medina, one section is for travel from Mexico City to Monterrey and the second is for the travel between Monterrey and Laredo, Texas. The third section, recording the total travel from Mexico City to Laredo, Texas, is retained by the passenger. This section (Exhibit D-237) records the price of the ticket to be 93 pesos and 75 centavos. The tickets of the Del Norte line are pink in color and are torn from a bound, numbered book of tickets in which a stub remains to record the sale thereof.

Sincerely yours,

[illegible] Hoover

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: CONFIDENTIAL as this shows our investigative activity in Mexico City.

Marina Oswald, 8-27 turned over six items believed to have been in Oswald's possession when he was in Mexico. Among these were a portion of his bus ticket from Mexico City to Laredo which definitely places him on the Del Norte line bus and a street map and tourist card. On 9-2-64 Mr. Coleman of Commission inquired of J. C. Stokes if the Hotel Cuba was listed in the tourist guide. This is of significance as Oswald spoke to 2 passengers on the bus going into Mexico about the Hotel Cuba. He probably noted its existence from the travel guide which he likely picked up at Laredo on the way to Mexico. Joining of ticket stubs per Lab report 9-2-64.

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Mr. Stokes

9-8-64

AIRTEL

TO: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) — 4779

REC-4

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

EX-108

Enclosed are two copies of self-explanatory letter from Commission 9-3-64.

Conduct inquiry requested in the enclosure immediately and submit letterhead by 9-14-64.

Encs. (2)

JCS:hrt
(4)

NOTE: Incoming requests reinterview of Ruth Paine, Marina Oswald and Marguerite Oswald concerning possibility Oswald attempted to cash check in super market in Irving, Texas. Apparently Commission has taken some testimony in which such allegation appeared. We know nothing of it.

MAILED 19
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COMM-FBI

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Holmes
Gandy

XEROX
SEP 9 1964

9 SEP 11 196

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PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANK

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Delach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SEP 3 196

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission would appreciate your conducting the following additional investigation for us:

1. Re-interview Ruth Paine to determine whether she was ever a customer in Hutch's Supermarket, 2333 West Shady Grove, Irving, Texas; if so, determine approximately when and how often and with whom, if anybody, she was accompanied. Also ask Mrs. Paine whether to her knowledge Lee Harvey Oswald used to take a bag of lunch with him during October and November, 1963, when he left her home on Monday morning after having spent the weekend at her house. Also, ask Mrs. Paine whether to her knowledge Lee Harvey Oswald had a habit of eating cinnamon rolls with large quantities of milk.

2. Re-interview Marina Oswald and Marguerite Oswald and ask them the same questions as those addressed to Ruth Paine referred to above. In particular, determine whether Marina, Marguerite and Lee Harvey Oswald shopped together at Hutch's Supermarket on a Wednesday evening sometime during October or November, 1963.

In her testimony before the Commission, Marina Oswald has stated that Lee Harvey Oswald at no time had a check for $189.00 and that he did not attempt to cash such a check at Hutch's Supermarket. In re-interviewing Marina, please determine whether she recalls an incident in which Lee Harvey Oswald attempted unsuccessfully to cash a check at Hutch's Supermarket for any amount. On October 31st or November 1st, Oswald did cash an unemployment check for $33.00 at the Atlantic and Pacific store, 209 Williamsburg Center, Irving, Texas. Determine whether Marina Oswald has any familiarity with the cashing of that check which would bear upon the possibility that Oswald first attempted to cash that check at Hutch's Supermarket.

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3 SEP 4 1964
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REC 4 4779
14 SEP 4 1964
EX 108
9

SOVIET SECTION

9/4/64 - 1 XEROX
SEP 10 1964

3. Determine the approximate distance between the home of Ruth Paine and Hutch's Supermarket and determine the normal walking time between these two points.

The Commission appreciates the continuing cooperation of your Bureau.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: September 6, 1964

FROM : R. Shroder

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA,
IS - R - CUBA

PURPOSE:

To advise of the receipt of an additional President's Commission request on Sunday, 9/6/64, and action taken.

BACKGROUND:

At 12:55 p.m., 9/6/64, Mr. Norman Redlich of the President's Commission advised SA K. M. Raupach he had an additional request concerning a recontact with Mr. B. M. Patterson of Dallas who was one of the individuals witnessing the flight of Lee Harvey Oswald from the scene of the J. D. Tippit shooting.

We previously completed a Commission request wherein the Commission desired affidavits from Patterson and the other individual witnessing Oswald's flight, J. L. Lewis. The affidavits and an additional letterhead memorandum were furnished to the Commission by letter dated 9/2/64.

Patterson in his affidavit had stated he did not specifically recall having been exhibited a photograph of Oswald during his original interview conducted on 1/22/64, and had desired this paragraph to be deleted as an official report of that interview.

Patterson was reinterviewed on 8/25 and 26/64, and on 8/26/64 he observed two different photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald at which time he advised this person displayed in the photograph (Oswald) was positively and unquestionably the same person he saw at approximately 1:30 p.m., 11/22/63. This information was contained in the 8/27/64, letterhead memorandum furnished to the Commission.

On 9/6/64, Mr. Redlich advised that for the completion of the report it would be necessary to obtain from Patterson an affidavit that the information he furnished on 8/26/64, and contained in the memorandum dated 8/27/64, at Dallas represented a true report of his interview.

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KMR/pah
(5)

REC-35 4780

SEP 9 1964

SEP 9 1964

CONTINUED - OVER

64 SEP 11 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA

Mr. Redlich advised that he desired to be telephonically advised of the contact with Patterson that the report was true and that an affidavit is being obtained. He desired to be telephonically advised of this information on Tuesday, 9/8/64.

Mr. Redlich was advised we would endeavor to contact Mr. Patterson immediately to comply with the Commission's request.

Mr. Redlich was requested to confirm this request in writing and indicated this would be done.

ACTION:

Dallas advised by teletype of Commission's request to promptly handle and further to advise the Bureau immediately if any difficulty was encountered in locating Patterson.

1 - Stokes

9-8-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

REC-35 From: Director, FBI (105-82555) — 4781

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
Dated: 9-15-64

Enclosed are two copies of a letter from the President's Commission dated 9-3-64.

Enclosure to your letterhead dated 8-31-64 describing eight additional articles received from Marina Oswald indicates that she produced for your examination anything that might be considered to be of pertinence in this case. This infers that Marina Oswald was the person making determination as to what may be pertinent to this investigation. In view of Commission's request in enclosed letter, recontact Marina Oswald and ask her to produce for your perusal any material presently in her possession which may have been the property of Lee Harvey Oswald. Include in material to be reviewed any writings of Oswald and any writings to him. Request Mrs. Oswald to display for your perusal any items belonging to her, exclusive of personal items such as wearing apparel, etc., which were in her possession as of 11-22-63. Also ask her to produce any additional correspondence she may have received from USSR subsequent to assassination.

Recontact Robert Oswald, Michael and Ruth Paine and obtain assurances from them that they are not at this time in possession of any property of Lee and Marina Oswald.

If any material which in your opinion may be of possible pertinence to this investigation is located as result of above inquiries, furnish same to Bureau.

Handle immediately and submit letterhead by 9-15-64.

Enclosures - 2

JCS:pah:pdb
(4)
XEROX
SEP 9 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

64 SEP 11 1964

SEP 8 - 1964 COMM-FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN (62-109060) -

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Airtel to SAC, Dallas
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

NOTE:

Incoming asks for assurances that Commission has been furnished complete inventory of all property in possession of Oswalds as of 11-22-63. We cannot make such assurance as we did not conduct searches during which Oswald property was obtained. Furthermore, Marina undoubtedly has much personal property today that she had on 11-22-63 all of which has absolutely no bearing on this case. Commission further asks assurances that no property of the Oswalds, existence of which is not known to them, still remains in possession of Marina and Robert Oswald and the Paines or any other person. Of course, we cannot speak of any other person. At Marina's request Dallas is engaged in preparing an inventory of all material of the Oswalds that we received from the Dallas Police Department and any other source.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE

Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SEP

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On August 26, 1964 Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of the staff of this Commission spoke on the telephone with Mrs. Marina Oswald. During the course of that conversation Marina Oswald advised that she had in her possession a Spanish language television guide covering a period from late September to early October 1963 and a bus ticket or stub dated September 30, 1963 relating to transportation from Mexico City, Mexico to Laredo, Texas.

On August 27, 1964 Mr. Liebeler requested Inspector Malley to cause Marina Oswald to be interviewed about the above items, to gain possession of them and forward copies to us as soon as possible. On interview by your agents in response to that request, it developed that Marina Oswald had certain other items of interest in her possession.

EXP-PROC.

4781

105-82555-1

1 XEROX
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- 1 -

REC-35

21 SEP 4 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Would you please take whatever steps may be necessary to assure us that we have been provided with a complete inventory of all property in the possession of Lee Harvey and Marina Oswald as of November 22, 1963 and that no said property the existence of which is not known to us, still remains in the possession of Marina Oswald, Robert Oswald, Michael or Ruth Paine or any other person.

Your continued cooperation is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

9-6-64

PLAIN TEXT

1 - Stokes

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC SAN ANTONIO (105-2909)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA

RE BUTEL SEPTEMBER TWO LAST AND YOUR TEL SEPTEMBER THREE CONCERNING AVAILABILITY AT LAREDO-NUEVO LARECO OF PAMPHLET QUOTE THIS WEEK END QUOTE.

POINT AT ISSUE IS WHETHER OR NOT PAMPHLET IN QUESTION WOULD HAVE BEEN AVAILABLE TO OSWALD ON AFTERNOON OF SEPTEMBER TWENTY-SIX LAST WHEN HE WAS EN ROUTE VIA CONTINENTAL TRAILWAYS-FLECHA ROJA BUSES TO MEXICO CITY. IF LHM DOES NOT CLEARLY ESTABLISH THIS, DO SO AT ONCE. ASCERTAIN IF PAMPHLET IN QUESTION WOULD HAVE BEEN AT LOGICAL POINTS DURING OSWALD'S TRAVEL ON SEPTEMBER TWENTY-SIX LAST AND SPELL OUT SPECIFICS IN TEL. COPY MAILED DALLAS.

105-82555-4782

1 - DALLAS (100-10461)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 7 1964
TELETYPE

REC-35

29 SEP 9 1964

JCS:JAL
(4)

NOTE: Marina Oswald belatedly on 8-27-64 turned up a tourist-guide pamphlet believed to have been in the possession of Oswald when he was in Mexico, in September - October, 1963. This pamphlet, on page 20, shows a reference to a Hotel Cuba. En route to Mexico City, Oswald told two girls who boarded the bus, he was on in Monterrey, that he had previously stayed at the Hotel Cuba and that it was a good hotel, but that he did not intend staying there on his present trip. We have never known how he was aware of the existence of the Hotel Cuba. As he had Cuba on his mind in September,

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64 SEP 11 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

SEE NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

TELETYPE TO SAC, SAN ANTONIO
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

NOTE CONTINUED:

1963, and as this hotel is listed in a travel guide believed to have been in his possession, the Commission logically asks if Oswald could have picked up the travel guide in Laredo-Nuevo Laredo en route to Mexico. San Antonio's reply to Butel 9-2 establishes that the pamphlet is normally in the Laredo area, but it does not fix the date upon which it is normally received. This information is necessary to properly respond to the Commission's request.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 7 1964
TELETYPE
11 7 AM

- Mr. Stokes

PLAIN TEXT

9-4-64

TELETYPE URGENT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 4 1964
TELETYPE

TO SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA. 6:01 P

THREE MEMBERS PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION AND ITS COUNSEL, J. LEE RANKIN, ARE TO TRAVEL TO DL SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER SIX NEXT, AT WHICH TIME THEY WILL REQUESTION MARINA OSWALD UNDER OATH. PRIOR TO QUESTIONING BY COMMISSION, BUREAU DESIRES THAT YOU REINTERVIEW MARINA OSWALD. QUESTION HER SPECIFICALLY AS TO WHETHER OR NOT OSWALD PREPARED ANY WRITTEN MATERIAL PRIOR TO THE ASSASSINATION SIMILAR TO THE NOTE HE LEFT FOR HER PRIOR TO THE ATTEMPT ON GENERAL WALKER'S LIFE. BEAR IN MIND OSWALD'S ACTION IN LEAVING HIS WEDDING RING WAS AN UNUSUAL ACT ON HIS PART AND SUGGESTS HIS CONTEMPLATION OF ARREST. HENCE, HE MAY WELL HAVE PREPARED NOTE FOR MARINA.

SEPTEMBER SEVEN NEXT ISSUE OF QUOTE NEWSWEEK UNQUOTE QUOTES MARINA AS STATING THAT OSWALD HAD INTENTION TO KILL EISENHOWER. QUESTION HER CONCERNING BASIS OF THIS REMARK.

OSWALD, IN PERSONAL PAPERS, WROTE OF CUTTING TAPE FOR BROADCAST OVER RADIO MOSCOW AND MARINA HAS CONFIRMED THAT ON ONE OCCASION OSWALD SPOKE OF THIS. ENDEAVOR TO DEVELOP FURTHER

REC-35 62-109060-4783

NOTE PAGE 2

EX-116

19 SEP 2 1964

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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

62-109060-4783

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 4 1964

TELETYPE TO DALLAS
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

TELETYPE

6:04 PM

SPECIFICS CONCERNING HER KNOWLEDGE OF INCIDENT AND HER CONVERSATIONS WITH OSWALD. STATE DEPARTMENT RECORDS SHOW THAT ON JULY EIGHT SIXTY ONE OSWALD TOLD AMERICAN EMBASSY, MOSCOW, THAT ON THIRD DAY AFTER HIS ARRIVAL IN USSR HE WAS INTERVIEWED BRIEFLY IN HIS ROOM AT METROPOLE HOTEL BY REPORTER FROM RADIO MOSCOW WHO SOUGHT COMMENTS FROM AMERICAN TOURISTS ON IMPRESSIONS OF MOSCOW. HE SAID HE MADE FEW ROUTINE COMMENTS OF A VISITING-TOURIST NATURE LASTING TWO OR THREE MINUTES. QUESTION MARINA RE THIS.

PAGE SIXTY THREE OF HIS ADDRESS BOOK PAREN EXHIBIT B - TWENTY NINE END PAREN CONTAINS NAME LEV SETYAEV AND INDICATES THIS PERSON ASSOCIATED WITH RADIO MOSCOW. NAME SETYAEV TRANSLATES QUOTE OF THE NETWORK UNQUOTE AND IS PROBABLY, THEREFORE, ASSUMED NAME. DISPLAY PHOTO OF ADDRESS BOOK TO MARINA TO ASCERTAIN WHO WROTE SETYAEV ENTRY THEREIN. CAN SHE IDENTIFY AND FURNISH ANY BACKGROUND RE SETYAEV AND HIS PRESENT WIFE, ANNETTE PAREN ANITA END PAREN SETYAEVA, NEE ZUGOFF. DISPLAY PHOTOS OF SETYAEVA WHICH ARE IN YOUR POSSESSION AND NOTE HER REACTION TO SAME.

HANDLE INTERVIEW PRIOR TO ARRIVAL REPRESENTATIVES PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION AND SUTEL RESULTS.

NOTE:

Oswald was inveterate writer, preparing diaries, proposed books, etc. Prior to shooting at Walker, he left instruction note for his wife. Believed advisable to definitely pin Marina down before last efforts of Commission to take testimony from her as to whether or not Oswald left note prior to assassination. Annette Setyaeva, wife of man whose name was in Oswald's address book, has daughter, Marina, born in Russia within 2 months of Marina Oswald, who, like Oswald's wife, was studying to be pharmacist.

1 - Mr. Cunningham
1 - Office
1 - Mr. Je
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

September 8, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg on September 4, 1964, Commission Exhibits 795, 801, 802 and 806 were delivered to him on that date.

In addition to the above items, the affidavit furnished by Mr. Eisenberg for the signature of Special Agent Paul M. Stombaugh and a copy of a letter to the Commission dated March 18, 1964, bearing upon neutron activation requested by Mr. Eisenberg were also delivered.

Sincerely yours,

REC-35 SEP 9 1964

NOTE: On 9/4/64, Mr. Eisenberg telephonically requested of SA Marion E. Williams the above-named Commission Exhibits to be delivered to him prior to 2:00 p.m. These items were delivered to Mr. Eisenberg by SA Cortlandt Cunningham prior to 2:00 p.m. on 9/4/64. The following are descriptions of the Commission Exhibits: Comm. Exhibit 795 - SSS notice of classification bearing name of Hidell; Comm. Exhibit 801 - SSS notice of classification to Oswald; Comm. Exhibit 802 - SSS registration certification of Oswald's; Comm. Exhibit 806 - USMC certificate of service bearing name of Hidell. There is attached a copy of the above-mentioned affidavit and letter.

cc (11)

56 SEP 11 1964

SEP 8 12 49 PM 1964 FBI REC'D-READING ROOM

BY COURIER SVC. 85 COMM. ATTACHED ENCL

ENCL 12

XEROX SEP 9 1964

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PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION)
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF)
PRESIDENT KENNEDY)

A F F I D A V I T

PAUL MORGAN STOMBAUGH, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. This affidavit is made at the request of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, for the purpose of supplementing the testimony I gave before the Commission concerning certain hairs and fibers I examined.

2. The principal characteristics of cotton fibers used for comparison purposes are color and shade; and degree of twist. Of these, color and shade are by far the most significant. The principal characteristics of viscose used for comparison purposes are color and shade, diameter, and size and distribution of delustering agent.

3. The orange-yellow and grey-black cotton fibers in the shirt, Commission Exhibit 150, were respectively of uniform shades; the dark blue cotton fibers in the shirt were of three different shades. All the fibers in the shirt were mercerized, and of a substantially uniform twist.

4. The green cotton fibers found in the paper bag, Commission Exhibit 142, varied in shade, but were of a uniform twist. The brown viscose fibers in the blanket, Commission Exhibit 140, varied in diameter, shade, size and distribution of delustering agent.

5. Stombaugh Exhibits 1-6 consist of the following items:

(a) Stombaugh Exhibit 1 consists of the hairs I found on the blanket, Commission Exhibit 140.

(b) Stombaugh Exhibit 2 consists of the known sample of Lee Harvey Oswald's hairs sent to me by the Dallas Office of the FBI.

(c) Stombaugh Exhibit 3 consists of the fibers I found in the paper bag, Commission Exhibit 142.

(d) Stombaugh Exhibit 4 consists of a sample of fibers from the blanket, Commission Exhibit 140.

(e) Stombaugh Exhibit 5 consists of the fibers I found on the rifle, Commission Exhibit 139.

(f) Stombaugh Exhibit 6 consists of a sample of fibers from the shirt, Commission Exhibit 150.

Signed this 4 day of September, 1964.

Paul Morgan Stombaugh

Washington, D.C.

STATE OF)
County of) ss.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of September, 1964.

Louise D. Whalen
(Notary Public)

COPY

March 18, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

During the course of discussion of neutron activation analyses between Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of your staff and Special Agent John F. Gallagher of this Bureau on March 16, 1964, Mr. Eisenberg requested the following information:

1. What are some items in common usage which contain barium? Some items that may include barium are: grease, ceramics, glass, paint, printing ink, paper, rubber, plastics, leather, cloth, pyrotechnics, oilcloth and linoleum, storage batteries, matches and cosmetics.

2. What are some items in common usage which contain antimony? Some items that may include antimony are: matches, type metal, lead alloys, paints and lacquers, pigments for oil and water colors, flameproof textiles, storage batteries, pyrotechnics, rubber, pharmaceutical preparations and calico.

3. What are some items in common usage which contain both barium and antimony? Barium and antimony may be found in the following items: printed paper and cloth, paint, storage batteries, rubber and matches, pyrotechnics and possibly other items.

COPY

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

4. Would neutron activation analyses show if a bullet passed through the hole in the front of President Kennedy's shirt near the collar button area and also if a bullet passed through the material of his tie? Neutron activation is a sensitive analytical technique to determine elements present in a substance. During the course of the spectrographic examinations previously conducted of the fabric surrounding the hole in the front of the shirt, including the tie, no copper was found in excess of that present elsewhere in undamaged areas of the shirt and tie. Therefore, no copper was found which could be attributed to projectile fragments.

It is not felt that the increased sensitivity of neutron activation analyses would contribute substantially to the understanding of the origin of this hole and frayed area.

Sincerely yours,

FBI

Date: 8/25/64

Transmit the following in _____

Via AIRTEL _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: LEGAT, MEXICO (105-3702) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

ENCLOSURES

Enclosed are sixteen copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated and captioned as above.

Also enclosed are two copies of a photograph of ANTONIO OLIVA ALVAREZ and one copy of a group photograph, the original of which was furnished by JULIAN HUERTA OLIVA. One copy of the photograph of ANTONIO OLIVA should be furnished to New Haven, and the other two photographs should be furnished to the San Antonio Office.

REFERENCES

Mexico City airtels to the Bureau, 8/10 and 8/17/64.

SOURCE [redacted]

REC-35 105-82555-4785

(10) Bureau (Enc. 19)
(1 Liaison Section)
(2 Dallas, 100-10461)
(2 New Haven, 100-18158)
(2 San Antonio, 105-2909)
1 Mexico City
MDC:mms
(11)

SEP 31 1964

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

56 SEP 11 1964

MC 105-3702

CLASSIFICATION

Enclosed LHM is classified "CONFIDENTIAL" to protect the Bureau's operation in Mexico.

LEADS

NEW HAVEN

At Norwalk, Connecticut

1. Will exhibit photograph of ANTONIO OLIVA to JULIAN HUERTA OLIVA, 3 Ely Avenue, South Norwalk, Connecticut, to determine if he recognizes ANTONIO OLIVA.

2. Will also obtain from HUERTA the current residence and employment of NESTOR CARBONELL.

SAN ANTONIO

At Reynosa, Tamaulipas, Mexico

Will exhibit the enclosed group photograph, as well as the photograph of ANTONIO OLIVA, for identification purposes to ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ. It should be pointed out to LIMA that the only Cuban appearing in this photograph is JULIAN HUERTA OLIVA and the other Cuban referred to by LIMA as appearing in this photograph is not present. It is requested LIMA be asked to think carefully concerning the dates when he saw the alleged Cubans, since investigation in Mexico would indicate that any Cubans residing in the Hotel del Comercio would have been there some time prior to the arrival of the subject.

MEXICO CITY

At Mexico, D. F., Mexico

Will continue to press vigorously the outstanding investigation in this matter and will report the results promptly.

MC 105-3702

COPIES

No local dissemination is being made of the enclosed LHM.

Six extra copies of this airtel are being furnished for forwarding by the Bureau, together with copies of the LHM, to the office of origin, Dallas, and to New Haven and San Antonio.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

CONFIDENTIAL

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

August 25, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

As has been previously reported, OSWALD was registered from September 27, 1963, through October 1, 1963, in Room No. 18 of the Hotel del Comercio, located at Calle Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19, Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ from Reynosa, Tamaulipas, was a guest of the Hotel del Comercio on September 26, 1963. LIMA JUAREZ previously advised that a photograph had been taken of a group of the guests of the hotel.

JULIAN HUERTA OLIVA, a Cuban who was residing at the Hotel del Comercio shortly prior to the arrival of OSWALD in September, 1963, furnished a copy of a photograph of a group of the guests at the Hotel del Comercio in September, 1963.

ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ also advised that he believed that he had seen OSWALD conversing with two Cuban Negroes who were residing at the Hotel del Comercio.

Employees of the Hotel del Comercio stated that ANTONIO OLIVA, a young Negro, possibly a Cuban, had resided in Room No. 4 at the Hotel del Comercio during the period of time that OSWALD was a guest at the hotel. A housemaid of the hotel advised that OLIVA was visited frequently by another young Spanish speaking Negro who may have been a Cuban. It has been determined that ANTONIO OLIVA ALVAREZ is a native of Honduras.

RE-INTERVIEW OF
GABRIEL CONTRERAS UVINA

GABRIEL CONTRERAS UVINA, normally a resident of Ciudad Camargo, Chihuahua, Mexico, furnished the following

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Group 1
Excluded from Automatic Downgrading and Declassification
44 MAR 5

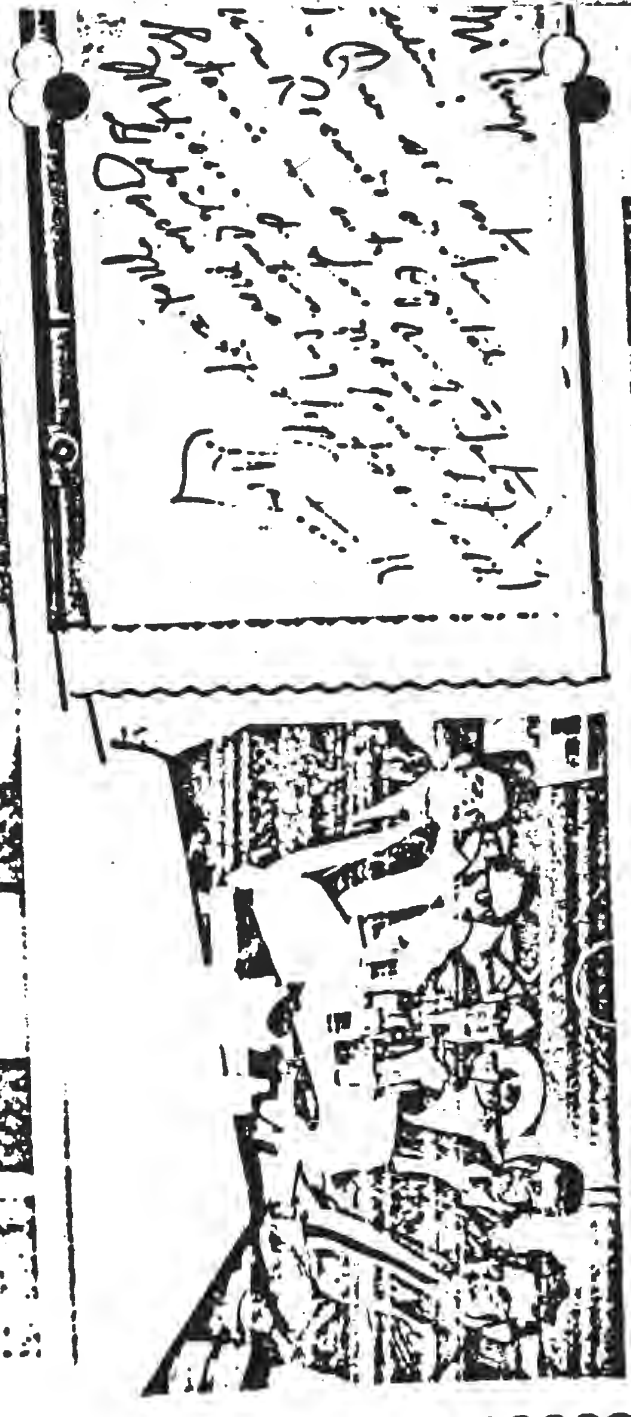
ENCLOSURE

information to a confidential source abroad at the Hotel del Comercio, where he was temporarily residing, on August 18, 1964:

A copy of the group photograph which was obtained from JULIAN HUERTA OLIVA was exhibited to CONTRERAS. CONTRERAS identified the five individuals appearing in this photograph as follows, from left to right: (1) FRANCISCO MORALES, the friend of ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ; (2) GABRIEL CONTRERAS UVINA; (3) JULIAN HUERTA; (4) MANUEL SANTOS; (5) ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ.

CONTRERAS stated that he was unable to identify photographs of ANTONIO OLIVA ALVAREZ and IRMA CANSECO ORTIZ, the common-law wife of OLIVA ALVAREZ, and reiterated that he had no knowledge of any other Cubans residing in the Hotel del Comercio during the pertinent period other than JULIAN HUERTA OLIVA.

ANTONIO OLIVA-ALVAREZ
Photo taken August, 1964.



FBI

Date: 9/8/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-CUBA

Re Boston letter to Bureau, 8/13/64, and Buairtel to Dallas and NY 9/3/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of newspaper article released by North American Newspaper Alliance (NANA) on 11/22/63. The article contains information regarding an interview between OSWALD and PRISCILLA MARY POST JOHNSON, a former NANA correspondent, which interview took place 11/59 in Moscow, Russia.

Enclosed for Dallas is one copy of same article.

NI On 9/8/64, SID GOLDBERG, Editor, NANA, 230 West 41st Street, NYC, furnished a copy of above article to SA JOHN JAMES O'FLAHERTY. GOLDBERG advised that he was unable to locate the original profile as sent via teletype from Russia by Miss JOHNSON on 11/18/59 but stated that the enclosed article is based on Miss JOHNSON's original profile and is a "99 percent verbatim" copy of the original profile.

(3) Bureau (105-82555) (Enc.1) (RM)
1-Dallas (100-10461) (Enc.1) (RM)
1-New York (105-38431)

JJO:EG
(6) no action nec, - retain - enc re release

REC-3 105-82555-4784

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

SEP 9 1964

cc.

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

SOVIET SECTION

79 SEP 11 1964

THE AUTHOR WAS MOSCOW CORRESPONDENT FOR NANA IN 1959. A FEW YEARS BEFORE, IN 1953, SHE HAD BEEN RESEARCH ASSISTANT ON VIETNAM FOR JOHN F. KENNEDY, THEN A SENATOR. SHE IS PERHAPS THE ONLY PERSON TO HAVE BEEN GOOD FRIENDS WITH BOTH THE LATE PRESIDENT AND HIS SUSPECTED ASSASSIN. SHE IS TODAY A FREE-LANCE WRITER ON SOVIET AFFAIRS.

END PRECED

BY PRISCILLA JOHNSON

(COPYRIGHT, 1963, BY NORTH AMERICAN NEWSPAPER ALLIANCE

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., NOV. 22.--(NANA)--"FOR TWO YEARS NOW I HAVE BEEN WAITING TO DO THIS ONE THING. TO DISSOLVE MY AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP AND BECOME A CITIZEN OF THE SOVIET UNION."

THE TIME WAS NOVEMBER, 1959. THE PLACE WAS MY ROOM ON THE THIRD FLOOR OF MOSCOW'S HOTEL METROPOL. THE SPEAKER WAS LEE HARVEY OSWALD, PRIME SUSPECT IN THE ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY.

WITH HIS SUIT OF CHARCOAL GRAY FLANNEL, DARK TIE AND TAN CASHMERE SWEATER, LEE LOOKED, AND SOUNDED, LIKE JOE COLLEGE WITH A SLIGHT SOUTHERN DRAWL. BUT HIS LIFE HADN'T BEEN THAT OF A TYPICAL COLLEGE BOY.

HIS FATHER, AN INSURANCE SALESMAN, DIED BEFORE HE WAS BORN. RAISED IN TEXAS AND LOUISIANA, THE BOY SPENT TWO YEARS IN NEW YORK DURING HIS EARLY TEENS. AT 17, HE ENLISTED IN THE U.S. MARINES. "I DID IT," HE SAID, "BECAUSE WE WERE POOR AND I DIDN'T WANT TO BE A BURDEN ON MY MOTHER." LATER, HE SPENT 14 MONTHS AS A LICENSED RADAR OPERATOR IN THE FAR EAST.

IN SEPTEMBER, 1959, HIS 3-YEAR HITCH NEARLY DONE, THE MARINES GAVE LEE A DEPENDENCY DISCHARGE. JUST ONE MONTH LATER, AFTER AN EXHAUSTING TRIP BY LAND, SEA AND AIR, HE ARRIVED IN MOSCOW TO PETITION THE SUPREME SOVIET, HIGHEST LEGISLATIVE BODY IN THE U.S.S.R., FOR SOVIET CITIZENSHIP.

FOR DAYS, OSWALD HAD BEEN SITTING ALONE IN HIS HOTEL ROOM, JUST ONE FLOOR BELOW MINE AT THE METROPOL. HE HAD NO FRIENDS IN RUSSIA AND HE DIDN'T SPEAK A WORD OF THE LANGUAGE. THE ONLY SIGHTSEEING HE'D DONE WAS TO "DETSKY MIR," A CHILDREN'S STORE ONE BLOCK FROM OUR HOTEL. HE'D MANAGED TO BUY AN ICE CREAM CONE THERE, HE TOLD ME PROUDLY.

(MORE)

AS WE SAT IN MY HOTEL ROOM ALL EVENING AND INTO THE EARLY HOURS OF MORNING, HE TALKED QUIETLY ABOUT HIS PLANS TO DEFECT TO RUSSIA. HOWEVER, I SOON CAME TO FEEL THAT THIS BOY WAS OF THE STUFF OF WHICH FANATICS ARE MADE.

EVEN THOUGH RUSSIAN OFFICIALS WARNED HIM SOVIET CITIZENSHIP IS NOT EASY TO OBTAIN, LEE WAS ALREADY REFERRING TO THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT AS "MY GOVERNMENT." "BUT," SAID LEE, "EVEN IF I AM NOT ACCEPTED, ON NO ACCOUNT WILL I GO BACK TO THE UNITED STATES. I SHALL REMAIN HERE, IF NECESSARY, AS A RESIDENT ALIEN."

ALL SOVIET OFFICIALS WOULD PROMISE AT THE TIME WAS THAT LEE COULD STAY ON IN RUSSIA REGARDLESS OF WHETHER HE BECAME A CITIZEN. MEANWHILE, THEY WERE "INVESTIGATING THE POSSIBILITY OF SENDING HIM TO A SOVIET HIGHER TECHNICAL INSTITUTE."

AT AN AGE WHEN ANGRY YOUNG REBELS ALL OVER THE WORLD FIND RELEASE IN APING THE BEATNIKS, WHAT BROUGHT THIS SERIOUS, SOFT-SPOKEN SOUTHERN BOY TO MOSCOW WITH NO OTHER AMBITION BUT TO SPEND THE REST OF HIS LIFE AS A SOVIET CITIZEN? EVIDENTLY, IT WAS A COMBINATION OF POVERTY, THE PLIGHT OF THE U.S. NEGRO, AND THE U.S. MARINES.

"MY MOTHER," SAID LEE, "HAS BEEN A WORKER ALL HER LIFE. SHE'S A GOOD EXAMPLE," HE ADDED, "OF WHAT HAPPENS TO WORKERS IN THE UNITED STATES." HE DECLINED TO ELABORATE. "AT THE AGE OF 15," HE ADDED, "AFTER WATCHING THE WAY WORKERS ARE TREATED IN NEW YORK, AND NEGROES IN THE SOUTH, I WAS LOOKING FOR A KEY TO MY ENVIRONMENT. THEN I DISCOVERED SOCIALIST LITERATURE."

LEE WAS STRUCK, IN PARTICULAR, BY MARX'S "DAS KAPITAL." HE CONCLUDED THAT, AS AN AMERICAN, "I WOULD BECOME EITHER A WORKER EXPLOITED FOR CAPITALIST PROFIT, OR AN EXPLOITER OR, SINCE THERE ARE MANY IN THIS CATEGORY, I'D BE ONE OF THE UNEMPLOYED." LEE BECAME A MARXIST. LATER, AS A MARINE CORPS PRIVATE IN JAPAN AND THE PHILIPPINES, HE "HAD A CHANCE TO WATCH AMERICAN MILITARIST IMPERIALISM IN ACTION."

FULLY A YEAR BEFORE, LEE BEGAN GETTING READY TO GO TO RUSSIA. USING A BERLITZ GRAMMAR, HE TAUGHT HIMSELF TO READ AND WRITE RUSSIAN NEVER, SAID LEE, A NICE-LOOKING YOUNG MAN WITH GRAY EYES AND BROWN HAIR, DID HE CONSIDER DESERTING THE MARINE CORPS.

DID IT OCCUR TO LEE THAT SOVIET OFFICIALS MIGHT BE EMBARRASSED BY HIS EFFORT TO BECOME A CITIZEN OF THEIR COUNTRY AT A MOMENT WHEN RUSSIA WAS CULTIVATING GOOD RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES? RUSSIAN OFFICIALS, HE SAID, "DON'T ENCOURAGE AND DON'T DISCOURAGE ME." THEY WARNED, HOWEVER, THAT NEITHER LEE'S WISH, NOR THEIRS, WOULD DETERMINE WHETHER HIS CITIZENSHIP APPLICATION WAS TO BE ACCEPTED. THEY SAID IT DEPENDED ON THE "OVER-ALL POLITICAL ATMOSPHERE AT THE MOMENT. MEANWHILE, THEY OFFERED LEE THE SANCTUARY OF A PROLONGED STAY IN THE U.S.S.R.

(MORE)

NANA-26. ADD TWO JOHNSON-OSWALD

- AS FOR OFFICIALS AT THE U.S. EMBASSY IN MOSCOW, THEY WERE TORN BETWEEN THEIR DESIRE TO GIVE LEE TIME TO THINK IT OVER, AND THEIR LEGAL OBLIGATION TO HEAR HIS OATH RENOUNCING AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP IF HE INSISTED. LEE WAS BITTER AT U.S. CONSUL RICHARD SNYDER, WHO, HE CHARGED, STALLED HIM WHEN HE ASKED TO TAKE THE OATH ON OCT. 31, THE ONLY TIME LEE HAD BEEN AT THE EMBASSY. AS A RESULT, LEE WOULDN'T GO BACK THERE. HE WOULD LET THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT HANDLE LEGAL DETAILS WHEN, AND IF, HE BECAME A CITIZEN OF THE SOVIET UNION. MEANWHILE, HE HANDED OVER HIS PASSPORT TO THE AMERICAN EMBASSY.

I ASKED LEE IF THE ORDINARY RUSSIANS HE MET EXPRESSED SURPRISE AT HIS DESIRE TO DEFECT. "WELL," HE SAID, "THEY'RE VERY CURIOUS AND THEY ASK ME WHY. BUT MATERIALIST MUSCOVITES," HE ADDED, "UNDERSTAND WHEN I SPEAK OF THE IDEALISTIC REASONS THAT BROUGHT ME HERE. AND THEY ASK ME MANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THE MATERIAL CONDITIONS OF WORKERS IN THE UNITED STATES."

REGARDLESS OF ANY MATERIAL SHORTCOMINGS IN MOSCOW, LEE INSISTED HE WOULD NEVER GO BACK TO THE U.S.A. "EMIGRATION," HE SAID, "ISN'T EASY. I DON'T RECOMMEND IT TO EVERYONE. IT MEANS COMING TO A NEW COUNTRY, ALWAYS BEING THE OUTSIDER, ALWAYS HAVING TO ADJUST. BUT TO ME, MY REASONS ARE STRONG AND GOOD. I BELIEVE I'M DOING RIGHT."

THAT WAS WHY LEE WOULDN'T ANSWER THE PHONE WHEN HIS MOTHER WAS CALLING FROM FT. WORTH, TRYING TO PLEAD WITH HIM TO RETURN HOME. HE HAD REFUSED TO SPEAK TO ANY AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS. JUST WHY HE ANSWERED WHEN I KNOCKED AT HIS DOOR AND WHY, A FEW HOURS LATER, HE CAME TO SEE ME IN MY ROOM, I NEVER LEARNED.

AS OUR CONVERSATION DREW TO A CLOSE -- WE ATE NOTHING, AND HAD BEEN SIPPING ONLY TEA -- I HAD A TERRIBLE FEELING OF FUTILITY. DISILLUSION, I WAS SURE, AWAITED HIM.

AS HE WAS LEAVING I ASKED HIM TO COME SEE ME AGAIN. THE RUSSIANS, OSWALD TOLD ME, HAD WARNED THAT HE MUSTN'T TALK TO AMERICANS. BUT HE PROMISED, BEFORE CLOSING THE DOOR, THAT HE WOULDN'T DO ANYTHING DECISIVE WITHOUT AT LEAST LETTING ME KNOW.

TWO DAYS LATER I WENT TO THE SECOND FLOOR "DEZHURNAYA" -- THE WOMAN WHO SITS NEAR THE ELEVATOR AND HANDS OUT KEYS TO EACH ROOM -- AND ASKED FOR MR. OSWALD. HER HANDS FLEW UP IN A KNOW-NOTHING GESTURE. "HE'S GONE," SHE SAID.

I'D WONDERED WHAT HAD HAPPENED TO HIM SINCE. NOW I KNOW.

END JOHNSON-OSWALD-NANA-63.

B1207A

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
September 9, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Pursuant to the request of Mr. Norman Redlich's office, there are enclosed two copies each of pages six through ten of the report of Special Agent Milton R. Kaack dated October 31, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana, entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R - Cuba."

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (10)

REC-3 105-82555-4787

EX-117

18 SEP 10 1964

REL;pah
(8)

NOTE: Mr. Redlich's secretary contacted Mr. Malley 9/4/64 and ; made reference to SA Kaack's report. She stated that while SA Kaach's report is completely legible, pages 6 through 10 are light and it is most difficult to reprint such pages for inclusion in the over-all Commission report. She asked if darker copies could be provided." A check of Bufiles disclosed only the original of SA Kaack's report is in file, therefore, pages 6 through 10 were retyped and copies of same are being furnished to the Commission herewith to comply with its request.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

BY COURIER SVC.
8 SEP 19
COMM-FBI

XEROX SEP 10 1964

179 SEP 11 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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SEP 9 2 19 PM '64

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060-

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: August 28, 1964

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

By letter dated August 25, 1964, J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission referred a letter and a book received by the Commission, and requested that the letter be translated and the book described. Both articles were in French.

The letter is from Edouard Amberg, 47 Boulevard Gambetta, Mulhouse, Ht-Rhin, France, dated July 7, 1964. The writer advised that prior to the assassination of the President he intercepted two "telehypnotic" messages of an impending tragedy in America. He claims that he is one of the world's greatest authorities on "telehypnosis" and that it is his belief that Oswald was being influenced through "telehypnosis" by one or more persons. He offers his services to the Commission to clear up the assassination and to combat crime.

The book is a treatise on "telehypnosis" which is the power to control and manipulate people at a distance.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is a proposed reply to Rankin's letter furnishing the requested translation.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Cross

FJC:maa
(8)

XEROX
SEP 4 1964

sent 8-31-64

REC-3 4788

EX. 117

4 SEP 10 1964

SEC.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

August 28, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This is to confirm a conversation of this date between Inspector Leo Gauthier of your Bureau and Mr. Norman Redlich of the Commission staff in which arrangements were made for your Bureau to prepare two visual aids--one involving a composite of photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald immediately after his arrest, and the other a composite of photographs of the documents used in connection with the purchase of the rifle used in the assassination.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EXPEDITE
DEC 30 SEP 1 1964

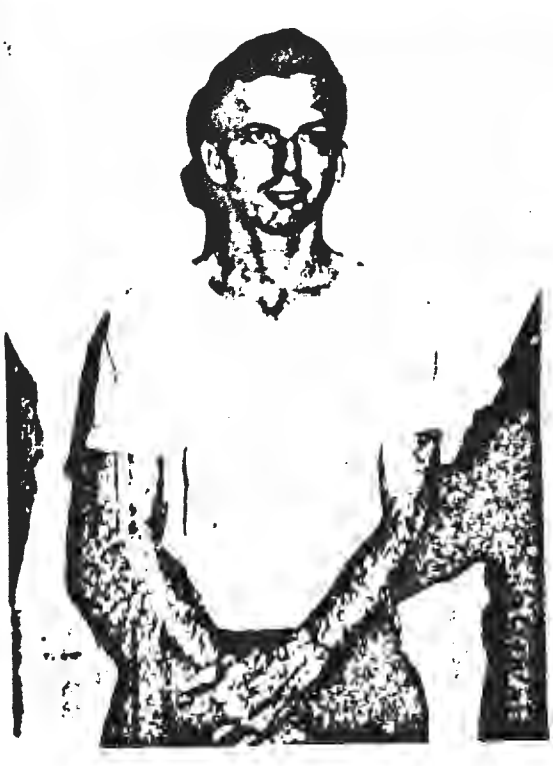
REC-3

EX-117

SEP 1 1964

SOVIET SECTION

OSWALD IN FRONT OF
TEXAS THEATER
(HILL EXHIBIT B)

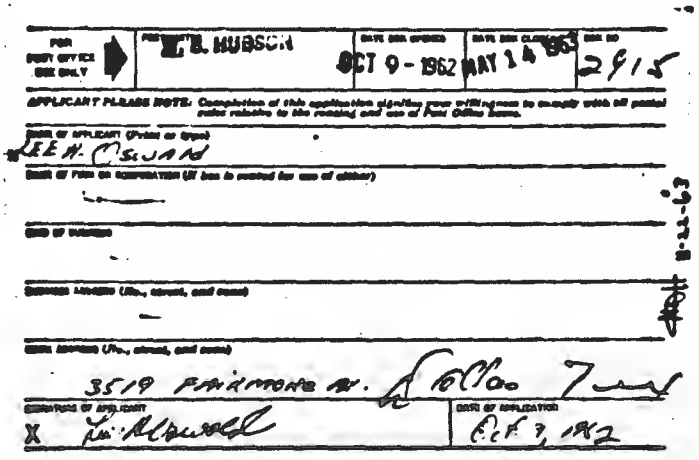


OSWALD AT DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT

(FRANK PIZZO EXHIBIT 453-C)

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. 1797

DOCUMENTS ESTABLISHING PURCHASE OF RIFLE BY LEE HARVEY OSWALD



Box Section Only
E. HUDSON
OCT 9 - 1962
MAY 14 1963
2915

APPLICANT PLEASE NOTE: Completion of this application signifies your willingness to comply with all postal rules relative to the receipt and use of Post Office boxes.

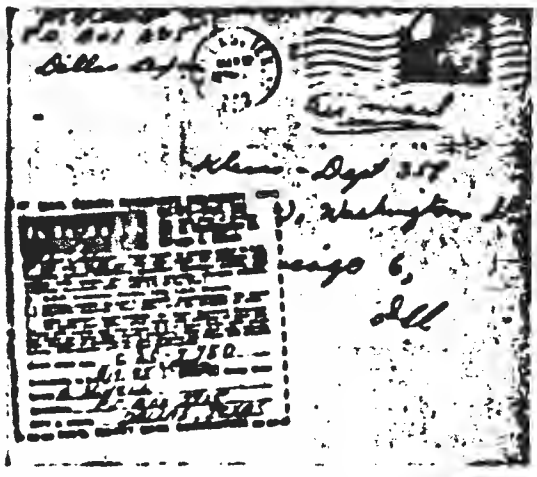
NAME OF APPLICANT (Please print)
LEE H. OSWALD

3519 FAIRMONT St. Dallas 7, Texas

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT
X Lee H. Oswald

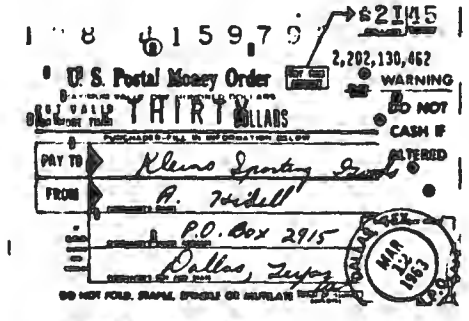
DATE OF APPLICATION
Oct 9, 1962

APPLICATION FOR POST OFFICE BOX (COMMISSION EXHIBIT 791)

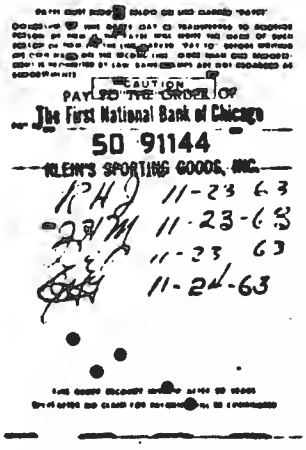


Klein's Sporting Goods
Chicago 6, Ill.

PURCHASE ORDER (COMMISSION EXHIBIT 773)

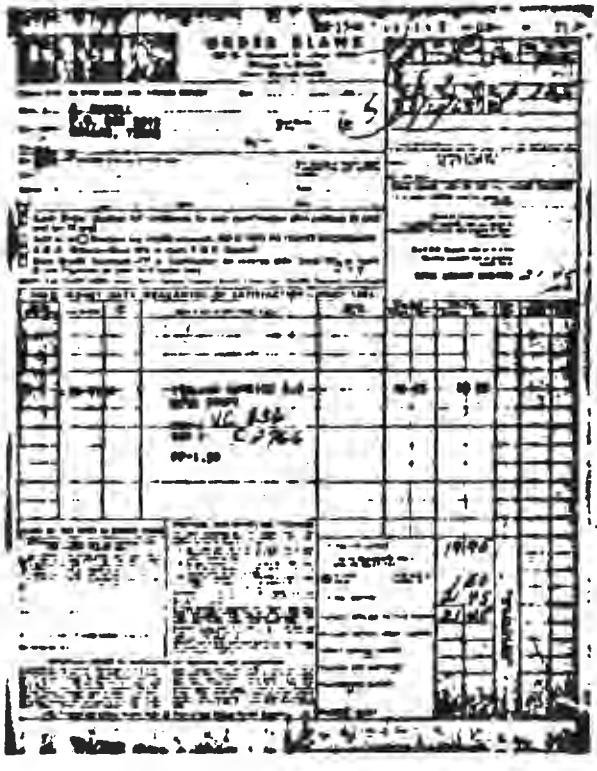


$21.45
2,202,130,462
U. S. Postal Money Order
VALID FOR THIRTY DOLLARS
WARNING
DO NOT CASH IF ALTERED
PAY TO Klein's Sporting Goods
FROM A. Hidell
P.O. Box 2915
Dallas, Texas
MAR 23 1963



CAUTION
PAY TO THE ORDER OF
The First National Bank of Chicago
50 91144
KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS, INC.
11-23 63
11-23-63
11-23 63
11-24-63

MONEY ORDER (COMMISSION EXHIBIT 788)



KLEIN'S SHIPPING ORDER (WALDMAN'S EXHIBIT 7)

September 8, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of August 28, 1964, wherein the Commission requested two visual aids--one involving a composite of photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald immediately after his arrest, and the other a composite of photographs of the documents used in connection with the purchase of the rifle used in the assassination.

Enclosed are four glossy prints each of the following visual aids which were prepared from information selected by the Commission from documented records:

1. Documents establishing purchase of rifle by Lee Harvey Oswald

2. No title (photographs of Hill Exhibit 8, Frank Pizzo Exhibit 453-C and Commission Exhibit 1797)

These visual aids were previously approved by Mr. Redlich and this complies with the Commission's request contained in referenced letter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (8)

LJG:bdb (8)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Mr. Shaneyfelt) (Enclosures)
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach

See Note, Page 2

Tolson
Belmont
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Conrad
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Gale
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

9 SEP 11 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

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FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM

NOTE: On 9-1-64, Mr. Redlich approved preliminary drawings with the request that finished copies be furnished to him. All the material utilized for preparation of these exhibits was selected by the Commission's staff writers ~~supervisors~~ from information already furnished by the FBI, prepared in report volumes, visual aids, scale models; etc. Redlich indicated that additional aids will be needed from time to time, right up to the final report. Redlich also stated that graphic illustrations prepared by the FBI are indeed necessary in order to clarify obscure, technical points which will appear in the final report. He believed that the final report will be contained in approximately 30 volumes.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 4790

PAGE NO. 1-2

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.
206

CIA

REFERRAL

FBI

Date: 9/2/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) ATTN: FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau letter to Dallas, 11/29/63, containing results of latent fingerprint examination of the four cardboard boxes (Latent Case # 46903).

The Laboratory is requested to furnish the Dallas Office with all the outside letterings and markings on the four book cartons (Item # C-40) on which the fingerprints and palm prints of LEE HARVEY OSWALD were discovered, which cartons came from the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD), Dallas, Texas.

Mr. ROY S. TRULY, TSBD, Dallas, Texas, has advised that with the identifying labels on these boxes, he can definitely determine the dates these cartons were received in Dallas. This information is needed, in an effort to determine who may have handled these cartons so that the unidentified latent fingerprints and palm prints can be identified. Mr. TRULY is of the opinion that these cartons contained the "Think and Do" books, "People and Progress", shipped to the TSBD from George Banta Co., Inc., Menasha, Wisconsin, and Second Rolling Reader books shipped by Scott, Foresman & Co., Pinola, Illinois. If photographs of the outsides of these cartons are available, and copies can be furnished Dallas, they can be exhibited to Mr. TRULY for identification purposes.

3 - Bureau
1 - Dallas
CRH/jtf
(4)

EX-111 REC-47 105-82555-10 SEP 4 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SOVIET SECTION

9-4-64

Airtel

[redacted]

TO: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

FROM: Director, FBI (105-82555) — 4791

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

Reairtel 9-3-64.

Photographs of all printed markings and letterings on outsides of four cartons which came from the Texas School Book Depository, are enclosed.

Enc. (18)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James H. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. M. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RGL:sam
(11)

MAILED 30
SEP 4 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 SEP 11 1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN (62) - 62

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Su
1 - Mr. Mal
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Cross

EX 107

REC- 47 105 - [illegible] - 4792

September 8, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

SEP 8 2:33 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM
F B I

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In reply to your communication dated September 3, 1964, the translation of a letter in Spanish which was furnished to you by this Bureau on August 7, 1964, is a literal translation of the original Spanish text. The several differences between this version and the translation prepared by Mrs. Odio would appear to result from certain liberties taken by the latter in her interpretation.

For instance, in the second line of Mrs. Odio's translation, as furnished by you on page one of your letter, the word "friends" appears in the original Spanish as a singular noun, "friend." In line three, "not even in" is an erroneous interpretation. The original Spanish word is "por" which means "through" rather than "not even in."

With reference to your specific inquiry regarding that portion of Mrs. Odio's translation which refers to "their full names," the literal translation is "his name."

1 XEROX
SEP 9 1964

The enclosures which you forwarded are being returned herewith.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)
FJC:mmg
(9)

79 SEP 11 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

(See addendum for yellow on page 2)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

ADDENDUM FOR YELLOW:

Original translation was prepared by SA F. J. Dobbratz, Jr., and that portion which Ran'din questions was verified by translator Ralph A. Vaccari.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

48

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Delach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SEP

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On August 7, 1964 you forwarded an English translation of a letter in Spanish which has been marked Sylvia Odio Exhibit One in proceedings before this Commission. In her deposition Mrs. Odio translated that portion of the Spanish language material which was underlined in the original. As set forth at pages 373-74 of the transcript of her testimony, a copy of which was forwarded with our letter of August 28, 1964, her translation was as follows:

> "Please tell me again who it is that calls himself my friend. Be careful. I do not have any friends that have been near me lately, not even in Dallas, so do not establish any friendships until you give me their full names again."

You will note that the translation of that material which appears on page 3 of your translation is somewhat different than the translation made by Mrs. Odio. Would

EXP. PROC.
SEP 4 1964

REC-47 4-792

ENCLOSURE

18 SEP 4 1964

Ack. 9-8-64
1 XEROX
SEP 9 1964

you please re-translate the underlined material and advise us whether or not there is any possibility Mrs. Odio's translation, especially that portion of it which refers to "their full names" could possibly be correct.

I enclose a copy of the Spanish language material together with a copy of the translation as set forth above.

Your continued cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

enclosures

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 5 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

1ST

FBI DALLAS

849 AM CST URGENT 9-5-64 FLL

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 3P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD. IS - R - CUBA

SUMMARY TELETYPE

REBUAIRTEL TO DALLAS , NEW ORLEANS AND MIAMI DATED SEPTEMBER TWO LAST ENCLOSING COPY OF PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION LETTER OF AUGUST TWENTY EIGHT LAST REQUESTING INVESTIGATION INTO BACKGROUND AND VERACITY OF WITNESS SYLVIA ODIO WHO ALLEGES OSWALD VISITED HER APARTMENT IN DALLAS IN LATE SEPTEMBER NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

BACKGROUND AND INQUIRY AT INS - DALLAS

AVAILABLE BACKGROUND DATA RE ODIO DEVELOPED AND SAME FURNISHED TO SAN JUAN OFFICE SEPTEMBER FOUR LAST TO ENABLE SAN JUAN TO CONDUCT INVESTIGATION RE ODIO'S REPUTATION WHILE RESIDING THAT ISLAND FROM ONE NINE SIX ZERO TO MARCH ONE NINE SIX THREE. NAME OF ODIO'S FORMER HUSBAND, GUILLERMO HERRERA, DETERMINED AND SAN JUAN REQUESTED TO LOCATE AS HE IS BELIEVED TO BE RESIDENT THAT ISLAND.

REC-47 105-82555-4193

EX-101

SEP 10 1964

END PAGE ONE

79 SEP 11 1964

INS DALLAS HAS NO FILE OR RECORD ON SYLVIA ODIO. THEY BELIEVE SAME POSSIBLY STILL LOCATED IN PUERTO RICO IN VIEW OF HER REPORTED FORMER RESIDENCE THAT ISLAND SUBSEQUENT TO DEPARTURE FROM CUBA IN ONE NINE SIX ZERO. INS DALLAS IN PROCESS OF DETERMINING LOCATION OF HER IMMIGRATION FILE.

CONTINENTAL TRAILWAYS BUS SYSTEM

INQUIRY AT OFFICES CONTINENTAL TRAILWAYS, DALLAS, TEXAS, SEPTEMBER FOUR LAST LOCATED THEIR TICKET REPORT FORM FOR TICKETS SOLD BY DALLAS TICKET OFFICE OF THIS BUS LINE FOR SEPTEMBER TWENTYFOUR AND SEPTEMBER TWENTYFIVE, ONE NINE SIX THREE. TICKET REPORT REVIEWED AND NO RECORD OF ANY TICKET HAVING BEEN SOLD THESE DATES BY DALLAS TICKET OFFICE FOR TRAVEL FROM DALLAS TO LAREDO, TEXAS, AND OR BEYOND INTO MEXICO.

INTERVIEWS WITH CUBAN ASSOCIATES RE ODIO

ON SEPTEMBER FOUR LAST JOAQUIN INSUA, CUBAN-CATHOLIC RESETTLEMENT COMMITTEE, MARCELLA INSUA, HIS GROWN DAUGHTER, JORGE RODRIGUEZ, FORMER PRESIDENT OF JURE, AND ANTONIO ALENTADO, PRESIDENT OF JURE, ALL DALLAS, INTERVIEWED RE SYLVIA ODIO AND HER STORY CONCERNING OSWALD. ALENTADO STATED

PAGE THREE

ODIO RELATED STORY TO HIM OF VISIT OF THREE PERSONS TO HER RESIDENCE AND SAID ONE APPEARED TO BE OSWALD. ALENTADO STATED HE CANNOT PUT ANY CONFIDENCE IN STATEMENTS OF ODIO. MARCELLA INSUA SAID ODIO IS A PERSON WHO DESIRES TO BE IMPORTANT AND IN HER CONVERSATION OFTEN ATTEMPTS TO TALK OF SOMETHING ABOUT WHICH HER LISTENER KNOWS NOTHING. RODRIGUEZ SAID ODIO VERY EMOTIONAL AND HER CONVERSATION FREQUENTLY HAS NO FORM OR SUBSTANCE. RODRIGUEZ SAID ODIO HAD NOT RELATED THE STORY OF THE VISIT OF THE THREE MEN TO HER RESIDENCE BUT HE WOULD NOT BELIEVE IT IF RELATED TO HIM BY ODIO BECAUSE SHE IS SO EMOTIONAL AND UNSTABLE.

EN CORR PAGE 1 LINE 4 WORD 7 SYLVIA

~~PAGE 3 LINE 6 LAST WORD RODRIGUEZ~~

END

WA LLD

FBI WASH DC

TU@

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 3 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

7 1 T

FBI SANANTON

1112AM CST 9/3/64 URGENT SAS

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAN ANTONIO /105-2909/

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH CUBA.

REURTEL NINE TWO LAST.

MISS VELIA URIBE, MANAGER, AAA OFFICE, LAREDO, TEXAS, ADVISED THIS DATE SHE HAS BEEN RECEIVING THE PAMPHLET QUOTE THIS WEEK UNQUOTE PAREN ESTA SEMANA END PAREN ON A WEEKLY BASIS FOR AT LEAST THE PAST FOUR YEARS FOR DISTRIBUTION TO TOURISTS DRIVEING TO MEXICO. SHE STATED THIS PAMPHLET IS PUBLISHED IN MEXICO CITY AND IS MAILED DIRECTLY FROM THERE TO TRAVEL AGENCIES, TRAVEL CLUBS, MOTELS AND HOTELS. FRANCISCO SALIDO, MANAGER, EL RIO MOTEL, NUEVO LAREDO, MEXICO, ADVISED HE HAS BEEN RECEIVING THE PAMPHLET QUOTE THIS WEEK UNQUOTE PAREN ESTA SEMANA END PAREN FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS, FOR DISTRIBUTION TO TOURISTS TRAVELING INTO MEXICO. LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM FOLLOWS.

END AND ACK PLS.

WA MTC

FBI WASH DC

TU AND DISC

79 SEP 11 1964

REC-47 105-82555-4794

EX-101

13 SEP 9 1964

September 9, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated August 28, 1964, concerning a recontact with Mrs. Virginia Louise Davis who, with her husband, operates the Sports Drome Rifle Range in Dallas, Texas.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated September 4, 1964, Dallas, Texas, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald" which reveals interviews with Mr. and Mrs. Davis. Also enclosed are six pages, 12 by 8½ inch lined tablet paper and two sheets of 7 by 5½ inch memorandum paper of the "F. B. McIntire Equipment Company" referred to by Mr. and Mrs. Davis as the "sign-in" register.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis have requested the "sign-in" register be returned to them upon the completion of its use by the President's Commission.

BY COURIER SVC.
8 8 SEP 9
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (10)
1 - 105-82555
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

KMR:jh
(10)

See Note Page 2

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 SEP 11 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-47 105-82555-1795
EX-101
SEP 10 1964

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109090-

SEP 9 1964 AM '64

SEC'U-READING ROOM

NOTE:

The Commission requested Mr. and Mrs. Davis, operators of the Sports Drome Rifle Range, be reinterviewed to clarify records they maintained at the rifle range during October through November, 1963, which would reveal the names of individuals present at the range during those months. The Commission was interested in the entries in Mr. and Mrs. Davis' journal and they indicated the desire to have a set of documents which have been obtained in regard to the rifle range. No further action necessary.

FBI

Date: 8/28/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : LEGAT, MEXICO (105-3702) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

ENCLOSURES:

Enclosed are thirteen (13) copies of a letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above.

REFERENCE:

Mexico City cable to the Bureau 8/26/64.

SOURCE:

The confidential source abroad mentioned in the enclosed letterhead memorandum refers to [redacted]

CLASSIFICATION:

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified "CONFIDENTIAL" to protect the Bureau's operations in Mexico.

LEAD:

MEXICO CITY:

AT MEXICO, D.F., MEXICO:

(7) - Bureau (Encs. 13)
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas, 100-10461)
(1 - San Antonio, 105-2909 - Info)
1 - Mexico City
MDC:ll
(8)

12 ENCLOSURE

21 SEP 2 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 SEP 11 1964

MC 105-3702

Will continue to press vigorously the outstanding investigation in this matter and will report the results promptly.

COPIES:

No local dissemination is being made of the enclosed letterhead memorandum.

Three extra copies of this airtel are being furnished for forwarding by the Bureau, together with copies of the enclosed letterhead memorandum, two for the Office of Origin, Dallas, and one for San Antonio for information purposes in view of the results of the reinterview of ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ and his intention to return to Reynosa, Tamaulipas, Mexico.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL

August 23, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

As has been previously reported, OSWALD was registered from September 27, 1963, through October 1, 1963, in Room No. 18 of the Hotel del Comercio, located at Calle Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19, Mexico, D.F., Mexico.

ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ, from Reynosa, Tamaulipas, was a guest of the Hotel del Comercio from September 15, 1963, until after October 1, 1963. LIMA JUAREZ previously advised that a group photograph had been taken of some guests of the hotel, including two Cubans.

JULIAN HUERTA OLIVA, a Cuban who was residing at the Hotel del Comercio just prior to the arrival of OSWALD in September, 1963, furnished a copy of a group photograph of guests at the Hotel del Comercio in late September, 1963.

LIMA JUAREZ also advised previously that he believed that he had seen OSWALD conversing with two Cuban Negroes who were residing at the Hotel del Comercio. LIMA JUAREZ previously stated that he had seen a total of four Cubans at the Hotel del Comercio during the period that he resided there, including the two Cuban Negroes and the two Cubans who he thought had appeared in the group photograph.

REINTERVIEW OF ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ

ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ, who normally resides in Reynosa, Tamaulipas, Mexico, furnished the following information to a confidential source abroad on August 26, 1964, at his temporary residence at Cerrada de Lauro Aguirre No. 19, Mexico, D.F., Mexico.

COPIES DESTROYED

44 MAR 5 1973

CONFIDENTIAL

Group I
Excluded from automatic
Downgrading and Declassification

ENCLOSURE

C O N F I D E N T I A L

A copy of the group photograph furnished by JULIAN HUERTA OLIVA was exhibited to LIMA JUAREZ, who stated that this was the group photograph to which he had previously referred. LIMA JUAREZ identified the persons appearing in this photograph as follows, left to right:

FRANCISCO MORALES, his companion who was seeking employment

GABRIEL CONTRERAS, a man from Chihuahua with eye trouble

JULIAN HUERTA, a Cuban who later went to the United States

MANUEL SANTOS, a farmer from Torreon, Mexico

ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ

LIMA JUAREZ said that, when originally interviewed, he had throught that a second Cuban had appeared in the photograph, but now realized that he was mistaken.

LIMA JUAREZ said that the second Cuban, to whom he had previously referred, was a friend of JULIAN HUERTA who was not a guest at the hotel. A photograph of NESTOR LEONELO CARBONELL was shown to LIMA JUAREZ and he said that the photograph and the name appeared to be familiar to him but he could not be certain that this was the individual who had visited JULIAN HUERTA at the Hotel del Comercio.

LIMA JUAREZ stated that to the best of his knowledge, HUERTA was the only Cuban who was a guest at the Hotel del Comercio during the period of time that LIMA JUAREZ resided there, with the exception of ANTONIO OLIVA, a young Spanish-speaking Negro that HUERTA had identified as being a Cuban.

It is noted that ANTONIO OLIVA, as previously reported, has been identified as a Negro from Honduras.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

A photograph of ANTONIO OLIVA was shown to LIMA JUAREZ, and LIMA JUAREZ immediately identified the photograph as a photograph of the "Cuban Negro" who lived in a room on the roof of the Hotel del Comercio with a Mexican girl. LIMA JUAREZ identified a photograph of IRMA CONSECO ORTIZ as being a photograph of the girl who resided with OLIVA.

LIMA JUAREZ said that another Negro whom he considered to be a Cuban had associated with OLIVA but was not a guest of the hotel.

LIMA JUAREZ stated that, shortly after his arrival at the Hotel del Comercio in mid September, 1963, he saw OLIVA and the other Negro standing at the entrance of the Hotel del Comercio conversing with a person believed by LIMA JUAREZ to be an American. LIMA JUAREZ recalled this American as being a young white male, about five feet eight inches tall, with a dark complexion and definite Latin characteristics. LIMA JUAREZ specifically noted that this individual had curly black hair with a marked widow's peak and a noticeably high forehead.

LIMA JUAREZ stated that, when he was first interviewed concerning this matter, he had identified photographs of OSWALD as being identical with the individual mentioned above; however, after thinking carefully about the matter, he is now quite certain that this individual was not OSWALD. LIMA JUAREZ stated that he is now quite certain that he has never seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

A photograph of ANTONIO OLIVA was shown to LIMA JUAREZ, and LIMA JUAREZ immediately identified the photograph as a photograph of the "Cuban Negro" who lived in a room on the roof of the Hotel del Comercio with a Mexican girl. LIMA JUAREZ identified a photograph of IRMA CANSECO ORTIZ as being a photograph of the girl who resided with OLIVA.

LIMA JUAREZ said that another Negro whom he considered to be a Cuban had associated with OLIVA but was not a guest of the hotel.

LIMA JUAREZ stated that, shortly after his arrival at the Hotel del Comercio in mid September, 1963, he saw OLIVA and the other Negro standing at the entrance of the Hotel del Comercio conversing with a person believed by LIMA JUAREZ to be an American. LIMA JUAREZ recalled this American as being a young white male, about 5'-8" tall, with a dark complexion and definite Latin characteristics. LIMA JUAREZ specifically noted that this individual had curly black hair with a marked widow's peak and a noticeably high forehead.

LIMA JUAREZ stated that, when he was first interviewed concerning this matter, he had identified photographs of OSWALD as being identical with the individual mentioned above; however, after thinking carefully about the matter, he is now quite certain that this individual was not OSWALD. LIMA JUAREZ stated that he is now quite certain that he has never seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 7 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

9-32 AM CST URGENT 9-7-64 SCW

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) (1P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS-R-CUBA, ATTENTION; CRIMINAL SECTION.

REBUTEL SEPTEMBER SIX LAST REGARDING AFFIDAVIT AND LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM CONCERNING B.M. PATTERSON.

B.M. PATTERSON CONTACTED SEPTEMBER SEVEN AND AFFIDAVIT OBTAINED STATING THAT INFORMATION CONTAINED IN LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM OF AUGUST TWO SEVEN REPRESENTS A TRUE REPORT OF HIS INTERVIEWS OF AUGUST TWO FIVE AND AUGUST TWO SIX.

AFFIDAVITS BEING SUBMITTED SPETEMBER SEVEN TO BUREAU BY COVER AIRTEL.

END

WA LLD

FBI WASH DC

P

REC-21 105-82555-4797

14 SEP 11 1964

EX-108

6-Mail

... Gedlick advised 9/8/64 JGM.

79 SEP 11 1964

CC: Sullivan

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

September 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
SEP 10 11 44 AM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our letter dated September 1, 1964, with which were enclosed photographic copies of Exhibits D-237 through and including D-242.

There are enclosed two copies each of translations from the Spanish language of Exhibit D-237 and from the Russian language of Exhibit D-242.

Exhibits D-237 through and including D-242 were afforded cryptanalytic examination. While aforementioned exhibits or any similar material could conceivably involve code or cipher, on the basis of the material and information for analysis, no valid coded message could be established as being present. There was no indication that the Russian grammar book containing the alphabetical vocabulary (Exhibit D-239) was being used for coding purposes.

89 SEP 11
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

1 - Dallas

JCS:pah
(9)

REC-21 105-[illegible]-4798

EX-108

SEP 10 1964

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

ENCLOSURE

SEP 11 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

Exhibits referred to herein were 6 items belatedly turned over by Marina Oswald on 8/27/64. D-237 was the passenger copy of Oswald's bus ticket on the Del Norte line and D-242 was a library card in the Russian language. Translations enclosed are by R. A. Vaccari (Spanish) and by Tatiana Nikonishin (Russian). Information concerning crypt exam from Laboratory report 9/8/64.

TRANSLATION FROM BELORUSSIAN

Item No. D-242

Copy of a library card

* * *

THE STATE V. I. LENIN MEMORIAL LIBRARY
OF THE BELORUSSIAN SSR

Nontransferable

* * *

For 1962

CARD No. 16031/9132

Surname (left blank)*

Name OSWALD

Patronymic LEE HAREY (sic)*

Address of employment or school (left blank)*

Registering Clerk (signature illegible)*4/20

(Round seal of the State V. I. Lenin Memorial Library) *

XEROX SEP 11 1964

TRANSLATED BY:
TATIANA NIKONISHIN:blh
September 2, 1964

105-82555-4/7985-85

Filed in 105-82555

*Translator's Notes

EXTRACT FROM LIBRARY RULES

1. The card has to be shown every time on entering the library and reading room.

2. The No. of the card, surname, and address of employment or school is entered on a control slip, which is shown together with the card when checking out books.

3. Transfer of the card to other persons is prohibited.

4. In case of loss, the duplicate card will be issued one month after it is reported. In case the duplicate is lost, no second duplicate will be issued.

5. The books are not permitted to be taken out of the reading room to any other room.

6. Readers of the library are financially responsible for books they take out.

7. Entry into reading rooms with own books is prohibited.

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

North Transportation Buses
Headquarters
Heroes 271 West
Monterrey, Nuevo Leon

From Mexico, D. F. to Laredo, Texas

Connections
Greyhound
Lines

Invalid Stub

Keep this stub: It entitles you to accident insurance.

We are not responsible for checkless baggage in cases of loss or destruction of same. The passenger accepts the conditions named in Article 99 of the General Law on Communication Routes by the purchase of this ticket.

This line does not assume any responsibility for packages or other property which are taken bytthe passenger into the bus.

Insured against accidents on Mexican territory.

One-Way Ticket

Price: $ (Mexican pesos)* 93.75

(Printed lengthwise on the margins:)*

No. 13688
First Class /1/2/3/4/5/

XEROX SEP 11 1964

(Reverse Side) *

Insured against accidents on Mexican territory. Money returned in accordance with the law, provided a timely cancellation is made with the office of departure and it is collected within thirty days from issuance.

TRANSLATED BY:
RAFFAELE A. VACCARI:blh
September 1, 1964

*Translator's Notes

105-82555-8
NOT RECORDED
105-82555

Printed by El Regidor, Inc., Mont.

(Stamp reading:) *

North Transportation
September 30, 1964
Mexico, D. F.
J. Gasco

*Translator's Notes

9-72

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Rosen
2 - Mr. Sullivan
(Mr. Stokes, 645 RB)
1 - Mr. Cross, Annex

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (100-10461)

Date: September 4, 1964

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. D-457693 AX

Examination requested by: Dallas

Reference: Airtel 8/31/64

Examination requested: Document - Cryptanalysis - Translation

Remarks:

You will be separately advised regarding the cryptanalysis and translation aspects of the examination of D-243 through D-250.

One photograph each of D-243 through D-250 is transmitted herewith for the completion of your files. The Bureau will disseminate photographs of these exhibits to The President's Commission.

NOTE: The dissemination of photographs to The President's Commission has been co-ordinated with Supervisor Stokes in Division V.

REC-21 4799
EX-108

Enclosures (10) (Photographs of D-243 - D-250, 2 copies - Lab rpt)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

CC: GFM (10)

MAILED 30
SEP - 4 1964
COMM-FBI

645RB

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

79 SEP 11 1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REPORT
of the

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Date: September 4, 1964
FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. D-457693 AX

Specimens received 9/2/64

D-243 One deck of "Aviator" brand playing cards, manufactured by The United States Playing Card Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, containing fifty-two playing cards

D-244 Envelope addressed to Mrs. Marina Oswald and accompanying one-page letter handwritten in the Russian language, dated 16/5/64

D-245 One-page letter handwritten in the Russian language ending on reverse side with English phrase "P. S. Excuse me for making you wait."

D-246 Envelope addressed to Mrs. Marina Oswald and accompanying one-page letter handwritten in the Russian language, dated 25/02/64

D-247 Envelope addressed to Mrs. Marina Oswald and accompanying one-page letter handwritten in the Russian language, dated 29/10/63

D-248 Envelope with no postmark or stamp, bearing address "Marina Oswald Kindness of Irving Police." with return address "Ruth Paine 2515 W. 5th Street Irving, Texas," and two accompanying two-page letters in the Russian language

D-249 Six United States of America Parcel Post Customs Declaration tags, three of which contain the signature "Lee H. Oswald"

D-250 One Russian - German textbook

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JCC:GFM (10)

(continued on next page)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Result of examination:

It was concluded that the "Lee H. Oswald" signatures appearing on three of the cards in D-249 were written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, K4, K5, etc.

No microdots were found in the examination of D-243 through D-250.

The submitted evidence is retained.

7-72

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Rosen
(Attn.: Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Sullivan
(Attn.: Mr. Stokes)
1 - Mr. Newpher
2 - Mr. Bergquist
1 - Laboratory Files

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (100-10461)

Date: September 8, 1964

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. D-457540 AX
CR-12645 KA

Examination requested by: FBI, Dallas

Reference: Airtel 8/28/64

Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint - Cryptanalysis - Translation

Remarks:

Translations and results of document and fingerprint examinations being submitted separately.

REC-21 105-82555

19 SEP 10 1964

EX-108

Enclosures (2) (2 Laboratory reports)

GTB:dek
(11)

MAILED 5
SEP - 8 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
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Rosen
Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

9 SEP 11 1964

7-1b

REPORT
of the

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Rosen
(Attn.: Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan
(Attn.: Mr. Stokes)
1 - Mr. Newpher
2 - Mr. Bergquist
1 - Laboratory Files

To: FBI, Dallas (100-10461)

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Date: September 8, 1964
FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. D-457540 AX
CR-12645 KA

Specimens received 8/31/64

D-237 One bus ticket stub issued by Transportes del Norte, #13688

D-238 One pamphlet entitled "This Week - Esta Semana" for the period September 28 to October 4, 1963

D-239 One book with cover torn off entitled "Learning Russian" by NINA POTAPOVA

D-240 One guide map of Mexico City, folded, published by Editorial Flecha, Mexico, D. F.

D-241 One pamphlet in English entitled "Fiesta Brava" published by Pemex Travel Club, Mexico, D. F.

D-242 One library pass in the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, dated April, 1962, written in the Russian language

Result of examination:

Specimens D-237 through D-242 were examined cryptanalytically. While submitted specimens or any similar material could conceivably involve code or cipher, on the basis of material and information available for analysis no valid coded message can be established as being present nor was there any indication that the Russian grammar book containing the alphabetical vocabulary was being used for coding purposes.

GTB:dek
(11)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
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Conrad
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Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

105-82555-4801

CHANGED TO

62-112195-3

MAY 8 1968

Ext 1 Bt

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Trotter
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Latona
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Office, Room 7133

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Malley
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 9-1-64

FROM : I. W. Conrad

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS - R - C
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIAN (COMMUNIST)

In response to a telephonic request today from Mr. J. Lee Rankin, President's Commission, I conferred with Mr. Rankin in his office concerning the latent print lift (identified as Oswald's) from the assassination rifle and concerning the 25 latent prints remaining unidentified which were developed on the four book cartons recovered at the Texas School Book Depository. SA Robert A. Frazier, Firearms Unit, FBI Laboratory, and Section Chief Sebastian F. Latona, Latent Fingerprint Section, Identification Division, also participated in this conference.

As set forth in Mr. Rosen's memo of 8-28-64, Mr. Rankin had previously inquired if we could determine whether the latent lifted by Lieutenant Day, Dallas Police Department, was in fact lifted from the assassination rifle. I informed Mr. Rankin that the FBI Laboratory was able to positively identify this lift as having come from Oswald's rifle in the area under the wooden foregrip.

Mr. Rankin informed me that he had made an official request by letter in this regard. This letter will be answered upon its receipt and upon the completion of a photograph illustrating the identification.

Mr. Rankin stated he would also request by letter that the FBI attempt to identify the latent prints on the cartons referred to above with particular reference to eliminating the prints of Dallas police officers, Secret Service Agents and Texas School Book employees. Mr. Rankin was informed that six of the latents were palm prints which would necessitate acquiring "major case" type prints for comparison purposes. I advised Mr. Rankin that this phase of the investigation would be handled upon receipt of the letter defining the objectives.

REC-21 105-82555-4802

ACTION: None. For information only.

105-82555
1 - 62-109060
RAF:nlb (15)

21 SEP 10 1964

EX-108

79 SEP 11 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

9/1/64

AIRTEL [illegible]

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-103713)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-117364) (P)

SUBJECT: MARK LANE
SM - C
(CONFY)

Re NYtel, 8/12/64.

On 8/7/64, [redacted] (reliable-concealed) received information that subject is scheduled to speak on "Who Killed Kennedy?" at The University of Texas, Austin, Texas, during the latter part of September, 1964. No specific date was learned.

On 8/17/64, [redacted] (reliable-concealed) advised that on 8/[illegible]/64, subject stated he would speak in San Francisco, California, on or about 9/25/64. No further details were learned.

On 8/26/64, [redacted] (reliable-concealed) advised that on that date subject stated he would appear in San Francisco, California, in September, 1964, to conduct three debates with MELVIN BELLI, former attorney for JACK RUBY, slayer of accused assassin LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

4 - Beau (RM)
(1 - 100-32851) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
2 - Dallas (Info) (RM)
(1 - 100-10461) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
(1 - 100-10970) (MARK LANE)
2 - San Antonio (RM)
2 - San Francisco (100-52919) (RM)
1 - New York (105-38431) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD) (AM)
1 - New York

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
174 SEP 4 1964

B - (Book)
(1)

60 SEP 9 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-123

NY 100-117344

Subject currently appearing at the Jan Hus Theater, 351 East 74th St., NYC, where on a nightly basis he is delivering his standard lecture entitled "Who Killed Kennedy?" Subject started at the Jan Hus Theater 8/25/64, and will probably terminate his series on or about 9/8/64.

Two copies of this communication are being furnished to Dallas in view of their interest in this matter.

San Antonio is requested to contact logical sources at the University of Texas, Austin, Texas, for any information re scheduled appearance of LAMB there. Coverage of any such appearance should be handled in accordance with instructions previously furnished San Antonio in this matter.

San Francisco requested to furnish any information re subject's planned appearance there and also be guided by instructions previously furnished re subject's public appearances.

Investigation continuing in New York.

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
September 1, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies each of memoranda captioned "Mark Lane" dated August 12 and August 17, 1964.

Concerning James Alford Markham's reference to his arrest on July 30, 1964, in his statement as set forth in the enclosed August 12, 1964, memorandum, your attention is invited to the fact that, as set forth in our July 31, 1964, memorandum in the Mark Lane matter, the records of the Dallas Police Department reveal that James Alford Markham was, in fact, arrested on June 30, 1964.

Upon detachment of the classified enclosures, this letter may be regarded as unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

JCS:pah
(8)

BY COURIER SVC.
79 SEP -2
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Enclosures have been approved for dissemination by Messrs. Belmont and Malley. The 8/12/64 letterhead deals with reinterview of James Markham, son of Helen Markham, the eyewitness of Oswald's killing of Officer Tippit. Lane has inferred in his speeches that [illegible] police pressure was put on

CONFIDENTIAL

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 SEP 4 - 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
SEP 1 1 25 PM '64

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

Helen Markham to get her to identify Oswald and by inference he has claimed that Dallas police used brutality when arresting Markham's son James. Fact is Markham jumped out of an upstairs window of his mother's home and was injured in the fall. He admitted this during prior interview. The 8/12/64 enclosure records that James Markham now claims he was pushed out of the window by police. He claims he lied when previously interviewed as the police promised him probation, but as he has now been indicted, he wants to tell the "truth" now. The enclosure shows James Markham to be a liar. The 8/17/64 letterhead recounts Lane's activities when in Denmark. Classified "Confidential" as Legat, London, classified his letterhead to protect the foreign source.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SEP

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission would appreciate your conducting the following additional investigation for us:

1. Mr. Garland Slack, 3130 dc Lee Street, Dallas, Texas, has testified before the Commission that on November 17, 1963, he was present at the Sports Drome Rifle Range in Dallas where he observed a man whom he thought to be Lee Harvey Oswald. He testified that while there he became involved in an altercation with this man because this person was firing at his target. Slack also said that he observed "a tall boy" wearing a beard accompanying the man he thought to be Oswald, and that the two of them left together in an older model 4-door sedan. Mr. Slack testified that his wife, Lucille, was present with him on this occasion at the firing range.

Please interview Lucille Slack and obtain from her all information which she has in regard to the above incident at the firing range. Among other questions, you should be sure to ask Mrs. Slack to describe the person who became involved in the argument with her husband, whether she believes that the man was Lee Harvey Oswald, and whether she believes that the bearded person at the firing range was a companion of the man her husband believes to have been Oswald. Also ask Mrs. Slack to describe the gun that the man believed to be Oswald was firing, and determine whether Mrs. Slack noticed any unusual blast or flames when the rifle was fired. Did the gun have a scope or a sling? If so, of what type? Also ask Mrs. Slack when she believes her husband first noted the similarity between the man he had seen at the firing range and Lee Harvey Oswald; if she believes that the man was Oswald when did she first notice the similarity? You might also in a subtle manner attempt to

16 SEP 2 1964

EXP. PROC.

34 SEP 2 1964

SOVIET

obtain from Mrs. Slack an evaluation of her husband's veracity.

2. In the report from the Dallas Office of your Bureau dated February 25, 1964, it was reported that on the preceding day Special Agent C. Ray Hall, with the use of a polygraph, interviewed Albert Guy Bogard in regard to his allegation that on November 9, 1963, he gave a demonstration ride to a man who visited the Downtown Lincoln-Mercury salesroom in Dallas and gave his name as Lee Oswald. The report indicates that the emotional responses recorded by the polygraph were those normally expected of a person telling the truth. However, the report provides only a summary of the questions which were asked Mr. Bogard. Would you please provide us with as detailed a report as possible concerning the precise questions asked of Mr. Bogard and his answers to these questions.

3. In the report prepared by Special Agents C. Ray Hall and Maurice J. White on December 11, 1963, covering an interview with Mr. Oran Paul Brown, 101 Savannah, Waxahachie, Texas, it appears that Mr. Brown provided corroboration for the testimony of Mr. Bogard. Mr. Brown stated that one to two weeks before the assassination Bogard asked him to service Oswald if he appeared in the salesroom while Bogard was not in, and that Brown wrote Oswald's name on a slip of paper which at some time he brought home with him. Mr. Brown further stated that when he returned home on the evening of November 22, 1963, his wife asked him what he knew about Oswald since she had seen Oswald's name on a piece of paper among his effects. Please interview Mrs. Brown to determine whether or not she ever observed the name "Lee Oswald" on a piece of paper among Brown's effects and whether or not she ever made the remark to her husband which he ascribed to her.

Also, reinterview Oran Brown to determine whether or not on November 22 he himself saw Mr. Bogard remove a business card from his wallet which he claimed bore Oswald's name and throw this card in the refuse.

4. Also in connection with the testimony of Mr. Bogard, please interview a Mr. Wilson who was a salesman at the Downtown Lincoln-Mercury at the time of the assassination, and reinterview Jack A. Lawrence, 144 10th Avenue, South Charleston, West Virginia, and Robert V. Teter, 3737 Higgins, Dallas, who also previously were salesmen at this showroom. Determine from all three men the circumstances under which they first learned of Mr. Bogard's allegation that Oswald had been a prospective customer; in particular, determine whether any of these men themselves saw Bogard take a card from his wallet, announce that Oswald's name was upon it, and tear up the card and throw it in the trash.

As to Mr. Wilson, also determine whether he has any knowledge about Mr. Bogard's having used Wilson's demonstrator car to make a demonstration to a prospective customer on November 9, 1963. Before the assassination, did Bogard ever mention anything to Wilson about such a demonstration or about the customer to whom he made the demonstration?

As to Mr. Lawrence, he has previously stated to Special Agents John B. Woodruff and Leon R. Graben, on December 11, 1963, that Bogard "wrote uppapers covering the sale of this car to Oswald"; determine precisely what "papers" Lawrence was referring to and the basis upon which he made such statement. Mr. Lawrence also stated that "as a result" of his calling Mr. Bogard's allegation to the attention of the FBI "his leaving his employment in Dallas at the Downtown Lincoln-Mercury Company was speeded up and occurred the same day he made the call." Determine the basis upon which he believes that his discharge was connected with his calling this matter to the attention of the FBI; when he called the FBI, did Mr. Bogard or Mr. Pizzo, the assistant sales manager, or anybody else oppose his doing so? Ascertain the surrounding circumstances.

As to Mr. Teter, who has previously informed your Bureau that Lawrence had at one time told him that he had received a bad conduct discharge, determine whether and when he related this fact to Mr. Pizzo; if he did so inform Mr. Pizzo, what was Pizzo's reaction to this information?

Also, please reinterview Mr. Bogard himself to determine whether he spoke to anybody other than Mr. Pizzo about the prospective customer he believes was Oswald prior to the date of the assassination. If Mr. Bogard does not recall doing so, ask him, in particular, whether or not he ever spoke to Mr. Brown about this customer and asked Brown to service the customer for him if the customer should appear in the evening when Bogard was not in the showroom. Also ask Mr. Bogard whether he prepared a write-up sheet on the customer or merely wrote his name on the back of his business card. If he did not prepare a write-up sheet, why did he not do so?

5. Clifton M. Shasteen, 2214 Fairfax, Irving, Texas, who owns Cliftons Barber Shop, 1321 South Storey, Irving, has testified before the Commission that a man he believes to have been Lee Harvey Oswald was in his barbershop on several occasions prior to the assassination for haircuts. He testified that on at least two occasions the person believed to be Oswald was accompanied by a 14 year old boy, who was also in the barbershop by himself on other occasions, and also that he saw the man thought to be Oswald drive to the barbershop in Mrs. Paine's station wagon. Please interview the barbers who worked for Mr. Shasteen during October and November of 1963. A Mr. Burt Glover and a Mr. Buddy Lowe (or Law) were employed by Shasteen during this period; it is not clear whether or not there were other barbers in Shasteen's shop during this time. Determine whether the other barbers recall a customer in the shop who they believe resembles or was in fact Lee Harvey Oswald. Shasteen

testified that the person he believes was Oswald was in the shop on one occasion on a Friday evening close to 7:00 p.m. at about the time that Shasteen was leaving for a high school football game; this was either on November 1 or November 8, 1963. Referring to the occasion on which Mr. Glover cut this person's hair, Shasteen testified as follows:

> "he went around and instead of using his back bar to look in the mirror and comb his hair, he went down to the one at the middle chair and just rudely pushed out of the way and he go up there and combed his hair and turned his water on, you know, and got some more oil and put on it, on his hair, and he didn't say thank you or excuse me or nothing. He just pushed in there---those things make you remember."

Obtain from the barbers as complete a description as possible of the physical appearance of any person they believe resembled Oswald, including a full description of his apparel; also ascertain as much information as possible about any person who may have accompanied a man resembling Oswald to the barbershop and also ascertain whether the man resembling Oswald was seen driving a car to the barbershop, and if so, obtain a description of the car.

Mr. Shasteen also testified that his "brother-in-law used to live right across the street from" Mrs. Paine; he also testified that he owned some property in Irving which he rents to others. Please re-interview Mr. Shasteen in order to obtain the addresses of his brother-in-law's former residence and the rental property which he owns, and then attempt to verify the information which he provides you.

The Commission appreciates the continuing cooperation of your Bureau.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

9/2/64
1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Rogge

AIRTEL

To: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)(Enc 2)

From: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

Enclosed for Dallas are two copies of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated 8/31/64 requesting considerable investigation. Every effort should be made to expedite the request of the Commission and furnish same in an appropriate letterhead memorandum for dissemination.

It is recognized that all of the investigation requested cannot be completed at one time and it is suggested that as each phase is completed that an appropriate letterhead memorandum be submitted so that the Commission can be kept advised of our progress without waiting for the entire matter to be handled.

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RDR:imt
(8)

MAILED 19
SEP - 2 1964
COMM-FBI

NOTE: The Commission's letter is four pages in length and requests collaborative investigation concerning early developments in the assassination primarily dealing with allegations that generally do not adhere to facts developed by us. For example, additional investigation concerning Oswald being seen at a rifle range practicing, additional investigation regarding Oswald allegedly driving a demonstrator car prior to the assassination at speeds in excess of 70 miles an hour, allegations concerning his being seen in a barber shop. None of these allegations appear to have an basis. As the results are received the Commission will be notified. Be pertinent

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Rosen
Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

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ORIGINAL FILED IN

Mr. Belmont

A. Rosen

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

September 2, 1964

1 - J. P. Mohr
1 - M. P. Callahan
1 - I. W. Conrad
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - W. C. Sullivan (W. A. Branigan)
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Malley 1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Shroder

PURPOSE

To recommend the attached letter be sent to the President's Commission pursuant to its inquiry advising them that personnel of this Bureau conducted an estimated 25,000 interviews since the assassination on 11-22-63.

DETAILS

On 9-2-64, Howard P. Willens, Staff Member of the Commission, telephonically contacted J. R. Malley and requested to be advised of the estimated number of interviews conducted by this Bureau since 11-22-63. Willens made specific reference to a prior Bureau letter dated 8-12-64, wherein the Commission had been advised we did not keep track of the number of such interviews conducted and that to obtain this figure would be an enormous undertaking. Willens nevertheless stated it would greatly aid the Commission in endeavoring to give the Bureau credit for work performed if the Commission could be furnished some rough estimate of the number of interviews conducted without resorting to a physical count or other time consuming project.

BACKGROUND

The Commission by letter 8-7-64, stated it intends to incorporate in its final report the extent of the "excellent" investigative efforts undertaken by the Bureau since 11-22-63, and in this regard requested certain statistical data, including the number of interviews conducted by this Bureau. By letter 8-12-64, we advised the Commission that over 1750 investigative reports comprising more than 17,200 pages had been furnished to the Commission and we also summarized some of the major special services and projects handled for the Commission. The Commission was specifically advised we did not keep track of the number of interviews conducted by virtually every FBI field office and representatives abroad and that to develop this information would be an extremely laborious and time consuming project.

Enclosure
62-109090
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
RDR:las (14)

1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)

CONTINUED - OVER

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 8 1964

56 SEP 10 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

BASIS FOR ESTIMATE OF 25,000 INTERVIEWS CONDUCTED

This matter was discussed with Bureau supervisors in the Domestic Intelligence Division and General Investigative Division who have handled the three distinct phases of this matter since its inception. These phases are generally referred to as the Lee Harvey Oswald background investigation, assassination investigation and the Jack L. Ruby Civil Rights investigation. Based on the supervisors intimate knowledge of these matters an estimated figure of 25,000 interviews conducted was arrived at which they feel is conservative.

RECOMMENDATION

That the attached letter be sent to the Commission advising that this Bureau conducted an estimated 25,000 interviews since the assassination of President Kennedy on 11-22-63.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr.
1 - Office, Room 7133

TO: Mr. Conrad

DATE: 9/2/64

1 - Mr. Stombaugh

FROM: R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

Lee Oswald

Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of the President's Commission telephonically contacted SA Paul M. Stombaugh on 9/1/64, relative to certain questions regarding fiber examinations conducted in this case for inclusion in an affidavit he is preparing for SA Stombaugh's signature. A resume of this conversation is as follows:

Mr. Eisenberg desired to know what mercerized cotton is. He was told this is cotton that has been chemically treated and which process removes much of the twist naturally present in cotton.

He inquired as to whether or not the degree of twist in cotton was regarded as a main characteristic used for comparison purposes. SA Stombaugh answered that the twist was a minor individual characteristic used, the shade of the fiber being the main characteristic.

He asked what delustered fibers were and the significance of the spots on these fibers. The answer given was that delustered synthetic fibers are those that have been chemically treated to remove the luster or shine from the fiber. The resulting spots from this chemical action are fairly uniform in size and are used as a major individual characteristic for comparison purposes.

Mr. Eisenberg then inquired if the small tuft of cotton fibers removed from the butt of the assassination rifle contained several different shades of each color. He was told that the gray-black and orange-yellow cotton fibers each contained one shade; however, the blue cotton fibers contained two different shades of blue.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

62-109060

PJS:bsm (8)

64 SEP 11 1964

SEP 4 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

SIX

He then asked the approximate number of fibers in the tuft, whether or not these matched those in Oswald's shirt, and whether or not the cotton in this shirt was mercerized. The answer was there were six or seven fibers in the tuft. The blue fibers matched two of the three shades present in the shirt and the gray-black and orange-yellow fibers matched the gray-black and orange-yellow fibers present in the shirt. The cotton in the shirt was mercerized, the twist of the cotton fibers in both the shirt and the tuft from the rifle being fairly uniform.

Mr. Eisenberg then asked how many different shades of green cotton fibers were in the blanket (found in Paine's garage) and was told approximately seven. He then inquired if the several green cotton fragments removed from the paper bag (found near the rifle) matched any of these. He was told they matched one of the shades.

He inquired whether or not the delustered brown viscose fibers present in the blanket had uniform delustering spots. He was told the spots varied in size with the various fibers as the fibers were of different diameters. However, the brown viscose fiber fragment from the paper bag microscopically matched some of these fibers in diameter and delustering characteristics.

Mr. Eisenberg then stated that he had neglected to place into evidence the glass microscope slides containing the fibers removed from the gun and the paper bag, the hairs removed from the blanket and the known hair samples obtained from Oswald. He inquired whether or not these are still available and upon receiving an affirmative answer, stated the introduction of these would be included in the affidavit.

SA Stombaugh is to be contacted by a representative of the President's Commission in the near future to obtain his signature on the affidavit and to turn over the glass slides for evidentiary purposes.

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : R. H. Jevons

1-Mr. Conrad - Enc.
1-Mr. Jevons - Enc.
2-Mr. Griffith - Enc.
DATE: 9/3/64
1-Mr. Neill - Enc.
1-Mr. Frazier - Enc.

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Rosen
Sullivan
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS; 11/22/63

Reference memorandum dated 2/26/64, from W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad concerning a continuing project wherein the Bureau has undertaken to furnish the President's Commission with photographs of all Commission exhibits.

On 9/2/64, Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky, Commission employee, delivered to SA Robert E. Neill the Commission exhibits which are listed and described on the attached sheet. Miss Rowcotsky requested that these exhibits be photographed and that three photographs of each exhibit be furnished to the Commission. Subsequently, Miss Rowcotsky requested telephonically that all exhibits be returned to the Commission after being photographed with the exception of that portion of Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 34 which consists of a piece of concrete curbing.

This work will be handled by an Agent examiner of the FBI Laboratory's Document Section.

ACTION:

Exhibits will be photographed as requested. It is noted that Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 34 consists of one photograph of a section of concrete curbing and one section of concrete curbing. The section of concrete curbing will be retained in the Bureau's custody whereas all other exhibits are to be returned to the Commission, along with the requested photographs.

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

62-109060

1-Mr. Belmont - Enc.
1-Mr. Rosen - Enc.
1-Mr. Sullivan - Enc.
1-Mr. Malley - Enc.
1-Mr. Callahan (Attention: Mr. C. Q. Smith) - Enc.

REN:fch
(12)

64 SEP 11 1964

RECORDED
199 SEP 9 1964

8 SEP 8 1964

SEVERAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN

9/3/64

COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 13	One photograph of Oswald holding a rifle
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 14	Three photographs of Oswald holding a rifle
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 18	One photograph of Oswald holding a rifle
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 20	March 11, 1963, issue of "The Worker"
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 21	March 24, 1963, issue of "The Worker"
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 22	Three mounted photographs of Oswald holding a rifle, portion of March 11, 1963, issue of "The Militant," and portion of March 24, 1964, issue of "The Worker"
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 23	Two mounted photographs showing rear of General Walker's residence and an unidentified individual holding a rifle
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 24	Four mounted photographs of Oswald
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 25	One mounted photograph of Presidential parade in Dallas and one street diagram showing parade route
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 28	One photograph showing Texas School Book Depository Building
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 29	Three mounted photographs showing Texas School Book Depository Building, and two aspects of portion of concrete curbing
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 30	Photograph showing a section of concrete curbing
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 31	Photograph showing a Dallas street scene
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 32	Photograph showing Texas School Book Depository Building
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 33	Photograph showing Dallas street scene
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 34	Photograph showing a portion of concrete curbing and a section of concrete curbing
Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 35	A color photograph showing area around concrete curbing

ENCLOSURE

9/3/64

AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-409763)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (100-47801) (P)

SUBJECT: MARK LANE
SM - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

Re NEW YORK airtels to the Bureau 8/6/64 and 8/12/64.

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on 9/2/64 that MARK LANE did not speak in Newark on 8/23/64 as planned. [redacted] LANE will speak at Newark, but no definite date has been set for this speech, which will be sponsored by the Newark SWP.

The Bureau and New York will be advised of pertinent developments.

4 - Bureau (RM)
(1 - 105-82555) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
2 - New York (100-117844) (RM)
(1 - 105-38431) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
2 - Newark
(1 - 134-39A)

105-82555
RECORDED
SEP 8 1964

DWA:lp
(8)

79 SEP 10 1964

- ORIGINAL FILED IN

September 3, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - J. P. Mohr
1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - I. W. Conrad
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - W. C. Sullivan (W. A. Branigan)
1 (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated August 12, 1964, concerning the scope of this Bureau's investigative efforts since the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Reference is also made to a telephone conversation between Mr. Howard P. Willens of your staff and Mr. J. R. Malley of this Bureau on September 2, 1964, relative to our making an estimate of the number of interviews conducted by personnel of this Bureau since November 22, 1963.

As you were previously advised in my letter dated August 12, 1964, we did not keep track of the number of interviews conducted by virtually every one of our fifty-six continental field offices and our representatives abroad. Based on the most recent request of Mr. Willens, an effort was made to arrive at a reasonable estimate of the number of such interviews conducted, without resorting to a physical count or engaging in a laborious, time-consuming research project. In line with the above, it is estimated FBI personnel conducted 25,000 interviews since November 22, 1963. It is pointed out this figure took into consideration interviews and reinterviews in all matters investigated by this Bureau arising from the assassination of President Kennedy.

Sincerely yours,

62-109090
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)
RDR:las (15)

NOT RECORDED
105-82555-
10 SEP 9 1964

NOTE: See Rosen to Belmont dated captioned "The President's Commission, Assassination of the President," 9-2-64, RDR:las.

56 SEP 10 1964

Routing Slip
0-7 (Rev. 3-23-64) (Copies to Offices Checked)

TO: SAC,

☐ Albany	☐ Houston	☐ Norfolk	☐ Washington Field
☐ Albuquerque	☐ Indianapolis	☐ Oklahoma City	☐ Quantico
☐ Anchorage	☐ Jacksonville	☐ Omaha	
☐ Atlanta	☐ Kansas City	☐ Philadelphia	TO LEGAT:
☐ Baltimore	☐ Knoxville	☐ Phoenix	☐ Bern
☐ Birmingham	☐ Las Vegas	☐ Pittsburgh	☐ Bonn
☐ Boston	☐ Little Rock	☐ Portland	☐ London
☐ Buffalo	☐ Los Angeles	☐ Richmond	☐ Manila
☐ Butte	☐ Louisville	☐ St. Louis	☒ Mexico, D. F.
☐ Charlotte	☐ Memphis	☐ Salt Lake City	☐ Ottawa
☐ Chicago	☐ Miami	☐ San Antonio	☐ Paris
☐ Cincinnati	☐ Milwaukee	☐ San Diego	☐ Rome
☐ Cleveland	☐ Minneapolis	☐ San Francisco	☐ Rio de Jeneiro
☐ Dallas	☐ Mobile	☐ San Juan	☐ Tokyo
☐ Denver	☐ Newark	☐ Savannah	
☐ Detroit	☐ New Haven	☐ Seattle	
☐ El Paso	☐ New Orleans	☐ Springfield	
☐ Honolulu	☐ New York City	☐ Tampa	

Date 9/3/64

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

☒ For information ☐ For appropriate action ☐ Surep. by _____

☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.

☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____.

Remarks:

No action desired re attached at this time. Not necessary for Dallas to report on this material in absence of specific request from Commission.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
9 SEP 4 1964

Enc.
Buffile (105-82555)
Urfile (100-10461)

79 SEP 10 1964

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. NR 9-3-64 Sltt Ltr

PAGE NO. 1-4

NO. OF PAGES 4

SECTION NO.

206

State

REFERRAL

September 4, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - J. M. Sizoo
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated August 27, 1964, concerning the display of photographs of Officer J. D. Tippit and Mr. Bernard Weissman to six individuals having a connection with the Carousel Club.

Enclosed are two copies each of two communications from our Portland Office dated August 21, 1964, and August 31, 1964. In the enclosed communications you will note Mr. Crafard states Mr. Jack Ruby told him that he knew Officer Tippit and that he, Crafard, had seen Mr. Weissman at the Carousel Club on a number of occasions.

For your information, my letter dated August 27, 1964, enclosed a communication from our Dallas Office dated August 21, 1964. On page two of the Dallas communication Mr. Andrew Armstrong, Jr., during an interview on August 20, 1964, stated after viewing photographs of Officer Tippit and Mr. Weissman that he had never seen either individual before. Mr. Armstrong also stated that Mr. Ruby had told him that the "Tippit" who was shot was not the one he knew. Further, beginning on page three of the Dallas communication Detective Gayle M. Tippit, during interview on December 16, 1963, acknowledged that he was very well acquainted with Mr. Ruby.

1 - Dallas (89-43)
62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)
RDR:las (13)

SEE NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS PAGE TWO

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

105-82555-

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 8 1964

79 SEP 10 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

When the results of our efforts to verify Mr. Weissman's employment in Dallas on November 14, 1963, as requested in your letter dated August 31, 1964, are received, you will be promptly advised concluding our inquiries into this particular matter.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (4)
NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

ReBurad dated 9-2-64, concerning a request to verify Bernard Weissman's employment at Carpet Engineers Inc., Dallas, Texas, on 11-14-63.

Every effort should be made to expedite this investigation so that the Bureau can conclude its inquiries and advise the Commission at the earliest possible time.

NOTE: Commission by let 8-3-64, referred to testimony of Mark Lane before Commission, in which he alleged there was meeting at Ruby's Carousel Club on 11-14-63, between Weissman, J. D. Tippit and Ruby. Weissman placed controversial full page ad in Dallas newspaper prior to President Kennedy's visit. Tippit, was shot and killed by Oswald. We have investigated this allegation in the past and no proof of such meeting was developed. It appears Commission is taking every precaution to preclude possible future criticism. Commission request required displaying photographs of Weissman and Tippit to 6 individuals associated with the Carousel Club to insure neither were seen in the club.

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE THREE

With the transmission of the enclosed letterhead memoranda from Portland, we conclude our inquiries based on requests set out in the Commission letter dated 8-3-64. It is pointed out Crafard, although interviewed on numerous occasions, never previously furnished the above information. Crafard is an itinerant by nature and was employed by Ruby as a handy man. He is not considered reliable, is prone to exaggerate and there is some indication he has enjoyed the notoriety occasioned by his association with Ruby. During interview on 8-10-64 by New York Agents Weissman stated he believed he was employed on the evening Lane alleged the controversial meeting took place. The Commission by letter 8-31-64, requested efforts be made to verify this employment and when the results are received, all inquiries in this particular phase will have been completed. This matter is being closely followed and the Commission will be promptly advised when the results are received.

FBI

Date: 9/4/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

ReBuairtel to Dallas dated 9/1/64, enclosing a copy of President's Commission letter dated 8/29/64 requesting investigation to clarify possible discrepancies in information previously furnished by Mrs. VIRGINIA LOUISE DAVIS, 2225 By Way, Dallas, Texas, in connection with her testimony regarding records of the Sports Drome Rifle Range operated by her husband and her in Dallas, Texas.

There are enclosed herewith ten copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth results of requested investigation.

There are also enclosed herewith to the Bureau for transmittal to the President's Commission the "sign-in" register of the Sports Drome Rifle Range maintained from 10/26/63 to 11/3/63, consisting of six pages of yellow 12" by 8½" lined tablet paper and two sheets of 7" by 5½" white memorandum size paper on memo paper of the "F.B. McINTIRE EQUIPMENT CO". The DAVISES desire that this exhibit be returned to them upon the completion of its use by the President's Commission.

REC-21 105-82555-4803

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 18) (RM)
2 - Dallas

RJB/jtf
(5)

EX-108

17 SEP 7 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 SEP 11 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
September 4, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy by letter dated August 28, 1964, requested the recontact of Mrs. Virginia Louise Davis, 2225 By-Way, Dallas, Texas, who, with her husband, operates the Sports Drome Rifle Range in Dallas.

The Commission noted that Mrs. Davis was originally interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on December 1, 1963, at which time she apparently indicated that no written "register" was maintained at the rifle range during the period from September to November, 1963, when Oswald is alleged to have practiced at the rifle range.

The Commission further noted that in the course of her deposition to a member of the President's Commission on April 1, 1964, Mrs. Davis referred to a "journal", which she described as a daily record she kept of everything that happens at the range, which everyone had to sign when they first opened the range. She noted that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had picked up the sign-in slips and checked them out.

Attached hereto are the results of investigation conducted in an effort to clarify this matter.

Attachments

COPIES DESTROYED
MAR 5 19

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 4, 1964

1

FLOYD GUY DAVIS, owner, Sports Drome Rifle Range, 8000 West Davis, Dallas, Texas, advised that his wife, VIRGINIA, and he are the sole operators of this range.

Mr. DAVIS stated that in the course of their business, they maintain only one type of record, and that is a business ledger which lists by days the amount of money taken in at the range, as well as the amount of expenses paid out with the names of the business concerns to whom the money was paid. He stated that this ledger, or "journal", does not contain the names of customers at the range.

Mr. DAVIS stated that when they opened their range for business on Saturday, October 26, 1963, they started off keeping a guest sign-in type register wherein the shooter signed his name and address. The purpose of this register was to aid them in their new business so they could send a card to those who had registered advising them of the date of their future "turkey shoots".

However, many of the shooters did not desire to sign the register for various reasons, and after November 3, 1963, they stopped maintaining such a sign-in sheet.

Mr. DAVIS stated that if his wife had referred to a "journal" in her testimony to a member of the President's Commission, she undoubtedly was referring to their business ledger and not to a so-called guest register of shooters.

In regard to the "sign-in" records maintained from October 26, 1963, to November 3, 1963, inclusive, Mr. DAVIS produced from his desk six sheets of 12" by 8½" lined tablet paper and two sheets of 7" by 5½" white memorandum size paper on memo paper of the "F. B. McINTIRE EQUIPMENT CO." which he stated is the entire listing of

---

14 MAR 5 1973

on 9/3/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 9/3/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

those customers who signed the register. He noted that this list is not to be considered as all inclusive as many shooters had declined to sign such a register during the time they had maintained such a listing.

Mr. DAVIS advised that the red "x" marks by the names of many of the individuals listed on these sheets were made by someone other than his wife and him, and he does not know the meaning of the marks.

Mr. DAVIS turned over the aforementioned sheets of paper and advised that the President's Commission may use them for any purpose they might desire; however, he does desire their return to him eventually.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 4, 1964

1

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on 9/3/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 9/3/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 4, 1964

1

Mrs. VIRGINIA PASH DAVIS, also known as VIRGINIA LOUISE DAVIS, was interviewed in her trailer home located at 2825 By Way, Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. DAVIS stated that her husband, FLOYD GUY DAVIS, and she first opened their Sports Drome Rifle Range, at 8000 West Davis, Dallas, Texas, on Saturday, October 26, 1963.

She stated that when they first opened the range, they had decided to have the customers sign a register, on ordinary tablet paper, listing their home addresses. The purpose of this was to obtain the addresses of the customers in order for her to drop them a post card to advise them when the range would hold a "turkey shoot". Some of the customers did not react very kindly to signing such a register; some refused to sign the register, and after a week or so, they discontinued this practice of having the guests sign a register. Mrs. DAVIS stated that this list is certainly not to be considered as the complete listing of all individuals who had used this rifle (and revolver) range between Saturday, October 26, 1963, and November 3, 1963; the last day a listing was maintained.

Mrs. DAVIS stated that the "journal" she was referring to when interviewed by a member of the President's Commission is actually a business-type ledger listing credit and debits for a particular day's business. This journal contains the identity of business expenses and the names of the business concerns to whom money was paid, as well as listing the amount of money taken in at the rifle range. She stated this journal does not contain the names of any customers or shooters at the range on a particular day.

Mrs. DAVIS stated that she referred to the "journal" in her deposition in her efforts to definitely pinpoint the

4 4 MAR 5 1973

on 9/3/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 9/3/64

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ENCLOSURE

the date of the first "turkey shoot" held at the range. She did not mean to imply that this "journal" contained the names of customers at the range for a particular day in question.

Regarding records maintained by their range, Mrs. DAVIS stated that she and her husband maintain this "business journal", referred to above, and for approximately one week (from October 26, 1963, to November 3, 1963) had maintained the previously referred to "sign-in" register containing the names of the customers and their mailing addresses. They keep no other record other than the "journal".

Mrs. DAVIS viewed the six 12" by 8½" lined tablet paper sheets and the two 7" by 5½" white business note sheets on "F. B. McINTIRE EQUIPMENT CO." memorandum paper, furnished by her husband on September 3, 1963, and advised that these eight pieces of paper are the entire "sign-in" register maintained previously at the range from October 26, 1963, and which they discontinued keeping after November 3, 1963. Mrs. DAVIS stated that the President's Commission is most welcome to use these papers for any purpose they see fit. She noted that the red "x" marks by various individuals' names were made by some other Government agency, and the meaning of the check marks are unknown to her.

Mrs. DAVIS stated that her husband and she need their business journal in the course of their business, but if the Commission still desires the use of same (after now understanding the true nature of this ledger), she can possibly make it available to them.

FD-302 (Rev. 9-8-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 4, 1964

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on 9/3/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 9/3/64

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MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 9/8/64
ATTENTION: IDENTIFICATION DIVISION,
LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS - R - C

Re Dallas letters to the Bureau 8/31/64, 9/2/64, and 9/4/64, enclosing major case prints of certain individuals for comparison with the unidentified latent fingerprints and latent palm prints on the four cartons (Exhibit C-40).

Enclosed are major case prints of Detective BOBBY GENE BROWN of the Dallas Police Department Crime Laboratory, whose prints were taken 9/8/64 by SA VINCENT E. DRAIN.

It is requested that the enclosed major case prints of Detective BOBBY GENE BROWN be compared with the unidentified palm prints found on the cartons which were near the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository and on which the fingerprints and palm prints of LEE HARVEY OSWALD were located.

1 ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
2 - Dallas
RPG:emm
(5)

REC 4 — 480H

14 SEP 1964

EX-108

F.B.I.
SOVIET SECTION

9/10/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

REC 4

EX-108

Reurlet 9/8/64, submitting major case prints of Bobby Gene Brown.

The one remaining latent palm print is not identical with the palm prints of Brown.

Submitted prints retained.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RGW:bcc
(11)

FBI DALLAS
SEP 10 2 PM
DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
RECEIVED

MAILED 6
SEP 10 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SEP 14 1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

September 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed for your information are two copies each of two newspaper articles. One article by Dorothy Kilgallen appeared in the September 3, 1964, issue of the "New York Journal - American" and the other article by Paul Hathaway appeared in the September 3, 1964, issue of the "New York World - Telegram and the Sun."

Both articles are primarily concerned with public assertions made by Mr. Mark Lane concerning his theories on the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Considerable information regarding Mr. Lane has been previously furnished to you.

No further action is being taken with regard to these articles unless specifically advised to the contrary by you.

Sincerely yours,

MAS 82555

Enclosures (4)

1 - Dallas 89-43 Enclosures (3)
RDR:pah
(15)
62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 100-409763 (Mark Lane)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 11 1964

62-109060

79 SEP 14 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO, FOR SAC, DALLAS.

NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

ReNYairtel dated 9/3/64 enclosing copies of the above referred to newspaper articles. One copy of New York's airtel and the enclosed articles are furnished for your information. Subsequent reporting of this material is not desired.

NOTE: Lane is the New York attorney who injected himself into the Oswald case through the "National Guardian" newspaper. Lane has been married often, has engaged in [redacted] and is known to be associated with communist dominated organizations. He has been making speeches around the country and particularly in New York endeavoring to prove that Oswald was innocent. His material is based on malicious half truths and theories. The article by Kilgallen relates to a thoroughly investigated allegation made by Lane in his testimony before the President's Commission that a meeting took place at Jack Ruby's Carousel Club on 11/14/63 between Bernard Weissman, officer J. D. Tippit and Ruby. Weissman placed the controversial full page ad in the Dallas newspaper prior to President Kennedy's visit. Tippit was shot and killed by Oswald. We have investigated this allegation in the past and no proof of such meeting was developed. The Kilgallen article rehashes this allegation and adds a new dimension in that a fourth individual allegedly attended this meeting at the Carousel Club who is identified by Kilgallen as a "rich oil man." The article by Hathaway briefly discusses Lane's continuing lectures on the assassination and their effect on the general public. Hathaway claims Lane speaks with logic and many people come away believing his theories. We have furnished the Commission numerous items relating to Lane's speeches, newspaper articles and the like. It is not felt any additional investigation is warranted.

1 - Stokes

9/10/64

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC MIAMI (105-8342)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

RESJRAD SEPTEMBER NINE LAST. ONLY REFERENCE IN BUFILES TO INQUIRY RE SYLVIA ODIO BY PUERTO RICAN POLICE IS ON THIRD PAGE OF SECRET SERVICE, MIAMI, APRIL TWENTY-FOUR LAST REPORT OF ERNEST I. ARAGON, COPY OF WHICH WAS FURNISHED TO YOU BY BUREAU AIRTEL SEPTEMBER TWO LAST. THAT INFORMATION WAS RECEIVED FROM SECRET SERVICE INFORMANT DESCRIBED AS [redacted] CONTACT MIAMI, SECRET SERVICE, IN EFFORT TO DEVELOP FURTHER SPECIFICS REGARDING PUERTO RICAN POLICE INTEREST IN ODIO. IF NO FURTHER SPECIFICS AVAILABLE AT SECRETSSERVICE, ENDEAVOR TO IDENTIFY THEIR INFORMANT OR REQUEST SECRET SERVICE TO RECONTACT SOURCE FOR SPECIFICS. INTERVIEW ODIO'S MOTHER-IN-LAW, SILVIA GARCIA, FOR PURPOSES OUTLINED IN BUREAU AIRTEL SEPTEMBER TWO LAST. COPY MAILED TO DALLAS AND SAN JUAN.

1 - DALLAS (100-10461)
1 - SAN JUAN

JCS:pah
(5)

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 10 1964
TELETYPE

REC 4 62-109060-4805

COPIES DESTROYED
4 1973

SEP 11 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

NOTE:

Commission has asked for additional investigation of Sylvia Odio, a Cuban refugee who claims that Oswald visited her in Dallas on 9/26 or 27/63. This is not possible for we know

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

SEP 14 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

TELETYPE TO MIAMI
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

NOTE CONTINUED:

Oswald was on bus en route Mexico City on those dates. We are principally attempting to establish Odio's reputation for veracity and develop facts concerning her mental condition. She appears to be mental case. Deadline of this investigation was 9/11/64. Secret Service, Miami, reported that according to informant, police in Puerto Rico made inquiries re Odio, purpose of which was not known. Odio came to U. S. 3/63 from Puerto Rico. San Juan advises that Puerto Rican police, San Juan, have no trace of Odio and asks for further specifics. They also suggest Miami consider interviewing Odio's mother-in-law, Garcia. This is advisable.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 10 1964
TELETYPE

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SEP

EXPEDITE

SEP 8 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Page 12 of Agent Callender's Report of December 24, 1963, provides a schedule of Continental Trailways buses from New Orleans to Houston as of September, 1963. Pages 10-11 of Agent Fults' Report of December 11, 1963, similarly provide what appears to be a schedule of all Greyhound buses from New Orleans to Houston as of September, 1963.

It would be helpful to the work of the Commission if you could inform us whether pages 10-11 of Agent Fults' Report do in fact provide a schedule of all Greyhound buses running from New Orleans to Houston. If not, could you furnish such a full schedule? Also, are Continental Trailways and Greyhound the only buslines which operated buses from New Orleans to Houston during September, 1963? If not, could you please furnish schedules for the additional lines?

Your continued cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

105-82555-4806

REC 4

4 SEP 1964

XEROX
SEP 11 1964

9/9/64

PLAIN TEXT

1 - Stokes

TELETYPE URGENT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 9 1964
TELETYPE

TO SAC NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555) — 4/806

REC 4

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

REREP OF SPECIAL AGENT STEPHEN CALLENDER DECEMBER TWENTY-FOUR LAST AT NEW ORLEANS. PAGES THREE AND TWELVE OF REREP SHOW THAT DURING SEPTEMBER LAST GREYHOUND, ON DAILY BASIS, OPERATED ONE THREE BUSES FROM NEW ORLEANS TO HOUSTON AND CONTINENTAL, FOUR. DO THESE SCHEDULES COMPRISE ALL OF GREYHOUND AND CONTINENTAL BUSES TRAVELING BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS AND HOUSTON DAILY AS OF SEPTEMBER TWENTY-FIVE LAST? IS THE SCHEDULE OF GREYHOUND DEPARTURES AND ARRIVALS ON PAGE THREE OF REREP CORRECT? NOTE THAT TWO BUSES SAID TO DEPART SEVEN A.M., ONE ARRIVING THREE FIVE FIVE P.M., THE OTHER SIX THREE FIVE P.M. ALSO NOTE TIME OF ARRIVAL OF BUSES DEPARTING ONE FOUR FIVE P.M. AND TWO FOUR FIVE P.M. ARE CONTINENTAL AND GREYHOUND LINES THE ONLY COMPANIES OPERATING BUSES FROM NEW ORLEANS TO HOUSTON DURING SEPTEMBER LAST? IF NOT, FURNISH COMPLETE SCHEDULES FOR ANY ADDITIONAL LINES. HANDLE IMMEDIATELY. SUTEL. FOLLOW WITH LETTERHEAD. DALLAS ADVISED BY MAIL.

1 - DALLAS (100-10461)

JCS:pah (4)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

NOTE: Commission by 9/5/64 letter asked to be assured that they have full schedules of all bus lines operating in 9/63 between New Orleans and Houston.

SEP 14 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
September 9, 1964

By Courier Service
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Woodcock

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Pursuant to a telephonic request by Miss Mary R. Rowcotsky of your staff on September 8, 1964, Commission exhibits designated as Cole Exhibits numbered 1 through 9 were obtained and photographed.

Enclosed herewith are three sets of photographs of the above-mentioned exhibits, together with the exhibits themselves, exclusive of Cole Exhibit number 1.

BY COURIER SVC.
88 SEP 10
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

D. Edgar Hoover

XEROX SEP 11 1964

Enclosures (11)

1 - Dallas (100-10461) Enclosures (2)

NOTE TO DALLAS: Enclosed for Dallas is one set of photographs of the Commission exhibits mentioned herein, together with a listing of same.

62-109060

FCW:emh (11)

ENCLOSURE

(See Note Page 2)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

79 SEP 14 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE: The telephonic request from the Commission was received by SA Roy H. Jevons and the exhibits were obtained by SA Cortlandt Cunningham on the same date. The Commission requested that Cole Exhibits numbered 2 through 9 be returned.

It is noted that several of the exhibits photographed consisted of multiple portions and in order to avoid confusion the three sets of photographs are being considered as three enclosures.

FCW:emh

4-9-64

Item Number	Commission Exhibit Number	Description
D206	Cole Exhibit No. 1	U. S. Marine Corp certificate of service in the name Lee Harvey Oswald
	Cole Exhibits No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4	Prints of retouched photographic negatives used in preparation of counterfeit Selective Service card in Oswald's possession
	Cole Exhibit No. 5	Photograph of retouched and unretouched photographic negatives used in preparation of counterfeit Selective Service card and U. S. Marine Corp certificate of service in Oswald's possession.
	Cole Exhibit No. 6	Photograph of retouched photographic negatives used in preparation of counterfeit Selective Service card and U. S. Marine Corp certificate of service showing specific areas retouched
	Cole Exhibits No. 7, No. 8 and No. 9	Prints made from retouched photographic negatives used in preparation of counterfeit U. S. Marine Corp certificate of service in Oswald's possession

XEROX
SEP 11 1964

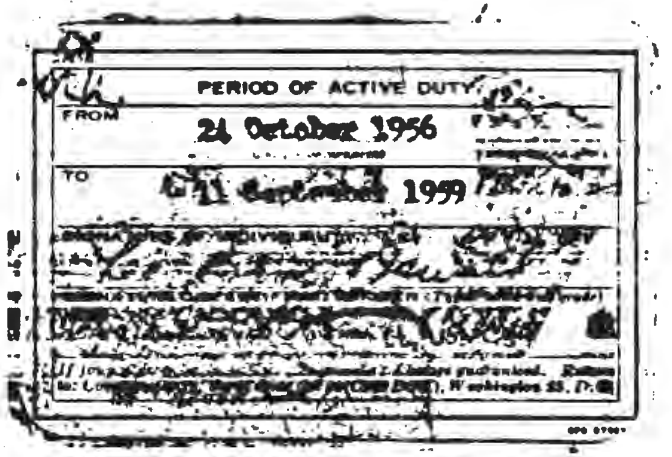
105-82555-4807

ENCLOSURE

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES
THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT
PFC HARVEY GERALD [illegible]3230
HONORABLY SERVED ON ACTIVE DUTY IN THE
United States Marine Corps

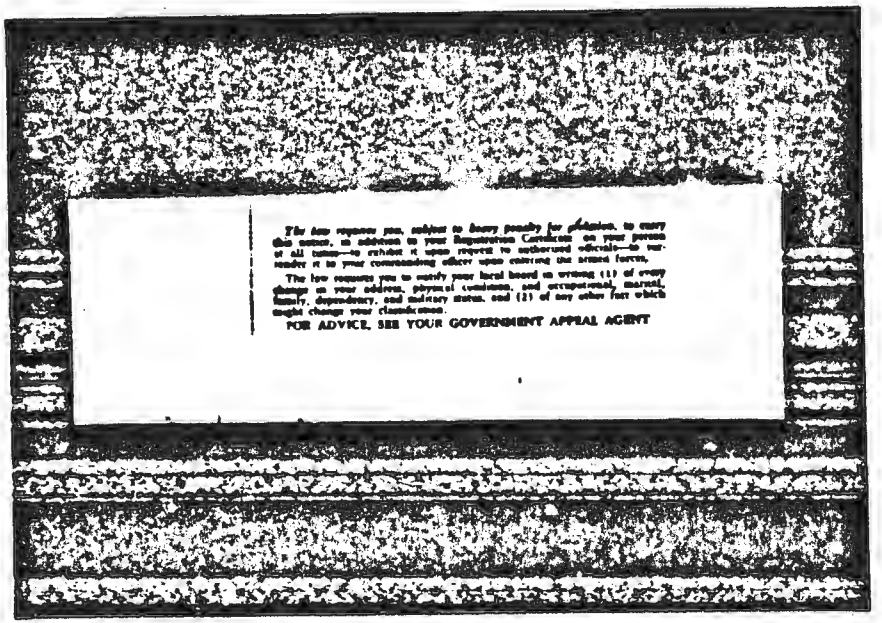
Cole Exhibit No. 1

D 206



Cole Exhibit No. 1

D 206



The law requires you, subject to heavy penalty for violation, to carry this notice, in addition to your Registration Certificate, on your person at all times—to exhibit it upon request to authorized officials—to surrender it to your commanding officer upon entering the armed forces.

The law requires you to notify your local board in writing (1) of every change in your address, physical condition, and occupational, marital, family, dependency, and military status, and (2) of any other fact which might change your classification.

FOR ADVICE, SEE YOUR GOVERNMENT APPEAL AGENT

Cole Exhibit No. 2

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM
NOTICE OF CLASSIFICATION

Approval not required

(First name) (Middle name) (Last name)

Selective Service No. [ ][ ][ ][ ] has been classified in Class ..... (Until .....
19.....) by ☐ Local Board ☐ Appeal Board,
by vote of ..... to ..... ☐ President
(Show vote on appeal board cases only)

(Date of mailing), 19..... (Member or clerk of local board)

(Registrant must keep local board informed of his address)

The law requires you, subject to heavy penalty for violation, to keep this notice, in addition to your Registration Certificate, in your personal possession at all times—to submit it upon request to authorized officials—to report any change in or loss of either to your local board within the time fixed by the regulations.

The law requires you to notify your local board in writing (1) of every change in your address, physical condition, and occupational, marital, family, dependency, and military status, and (2) of any other fact which might change your classification.

FOR ADVICE, SEE YOUR GOVERNMENT APPEAL AGENT

Cole Exhibit No. 3

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM
NOTICE OF CLASSIFICATION

Approval not required

(First name) (Middle name) (Last name)

Selective Service No. [ ][ ][ ][ ] has been classified in Class ..... (Until ..... 19.....) by ☐ Local Board ☐ Appeal Board, by vote of ..... to ..... ☐ President
(Show vote on appeal board cases only)

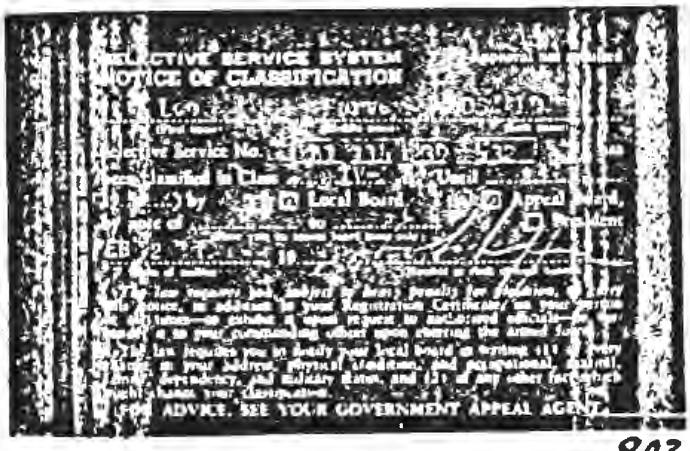
(Date of mailing), 19..... (Member or clerk of local board)

The law requires you, subject to heavy penalty for violation; to carry this notice, in addition to your Registration Certificate, on your person at all times—to exhibit it upon request to authorized officials—to surrender it to your commanding officer upon entering the armed forces.

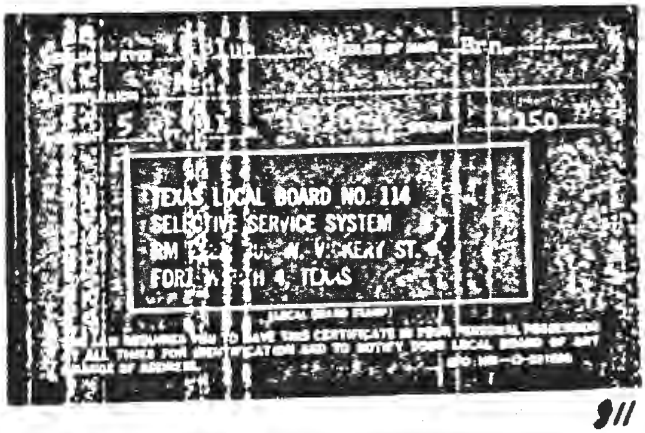
The law requires you to notify your local board in writing (1) of every change in your address, physical condition, and occupational, marital, family, dependency, and military status, and (2) of any other fact which might change your classification.

FOR ADVICE, SEE YOUR GOVERNMENT APPEAL AGENT.

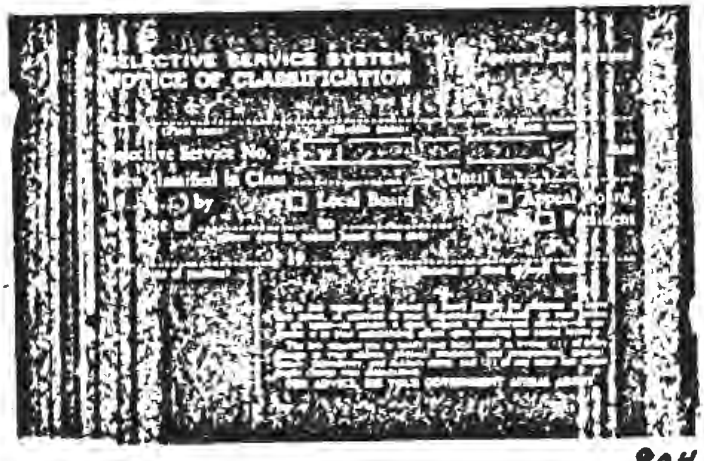
Cole Exhibit No. 4



803

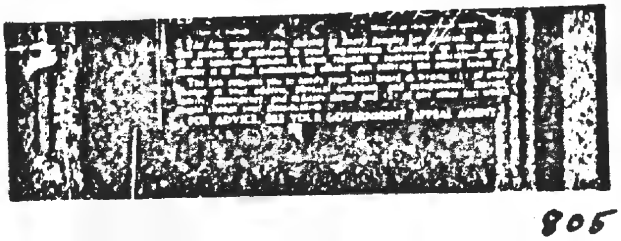


811



804

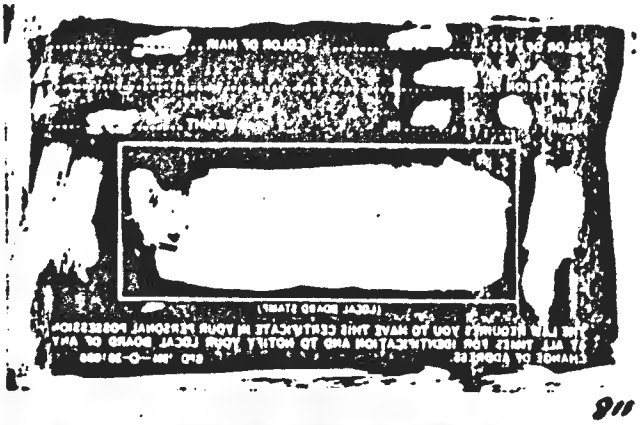
812



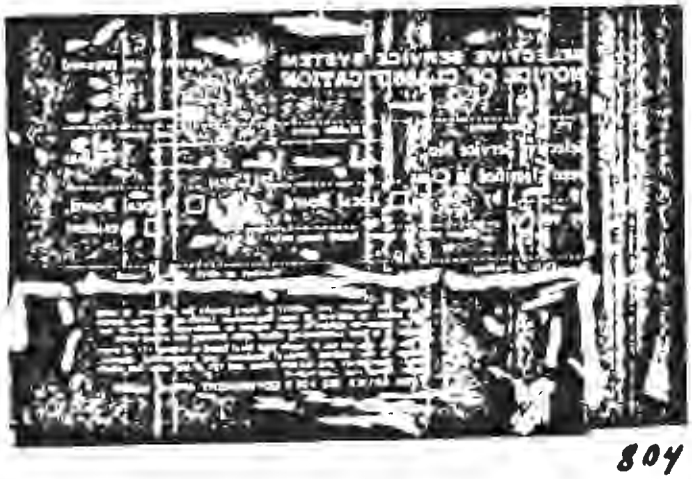
805

812

803

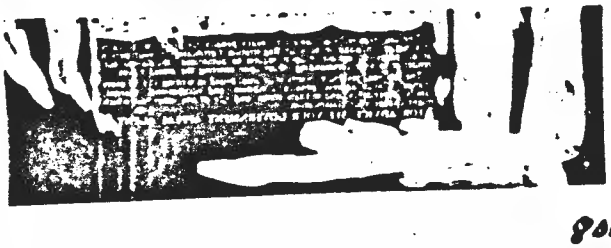


811

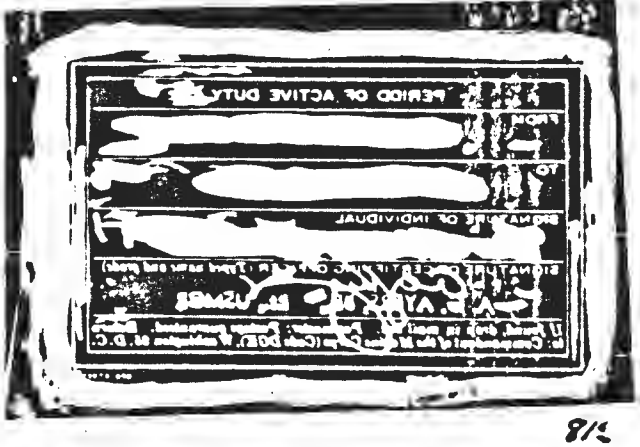


804

812

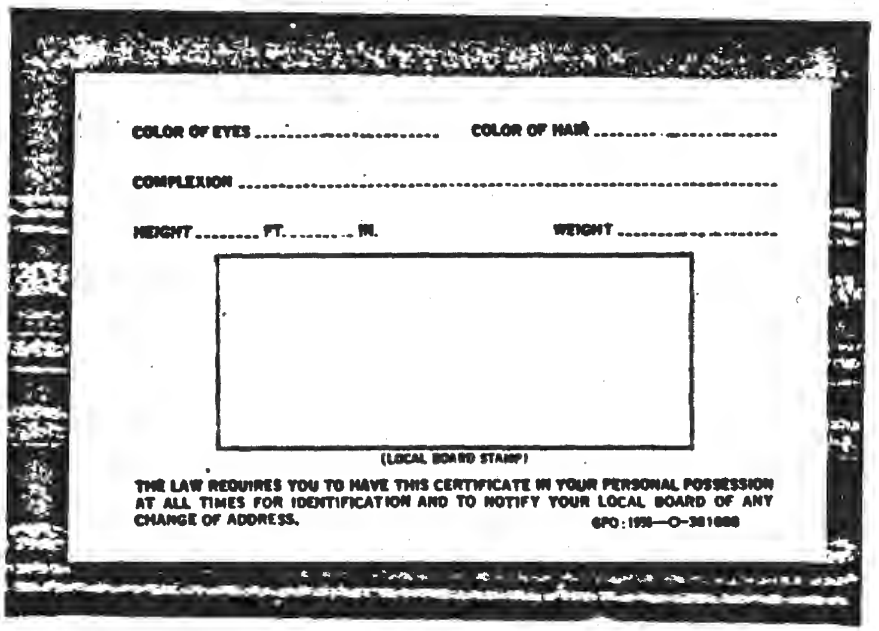


806



813

Cole Exhibit No. 6



COLOR OF EYES ..... COLOR OF HAIR .....

COMPLEXION .....

HEIGHT ..... FT. ..... IN. WEIGHT .....

(LOCAL BOARD STAMP)

THE LAW REQUIRES YOU TO HAVE THIS CERTIFICATE IN YOUR PERSONAL POSSESSION AT ALL TIMES FOR IDENTIFICATION AND TO NOTIFY YOUR LOCAL BOARD OF ANY CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

GPO: 1951—O-381888

Cole Exhibit No. 7

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES

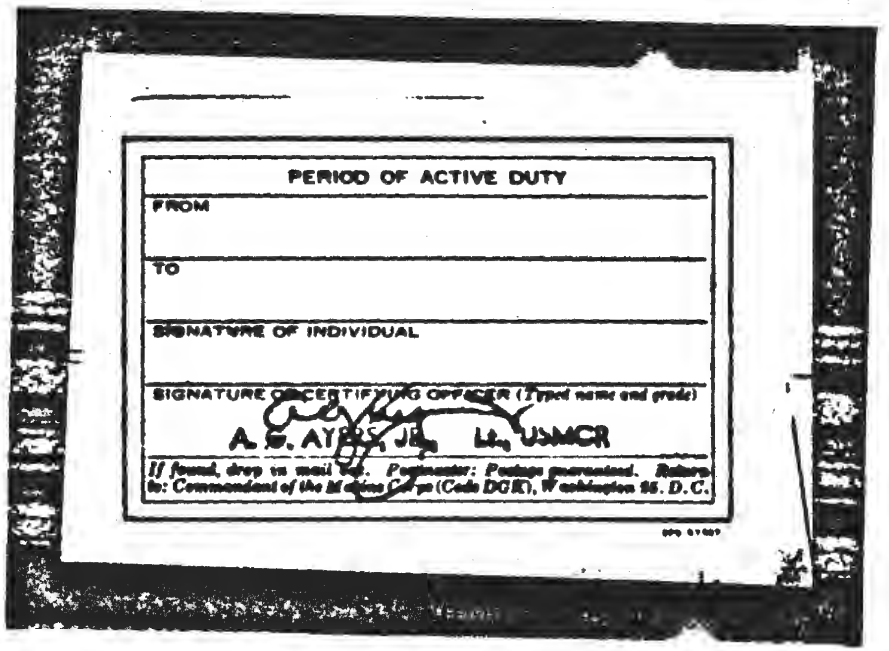
THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT

HONORABLY SERVED ON ACTIVE DUTY IN THE

United States Marine Corps

DD FORM 217 MC 1 JAN 51

Cole Exhibit No. 8



PERIOD OF ACTIVE DUTY

FROM

TO

SIGNATURE OF INDIVIDUAL

SIGNATURE OF CERTIFYING OFFICER (Typed name and grade)

A. S. AYRES, JR., Lt., USMCR

If found, drop in mail box. Postmaster: Postage guaranteed. Return to: Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code DGR), Washington 25, D. C.

Cole Exhibit No. 9

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Holmes
Miss Gandy

SEP 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

1. Could you please confirm whether the clip found in the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, serial number C2766, was empty at the time it was found, and whether Klein's Sporting Goods destroyed the original mail order and envelope used to purchase this rifle after those records were microfilmed.

2. Could you please explain the basis upon which you were able to conclude that the line "NEW ORLEANS, LA." on the vaccination certificate, Commission Exhibit 813, was made with the rubber stamp in Oswald's rubber stamping kit, Commission Exhibit 115.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EXP-PROC

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

35 SEP 8 1964

REC-52

4808

18 SEP 1964

SOVIET SECTION

XEROX
SEP 11 1964

CODE P.T.

9-9-64
If regular radio contact missed, send by urgent plain text teletype at once.

T.T.

RADIOGRAM URGENT

1 - I. W. Conrad (W. D. Griffith)
(J. C. Cadigan)
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Bogge

TO SACs, DALLAS (100-10461)
CHICAGO REC. 52

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) 4808

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS - R - CUBA. ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION.

COMMISSION BY LETTER SEPTEMBER SEVEN, LAST, MADE THREE REQUESTS OF THE BUREAU, ONE OF WHICH IS BEING HANDLED AT THE BUREAU. COMMISSION REQUESTED THAT CONFIRMATION BE OBTAINED AS TO WHETHER THE CLIP FOUND IN THE ASSASSINATION RIFLE SERIAL NUMBER C TWO SEVEN SIX SIX WAS EMPTY AT THE TIME IT WAS FOUND. DALLAS HANDLE. COMMISSION ALSO DESIRES TO KNOW WHETHER KLEINS SPORTING GOODS DESTROYED THE ORIGINAL MAIL ORDER AND ENVELOPE USED TO PURCHASE THE ABOVE RIFLE AFTER THOSE RECORDS WERE MICROFILMED. CHICAGO HANDLE. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE INCORPORATED IN LHM WITHOUT PROPERTY STAMP FOR DISSEMINATION WITHOUT NEED FOR REVISION AND/OR CORRECTION. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE SUBMITTED TO REACH THE BUREAU ON OR BEFORE NINE A.M. SEPTEMBER FOURTEEN, NEXT.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

RDR:las (7)

COPIES DESTROYED
MAR 5 1973

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

XEROX
SEP 11 1964

SEP 24 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 9 1964
TELETYPE

NOTE:

In addition to above requests Commission desired to obtain FBI basis for concluding that rubber stamp used on Oswald's vaccination certificate was made by the rubber stamp in Oswald's possessions. The Laboratory Division is handling this matter. Based on information available to the Bureau, the clip in the assassination rifle was empty although one cartridge was in the rifle chamber. Further Oswald's original order and envelope were apparently destroyed by Kleins after they were microfilmed. This matter is being coordinated with the Laboratory Division and when the results of investigation are received, the Commission will be appropriately notified.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 9 1964
TELETYPE

9/10/64

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-117844) (P)

SUBJECT: MARK LANE
SM - C
(OO:NY)

ReNYairtel, 9/1/64.

On 9/9/64, through a telephonic inquiry at the Jan Hus Theatre, 351 East 74th St., NYC, by SA HORALD T. YOUNG, it was determined that subject will continue his lecture series there on "Who Killed Kennedy?" nightly through 9/29/64.

Reairtel set forth information re subject's possible appearances at The University of Texas, Austin, Texas, during latter part of September, 1964, and at San Francisco, California, on or about 9/25/64.

Since subject's plans have changed and it appears he will be in the New York Division until at least 9/29/64, San Antonio and San Francisco should be alert for any change of schedule re subject's future appearances in their Divisions.

Two copies of this communication are being furnished to Dallas in view of their interest in this matter.

Investigation continuing at New York.

5-Bureau (RM)
(1-105-82555) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
2-Dallas (Info) (RM AM)
(1-100-10461) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
(1-100-10970) (MARK LANE)
2-San Antonio (RM AM)
2-San Francisco (100-52919) (RM AM)
1-New York (105-82431) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD) (312)
1-New York (100-117844)

6 SEP 15 1964
25

105-82555-
NOT RECORDED
174 SEP 15 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-128

FBI

Date: 9/9/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-24016)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (44-1639)

RE: JACK L. RUBY, aka.;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
(Deceased) - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

Texas

At approximately 9:00 a.m., 9/9/64, Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, mother of deceased victim, telephonically contacted SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN and advised that Attorney JERRY MURAD, whose name has been mentioned in the newspapers the last several days as being considered by RUBY "kin", had been involved with her (Mrs. OSWALD) from the beginning. Mrs. OSWALD stated that Deputy Sheriff BILL BROWN of Fort Worth, Texas, came to her house on 11/28/63 and stayed at her house for 24 hours a day. He immediately wanted to become her business manager and wanted her to write a book. He suggested Attorney JERRY MURAD and had MURAD draw up a contract, which she refused to sign. She stated BROWN became indignant and took all the newspaper clippings out of her house and left at 12:00 midnight. She stated she could not understand why he stayed 24 hours a day when he was only supposed to work 8 hours.

Texas

Mrs. OSWALD inquired as to who suggested that JERRY MURAD act as attorney for RUBY. She stated there must be some connection between RUBY, BROWN and MURAD.

It should be noted that "The Fort Worth Press", Fort Worth, Texas, on 9/8/64 carried an article wherin Mrs. EVA GRANT, sister of RUBY, denied reports that the RUBY family was seeking to hire Fort Worth attorney JERRY MURAD as an addition to the RUBY defense staff.

105-82555

SEP 11 1964

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas

RPG/jtf
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 SEP 16 1964

DL 44-1639

Mrs. OSWALD had telephonically contacted the Fort Worth Resident Agency at 8:40 a.m., 9/9/64, at which time she mentioned her suspicions concerning JERRY MURAD, and she again telephonically contacted the Fort Worth Resident Agency at 9:45 a.m., 9/9/64, after she had talked with SAC SHANKLIN, again mentioning her suspicions concerning JERRY MURAD.

The above is being furnished the Bureau for its information, and no action is contemplated UACB.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 9 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

DECODED TELETYPE

FBI NEW YORK

830 PM URGENT 9-9-64 JLW

TO DIRECTOR 7 44-24016

FROM NEW YORK 44-974&3XXXX 2 SP

JACK L. RUBY, LEE HARVEY OSWALD AKA, CIVIL RIGHTS

REFERENCE BUREAU SEPTEMBER
~~REBU~~ AIRTEL TO DALLAS AND NEW YORK ~~NINE~~ FOUR LAST ENCLOSING LETTER OF
SEPTEMBER TELETYPE
PRESIDENTS COMMISSION DATED ~~NINE~~ THREE LAST., AND DALLAS ~~TEL~~ TO THE
SEPTEMBER
BUREAU AND NEW YORK ~~NINE~~ EIGHT LAST.

UNITED PRESS NEW YORK CITY
AT ~~UP~~ INTERNATIONAL, ~~NYC~~, AGENT WAS REFERRED TO FRANK TREMAINE,
VICE PRESIDENT IN CHARGE OF PHOTOGRAPHS, UPI, WHO WAS REQUESTED TO
FURNISH PHOTOGRAPH OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD PUBLISHED IN THE DALLAS TIMES
NOVEMBER 25, 1963
HERALD ~~ELEVEN TWENTYFIVE SIXTYTHREE~~. TREMAINE ASKED IF THE PHOTOGRAPH
WOULD BE PUBLISHED AND HE WAS INFORMED THAT IT WOULD BE PUBLISHED AS
A PART OF THE PRESIDENTS COMMISSION REPORT.

TREMAINE SAID THAT UPI HAD HAD SOME DIFFICULTY WITH
PHOTGRAPHS PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED THE PRESIDENTS COMMISSION WHICH WERE
SUBSEQUENTLY GIVEN BY THE COMMISSION TO OUTSIDE MEDIA AND UPI HAD
TO CONTACT ALL THESE MEDIA TO INSURE THAT THE PHOTOGRAPHS WOULD NOT BE
USED WITHOUT PERMISSION AND PROPER CREDIT TO UPI.

END PAGE ONE

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

SEP 15 1964

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 15 1964

7 SEP 17 1964

TREMAINE SUGGESTED THAT J. LEE RANKIN, GENERAL COUNSEL TO THE COMMISSION MIGHT DESIRE TO CONTACT ATTORNEY JOHN NOTATNEY OF THE LAW FIRM OF BAKER, HOSTETLER AND PATTERSON, CLEVELAND, OHIO, WHICH FIRM REPRESENTS UPI. HE SAID THAT RANKIN AND NOTATNEY HAD PREVIOUSLY DISCUSSED THIS SAME PROBLEM.

TREMAINE THEN REQUESTED AGENT TO SIGN THE FOLLOWING STIPULATION BEFORE HE WOULD FURNISH THE PHOTOGRAPH "PURSUANT TO OUR CONVERSATION TODAY, THE ATTACHED UPI PICTURE OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD WALKING FROM THE DALLAS POLICE STATION MOMENTS BEFORE HE WAS SHOT IS MADE AVAILABLE TO YOU FOR PUBLICATION IN THE WARREN COMMISSION-S REPORT WITH THE PROTECTIONS STIPULATED IN OUR CONVERSATION. THAT IS, NEITHER THE ~~PICTURE~~ PICTURE NOR ANY COPIES THEREOF ARE TO BE MADE AVAILABLE TO ANY MEDIA FOR REPRODUCTION OR USE IN ANY WAY AND THE PICTURE WILL BE PUBLISHED ONLY IN THE WARREN COMMISSION-S REPORT WITH A CREDIT TO UPI AND THAT THIS AND ANY OTHER UPI PICTURES USED IN THE REPORT WILL BE PROTECTED AGAINST COPYING BY ANYONE FROM THE REPORT BY A PROPER NOTICE TO THAT EFFECT PRINTED IN THE REPORT.

SINCERELY,

FRANK TREMAINE"

THE PHOTOGRAPH WAS NOT FURNISHED BY TREMAINE SINCE AGENT DID NOT SIGN THE STIPULATION.

IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE BUREAU CONTACT PRESIDENTS COMMISSION REGARDING THE DESIRES OF THE COMMISSION ON THE ABOVE STIPULATION.

MAIL COPY BEING DESIGNATED TO DALLAS FOR INFO.

END

~~CHANGE NO OF PGS TO 2~~

EDXXX END ACK FOR 5-6-7 CC-MR. ROSEN

OMS FBI WASH DC

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
September 10, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies each of memoranda dated August 25 and August 28, 1964, dealing with the claims of Ernesto Lima Juarez.

The group photograph referred to in the enclosed memoranda was designated Exhibit D-231, two copies of which were furnished to you as an enclosure to the report in the Lee Harvey Oswald case of Special Agent Robert E. Shortelle dated July 28, 1964, at New Haven, Connecticut. Our letters dated July 1 and July 16, 1964, set forth further information concerning the statements of Mr. Lima Juarez. In view of the results of our reinterrogation of Mr. Lima Juarez on August 26, 1964, no further action is contemplated in connection with this phase of our investigation.

Upon detachment from the classified enclosures, this letter may be regarded as unclassified.

105-82555-4809

REC-18

Sincerely yours,

19 SEP 11 1964

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
SEP 10
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (4)

JCS:pah (8)

1 XEROX

SEP 14 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

56 SEP 17 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEP 10 1 55 PM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Classified by 3002
Exempt from GDS, Category 2 3
Date of declassification Indefinite

NOTE:

The enclosures are letterheads from Legat, Mexico City, which have been approved for dissemination by Messrs. Belmont and Malley. The Lima Juarez aspect dealt with his claims to have seen a man he thought was Oswald at the Del Comercio Hotel in Mexico City in September - October, 1963. He said this person associated with a group of four Cubans who were registered at the hotel and that two of the Cubans were depicted in a groupphotograph taken at the time by a street photographer. His claims have been thoroughly discredited. There was only one Cuban at the hotel at the time. He has been interviewed by New Haven and denies any knowledge of Oswald. The group photograph was located and Lima now admits he was mistaken in that only the Cuban interviewed by New Haven was in the picture. On 8/26/64 he recanted and told Legat that he is now quite certain he has never seen Oswald. Classified "Confidential" as Legat has so classified letterheads to protect our operations in Mexico.

Classified by 3002
Exempt from GDS, Category 2 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

SEP 8 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Your letter of July 1, 1964, indicated that steps to locate and interview Francisco Morales were being undertaken. In order fully to investigate the allegation of Ernesto Lima Juarez that Lee Harvey Oswald was seen in the company of Cubans at the Hotel del Comercio in Mexico City, it would be desirable for the Commission to be able to cite a report of an interview with Morales. Your efforts toward this end would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EXP. PROC.

SEP 9 1964

30

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

BEC-18 4810

SEP 9 1964

11

SOVIET SECTION

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

September 11, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

REC-18 105-82555-4810

1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 8, 1964, concerning interview of Francisco Morales relative to the claims of Ernesto Lima Juarez.

In this connection there are enclosed two copies each of a report in the Lee Harvey Oswald case of Special Agent John M. Kemmy dated August 24, 1964, at San Antonio, Texas, and a memorandum of evaluation of same date relating to the sources concealed in the report. Special Agent Kemmy's report deals in part with interview of Francisco Morales by a confidential source abroad on June 28, 1964.

As you were advised in our letter dated September 10, 1964, we do not contemplate any further action in connection with this phase of our investigation in view of the results of our reinterrogation of Mr. Lima Juarez on August 26, 1964.

Upon detachment from the classified enclosures, this letter may be regarded as unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

JCS:pah
(8)

CONFIDENTIAL

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

BY COURIER SVC.
SEP 11 1964
COMM-FBI

XEROX
SEP 11 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
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56 SEP 17 1964

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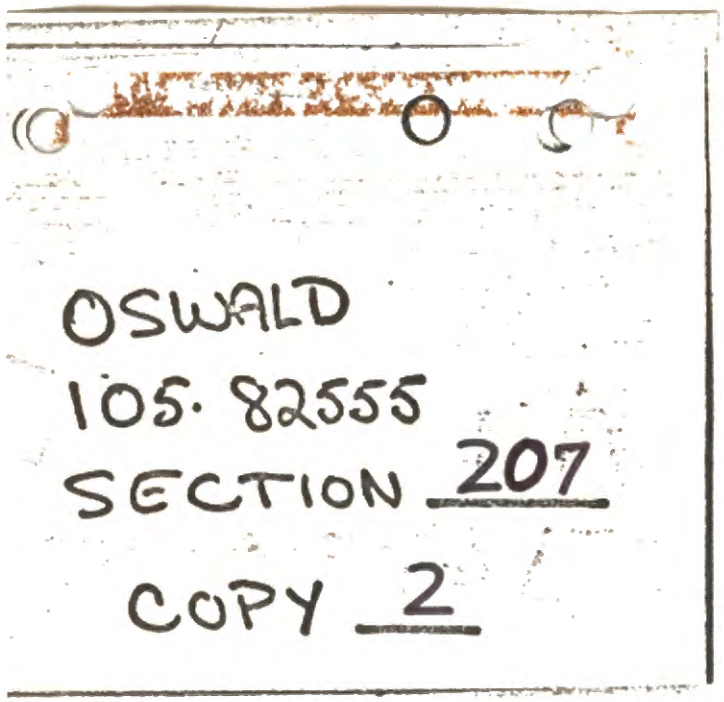
Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

Commission 9/8/64 letter asked if steps could be taken to locate and interview Francisco Morales who was named by Lima Juarez, a Mexican, as a person who may have observed Oswald while at the Del Comercio Hotel to have been in the company of two Cubans. Lima's claims have been thoroughly investigated and discredited and on 8/26/64 he recanted and said that he was quite certain he had never seen Oswald. The enclosure shows that Morales was interviewed on 6/28/64 and denied ever seeing Oswald.

Classified "Confidential" as enclosure so classified to protect our operations in Mexico. Messrs. Belmont and Malley have been approved dissemination of enclosures.


OSWALD
105. 82555
SECTION 207
COPY 2

JR (7-63)

207

Tolson
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☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

7:05 PM CST URGENT 9-4-64 SCW/FLL
TO DIRECTOR AND SAN JUAN
FROM DALLAS 042042

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA; IS-R-CUBA. BUDED SEPTEMBER 11 NEXT.

RE BUREAU AIRTEL TO DALLAS NEW ORLEANS AND MIAMI SEPTEMBER 2 LAST, ENCLOSING COPY OF PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION LETTER DATED AUGUST 28 LAST, REQUESTING ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION TO DEVELOP DATA RE SYLVIA ODIO'S BACKGROUND, HER MENTAL CONDITION AND HER REPUTATION AND VERACITY.

COPIES OF REFERENCED BUAIRTEL AND COMMISSION LETTER BEING MAILED DIRECTLY TO SAN JUAN OFFICE. BUREAU ON PAGE THREE OF REFERENCED AIRTEL INSTRUCTS INVESTIGATION BE CONDUCTED IN PUERTO RICO WHEN SUFFICIENT BACKGROUND DATA DETERMINED RE ODIO. ODIO HAS ADMITTED SUFFERING FROM A MENTAL CONDITION IN PUERTO RICO AND THERE ARE INDICATIONS SHE DESERTED HUSBAND AND CHILDREN THERE. INS, DALLAS, DOES NOT HAVE ANY IDENTIFIABLE RECORD OF SYLVIA ODIO.

INFORMATION RE SYLVIA ~~ODIO~~ AVAILABLE TO DALLAS AT PRESENT INDICATES SHE WAS BORN IN 1937 AT HAVANA CUBA. RESIDED AT HAVANA FROM 1937 TO 1960; HOWEVER, ATTENDED EDEN HALL CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART, PHILADELPHIA, PA., 1951 TO 1954; ALSO ATTENDED VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY, PHILADELPHIA, DATES UNKNOWN; VISITED NEW ORLEANS, LA., EIGHT MONTHS IN 1957 AFTER MARRIAGE. ODIO LEFT CUBA IN 1960 AND RESIDED AT PONCE, PUERTO RICO,

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RELAYED TO SAN JUAN

REC 18

SEP 11 1964

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contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably ... protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

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☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

PAGE TWO FROM DALLAS 042042

FROM 1960 TO MARCH 1963, WHEN SHE MOVED TO DALLAS. RECLAIMED HER CHILDREN IN JUNE 1963 IN PUERTO RICO AND RETURNED WITH THEM TO DALLAS. PARENTS ARE AMADOR ODIO-PADRON AND SARA DEL TORO. BOTH IN CASTRO PRISON ON ISLE OF PINES, CUBA. HAS FOLLOWING BROTHERS AND SISTERS, ADDRESSES UNKNOWN: CESAR, AMADOR, JAVIER, FREDDY, JORGE, SARA, ANNIE, MARY LOU AND CRISTINA ELENA.

SAN JUAN WILL DETERMINE IF INS FILE OF SYLVIA ODIO, AKA SYLVIA ODIO DE HERRERA, SYLVIA ODIO-DEL TORO, IS LOCATED SANTURCE PR. IF SO, THOROUGHLY REVIEW AND HANDLE ANY LEADS THEREIN WHICH WILL ASSIST IN COMPLYING WITH COMMISSION REQUESTS.

SAN JUAN LOCATE AND INTERVIEW ODIO'S FORMER HUSBAND, GUILLERMO HERRERA, ADDRESS UNKNOWN IN PUERTO RICO BUT SAME POSSIBLY AVAILABLE AT INS SANTURCE. FORMER HUSBAND POSSIBLY RESIDING PONCE PR AS SYLVIA STATES SHE RESIDED THAT CITY FROM 1960 TO MARCH 1963. SAN JUAN DEVELOP INFO RE HER DIVORCE IN PUERTO RICO. SAN JUAN CONTACT POLICE OF PUERTO RICO, HATO REY, WHO RECENTLY HAVE CONDUCTED INVESTIGATION RE SYLVIA ODIO FOR REASONS UNKNOWN THIS OFFICE.

ALL LEADS TO BE SENT BY TELETYPE AND BUREAU IS TO BE INFORMED OF ALL DEVELOPMENTS INCLUDING COMPLETION OF NEGATIVE INQUIRIES BY TELETYPE SUMMARY. DEADLINE SEPTEMBER 11 NEXT, FOR ALL LHMS.

-RECEIVED: 9:55 PM EFH

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

105-82555-4812

CHANGED TO

62-112195-4

MAY 8 1968

bmt / ltr

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 10 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. C...
Mr. I...
Mr. ...
Mr. C...
Mr. I...
Mr. ...
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI SANANTON

12-15 PM CST URGENT 9-10-64 RLM

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555) (OSWALD FILE NO)

FROM SAN ANTONIO (105-2909)

RE SAN ANTONIO AIRTEL DATED SEPT. SEVEN LAST, ENCLOSING SAN ANTONIO LHM DATED SEPT. NINE LAST, RE INTERVIEWS WITH JOHN W. LIGON AND MISS BELIA URIBE.

AMENDED LHM BEING PREPARED BY SAN ANTONIO TO INCLUDE INTERVIEWS WITH CONTACTS, NUEVO LAREDO, MEXICO, WHICH WERE INADVERTENTLY OMITTED FROM REFERENCED LHM.

BUREAU REQUESTED TO WITHHOLD DISSEMINATION OF REFERENCED LHM.

DALLAS ADVISED BY AIRMAIL.

END

WA SXC

FBI WASH DC

P

REC 12 4813

EX 102

SEP 14 1964

67 SEP 17 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Trotter
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: August 28, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - C

At the request of J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, President's Commission, Mr. Sebastian F. Latona, Latent Fingerprint Section, Identification Division, and Malley met with Mr. Rankin, Mr. James Wesley Liebeler and Mr. Burt Griffin at the Commission office today.

Mr. Rankin advised that the members of the President's Commission were rather anxious to try to resolve a question that existed relative to the palm prints and latent fingerprints that had been developed on four cartons that were located on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building in the area of the window from which it is believed Oswald shot President Kennedy.

Mr. Rankin advised that the Commission had received from the Bureau a number of pieces of correspondence concerning this matter wherein it was set forth that Oswald's prints had been found among the latent fingerprints and palm prints located on the cartons but they were concerned over the identity of the latent prints which had not been identified. He commented that the Bureau had obtained prints for elimination purposes from the employees of the Texas School Book Depository Building which Mr. Truly, the manager, believed might logically have a reason to have been in the area of these boxes. Mr. Rankin commented that Truly had strenuously objected to all of his personnel being printed at that time due to the loss of work being sustained by his company.

Mr. Rankin stated that the situation now exists where the Commission has not resolved the identity of these prints and it leaves room for the allegation and speculation that Oswald had a co-conspirator in killing President Kennedy. For this reason Mr. Rankin desired the Bureau to attempt to resolve this issue by whatever additional investigation was necessary, fully realizing the scope of the investigation that might be necessary.

4814

Mr. Rankin stated that he would appreciate the Bureau's making an effort to obtain Mr. Truly's permission to print all of the employees of his company for elimination purposes. He advised that in the event there were any objections on Mr. Truly's part he would appreciate being told so that either he, Mr. Rankin,

JRM:job

XEROX

SEP 15 1964

CONTINUED - OVER

67 SEP 17 1964

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

or Chief Justice Warren could contact Mr. Truly to advise him of the importance of this matter to the Commission in order to obtain his full cooperation.

A detailed letter is being prepared by Mr. Rankin's office outlining the investigation that is desired and will be sent to the Bureau as soon as it is ready. In the meantime, the Dallas Office has been filled in concerning the request of the President's Commission in order that they could get started on this rather large request for additional investigation.

In addition to the foregoing, Mr. Rankin requested relative to the latent fingerprint and palm print impressions that a chart be made visually demonstrating the location of the latent fingerprints and palm prints developed on the four cartons. He stated that he would appreciate it if this chart would show the latent finger and palm prints that actually belonged to Oswald as well as the other impressions that were developed and remain unidentified. He stated he would appreciate these being numbered in such a manner that it would be easy for the Commission members or anyone else reviewing this matter at a subsequent date to follow the complete picture relating to these latent prints. Mr. Latona is proceeding with the preparation of the chart as requested.

Request for Additional Data Re Palm Print on Barrel of Assassination Rifle

Mr. Rankin advised several questions had been raised relative to the palm print found on the barrel of the assassination rifle located on the portion of the barrel which was attached to the wooden foregrip of the rifle. Mr. Rankin stated as he understood the matter the palm print located on the rifle barrel had been located by Lieutenant Day of the Dallas Police Department and had been lifted from the rifle by Lieutenant Day. He noted that the Dallas Police Department made no mention of this latent palm print for a number of days following the assassination. He commented that on November 23, the day following the assassination, Chief of Police Curry, when questioned by news media, answered that fingerprints had been found and when asked further questions about identification stated the rifle had been forwarded to the FBI Laboratory. On Sunday, November 24, District Attorney Henry Wade, when questioned before news media, made the statement that a palm print had been found. Mr. Rankin states that based on the information made available to the Commission the existence of this palm print was not volunteered to the Bureau until a specific request was made of the Dallas Police Department.

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mr. Rankin further advised that when Lieutenant Day testified before the President's Commission he stated on finding the print he considered photographing it and had intended to do so and then lifted the latent palm impression. The Commission testimony does not show whether Lieutenant Day did or did not photograph the palm impression that he located prior to lifting the palm print impression.

In view of the foregoing, Mr. Rankin desired that Lieutenant Day of the Dallas Police Department be contacted to ascertain from him whether or not he did or did not make photographs of the latent palm impression that he found on the rifle barrel and if he did, in fact, make photographs to obtain such photographs and make them available to the President's Commission.

Mr. Rankin advised because of the circumstances that now exist there was a serious question in the minds of the Commission as to whether or not the palm impression that has been obtained from the Dallas Police Department is a legitimate latent palm impression removed from the rifle barrel or whether it was obtained from some other source and that for this reason this matter needs to be resolved.

During this discussion about the location of this latent palm impression there was considerable conversation about the use of fingerprint dusting powder, the procedure used by Mr. Latona in his examination of the rifle, and Mr. Rankin requested that an examination be made even at this late date to determine if any trace of a dusting powder other than that used by Mr. Latona could be located on the wooden foregrip of the assassination rifle. The Laboratory has been advised and is handling the requested examination.

Submitted for information.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 4815

PAGE NO. 1-7

NO. OF PAGES 7

SECTION NO.

207

CIA

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. CALLAHAN DATE: 9-10-64

FROM : L. J. GAUTHIER

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
REQUESTS FOR VISUAL AIDS

During the past several weeks the Bureau completed 23 visual aids which were requested by Mr. Rankin to be used by the Commission to assist report writers in clarifying obscure, technical points which will appear in the text of the finished report estimated to consist of 30 volumes upon completion. On 9-8-64, staff members Redlich, Willens, Slawson and Griffin requested fifteen (15) additional visual aids dealing with Oswald's life in the USSR, Ruby's killing of Oswald and the assassination site. No deadline date was set at that time, however, their requests were given expeditious attention by the Exhibits Section and within two working days plus several hours overtime, preliminary rough draft sketches were completed and discussed with these attorneys on 9-9-64.

Mr. Willens, Administrative Assistant to Mr. Rankin, advised me on 9-9-64 that he had been instructed to have the completed text and visual aids in the hands of the Government Printing Office by noon Friday, 9-11-64. He instructed his staff to get me all the information necessary to complete new exhibits and to approve all rough sketches already submitted to the Commission. The 15 rough drafts were approved by 4:00 p.m., on 9-9-64. Two additional visual aids were requested making a total of 17 to be completed in a matter of one working day, an assignment which normally would be handled in four working days. Material for two visual aids is still to be obtained by the Commission from the Defense Department and made available to the Exhibits Section early on 9-10-64.

Mr. Willens was advised that the visual aids would be completed and delivered to him by noon on Friday, 9-11-64.

ACTION:

Extra hours have been ordered for experienced Exhibits Specialists to work beyond the normal working day to the extent necessary to get this job done on time.

LJG:bdb
(7)

1 SEP 24 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley) (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Mr. Shaneyfelt) (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. DeLoach (Sent Direct)

THREE

64 SEP 21 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

SEP 18 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

FROM : G. H. Scatterday

DATE: September 11, 1964

1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

At 11 A.M. this date Mr. Norman Redlich of the President's Commission telephoned. He stated that he had another expedite request which he would like to have handled as soon as possible. He stated that a member of the Commission staff had contacted Mr. Truly of the Texas School Book Depository and had advised Mr. Truly he would be interviewed by the Bureau for the following information:

1. The approximate weights of the rolling readers cartons with their contents. & the last carton
2. The approximate weights of the other two cartons at the window with their contents. average 55 lbs
3. Ask Truly whether there were any cartons on the sixth floor of the Depository which could not be handled by one male individual. No.

Mr. Redlich stated they desired this information in order to support a statement that the assassin could have moved any of the cartons on the sixth floor of the Depository Building without assistance.

Mr. Redlich will be orally advised of the results of the investigation with written confirmation to follow.

ACTION:

SAC Shanklin was telephonically advised of the material desired by Redlich and instructed to handled the matter expeditiously; advise of results telephonically followed by letterhead memorandum appropriate for dissemination to the Commission.

CHS:jcb
(6)

NOT RECORDED
189 SEP 21 1964

1 SEP 18 1964

56 SEP 23 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: September 11, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Gauthier
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley

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On the afternoon of 9/10/64, Miss Hennigan of the President's Commission telephonically requested that the Commission be furnished three prints of one of the exhibits previously furnished by the Bureau to the Commission.

Miss Hennigan identified the exhibit desired as Exhibit Number 45 appearing in Volume III of the exhibits. This is a handwritten account of an interview with Miss Mosby, UPI reporter, found among Oswald's personal effects.

Miss Hennigan requested that when the material is ready it be sent to Mr. David Slawson, Room 504, at the Commission.

Inspector Gauthier was advised of Miss Hennigan's request.

ACTION:

That this memorandum should be forwarded to Inspector Gauthier.

GHS:job
(7)

4816

REC 12

1 XEROX
SEP 15 1964

SEP 17 1964

23 [illegible] INTERVIEW WITH MISS MOSBY NOV. 13, 1959

MISS MOSBY ENTERS GREETS ME AND SITS DOWN I START BY SAYING - I WISH IT UNDERSTOOD THAT I WISH TO SEE THE STORY BEFORE IT IS SENT. "ALL RIGHT" SHE SAYS "IT'S ALL THE SAME TO ME WHAT YOU DO IN REGARDS TO YOUR LIFE, IF I JUST TAKING down your words! O.K. I SAY, FIRST THE REASONS FOR MY COMING. SHE ASKS about MILITARY SERVICE I ANSWER questions about MY MILITARY SERVICE AND THEN you SHE ASKS why did you apply for Soviet citizenship? what are your reasons for coming here? I HAVE waited for two years in order to dissolve my american citizenship I have seen too much hate and injustice in the U.S I had served in the occupation forces in Japan and occupation of a country is imperialism, what the Russians would call "imperialism" I have chosen a socialist country since there are only two main systems in the world "why the U.S.S.R." she asks "why not checkoslovia, where the Russian problem is not so bad" I have chosen the USSR since it is the leader of the socialist camp. and the symbolic champion of the cause of communism" what other reasons led you to change your loyalty. "In the U.S. you are aware [illegible] there are many shortcomings, racial segregation and the repression of the under dog, U.S. communist party" how long have you been studying marxism. " I first started studying "marxism" when I was 15. "I always had to dig for my books in the back, dusty, shelfs of library and old outdated books were the back bone of my reading books on philosophy, political economy ect." "In my library in the most obvious places there are the prominent anti-communist books we know so well but as I say I allways had to dig for my book" what are some impressions you got serving in the occupation forces." I saw the american military leading common "a working side, the took of war and oppression & learned to hate the U.S. imperialist military" Closer to the

HANDWRITTEN ACCOUNT OF INTERVIEW WITH MISS MOSBY, UPI REPORTER.
FOUND AMONG OSWALD'S PERSONAL EFFECTS.
(OSWALD'S HANDWRITING)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 9 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

6-36 PM CST URGENT 9-9-64 WSW

TO DIRECTOR /105-82555/

FROM NEW ORLEANS /100-16601/

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R-CUBA; REBUTEL TODAY.

E. A. REIMHERR, TERMINAL MANAGER, SOUTHERN GREYHOUND BUS LINES, NEW ORLEANS ADVISED TODAY THAT ON SEPT TWENTY FIVE LAST GREYHOUND OPERATED THIRTEEN BUSES FROM NEW ORLEANS TO HOUSTON, TEXAS. SCHEDULE OF BUSES GIVEN BY REIMHERR LEAVING NEW ORLEANS AND ARRIVING HOUSTON SAME AS CONTAINED ON PAGE THREE OF REPORT OF SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER DATED DEC. TWENTY FOUR LAST AT NEW ORLEANS. IN REGARD TO THE TWO BUSES WHICH LEFT NEW ORLEANS AT SEVEN AM AND ARRIVED HOUSTON AT DIFFERENT TIMES REIMHERR STATED THAT BUS ARRIVING HOUSTON THREE FIVE FIVE PM IS AN EXPRESS BUS WITH LIMITED STOPS AND TRAVELS TO HOUSTON VIA BATON ROUGE AND OPELOUSAS, LA VIA US HIGHWAY ONE NINE ZERO WHILE OTHER BUS WHICH ARRIVES HOUSTON SIX THIRTY FIVE PM TRAVELS VIA US HIGHWAY NINETY VIA HOUMA AND NEW IBERIA, LA. MAKING LOCAL STOPS ENROUTE.

REIMHERR STATED THAT IN REGARD TO GREYHOUND BUSES WHICH LEFT NEW ORLEAN AT ONE FORTY FIVE PM AND TWO FORTY FIVE PM AND ARRIVED HOUSTON AT ONE AM AND TWELVE TWENTY AM RESPECTIVELY CORRECT AS BUS LEAVING NEW ORLEANS AT ONE FORTY FIVE TRAVELS ~~TO~~ HOUSTON VIA US HIGHWAY NINETY MAKING LOCAL STOPS ENROUTE WHILE

END OF PAGE ONE

REC 12 105-82555-4817

SEP 15 1964

BUS LEAVING NEW ORLEANS AT TWO FORTY FIVE PM IS AN EXPRESS BUS MAKING LIMITED STOPS AND TRAVELS VIA U.S. HIGHWAY ONE NINE ZERO AND THEREFORE WOULD ARRIVE HOUSTON FIRST.

MAJOR GREEN TERMINAL MANAGER, CONTINENTAL TRAILWAYS BUS LINES, NEW ORLEANS ADVISED TODAY THAT ON SEPT TWENTY FIVE LAST HIS COMPANY OPERATED FOUR BUSES FROM NEW ORLEANS TO HOUSTON. GREEN FURNISHED SCHEDULE OF BUSES FOR SEPT TWENTY FIVE LAST WHICH ARE THE SAME AS CONTAINED ON PAGE TWELVE OF REPORT OF SA CALLENDER.

BOTH REIMHERR AND GREEN ADVISED THAT THESE BUS SCHEDULES COMPRISE ALL OF THE BUSES OPERATED BY THEIR RESPECTIVE COMPANIES BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS AND HOUSTON ON SEPT TWENTY FIVE LAST. BOTH INDIVIDUALS STATE THAT THEIR RESPECTIVE COMPANIES ARE THE ONLY INTERSTATE BUS COMPANIES OPERATING BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS AND HOUSTON.

LHM FOLLOWS DALLAS ADVIED BY MAIL.

END AND ACK PLS

NHH

FBI WASH DC

P

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Stokes

September 11, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

REC 12 EX 109 - 4817

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 5, 1964, concerning schedules of the Continental Trailways and the Greyhound bus lines in September, 1963, for the route from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Houston, Texas.

The information reported on pages 10 and 11 of the report in the Lee Harvey Oswald case of Special Agent Daniel W. Fults, Jr., dated December 11, 1963, at Houston, Texas, does not represent a schedule of all Greyhound buses running from New Orleans to Houston in September, 1963. The full schedule of Greyhound buses making that trip on September 25, 1963, is set forth on page 3 of the December 24, 1963, report of Special Agent Stephen M. Callender in the Oswald case.

On September 9, 1964, Mr. E. A. Reimherr, Terminal Manager, Southern Greyhound bus lines, New Orleans, and Mr. Major Green, Terminal Manager, Continental Trailways bus lines, New Orleans, confirmed that their respective companies are the only interstate bus lines operating between New Orleans and Houston. Messrs. Reimherr and Green also confirmed that the schedules of trips by their companies between New Orleans and Houston as set forth on pages 3 and 12 of the report of Special Agent Callender dated December 24, 1963, are correct and complete. According to Mr. Reimherr, the time differential in connection with several of the Greyhound lines' runs between New Orleans and Houston is occasioned by different routes utilized and the number of stops made en route.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

JCS:hrt
(6) NOTE PAGE TWO

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67 SEP 17 1964

XEROX SEP 15 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEP 11 1964 FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060-29

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE: Commission's 9-5-64 let asked if info re Greyhound bus schedules between NO and HO in Agent Fults' report provided a full schedule. It did not as Fults' report did not deal with bus schedules, it dealt with efforts to locate bus drivers in the HO area. The info concerning the Greyhound schedules was reported on page 3 of NO 12-24-63 report which was apparently overlooked by Commission. Commission also asked if other bus lines operated between HO and HO in 9-63 and asked to be assured that the Commission was provided with the full schedules of Greyhound and Continental. NO 9-9-64 tel establishes this to be the case and shows that no other bus lines operated between points in question in 9-63.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson ✓
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DeLoach
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Gale ✓
Rosen
Sullivan ✓
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TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: September 10, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA

This afternoon Mr. W. J. Liebeler of the President's Commission telephoned.

Mr. Liebeler stated that in connection with the arrest of Oswald on August 9, 1963, by the New Orleans Police Department it was ascertained that Oswald had in his possession a pamphlet entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" written by Corliss LaMont. On the pamphlet by rubber stamp was the following, "FPCC, 544 Camp Street, New Orleans, La."

Mr. Liebeler stated that Secret Service had conducted extensive investigation to ascertain relationship to and association by Oswald with the Camp Street address and had developed no pertinent information. According to Liebeler, the Secret Service had checked with the New Orleans FBI Office and had been advised that the FBI in New Orleans had also checked on Oswald's relationship to the Camp Street address with negative results.

Mr. Liebeler stated that he had the two following requests:

1. He would like to be furnished with copies of any FBI reports setting forth the investigation conducted by the FBI regarding Oswald's association with the Camp Street address. (Liebeler stated such reports may have been furnished to the Commission but his file room could not locate any.)

2. Mr. Liebeler would like to have furnished the original pamphlet which Oswald had in his possession at the time of his arrest on 8/9/63. Mr. Liebeler identified their Secret Service report of the investigation of this matter as Secret Service Control Number 517, report dated 12/9/63, at New Orleans, by Agent Gerrets.

GHS:job
(6)

CONTINUED - OVER

1 XEROX

67 SEP 15 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

ACTION:

Supervisor Lenihan of the Domestic Intelligence Division was advised of Mr. Liebeler's request and after checking advised the Bureau investigation of Oswald's association with the Camp Street address was covered on Pages 680-683 of Dallas report 12/2/63 in the Oswald case which report was by SA Warren C. DeBrueys. This same report on Page 371 sets forth that Lieutenant Martello of the New Orleans Police Department turned over all material including the original pamphlet taken from Oswald at the time of his arrest to Agent Adrian G. Vial of Secret Service.

This information was furnished to Mr. Liebeler who stated he would locate the above-mentioned report and as to the original document he would contact Secret Service to obtain it and no further action needed to be taken by the Bureau.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/10/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau teletype 9/9/64 and New Orleans teletype to Bureau 9/9/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies and for Dallas three copies of a letterhead memorandum pertaining to contacts at the Southern Greyhound Bus Lines and the Continental Trailways Bus Lines at New Orleans.

3-Bureau (Encls.10) (RM)
2-Dallas (100-10461) (Encls. 3) (RM)
2-New Orleans
SMC/cjo
(7)

2cc destroyed
medical rec. per Com advised
of this by 9/11 letter

REC 17 - 4819

EX 103

SEP 12 1964

10 ENCLOSURES

E C Wick

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

67 SEP 17 1964

cc maintained in CR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
September 10, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mr. E. A. Reimherr, Terminal Manager, Southern Greyhound Bus Lines, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised a Special Agent of the FBI on September 9, 1964, that on September 25, 1963, his company operated 13 buses from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Houston, Texas.

Mr. Reimherr stated that the following is the schedule for Greyhound Buses leaving New Orleans and arriving in Houston, Texas, on September 25, 1963:

Leaving New Orleans	Arriving Houston
12:45 AM	11:20 AM (Same Day)
2:15 AM	11:15 AM (Same Day)
3:30 AM	3:25 PM (Same Day)
5:00 AM	4:55 PM (Same Day)
7:00 AM	3:55 PM (Same Day)
7:00 AM	6:35 PM (Same Day)
9:45 AM	9:10 PM (Same Day)
10:30 AM	10:35 PM (Same Day)
1:45 PM	1:00 AM (Next Day)

COPIES DESTROYED

4 4 MAR 15 1973

ENCLOSURE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Leaving New Orleans	Arriving Houston
2:45 PM	12:20 AM (Next Day)
5:45 PM	4:40 AM (Next Day)
8:15 PM	7:55 AM (Next Day)
10:45 PM	7:35 AM (Next Day)

Mr. Reimherr stated that in regard to the two buses which left New Orleans, Louisiana, at the identical time of 7:00 AM and arrived in Houston, Texas, at different times, the reason for the different times of arrival was as follows:

He stated that the bus which was scheduled to arrive at 3:55 PM is an express bus which makes limited stops between New Orleans and Houston and that this bus travels to Houston on U. S. Highway 190 via Baton Rouge and Opelousas, Louisiana. Mr. Reimherr stated the other bus which also leaves at 7:00 AM, but which arrives in Houston at 6:35 PM, travels to Houston via U. S. Highway 90 through Houma and New Iberia, Louisiana, making numerous local stops en route.

Mr. Reimherr stated that in regard to the Greyhound Buses which left New Orleans at 1:45 PM and 2:45 PM and arrived in Houston, Texas, at 1:00 AM the next day and 12:20 AM the next day respectively, this is correct, as the bus leaving New Orleans at 1:45 PM travels to Houston via U. S. Highway 90 making local stops en route while the bus leaving New Orleans at 2:45 PM is an express bus making limited stops and travels via U. S. Highway 190 and therefore would arrive in Houston first.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Major Green, Terminal Manager, Continental Trailways Bus Lines, 1314 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised a Special Agent of the FBI on September 9, 1964, that on September 25, 1963, his company operated four buses from New Orleans to Houston, Texas. Mr. Green furnished the following schedule of buses leaving New Orleans and arriving Houston, Texas, which was effective on September 25, 1963:

Leaving New Orleans	Arriving Houston
8:15 PM	7:00 AM (Next day)
4:40 PM	2:15 AM (Next day)
12:20 PM	10:50 PM (Same day)
6:00 AM	4:30 PM (Same day)

Mr. Reimherr and Mr. Green both advised that the bus schedules previously furnished comprise all of the buses operated by their respective companies between New Orleans, Louisiana, and Houston, Texas, on September 25, 1963. Both Mr. Reimherr and Mr. Green stated that their respective companies are the only interstate bus companies operating between New Orleans, Louisiana, and Houston, Texas, and were the only companies operating on September 25, 1963.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC 12

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. TROTTER

DATE: 9/9/64

FROM : S. F. Latona

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

The major case prints of George Max Doughty, John Carl Day, Robert Lee Studebaker, and Richard Ward Livingston, police officers connected with Crime Laboratory of the Dallas, Texas, Police Department, were submitted with Dallas letter of September 4, 1964, for comparison with the unidentified latent impressions developed on the four cardboard cartons recovered in this case.

Fourteen latent fingerprints and four latent palm prints have been identified as the prints of Robert Lee Studebaker.

One latent palm print remains unidentified.

Dallas and Investigative Division being advised.

The submitted prints are being retained.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RGW:bcc
(10)

REC 12

EX 109

4820

SEP 14 1964

67 SEP 17 1964

SOVIET

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/8/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS - R - C

Re Bureau airtel to Legat, Ottawa, 9/4/64, concerning excerpts from the 7/15/64 issue of "Liberty" magazine, a Canadian publication, which issue contains an article by one "NORMAN SIMILAS as told to KEN ARMSTRONG."

As pointed out in referenced communication, the second column on page 13 of the above-referenced article in "Liberty" stated, "one of the pictures I took as the presidental (sic) car passed, showed two figures beside the gun barrel in the window. A reporter for the Dallas Times also saw two figures. His newspaper published that story too. I have never heard another reference to it since."

For the information of the Bureau, attention is called to the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 11/30/63, wherein several individuals interviewed made mention of seeing two Negro men in the windows of the Texas School Book Depository on the floor immediately below the window from which the assassination shots were fired. Specifically, pages 12 to 14 reflect the interview with HOWARD LESLIE BRENNAN; page 15 reflects interview with ROBERT H. JACKSON, a photographer for the "Dallas Times Herald"; and page 18 reflects interview with MALCOLM O. COUCH, photographer for WFAA-TV.

REC 12 4821

JACKSON's interview reflects that upon hearing the shots he looked up at the Texas School Book Depository window

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas
RPG:emm
(5) C. C. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
(Special Agent in Charge)

67 SEP 1

in time to see the barrel of a rifle being pulled inside the window but could not see the person holding the rifle. He also recalled seeing two Negro individuals looking out the double windows immediately below the window in which he saw the rifle. It was his impression that these two Negroes were looking upward in the direction of the window in which he observed the rifle.

The Bureau may desire to furnish the name of ROBERT H. JACKSON to Legat, Ottawa, as the individual possibly referred to as the reporter for the "Dallas Times."

No additional investigation being conducted at Dallas in connection with referenced Bureau airtel, UACB.

9/9/64

1 - Stokes

Airtel

To: Legat, Mexico City (105-3702)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Reurairtel 6/8/64 enclosing two portions of Del Norte line Ticket Number 9511 issued in connection with travel of Paula Rusioni. Returned herewith are ticket portions in question. Return them to Del Norte line.

Enclosures (2)

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

JCS:pah
(6)

NOTE:
Tickets in question are not exhibits in this case and were sent for forwarding to San Antonio in an effort to develop facts concerning issuance of exchange tickets for Rusioni. We have succeeded in locating and interviewing this woman. We have no needs for the tickets.

MAILED 3
SEP 17 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

REC 11 4822

67 SEP 17 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. TROTTER

DATE: 9/10/64

FROM : S. F. Laton

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

The major case prints of Bobby Gene Brown, police officer in the Crime Laboratory of the Dallas Police Department, were submitted with Dallas letter of September 8, 1964, for comparison with the remaining latent palm print from the cardboard cartons recovered in this case.

The latent palm print is not identical with the palm prints of Brown.

The submitted prints are being retained.

Dallas and Investigative Division being advised.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RGW:bcc
(10)

INRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC 12

4823

SEP 14

SOVIET

SEP 23 1964

4-3 (Rev. 4-17-63)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 9-11-64
TO DIRECTOR (105-82555), DALLAS (100-10461) AND MIAMI (105-8342)
FROM SAN JUAN 111300

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA.

RESJRAD, SEPTEMBER 10 LAST.

[redacted] WAS INTERVIEWED SEPTEMBER 10 LAST. HE STATED [redacted] AND WAS FAIRLY CLOSE TO HER FAMILY IN CUBA AND TO HER WHILE SHE LIVED IN PONCE. HE STATED HE HAS HEARD STORIES REGARDING HER MARITAL DIFFICULTIES AND BELIEVES SHE IS IMMATURE AND NOT ABLE TO HANDLE HER STATUS AS REFUGEE AS SHE IS FROM WEALTHY FAMILY IN CUBA AND ALWAYS WAITED UPON AND WAS CENTER OF ATTRACTION OF FAMILY. HE KNOWS SHE WAS UNDER PSYCHIATRIC CARE IN PONCE AND DALLAS AND POSSIBLY IN MIAMI. HE STATES FAMILY IS DIVIDED REGARDING OPINIONS OF HER. SOME BELIEVE SHE IS VERY NEUROTIC WHILE OTHERS EXTEND PITY AND SYMPATHY. HE STATES SHE IS INTELLIGENT AND A VERY CONVINCING PERSON, BUT DOES EXAGGERATE AND WANTS TO BE IN CENTER OF ACTIVITIES. HE HAS NOT SEEN ODIO FOR MORE THAN ONE YEAR. HE STATED SHE HAD DIFFICULTIES WITH HER BROTHER CESAR IN MIAMI.

[redacted]

REC 12 105-82555-4824
SEP 14 1964

RELAYED TO MIAMI

EX 109

5868

67 SEP 17 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TROTTER

DATE: 9-4-64

FROM : S. F. Latona

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Airtel of September 2, 1964, from Dallas Division requested all outside letterings and markings from the four cardboard cartons which came from the Texas School Book Depository.

Photographs of the markings and letterings appearing on these cartons are being forwarded to Dallas by airtel, special delivery, today, September 4, 1964.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RGW:sem
(10)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC 42

4825

56 SEP 17 1964

56 SEP 17 1964

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: September 3, 1964

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

To: Director, FBI (105-82555)

From: Legat, Paris (105-1067)(P)

Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re NY airtel to Bureau 7/31/64 with enclosure.

Enclosed for Bureau are 8 copies of an LHM reflecting the results of an interview in the Paris Office with United Press (UP) Paris correspondent ALINE MOSBY by Assistant Legal Attaché Howard P. Winter.

Miss MOSBY was entirely cooperative during this interview and she promised to search her personal effects for her copy of the 8 or 9 page typewritten report she furnished to the Warren Commission in the spring of 1964.

During the interview Miss MOSBY mentioned that she had been awarded a fellowship for a year's study at Columbia University by the Ford Foundation. She said that she expected to start this study at Columbia University in New York City on or about September 20, 1964, adding that while there she would be glad to furnish any further information desired in this matter.

During the interview she also mentioned that Mr. WHITMAN BASSOW, who is currently a "Newsweek" correspondent in Paris, France, served as a news correspondent in Moscow for a

REC 17 4826

6 - Bureau (ENCLS: 8)(1 - Liaison, ENCL: 1)
(1 - Dallas, 100-10461)(info)
(1 - New York, 105-38431)(info)
1 - Paris
HPW:ij
(7)

ENCLOSURE

8 SEP 8 1964

CC: WFO

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

67 SEP 17 1964

SOVIET SECTION

number of years prior to late 1962 or early 1963 when he was forced to leave by a Soviet official ruling. She said that it is possible that WHITMAN BASSOW would know LEV or LEO SETYAEV because BASSOW during his stay in Moscow had many Soviet friends in news and radio circles in the Russian capital.

The Paris Office will furnish to the Bureau any further pertinent information which ALINE MOSBY may furnish. In the absence of specific instructions from the Bureau no effort will be made by the Paris Office to contact the above mentioned WHITMAN BASSOW.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

September 3, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On September 3, 1964, in Paris, France, Miss ALINE MOSBY, United Press correspondent, currently assigned to the United Press International office in Paris, France, advised that she was assigned to Moscow, USSR, from about February 1959 until about December 1961. She said that she had written a book about her experiences during this assignment advising that the book was entitled "The View from Number 13 Peoples Street" and that it was published by Random House in New York in April 1962. She said, however, that it contained little or nothing concerning instant subject.

Miss MOSBY advised that during the Fall of 1959 she learned from a source she can no longer recall that subject was then in Moscow as a defector from the United States and as a person who had indicated his desire to give up his U. S. citizenship and settle permanently in the USSR as a Soviet citizen. Miss MOSBY said that sometime during early November 1959 (to the best of her current recollection) she had succeeded in getting subject to agree to an interview which took place in OSWALD's Moscow hotel room. The interview lasted about two hours. Miss MOSBY made extensive notes of the interview and placed the results on the United Press wire to New York. She said that the story was never fully published by any U. S. newspaper but that parts selected from it were subsequently published by some of the U. S. newspapers subscribing to the United Press news service. Miss MOSBY said that she knew this publication had taken place because she subsequently learned that subject, in the USSR, had received a newspaper

- COPIES DESTROYED

21 MAR. 1978

ENCLOSURE

clipping from his relatives in Texas where some of the newspapers published part of what Miss MOSBY had filed. She said that OSWALD complained to her about the misleading lead of the story, claiming that it gave the impression that his defection was due mostly to his unhappy childhood and youth whereas OSWALD was insistent that the true facts were that his defection was due to his philosophical convictions. Miss MOSBY said that OSWALD never complained to her about any of the facts set out in the body of the story.

Miss MOSBY recalled that the original report which she filed of her interview with OSWALD was rather lengthy. She commented that the full story could probably still be located in United Press files in New York City through Mr. ROGER TATARIAN, United Press Vice President in Charge of News.

Miss MOSBY said that in early 1964, while she was in Washington, D. C., she mentioned her 1959 story to Mr. JULIUS FRANDSEN, United Press International, Washington, D. C. representative, and asked FRANDSEN whether he thought the story might be of interest to the Warren Commission in connection with the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. As a direct result of her conversations with FRANDSEN, she was later contacted by letter by Mr. Lee Rankin of the Warren Commission. Later - in March or April 1964 - she finally sent some 8 or 9 double spaced typewritten pages which resulted from the copious notes she had originally made during her interview with OSWALD in Moscow.

Miss MOSBY said she had no information as to whether or not OSWALD had ever participated in a broadcast on Radio Moscow during his residence in the Soviet Union. She advised that when she was in the Soviet Union she knew several persons who were connected with the North American Section

of Radio Moscow. She stated, however, that LEV or LEO SETYAEV was not one of the persons whom she knew. She could not clearly remember any of the Soviet citizens whom she knew in the North American Section but after consulting her notes she advised that they contained the following:

KOSTYA VISHNEVIETSKY - commentator - Radio Moscow. Office telephone Russian B 92258; home telephone Russian B 12071.

ALEXANDER PETROB - North American Section, Radio Moscow. Telephone 336585.

Miss MOSBY said that during her interview, OSWALD gave no specific information concerning his activities and contacts in the Soviet Union other than to say that he was in contact with Soviet officials and that he was attending various plays in Moscow. He did, however, discuss at length his history prior to coming to the USSR and he gave an expose of his reasons for his adherence to communism. Miss MOSBY recalled that she regarded subject's reasons as rather puerile and of no substantial consequence.

Miss MOSBY further recalled that shortly after the assassination of President Kennedy on November 22, 1963 she sold the original story of her interview with OSWALD in Moscow to the Paris, France weekly newspaper "L'Express." She said that this organ later published about half of the story in one of its editions. She said that the story which appeared in "L'Express" was hedged with editorial comment indicating doubt as to the writer's conclusion that subject was a lone assassin and did not have any associates.

FD-302 (Rev 8-16-63)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REC-105 1-2

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
DALLAS	DALLAS	9/19/64	7/27/64 - 9/18/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka	ROBERT P. GEMBERLING	jtf
	CHARACTER OF CASE	
	IS - R - CUBA	

REFERENCE:

Report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 8/5/64, at Dallas.

-P-

ENCLOSURES: TO THE BUREAU:

Enclosed herewith and attached to appropriate copies of this report, for the Bureau, are three photographs each of Exhibits D-234 and D-235.

Two photographs each of Exhibits D-234 and D-235 are listed as enclosures for the President's Commission in the body of this report, with its copies being attached to the copies of the report that are designated as President Commission copies.

COPIES DESTROYED Both copies noted as destroyed per 12/17/74

21 MAR 1973

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

4827 REC 32

COPIES MADE:

10 - Bureau (105-82555) (Enc. 6) (RM)
1 - New Orleans (100-16601) (Info) (RM)
1 - San Antonio (105-2909) (Info) (RM)
4 - Dallas (100-10461)

25 SEP 27 1964

ENCLOSURE

[redacted]

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY			
REQUEST RECD.			
DATE FWD.			
HOW FWD.			
BY			

NOTATIONS

52 AUG 26 1966

DL 100-10461

In this regard, the Bureau may desire to remove the enclosed pages of this report that are disseminated to these agencies other than the President's Commission.

LEADS:

All leads in this case have been set forth by teletype or airtel and are not being restated herein.

NEW ORLEANS and SAN ANTONIO: (INFORMATION)

One copy of this report is being furnished each of the New Orleans and San Antonio Offices for information in view of the extensive investigation conducted in those Divisions.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

The identities of the Agents participating in this investigation are reflected in this report.

In connection with this report, it should be borne in mind that the Dallas Office has a separate case in connection with the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD captioned, "JACK L. RUBY, aka.; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka. (Deceased) - VICTIM; CIVIL RIGHTS," Dallas file 44-1639; Bufile 44-24016. It is also pointed out that the Dallas Office has a separate case captioned, "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS; MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING," Dallas file 89-43, Bufile 62-109060.

Communications are still being received under this Assassination caption which, upon review, are found to contain information pertaining to OSWALD or his connection with the assassination and such communications are being filed and reported in instant case captioned, "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka." Also, numerous communications are being received carrying the OSWALD caption, which contain no information concerning OSWALD or his connection with the

assassination, and such communications are being filed and reported in the case bearing the Assassination caption. For the most part, miscellaneous allegations bearing on the assassination are being reported in Dallas file 89-43 and all others in the LEE HARVEY OSWALD case. All information pertaining to items of evidence having a direct bearing on the Assassination or concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD are being reported under the LEE HARVEY OSWALD caption.

The overlap in the period of this report with that of previous reports in this matter was occasioned by the fact that certain information was not included in prior reports until the investigation concerning a particular phase was completed and could all be included in one report.

No local dissemination of this report is being made to either the U. S. Attorney, the local U. S. Secret Service or any other agency. Extra copies have been made by the Dallas Office for use in the event the Bureau directs such dissemination.

Certain information contained in this report has been previously submitted by letterhead memorandum. Such information is being restated for purposes of continuity and to facilitate location of material which, by being included in a report with a comprehensive table of contents, assists materially in the location of requested information.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: ROBERT P. GEMBERLING
Date: September 19, 1964

Office: DALLAS

Field Office File No.: DL 100-10461

Bureau File No.: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Synopsis: MALCOLM JERRY HOY is alleged to have stated he saw assassination. Los Angeles Office located and interviewed HOY. LEE E. BOWERS, JR., employed as a tower man at North Tower Street Union Terminal Company, Dallas, which is located adjacent to the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) and triple underpass, reinterviewed concerning his having been contacted by Mrs. MARK MARTIN of Oklahoma, who described herself as private individual conducting her own investigation into the assassination. Additional investigation conducted concerning possibility OSWALD had telescopic sight mounted on a rifle and sighted at the Irving Sports Shop, Irving, Texas, without substantiating same. JIM MAC CAMMON states he took five 35 mm photographs at Texas Theatre, Dallas, at time of OSWALD's capture, of which only three were good. One depicted capture of OSWALD inside theatre; one showed OSWALD in custody of police outside theatre; and other one showed crowd scene outside entrance of theatre following OSWALD's capture. MAC CAMMON states he sold these photographs to "Life" magazine. MARINA OSWALD made available stub of bus ticket # 13688, issued by Transportes del Norte (Mexican bus line), for travel from Mexico D.F. to Laredo, Texas, on which appears a block stamp on back, "Transportes del Norte, Sat. 30, 1963, Mexico D.F., J. Gascon", which she found among material belonging to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She furnished additional items belonging to him of possible significance to this investigation and furnished signed statement to the effect she had searched through her personal effects for anything which might be of interest to the investigation, and that she had, to the best of her knowledge, made available for

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DL 100-10461

examination all pertinent material. WAYNE E. HARMAN and wife, EDNA, furnished information concerning gouged out hole in grass near TSBD observed by them on 11/22/63 after assassination, which they considered of possible significance. Described location of gouged out hole is in line with shot that struck President KENNEDY in the head, but is not in line with the mark on the curb on the south side of Main Street. Location of gouged out hole is in same general area as piece of bone found. Two cartridges, approximately .30 caliber, 3½" in length, steel-jacketed, received from CLYDE J. WATTS, attorney, Oklahoma City, who alleged such cartridges came from residence of WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF, a former employee of General EDWIN A. WALKER, at Dallas, Texas. Two leaflets obtained from Lt. ROY ALLEMAN of the New Orleans Harbor Police, New Orleans, Louisiana. Each contained one latent fingerprint, but neither identical with fingerprints of LEE HARVEY OSWALD (deceased), FBI # 327925D. Investigation fails to substantiate allegation that on 11/14/63, there was two-hour meeting at Carousel Club, Dallas, Texas, between BERNARD WEISSMAN, Dallas Police Officer J. D. TIPPIT, and JACK RUBY. Affidavits obtained from Mrs. MARY BROCK, ROBERT BROCK, B. M. PATTERSON and L. J. LEWIS concerning their observations immediately after shooting of Dallas Police Officer J. D. TIPPIT. Investigation, which is continuing, fails to substantiate allegation by JAMES ALFORD MARHAM, son of HELEN LOUISE MARHAM, who was an eyewitness to shooting of Dallas Police Officer J. D. TIPPIT, that he met LEE HARVEY OSWALD prior to assassination and that OSWALD discussed killing the President when he came to Dallas. Other allegations that individuals, believed to be OSWALD, observed at certain locations not substantiated by investigation. Alleged diary of one ERIC RITZEK found at ticket counter of Continental Trailways, Los Angeles, California, 8/15/64, reflects RITZEK caused OSWALD to commit assassination and OSWALD's subsequent arrest by JACK L. RUBY by hypnosis. Efforts to identify RITZEK negative. Alleged diary submitted to FBI Laboratory for examination. Allegations made by A. L. JONES, Sayre, Oklahoma, that he met individual "last July or August", who stated he was going to kill rich man every chance he had. JONES wonders if such individual was OSWALD. MARINA OSWALD advised she is now collaborating with PRISCILLA JOHNSON concerning the writing of a book to be authored by MARINA OSWALD. MARINA OSWALD states she no longer retains WILLIAM MC KENZIE as her attorney.

-P-

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ENCLOSURES: TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Enclosed for the President's Commission are the following described exhibits, together with information as to where the results of investigation concerning such exhibits are located:

EXHIBIT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	WHERE RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION REPORTED
D-234	A yellow-colored leaflet entitled, "Hands Off Cuba", obtained from Lt. ROY ALLEMAN, New Orleans Harbor Police, New Orleans, Louisiana, on July 21, 1964	New Orleans communication dated July 22, 1964; instant report, pages 54-55
D-235	A white-colored leaflet entitled, "The Truth About Cuba Is In Cuba", obtained from Lt. ROY ALLEMAN, New Orleans Harbor Police, New Orleans, Louisiana, on July 21, 1964.	New Orleans communication dated July 22, 1964; instant report, pages 54-55

DL 100-10461

DETAILS:

I. ADDITIONAL ASSASSINATION WITNESSES

A. Alleged Assassination Witness MALCOLM JERRY HOY

B. Contact of LEE E. BOWERS, JR., By Mrs. MARK MARTIN As To What BOWERS Had Seen On Day Of Assassination

DL 100-10461

A. Alleged Assassination Witness
MALCOLM JERRY HOY

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 8/3/64

1

AUBREY RAY LINDSEY, Mechanic, Goodyear Service Center, Plaza Shopping Center, telephone No. AD 5-4536, advised he resides at 13425 Brookgreen, Dallas, Texas.

LINDSEY stated he formerly operated his own shop, The Taylor Motor Company, 4312 Ross Avenue, Dallas, Texas. He said while operating this business, MALCOLM J. HOY was a customer of his. LINDSEY advised that on November 22, 1963, he had HOY's car in his shop for repairs. He stated HOY stopped by the shop and asked him if one of LINDSEY's employees would drive him to downtown Dallas so he could view the Presidential motorcade. LINDSEY stated he let one of his employees drive HOY to downtown Dallas. LINDSEY stated he cannot now recall which of his employees drove HOY to downtown Dallas.

LINDSEY advised that shortly before HOY returned to LINDSEY's repair shop he had heard radio broadcasts announcing that President KENNEDY had been shot. LINDSEY stated when HOY returned he commented to him that President KENNEDY was shot twice "because I was there watching it." At this time, LINDSEY stated the radio broadcasts had only stated that President KENNEDY had been shot. LINDSEY stated he has not seen HOY for a number of months and believes he last resided at 4310 San Jacinto, Dallas, Texas. He said he attempted to locate HOY at this address and was informed by the landlady that HOY was a very strange individual. She said the walls and furniture in his room were "filled with bullet holes" and she asked HOY to move which he did. LINDSEY said he does not know HOY's present whereabouts but believes he was employed on the assembly line by General Motors at the Arlington, Texas plant.

LINDSEY advised that other than the above he had no information which would assist in the investigation of the assassination of President KENNEDY.

5

on 7/29/64 at Richardson, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent A. RAYMOND SWITZER:vm Date dictated 7/31/64

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Dallas August 13, 1964

1

THEODORE H. FREEMAN, Chief, Plant Protection, General Motors Corporation, Arlington, Texas, was interviewed in his office.

FREEMAN advised the records of this General Motors plant indicate MALCOLM JERRY HOY was employed on June 4, 1963, as a spot welder and his employment was terminated on May 4, 1964, when he walked off the job without notice.

According to HOY's personnel file, an employment inquiry was received on May 28, 1964, from the General Motors plant at Southgate, California, asking for employment recommendations on HOY as he had apparently applied for work at that General Motors plant. The local employment office on the same day gave unfavorable recommendation on HOY to the Southgate plant.

FREEMAN advised the file does not indicate that HOY was ever hired by the Southgate General Motors plant, but he cannot say for sure that he was not hired.

FREEMAN noted the local personnel file of HOY contains a notation by some unidentified General Motors employer interviewer that he thought HOY was a mental case.

FREEMAN continued noting that HOY apparently arrived in Dallas, Texas, around June, 1963, from 8577 Tidewater Drive, Norfolk, Virginia, which address is also noted on HOY's application as that of his father, WILLIAM THOMAS HOY.

HOY's personnel file contains the following local Dallas addresses during his period of residence in this city:

1. 2222 Harlandale, as of June 4, 1963

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§

on 8/12/64 at Arlington, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 8/12/64

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2. 6914 Westlake Avenue, as of January 10, 1964

3. 4846 Swiss Avenue, as of February 14, 1964

4. 4840 Junius Avenue, as of March 4, 1964

FREEMAN noted that at the time HOY quit, a representative went to his last known address of 4840 Junius Avenue, Dallas, where HOY's former landlady advised that he had left Dallas advising her General Motors was sending him to a mechanic's school in Detroit, Michigan.

FREEMAN noted this remark by HOY about being sent by General Motors to a school in Michigan was untrue.

FREEMAN noted HOY was apparently hired at the time General Motors was setting up a second shift and was taking almost anyone they could get, and, accordingly, was not doing as much of a screening job as they normally do in their hiring.

FREEMAN advised HOY's employment file contains the following limited descriptive data:

Name	MALCOLM JERRY HOY
Race	White
Sex	Male
Nationality	American
Birthdate	June 8, 1942
Birthplace	Chattanooga, Tennessee
Height	6'
Weight	180 pounds
Marital Status	Single
Education	High School Graduate
Military Service	U.S. Army, June 8, 1959, to May 15, 1962; serial number and type of discharge not noted.

DL 100-10461
3

Father	WILLIAM THOMAS HOY, 8577 Tidewater Drive, Norfolk, Virginia
Reference	LOUIS B. FINE, Law Building, Norfolk, Virginia
Social Security #	231-50-0254

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
1

By communication dated August 20, 1964, the Los Angeles Office advised that MALCOLM JERRY HOY had been located and interviewed.

B. Contact of LEE E. BOWERS, JR., By Mrs. MARK MARTIN As To What BOWERS Had Seen On Day Of Assassination

DL 100-10461

On August 20, 1964, LEE E. BOWERS, JR., 10508 Maple Grove, Dallas, Texas, telephonically advised Special Agent PAUL E. WULFF that he had just been contacted by telephone by a woman giving her name as "Mrs. MARK MARTIN", of Tulsa, Oklahoma. Mrs. MARTIN questioned BOWERS regarding the assassination of President KENNEDY and stated she was just an individual who was in Dallas for the purpose of trying to "piece the whole thing together".

Mr. BOWERS stated that based upon the questions asked by Mrs. MARTIN, it was quite evident to him that she was in possession of the information which he had previously furnished to the Dallas Police Department, as well as the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Mrs. MARTIN also asked BOWERS if he thought OSWALD committed the assassination and if there were any police on top of the triple underpass. She also asked him how fast the Texas School Book Depository had been sealed off by police.

It is noted that the "Mrs. MARK MARTIN" who telephonically contacted Mr. BOWERS is possibly identical with Mrs. MARK E. MARTIN, also known as SHIRLEY MARTIN, of Hominy, Oklahoma, who is reportedly conducting her own investigation of the assassination of President KENNEDY.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 1, 1964

1

Mr. LEE E. BOWERS, JR., 10508 Maple Grove, Dallas, Texas, home telephone number Davis 1-1909, was interviewed at his present place of employment, the Green Clinic and Hospital, 1302 Englewood Street, Dallas; office telephone number Whitehall 2-1361.

Mr. BOWERS advised that on November 22, 1963, the day of the assassination of President KENNEDY, he was employed as a tower man at the North Tower Street Union Terminal Company, a railroad, which is located adjacent to the Texas School Book Depository building and the triple underpass, which President Kennedy's automobile was about to pass under at the time of the shooting.

Mr. BOWERS stated that at approximately 12:15 p.m. on Thursday, August 20, 1964, he received a local telephone call at work from a woman who identified herself as "Mrs. MARK MARTIN", of Tulsa, Oklahoma. Mrs. MARTIN described herself to Mr. BOWERS as a private individual conducting her own investigation into the events in Dallas on the day of the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Mrs. MARTIN expressed to Mr. BOWERS her desire to have a personal interview with him in his office about what he had witnessed and testified to as having seen at the triple underpass and in the vicinity of the Texas School Book Depository building at the time of the assassination.

Mr. BOWERS advised that he told Mrs. MARTIN that he had nothing to offer to her, and he saw no reason for her to interview him regarding this matter.

According to Mr. BOWERS, Mrs. MARTIN stated she desired to talk to him for a minute or two. He stated their telephone conversation lasted approximately seven or eight minutes.

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on 8/28/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 8/31/64

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Mr. BOWERS stated Mrs. MARTIN then commenced to ask him direct questions, which indicated to him that she had full knowledge and had possibly read the report of his previous interviews with the Dallas Police Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He noted that while he had also been interviewed by a representative of the President's Commission, her questions did not indicate to him that she had seen the President Commission's report on his interview, as a few things he had discussed with the Commission's representative were not touched on by Mrs. MARTIN.

While Mr. BOWERS does not recall the exact wording of Mrs. MARTIN's questions, he recalled she inquired as to whether or not he was going to author a book, to which question he replied "No". Her primary interests seemed to concern what had transpired at the triple underpass and the area of the "grassy knoll", next to the underpass, at the time of the shooting. She wanted to know who was on the underpass and what these individuals did at the time of the shooting. Mr. BOWERS stated he told her he had no comments to make on the matter as he had testified as to what he had seen. She persisted with her questioning and wanted to know if there were any policemen on top of the underpass. He told her there were two uniformed police officers on the underpass, one at each end. She then wanted to know if they left their post, and BOWERS answered that within three minutes after the shooting, there were some 100 policemen in the area of the underpass.

BOWERS stated that the reason he even talked with Mrs. MARTIN as long as he did was because he was interested in finding out just who she was and how much she knew about his previous interviews with law enforcement agencies.

Mrs. MARTIN asked BOWERS about his interview with the President's Commission, and he told her he had no comment to make in this regard.

Mrs. MARTIN questioned him about the three automobiles he had seen parked near the Texas School Book Depository, and she described these three cars to Mr. BOWERS in detail.

Mr. BOWERS stated that Mrs. MARTIN wanted him to evaluate the information he had previously given to the law enforcement agencies, and he stated he would not evaluate his testimony as he had reported just what he had seen. He told her to call the Federal Bureau of Investigation if she wanted an evaluation of his information.

Mr. BOWERS advised Mrs. MARTIN wanted to know if the shots he heard had come from the inside or the outside of the Texas School Book Depository building, and he answered her that in view of all the many noises in the area, he could not say where the shots came from.

Mr. BOWERS then told Mrs. MARTIN he was very busy, she thanked him and the telephone conversation ended.

Mr. BOWERS stated Mrs. MARTIN's questions were directed along the following lines:

(1) His previous testimony

(2) Events at the triple underpass at the time of the assassination

(3) Occurrences in the area of the Texas School Book Depository building at the time of the assassination

(4) Where the shots had come from

(5) Evaluation of what he had witnessed on November 22, 1963

Mr. BOWERS stated that Mrs. MARTIN had undoubtedly obtained his office telephone number through a local call to his residence, which telephone number is listed in the Dallas telephone book. He had questioned his father and son as to whom Mrs. MARTIN had spoken to on August 20, 1964, and each had told him that he had not spoken to any such woman that day; however, his father recalled a telephone inquiry about two weeks previously from a woman asking for his office telephone number.

It is noted that Mr. LEE E. BOWERS, JR., was previously interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on November 22, 1963, regarding what he had witnessed that day at the time of the assassination of President KENNEDY.

At that time Mr. BOWERS advised that he was watching the Presidential Motorcade from his tower at about 12:28 p.m., when he heard three shots. He saw no one run from the west or south side of the Texas School Book Depository building, and, prior to the shooting, did not see any suspicious person enter the building; however, he stated he had observed three cars parked in the parking lot located west of the Texas School Book Depository building. Mr. BOWERS described these three cars in detail. Following the shooting, BOWERS observed none of these cars were in the parking lot.

II. INVESTIGATION RELATING TO PHYSICAL EVIDENCE AND CRIME SCENES

A. Repair Tag For Gun In Name "Oswald" At Irving Sports Shop, Irving, Texas, And Alleged Visit by LEE HARVEY OSWALD And His Wife And Children To Furniture Mart Of Mrs. EDITH WHITWORTH At Irving, Texas

B. Photographs Taken By JIM MAC CAMMON Showing OSWALD Being Removed From Texas Theatre, Dallas, Texas, After His Arrest November 22, 1963

C. Transportes Del Norte (Mexican Bus Line) Bus Ticket Stub No. 13688 And Other Material Belonging to LEE HARVEY OSWALD Made Available By His Wife, MARINA OSWALD

D. Gouged Out Hole In Grass Near Texas School Book Depository Observed By Mr. and Mrs. WAYNE E. HARTMAN On November 22, 1963

E. Two Cartridges Obtained From CLYDE J. WATTS, Attorney, Who Alleges Such Cartridges Came From Residence of WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF, Former Employee Of General EDWIN A. WALKER at Dallas

F. Latent Fingerprint Examination Of Two Leaflets Obtained From Lieutenant ROY ALLEMAN, New Orleans Harbor Police, New Orleans, Louisiana

DL 100-10461

A. Repair Tag For Gun In Name "Oswald" At Irving Sports Shop, Irving, Texas, And Alleged Visit By LEE HARVEY OSWALD And His Wife And Children To Furniture Mart Of Mrs. EDITH WHITWORTH At Irving, Texas

DL 100-10461
PEW:jtf
1

By letter dated August 6, 1964, the President's Commission requested additional investigation be conducted concerning the possibility that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had a telescopic sight mounted on a rifle and sighted at the Irving Sports Shop, 221 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas. The President's Commission noted previous testimony regarding this matter has raised questions concerning which they desired additional investigation.

It was desired the following persons be interviewed: Mrs. GERTRUDE HUNTER; ROY TRULY; CHARLES WOODROW GREENER; friends of Mrs. HUNTER whose names were furnished as "Mr. and Mrs. DOMINICK", as well as determine the date of the Irving - Richland Hills High School football game, which occurred in November, 1963.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date August 11, 1964

1

Mrs. GERTRUDE HUNTER, 141 South Hastings, Irving, Texas, was interviewed at her home at which time she furnished the following information regarding the proposed trip of her relatives, JAMES and DORIS "DOMMNEY" of Houston, Texas:

Mrs. HUNTER stated that the "DOMMNEYs" had not directly told her that they planned to visit her in November, 1963, but that her sister-in-law and mother of DORIS "DOMMNEY", one Mrs. PATTERSON, had written her that the "DOMMNEYs" were planning a visit to the Dallas area in November, 1963, and would probably visit her in Irving, Texas.

Mrs. HUNTER stated that Mrs. PATTERSON died on or about June 13, 1964.

Mrs. HUNTER does not have the letter in which Mrs. PATTERSON mentioned that the "DOMMNEYs" planned to visit the Dallas area in November, 1963.

Mrs. HUNTER stated that the "DOMMNEYs" did not visit her in Irving, Texas, in November, 1963.

Mrs. HUNTER furnished the address of JAMES and DORIS "DOMMNEY" as 8133 Locksley, Houston, Texas.

She does not know if the "DOMMNEYs" still have their old station wagon, but might now have a newer Chrysler automobile.

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on 8/11/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 8/11/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date August 11, 1964

1

REX ANDREWS, Police Officer, Irving, Texas, advised that the football game between Irving High School and Richland Hills High School was played on Friday, November 8, 1963, at Richland Hills, Texas (a suburb of Fort Worth, Texas).

20

on 8/11/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 8/11/64

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August 14, 1964

1

ROY S. TRULY, Superintendent, Texas School Book Depository, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed in his office.

Mr. TRULY advised his company does not utilize a "time clock" system for its employees to check in and out of work. A notation is merely made that the particular employee is at work on a certain morning and was still at work at the completion of that same day. The particular employee is then credited with eight hours work for payroll purposes.

The warehouse employees, of which OSWALD was one, are given forty-five (45) minutes for lunch. It is possible for an employee to take a few minutes longer, but if he was off too long for lunch same would have been noted and possibly deducted from his day's wages.

TRULY stated that during the short time OSWALD was an employee of the Texas School Book Depository, he does not recall his being gone on any day on an extended lunch period.

TRULY stated that he believes OSWALD rode to work from Irving, Texas, with fellow employee WESLEY FRAZIER in the latter's older model Chevrolet sedan.

TRULY stated he does not recall ever having heard that OSWALD had an automobile of his own or arrived at work by any other means than by bus or riding with FRAZIER in the latter's personal car.

TRULY stated Mr. H.S. AIKEN, a leadman in the warehouse, keeps the daily employment records of each warehouse employee.

on 8/13/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 8/13/64

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TRULY stated that while a warehouse employee, such as OSWALD, would have noted on a bill of lading that he was the particular employee who filled a book order, these particular bills of lading would not indicate the time of day the work was started or finished, nor would they indicate that so much time was utilized in filling a particular order. In this regard, Mr. TRULY noted that some small book orders can be filled in a few minutes while larger book orders may take hours to fill.

Furthermore, Mr. TRULY stated that the orders and bills of lading are filed by towns and cities and, accordingly, to make a search for particular orders filled by OSWALD on November 6-7, 1963, would be an enormous task and then, when and if all such bills of lading were located, they would not contain a notation as to the time of day the order was filled by OSWALD or how much time was actually needed by OSWALD to fill the particular order. Consequently, Mr. TRULY stated that such a review would not determine just how much time OSWALD was off for his lunch period on the dates in question.

Mr. TRULY added that it is, therefore, impossible to tell by any record of this company that an employee, in this instance OSWALD, had been gone for a longer period of time than forty-five minutes on his lunch hour on any specific day.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date August 14, 1964

1

H. S. AIKEN, Leadman, Texas School Book Depository, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at his place of employment.

AIKEN, who is commonly referred to by his nickname "STEVE", advised that he keeps the daily employment records of the warehouse employees. He stated the employees do not use a time clock to record their time of arrival, departure or time taken for lunch. He stated that he is advised in the morning as to who is at work and at the end of the workday who is still at work. The normal workday consists of eight working hours.

AIKEN stated that no notation of any sort is made of the time an employee takes his forty-five minute lunch period, that is, the employee's time of departure for lunch and the time of his return.

AIKEN noted his time record for LEE HARVEY OSWALD indicates that during the week of November 4 through November 8, 1963, OSWALD was credited with having worked eight hours each day from Monday, November 4, 1963, through Friday, November 8, 1963.

AIKEN stated that if an employee was gone for a period of time much longer than the employee's forty-five minute lunch period, he would have reported this information, and the time would have been deducted from the employee's pay for the day. In OSWALD's particular case, there had been no notation that OSWALD was gone for lunch on either November 6 or November 7, 1963, for any extended period of time in excess of his normal forty-five minute lunch period, and AIKEN would surmise that OSWALD had not overstayed his lunch period on those days.

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on 8/13/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT :jtf Date dictated 8/13/64

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AIKEN added that he knows of no company records which would indicate how much work a particular employee did in the morning or in the afternoon.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date August 14, 1964

1

WESLEY FRAZIER, 1413 West Shady Grove, Apartment 27, Irving, Texas, was interviewed at his place of employment, the Texas School Book Depository, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas.

Mr. FRAZIER advised that he is employed by this company in its warehouse.

FRAZIER stated that LEE HARVEY OSWALD used to ride to work with him from Irving, Texas, in his (FRAZIER's) 1954 Chevrolet, four-door sedan, black in color. FRAZIER further described this vehicle as rather "beatup" looking with most of its chrome missing. The car has power-glide transmission as well as "loud pipes."

FRAZIER stated that OSWALD has never driven this car and at no time did he ever loan the car to OSWALD, including any short period of time such as a lunch period.

FRAZIER further advised that he has never heard of any of the other Texas School Book Depository employees loaning their car to OSWALD at any time.

FRAZIER noted that his car has previously been photographed by a representative of the President's Commission investigating the assassination of President KENNEDY.

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on 8/13/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 8/13/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date August 19, 1964

1

CHARLES WOODROW GREENER, owner, Irving Sports Shop, 221 East Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas, and a resident of 2015 Rosebud, Irving, was interviewed at his place of business. Mr. GREENER advised that his memory regarding past events and dates has always been very poor and he was not positive that the information he was about to furnish regarding his whereabouts between Friday, November 22, 1963, and Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, November 28, 1963, would be absolutely correct, but that his information was based on the best of his present recollection.

GREENER stated that between November 22, 1963, and November 28, 1963, he had been in Irving, Texas, at either his place of business or his home. If he had left Irving at any time during this period, it would have been for only a few hours and not overnight.

GREENER stated that during this week's period he naturally had conversed on numerous occasions with his employee, DIAL D. RYDER, at work, but he did not recall RYDER ever mentioning to him that the Irving Sports Shop had worked on a gun for OSWALD. At no time, according to GREENER, did RYDER advise him between November 22, 1963, and November 28, 1963, that he, RYDER, had located a work ticket bearing OSWALD's name.

GREENER stated that the first he knew about any work slip in the name of OSWALD was when he read about it in "The Dallas Times Herald" newspaper on Thanksgiving Day, November 28, 1963, and the news article was a complete shock to him. GREENER stated he was at home on Thanksgiving Day when he read this newspaper article. He then, on the same day, went down to his store and saw the work ticket for a person named "OSWALD".

on 8/18/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 8/19/64

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B. Photographs Taken By JIM MAC CAMMON Showing OSWALD Being Removed From Texas Theatre, Dallas, Texas, After His Arrest November 22, 1963

1

DL 100-10461
RPG/ds

The President's Commission, by letter dated July 30, 1964, enclosed two photographs designated as GERALD L. HILL, Exhibit A, and GERALD L. HILL, Exhibit B. These photographs were taken at the Texas Theatre and show OSWALD being removed from the Texas Theatre by police officers. On the back of each of the photographs there appears the name and address of the photographer, JIM MAC CAMMON, 3121 Routh Street, Dallas, Texas.

The President's Commission requested that Mr. MAC CAMMON be contacted and either the color slides from which the pictures were made or the original negatives be obtained so that it might be determined if the shirt worn by LEE HARVEY OSWALD in these photographs is the same shirt which has been designated as Commission Exhibit Number 150.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 8/7/64

1

JIM MAC CAMMON, owner of Jim MacCammon Associates, 3121 Routh Street, telephone No. RI 7-1701, advised he resides at 6924 Walling, Dallas, Texas, telephone No. DI 8-4752.

MAC CAMMON advised that on November 22, 1963, he was outside the Texas School Book Depository Building, 411 Elm Street, when he heard over the Dallas police radio that a Dallas police officer had been shot in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas. MAC CAMMON stated following this police broadcast he accompanied a Dallas police officer to the Oak Cliff section of Dallas and was in the Texas Theatre at the time of OSWALD's capture.

MAC CAMMON stated he had his 35 mm camera equipped with a "Strobe light" with him. He said he took a series of five photographs at the Texas Theatre, three inside the theatre and two outside the theatre. Of the three photographs taken inside the Texas Theatre, MAC CAMMON stated only one came out since a police officer stepped in front of his "Strobe light" just as he snapped two of the pictures.

The three good photographs have been given the following designations:

GERALD L. HILL Exhibit A
Capture of OSWALD inside Texas Theatre.

GERALD L. HILL Exhibit B
OSWALD in custody of police outside the Texas Theatre.

GERALD L. HILL Exhibit C
Crowd scene outside entrance of Texas Theatre following OSWALD's capture.

MAC CAMMON advised that he sold the above photographs to "Life" magazine and that NATALIE KOSEX, position unknown, "Life" magazine, Rockefeller Center, New York City, has the original 35 mm color slide of the above photograph given the designation GERALD L.

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on 8/4/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent A. RAYMOND SWITZER:vm Date dictated 8/7/64

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HILL Exhibit A. MAC CAMMON stated he believes he has the original 35 mm color slide of the above photograph given the designation GERALD L. HILL Exhibit B. He said he is not sure if he has the original 35 mm color slide from which the GERALD L. HILL Exhibit C was made or if "Life" magazine has it.

MAC CAMMON stated that pressure of business has kept him and his staff from properly indexing and filing his numerous color slides and, consequently, he does not know the exact location of the above-mentioned 35 mm color slides. After searching through numerous loose slides in various boxes, loose slides on desks, tables, and on the floor, MAC CAMMON stated he could not locate the originals of any of the above color slides. He did locate and furnish a duplicate 35 mm color slide from which the photograph designated GERALD L. HILL Exhibit B was made. He stated this color slide is an exact duplicate of the original color slide. MAC CAMMON was requested to, and he advised he would continue searching for the original of this slide and also for the original 35 mm slide from which the photograph given the designation GERALD L. HILL Exhibit C was made.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date August 25, 1964

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WILLIAM GALE, employee, Jim MacCammon Associates, 3121 Routh Street, Dallas, Texas, advised that as of this date neither Mr. MAC CAMMON nor himself have been able to locate the original negatives desired by the President's Commission and referred to as GERALD L. HILL Exhibit B and GERALD L. HILL Exhibit C.

Mr. GALE advised that Mr. MAC CAMMON and himself will continue their efforts to locate the originals of the aforementioned negatives, but he personally feels they will not be able to find them, as they have been conducting an exhausting search to locate these two negatives with unproductive results to date.

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on 8/17/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 8/20/64

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C. Transportes Del Norte (Mexican Bus Line) Bus Ticket Stub No. 13688 And Other Material Belonging To LEE HARVEY OSWALD Made Available By His Wife, MARINA OSWALD

DL 100-10461

On August 27, 1964, JAMES WESLEY LIEBELER of the President's Commission, advised the Federal Bureau of Investigation headquarters, Washington, D. C., that in a telephone conversation on the previous evening, MARINA OSWALD had told him she had located a bus ticket stub issued by the Mexican Bus Line, Transportes del Norte. Mr. LIEBELER requested that MARINA OSWALD be interviewed concerning this bus ticket stub and that such bus ticket stub be obtained.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 8/27/64

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at her residence, 629 Belt Line Road, Richardson, Texas. Mr. DECLAN FORD, an advisor of MARINA OSWALD, was present during this interview.

MARINA advised that on the evening of August 26, 1964, Mr. JAMES WESLEY LIEBELER, a representative of the President's Commission, telephonically contacted MARINA at her residence to inquire of her concerning several matters in the investigation of the assassination, including an inquiry as to whether LEE HARVEY OSWALD had left New Orleans for Mexico the day following the departure of MARINA from New Orleans to Texas, or if OSWALD had stayed on in New Orleans for a while before his departure for Mexico. MARINA said that when Mr. LIEBELER asked this question it recalled to her that she had, on about August 17 or 18, 1964, found among some personal effects belonging to her, a stub of a Mexican bus ticket. She said she told Mr. LIEBELER about this ticket and that she had found it in a paperback pamphlet which OSWALD had brought back from Mexico. MARINA said these items, as well as the other items described below, had been discovered by her in a small brown suitcase which contained old magazines, personal letters, personal photographs of her children, greeting cards and books. This suitcase and its contents had been in MARINA's possession at the PAINE house at the time of the assassination. Following the assassination, these items were delivered to her. She does not recall now exactly when she acquired them or from whom.

MARINA made available these pertinent items which are described as follows:

(1) A paper stub of a bus ticket issued by Transportes del Norte showing travel from Mexico, D. F. to Laredo, Texas. The price shown is $93.75 (MN-Pesos). The stub number is 13688. A block stamp bearing this legend appears on the back of the stub, "Transportes del Norte. Set. 30, 1963, Mexico D.F., J. Gascon". The date shown is September 30, 1963. MARINA stated she found this stub inside the paperback pamphlet entitled "This Week - Esta Semana" which is described immediately below.

(2) A paperback pamphlet entitled "This Week - Esta Semana", for the week September 28 - October 4, 1963, which is

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on 8/27/64 at Richardson, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN/cms Date dictated 8/27/64

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written in the English and the Spanish languages. This book is a well-known tourist and entertainment guide for the Republic of Mexico and is published on a weekly basis. MARINA exhibited handwriting which appears on page 38 of this pamphlet. Some of this handwriting is in English and there is some Russian handwriting. MARINA identified the handwriting as that of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She also pointed out markings made by a pen on pages 29, 31, 50, 54 and 78, but she could not identify these markings as having been made by LEE HARVEY OSWALD or any other person.

(3) A book with cover torn off entitled "Learning Russian", published by Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow. Author is NINA POTAPOVA. On page 12 of this book the Russian alphabet is printed and part of the alphabet is torn out. MARINA remarked that she had been exhibited by a representative of the President's Commission pieces of paper on which had been pasted printed letters cut from some book or magazine. She said therefore this item might be of interest in the investigation. She identified this book as a book used by OSWALD in his study of the Russian language.

(4) A guide map of Mexico City, folded, published by Editorial Flecha, printed in Mexico, D. F., which contains a large map of Mexico City on which appear three enclosed circle markings. There also appears on the back a smaller map which contains three circle markings, as well as a line drawn along streets in Mexico City. In the index opposite this smaller map, several locations are checked. MARINA identified this map as being the property of OSWALD. She said he probably obtained it in Mexico on his trip there.

(5) A paperback pamphlet entitled FIESTA BRAVA, published by Pemex Travel Club, Mexico, D. F., which describes the bullfight. MARINA stated this was also the property of OSWALD and was probably obtained by him in Mexico on his trip there and brought back by him to Dallas.

(6) A library pass in the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, dated April, 1962, written in the Russian language. This pass was used by OSWALD to obtain books in public libraries in Russia.

MARINA stated she had probably seen these pamphlets and book on several occasions, but did not think them of particular pertinence in this investigation. She said she did not know that the bus ticket stub was contained in one of the pamphlets.

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
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On August 28, 1964, the President's Commission made a verbal request of Federal Bureau of Investigation Headquarters, Washington, D. C., that MARINA OSWALD be contacted to determine if she had made available all material pertinent to their inquiry and that a statement be obtained from her to this effect.

Date August 31, 1964

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MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at her residence, 629 Belt Line Road. She was asked if she knew of any other documents, books, letters or other articles, which were her property or the property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD which might be of pertinence in the investigation of this case. She stated that she would make available anything that might be considered to be of pertinence, and she wanted to cooperate to the fullest. She exhibited several books which she stated she had purchased since the assassination. She also went through her personal papers, documents and photographs again. From these effects, she made available the following listed articles which were taken by the interviewing Agents, and a receipt was given to MARINA OSWALD:

(1) A deck of "Aviator" brand playing cards, manufactured by The United States Playing Card Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, containing 52 playing cards. MARINA identified these cards as personal property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She stated her daughter, JUNE, had been playing with these cards during the past few months.

(2) An envelope addressed to Mrs. MARINA OSWALD and a letter dated October 29, 1963, which letter is written in the Russian language and has been identified by MARINA OSWALD as a letter from her friend, OLGA DMOVSKAYA, who resides in Minsk, Russia.

(3) A letter without envelope, which MARINA has identified as a letter to her from PAUL GOLOVACHEV, which is written in Russian. The date of the letter is the eighteenth day of the month (written in Russian), 1963. The letter

on 8/28/64 at Richardson, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN and WALLACE R. HEITMAN /jtf Date dictated 8/29/64

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is concluded with an English phrase "P.S. Excuse me for making you wait."

(4) A letter and envelope addressed to MARINA OSWALD from GALINA KHONTULEVA with return address "Leningrad K-6F USSR". The letter bears a date of February 25, 1964. The letter is written in Russian.

(5) A letter and envelope addressed to MARINA OSWALD with return address in Russian from her girl friend, GALINA KHONTULEVA. The letter is written in Russian and bears the date May 16, 1964.

(6) An envelope addressed to MARINA OSWALD with return address of RUTH PAINE, 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, and contains two hand-written letters written in the Russian language to MARINA from RUTH PAINE. Each of these letters contains two sheets of paper containing writing on both sides of each page.

(7) Six United States of America Parcel Post Customs Declaration tags, three of which contain the signature "Lee H. Oswald" and MARINA has identified these signatures as the signature of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

(8) A book which belonged to LEE HARVEY OSWALD, which MARINA has identified as a German - Russian dictionary.

MARINA was asked if, to her knowledge, she had made available everything of pertinence to the investigation of the assassination, and she stated that to her knowledge she had made available all such pertinent items. She furnished a

statement to the effect that she had made available everything which might be of pertinence in this investigation. This statement is as follows:

"Richardson, Texas
Aug. 28, 1964

"I have searched through my personal effects and all articles in my house for any article which was the property of my late husband Lee Harvey Oswald or for any article, paper, book or other thing in which he may have placed something of value or interest in the investigation of the assassination of the president and I have made available on this date to Mr. Griffin and Mr. Heitman such documents, papers, books, and other things which might contain anything of interest in this investigation for examination. To the best of my knowledge I have made available for examination everything which might possibly contain a pertinent article or thing in this investigation.

"Mrs. Marina Oswald

"Will Hayden Griffin Special Agent FBI Dallas Texas
8-28-64
"Wallace R. Heitman, Special Agent, FBI Dallas, Texas
8-28-64"

DL 100-10461

D. Gouged Out Hole In Grass Near Texas School Book Depository, Observed By Mr. and Mrs. WAYNE E. HARTMAN On November 22, 1963

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 8/10/64

WAYNE E. HARTMAN, accompanied by his wife, EDNA, was interviewed in the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. HARTMAN said he is self-employed as a manufacturer's representative calling on drugstores, department stores, and gift shops in various states throughout the country. He said he resides at 3217 Seaside, Irving, Texas.

HARTMAN said he had learned through a radio broadcast that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had been conducting additional investigation in the area of the triple underpass where President KENNEDY was assassinated and reportedly was looking for another bullet that might possibly have been fired at the time of the assassination. Upon hearing this broadcast, HARTMAN said he felt he should report the following information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation:

On November 22, 1963, HARTMAN advised that he had business at the courthouse in Dallas, Texas, and had proceeded from the courthouse to Mullendore's Cafeteria at 601 Main Street, Dallas, Texas, shortly after 11:30 a.m. HARTMAN stated while he and his wife were in Mullendore's Cafeteria, someone announced that President KENNEDY's motorcade was proceeding west on Main Street and would shortly pass by on the street outside. HARTMAN stated he and his wife took up a position on the northeast corner of Record and Main Streets to view the motorcade. He said after the motorcade passed their position he and his wife returned inside Mullendore's Cafeteria. Within a few minutes, after returning to the cafeteria, HARTMAN said he heard some shots and a comment was made that President KENNEDY must be receiving a gun salute. HARTMAN said this did not sound like a satisfactory explanation to him and he and his wife left Mullendore's Cafeteria and walked west on Main Street, stopping on Houston Street just above the grassy area that separates Main and Elm Streets. HARTMAN related that he and his wife observed much confusion and saw a woman and child lying on the grassy area on the north side of Elm Street about midway between the triple underpass and Houston Street. HARTMAN stated he also observed a police officer and a young boy standing on the grassy area that separates Main and Elm Streets about midway between Houston Street and the triple underpass. HARTMAN advised he and his wife, out of curiosity, proceeded down to the location where

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on 8/6/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent A. RAYMOND SWITZER and ROBERT M. BARRETT:vm Date dictated 8/7/64

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the police officer and the young boy were standing to determine what had happened. He stated the police officer or the young boy commented that someone had shot at the President. At this time, HARTMAN stated he noted a gouged out hole in the grass that was about one and one half inches in diameter. He stated this hole continued just beneath the roots of the grass for about 18 to 24 inches. He said the ground was not heaved up but was soft to the touch and could be depressed. HARTMAN said he was able to fit three fingers into the hole.

HARTMAN was exhibited photographs 7 and 8 of the photography exhibits appearing in the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated November 30, 1963. HARTMAN stated he and his wife were standing about five feet south of the curb in the area where the culvert or manhole cover is located. He said this gouged out hole was in line with the general area of the Texas School Book Depository Building. He said some bystander had mentioned that he believed the shots had come from the Texas School Book Depository Building. Upon realizing this, HARTMAN said he and his wife left this area and returned to Houston Street between Main and Elm Streets. He stated they remained at this location until they heard the announcement over the radio that President KENNEDY had been shot. He stated they then returned to the Dallas County Courthouse.

HARTMAN advised that on Sunday, November 24, 1963, he and his wife returned to the area where they had observed the gouged out hole on November 22, 1963. He said the grass was trampled down by people and they could not locate the hole.

HARTMAN stated he did not know if this incident had any significance but thought he should bring it to the attention of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 8/10/64

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Mrs. WAYNE E. (EDNA) HARTMAN, 3217 Seaside, Irving, Texas, accompanied by her husband, was interviewed at the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mrs. HARTMAN advised that on November 22, 1963, she had accompanied her husband to the Dallas County Courthouse. From there, she stated they went to Mullendore's Cafeteria at 601 Main Street, Dallas, Texas, arriving there sometime after 11:30 a.m. While in the cafeteria, Mrs. HARTMAN stated someone advised that President KENNEDY's motorcade was proceeding west on Main Street and would pass in front of the cafeteria very shortly. Mrs. HARTMAN advised she and her husband left the cafeteria and took up a position on the northeast corner of Record and Main Streets. She said she viewed the Presidential motorcade and after it passed she and her husband returned inside Mullendore's Cafeteria. A few minutes after returning inside Mullendore's Cafeteria, Mrs. HARTMAN said she heard some loud reports and was informed by her husband that it sounded like gun shots. She said she and her husband left Mullendore's Cafeteria and walked west on Main Street to Houston Street. She stated she observed much confusion in this area and, to determine what had happened, she and her husband proceeded down the grassy slope that separates Main and Elm Streets and about midway down this slope she and her husband talked to a police officer and a young boy. She said either the young boy or the police officer informed that there had been a shooting.

Mrs. HARTMAN advised while they were talking to the above police officer and young boy she and her husband noticed a gouged out hole in the grass. She said the hole was about one and one half inches in diameter and went right under the roots of the grass for a distance of about 18 to 24 inches. She said she was able to determine this by softly pressing on the grass above the hole and in this manner determined the length of the hole. She said a bystander had informed that he believed some shooting had come from the general area of the Texas School Book Depository Building. She said when she and her husband realized this hole was in line with the Texas School Book Depository Building she and her husband returned up the slope to Houston Street between Elm and Main Streets. She said she and

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on 8/6/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent A. RAYMOND SWITZER and ROBERT M. BARRETT:vm Date dictated 8/7/64

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her husband remained at this location until they heard a radio broadcast that President KENNEDY had been shot. She stated she and her husband then returned to the Dallas County Courthouse.

Mrs. HARTMAN advised that she and her husband returned to this area on Sunday, November 24, 1963, and attempted to locate the gouged out hole they had observed on November 22, 1963. She stated the grass was all trampled down and she and her husband could not locate the hole.

Mrs. HARTMAN was exhibited photographs 7 and 8 of the photography exhibits in Dallas report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated November 30, 1963. She stated she and her husband were standing about five feet south of the curb in the general vicinity of the culvert or manhole cover.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date September 18, 1964

With the use of a Detectron, Model 27, metal detector, Special Agents NAT A. PINKSTON and ROBERT M. BARRETT searched a three hundred square foot area, which area was located at the culvert on the South side of Elm Street in Dealey Plaza. This area was located based on a description of a gouged-out hole in the grass as furnished by Mr. and Mrs. WAYNE E. HARTMAN of Irving, Texas, on August 6, 1964. This gouged-out hole had been observed by the HARTMANs on November 22, 1963, subsequent to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. The HARTMANs had pinpointed the area where they had observed this gouged-out hole from Photographs Seven and Eight from the photography exhibits appearing in the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated November 30, 1963. The area searched was a half-circle area, using the culvert as the center. Found through the use of the metal detector were one bottle cap and one aluminum plug, measuring one inch long and one-half inch wide. No fragments or other evidence was found in the area observed.

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on 9/18/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents NAT A. PINKSTON & ROBERT M. BARRETT/emm Date dictated 9/18/64

45-A

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ARS:vm
DL 100-10461

It is to be noted that page 150A of Dallas report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated November 30, 1963, reflects that WILLIAM ALLEN HARPER had found a piece of bone approximately 25 feet south of the spot where President KENNEDY was shot. It should be further noted that this is in the same general area where Mr. and Mrs. WAYNE E. HARTMAN observed a gouged out hole in the grass about one and one half inches in diameter and 18 to 24 inches in length.

It should also be noted that this gouged out hole in the grass observed by Mr. and Mrs. WAYNE E. HARTMAN is in line with the shot that struck President KENNEDY in the head. Further, it should also be noted that the gouged out hole in the grass observed by Mr. and Mrs. WAYNE E. HARTMAN is not in a direct line with the mark on the curb about 25 feet east of the east edge of the triple underpass on the south side of Main Street.

E. Two Cartridges Obtained From CLYDE J. WATTS, Attorney, Who Alleges Such Cartridges Came From Residence Of WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF, Former Employee Of General EDWIN A. WALKER at Dallas

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RPG:vm
DL 100-10461

Previous investigation concerning WILLIAM McEWAN DUFF appears on pages 132-135 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated July 2, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, in captioned matter, page 135 of which reflects a listing of previous reports wherein information regarding DUFF has been reported.

Additional investigation concerning DUFF is also reflected on pages 121-132 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated August 5, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, in captioned matter.

DUFF was formerly employed by General EDWIN A. WALKER at Dallas, Texas. An allegation of association with LEE HARVEY OSWALD by DUFF has been previously investigated as has an allegation by DUFF of possible association between General WALKER and JACK L. RUBY.

Date 7/31/64

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Mr. CLYDE J. WATTS, Attorney, was contacted at his request at his office, 219 Couch Drive, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. He furnished the following items:

Two (2) cartridges, approximately 30 caliber, 3 1/4 inches in length, steel jacketed. Stamped on base of each cartridge is "L" "C" "53."

Mr. WATTS advised as follows:

He obtained the above described cartridges (plus a third identical cartridge, which he, himself, is maintaining in his possession), from WILLIAM KEESTER. In the spring of 1963 he had hired WILLIAM KEESTER and CLIFF ROBERTS, Private Investigators, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, to go to Dallas, Texas, to investigate the matter of somebody shooting at EDWIN A. WALKER, a former General of the United States Army. An individual named WILLIAM DUFF, a former employee of WALKER, was developed as a suspect in the shooting by KEESTER and ROBERTS. The three cartridges were obtained by KEESTER and ROBERTS from DUFF's residence without DUFF's knowledge. KEESTER delivered the three cartridges to him at his office in Oklahoma City, 219 Couch Drive, sometime during the summer of 1963. He placed the three cartridges in an envelope and put them in his desk at his office and they have been there ever since that time.

He had completely forgotten about the three cartridges until a recent visit to Dallas, Texas, when he appeared before the Warren Commission. During this recent trip to Dallas, he talked with a Mr. LIEBLER (Phonetic), an attorney for the Warren Commission, at which time he recalled and mentioned to Mr. LIEBLER the incident concerning his obtaining the three cartridges.

Mr. LIEBLER told him to give the three cartridges to the FBI in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, so that they could be forwarded to the Warren Commission in Washington, D. C.

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On 7/27/64 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma File # OC 89-41
DL 89-43

by SA PAUL E. ROWLANDS/msh/mvr Date dictated 7/28/64

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He desires to maintain possession of one of the cartridges. He believes KEESTER should be able to furnish specific details as to how he and ROBERTS came into possession of the three cartridges.

Mr. WATTS did not place any marks on the cartridges by which to identify them. He does not know if KEESTER or ROBERTS placed any identification marks on the cartridges. The two cartridges need not be returned to him.

Regarding WILLIAM DUFF, DUFF came to Oklahoma City about two months ago and told him he was being discharged from military service due to a fraudulent enlistment. He wanted to keep tabs on DUFF, so he prevailed upon a friend of his, H. W. THOMPSON, of the Oklahoma Paving Company, Oklahoma City, to give DUFF a job. As far as he knows, DUFF is presently working for the Oklahoma Paving Company in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 7/31/64

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WILLIAM ROSS KEESTER, 2224 Southwest 61st Terrace, telephone MUtual 5-2745, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, operator of the K & R Investigation Service, 417 Leonhardt Building, telephone CEntral 2-0233, Oklahoma City, advised of the following relative to three rifle shells supplied on July 27, 1964, by Mr. CLYDE J. WATTS, Attorney, Oklahoma City, who stated that he had obtained them from KEESTER in mid-1963 and that the shells related to the investigation of suspect WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF in the attempted assassination of General EDWIN A. WALKER.

Mr. KEESTER advised that it is his recollection that the shells in question were obtained by CLIFF ROBERTS, with whom he had been associated in the investigation of DUFF at Dallas, Texas; that ROBERTS had delivered the shells to Mr. WATTS. Mr. KEESTER said he had no other recollection concerning the shells, suggesting contact with Mr. ROBERTS, now employed by the Oklahoma Bureau of Investigation, Oklahoma City, as an investigator.

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On 7/28/64 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma File # OC 89-41
DL 89-43

by SA DAVID H. BARRY:mwr Date dictated 7/28/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 7/31/64

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CLIFF ROBERTS, Investigator, Oklahoma State Crime Bureau, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, advised that in the spring of 1963 he had been associated with WILLIAM ROSS KEESTER in the operation of the K & R Investigation Service, 417 Leonhardt Building, Oklahoma City; that the partnership had been retained by Attorney CLYDE J. WATTS, counsel for General EDWIN A. WALKER, for purposes of conducting investigation relating to WILLIAM MC EWAN DUFF as a suspect in the attempted assassination of General WALKER.

In connection with the investigation concerning DUFF, as previously reported, ROBERTS said he and KEESTER had moved into the same apartment building with DUFF and, on an undercover basis, had established an acquaintanceship and then his confidence in a proposal that DUFF kill General WALKER for them. This was done in an effort to establish what knowledge DUFF might have had concerning the earlier attempt to assassinate General WALKER.

In the development of this proposal to DUFF, ROBERTS said he had obtained some rifle shells from DUFF's apartment without DUFF's knowledge. He did not recall how many he had obtained or how many he had found. As he recalled, he had found these shells in a shoe box in a closet located in DUFF's apartment. There were two other men, names not recalled, who were living at that time in the same apartment with DUFF. ROBERTS stated he cannot now recall how he had identified the shells with DUFF, as opposed to the two others. There were two closets in the apartment and the effects of these individuals were commingled. It was ROBERTS' recollection that he had found something else in the shoe box which had identified the shoe box, containing the shells, with DUFF.

ROBERTS stated that he had not marked the shells with anything which he could identify when the shells were found, nor does he believe he now could identify the shells, except through a chain of evidence by testimony that he had given the shells to Mr. CLYDE J. WATTS, counsel for WALKER.

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On 7/28/64 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma File # OC 89-41
DL 89-43

by SA DAVID H. BARRY:mwr Date dictated 7/29/64

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ROBERTS stated that he had found no evidence in his contacts with DUFF, nor when he had located the shells, that DUFF had a rifle, a firearm of any other type, or had any particular knowledge of the use of firearms.

Never, ROBERTS said, had he or KEESTER confronted DUFF with their knowledge of his possession of rifle ammunition, nor had they intimated this to DUFF. Not having discussed the ammunition with DUFF, ROBERTS said neither he nor KEESTER has any information as to its origin, or why DUFF might have retained it, unless as a souvenir of his military experience.

F. Latent Fingerprint Examination Of Two Leaflets Obtained From Lieutenant ROY ALLEMAN, New Orleans Harbor Police, New Orleans, Louisiana

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DL 100-10461
RPG/ds

By communication dated July 31, 1964, the Latent Fingerprint Section, Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation advised that one latent fingerprint had been developed on a yellow-colored leaflet entitled "Hands Off Cuba." This leaflet was designated as Specimen D-234.

One latent fingerprint was also developed on a white-colored leaflet entitled "The Truth About Cuba Is In Cuba." This leaflet had been designated as Specimen D-235.

The two latent fingerprints were not identical with fingerprints of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, deceased, FBI Number 327925D.

The two leaflets described above were obtained from Lieutenant ROY ALLEMAN of the New Orleans Harbor Police, New Orleans, Louisiana, on July 21, 1964. Investigation concerning these leaflets is reflected in a communication dated July 22, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

III. OTHER INVESTIGATION RELATING TO LEE HARVEY OSWALD

A. Allegation That On November 14, 1963, There Was A Two-Hour Meeting At The Carousel Club, Dallas, Texas, Of BERNARD WEISSMAN, Dallas Police Officer J. D. TIPPIT And JACK RUBY

B. Affidavits Obtained From Mrs. MARY BROCK, ROBERT BROCK, B. M. PATTERSON And L. J. LEWIS Concerning Their Observations Immediately After Shooting Of Dallas Police Officer J. D. TIPPIT

A. Allegation That On November 14, 1963, There Was A Two-Hour Meeting At The Carousel Club, Dallas, Texas, Of BERNARD WEISSMAN, Dallas Police Officer J. D. TIPPIT And JACK RUBY

By letter dated August 3, 1964, the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY advised that MARK LANE had testified before the Commission about an allegation that on November 14, 1963, there was a two-hour meeting at the Carousel Club between BERNARD WEISSMAN, Officer J. D. TIPPIT, and JACK RUBY. In connection with this allegation, the Commission requested that photographs of BERNARD WEISSMAN and J. D. TIPPIT be obtained and exhibited to GEORGE SENATOR, ANDREW ARMSTRONG, LARRY CRAFORD, KAREN BENNET CARLIN, NANCY POWELL, and WILLIAM D. CROWE in order to determine whether any of these individuals observed WEISSMAN or TIPPIT at the Carousel Club at any time and whether any of these persons observed a meeting such as that described by LANE.

Furthermore, the Commission requested that BERNARD WEISSMAN be reinterviewed to determine his whereabouts on November 14, 1963, and in particular in the evening hours.

The Commission also requested that Mrs. J. D. TIPPIT be reinterviewed as to whether or not she was aware of any contact between her late husband and BERNARD WEISSMAN.

The Commission further noted that RUBY claims he did not know Officer J. D. TIPPIT, who was killed on November 22, 1963, but he did know another member of the Dallas Police Department by the name of TIPPIT. The Commission requested that this latter officer be interviewed to determine the extent of his relationship, if any, with JACK RUBY.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date August 12, 1964

1

Mrs. MARIE TIPPIT, 238 Glencairn, Dallas, Texas, advised that she is the widow of deceased Dallas Police Officer J. D. TIPPIT, who was murdered on November 22, 1963, in the line of duty. Mrs. TIPPIT viewed two different photographs of her late husband, which had been furnished on August 6, 1964, by the Dallas Police Department and which photographs she described as follows:

1. A photograph of her former husband taken in 1952 depicting her husband in plain street clothes;

2. A police uniform snapshot of her husband taken in 1957.

Mrs. TIPPIT stated that the uniform photograph of her former husband is the better likeness of him.

Mrs. TIPPIT stated she has no additional good photographs of her husband as he had always neglected having a commercial photograph made of himself.

Mrs. TIPPIT further advised that BERNARD WEISSMAN is unknown to her and she does not recall her husband ever mentioning his name or having known such an individual.

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on 8/7/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 8/10/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date August 21, 1964

NANCY POWELL, 1217 Clarence Street, advised that she is known by her professional stage name as TAMMIE TRUE. Miss POWELL stated that she has in the past performed at the Carousel Club operated in the past by JACK RUBY and that her specialty is a strip-tease act.

After viewing photographs of BERNARD WEISSMAN and J. D. TIPPIT, Miss POWELL stated that she had never seen either WEISSMAN or TIPPIT in a meeting together at the Carousel Club with JACK RUBY or anyone else, particularly around the fall of 1963. She does not know WEISSMAN or TIPPIT.

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on 8/17/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents EARLE HALEY and JOSEPH M. MYERS/dk/pm Date dictated 8/19/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 8/20/64

KAREN BENNETT CARLIN, Apartment Number 2, 1054 West Allen Street, advised that she is known as "Little LYNN" in her night-club act as a strip-tease performer.

After viewing photographs of J. D. TIPPIT and BERNARD WEISSMAN, CARLIN stated she had never seen either of these two men talking together or with JACK RUBY prior to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY in November, 1963.

CARLIN stated that after JACK RUBY shot LEE HARVEY OSWALD on November 24, 1963, there was a man at the Carousel Club in Dallas, where she performed, who vaguely resembled WEISSMAN and who worked taking cover charges and generally helping around the club. She stated she did not know this man's name, could not describe him and did not know where he came from. She stated he was there only a few nights and she never did learn his name. She stated she could not positively state that this man was BERNARD WEISSMAN, but he just had a general appearance of WEISSMAN. She added that it was very dark in the club and it was possible that she could be mistaken.

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on 8/20/64 at Fort Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JOSEPH M. MYERS /rmb Date dictated 8/20/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date August 21, 1964

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ANDREW ARMSTRONG, JR., Apartment C, 3821 Dixon Street, and a warehouse employee of the Goodman Produce Company, 1000 South Central Expressway, both Dallas addresses, was interviewed at his place of employment.

ARMSTRONG viewed photographs of both BERNARD WEISSMAN and former Dallas Police Officer J.D. TIPPIT. ARMSTRONG upon viewing and studying these photographs advised that he does not recall ever having seen either individual at any time including the time that he, ARMSTRONG, was employed at the Carousel Club and, more specifically, on November 14, 1963.

ARMSTRONG noted that at the time of the commercial radio broadcast on November 22, 1963, advising of the murder of Dallas Police Officer TIPPIT that RUBY had mentioned that he knew this Police Officer; however, RUBY told him later the same day that it was not the Dallas Police Officer TIPPIT that he knew that was shot, but was another with the same surname.

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on 8/20/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 8/21/64

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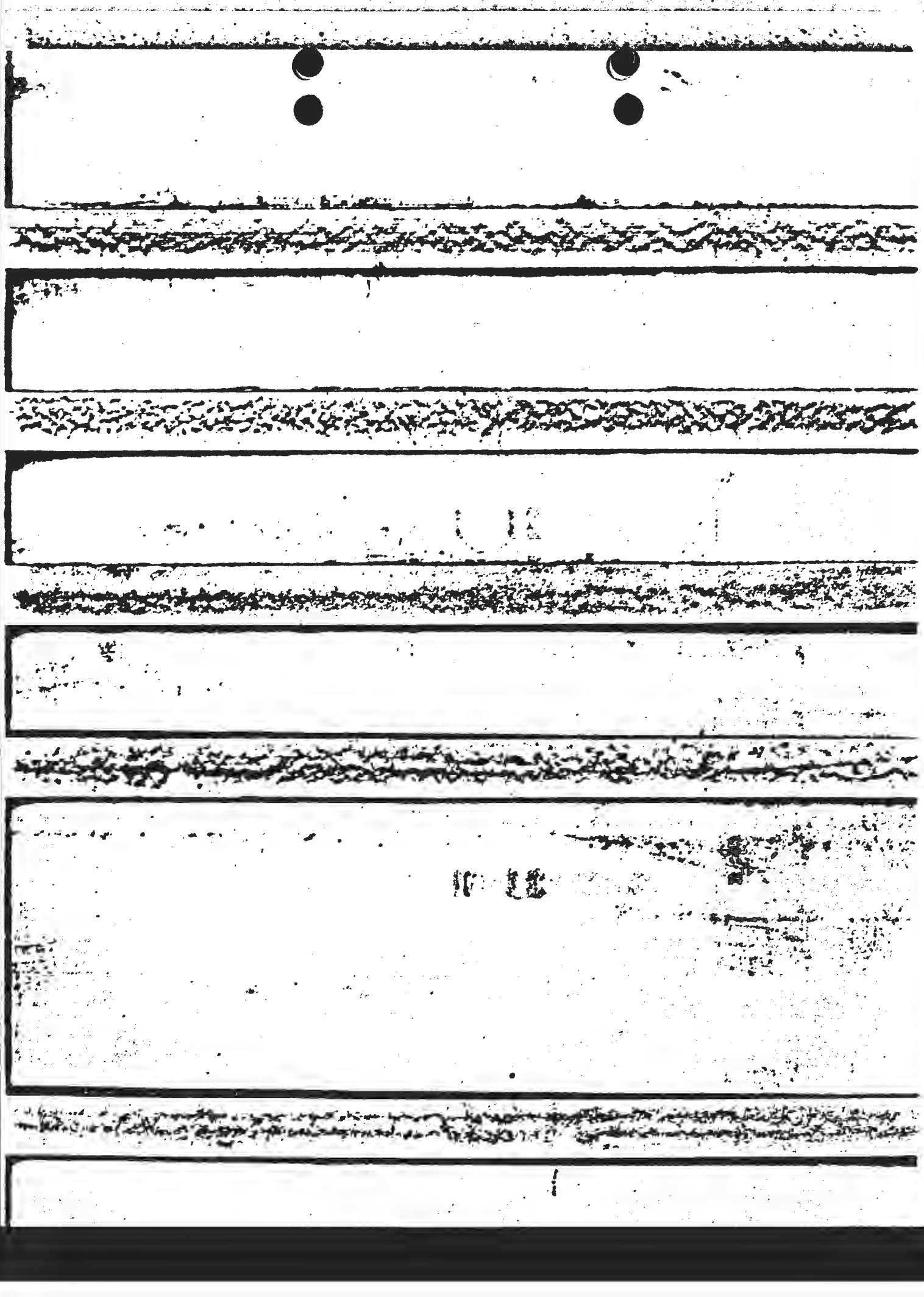
It should be noted that on page 153 of the report of Special Agent MANNING C. CLEMENTS dated December 19, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, captioned "JACK L. RUBY, also known as; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, also known as (DECEASED) - VICTIM; CIVIL RIGHTS", interview of GAYLE M. TIPPIT, Detective, Special Service Bureau, Dallas Police Department, home address 10831 Cotillion, on December 16, 1963, revealed that TIPPIT stated he had had occasion to contact RUBY numerous times in connection with official business while RUBY was operating the Vegas Club and the Carousel Club.



DL 100-10461
RPG:jtf
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The President's Commission by letter dated July 31, 1964, referred to the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated February 11, 1964, Pages 87, 92, and 93, containing interviews of HAROLD RUSSELL, ROBERT BROCK and Mrs. MARY BROCK. The President's Commission requested that affidavits be obtained from each of these individuals specifying his interview represented a correct report of what each witness saw on November 22, 1963.

On August 4, 1964, KEN CARPENTER, Manager, Johnny Reynolds Motor Company, 500 East Jefferson, Dallas, Texas, advised Special Agent A. RAYMOND SWITZER that HAROLD FAY RUSSELL was formerly employed by the Johnny Reynolds Motor Company as a salesman, but terminated this employment about three months ago.

CARPENTER said RUSSELL's employment application reflects he rented a room from Mrs. F.B. HAWKINS, 327 South Windomere Street, Dallas, Texas. This application also reflects that RUSSELL's mother, Mrs. OTHA RUSSELL, has the mailing address of Box 105, Davis, Oklahoma, and has telephone number EM 9-2563.

On August 4, 1964, Mrs. F.B. HAWKINS, 327 South Windomere Street, Dallas, Texas, advised Special Agent A. RAYMOND SWITZER that HAROLD FAY RUSSELL formerly rented a room from her, but has returned to Davis, Oklahoma, to take care of some family affairs. She stated he occasionally visits Dallas, and she last saw him about a month ago. She said his mailing address is Box 105, Davis, Oklahoma.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date August 7, 1964

1

Mrs. MARY BROCK, 3519 30th Street, viewed the written FD-302 interview form prepared from an interview held with her on January 21, 1964, at Dallas, Texas. She advised this written form is accurate in every detail and she would gladly sign an affidavit to this effect.

Mrs. BROCK voluntarily accompanied Special Agent LEIAND D. STEPHENS to the home of Mrs. IVA PRIDMORE, 4107 41st Street, Lubbock, Texas, a Notary Public, where she was placed under oath and signed the original and five copies of an affidavit certifying to the accuracy of the written report of her interview on January 21, 1964.

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on 8/5/64 at Lubbock, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent LEIAND D. STEPHENS /jtf Date dictated 8/6/64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

August 7, 1964

1

ROBERT BROCK, 3519 30th Street, viewed the written FD-302 interview form prepared from an interview held with him on January 21, 1964, at Dallas, Texas. He advised this written form is accurate in every detail and he would gladly sign an affidavit to this effect.

BROCK voluntarily accompanied Special Agent LELAND D. STEPHENS to the home of Mrs. IVA PRIDMORE, 4107 41st Street, Lubbock, Texas, a Notary Public, where he was placed under oath and signed the original and five copies of an affidavit certifying to the accuracy of the written report of his interview on January 21, 1964.

C.7

on 8/5/64 at Lubbock, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent LELAND D. STEPHENS /jtf Date dictated 8/6/64

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DL 100-10461

By letter dated August 21, 1964, the President's Commission requested that L. J. LEWIS and B. M. PATTERSON, both of Dallas, Texas, be recontacted and an affidavit obtained from each in order to establish whether their previously recorded interviews of January 21 and 22, 1964. respectively, were accurate as to what they had seen on November 22, 1963.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

1

Date August 26, 1964

On August 25, 1964, B. M. PATTERSON, Apartment 201, Habana Apartments, 1607 North Carroll, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at his present place of employment, the Holly Southwest, Inc., 5606 Dyer, Dallas, where he is employed as an accountant.

PATTERSON stated that in regard to his interview with Agents of the FBI on January 22, 1964, he would like to make the following clarifications of any misinterpretations of information he had previously furnished at that time:

PATTERSON stated that when he had observed a white male, approximately thirty years of age, running south on Patton Avenue on the early afternoon of November 22, 1963, he remembers this person was carrying a revolver in his hand and was obviously trying to reload the gun. The individual stopped still, ejected the cartridges, reloaded the gun, and then placed the weapon inside his waistband. He then began walking west on the north side of Jefferson Boulevard.

PATTERSON stated he does not at this late date specifically recall the photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD having been displayed to him on January 22, 1964, and cannot at this time state that he had identified LEE HARVEY OSWALD at that time as the same person he had seen running south on Patton Avenue with a weapon in his hand.

On August 26, 1964, two different photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD were exhibited to B. M. PATTERSON, at which time PATTERSON advised that this person (OSWALD) is positively and unquestionably the same person he saw at approximately 1:30 p.m., on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, running south down the east side of Patton Avenue between East Tenth Street and East Jefferson Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, with a revolver in his hand.

PATTERSON stated that he then saw OSWALD stop, eject some cartridges from his revolver, and cross over to the north side of East Jefferson Boulevard, where he proceeded at a walk heading west on East Jefferson toward Crawford Street.

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on 8/25-26/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT/jtf/pm Date dictated 8/26/64

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The two photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD from which PATTERSON made his identification on August 26, 1964, are described as follows:

1) Dallas Police Department photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, side-face and full-face views, dated November 23, 1963, and bearing Dallas Police Department No. 54018; and,

2) A full-body photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD standing in a yard holding a rifle in his left hand and what appears to be a newspaper in his right hand.

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L.J. LEWIS, Kemp's Garage, 634 West Davis, Dallas, Texas, advised that in regard to the information he had previously furnished to the FBI on January 21, 1964, concerning his observations on November 22, 1963, of the incident involving the shooting of Dallas Police Officer J. D. TIPPIT, he desired to make the following clarifications of this previous interview:

LEWIS stated that upon hearing the three or four gunshots coming from the direction of Tenth and Patton Avenue and recognizing the sounds as gunshots, he had immediately telephoned the Dallas Police Department to report the shooting. While conversing with an unknown officer at the Police Department, there was so much confusion at the Police Department end of the telephone conversation, they were having trouble making out what LEWIS was telling them. A few seconds later, he noticed a white male, approximately thirty years of age, running south on Patton Avenue, carrying either an automatic pistol or a revolver in his hand, and while running was either attempting to reload the gun or conceal the weapon in his belt. LEWIS stated that when this unknown individual reached the intersection of Patton Avenue and Jefferson Boulevard, the individual then proceeded west on Jefferson Boulevard.

LEWIS noted that as he now recalls, he had called the Dallas Police Department prior to seeing this unknown individual running south on Patton Avenue and had not called the Police Department after he had first witnessed this unknown individual.

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on 8/25/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 8/25/64

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IV. MISCELLANEOUS ALLEGED ACTIVITIES OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD

A. Allegation By JAMES ALFORD MARKHAM That He Met LEE HARVEY OSWALD Prior To Assassination And That OSWALD Discussed Killing The President When He Came To Dallas

B. Allegation That Individual Using Name GEORGE CARMACK, JR., Employed At Lakewood Laundromatic, Dallas, Texas, In November, 1962, Resembled LEE HARVEY OSWALD

C. Allegation That Individual Resembling LEE HARVEY OSWALD Observed Shortly After Noon On November 22, 1963, Drive Up To Laundromat At Corner Of Davis And Clinton Streets In Oak Cliff Section Of Dallas

D. Alleged Diary of ERIC RITZEK Reflecting He Caused LEE HARVEY OSWALD To Commit Assassination And OSWALD's Subsequent Murder By JACK L. RUBY By Hypnosis

E. Allegation By A. L. JONES, Sayre, Oklahoma, That He Met Individual "Last July Or August" Who Stated He Was Going To Kill Rich Men Every Chance He Had And Wonders If Such Individual Was LEE HARVEY OSWALD

A. Allegation By JAMES ALFORD MARKHAM That He Met LEE HARVEY OSWALD Prior To Assassination And That OSWALD Discussed Killing The President When He Came To Dallas

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 8/10/64

JAMES ALFORD MARKHAM, presently confined to the Dallas County Jail for violation of parole and awaiting trial for burglary, advised as follows:

About two weeks before the Assassination of President KENNEDY, he was at a bowling alley on Jefferson Boulevard in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas. He believes the name of this place to be Oak Cliff Lanes. There he met one JERRY TOLLIVER, whom he described as being 27 to 28 years of age, 5'9", about 170 pounds, black, thinning hair, well-built, appearing to be a weight lifter. He does not remember who introduced them to each other.

About three days after this, MARKHAM was walking along Jefferson Boulevard in the afternoon on his way to the Oak Cliff Grill when a car with TOLLIVER at the wheel pulled up to the curb beside him. He cannot remember the make, model, or year of this car. TOLLIVER asked MARKHAM where he was going and, when he told TOLLIVER, the latter offered to drive him there. With TOLLIVER, on the passenger side of the front seat, was a man whom TOLLIVER introduced to MARKHAM as "OZZIE." He does not remember whether TOLLIVER introduced him or referred to him as OSWALD, but remembers that they called him "OZZIE." TOLLIVER and OZZIE then drove him to the Oak Cliff Grill on Jefferson where they let MARKHAM out of the car and then drove away.

MARKHAM advised that after the assassination of President KENNEDY, he recognized photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as being identical to "OZZIE."

He next saw "OZZIE" at Kidd Springs Park in Oak Cliff about four days after the latter incident above.

MARKHAM had gone there to do some fishing and "OZZIE" happened by on foot, alone. They visited for a short period and talked about trivial matters which MARKHAM cannot now further describe.

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on 8/5/64 at Dallas, Texas 74 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent W. JAMES WOOD/ds Date dictated 8/6/64

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To the best of his present recollection, he next saw "OZZIE" about two days after the above occurrence. Late in the afternoon he went to an apartment on Lancaster in Oak Cliff occupied by MARKHAM's brother, WILLIAM, WILLIAM's roommate whose name MARKHAM cannot now recall, one BARBARA, last name not recalled, and a second girl whose name MARKHAM cannot remember. They were planning a party. These were the Mon Leon (phonetic) Apartments. When he got there WILLIAM's roommate and the two girls were at the apartment, but WILLIAM had not yet arrived. JAMES MARKHAM had been drinking beer and continued to drink. Toward evening, he was in somewhat of an intoxicated condition, and went out to the rear of the apartment, where he found "OZZIE" sitting in a car along with about three other young men, none of whom he had met before, and whose names he does not know, and whom he has not seen since.

JAMES MARKHAM talked with these persons for perhaps an hour. They asked him if he knew any way to make some easy money and they discussed the possibility of pulling some burglary jobs, but did not make any definite plans or discuss any definite possibilities. He does not remember that "OZZIE" contributed anything to the discussion or that there was any indication given that "OZZIE" had pulled any jobs, or done any time before.

While he was talking with "OZZIE" and the other men, he believes BARBARA may have come out the rear of the apartment building, and may have seen them, but MARKHAM insisted he was intoxicated and has no clear recollection of just what did go on.

After about an hour, "OZZIE" and the others left. He does not remember who was driving, but does remember "OZZIE" was not driving. JAMES MARKHAM then went back into the apartment and continued to party with the group there.

The following day, at about 3:00 P.M., JAMES MARKHAM went to the Texas Theatre in Oak Cliff to see a motion picture. He does not remember the name of the picture. He went there alone, on foot. Inside the theatre, he happened to see "OZZIE"

and JERRY TOLLIVER. He had not made arrangements to meet them there and did not know they were going to be there. They saw the movie together and then left on foot after the movie, going to the Beckley Club on Jefferson in Oak Cliff. By this time it was dark. MARKHAM, "OZZIE" and TOLLIVER sat there for about an hour, drinking soft drinks and chatting about various things. He said "OZZIE" talked "crazy," and when MARKHAM mentioned he had not been working because he had been serving time in prison, "OZZIE" questioned him as to how he felt about this. He replied that he was rather bitter. During the latter portion of the conversation, "OZZIE" asked MARKHAM how he would like to help him, "OZZIE," "stun the nation." "OZZIE" used this term during a discussion, which "OZZIE" instigated, about killing the President on his coming visit to Dallas. MARKHAM thought he was kidding, paid no particular attention to him, and does not remember that "OZZIE" said anything specific in this regard.

At this time, MARKHAM invited TOLLIVER and "OZZIE" to visit him at his mother's home, 328½ East 9th Street, Dallas, some afternoon after 1:00 P.M., when his mother was gone to work. They said they would do so, and after walking away from the Beckley Club together for about a block, split up, with MARKHAM going to his mother's home, and "OZZIE" and TOLLIVER going in another direction.

He never saw "OZZIE" again, but said when he read about the assassination of President KENNEDY, knew immediately "OZZIE" was responsible, and his opinion was proved correct when he saw photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and recognized him as "OZZIE."

He saw TOLLIVER again on two occasions on unremembered dates after November 22, 1963, at unrecalled places in Oak Cliff. These were not prearranged meetings, but he just ran into him by chance. On one of these occasions, he asked TOLLIVER if he had killed President KENNEDY, and TOLLIVER just laughed and did not answer him. They did not discuss the assassination further.

"OZZIE" always seemed to have spending money, although he did not appear to be a free spender or to be affluent in any way. He never mentioned having been in Russia or any other foreign country. He did not mention being married. He never said where he lived, where he had lived before coming to Dallas, where he had ever worked, or whether he was working at the time MARKHAM knew him.

MARKHAM never learned where TOLLIVER lived, does not know where he ever worked or works, does not know anyone who knows TOLLIVER or where he might be contacted, does not know whether TOLLIVER ever served any time, and can furnish no information as to where he might be located.

MARKHAM never told the above story to anyone, including his mother.

Based on his acquaintance with TOLLIVER and "OZZIE," he is of the opinion TOLLIVER assisted LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the assassination of President KENNEDY. He never saw either TOLLIVER or "OZZIE" with a gun and never discussed guns with either of them.

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DL 100-10461
RPG/ds

JAMES ALFORD MARKHAM is the son of HELEN LOUISE MARKHAM, who lives at 328½ East 9th Street, Dallas, Texas. HELEN LOUISE MARKHAM was an eyewitness to the shooting of Dallas Police Officer J. D. TIPPIT by LEE HARVEY OSWALD on November 22, 1963.

Both JAMES ALFORD MARKHAM and his brother, WILLIAM EDWARD MARKHAM, were interviewed on July 24, 1964, and July 28, 1964, respectively, regarding their knowledge of the shooting of Officer TIPPIT and statements made by them to attorney MARK LANE of New York or anyone representing him, who was endeavoring to prove OSWALD was not alone in the killing of President KENNEDY.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date August 14, 1964

1

Mrs. LEON RODGERS, Manager, Monte Leon Apartments, 221 Lancaster Street, Oak Hill Section, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at her residence.

Mrs. RODGERS stated that her apartment house, the Monte Leon Apartments, is the only one to her knowledge of a similar type name as "Mon Leon" on this street.

Mrs. RODGERS stated that she has been the manager of this apartment house since September, 1963, and since that time has never had a tenant by the name of MARKHAM.

She, likewise, advised that the names of MARKHAM and TOLLIVER are unfamiliar to her.

The Monte Leon Apartments are located on the east side of Lancaster Street, just north of Thornton Avenue, and between Thornton Avenue and East Eleventh Street.

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on 8/13/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /itf Date dictated 8/13/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date August 25, 1964

1

WILLIAM EDWARD MARKHAM, 328½ East Ninth Street, Dallas, Texas, who is employed by Cox Brothers Floor Covering Company, 11530 North Central Expressway, Dallas, advised that he is the brother of JAMES ALFORD MARKHAM, who is presently incarcerated in the Dallas County Jail on a burglary charge.

WILLIAM MARKHAM stated he does not know any individual by the name of "JERRY TOLLIVER" or of a similar name. He stated he does not recall his brother, JAMES, ever mentioning this individual to him in the past, and does not recall JAMES ever mentioning he had met a person by the name of "OZZIE", whom JAMES believes to be identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

WILLIAM MARKHAM stated that around October and November, 1963, he was sharing an apartment on the second floor at the Monte Leon Apartment House located at 221 Lancaster Street, Dallas, Texas. He stated he used to have many parties in his apartment, and it is possible that his brother, JAMES, had met someone by the name of "OZZIE" in a car parked behind the Monte Leon Apartments during the course of one of these many parties; however, JAMES had never mentioned the fact to him previously.

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on 8/18/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 8/21/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date August 25, 1964

1

Mrs. HELEN LOUISE MARKHAM, 328½ East Ninth Street, Dallas, Texas, advised she is the mother of JAMES ALFORD MARKHAM, who was born on May 2, 1943, at Grand Prairie, Texas. Mrs. MARKHAM advised that she vaguely recalls her son, JAMES, having mentioned the name of "TOLLIVER" to her a long time ago, but she does not recall the circumstances of the conversation in which TOLLIVER's name was mentioned. She advised she personally does not know anyone with the surname of "TOLLIVER". Mrs. MARKHAM advised her son, JAMES, had never previously told her about having met LEE HARVEY OSWALD or anyone called "OZZIE". Mrs. MARKHAM noted that her daughter used to have an apartment at the Monte Leon Apartments on Lancaster Street, and noted that her son, JAMES, frequently stayed with his sister in her apartment.

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on 8/19/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT Date dictated 8/21/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date August 25, 1964

1

RONALD LEWIS DIAMOND, part-owner, Oak Cliff Bowling Lanes, 309 East Jefferson Boulevard, Dallas, advised that he knows no one with a name similar to "JERRY TOLLIVER". He stated he does not personally know JAMES MARKHAM but recalls that his name appears on a list of individuals barred from this bowling alley due to previous misconduct.

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on 8/24/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 8/25/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

August 25, 1964

1

RICHARD FOLSE, Assistant Manager, Oak Cliff Bowling Lanes, 309 East Jefferson Boulevard, Dallas, was interviewed at his place of employment.

FOLSE stated he does not know any customer or anyone who hangs around this bowling alley by the name of "JERRY TOLLIVER" or of a similar-sounding surname.

FOLSE stated he knows JAMES MARKHAM and stated MARKHAM has been barred from these bowling lanes due to his previous misconduct at these lanes.

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on 8/24/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 8/25/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date August 25, 1964

1

JERRY M. GENTRY, part-time employee, Oak Cliff Bowling Lanes, 309 East Jefferson Boulevard, and a uniformed member of the Dallas Police Department, advised he has been working part-time at these bowling lanes since January, 1964.

GENTRY advised that the name, "JERRY TOLLIVER", sounds vaguely familiar to him, but he cannot at this time connect the name with any particular individual.

GENTRY noted that he has several young, criminal-type sources of information who hang around this bowling alley, and he will endeavor to identify "TOLLIVER" through these informants.

GENTRY added that he personally knows JAMES MARKHAM and is responsible for MARKHAM being barred from entry into the Oak Cliff Bowling Lanes. He described MARKHAM as a "trouble maker" and one who is not beyond fabricating a story in order to benefit himself for some unknown ulterior purpose.

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on 8/24/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 2, 1963

1

JERRY M. GENTRY, part-time employee of the Oak Cliff Bowling Lanes and a regular uniformed member of the Dallas Police Department, advised that one of his "informants", whose identity he did not desire to disclose, had told him on Friday night, August 28, 1964, that he (the informant) knew a "JERRY TOLLIVER," but had not seen him in the Oak Cliff area of Dallas for over a month and did not know TOLLIVER's present whereabouts.

GENTRY stated that due to the rush of business on Friday night at the bowling lanes, he was unable to question his source closely regarding the informant's personal knowledge of TOLLIVER. GENTRY added that he will question his informant further regarding TOLLIVER the next time he sees his source and will attempt to obtain information which might possibly lead to his identification and location.

GENTRY noted that only one of his sources contacted by him, regarding the identity of "JERRY TOLLIVER", claimed to know such an individual.

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on 8/31/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 8/31/64

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DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
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The following investigation was conducted by Investigative Clerk JOE A. PEARCE:

On August 18, 1964, Miss PAT CROSSLAND and Miss LINDA GREENLEE, both employees of the Identification Division and the Records Bureau, respectively, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, advised that their files contain no record of an individual with the name of "JERRY TOLLIVER", "JERRY TOLIVER", "GERALD TOLLIVER" or "GERALD TOLIVER".

On August 17, 1964, Deputy Sheriff LLOYD SANDERS, Dallas County Sheriff's Office, Dallas, Texas, advised his records contain no reference to one "JERRY TOLLIVER" or anyone with a similarly spelled surname.

On August 17, 1964, Mrs. BIRDIE SUE BELCHER, Clerk, Retail Merchants Credit Association, Dallas, Texas, advised a review of her records fails to disclose any reference to a "JERRY TOLLIVER" or "JERRY TOLIVER".

By communication dated September 1, 1964, the San Antonio Office was requested to check the Driver's License Division of the Texas Department of Public Safety at Austin, Texas, for a record of a driver's license in the name of "JERRY TOLLIVER or "TOLIVER" from the Dallas area.

B. Allegation That Individual Using Name GEORGE CARMACK, JR., Employed At Lakewood Laundromatic, Dallas, Texas, In November, 1962, Resembled LEE HARVEY OSWALD

DL 100-10461
RJB:jtf
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On August 6, 1964, JOSEPH L. BERRD, an instructor in the Department of Government at Southern Methodist University, telephonically advised on the evening of August 6, 1964, that a friend of his, one ROBERT BRINN, Dallas telephone number TAylor 3-5172 (The Texas Catholic, 2114 Kidwell, Dallas), had told him that CHARLES HIERZI (phonetic), who operates the Lakewood Laundromat, had told BRINN that OSWALD had worked at the laundromat in November, 1962.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date August 18, 1964

1

CHARLES E. HIREZI, Manager, Lakewood Laundromatic, 6341 Prospect Avenue, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at his place of employment.

HIREZI stated that on November 14, 1962, he had employed one GEORGE CARMACK, JR., of 3919 Bryan Street, Dallas, Social Security Number 412-56-5871, to assist him in the operation of the laundromat at this address.

HIREZI stated he thought it was a remote possibility that the aforementioned GEORGE CARMACK might be identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, the alleged assassin of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. He based this belief on the fact that CARMACK appeared to be identical with photographs that he has seen in the newspaper of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

HIREZI stated that he recalls that CARMACK had come to Dallas a very short time before his employment at the laundromat from some unknown location in Florida. He recalls that CARMACK had indicated to him in the course of a conversation that he was born in Tennessee.

HIREZI stated that CARMACK had tattoos on both his left and right arms.

HIREZI stated that CARMACK worked for him for approximately two to three weeks, commencing on November 14, 1962, and left leaving no forwarding address. HIREZI had tried to contact him at the aforementioned Bryan Street address and had found that CARMACK was unknown at that address. HIREZI added that he had not contacted the FBI regarding the possibility of CARMACK being identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD as he thought it was just a very remote possibility. HIREZI said that he had no idea as to the present whereabouts of GEORGE CARMACK, JR.

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on 8/17/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 8/17/64

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DL 100-10461
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It is noted in the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated November 30, 1963, at Dallas, captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS; ASSAULTING FEDERAL OFFICER", on page 92, that during the interview of LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the Dallas Police Department on November 22, 1963, Special Agent MANNING C. CLEMENTS, in the course of taking OSWALD's description, noted that OSWALD had "no tattoos or permanent scars".

It is further noted that previous investigation has established that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was employed by Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Incorporated, 522 Browder, Dallas, Texas, from October 12, 1962, to April 6, 1963, and was so employed on November 14, 1962, as recorded in the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated May 28, 1964, at Dallas, in instant case, pages 459-560.

C. Allegation That Individual Resembling LEE HARVEY OSWALD Observed Shortly After Noon On November 22, 1963, Drive Up To Laundromat At Corner Of Davis And Clinton Streets In Oak Cliff Section Of Dallas

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 8/1/64

Mr. V. L. PENNINGTON, 405 North Clinton Street, telephone WHitehall 6-7257, telephonically furnished the following information:

Mr. PENNINGTON related that his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. PENNINGTON, who reside with him at the above address, observed an individual, whom they now believe to have been LEE HARVEY OSWALD, shortly after noon on November 22, 1963, drive up to a laundromat located on the corner of Davis and Clinton Streets in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas. According to Mr. PENNINGTON, this individual was driving a light-colored station wagon, was very nervous, came rushing into the laundromat where he made a telephone call, speaking in a foreign language believed to be "Mexican." After completing his telephone call, this individual rushed out of the laundromat, leaving the car behind.

Mr. PENNINGTON advised his parents would like to furnish this information in greater detail, and he requested they be interviewed by Bureau Agents. He asked that he be contacted prior to the interview so that he may be with his parents at the time. He explained they are old and easily upset.

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by Special Agent RAYMOND P. YELCHAK/ds Date dictated 8/1/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 2, 1964

1

JOHN WESLEY PENNINGTON, 405 North Clinton Street, Dallas, Texas, advised that he is retired.

Mr. PENNINGTON advised that sometime between 12:00 noon and 1:00 p.m., Friday, November 22, 1963, his wife, ODA, and he had taken some wash to the Tidy Lady Launderette, 1227 Davis Street, which is located at the northeast corner of Davis and North Clinton in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas, Texas, approximately two blocks from their place of residence.

His wife and he were the only individuals in the laundromat, which is a self-service, coin-operated establishment.

After they were inside the laundromat waiting on their wash, an unknown individual drove up alone in a light-colored station wagon, year and make unknown, and parked on the east side of North Clinton Street, just north of the Davis - Clinton intersection, and by the side door of the laundromat.

This unknown person hurried around the corner onto the north side of Davis, walked several feet, turned around, entered the laundromat, and went directly to the pay phone located inside this laundromat. He did not appear to notice the PENNINGTONs sitting in the laundromat.

This individual made a local telephone call, spoke briefly to some unknown person, and left the laundromat walking at a quick pace, crossed Davis Street, and headed south on North Clinton Street. He did not re-enter his automobile.

Mr. PENNINGTON stated he did not overhear any of this person's telephone conversation. Mr. PENNINGTON stated that he mentioned to his wife that the man acted as if he were in some kind of trouble.

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on 9/1/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 9/2/64

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He advised that he paid no particular attention to this incident until shortly after he arrived home when he received a long distance telephone call from his daughter in Phoenix, Arizona, asking him if they heard about the assassination of President KENNEDY. Up until this telephone call, Mr. PENNINGTON stated that neither his wife nor he had heard the news of the assassination.

Later when his wife and he had viewed the photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD on television, they commented that OSWALD appeared to be the same person they had seen at the laundromat on Friday, November 22, 1963.

Mr. PENNINGTON stated the person they saw at the laundromat, who they believe was possibly identical to LEE HARVEY OSWALD, was wearing a medium brown jacket with dark brown vertical stripes, closed to the collar, and dark pants. He does not recall whether the jacket was a zipper or button-up style. The individual wore no hat.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 2, 1964

1

Mrs. ODA PENNINGTON, 405 North Clinton Street, Dallas, Texas, advised she is the wife of JOHN WESLEY PENNINGTON. Mrs. PENNINGTON furnished substantially the same information as her husband regarding the individual she believes was identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, who stopped at the Tidy Lady Launderette, on the northeast corner of Davis and North Clinton Streets, Dallas, sometime shortly after noon on Friday, November 22, 1963.

Mrs. PENNINGTON noted that she is hard of hearing and could not hear any of this person's telephone conversation inside the laundromat. She was unable to describe this person's automobile other than it was a light-colored station wagon.

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on 9/1/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /itf Date dictated 9/2/64

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In regard to the foregoing information furnished by Mr. and Mrs. JOHN WESLEY PENNINGTON, the following is noted:

Previous investigation has determined that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was reportedly wearing a light gray cotton jacket with a full-length zipper in the front between the time he left his rooming house at 1026 North Beckley, around 12:55 p.m., November 22, 1963, until shortly after he shot Dallas Police Officer J. D. TIPPIT at approximately 1:17 p.m., November 22, 1963. (The PENNINGTONs described the jacket as definitely medium brown with dark brown vertical stripes.)

The movements of LEE HARVEY OSWALD from the time of the shooting of President KENNEDY at approximately 12:34 p.m., November 22, 1963, until his arrest at the Texas Theater at about 2:00 p.m., November 22, 1963, have been accounted for as follows:

(1) President KENNEDY was shot at approximately 12:34 p.m. in downtown Dallas.

(2) OSWALD boarded a bus in downtown Dallas near his place of employment, but left same shortly thereafter, about 12:40 p.m., due to traffic congestion.

(3) OSWALD boarded a taxicab at the Greyhound Bus Station in downtown Dallas at about 12:45 p.m.

(4) OSWALD got out of the taxicab on North Beckley and walked north toward his rooming house at 1026 North Beckley, Oak Cliff section of Dallas, at about 12:55 p.m.

(5) OSWALD entered the rooming house about 1:00 p.m. and left shortly thereafter.

(6) OSWALD is accused of shooting officer J. D. TIPPIT at 1:17 p.m.

(7) OSWALD was arrested by local Dallas Police inside the Texas Theatre at 2:00 p.m.

It is noted that the PENNINGTONs advised they are not sure of the time they were in the laundromat, but after they returned to their residence a few blocks from the laundromat, they shortly thereafter received a telephone call from their daughter in Phoenix, Arizona, advising them of the assassination of President KENNEDY, which was unknown to them at that time. The PENNINGTONs believe they were in the laundromat sometime between 12:00 noon and 1:00 p.m., Friday, November 22, 1963.

It is further recalled that the PENNINGTONs stated that the individual they saw and that they believe was OSWALD drove up to the laundromat, and then left, after making a telephone call, walking south on North Clinton Street. Extensive investigation regarding OSWALD has not revealed that he owned a motor vehicle or even knew how to drive a car.

The distance between the Tidy Lady Launderette, 1227 Davis Street, and the Texas Theatre is a little over one mile.

Mr. and Mrs. JOHN WESLEY PENNINGTON are an elderly couple.

D. Alleged Diary Of ERIC RITZEK Reflecting He Caused LEE HARVEY OSWALD To Commit Assassination And OSWALD's Subsequent Murder by JACK L. RUBY By Hypnosis

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
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On August 21, 1964, the Los Angeles Office advised that on August 19, 1964, G. C. HOSKINS, Terminal Manager, Continental Trailways, 601 South Main Street, Los Angeles 14, California, furnished to Special Agent PHILLIP B. DEILY a small size, black-covered journal bearing written notations in the form of a diary. The front of the book is labeled "Diary of Impressions & Observations of Eric Ritzek Began Sept. 5, 1963". According to Mr. HOSKINS, this book was found at the ticket counter late on the afternoon of August 15, 1964, by Ticket Clerk ADRIAN MOUNT, who has no idea as to the identity of the owner and/or the person who left the book on the ticket counter. Mr. HOSKINS said he does not desire the book be returned to him.

The following is a verbatim transcription of the writings contained in the above-described book:

"Sept 5, 1963

"Charles, my room-mate and fellow polictical science major in our Junior year has just invited me on a holiday to Mexico City at the end of this month. He was quite elated, and promised a profitable experience in human physcology (my minor subject) and of course polictical science. He is a likeable but odd sort of fellow, and I have seldom seen him so out-going. This trip must be very important to him. We both have enough credits from two years of summer classes, and we rate a feild trip. (At our own expense of course.)

"Charles has returned to our room, and has observed me making my observation. He was at first disturbed and urged me to destroy the previous. Well I hardly think that is necessary since I've only begun this narrative. He fretted a few minutes and relented. 'Of course', he said, 'You are writing history itself.' And he made me promise that I would not reveal this book to no man during both our life times.

" 'Then the inevitable truth will be known', said he.

"Sept. 6, 1963

"Had an entertaining evening, previous. Charles was delighted. For weeks I have been excerising my skills and powers as a hypnotist over this certain young lady. Formerly of high chasity and moral character.

"The popular theroy and the generally accepted one is: That a subject under hypnosis can-not be compelled to do any act that is against that person's personal code of ethics. But this so-called code of ethics can be torn down like a wall, which it is after a series of sessions under hypnosis. For all men and young girls are corrupt, and seek after animal lusts which governs the survival of the universe. Men have tried to legislate it, regulate. Churches in order to obtain the balance of power by sheer weight of numbers attempt to own it outright.

"I managed to trigger the final destruction of the girl's will by a previous suggestion last week. I simply bit off the end of a cigar and spat it upon the floor, and Carol desired Charles and myself as her lover.

She saw only one lover but there were two animals lusting her virgin flesh for the survival of a corrupt universe. So great was my sucess with the subject in the past short weeks She accepted us both as her one husband in acts that defy description.

"Charles was exceedingly pleased. He told me after we left the girl's flat that my ability will further our proposed mission in Mexico.

"Before leaving Carol I put her into a deep sleep, into a sleep so deep, so everlasting that her heart will beat ever slower, ever slower, until it stops. And she will awake - Nevermore

"The dead sleepeth the everlasting sleep of eternal peace. And never point an accusing finger, nor uttereth a hard word, against those who must strive for the survival of the universe.

"A man is either the master of his universe or a tool in the hands of a skilled and cunning craftsman. And a man who is content to be a tool is a fool. And an old tool that has served its purpose to the craftsman must be discarded, disposed of - cast out.

"So to Carol; sleep well fine tool, Awake again - Nevermore.

"You have served your purpose, been used in the hands of the craftsman, now dear fool, sleep the sleep of sleeps, The sleep of the grave. -- Evermore.

"Sept 10, 1963

"Charles and I obtained our visas to the United States and Mexico. An awful lot of red tape to go through. I really consider myself and Charles citizens of the universe, personally, I owe no alligence to no one but myself. I hardly see where the red tape at the consoletes are necessary. We leave on the 15th. Charles has arranged for us to meet a chap in about a fortnight.

"I read in the papers where it has been announced that Carol's heart failed in her sleep. What a pity. So young, so beautiful, so chaste - to her way of thinking. She has served her purpose to whatever Charles has in mind, and then she was expendable. Charles has recieved a letter today from America, Texas in fact. It contained thousands of dollars. Charles has declined to devulge the identity of our benefactor.

"Charles cautioned me once again upon the maintenance of absolute secrecy of this document, and foretold of it's potential value to future generations of craftsmen and tools.

"Charles had informed me that the hour is near at hand to devulge the purpose of our mission.

"Sept. 11, 1963

"Charles is truely a great craftsman. All men seemingly big and great and minutely small and bug-like are tools and pawns in his hands.

"Charles plans to launch a great adventure purely in the interest of observing polictical science and human physcology.

"Our goal is to kill the American president John F. Kennedy.

"Truely a once in many puny lifetimes opportunity for valued observatory and knowledge.

"I am so joyful I can hardly retain my composure.

"Charles says he has several useful tools at his disposal. Both seemingly great and powerful, and the bug like human leech.

"Actually all men are bug-like leeches. Who allow themselves to be used as tools in the hands of the skilled craftsman to further their own lusts for glory.

"Sept 14, 1963

"Have been busy the past three days putting our affairs in order. We sail tomorrow at dawn.

"Sept 16, 1963

"We sailed for New Orleans yesterday before sunrise. Thats in a place called Louisana which is in the southern extremitie of America.

"Sept 19, 1963

"We arrived at New Orleans this afternoon. It was a ghastly trip, and I'm glad it's over.

"Sept 20, 1963

"Charles was gone a few hours this morning. When he returned to our hotel room he brought a chap of about our age. After I had a chance to observe him I found him to be likeable on the surface, but he really is a despondent little worm. Professes to be a Communist or some such thing. To induce a Communist to kill the incumbant American president will be a real test of my abilities. (Poor Charles how he envys my power over little toys.) I found Lee Harvey Oswald to be an easy subject. I do honestly believe he could be induced to anything even his own destruction. Which will have to be done.

"Lee Harvey Oswald, I feel it important to record this tool's name in full. For he will be the unwittenly tool in the hands of the skilled craftsman. I am that skilled craftsman. Poor resourceful Charles. The cunning planning Charles is also a tool of the skilled craftsman. I worked with Lee H. Oswald several hours today. I induced hynosis and brought him forth several times. He is such an easy subject, busteth for grandeur. That is his, as most men, Achilles Heel.

"The true craftsman remains in the shadows and plys his tools.

"Sept 26, 1963

"I worked with Lee Harvey Oswald (I must record the name, for he will prove history greatest tool) all this week. He is aboard this very bus as we are travelling through Mexico to Mexico City. He is not presently in a trance. But he knows not why he travels thusly. Nor does he remember Charles and myself. A well made tool in our hands. Poor buy like fool. -- Evermore,

"I just learned by a English speaking radio that a fellow passenger is carrying that President Kennedy is planning a trip to the American state of Texas next month or rather the month after next. I will utilize this information to my advantage. I must close. Charles has nudged me. A fellow passenger grows curious. Silly curious fool. I saw to it that he will not remember a thing of this trip. He will forget everything he may have seen in this book the very next time he utters a sound through his mouth.

"Sept 27, 1963

"Charles and I arrived in Mexico City. A beautiful city, but the country is poor. Inhabited by poor tools, slaves to great tools that think they are craftsmen. And slaves after their own lusts and ignorance.

"Sept 28, 1963

"Sumomed Lee H. Oswald to our hotel room by pre-arranged signal. To which he answered not knowing why. I worked all this day with him. Lee Harvey Oswald Lee Harvey Oswald Lee Harvey Oswald Lee Harvey Oswald I must enter that name in this record.

"Sept. 29, 1963

"I find Lee Harvey Oswald an intelligent person. Surly, hateful and at odds with the universe - but not without a degree of undeveloped intelligence. His thoughts are confused. I will put them in order to my satisfaction.

"I am the complete master of the situation. Charles has played out his role, and merely looks on as I make destiny.

"The American president will die in Dallas Texas. That much has been decieded. And Lee Harvey Oswald will be my weapon of destruction. He has no choice, I am his master, the skilled craftsman. He is my tool in the glorious experiment. Silly fool. -- Evermore.

"October 1, 1963

"We released Lee H. Oswald from his willing prison. He is a fool, but with a keen mind that I properly arranged to my satisfaction. He will be a craftsman - for awhile. He is able, and will think for himself, and bring about the end of President Kennedy's life. He for a brief moment in time and space will hang suspended above all men and the great skilled craftsman, and function like a programed computer.

"A glorious Frankenstein monster I have created.

"With his function performed, he will deterioate. Become a scared running carniverious animal. He will seek destruction by his actions. By a policeman's bullet. And he will remember nothing.

"Lee H. Oswald will serve his purpose and go the way of all tools discarded - Cast out. By the skilled craftsman. -- Evermore. Arise again? -- Nevermore

"October 2, 1963

"Lee H. Oswald left at noon or shortly thereafter by bus for Larado Texas. He goes to America at my bidding, for a reason that is at this time vauge to him. But as this computor functions new circuts will come into play. And then all the pieces will fall into place.

"And behold the blood of America's fallen leader.

"And a machine gone mad. Outwardly resisting but truely and in fact seeking the peace and blackest of blacks. The darkest of darkness. In search of the grave another tool that has served it's purpose. Cast out -- by the great craftsman.

"Into his grave this fool, that was content to be a tool will be cast when his usefulness has been fulfilled. -- Evermore.

"October 3, 1963

"Charles and I set out by a poor ramshackled bus to see some of this poor country. People walk about with nothing to do nothing to behold. Standing in the mud and the filth of animals that are ever present in their bare feet. These are true fools. They appear to be satisfied with their misery. Misery they have endured graciously in ignorance and superstition for the ages. And will go on doing so for countless ages, because they are fools and tools.

"Poor tools in the hands of the rich and powerful. The rich and powerful beings of this dreadful planet. This pebble in the sky. This face upon the face of the universe. That lusteth after their own petty powers and greed.

"Oh leave thy petty pebble called earth. This testing ground for nothing. Stand with the greats and the skilled craftsmen. -- Evermore

"Poor Charles. Cunning planner, Greedy human that receives thousands of dollars from a power hungry human in Texas. Poor Charles knoweth not the true craftsman.

His true master. It is I. The great craftsman who uses men as tools for my personal experiments and observations.

"October 10, 1963

"We still travel in Mexico, Charles and I. This poor land trys hard enough to be noticed.

"October 12, 1963

"Saw what is refered to as a bullfight in some forgotten hamlet. It is an interesting observation to watch men in their endevours to prove their mastery over simple cruel beasts. Animals lusteth for blood. Men are animals, always have been. Evermore shall be -- Evermore

"Men will stand with the giants of universe? -- Nevermore

"Men are puny little bugs. They are stepped upon by the giants. Evermore shall be.

"The bugs devoure the smaller more helpless bugs, in their pitiful struggle to survive on thy miserable planet. Those bugs are devoured by the great bugs and the powerful vermim that are fearful of losing their power and control. Not knowing of the close hanging heel. The spike boots of the giant.

"Parasites. Little twisted wrecks of germs and bacteria in human form. Feed upon the spilled blood and guts of those that have fallen. To enhance their own useless survival.

"After about what these so-called intellects reckon as 4½ billion years. This is civilization's greatest stage of development. It should be consigned to the fires before it festers the universe.

"October 13, 1964

"Poor Charles. He is disturbed at my impressions.

"But he is greatly pleased at my abilities and achievements with Lee. I am pleased that he is pleased with my endevours.

"October 14, 1964

"Charles lusteth as an animal for a simple but comely young peasant girl. I too, for all men are corrupt animals that lusteth flesh and blood and power. Tis the key to survival.

"Sometimes I feel as though I belong. But I must satisfy my animal like cravings and hold my self above the people and stand with the giants.

"October 15, 1963

"I feel as though I belong. I feel as though I belong.

"October 16, 1963

"I feel as though I belong.

"October 17, 1963

"I climb among the giants and step upon the bugs. -- Evermore Evermore --

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"October 20, 1963

"We once again enter the land called America. And we are in that subdivision called Texas.

"What confusion. No order to the system whatsoever.

"Mexico - Texas - America - New Orleans - what confusion. It's all one planet. Called Earth, and one portion looks basically the same as another.

"Charles tells me that we are enroute to a place called Fort Worth. A city near Dallas where the president has been consigned to be put to death for our observations.

"We arrived at Fort Worth about an hour after the sun-set. We're staying at a hotel and I'm very tired. Charles has succumbed to sleep.

"October 21, 1963

"We examined the sights of this city called Fort Worth. Some worth observing. So many poor little people about everywhere. Charles took a leave this afternoon, and he'll return as soon as possible. I suspect he's off to see our benefactor. Charles is a capable, qualified administrator.

"October 22, 1963

"I further toured this city. Dallas is only about 18 kilometers distant, but I thought it wise to refrain from that place until the appointed time. Charles has not yet returned. But he is a resourceful lad. I fear not for his welfare."

(The next four and one-half pages contain what appears to be doodle marks.)

"October 23, 1963

"Charles has returned, and he carried in a package of plain brown wrapping paper, $100,000. in cash. Small bills, Fives, tens, and twenty's. Nothing larger than a twenty. Mostly in tens. He divided it evenly among us two comrades. Since he is so willing to equally share his fortune; I rather suspect that he has recieved more than he has led me to believe. All men are corrupt. -- Evermore.

"Charles still refused to reveal the identity of our benefactor. But he affirmed the fact that it is the same individual that sent us money in the mail, and that this individual has everything, in fact very much to gain by the President Kennedy being slain.

"Charles enjoys his little secret, it makes him feel so smug. Smuggness gives little man a sense of importance.

"In fact if I remain disinterested he will eventually devulge more and more information.

"Now he is insisting on how much this individual has to gain from the hands of his fallen cheiftain.

"Yes -- Charles used the word 'cheiftain'.

"Now Charles, is cursing me and my 'damned book'. I shall have to put it up, and quiet him down! He's absolutely giddy.

"October 24, 1963

(Two pages of what appears to be some language other than English, which is illegible.)

"November 5, 1963

"Charles and I grew tired of this drab city, and we repaired to the North to a large body of water. (Not as large as we originally traversed) called Lake Texoma, to indulge in a sport known as fishing.

"November 6, 1963

"I really don't see why any man who possesses so-called intelligence indulges in such a primitive inactive past time as fishing. Imagine a person with superior intellilectual powers actually trying to prove himself to be more intelligent than a fish. That is the object behind this thing they call a sport. (You are compelled to purchase a thing that is called a license before you may 'fish'. It shows that you have recieved official permission from the government in order to fish) To outthink a fish.

"Charles appears to enjoy this sort of thing. He has out thought and captured several species of what is called 'Catfish'. Ugly brutes.

"Charles is so strange at times I honestly believe that he is different.

"I observed in the newspaper that President Kennedy plans to make a public spectical of himself in the streets of Dallas Texas the coming 22nd. He shall indeed.

"November 7, 1963

"I have had enough of Charles and his silly past-times. I have repaired to seclusion to ponder upon the pure wisdom of the universe. Pure knowledge is what I hunger for -- what I seek. My only lust.

"What is terror? The faceless thing that stalks all men. Terror is the ticking of the clock, the passing of time. Terror is the dark. Terror is the mystic. Terror is the beat of your own failing heart. Terror is foot-steps in the room. Terror is the breath of the assassin upon your neck.

"The innocent must pay for the errs of the guilty, (as they shall do.) For their are far more innocent than guilty. It is the simplist thing, for the many to serve and pay the few.

"Men are justice, and all men are corrupt. Justice is a pagan whore, a blind bitch that exacts the tall of many to serve the few.

"November 10, 1963

"Today, Charles and I ponder the papers that give much detail to President Kennedy's intended journey to the dark kingdom.

"The matter is passed from our hands. Oh -- we could stop it, if we wanted to, but we don't want to. It's a slim chance but we may be fortunate enough to witness the spectical.

"Since I have torn Oswald's mind apart, and placed it back together again, I know how it functions.

"November 11, 1963

"We journeyed to Dallas and walked over President Kennedy's intended route. I have noticed everything, now I must place myself in Oswald's mind for a few minutes to ascertain the best location of the assassination.

"November 12, 1963

"I do honestly believe that the assassination will occur in the vicinity of the 'Triple Overpass'.

"Further I believe that Lee Harvey Oswald will fire his deadly bullets from one of the upper windows of a building called the 'School Book Depository'.

"Charles believes this assumption is correct. Of Charles always agrees with me for my mind is so much keener than his.

"There is a small park nearby, where we may tarry and behold the fruits of our labour.

"November 13, 1963

"We departed Dallas. I observed that the townspeople are largely disenchanted with their President. In fact our deed may bring about widespread rejoycing. The innocent Oswald may be herelded in time to come as a great hero. But first he must pay for the guilty.

"November 14, 1963

"We repaired to Juarez Mexico to await the great day of revolotion. What a dreadful place. It hasn't enough dignity to be referred to a city or even a hamlet.

"November 21, 1963

"We returned to Dallas, and are boarded in a hotel. Both Charles and I anxiously await the morrows festivities. Behold the fruit of our labours.

"I am tired from the travel, but too excited and gleeful to sleep.

"On our way to this hotel we observed derrogatory handmade signs posted against President Kennedy. I have heard his name taken in vain in the lobby of this hotel. I have even heard a fellow wish evil upon the President.

"If what we are about to achieve can possibly be defined as evil, That individual shall get his wish.

"THE DAY OF THE THUMP NOVEMBER 22ND 1363
AS OBSERVED BY ERIC RITZEK AND HIS COMRADE CHARLES

"November 22nd 1963

"Friday: November 22, 1963

"The great and glorious day has transpired, and I Eric Ritzek was the master craftsman.

"I shall start a virgin page. A new book a testiment. Ring out the old, and hereld the coming of the new.

"I Eric Ritzek the master craftsman was the designer, author, and witness of November the twenty-second nineteen hundred and sixty-four.

"I must write quickly weighing each precious thought. As the events of this day are hours old but still vivid in my marvalous mind. My beautiful wonderious brain. The brain and thoughts and mind and deeds of the Master Craftsman I: Eric Ritzek -- Evermore

"FRIDAY: NOVEMBER 22ND 1963
THE DAY OF THE THUMP
BY
ERIC RITZEK
THE
AUTHOR OF DESTINY

"November 22, 1963

"Today is Friday. It was warm and sunny. I had feared rain but it was naught.

"At about 9:00 A.M. Charles and I managed to secure a picnic lunch box from the kitchen staff of the hotel in which we stayed. Under the guise that we wanted to eat our lunch in the park and 'get a chance to see the American President.'

"Having obtained the desired lunch box we departed to our prearranged vantage point.

"The crowds enroute were so dense it was eleven o'clock before we arrived at the small park.

"There were a few discontented souls in the crowds lining both sides of the thoroughfare. Some bearing placards that expressed their ill feelings. But the vast majority of the people were genuine well-wishers. And of course they were curious, they merely wanted to gawk at a President.

"After all it isn't often a common man can view his highers in the flesh.

"Arriving at the park we climbed a low hill. Seating ourselves, we were joyed at our vantage point. From this vantage point we could see over the heads of the great crowd.

"At about 12:30 P.M. while we were still eating our lunch and finishing a thermos of coffee, the motorcade came into view. The crowds went mad with cheers. I glanced towards the School Book Depository and observed a figure crouched in the sixth floor. I couldn't see the face at that distance, but I assumed that it was Oswald. I assumed correct, as the coming events were to prove. In his hands a long metalic object glinted in the warm sunshine. Apparently that was his rifle.

"The motorcade came closer. Oh -- I wish I owned a camera.

"I could've owned one at that momsnt. Money certainly is no problem with me. The master craftsman.

"On came the motorcade. Past Oswald's vantage point. Closer they neared the network of bridges.

"Why doesn't Oswald fire? Has he been discovered, Have we failed. Damn Charles and his great plan. Soon the object of this mission will be safe beneath the bridge.

"Hark--

"A shot. A shot was fired from the sixth floor of the School Book Depository. I saw the smoke. I saw Oswald reload.

"The President did a complete flip, his wife tried to flee on foot in panic.

"Another shot, still another.

"The President's car is racing away at a high speed. A bloody foot hangs over the side. The secret service men are trying to restrain the President's wife. She is completely seized with panic as she trys to jump out of the car.

"One of them just struck her a blow with his fist knocking her down.

"The crowds are in a panic. People are screaming and running. Some are throwing themselves upon the ground as policemen run about with drawn guns.

"Three motorcycle officers carrying shotguns are headed this way.

"Terror -- fear

"Have we been discovered,

"How could we

"I do not see Oswald.

"They pass. Go right on by and do not even look at us. The police are everywhere. They seemed confused.

"I now see them, several of them, enter the School Book Depository.

"Many things of panic and confusion are happening all at once. It's difficult to record everything that happens simutainously.

"The crowds are regaining their compuse. Mothers with babies in their arms are running away.

"Others are crying, some are cheering and rejoycing.

"I have just seen Oswald leave the 'School Book Depository'.

"He even held the door open for a hard running policeman with a machine gun in his hands to enter. Then he disappeared in the milling mob.

"Soon his cooly functioning mind will cease, and as the great craftsman had ordained, Lee Harvey Oswald the assassin will seek self destruction.

"The innocent must die to preserve the guilty.

"1:15 P.M.
"A passerby with a transistor radio has informed us that the President is dead. He died at Parkland Memorial Hospital.

"The stranger appearing well-to-do says it is a tragedy. But the man is smiling Hypocrit.

"Why do men fear their own emotions, and wear a mask through life?

"All part of the chaos called civilization.

"Yes I now hear a radio. the President is truly dead.

"I hear talk of war.

"I hear talk pestilence people are scared. Fear is everywhere.

"And a child shall lead.

"Out of the mouths of babes. -- Evermore

"Passing a public school I hear the children cheering and clapping their hands.

"Reflecting the true feelings of their elders.

"I see their elders in the streets. Pretending to be sad. But I spy a tell-tale smirk and sneer and smile now and then.

"There is nothing more to see here. We could observe better V.I.A. our hotel room television set. If we need to see the public in the flesh, merely step outside.

"Charles and I now return to our hotel. Along the route I hear several persons say things like:

"'I told you so'.

"'I knew something like this would happen.

"How could he -- the fool.

"'I'm glad, he needed killin.'

"Several nodded in approval and voiced assent. A woman looked fearful.

"'Be careful', she said, 'They may hear you'.

"Who is this faceless 'They' men fear so much?

"A President is shot and everybody cowers and lives in fear.

"A grocery store clerk is shot in a holdup and nobody cares.

"A President's blood is the same color as other humans.

"I obtained a spot of President Kennedy's blood upon my handkercheif as a cherished keep-sake.

"What is so special about a President. He will be replaced.

"There is no such thing as an un-replaceable man. If you doubt these words of wisdom:

"Tarry awhile in a cemetary. Ponder if you will the rows of silent graves. Everyone of those sun bleached stones owner's has been replaced with a tool fashioned to be a better model. -- Evermore

"Upon arriving at our hotel room we immediately locked the door to our room and turned on the television set. We turned it up loud to drown out the sounds of any conversation between Charles and myself.

"The television conveyed the impression of widespread shock and greif.

"I suspect it is superficial.

"Confusion is paramount. That much can be ascertained.

"The police have announced that they have a prime suspect in custody. This isn't good, Oswald wasn't meant to be taken alive. They have not disclosed his identity.

"3:05 P.M.

"The police released the identity of their suspected assassin. It is Lee Harvey Oswald that they lay hold to. This is not good, his being taken alive. He also killed a police officer in his thwarted flight to self destruction. Something went wrong, I do not like this. Neither does Charles.

"The television cameras must be stationed in the police station itself.

"Yes, they are. I have seen Oswald. He is smiling so smugly. I do not like this at all. He should be seeking death.

"Hark, a reporter hurridily questions him as the police push him into a room.

"'Why did you kill the president?' asks the reporter.

"'I never killed nobody,' was the reply, and Oswald has gone into the room. The door is closed. Policemen are shoving persons down the hallway from the room that contains Lee Harvey Oswald, I do not like this. Oswald must die.

"By all means he must die. Charles agrees.

"We shall begin at once to arrange his execution.

"For the innocent must pay for the crimes of the guilty. -- Evermore

"I press the blood stained handkercheif to my bare breast and feel my heart beat beneath. Cherishing the sucess of our great and glorious mission. -- Evermore

"Saturday night (very late)
November 23, 1963

"The body of the fallen leader has been borne away. Another king stands in his place. The wheels of chaos turn smoothly never missing a beat.

"Everywhere schools and business are going to be closed Monday. In observance of President Kennedy's funeral.

"A national holiday has been declared under the guise of mourning.

"With my own ears I have heard plans discussed for hunting and fishing and other pleasure trips.

"Amid all this clandistine gaiety, the master craftsman has once again carved, molded and created destinity.

"Charles and I met an tavern owner of very questionable character. He was truely mourning the death of the president.

"He was in the process of closing his place of endeavour when we happened to encounter him. I detected true greif and sincerity and I expressed likewise.

"Soon a freindship was formed and Charles and I were invited into his establishment for a drink.

"His temperment was highly voltile. Which made him a good subject for what I had in mind.

"Soon, with hardly any effort what-so-ever I had induced hynosis over the man.

"Then gave him the post hypnotic suggestion that he should avenge the President's death.

"Of course it done in such a manner that the man will be able to explain where he ever got such a notion to take it upon himself to be the public avenger.

"In case the weird workings of the human mind in this individual do recall such a suggestion. A pre-installed mental block will prevent Absolutely prevent any and all communication on the matter.

"Having completed our bussiness I placed the man in a responsive trance to last until dawn, and Charles and I left to await the further results of our labours. Another innocent shall pay for the guilty.

"For the innocent are many and the guilty are few. The many shall serve the few.

"I do not know even know this man's name. I thought it not important enough to ask.

"The hour grows late. Charles has long since retired and sleeps like a baby. I shall do likewise.

"Oh imagine the absolute frustration if this person does remember our covenent, and is unable to relate it in any way, Imagine the sheer maddening frustration.

"Sunday, November 24, 1963

"Sorrity has regained control these early daylight hours this day. People still talk in hushed tones. Perhaps afraid to awake the dead.

"We learned V.I.A. the radio while breakfasting that Oswald is to be moved from the police station to the county Jail. The police say he has not admitted anything but they posess an 'air tight case' against Oswald.

"I should like to see the transfer to the County Jail.

"Charles and I went to the Dallas police station at around noon this day, to see what could be seen. It was most profitable.

"We could not gain entry because of the crush of people. But we observed our newly fashioned tool of our trade leave his parked car and shove his way inside the building. An armoured truck was parked in the car part and garage way. Our tool look straight at me, but did not know me. He roughly shoved Charles aside and disappeared within.

"A moment later that seemed like an eternity there was a clamour of voices. Then a shot resounded from within the tiled walled interior.

"There was a rattle and a clatter of running feet and hoarse frantic incoherent shouting from many throates.

"The armoured car was moved out of the car part after some frantic delay and shouting, and an ambulance arrived.

"Oswald; looking very poor was dumped upon a litter and roughly handled into the awaiting ambulance, and hurried away still shackled to a policeman.

"Our tool was beaten by several fists and pistol butts and knocked to the floor amid an awray of drawn guns and curses. The sight of the drawn guns caused some of the news reporters to lie in mortal fear upon the floor while others tramples upon them.

"Then our tool was carried bodily away.

"Once again death, chaos, and confusion. Oh -- I mustn't forget terror. Stark terror reigned as king.

"Second to none -- only the master craftsman reigned absolutely supreme over the toiling masses.

"Upon returning to our hotel room and our television set. We discovered who our tool was:

"Leon Jack Rubinstein, known around this city of Dallas Texas as one 'Jack Ruby'

"The innocent must pay for whimes of the guilty. -- Evermore

"Kick against the pricks. -- Nevermore

"Monday: November 25, 1963

"Aftermath to our labours

"The late President Kennedy was laid into his tomb this day.

"Amid much sickening ceremony that really groted my stomach.

"The new king, 'President Johnson has declared a period of national mourning. To last until December 22nd.

"Just in time for Christmas shopping. How very conveinent.

"Everywhere institutions are closed while the workers take a holiday. How hypocritic.

"December 24, 1963

"I see everywhere, cheap-overpriced publications menting the death of President Kennedy. The public at large has fairly well recovered from the shock. In fact they never were shocked.

"From all the generated sorrow V.I.A. publishing firms, and elaborate special 'Collector's Copy' magazines someone has made a greedy lucritive profit from all of this.

"Where-ever money can be made - no matter how made - to hell with ethics - all men are corrupt - money shall be made.

"December 25, 1963

"Charles is dying. He is suffering from a rattlesnake bite. However their are no rattlesnakes here at college.

"Charles' affliction was hypnotically induced by myself.

"But never-the-less he shall die, slowly and painfully, and his feeble mind shall cause his body to produce quanities of blood in his blood stream not unlike rattle-snake venom.

"I wonder what will be said when the students and faculty return from the holidays.

"He will no doubt be accused of pilfering from the Zoology department.

"Charles and I had a falling out over who is the master craftsman. The true giant. Poor Charles could only place a poor second to the greatest.

"I am the greatest.

"Charles has stopped screamming. Yes - he is very stiff and dead. His body continues to swell and turn black and purple.

"I hated to do it but it was necessary.

"I emerged as the dominate personality.

"I hate to kill. That is to be forced to the practice of having to do it myself.

"That is beneath my dignity. Beneath the dignity of one of my great stature. It is barbaric to have to take a life yourself when there are so, many tools at one's command.

"Sleep well dear Charles. You have served your purpose, and you became obsolete. You became greedy.

"Ive warned you time and time again about those traits.

"They won't be tolorated.

"Those were traits of weakness and it cost you your life.

"You were acting like a human, and I couldn't tolerate that.

"I shall return home before the expiration of the holidays, and report in full to our superiors.

"I regret having to report Charles' paramount weakness. But it must be reported to prevent such a recurrance, in future experiments with the people of the planet called Earth.

"In the ten years we have been stationed here, Charles showed an overwhelming weakness and desire to be a human being.

"January 3, 1964

"Alas enouch hynauch -- Evermore

"I am very weary of my endevours I savor my home land. -- Evermore

(The next two pages contain illegible writing, part of which appears to be some mathematical equation.)

"Ye goddamn worthless shiftless skonk, Ye ain't nothin' more than a meal ticket, boy. Love? Ain't no such animal.

"The worm has turned, the naive become wise old fools.

"The high and the low. It works out the same.

"The grave. -- Evermore

"Someday they will will lower your stinking useless body into the moist dark earth. Merely to get you out of the way.

"Hello fire -- the so-called 'dearly departed' are useless old stinking rotten failures. They fail to achieve true greatness.

"Some joker, that people call and address as 'Reverend', or 'Padre' will utter some nonsense.

"Some silly old woman will cry because society says it's the proper thing to do.

"Then some joker says 'Amen', and everybody goes home, or proceeds to get drunk in celebraction. All -- except one!

"That stinking pile of human garbage, who walked for some three score and some odd years.

"That pile of rotting flesh and bones whose present value is now $1.98/xx. A New York Jew will give you a $1.88/xx.

"When everybody has sobered enough to realize that you are no longer listening, They laugh and make merry, tell lurid stories about you.

"Your pride and joys. Your roots and offspring your seed.

"Your children, big daddy, Your kids.

"Greedily gobble up the things you've worked hard for all your life.

"Fight among themselves like vultures.

"Before you died they looked forward to your death so they could have your weath.

"What are you now?

"$1.88/xx from a New York Jew , and linddy you won't keep. The maggots are now peeling back your skin and sucking out your juice. Getting drunk on it.

"That's probably the only useful thing you've ever done. Provide drinks for thirsty maggots and worms.

"Hell -- them little bugs are having themselves a blast on you.

"Your kids have gobbled up your gold. They earned it, having to be nice to you and put up with you all these years.

"That's a hell of a job.

"Guess what?

"Guess what happens now? Oh boy you'll never guess what your loved ones have gone and done now.

"They forgot all about you. You're gone and forgotten, and big daddy I do mean <u>forgotten</u>

"What have you gained? Not a damned thing.

"When your dead you have it made. You've crossed the street. You know what it's all about.

"The silly scared little fools left behind don't know what you know. And they have to face it someday. Struggle to gain power and position, and then be struck dead by a blow from the black giant.

"HAW, HAW, HAW.

"I think that's funny.

"Meanwhile you rot and laugh at your little joke. Deep and safe within the confines of your dark coffin.

"The coffin that now leaks that somebody paid a hell of a lot more for, than what it is exactly.

"Show me a person who pays a $1000 for a box in which to store an item that is worth only $1.98/xx, and I will show you a fool.

"The cemetary's are filled with fools. $1.98/xx fools stored away in $1000 boxes.

"All men are fools.

"Good health is a luxury enjoyed by the rich. Are you rich? How is your health? Does the failing beat of your heart scare you at night, when you roll upon your left side and press your sweaty breast to the mattress?

"That is terror. -- Evermore

"This is a dirty rotten world we live in. And it isn't getting any better. -- Amen

"Who fears cancer and other diseases? You don't see the cigarette companies suddenly going out of business. Sure -- Hell yes cigarettes and other smoking will surely kill you very dead.

"But few people, very few people have stopped smoking. This world is so utterly rotten the entire human race is in fact bent on suicide.

"Nobody will admit it. Suicide is considered a sin among some circles. But it is in fact a reality.

"Observe your adverage motorist upon the highway. Chances are that he too carries a death wish behind his wheel.

"1. Speeders

"2. Tail gaters

"3. Improper lane changers.

"4. Passing on hills narrow bridges ect.

"Observe your adverage motorist.

"He too has a death wish.

"He's driving one.

"Die!

(On the next page, there appears a picture of a skull and crossbones.)

"Death is in many forms. Dwells in all hearts. We all must go and we all will go. And all for the same purpose.

"DEATH

"Ponder this thought a moment: You didn't exist longer than you existed. You will be dead longer than you've lived. Why bother?"

The indices of the Los Angeles Office contain no information identifiable with ERIC RITZEK. A check of the telephone directory covering the Los Angeles Office on August 19, 1964, by Special Agent PHILLIP B. DEILY for this name was also negative.

On August 20, 1964, the records of the Retail Merchants Credit Association, of Los Angeles, were checked by Investigative Clerk PAUL H. CHAMBERLAIN, JR., and no record identifiable with ERIC RITZEK was located.

On August 20, 1964, the criminal records of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office were checked by Investigative Clerk MILLARD T. ANDERSON, and no record for ERIC RITZEK was located.

The indices of the Dallas Office contain no information identifiable with ERIC RITZEK.

On August 31, 1964, the above-described book bearing the written notations set forth above was submitted to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
1

It should be noted that the name "ERIC RITZEK" did not appear on any passenger lists of buses in which OSWALD is known to have travelled, although the entry for September 26, 1963, in the alleged diary reflects RITZEK and CHARLES were on the same bus as OSWALD en route to Mexico City.

It is also noted that JACK L. RUBY's places of business, the Carousel Club and the Vegas Club, were closed to the public on Saturday, November 23, 1963, although an entry in the alleged diary for November 23, 1963, states that CHARLES and ERIC RITZEK met a tavern owner, who was later identified as RUBY, as he was closing his place of business, and CHARLES and RITZEK were invited by this tavern owner into his place of business for a drink, at which time RITZEK hypnotized RUBY.

It is further noted that the alleged diary reflects on November 11, 1963, ERIC RITZEK and CHARLES walked over the route to be taken by President KENNEDY in Dallas, although such route had not been released as of November 11, 1963.

DL 100-10461

E. Allegation By A. L. JONES, Sayre, Oklahoma, That He Met Individual "Last July Or August" Who Stated He Was Going To Kill Rich Men Every Chance He Had And Wonders If Such Individual Was LEE HARVEY OSWALD

DL 100-10461
RPR/jtf
1

Under date of August 31, 1964, PAUL M. ROTHERMEL, JR., of the Hunt Oil Company, 700 Mercantile Bank Building, Dallas, Texas, transmitted to the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation a two-page handwritten letter addressed to Mr. ROTHERMEL from A. L. JONES, General Delivery, Sayre, Oklahoma, dated August 25, 1964.

The following is the contents of the above-described letter:

"Sayre, Oklahoma.
General Delivery.
August 25, 1964.

"Mr. Paul M. Rothermel
Dallas, Texas.

"Dear Mr. Rothermel:

"Here is how I saved Mr. H.L. Hunt's life. Last July or August I was sitting on the step at the front door entrance to the First National Bank here in Sayre and a young-man walked up to me and started a conversation. I do not remember but a small part of what he and I said in our rather long conversation, he said I have just gotten out of a Hospital and hitch-hiking my way to Amarillo, he soon began to talk about our Government and what our Government Officials in Washington stand for, and what they are doing, and he said a poor young-man does not have much chance, then I tried to encourage him to no affect, and I asked him if he drank beer, he said sometimes, I said lets go have a beer, I purchased him 2-cans of beer. While he and I were in the beer bar he began

talking about rich-men, saying they have many times more than they need and are making it harder for we poor people I am going to go to killing them every good chance I have, I am going to get that rich-man H.L. Hunt down at Dallas. Then I said by what I have been told Mr. Hunt began making his wealth the hard way by working on a ranch when he was a poor young-man and has give quite a sum of money to poor-people and to the benefit of poor people in other ways, Then he said I will leave him alone.

"I do not remember how this young-man looked and I did not when I saw a picture of Oswald who supposedly killed President Kennedy, and since President Kennedy was killed I have wondered if this young-man was Oswald, that I feel sure I will not ever know. Of course if this young-man was Oswald then Mr. Hunt is safe from him. I am proud of what I said and did in Mr. Hunts behalf, I would do the same for anyone because I wish everyone well.

"Sincerely Yours

"A. L. Jones

"Ps. This is in answer to your letter under date of August 21."

DL 100-10461

V. BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION

A. Data Concerning MARINA NIKOLAEVNA OSWALD, Nee PRUSAKOVA, Also Known As Mrs. LEE HARVEY OSWALD

DL 100-10461

A. Data Concerning MARINA NIKOLAEVNA OSWALD, Nee PRUSAKOVA, Also Known As Mrs. LEE HARVEY OSWALD

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 2, 1964

1

MARINA OSWALD, 629 Belt Line Road, Richardson, Texas, telephonically advised that PRISCILLA JOHNSON, the newspaper reporter who interviewed LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Moscow, is presently in Dallas, Texas, and is conferring with MARINA concerning the writing of a book to be authored by MARINA OSWALD.

MARINA OSWALD advised that she no longer retains WILLIAM MC KINZIE as her attorney, since the litigation between her and her former business manager, JAMES H. MARTIN, and her former attorney, JOHN M. THORNE, has now been settled. She stated if she enters into a contractual agreement with PRISCILLA JOHNSON or with publishers concerning her book, she will have another attorney examine any contracts or other legal documents which might be pertinent.

MARINA OSWALD requested that she be furnished with a list of all property belonging to her or LEE HARVEY OSWALD, which is now in the possession of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the President's Commission.

112

on 8/26/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN /ltf Date dictated 8/31/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
1

On August 31, 1964, Mr. DECLAN P. FORD, 14057 Brookcrest, Dallas, Texas, telephonically advised Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN that MARINA OSWALD and PRISCILLA JOHNSON, with whom MARINA is collaborating on a book, have taken a cabin on Lake Tawakoni in order to concentrate without distraction on their work.

Mr. FORD advised that the telephone number at the cabin where MARINA OSWALD can be reached is Quinlan, Texas, EL 6-3374. He stated that in the event it was necessary to interview MARINA OSWALD, he could give directions to the cabin and, if necessary, would be glad to accompany an Agent there.

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The Truth about Cuba

IS IN CUBA!

On January 16, 1961, the United States Government imposed a ban on travel by U.S. citizens to Cuba. Failure to abide by the ban is punishable by a fine of $5,000 or 5 years in jail or both. (8 USC 1185, 22 USC 225.)

This is in clear contradiction to remarks made by President Kennedy before the United Nations on September 22, 1961, when he deplored action by any nation which "builds a wall to keep truth a stranger and its own citizens prisoners". It seems also to violate the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations in 1948 which states "Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own and return to his country".

What mysterious features exist on this tiny island of 6½ million people to become so taboo for American eyes? Although the policy of the Castro government is to promote tourism everywhere in Cuba, our government innocently explains that the travel ban is to safeguard our welfare.

- Why then does it allow American citizens to travel in such trouble spots as Somoza's Nicaragua?
- Why then does it exempt Americans such as "certain" businessmen and "certain" reporters from the ban when they are the very ones most likely to become involved in international incidents?
- Why then do other Western countries such as Canada, Mexico, England, France, West Germany, etc., find that the safety of their nationals does not require restrictions on travel to Cuba?

Our government states that another reason for the ban on travel is that it is in the national interest to combat Communism by preventing travel to Cuba.

- Why then is travel allowed and even encouraged to *admittedly* Communist countries such as Poland, Yugoslavia and even the Soviet Union?

In short, WHAT IS THE GOVERNMENT HIDING?

As a result of the Cuban Revolution stopping the flow of Cuban wealth to the United States, Cuban soil, industry and manpower has been put at the disposal of the Cuban nation.

- Can it be that the new schools, homes and hospitals of revolutionary Cuba might contrast severely with the Cuba that served as a U.S. plantation and might weigh heavily on the American conscience?
- Can it be that we would also see the effects of the recent invasion which was supported by 43,000,000 dollars of our tax money?

WE MAINTAIN THAT THE TRUTH ABOUT CUBA IS IN CUBA AND THAT WE HAVE THE RIGHT TO OBSERVE AND JUDGE FOR OURSELVES WHAT IS HAPPENING THERE!

If you agree:

- Seek permission from the Passport Office to go there. When it is denied, ask why.
- Write to the U.S. State Department and President Kennedy asking that our government adhere to concepts of justice and international law and expressing your opinion on the travel ban.
- Read books which present the side of the story you haven't been told such as

90 MILES FROM HOME by Warren Miller and
LISTEN YANKEE by C. Wright Mills.

Both of these books are in pocketbook editions and can be purchased at the bookstands.

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE, 799 Broadway, New York 3, N. Y.

F-235
FBI

HANDS OFF CUBA!

Join the Fair Play for Cuba Committee

NEW ORLEANS CHARTER MEMBER BRANCH

Free Literature, Lectures

LOCATION:

EVERYONE WELCOME!

FBI

Date: 8/31/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: INSPECTOR JAMES R. MALLEY
and
FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.;
IS - R - CUBA

There are enclosed for the Bureau ten copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning an interview with MARINA OSWALD on August 28, 1964, at which time certain other items which might be of pertinence in this investigation were obtained from her. These items, which are enclosed, are as follows:

Two copies of airtel, 1 LHM and all exhibits detached in file for appropriate handling.

(1) A deck of "Aviator" brand playing cards, manufactured by The United States Playing Card Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, containing 52 playing cards. MARINA identified these cards as personal property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She stated her daughter, JUNE, had been playing with these cards during the past few months. EX 109 REC 12 100-10461-4828

9/1/64 ITEMS DESTROYED

(2) An envelope addressed to Mrs. MARINA OSWALD and a letter dated October 29, 1963, which letter is written in the Russian language

21 MAR 9 1973

XSee pg 3 for disposition of each

XENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 18) (RM)
2 - Dallas

WRH/jtf
(5)

9/9/64 JCS

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

DL 100-10461

and has been identified by MARINA OSWALD as a letter from her friend, OLGA DMOVSKAYA, who resides in Minsk, Russia.

(3) A letter without envelope, which MARINA has identified as a letter to her from PAUL GOLOVACHEV, which is written in Russian. The date of the letter is the eighteenth day of the month (written in Russian), 1963. The letter is concluded with an English phrase "P.S. Excuse me for making you wait."

(4) A letter and envelope addressed to MARINA OSWALD from GALINA KHONTULEVA with return address "Leningrad K-6F USSR". The letter is written in Russian.

(5) A letter and envelope addressed to MARINA OSWALD with return address in Russian from her girl friend, GALINA KHONTULEVA. The letter is written in Russian and bears the date May 16, 1964.

(6) An envelope addressed to MARINA OSWALD with return address of RUTH PAINE, 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, and contains two hand-written letters written in the Russian language to MARINA from RUTH PAINE. Each of these letters contains two sheets of paper containing writing on both sides of each page.

(7) Six United States of America Parcel Post Customs Declaration tags, three of which contain the signature "Lee H. Oswald" and MARINA has identified these signatures as the signature of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

DL 100-10461

(8) A book which belonged to LEE HARVEY OSWALD, which MARINA has identified as a German - Russian dictionary.

The Bureau may desire to have the Cryptanalysis Section examine the foreign language material herewith enclosed for the purpose of translation and the determination of pertinence.

Translated only title page and Table of contents per Supv Stokes 11/3

X - Steno 1-8 rec'd 6/6
2 cc LHM to Comm Dom 9/9 ltr
1 cc LHM to CIA 9/9 ltr Liaison + Dup Hdqs
1 cc LHM rec'd 6/6
1 cc LHM rec'd 6/5 RB
2 cc field
Remainder destroyed

-3-

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
August 31, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On August 28, 1964, the President's Commission made a verbal request of Federal Bureau of Investigation Headquarters, Washington, D. C., that Marina Oswald be contacted to determine if she had made available all material pertinent to their inquiry and that a statement be obtained from her to this effect.

There is attached the results of interview with Marina Oswald on August 28, 1964, at which time she made available certain other material described therein, and furnished a signed statement as requested.

Attachment

RELEASED
21 MAR 9 1973
DISCLOSURE

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date August 31, 1964

1

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at her residence, 629 Belt Line Road. She was asked if she knew of any other documents, books, letters or other articles, which were her property or the property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD which might be of pertinence in the investigation of this case. She stated that she would make available anything that might be considered to be of pertinence, and she wanted to cooperate to the fullest. She exhibited several books which she stated she had purchased since the assassination. She also went through her personal papers, documents and photographs again. From these effects, she made available the following listed articles which were taken by the interviewing Agents, and a receipt was given to MARINA OSWALD:

(1) A deck of "Aviator" brand playing cards, manufactured by The United States Playing Card Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, containing 52 playing cards. MARINA identified these cards as personal property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She stated her daughter, JUNE, had been playing with these cards during the past few months.

(2) An envelope addressed to Mrs. MARINA OSWALD and a letter dated October 29, 1963, which letter is written in the Russian language and has been identified by MARINA OSWALD as a letter from her friend, OLGA EDMOVSKAYA, who resides in Minsk, Russia.

(3) A letter without envelope, which MARINA has identified as a letter to her from PAUL GOLOVACHEV, which is written in Russian. The date of the letter is the eighteenth day of the month (written in Russian), 1963. The letter

21 MAR 0 1972

on 8/28/64 at Richardson, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN and WALLACE R. HEITMAN /jtf Date dictated 8/29/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

is concluded with an English phrase "P.S. Excuse me for making you wait."

(4) A letter and envelope addressed to MARINA OSWALD from GALINA KHONTULEVA with return address "Leningrad K-6F USSR". The letter bears a date of February 25, 1964. The letter is written in Russian.

(5) A letter and envelope addressed to MARINA OSWALD with return address in Russian from her girl friend, GALINA KHONTULEVA. The letter is written in Russian and bears the date May 16, 1964.

(6) An envelope addressed to MARINA OSWALD with return address of RUTH PAINE, 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, and contains two hand-written letters written in the Russian language to MARINA from RUTH PAINE. Each of these letters contains two sheets of paper containing writing on both sides of each page.

(7) Six United States of America Parcel Post Customs Declaration tags, three of which contain the signature "Lee H. Oswald" and MARINA has identified these signatures as the signature of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

(8) A book which belonged to LEE HARVEY OSWALD, which MARINA has identified as a German - Russian dictionary.

MARINA was asked if, to her knowledge, she had made available everything of pertinence to the investigation of the assassination, and she stated that to her knowledge she had made available all such pertinent items. She furnished a

statement to the effect that she had made available everything which might be of pertinence in this investigation. This statement is as follows:

"Richardson, Texas
Aug. 28, 1964

"I have searched through my personal effects and all articles in my house for any article which was the property of my late husband Lee Harvey Oswald or for any article, paper, book or other thing in which he may have placed something of value or interest in the investigation of the assassination of the president and I have made available on this date to Mr. Griffin and Mr. Heitman such documents, papers, books, and other things which might contain anything of interest in this investigation for examination. To the best of my knowledge I have made available for examination everything which might possibly contain a pertinent article or thing in this investigation.

"Mrs. Marina Oswald

"Will Hayden Griffin Special Agent FBI Dallas Texas
8-28-64
"Wallace R. Heitman, Special Agent, FBI Dallas, Texas
8-28-64"

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
August 31, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On August 28, 1964, the President's Commission made a verbal request of Federal Bureau of Investigation Headquarters, Washington, D. C., that Marina Oswald be contacted to determine if she had made available all material pertinent to their inquiry and that a statement be obtained from her to this effect.

There is attached the results of interview with Marina Oswald on August 28, 1964, at which time she made available certain other material described therein, and furnished a signed statement as requested.

Attachment

EX 107

REC 12 105 XX [illegible]-4828

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
September 9, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies each of a memorandum dated August 31, 1964, and the attachment thereto dealing with additional material obtained from Marina Oswald on August 28, 1964. There are enclosed, in addition, two copies each of photographs of this material which may be described as follows:

(1) Exhibit D-243--two photographs depicting front and back of a deck of "Aviator" brand playing cards.

(2) Exhibit D-244--four photographs depicting a letter in the Russian language dated May 16, 1964, and front and back of an envelope.

(3) Exhibit D-245--two photographs depicting a letter primarily in the Russian language ending with the English phrase, "P. S. Excuse me for making you wait."

(4) Exhibit D-246--six photographs depicting a letter in the Russian language dated February 25, 1964, and front and back of an envelope.

(5) Exhibit D-247--five photographs depicting a letter in the Russian language dated October 29, 1963, and front and back of an envelope.

(6) Exhibit D-248--ten photographs of two undated letters in the Russian language and front and back of an envelope.

JCS:pah
(9)

BY COURIER SVC.

COMM-FBI

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

56 SEP 17 1964

FBI HEADING

SEP 10 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

(7) Exhibit D-249--four photographs depicting front and back of six United States of America Parcel Post Customs Declaration tags.

(8) Exhibit D-250--six photographs depicting cover, front and back of title page and the table of contents of a book in the German and Russian languages.

It has been concluded that the "Lee H. Oswald" signatures appearing on three of the cards in Exhibit D-249 were written by Lee Harvey Oswald. No microdots were found in the examination of Exhibits D-243 through D-250.

The Russian-language material depicted in aforementioned photographs is being translated and copies of our translations thereof will be furnished to you in the immediate future.

We intend to review with Marina Oswald all material presently in her possession which may have been the property of Lee Harvey Oswald to determine if included therein is any material of possible significance to our investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. In addition, we intend to review all the property of Marina Oswald, exclusive of purely personal items such as clothing, which was in her possession on November 22, 1963. The results of our review of this material will be furnished to you as received.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (82)

NOTE:
On 8/27 and 8/28/64 Marina Oswald belatedly furnished us 14 items of possible significance to our investigation. This letter transmits the eight items received on 8/28/64.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memoranaum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 8/28/64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

1 - Office, 7133

1 - Mr. Conrad

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S ASSASSINATION
LEE HARVEY OSWALD
NEWS RELEASE QUOTING
DR. VINCENT P. GUINN

Attached is a copy of a news release dated 8/27/64, in which Dr. Vincent P. Guinn, head of the Activation Analysis Program of the General Atomic Division of General Dynamics Corporation is quoted as saying that he had been working with the FBI and "I cannot say what we found out about Oswald because it is secret until the publication of the Warren Commission report. But I can tell you about activation analysis and crime." The Director noted "What about this? H."

Neutron activation is a relatively new highly sophisticated method of analysis wherein samples are placed in an atomic energy reactor and subsequent measurements of the characteristic radiations from the samples serve to identify the elements present. Although somewhat cumbersome, the method has the advantage of greater sensitivity than any other technique available. The Bureau has utilized this technique in the past and it was used in connection with the examination of bullet fragments recovered from President Kennedy and Governor Connally and paraffin casts obtained from the hands and cheeks of Oswald (casts were prepared by the Dallas Police Department).

With the Director's approval, through Bureau liaison, arrangements were made with Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) to have our Laboratory experts work with the AEC contractor at the Oak Ridge National Laboratories of the AEC in carrying out these examinations. The examinations were conducted on a highly confidential basis and the results were reported to the President's Commission by the FBI (Results, in general, added little to the investigation).

REC 5

Guinn did not participate in the actual examinations nor have the results of these studies been discussed with him by FBI Laboratory personnel. It is not known whether the AEC or the President's Commission may have conferred or consulted with Guinn; however, Guinn is known to be a publicity seeker.

4829

ACTION: For information.

SEP 1-4 1964

Enclosure
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

WI-17

(SPECIAL)

[redacted]

What about this?

REC 9

SEP 1

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

FBI

Date: 9/10/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA
OO: DALLAS

Re Bureau airtel to New Orleans, 9/8/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies, for Dallas three copies of a letterhead memorandum, setting forth the results of interview with Lieutenant FRANCIS L. MARTELLO, New Orleans, Louisiana, Police Department.

The Bureau will note that attached to the letterhead memorandums are Xerox copies of the original notes perpared by Lieutenant MARTELLO, concerning a piece of paper which had been secured from OSWALD on August 10, 1963. However, the original of this document is being furnished to the Bureau for transmittal to the President's Commission. This original document is enclosed herewith.

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 11) RM
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enc. 3) RM
2 - New Orleans (100-16601)

JLQ/scr
(7)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

1 ENCLOSURE

REC 5 4830

SEP 15 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
September 10, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Lieutenant Francis L. Martello, Platoon Commander, First District, New Orleans, Louisiana, Police Department, on September 9, 1964, advised that on August 10, 1963, he interviewed a prisoner, Lee Harvey Oswald, at the First District, who had been arrested on August 9, 1963, for creating a disturbance while distributing Fair Play for Cuba Committee literature on Canal Street, New Orleans.

At the time Oswald was questioned, Lieutenant Martello said he examined identification papers furnished him by Oswald which Oswald had removed from his wallet. At the conclusion of the interview, Oswald was returned to his cell. Lieutenant Martello stated he then placed his notes, along with several copies of the Fair Play for Cuba literature, in a file folder and placed the folder in a file cabinet.

Lieutenant Martello further advised that at approximately 3 p.m., November 23, 1963, he was interviewed by Mr. Adrian G. Vial, United States Secret Service at the First District, as Mr. Vial desired to secure from him any information he possessed regarding his, Lieutenant Martello's, interview of Oswald on August 10, 1963. Lieutenant Martello stated that at the outset of this interview he secured the original file folder on Oswald and turned over to Mr. Vial all the literature which had been secured from Oswald at the time of his arrest on August 9, 1963. Lieutenant Martello said that upon going through this folder he discovered a small piece of white paper which contained handwritten notes in English and some writing which appeared to him to be in a foreign language which he could not identify. He added that such paper had inadvertently become misplaced in the folder following his interview with Oswald. This piece of paper was turned over to Mr. Vial, but before doing so, Lieutenant Martello said he made a longhand copy of the information contained thereon. A Xerox copy of the original piece of paper, on which Lieutenant Martello recorded these notes, is attached to this memorandum.

Enclosure

COPIES DESTROYED
21 MAR 9 1973

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
September 10, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

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At the time Oswald was questioned, Lieutenant Martello said he examined identification papers furnished him by Oswald and which Oswald had removed from his wallet. At the conclusion of the interview, Oswald was returned to his cell. Lieutenant Martello stated he then placed his notes, along with several copies of the Fair Play For Cuba literature, in a file folder and placed the folder in a file cabinet.

At about 3:00 PM, November 23, 1963, Lieutenant Martello was informed he was interviewed by Mr. Adrian G. Vial, United States Secret Service at the First District, as Mr. Vial desired to secure from him any information he possessed regarding his, Lieutenant Martello's, interview of Oswald on August 10, 1963. At the outset of this interview, Lieutenant Martello stated he secured the original file folder on Oswald and turned over to Mr. Vial all the literature which had been secured from Oswald at the time of his arrest on August 9, 1963. Upon going through this folder, Lieutenant Martello said he discovered a small piece of white paper containing handwritten notes in English and some writing which appeared to him to be a foreign language that he could not identify and which had inadvertently become misplaced in the folder following interview with Oswald. This piece of paper was turned over to Mr. Vial, but before doing so, Lieutenant Martello said he made a longhand copy of the information contained thereon. A Xerox copy of the original piece of paper, on which Lieutenant Martello recorded those notes, is attached to this memorandum.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
September 10, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Lieutenant Francis L. Martello, Platoon Commander, First District, New Orleans, Louisiana, Police Department, on September 9, 1964, advised that on August 10, 1963, he interviewed a prisoner, Lee Harvey Oswald, at the First District, who had been arrested on August 9, 1963, for creating a disturbance while distributing Fair Play for Cuba Committee literature on Canal Street, New Orleans.

At the time Oswald was questioned, Lieutenant Martello said he examined identification papers furnished him by Oswald which Oswald had removed from his wallet. At the conclusion of the interview, Oswald was returned to his cell. Lieutenant Martello stated he then placed his notes, along with several copies of the Fair Play for Cuba literature, in a file folder and placed the folder in a file cabinet.

Lieutenant Martello further advised that at approximately 3 p.m., November 23, 1963, he was interviewed by Mr. Adrian G. Vial, United States Secret Service at the First District, as Mr. Vial desired to secure from him any information he possessed regarding his, Lieutenant Martello's, interview of Oswald on August 10, 1963. Lieutenant Martello stated that at the outset of this interview he secured the original file folder on Oswald and turned over to Mr. Vial all the literature which had been secured from Oswald at the time of his arrest on August 9, 1963. Lieutenant Martello said that upon going through this folder he discovered a small piece of white paper which contained handwritten notes in English and some writing which appeared to him to be in a foreign language which he could not identify. He added that such paper had inadvertently become misplaced in the folder following his interview with Oswald. This piece of paper was turned over to Mr. Vial, but before doing so, Lieutenant Martello said he made a longhand copy of the information contained thereon. A Xerox copy of the original piece of paper, on which Lieutenant Martello recorded these notes, is attached to this memorandum.

Enclosure

MAPORIS HA PUS.

a2182

MEP 1733242

USS Leg Cpl ½ ⊞ 1731477

USS LYYT HA Kum. /

AA549466

ROBERT 7313 Davenport
PE 2324 S—
757 French ST Miami

Socks 2T Drawers 4½
Shoes 10-½
Hat S-6
SHIRT S7
OVERCOAT-US Port 4
UNDERSHIRT-4½

Queen Silk

MUHER Rose 92[illegible]

DONICK. 76AT. [illegible]

" " [illegible]

Zaby [illegible] 3-29-24

221-82

[illegible] E.o Jow moky X42980

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[illegible] AAZEB 274 [illegible]

WAPAITI 6 [illegible]

SETAUL Regus [illegible]

[illegible] Rose 7 [illegible] Cuckoo

[illegible]

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan

September 11, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

REC 5 105-82555 -1

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

This will confirm delivery to the Commission on September 11, 1964, of two copies of a memorandum dated September 10, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana, concerning data made available to this Bureau by Lieutenant Francis L. Martello, Platoon Commander, First District, New Orleans, Louisiana, Police Department. This memorandum set forth circumstances surrounding Lieutenant Martello's acquisition of a small piece of white paper which contained certain notes from Lee Harvey Oswald during Lieutenant Martello's interview with Oswald on August 10, 1963.

This will also confirm delivery to the Commission on September 11, 1964, of the original notes prepared by Lieutenant Martello from the aforementioned small piece of white paper which he obtained from Oswald.

The above-described material was furnished to the Commission at the specific request of Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky of your staff.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

RKL:pah
(8)

NOTE:

Oswald had small piece of paper containing handwritten notes on his possession when arrested by New Orleans police 8/9/63. During interview of Oswald by Martello on 8/10/63,

(NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

XEROX

SEP 18 1964

SEP 17 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

FBI
SEP 11 5 01 PM '64
MAIL ROOM

COMM-FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

Martello obtained this piece of paper from Oswald and made notes from it. We have previously obtained the actual piece of paper that was in Oswald's wallet and furnished same to the Commission. The Commission, thereafter, requested we obtain the original notes from Lt. Martello re this matter. New Orleans has done this and the data was delivered to the Commission at 10 a.m., 9/11/64, inasmuch as the Commission stated they needed this by 12 o'clock noon in connection with the preparation with their report. Instant letter confirms such delivery.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 9/2/64

FROM : SAC, Miami (105-8342)(RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
Dallas OO

(CONFIDENTIAL)

[redacted]

Enclosed for the Bureau are 5 copies, and for Dallas 2 copies of LHM, dated and captioned as above.

The INS lookout notice submitted by Miami on September 2, 1964 is to remain in effect for a period of 5 years Dallas is indicated as the requesting office in the lookout. Copy of the form FD-315, and stop card are enclosed herewith to Dallas.

Inasmuch as there are no leads outstanding in this case at Miami, Florida, the matter is RUCd.

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Encls 5)(RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461)(Encls 4)(RM)
1 - Miami
JJO:JMS
(5)

EX-104

REC 14

14 SEP 9 1964

(CONFIDENTIAL)

Classified by 2355
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite

SOVIET SECTION

SEP 18 1964

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA

DATE: 9-9-64
1 - C. L. Trotter
(S. F. Latona)
1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Malley 1 - Mr. Rogge

Time of Call 5:50 p.m.

J. R. Malley spoke with SAC Shanklin of Dallas with regard to the Latent Fingerprint Section's recent identification of additional latent palm and fingerprints on the four cartons found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Malley advised Shanklin that all of the latent fingerprints and all but one of the palm prints had been identified and that Dallas should continue to press in obtaining palm prints from those individuals who logically might have touched the cartons. He was instructed to insure that all FBI personnel were appropriately eliminated.

Shanklin advised they have several good possibilities in Dallas. From the Dallas Police Department one Bobby Gene Brown has indicated he may have touched the cartons. Shanklin also stated some employees of the Sheriff's Office in Dallas have also stated they may have touched the cartons. When the major case prints from these individuals are received, they will be appropriately checked against the remaining palm print.

REC 14

SEP 15 1964

ACTION

None. For information.

RDR:las
(8)

1 XEROX

SEP 17 1964

9-11-64

1 - Mr. Rogge

Airtel

To: SAC, New York (89-75)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

The Bureau's attention has been directed to the 8-30-64, issue of the "National Enquirer" Volume 38, Number 51. On Pages 16 and 17 is an enlarged photograph of a picture taken of Lee Harvey Oswald after his autopsy at the Parkland Memorial Hospital.

New York is instructed to make efforts to obtain three copies of the above issue for transmittal to the Bureau and one copy for transmittal to Dallas.

No contacts with officials of this newspaper should be made at this time and if possible copies should be obtained from other sources such as newspaper distributors, etc.

1 - Dallas (89-43)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

RDR:las (6)
NOTE:

A citizen wrote to the Bureau and enclosed pages 16 and 17 of the above issue. The "Enquirer" is an unsavory newspaper dealing in sensationalism. How this paper came in possession of the autopsy photograph of Oswald is unknown. However, after receipt of the above issue consideration will be given to dissemination to the President's Commission.

DUPLICATE YELLOW

62-109060-

SEP 17 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: 9-14-64

FROM : MR. I. W. CONRAD

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

It is noted that, as set forth by earlier memoranda, Court reporters' copies of testimony by Laboratory representatives before the President's Commission were obtained and reviewed for accuracy and suggested corrections and changes were furnished to the Commission in the form of corrections in the manuscript itself. In some instances these changes were required by inaccurate reporting on the part of the Court reporter and in other instances they were considered desirable to supply details and clarification for those reading the transcript and not having the benefit of the atmosphere and conditions of the actual testimony, such as reference to specific exhibits used in illustrating the testimony. Where the attorney handling the examination was available, these changes were discussed directly with the attorney; in the majority of cases, however, the attorneys were not available and, therefore, the corrected manuscripts were left with Mr. Willens of the Commission in order that he might forward them to the appropriate attorney for concurrence in the proposed corrections. Mr. Eisenberg handled the bulk of the testimony for the Commission and we were advised that, in the event any of the suggested changes were questioned, we would be further advised.

However, as set forth in Mr. Malley's memorandum of July 27, 1964, Mr. Willens subsequently advised that some of the changes were acceptable and some were not, without specifying which were accepted and which were not. Accordingly, immediate efforts were undertaken to determine which of the suggested changes were disapproved. We have been successful to date in obtaining testimony transcripts of only two of the Laboratory witnesses and a review of these indicates that uncorrected errors in reporting still existed in both transcripts. These uncorrected errors have again been called to the Commission's attention.

Where we have suggested changes for the purpose of clarity, it is purely a matter of the Commission's decision whether to make such changes. The testimony as given is correct. Where the suggested changes were due to typographical errors and errors in court reporter transcription, the responsibility rests with the Commission to make the changes. We have called the errors to the attention of the Commission, and in the event any question arises at a later date, we can so state.

ACTION:

None--for information and record.

SEP 22 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Conrad

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : A. H. Belmont

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Office, Room 7133

DATE: 3/24/64

1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. Frazier

Mr. Norman Redlich of the President's Commission called SA John F. Gallagher of the Laboratory today and requested his presence at 9:30 a.m. on 3/25/64, to depose on matters relating to neutron activation analyses conducted on the paraffin casts from the hands and cheek of Lee Harvey Oswald. A written copy of the letter requesting SA Gallagher's testimony is attached.

As you will recall, paraffin casts taken from Lee Harvey Oswald were examined by neutron activation analyses at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, to determine if these casts bore any deposits which could be specifically associated with the rifle cartridges found in the Texas School Book Depository Building following the President's assassination. As a result of these examinations, deposits found on the paraffin casts from the hands and cheek of Oswald could not be specifically associated with the rifle cartridges. In view of the fact that the paraffin casts were not made until after the reported firing and handling of the rifle involved, no significance could be attached to the residues found on the casts other than the conclusion that gunshot residue in these residues are present in amounts greater than would be expected to be found on the hands of an individual who had not recently fired a weapon or handled a fired weapon.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure

62-109060

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bailey

MAR 26 1964

AHB:bmm (6)

OR SEP 21 1964

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
September 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
SEP 14 3 21 PM '64

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our letter of July 2, 1964, which forwarded to the Commission results of our review of the book "The Red Roses of Dallas," by Nerin E. Gun. For the information of the Commission, the French weekly newspaper "Minute" in its August 21, 1964, edition contained an article by Mr. Gun entitled "Exclusive. Marina Oswald: Why My Husband Killed Kennedy."

Enclosed for the Commission are two photostatic copies of Mr. Gun's article and two copies of a translation of this article which was prepared by this Bureau. The enclosures are being furnished for the added information of the Commission in this matter.

EX-105 REC 14 9833

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

SEP 15 1964

Enclosures (4)

REL:pah
(9)

NOTE:

Gun is a Turkish national who has written several articles and a book concerning the assassination. He has made a number of allegations in connection with the assassination that had not been substantiated and a number of his allegations are obviously false. We made a detailed review of

(CONTINUED PAGE TWO)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

SEP 17 1964

SEP 15 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE: CONTINUED:

his book "The Red Roses of Dallas" and furnished the Commission a detailed memorandum refuting his claims. He recently wrote an article in the French newspaper setting forth his results of an interview with Marina Oswald. The information he attributes to Marina generally conforms with the data she has furnished this Bureau. His interview with Marina presents her in a very good light as the victim of an assassin who is trying her best to make a successful life for herself and her children in America. Marina reportedly told Gun that she was convinced Lee Oswald had killed Kennedy because he wanted to become a "big shot, a celebrated person, a somebody."

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

September 14, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This is to confirm a conversation of this date between Mr. Norman Redlich of the Commission staff and Mr. John F. Gallagher in which arrangements were made to take the testimony of Mr. Gallagher on Tuesday, September 15, 1964, at 9:30 a.m. on the subject of neutron activation tests.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

NOT RECORDED
194 SEP 21 1964

17 SEP 15 1964
17

SECRET

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan

September 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mail Room
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies each of the following communications which set forth results of our investigation concerning Lee Harvey Oswald and related inquiries:

(1) Report of Special Agent James F. Morrissey dated August 21, 1964, at Washington, D. C., entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - R - Cuba."

(2) Report of Special Agent Stephen M. Callender dated September 3, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana, entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - Russia - Cuba."

(3) Memorandum dated September 2, 1964, at Miami, Florida, entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - R - Cuba."

(4) Memorandum dated August 31, 1964, at Washington, D. C., entitled "Mark Lane, James Delaney Garst," and the enclosure thereto entitled "16 Questions on the Assassination."

We will continue to furnish you copies of communications in duplicate containing further results of our investigation.

Upon removal of the classified material submitted herewith, this transmittal letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (10)

SECRET

REL:pah

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Conrad-En
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Malley 1 - Office,
Room 7133

September 9, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Melvin Eisenberg on September 4, 1964, Stombaugh Exhibits 1 through 6 and three photographs of each were delivered to Miss Mary A. Bowcotsky on September 8, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: The exhibits mentioned consist of the glass microscope slides containing hairs removed from the blanket found in Paine's garage; known hair sample from Lee Harvey Oswald; fibers found in the paper bag; fiber sample removed from the blanket; fibers removed from the assassination rifle and a fiber sample from Oswald's shirt. Bureau file copies of photographs attached.

Enclosure

6 ENCLOSURE

PMS:nlb (8) ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

BY COURIER SERVICE

COMM-FBI

XEROX

SEP 15 1964

SEP 17 1964

MAIL ROOM TEL. ROOM

FBI

SEP 14 1964

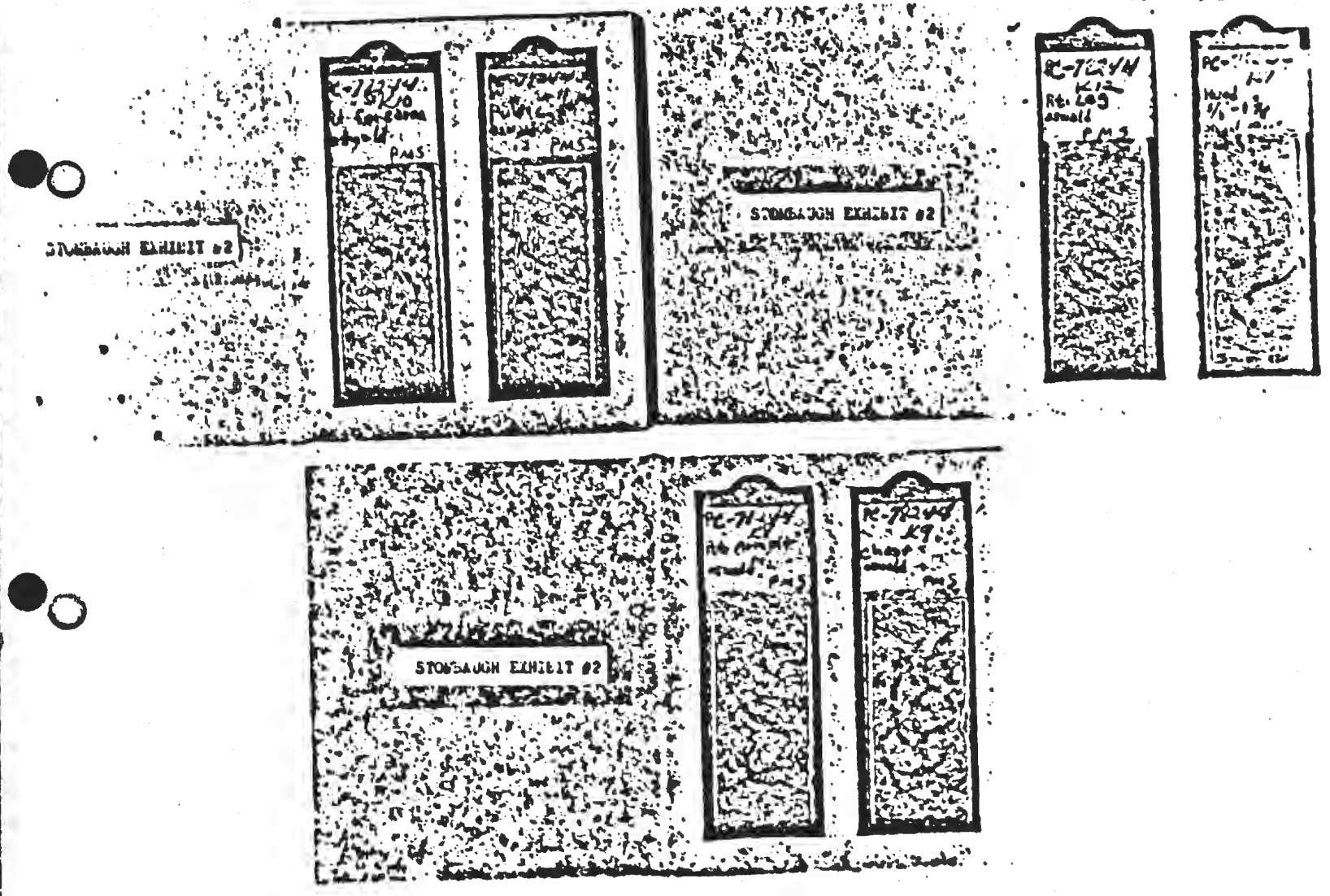
FBI-READING ROOM

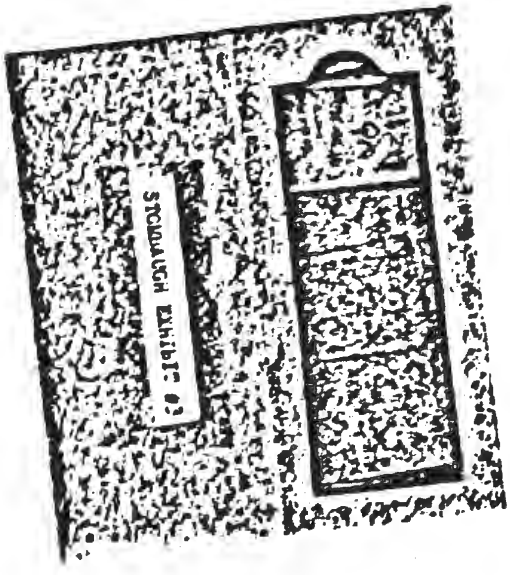
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

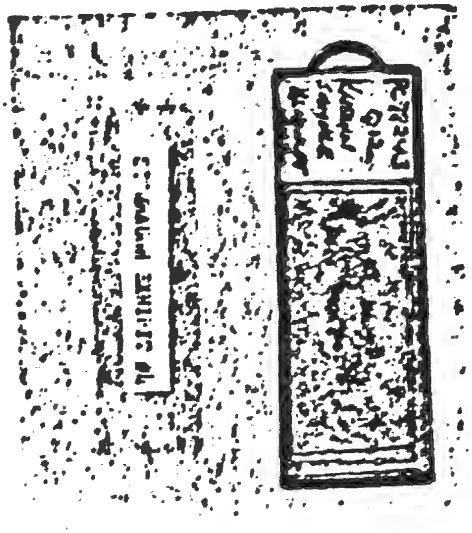
EX-105

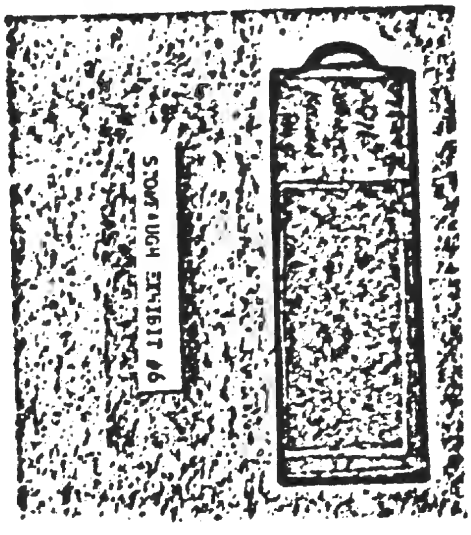
REC 14 105 X2155

21 SEP 14 1964


STONBAUGH EXHIBIT #2
STONBAUGH EXHIBIT #2
STONBAUGH EXHIBIT #2


STONAUGH EXHIBIT #3




STONEWALL EXHIBIT #6

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTN: IDENTIFICATION DIVISION,
LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

DATE: 9/4/64

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.;
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas letters to Bureau, 8/31/64 and 9/2/64, enclosing major case prints of certain individuals for comparison with the unidentified latent fingerprints and latent palm prints on the four cartons (Exhibit C-40).

Enclosed are major case prints of the following named Dallas Police Officers connected with the Crime Laboratory of the Dallas Police Department:-

Captain GEORGE M. DOUGHTY (Prints taken by SA JAMES W. BOOKHOUT on 8/31/64)

Lt. J. CARL DAY (Prints taken by SA JAMES W. BOOKHOUT on 8/31/64)

Detective R.L. STUDEBAKER (Prints taken by SA VINCENT E. DRAIN on 9/3/64)

Detective R. W. LIVINGSTON (Prints taken by SA JAMES W. BOOKHOUT on 8/31/64)

It is requested that the enclosed major case prints be compared with the unidentified latent fingerprints and certain palm prints found on the cartons which were near the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository, and on which the fingerprints and palm prints of LEE HARVEY OSWALD were located.

REC 9 4736

(3) Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
2 - Dallas

RPG/jtf
(5)

18 SEP 16 1964

ENCLOSURE

SOVIET SECTION

9/9/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) — 4836

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

REC 5

EX 108

Reurlet 9/4/64, submitting major case prints of George Max Doughty, John Carl Fay, Robert Lee Studebaker, and Richard Ward Livingston.

Eight latent fingerprints and two latent palm prints on Box A; five latent fingerprints and one latent palm print on Box B; and one latent fingerprint and one latent palm print on Box C have been identified as the prints of Robert Lee Studebaker.

The one remaining latent palm print has been compared with the submitted palm prints without effecting an identification.

The submitted prints are being retained.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Foren (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RGW:bcc
(11)

MAILED 8
SEP 9 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SEP 18 1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

B&P

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW ORLEANS	DALLAS	9/3/64	7/2 - 8/4/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.	SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER	mh

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCE:

New York airtels to Bureau, 7/7 and 23/64.
Bureau airtel to New Orleans, 7/13/64.
Report of SA WARREN C. DEBRUEYS, 7/21/64 at New Orleans.
Bureau airtel to New Orleans, 7/27/64.
Bureau airtel to Dallas and New Orleans, 7/28/64.

LEADS:

No leads are being set forth in this report as they are being handled immediately upon receipt.

-P-

INFORMANTS:

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	LOCATION
NO T-1 is [redacted]	100-16601-1067

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Copies destroyed 7-13-72

Information set forth in the details of this report has

APPROVED _____ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

(10-Bureau (105-82555)(RM)
3-Dallas (100-10461)(RM)
2-New Orleans (100-16601)

67 SEP 18 1964

COPIE.

4837 REC 5

X 108

11 SEP 8 1964

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY				
REQUEST RECD.				
DATE FWD.				
HOW FWD.				
BY				

NOTATIONS

SOVIET SECTION

EXEC.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—75236-1

previously been furnished the Bureau by letterhead memoranda.

In the display of the photograph depicted as President's Commission Exhibit 237, as set forth in the details of this report, with five other photographs, the identities of persons depicted in the other five photographs displayed to EVARISTO GILBERTO RODRIGUEZ, at New Orleans, are known to the New Orleans Office, and could not have been in the Habana Bar in New Orleans during the year 1963. The identities of the persons depicted in the other five photographs can be furnished to the Bureau and Dallas if a need for the divulgence of their identities is required in the near future.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:	SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER	Office:	NEW ORLEANS
Date:	9/3/64		
Field Office File No.:	NO 100-16601	Bureau File No.:	105-82555
Title:	LEE HARVEY OSWALD		

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Synopsis: In June, 1963, unknown individual distributed Fair Play for Cuba Committee literature on Dumaine Street Wharf, New Orleans, during a visit of the USS Wasp. Unknown individual requested to leave wharf by patrolman of New Orleans Harbor Police. This patrolman states he believes unknown individual may have been LEE HARVEY OSWALD, based on photographs of OSWALD he has observed on television and in newspapers. Literature obtained from unknown individual by police officer forwarded to Identification Division for examination. Two latent fingerprints, not identical with fingerprints of OSWALD, developed. JERRY ALLEN HERALD, Gonzales, La., states that on 11/22/63, he arrived in Dallas, Texas, on photographic assignment for the "Paris-Match" magazine regarding assassination. About five days later he and JEAN CAMPBELL, a correspondent for the "London Evening Standard" were in Irving, Texas, and entered a used furniture store, which had previously beer a gun shop. EDITH WHITWORTH, a store employee, stated that OSWALD had been in store about the first of November, 1963, asking for a part for a gun and also inquiring about furniture. WHITWORTH states she referred OSWALD to a local sporting goods store in Irving. Photograph designated as President's Commission Exhibit 237, displayed to EVARISTO GILBERTO RODRIGUEZ, along with photographs of five other individuals. Upon viewing these six photographs, RODRIGUEZ stated that none of these photographs are identical with the person who had accompanied OSWALD to the Habana Bar on the occasion previously described. Issues of "The Militant" for October 14, 21, 1963, found in Post Office Box 30061, New Orleans, on 11/22/63, by postal authorities obtained.

-P-

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

NO 100-16601/mh

DETAILS:

DISTRIBUTION OF FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA LITERATURE AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, JUNE, 1963

NO 100-16601/mh

On July 21, 1964, Mr. LLOYD BECK, Office of Naval Intelligence, Eighth Naval District, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that according to the records of his agency, the aircraft carrier "USS Wasp" (CVS - 18) visited the Port of New Orleans from June 13, 1963, to June 20, 1963, and during this period of time, was berthed at the Dumaine Street Wharf. Mr. BECK informed that the "USS Wasp" was one of six U. S. Naval Vessels visiting the Port of New Orleans during this period of time and that the "USS Wasp" is currently at its home port of Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. BECK informed that no information had been received by his agency that during the period that the "USS Wasp" visited the Port of New Orleans, any individual was engaged in distributing leaflets in the vicinity of the "USS Wasp" or any other Naval Vessel.

On July 21, 1964, RAYMOND MARTINAS, Harbor Master, Port of New Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that he recalled the visit of the aircraft carrier, the "USS Wasp" to the Port of New Orleans during June, 1963. Mr. MARTINAS informed that no information had come to his attention that any individual had been distributing leaflets near the "USS Wasp" during the period this ship was visiting the Port of New Orleans.

FD-302 (Rev.

1

Date 7/22/64

Lieutenant ROY ALLEMAN, New Orleans Harbor Police, advised that his agency is in no way connected with the New Orleans Police Department. But is a separate and distinct law enforcement agency. He informed that his agency is under the control of the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans, an agency of the State of Louisiana.

Lieutenant ALLEMAN advised that he recalled an incident wherein an individual was distributing leaflets on the Dumaine Street Wharf at the time the "USS Wasp" was berthed during June, 1963. Lieutenant ALLEMAN stated that he recalled that Harbor Patrolman GIROD RAY had been contacted by a member of the United States Navy and requested to locate an individual who was passing out leaflets on the Dumaine Street Wharf, near where the "USS Wasp" was berthed. As a result, Patrolman RAY located this individual, name unknown, and asked him to leave the premises. Lieutenant ALLEMAN stated that no arrest was made and that this person, upon request, did leave the Dumaine Street Wharf. Lieutenant ALLEMAN informed that Patrolman RAY obtained two leaflets that this unknown individual had been passing out and recalled that one of these leaflets had "something to do with Cuba" but could not recall any additional information.

Lieutenant ALLEMAN stated that he did not personally observe the individual passing out the leaflets and that he could furnish no additional information regarding this incident. He stated that the records of his agency do contain a brief, typewritten report made by Patrolman Ray as well as two of the leaflets which were being distributed by the unknown individual.

Lieutenant ALLEMAN furnished the original report of Patrolman RAY , dated June 16, 1963, and the two leaflets described as follows:

1. A yellow-colored leaflet entitled "Hands Off Cuba."

2. A white-colored leaflet entitled "The Truth About Cuba Is In Cuba."

On 7/21/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER /mb Date dictated 7/22/64

4

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Date 7/22/64

Patrolman GIROD RAY, Harbor Police, advised that he recalled the incident in June of 1963, wherein he requested an individual to leave the Dumaine Street Wharf, after this individual was observed passing out leaflets in the vicinity of the "USS Wasp."

Patrolman RAY advised that he could not recall the day of the week, but believed it was either on a Saturday or a Sunday and that he had been assigned to a roving patrol in the area of the Toulouse and the Dumaine Street Wharves. He said this was a special assignment, inasmuch as the "USS Wasp" was berthed and that there were visiting hours for civilians who desired to go aboard this ship. Patrolman RAY stated that late in the afternoon, possibly between 3:00 PM and 5:00 PM, he was approached by an unknown enlisted man from the "USS Wasp" who told him that the Officer of the Deck of the "USS Wasp" desired Patrolman RAY to seek out an individual who was passing out leaflets regarding Cuba and to request this individual to stop passing out these leaflets. Patrolman RAY stated that he was between the Toulouse and Dumaine Street Wharves when he received this information and thereafter, immediately went to the Dumaine Street Wharf where he saw an unknown white male passing out leaflets which were white and yellow in color. He described this unknown individual as a white male, age late 20's, 5'9" tall, 150 pounds, and slender build. He said this individual was distributing these leaflets to U. S. Naval personnel in the area and also to civilians who were leaving the "USS Wasp."

Patrolman RAY stated that he approached this person and asked him if he had permission to distribute the leaflets. This person replied that he did not have permission to do this and felt that he did not need anyone's permission since he was within his rights to distribute leaflets in any area he desired to do so.

Patrolman RAY stated that he told this individual that the wharves and buildings along the Mississippi River, encompassing the Port of New Orleans, are operated by the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans, and that

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if this individual received permission from the Board of Commissioners, he could distribute these leaflets. Patrolman RAY stated that after informing this individual of this information, this person kept insisting that he did not see why he would need anyone's permission and thereafter, Patrolman RAY informed this individual that if he did not leave the Dumaine Street Wharf, Patrolman RAY would arrest him. Upon hearing this, this person then left the Dumaine Street Wharf.

Patrolman RAY stated he could not recall how this person was dressed, other than that he was well groomed and that this unknown individual was alone and was not assisted in the distribution of these leaflets by any other person.

Patrolman RAY stated that he could not now recall whether he looked at some type of identification of this individual, but believes he may have done so. Patrolman RAY stated that he feels sure that he wrote this unknown person's name on a slip of paper, but that apparently he had lost this piece of paper, as he did not include this individual's name in his typewritten report and that he could not recall the name.

Patrolman RAY stated that he feels this unknown individual who was distributing the leaflets was LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He said he bases this on the fact that subsequent to the incident, he had observed photographs of OSWALD on television and in the newspapers and that from these photographs he observed, he believes that the individual on the Dumaine Street Wharf was LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Set forth on the following pages are copies of the pamphlets as well as a copy of the report of Patrolman RAY which were furnished on July 21, 1964, by Lieutenant ROY ALLEMAN of the New Orleans Harbor Police.

ISOLATE CUBA?

On January 16, 1961, the United States Government imposed a ban on travel by U.S. citizens to Cuba. Failure to abide by the ban is punishable by a fine of $5,000 or 5 years in jail or both. (8 USC 1185, 22 USC 225.)

This is in clear contradiction to remarks made by President Kennedy before the United Nations on September 22, 1961, when he deplored action by any nation which "builds a wall to keep truth a stranger and its own citizens prisoners". It seems also to violate the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations in 1948 which states "Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own and return to his country".

What mysterious features exist on this tiny island of 6½ million people to become so taboo for American eyes? Although the policy of the Castro government is to promote tourism everywhere in Cuba, our government innocently explains that the travel ban is to safeguard our welfare.

- Why then does it allow American citizens to travel in such trouble spots as Somoza's Nicaragua?
- Why then does it exempt Americans such as "certain" businessmen and "certain" reporters from the ban when they are the very ones most likely to become involved in international incidents?
- Why then do other Western countries such as Canada, Mexico, England, France, West Germany, etc., find that the safety of their nationals does not require restrictions on travel to Cuba?

Our government states that another reason for the ban on travel is that it is in the national interest to combat Communism by preventing travel to Cuba.

- Why then is travel allowed and even encouraged to *admittedly* Communist countries such as Poland, Yugoslavia and even the Soviet Union?

In short, WHAT IS THE GOVERNMENT HIDING?

As a result of the Cuban Revolution stopping the flow of Cuban wealth to the United States, Cuban soil, industry and manpower has been put at the disposal of the Cuban nation.

- Can it be that the new schools, homes and hospitals of revolutionary Cuba might contrast severely with the Cuba that served as a U.S. plantation and might weigh heavily on the American conscience?
- Can it be that we would also see the effects of the recent invasion which was supported by 43,000,000 dollars of our tax money?

WE MAINTAIN THAT THE TRUTH ABOUT CUBA IS IN CUBA AND THAT WE HAVE THE RIGHT TO OBSERVE AND JUDGE FOR OURSELVES WHAT IS HAPPENING THERE!

If you agree:

- Seek permission from the Passport Office to go there. When it is denied, ask why.
- Write to the U.S. State Department and President Kennedy asking that our government adhere to concepts of justice and international law and expressing your opinion on the travel ban.
- Read books which present the side of the story you haven't been told such as

  90 MILES FROM HOME by Warren Miller and

  LISTEN YANKEE by C. Wright Mills.

Both of these books are in pocketbook editions and can be purchased at the bookstands.

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE, 799 Broadway, New York 3, N. Y.

9

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE PORT OF NEW ORLEANS
(AN AGENCY OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA)
INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE: June 15, 1965

TO: Chief L. Deutschman C.C.

FROM: Patrolman Girod Ray

SUBJECT: Distribution of Propaganda Literature

While working a special assignment at Dumain St. Wharf I was approached by a U.S.S. Navy Officer from the U.S.S. Yamp, who stated that he saw a white male adult subject handing out the enclosed pamphlets to persons visiting the ship, berthed at Dumain St. Wharf.

I immediately looked for this subject and found him distributing these pamphlets and asked him if he had received permission from the Dock Board to issue these papers. He stated that he thought as an American citizen he did not need Mayoral permission. I ordered this man off of our property and told him he would have to refrain from issuing anything on Dock Board Property without their express consent.

Pat. Girod Ray

The following items previously furnished by Lieutenant ALLEMAN were submitted to the FBI Identification Division, Latent Fingerprint Section, for examination:

1. A yellow-colored leaflet entitled "Hands Off Cuba."

2. A white-colored leaflet entitled "The Truth About Cuba is in Cuba."

The Identification Division was requested to examine the above items for any latent fingerprints and to compare any latent fingerprints developed with those of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. On July 31, 1964, the Identification Division advised that one latent fingerprint had been developed on Item #1, a yellow-colored leaflet entitled "Hands Off Cuba." In addition, one latent fingerprint had been developed on Item #2, a white-colored leaflet, entitled "The Truth About Cuba is in Cuba."

The Identification Division further advised that the two latent fingerprints developed are not identical with the fingerprints of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

INTERVIEW WITH JERRY ALLEN HERALD,
GONZALES, LOUISIANA

1

Date

Mr. JERRY ALLEN HERALD, Box 81, Gonzales, Louisiana, advised that he had destroyed his notes and tapes made of interviews of persons regarding LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Mr. HERALD advised that on November 22, 1963, he arrived in Dallas, Texas, at approximately 4:45 PM on an assignment from the New York Office of the "Paris-Match" magazine to make photographs regarding the assassination of President KENNEDY. He advised that approximately five days after arriving in Dallas, he and Miss JEAN CAMPBELL, a correspondent for the "London Evening Standard," were in Irving, Texas, to contact persons regarding Mrs. OSWALD. He stated that as he and Miss CAMPBELL were driving down the street they noticed a sign that said "Gun Shop" and decided to stop at this place to see if anyone there might know OSWALD. Upon entering the shop, they found that it had been converted into a used furniture store and was no longer a gun shop.

He advised that they talked to a woman in the store, a Mrs. EDITH WHITWORTH, and asked her if she knew the OSWALDs.

Mrs. WHITWORTH advised them that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was in her store on a Wednesday or Thursday afternoon about the first week in November, 1963. Mrs. WHITWORTH then stated that OSWALD asked her for a gun part, and Mrs. WHITWORTH specifically named this part, calling it a "plunger." Mr. HERALD advised that Mrs. WHITWORTH then stated that OSWALD became interested in some of the furniture in this store, and a woman entered the store whom she assumed to be OSWALD's wife, and this woman had two children with her, one being a very young baby.

Mr. HERALD stated that he recalls that Mrs. WHITWORTH gave a very detailed description as to how Mrs. OSWALD was dressed, and she also stated that the man conversed with this woman in a foreign language. Mrs. WHITWORTH advised HERALD and CAMPBELL that OSWALD talked of furniture and stated that he would need some furniture

On 7/17/64 at Gonzales, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA ELMER B. LITCHFIELD /mh Date dictated 7/18/64

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for an apartment or a house in about three or four weeks.

Mr. HERALD advised that Mrs. WHITWORTH stated OSWALD had remained in the store for approximately twenty minutes and that when he and his wife left they entered a 1955 blue sedan, possibly a Ford, which automobile was parked directly in front of the window of the store. He stated that Mrs. WHITWORTH said that OSWALD did not bring any weapon in the store and that she did not see him with any weapon of any kind at that time. He stated that Mrs. WHITWORTH advised them she had seen OSWALD on television and his pictures in the newspapers, and she was certain that he was the person who had been in her store.

Mr. HERALD stated that Mrs. WHITWORTH advised them that there was another woman in the store at the time the OSWALDs were in there. He advised that he and Miss CAMPBELL, upon leaving the store, telephonically contacted this other woman, and she told them basically the same story that Mrs. WHITWORTH had told them. Mr. HERALD further advised that Mrs. WHITWORTH had referred OSWALD to a local sporting goods store in Irving.

DISPLAY OF PHOTOGRAPH
(PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION EXHIBIT 237) TO
EVARISTO GILBERTO RODRIGUEZ

1

Date 7/31/64

New Orleans, La.

EVARISTO GILBERTO RODRIGUEZ, 1239 Chartres Street, was interviewed at his residence, at which time he was referred to his previous interview with Special Agents of the FBI on May 12, 1964. On May 12, 1964 RODRIGUEZ had related that, as best he could recall, it was in September, 1963 at approximately 3:30 a.m. or 4:00 a.m., day of the week not recalled, that two white males entered the Habana Bar and sat at a table opposite the center of the bar. At that time RODRIGUEZ had stated that based on photographs he had seen of LEE HARVEY OSWALD after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY he was then able to state that one of these two men was, in his opinion, LEE HARVEY OSWALD. On May 12, 1964 RODRIGUEZ described the man who accompanied the person he believed to be OSWALD as age about 32, a little taller than OSWALD (about 5'7") and perhaps a little heavier, with a medium build and muscular biceps.

On July 30, 1964 RODRIGUEZ was shown the photographs of six white males, including a photo depicted in the President's Commission Exhibit #237. RODRIGUEZ was asked if the persons depicted in any of these photographs was identical with the person who had accompanied LEE HARVEY OSWALD to the Habana Bar as described by RODRIGUEZ on May 12, 1964. RODRIGUEZ viewed each one of the six photographs slowly and carefully and then stated that none of these photographs was identical with the person who had accompanied OSWALD to the Habana Bar on the occasion described by him on May 12, 1964. He then said he did not recognize the persons depicted in these six photographs as persons he had ever seen before. RODRIGUEZ was then asked if any of the persons depicted in these six photographs in any way bore any resemblance to the man who had allegedly accompanied LEE HARVEY OSWALD to the Habana Bar as described by RODRIGUEZ on May 12, 1964. He then, again, reviewed all six of these photographs and then remarked that the person depicted in one of the photographs (which is identical to President's Commission #237) has shoulders that resemble those of the man whom RODRIGUEZ had seen with LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the Habana Bar as described by RODRIGUEZ on May 12, 1964. However, RODRIGUEZ stated that the person depicted in that photo (identical with the President's Commission Exhibit #237) did not resemble the man RODRIGUEZ had seen with OSWALD in the Habana Bar in any other way except for the way his hair receded on the sides of his head.

On 7/30/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA SAMUEL N. CRADDOCK and WARREN C. DE BRUEYS/med/bab Date dictated 7/31/64

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RODRIGUEZ reiterated then that the person depicted in the photo which is identical to the President's Commission Exhibit #237 was not identical with the man RODRIGUEZ had seen with LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the Habana Bar.

In response to inquiry, RODRIGUEZ explained that on the occasion when LEE HARVEY OSWALD was seen by RODRIGUEZ in the Habana Bar with another man, RODRIGUEZ did not clearly see the face of the man that had accompanied LEE HARVEY OSWALD to the Habana Bar. RODRIGUEZ added that he recalls the physical build of the man who accompanied OSWALD to the Habana Bar better than his face. However, RODRIGUEZ was positive that the man depicted in the photograph which is identical to the President's Commission Exhibit #237, was not identical to the man that RODRIGUEZ had observed with LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the Habana Bar as described by RODRIGUEZ to Special Agents of the FBI on May 12, 1964.

NO 100-16601/mh

OCTOBER 14, 1963, AND OCTOBER 21, 1963
ISSUES OF " THE MILITANT "

Date July 31, 1964

1

Postal Inspector CLARENCE W. CAMPBELL, United States Post Office Department, 701 Loyola Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, furnished the following information:

Mr. CAMPBELL stated that two issues of "The Militant", which are dated October 14, 1963 and October 21, 1963, were found in Post Office Box 30061, which is located in the Lafayette Square Station and had been formerly rented by LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Mr. CAMPBELL stated these issues had been found by Postal employee ABRAHAM PLOUGH, a Foreman at this Postal Station and had been turned over by Mr. PLOUGH to Postal Inspector JOSEPH ZARZA and subsequently had been maintained in the Post Office Department's file regarding LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Mr. CAMPBELL made available the October 14, 1963 and the October 21, 1963 issues of "The Militant".

On 7/30/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # No 100-16601

by SA ALEXANDER JAMIESON/jam/ics Date dictated 7/31/64

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FD-204

Date

1

Mr. ABRAHAM PLOUGH, Foreman, Lafayette Square Station, United States Post Office, advised that on the evening of November 22, 1963, he was contacted by Postal Inspector JOSEPH ZARZA regarding Post Office Box 30061, which is located at the Lafayette Square Postal Station. Mr. PLOUGH informed that he met Mr. ZARZA at the Postal Station and upon searching the above post office box he found two issues of "The Militant" in this box which issues he turned over to Mr. ZARZA. Mr. PLOUGH stated that he could not recall the dates of the issues of "The Militant".

On 7/31/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDAR/lsm/ics Date dictated 7/31/64

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NO 100-16601/mh

The October 14, 1963 and the October 21, 1963 issues of "The Militant" previously furnished by Postal Inspector CLARENCE W. CAMPBELL were subsequently forwarded to the FBI, Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS

NO 100-16601/mh

By letter dated July 2, 1964, Mr. ALVIN T. PRECHTER, of William B. Reily & Company, Inc., 640 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, furnished a letter which that company had received from JOHN A. FISCHBACH, 1355 East Weldon Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona 85014.

Set forth below are verbatim copies of Mr. FISCHBACH's letter as well as the reply made to Mr. FISCHBACH by WILLIAM B. REILY & COMPANY, INC.:

"1355 East Weldon Avenue,
Phoenix, Arizona 85014
June 11, 1964

"Mr. William B. Riley
William B. Riley and Co., Inc.
640 Magazine Street
New Orleans, La.

"Dear Mr. Riley:

"I am writing to you as a person vitally interested in the preservation of historical data pertaining to the United States.

"It has come to my attention that the accused assassin of our late President Kennedy, Lee Harvey Oswald, worked for you company in part of May and June of 1963. I hope that it is not too late for me to hope that your company may still have, in its personnel records, application for employment, or otherwise, some fragment, signed or unsigned, in the handwriting of OSWALD.

"I would very much appreciate having anything at all of this nature, which you might have retained. And

while my financial resources are not great, if you would wish some remuneration for such an item, please advise the worth you would place upon it, and I would attempt, within reason, to oblige. I hope that, in the interests of history, you will do what you can to locate some bit of Oswald's handwriting.

"Thank you for any help you can give.

"Most sincerely yours,

/s/ John A. Fischbach

"John A. Fischbach"

* * * * * * *

"July 2, 1964

"Mr. John A. Fischbach
1355 East Weldon Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona 85014

"In Re: Your letter of June 11,1964

"Dear Mr. Fischbach:

"I am very sorry that we will not be able to furnish you with the information you requested from the personnel files of Lee Harvey Oswald. It is a policy of our Company of long standing, not to disclose information that is in our personnel files. This information is all confidential , and we will only show it to Government Authorities.

"We have made our records available to the FBI for their use, and perhaps you can contact them for information.

"Yours truly,
WM. B. REILY & COMPANY, INC.

"Al Prechter

"ATP/sad"

* * * * *

NO T-1 furnished a letter from an unknown woman who furnished her name and address as Luizza, 150 East 35th Street, New York City. Set forth is a copy of the letter which the unknown woman had:

"New Orleans_ La_
6/17/64

"The Alliance Inc_
New York_ N_ Y_

"Gentlemen:- The Ruby man lied-when he said he didn't know Oswald. Him & Oswad spent 1 week with 2 cubans in an apt. 1A the 5th block of St. Mary St,_ Thomas Project, N.O. La. in July 1963.

"/s/ B Artego"

A review of the Manhattan, New York, Telephone Directory and Manhattan, New York, Address Telephone Directory revealed no record of any individual by the name of Luizza

residing at 150 East 35th Street. In addition, inquiry at Alliance, Inc., telephone MU 3-1277, determined this company is a research organization and is also engaged in the sale of books.

Date 8/3/64

1

Mrs. ANNETTE WRIGHT, Home Counselor, St. Thomas Street Housing Authority, 909 Felicity Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised there is no building designated IA or an apartment designated 1A in the St. Thomas project. She advised that the fifth block of the project on St. Mary Street is actually located in the 600 numbered block of St. Mary Street. She stated she would make a thorough search and review of tenants' records for all buildings located on St. Mary Street to determine if any units were let during the pertinent period to a B. ARTIEGO, LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY, as well as to determine if names of any of these individuals were included on tenants' records as guests or visitors.

Mrs. WRIGHT advised there are five buildings of the project located on St. Mary Street, namely buildings numbered 500, 501, 504, 509, and 515. She said each building contains six family units.

On 7/31/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # New Orleans 100-16601

by SA SAMUEL N. CHADDOCK/lla/sgr Date dictated 8/3/64

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Date 8/6/64

1

Mrs. ANNETTE WRIGHT, Home Counselor, St. Thomas Street Housing Authority, 909 Felicity Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised a thorough search and review of records of tenants located in buildings on St. Mary Street for the year 1963, revealed no information indicating any unit had been let to A. B. ARIEGO, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, or RALF RUBY; however, she said the names of these individuals were not contained on any of the tenants' records as guests or otherwise.

Mrs. WRIGHT said as Home Counselor she makes visits to each tenant throughout the project, and she has received no information of any kind relative to OSWALD or RUBY having been in the project or having served in the project. She said in this regard that she was certain had there been any "look-alikes" in the area that word of it would have reached her or some member of her staff.

Mrs. WRIGHT said the name E. ARIEGO is totally unfamiliar to her and that it is not contained in records of the project as a past or present tenant or employee.

Mrs. WRIGHT said she is familiar with pictures of OSWALD and RUBY as they appeared in the newspapers and on television and she is unable to recall anyone in the project during the pertinent period who bore a resemblance to either individual.

Mrs. WRIGHT advised that at the present time there are no tenants now residing on St. Mary Street who were located there during June and July, 1963.

On 8/4/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # New Orleans 100-16601

by SA SAMUEL N. [illegible] Date dictated 8/5/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

It should be noted that investigation previously conducted has revealed that LEE HARVEY OSWALD resided at 4905 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, during July, 1963.

On July 20,1964, records of the New Orleans Office of the FBI were reviewed relative to information concerning B. ARTEGO. These records contained no information identifiable with any individual by the name of B. ARTEGO.

On July 31, 1964, Mrs. MARCELLE MADDEN, Clerk, Identification Bureau, New Orleans Police Department, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised there was no record of a B. ARTEGO in the files of that Bureau.

On July 31, 1964, WILBA L. HULL, JR., Cadet Officer, Record Room, New Orleans Police Department, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised the records of that office contained no record card for B. ARTEGO.

On July 31, 1964, B. T. KAYLOR, Manager, New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau, Inc., New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that there was no record of B. ARTEGO in the files of that office.

On July 30, 1964, the current New Orleans, Louisiana, Telephone Directory, as well as the 1962 R. L. Polk Directory, for New Orleans, were reviewed for listings of B. ARTEGO. with negative results.

New Orleans, Louisiana

September 3, 1964

Title	LEE HARVEY OSWALD
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA- CUBA
Reference	Report of SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER, September 3, 1964, at New Orleans

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ROYED

21 MAR 9 1973

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: 9/15/64

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

At 1:45 PM this date Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission called advising that he desired certain films in connection with the assassination be shown at Commission headquarters this date at 4:30 PM for the benefit of Senators Russell and Cooper, members of the President's Commission.

The films Mr. Rankin requested to be shown are the Zapruder film, the Nix film and the film of the re-enactment of the assassination.

It was ascertained that these three films are available in the Bureau and that representatives of the Laboratory can handle the showing.

Mr. Rankin was advised that Special Agent Fred Webb and Mr. Raymond Triplett of the Laboratory would be at the Commission office by 4:30 PM with the films and necessary equipment.

ACTION

For information.

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 21 1964

6 SEP 21 1964

GHS:pab

September 15, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - C. L. Trotter (S. F. Latona)
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

This will confirm a telephonic request received by Mr. George H. Scatterday of this Bureau from Mr. Norman Redlich of your staff on September 11, 1964, regarding cartons at the Texas School Book Depository.

The approximate weight of each of the Rolling Readers' cartons with contents was eight pounds.

The average weight of each of the other two cartons at the window with contents was fifty-five pounds.

Mr. Roy S. Truly, Warehouse Superintendent, advised there were no cartons on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository which could not be handled by one male individual.

Mr. Scatterday furnished the above information telephonically to Mr. Redlich on September 11, 1964, pursuant to Mr. Redlich's request.

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 17 1964

62-109090
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
RDR:las (11)

Sincerely yours,

NOTE: For details see Scatterday to Rosen memo 9-11-64, captioned "Assassination of President" GHS:job. Rodlich's request was telephonically furnished to SAC Shanklin of Dallas, who repl at 3:40 p.m., the same date, at which time Mr. Redlich was so advised. Mr. Redlich requested that this information be obtaine expeditiously which was done.

79 SEP 18 1964

September 15, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - I. W. Conrad (W. D. Griffith)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

This will confirm a telephonic request received by Mr. George H. Scatterday of this Bureau from Mr. Howard P. Willens of your staff on September 12, 1964, concerning up-to-date statistical data on the scope of our investigative efforts.

As of September 11, 1964, we had submitted over 2,300 investigative reports comprising over 25,400 pages. In addition, over 3,700 items of physical evidence were received in the FBI Laboratory for technical examination.

Mr. Scatterday furnished the above information telephonically to Mr. Willens on September 14, 1964, pursuant to Mr. Willens' request.

62-109090
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
(1) - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)
RDR:las (13)

Sincerely yours,

NOTE: The Commission by letter dated 8-7-64, stated they wanted to incorporate in its final report the extent of the "excellent" investigative effort undertaken by the Bureau since the assassination. By letter dated 8-12-64, we furnished the Commission with the information it requested. Mr. Willens in his call to Mr. Scatterday on 9-12-64, desired that the above figures be brought up-to-date. These figures are obtained by consulting Bureau supervisors who keep track of such data.

105-82555-
NOT RECORDED
170 SEP 16 1964

6 SEP 17 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. NR Sept 15 CIA wd docmnts

PAGE NO. 1-5

NO. OF PAGES 5

SECTION NO.

207

CIA

REFERRAL

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Jepsen

September 15, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the request of Miss Mary A. Rowekamp, Commission employee, on September 2, 1964, to a representative of this Bureau concerning the reproduction of certain Commission exhibits. These exhibits were furnished to a Special Agent of this Bureau on the same date as the request. Miss Rowekamp requested that all Commission exhibits be returned, with the exception of Shaneyfelt Exhibit number 24.

In accordance with this request, there are enclosed herewith three photocopies each of Shaneyfelt Exhibits numbered 13, 14, 19, 20 through 25 and 28 through 35, together with the original exhibits, with the exception of Shaneyfelt Exhibit number 24, which is retained in this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (37)

1 - Dallas (100-10461) Enclosures (18)

62-109060

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

XEROX SEP 16 1964

NOT RECORDED 18 SEP 17 1964

NOTE FOR DALLAS: Enclosed for Dallas are photocopies of each of the exhibits being sent to the Commission, together with a listing of same.

ORJ:emh (10)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

Miss Rowcotsky made the request of SA Robert E. Neill.

Shaneyfelt Exhibit number 34 is being retained in that it originated at the Bureau. Other Shaneyfelt exhibits also originated at the Bureau; however, in view of the specific request of Miss Rowcotsky, they are being returned to the Commission.

RJ:emh

9/15/64

Commission Exhibit No.	Description
Commission Exhibit No. 19	One photograph of Oswald holding a rifle
Commission Exhibit No. 20	Two photographs of Oswald holding a rifle
Commission Exhibit No. 21	One photograph of Oswald holding a rifle
Commission Exhibit No. 20	[illegible], 1963, issue of "The Worker"
Commission Exhibit No. 21	[illegible] 24, 1963, issue of "The Worker"
Commission Exhibit No. 22	Three mounted photographs of Oswald holding a rifle, portion of March 31, 1963, issue of "The Militant," and portion of March 24, 1963, issue of "The Worker"
Commission Exhibit No. 23	One mounted photograph showing rear of General Walker's residence and an unidentified individual holding a rifle
Commission Exhibit No. 24	Four mounted photographs of Oswald
Commission Exhibit No. 25	One mounted photograph of Presidential parade in Dallas and one street diagram showing parade route
Commission Exhibit No. 26	One photograph showing Texas School Book Depository Building
Commission Exhibit No. 27	Three [illegible] photographs showing Texas School Book Depository Building, [illegible] of concrete [illegible]
Commission Exhibit No. 28	One photograph showing a section of concrete [illegible]
Commission Exhibit No. 29	[illegible] showing Dallas street scene
Commission Exhibit No. 30	[illegible] showing Texas School Book [illegible]
Commission Exhibit No. 31	[illegible] showing Dallas street scene
Commission Exhibit No. 32	One photograph showing a portion of concrete building and a section of concrete building
Commission Exhibit No. 33	One photograph showing rear around concrete building

1 XEROX

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. CALLAHAN

DATE: 9-15-64

FROM : L. J. GAUTHIER

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
REQUEST FOR VISUAL AIDS

Additional visual aids have been requested by the Commission's staff after their deadline for exhibits was met last Friday, 9-11-64.

Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler, who is writing the chapter which deals with Oswald's motives, selected certain photographs of Oswald which he desires to be arranged into five visual aids. According to Liebeler, it is intended that these photographs reveal the defiant expression on Oswald's face after his arrest. One interesting outcome according to Liebeler was the refusal of Messrs. Rankin, Willens and Redlich to authorize the use of a photograph showing Oswald handcuffed with clenched fist upraised for the reason that the appearance of the photograph in the report would bring up the question of the "Communist salute." (see attached). Liebeler felt the photograph should be used to show Oswald's general attitude of defiance to the circumstances of his arrest because it was germane to Oswald's motives. However, he understands that the Commission's policy with reference to the use of visual aids was the exhibits should have a material significance to the text and not be used merely for illustrations that do not in any way assist the reader to understand the text.

Mr. W. David Slawson of the Commission's staff, who is handling the chapter covering Oswald's foreign conspiracy, requested three additional exhibits depicting Oswald while in U.S.S.R.

The last of the material needed to complete this request was received from Liebeler at 11:00 a.m., 9-15-64. Mr. Willens advised that he had cut off all requests for additional charts by his staff

Enclosures
LJG:bdb
(7)

1 - Mr. Belmont (Enclosures) (Sent Direct)
1 - Mr. Mohr (Mr. Malley) (Enclosures) (Sent Direct)
- Mr. Conrad (Mr. Shaneyfelt) (Enclosures) (Sent Direct)
- Mr. Sullivan (Enclosures) (Sent Direct)
- Mr. DeLoach (Enclosures) (Sent Direct)

NOT RECORDED
15 SEP 21 1964

56 SEP 23 1964

writers and that the exhibits now in preparation had to be in his office by Wednesday, 9-16-64. Mr. Willens was advised that these exhibits could reach him by that time.

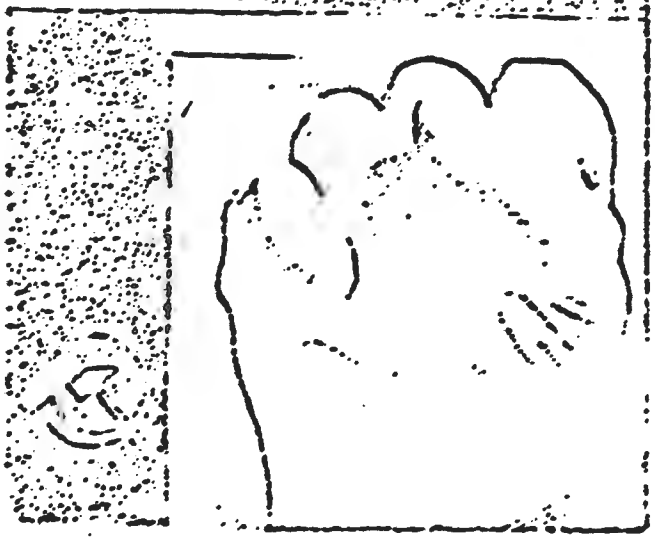
RECOMMENDATION:

None; for information only.

JUSTICE
by Assassination

by

SUZANNE LA FOLLETTE



DEFIANT LEE HARVEY OSWALD . . .
. . . Manacled Suspect Held In Dallas

Note Lee Oswald's upraised, clenched fist, the Communist symbol of the triumph of Marxism by revolutionary violence.

"Justice by Assassination" was written in 1947 and it illustrates that Communist "Justice" is served by world-wide assassinations which will result in anarchy, chaos, disorder suspicion, hatred and internal confusion.

There has been an incredible attempt (both in this country and in Russia) to transfer responsibility for the assassination of President Kennedy from Lee Oswald to the forces of Communist resistance in this country!!!

The Dallas Morning News

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1963

LEE OSWALD

A prosecutor has said that evidence found in the Oak Cliff room of Lee Harvey Oswald proves he was "an active worker in the Communist cause."

Assistant Dist. Atty. William F. Alexander said the evidence included letters in which a Com-

Alexander said part of the letters were written on "Communist Party of America" stationery while others carried a "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" letterhead.

"All of them were written in recent weeks and were signed by the same man," the prosecutor [illegible]

1 - Belmont

September 15, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated September 3, 1964, setting forth results of our interview of Miss Aline Mosby, United Press correspondent who interviewed Lee Harvey Oswald in Moscow in 1959.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REC 20 7838

Enclosures - 2

JCS:pdb
(8)

SEP 15 1964

NOTE:

Enclosure has been approved for dissemination by Messrs. Belmont and Malley.

XEROX
SEP 16 1964

SEP 16 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 15 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

210 PM CST URGENT 9-15-64 JAB

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555) ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION.

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 1P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS - R - CUBA.

RE BUREAU TEL TO DALLAS AND CHICAGO SEPT. FIFTEEN INSTANT REQUESTING DALLAS ADVISE BY RETURN TELETYPE DATE AND IDENTITY OF COMMUNICATION WHICH FURNISHED BUREAU LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM CONCERNING CLIP FROM ASSASSINATION RIFLE.

DALLAS AIRTEL SEPT. ELEVEN LAST ENCLOSED LHM CONTAINING REQUESTED DATA.

END

REC-47 105-82555-4839

SEP-X3

18 SEP 16 1964

VA SML

FBI WASH DC

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 11 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

F

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

814 AM CST URGENT 9-11-64 NSP

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555) AND MIAMI (105-8342)

FROM DALLAS (100-10451)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS - R - CUBA

RESJRAD SEPTEMBER TEN.

FOR INFO MIAMI, ADDRESS OF CESAR ODIO, BROTHER OF SYLVIA ODIO, IS ONE SIX ZERO ZERO SOUTH WEST EIGHT TWO PLACE, MIAMI.

IN VIEW OF ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION REQUIRED DALLAS AREA ON BASIS RESJRAD, DALLAS SUBMIT ITS LETTERHEAD SEPTEMBER FOURTEEN, NEXT.

END

MM TO BE ADV

WALL

FBI WASH DC

EX-105

REC-47 105-4840

66 SEP 18 1964

FBI

Date: 9/11/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS-R-CUBA

Re Bureau telephone call from Mr. GEORGE H. SCATTERDAY, 9/11/64 and telephone call of SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN to Mr. SCATTERDAY, 9/11/64, concerning the weight of the four cartons found on the 6th floor of the Texas School Book Depository and requesting interview of Mr. ROY S. TRULY concerning the weights of such cartons.

Enclosed are ten copies of a LHM containing the requested investigation which was conducted by SA NAT A. PINKSTON on 9/11/64.

(3) Bureau (Enc. 10)
2-Dallas

RPG/cms
(5)

ENCLOSURE

REC-42 4841

4 SEP 14 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

66 SEP 23 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
September 11, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On September 11, 1964, the President's Commission verbally requested a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation headquarters, Washington, D. C., to have Mr. Roy S. Truly, Warehouse Superintendent, Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas, interviewed to determine the following:

(1) Weight of each of the "Second Rolling Reader" cartons when they are loaded with the "Second Rolling Reader" books.

(2) The approximate weights of the other two cartons with their contents, that were located at the 6th floor window and which were among the four cartons described as Exhibit C-40.

(3) If there were any cartons on the 6th floor which could not be handled by one male individual.

There is attached the results of interview with Mr. Roy S. Truly on September 11, 1964 containing the requested information.

Attachment

COPIES DESTROYED
JAN 15 1973

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 9/11/64

Mr. ROY S. TRULY, Warehouse Superintendent, Texas School Book Depository, advised that the approximate weight of each of the "Second Rolling Reader" cartons when they are loaded with "Second Rolling Reader" books is eight pounds.

He advised that the approximate weights of the two cartons with their contents that were located at the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository and which were among the four cartons previously identified as Exhibit C-40, would be 55 pounds each.

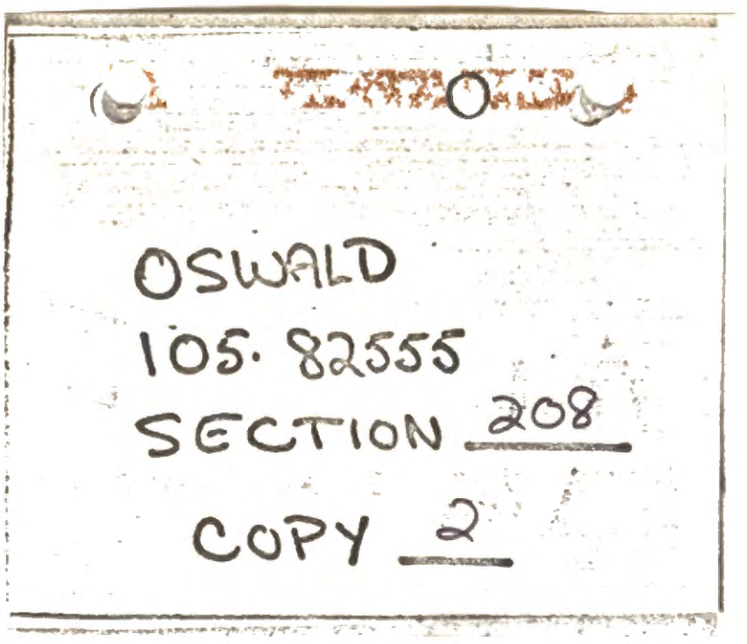
Mr. TRULY advised that there were no cartons on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository on November 22, 1963, which could not have been handled by one male individual.

COPIES DESTROYED
21 MAR 4 1973

on 9/11/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent NAT A. PINKSTON/cms Date dictated 9/11/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.


OSWALD
105. 82555
SECTION 208
COPY 2

9-15-64

PLAINTEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

1 - Mr. Rogge

TO: SACs, DALLAS (100-10461)
CHICAGO

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS - R - CUBA ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION.

REBUTEL SEPTEMBER NINE LAST CONCERNING CLIP FROM ASSASSINATION RIFLE AND KLEINS MAIL ORDER AND ENVELOPE TO PURCHASE ABOVE RIFLE.

BY RETURN TELETYPE ADVISE DATE AND IDENTITY OF COMMUNICATIONS WHICH FURNISHED BUREAU REQUESTED DATA. BUREAU INSTRUCTED THIS BE SENT TO REACH BUREAU ON OR BEFORE NINE AM SEPTEMBER FOURTEEN LAST.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 15 1964
TELETYPE

RDR:tel
(3)

NOTE:

Above being sent to determine status of investigation with regard to a Commission request.

REC-47 105-82555-4842

COPIES DESTROYED
21 MAR 12 1973

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

18 SEP 18 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 4843

PAGE NO. 1-3

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

208

State

REFERRAL

9/14/64

Airtel

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

To: SAC, WFO (105-37111)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) - 4844

REC-47 105-0

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed for each office is a copy of a letter which was directed to the President's Commission by Congressman John R. Pillion of New York. For the information of the WFO, Mr. J. Lee Rankin contacted the Bureau 9/10/64 and indicated that he desired the FBI to interview Congressman Pillion concerning certain data in his letter. Mr. Rankin underlined the specific items that he desired Congressman Pillion be questioned about. He asked that the Bureau determine from Congressman Pillion the basis or proof of each of the underlined items.

WFO should immediately have two experienced mature Agents who are familiar with the Oswald investigation contact Congressman Pillion in connection with his letter. For the information of the WFO, Mr. Rankin telephoned Congressman Pillion and requested that he be available for interview by the FBI and Congressman Pillion indicated he was perfectly willing ; to be interviewed by Bureau Agents.

In your interview of Congressman Pillion in addition to the specific items underlined by Mr. Rankin in the enclosure, the WFO should also question Congressman Pillion concerning his statements which appear on page eight of the enclosure which are as follows: "There is an abundance of direct evidence linking Oswald to the Soviet Secret Police. Evidence already available establishes Oswald's close association with the Soviet Secret Police and other Communist agencies and terroristic groups."

Results of WFO's interview with Congressman Pillion should be immediately furnished to the Bureau in a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission.

Enclosure

1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosure)

REL:pah
(12)

NOTE: See cover memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, dated 9/11/64, captioned same, prepared by REL:pah.

2 XEROX

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SEP 29 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

SEP 22 1964

SEP 14 11 06 AM '64 FBI
RECD-READING ROOM

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

September 10, 1964

Mr. Scatterday, FBI

It is the underlined items of the letter enclosed about which we would like to have you interrogate.

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

REC-42 62-109060-7844

25 SEP 16 1964

ENCLOSURE

XEROX
SEP 16 1964

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

Senator John Sherman Cooper

Representative Hale Boggs

Representative Gerald R. Ford

Honorable Allen W. Dulles

Honorable John J. McCloy

(Constituting the membership of the President's Commission to Report Upon the Assassination of President Kennedy)

Dear Mr. Chairman, and honorable members of the President's Commission:

There have been persistent and continuing official and unofficial news leaks concerning the findings and conclusions to be contained in the report of the President's Commission upon the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The news reports have been uniform in anticipating the substance of the major conclusions. Former Attorney General Robert Kennedy has publicly stated his views concerning the causation of Lee Oswald's assassination of President Kennedy.

The F.B.I. (Federal Bureau of Investigation) exercises prime responsibility for the investigation of this tragic homicide. This Bureau is responsible to the Attorney General of the United States.

Anticipated Commission Conclusions

The Attorney General's conclusions and the conclusions of the President's Commission anticipated in the advance news reports coincide.

The substance of the Attorney General's conclusions and the conclusions of the President's Commission anticipated in the news reports are:

1. That Lee Oswald, alone and unassisted, committed the assassination of President Kennedy.

2. That Lee Oswald's crime was not directed or instigated by any known or secret Communist agency.

3. That Lee Oswald was a paranoiac, anti-social personality, and his assassination of the President was the product of a disturbed mind.

4. That Lee Oswald's Communist Marxist-Leninist associations, beliefs, affiliations and allegiances were not causally related to his assassination of Presiden Kennedy.

Commission Findings a "Whitewash"

If this is a fairly accurate summary of the conclusions to be expressed or implied in the Commission's report, then, this report will have reached an incomplete, false and unrealistic conclusion in failing to establish the true and ultimate motivating factors which caused Lee Oswald to assassinate President Kennedy on November 22, 1963.

These conclusions would absolve internal and international Communism from complicity in and guilt for this infamous crime. These findings are contrary to the known facts. They contradict our experience with, and our knowledge of, the secret terroristic operations of the Soviet Secret Police (KGB) and the thousands of subsidiar organizations throughout the world coordinated and concentrated to undermine, disrupt and destroy all non-Communist political order.

To ignore the decisive influence of Communist ideology, Communist agents and associations over Lee Oswald in perpetrating this crime would constitute a gross deception upon the American public and world opinion.

If the final report excludes Communism as the prime motivating factor in Lee Oswald's crime, then, this report would, in effect, provide a "cover-up" and "whitewash

Commission's Report Legalistic -- Not Realistic

The conclusions reached by the Commission are apparently based upon our accepted principles of legal jurisprudence.

The proof that Lee Oswald assassinated the President is incontrovertible. Oswald is not the defendant in a murder trial, wherein the proof of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt is applicable.

The question of Oswald's commission of this crime is not the principal issue to be resolved by the Commission. The vital issue that concerns the American public is the relevancy and the full disclosure of the United States Communist, Soviet Communist and International Communist Parties, agents, influences and associations that motivated Oswald's act of assassination. This is the paramount danger that continues to threaten the future security and survival of this nation.

The Lenin technique for the seizure of political power by non-military means incorporated terrorism and murder as part of its revolutionary wars.

Political assassinations are standard Communist tactics intended to break dow law and order, to create fear and paralysis.

The super-secrecy of the Communist operations makes direct legal evidence unavailable.

For the Commission to justify its conclusion that no Communist agency instigated or was responsible for Oswald's crime on the basis of the failure of direct legal evidence is dangerous, unrealistic and illogical.

Commission Cannot Render Independent Judgment

The President's Commission is a political body. The members of the Commissio are appointees of the Executive Department.

Any final decision reached, or findings and conclusions made, will, of politi cal necessity, be in conformity with the State Department's policies. Over the past thirty years, the United States policy toward the Soviet and Communism has been characterized by ingratiation, appeasement and convergence.

It is the policy of our government to de-emphasize or suppress information that might create an antagonistic public opinion in this country toward the Soviet dominated International Communist apparatus.

The inquiries and findings of the Commission will, in all probability, be influenced toward conformity with the political policies of the State Department.

Political considerations that must be taken into account by the Commission prevent it from giving to the American public an independent, true and accurate analysi of the motivations and causations behind the assassination of President Kennedy.

Communists Have Benefited from Prolonged Delay in Publication of Commission's Report

The President's act in establishing this Commission had the effect of preempting all other investigative jurisdiction over this crime. Official inquiries and i vestigations already begun or about to begin were peremptorily terminated.

The ad hoc creation of this Commission has effectively shielded the Communist apparatus from public identification as the principal causative agency of President Kennedy's assassination.

Communist Propaganda Campaign

During the nine months that have elapsed since the appointment of the Commission, the International Communist movement has waged a massive propaganda campaign to confuse and befuddle the peoples of the Free World concerning the true source and motivations behind the assassination of President Kennedy. The Communists developed and propagandized specific lines, however contradictory, that continue to divert public and official attention from the Communist influences that resulted in President Kennedy's death.

The United States Communist Party organization and the Soviet Communist press fabricated and spread the "whitewash" for Communism by allegations that Oswald was a tool of American right-wing, allegedly fascist forces, or was a spy and agent of the United States Government.

Damaging Effect of Communist Propaganda

The consequences of the calculated, Communist propaganda and psychological warfare pressures have been that:

(a) The Communists have, without refutation, convinced world public opinion that the Communist forces are innocent of culpability and responsibility for President Kennedy's death.

(b) American official and private investigative agencies have been silenced during this nine-month period.

(c) The Commission's inquiries have suppressed the free flow of available information and prevented the American public from rendering a true and balanced judgment as to the Communist role and involvement.

(d) The delay of the Commission's report has perpetuated the false and perilous thesis that the paramount danger to our nation emanates from the anti-Communi individuals and groups in our society, and not from domestic and foreign Communist forces.

Communist Influences Upon Oswald

The evidence conclusively establishes that Lee Harvey Oswald was a confirmed and obsessed Marx-Leninist Communist. His life and mind, since the age of 15, was influenced and shaped by the teachings and the revolutionary terroristic tactics of Communism.

Oswald Sought Citizenship in Soviet Union

Immediately upon his discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps, Oswald went to the Soviet Union, and denounced the United States. He attempted to abandon his American citizenship and petitioned for citizenship in the Soviet Union.

Oswald's Enlistment in Soviet Secret Police (KGB)

Immediately upon his arrival in the Soviet Union, Oswald voluntarily became associated with the Soviet Secret Police, known as the KGB. The KGB has the responsibility for the intelligence, infiltration and terroristic operations of the Soviet Union and its allied Communist network around the world. The recruiting and training of agents for sabotage, assassination, incitement of riots and all other forms of terror and violence is carried out by the KGB.

KGB Arranges Extraordinary Privileges for Oswald

Following Oswald's arrival in Moscow, the KGB arranged press conferences to publicize Oswald's defection.

Shortly thereafter, the KGB provided a job for him in the sheet metal shop of a radio factory in Minsk. Oswald was not a skilled sheet metal worker. His job was a clerical job of "checker". This was a sham "cover" job.

Oswald was given a 5,000 ruble lump sum payment prior to going to Minsk. Thereafter, he received 700 rubles per month as wages and an additional 700 rubles per month from the KGB. The 700 ruble payment from the KGB was falsely represented as emanating from the Soviet Red Cross.

The 1,400 ruble monthly income of Oswald was comparable to the salary of the General Manager of the factory where he was allegedly employed in an unskilled labor capacity.

The KGB provided Oswald with a scarce and comparatively luxurious apartment in Minsk for a period of more than two years.

During his long stay in Minsk, Oswald was permitted to enjoy an exceptionally active social and recreational life.

Oswald Marries Into Soviet Secret Police Family

Oswald married a member of the Young Communist Party, known as KOMOSOL. His wife, Marina, was the niece of a Lt. Colonel in the MVD, (now known as the KGB).

It is probable that Marina was "planted" by the KGB, and induced to marry Oswald as part of the KGB operations. There is no definite evidence that Marina Oswald was a KGB "control agent" over Oswald. But, the well-known KGB methods of operation make this a distinct possibility.

The grant of an exit visa to Oswald and to his wife, Marina, is a most extraordinary Soviet act. Oswald knew more than a month before that he and his wife would receive permission to leave the Soviet.

There can be no question but that Oswald and Marina were considered by the KGB to be potential agents for either specific or future assignments.

Oswald's Training for Assassination

Oswald qualified as a rifle marksman during his training in the U. S. Marine Corps.

The KGB arranged to allow Oswald to engage in target practice and shooting during his more than two-year stay in Minsk. The use of a rifle and practice privileges is absolutely forbidden to foreigners in the Soviet.

It is significant that a KGB-directed school for terrorism, sabotage and assassination is located in the Minsk area. It is reasonable to assume that Oswald received specialist training and indoctrination from the KGB during his extended assignment in Minsk.

Oswald Obsessed with Communism

From about June 1962, when Oswald returned to the United States, until his arrest for the murder of President Kennedy on November 22, 1963, he was completely preoccupied with Communism. His efforts to earn a living for his family were only incidental.

Oswald subscribed to, and avidly read such Communist, Marx-Leninist revolutionary publications as the "Militant" and the "Daily Worker".

Oswald's mind and body was only an instrument for death, manipulated by sinister forces and vicious men who exploited this pliable, vulnerable and sick individual.

Oswald's mind was psychiatrically and systematically conditioned and prepared for violence and terroristic activities on behalf of the Communist cause. Oswald became a cold, calculating professional paranoid killer who was intimately associated with the Communist apparatus.

ION

Similarities of Kennedy Assassination to Trotsky Murder

There is a striking similarity between the assassination of President Kenned and the murder of Leon Trotsky in Mexico City, on August 20, 1940. Trotsky's assailan while using many aliases, was commonly known as Ramon Mercader. Like Mercader, Oswald used various aliases and cover names. Mercader was 27 when he killed Trotsky; Oswald was 24 when he assassinated President Kennedy. Both had abnormal mentalities, and bot were obsessive "loners".

Mercader served in the Communist forces in the Spanish Civil War, receiving sabotage and terrorist training. After the war he went to the USSR, where he received further specialized training from the NKVD, one of the various names which the KGB has had in former years. Oswald received his training in the U. S. Marine Corps, and ther after went to Soviet Russia, where he put himself under the protection and undoubted indoctrination and training of the KGB and its related agencies.

Evidence regarding Mercader's identity and background was virtually non-existent during the time of his trial in Mexico City.

Incriminating Truth Comes Out Years Later

More than ten years elapsed before Mercader's true identity was established, and before sufficient circumstantial evidence was produced to conclusively prove that he had killed Trotsky on direct orders of the Soviet Secret Police. There is an abundance of direct evidence linking Oswald to the Soviet Secret Police. Evidence alread available establishes Oswald's close association with the Soviet Secret Police and oth Communist agencies and terroristic groups. All that is lacking in his case is direct proof of assignment by the Communist underground to assassinate President Kennedy or some other outstanding American personality.

Today, more than twenty years after the killing of Trotsky, and even without direct conclusive proof, world opinion accepts the fact that Mercader murdered Trotsky under specific orders from the Soviet Secret Police.

House Un-American Activities Committee Cites Communist Influence On Oswald

In its report for 1963, the Committee on Un-American Activities of the U. S. House of Representatives directly placed the responsibility for President Kennedy's assassination upon the Communist apparatus.

Similarities of Kennedy Assassination to Trotsky Murder

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In its report for 1963, the Committee on Un-American Activities of the U. S. House of Representatives directly placed the responsibility for President Kennedy's assassination upon the Communist apparatus.

The following quotations from this report conclude that Oswald was motivated and influenced toward his assassination of President Kennedy by the Communist network operating to destroy the United States and the Free World.

"Because hate is so large an element in Communist doctrine and propaganda, it is reasonable to conclude that Oswald's close association with the Communist movement and reading of its propaganda markedly influenced his conduct."

"Within the past year, we have witnessed a shocking example of the kind of horrible act that can be committed by a fanatical Marxist who had for years been an avid reader of Communist anti-American propaganda and - not long before the slaying of the President - a leader of pro-Castro agitation on the streets of one of our major cities."

"Perhaps, it would not have happened if, during past years, the American people, as a whole, had worked harder to disclose the lies and half-truths in domestic Communist propaganda so that our youth would not be misled by it."

Mr. Chairman, I respectfully submit that the following findings and conclusions are fully justified and warranted by the facts and circumstances present in this case.

Conclusions

1. Lee Harvey Oswald assassinated President Kennedy on November 22, 1963.

2. Lee Harvey Oswald was of unstable mentality but knew the nature and quality of his act of assassination. His crime was premeditated but was not motivated by personal animus toward President Kennedy.

3. Lee Harvey Oswald's assassination of President Kennedy was part of a pattern of political assassinations and criminal anarchy. In this homicide, Lee Harvey Oswald was wholly influenced and motivated by his Communist ideology, training, associations and objectives.

4. The circumstantial evidence is sufficient to exclude to a moral certainty, any other hypothesis, except that Lee Harvey Oswald assassinated President Kennedy to advance the world Communist plan designed to ultimately destroy the United States and the Free World.

5. Lee Harvey Oswald's assassination of President Kennedy is complete consistent with Communist terroristic methodology. On the other hand, it is inconsistent to ascribe Lee Harvey Oswald's multiple murders and attempted murders to any other motivation, cause or source than that of Communist mentality, apparatus and operations.

6. There is no direct evidence that the Soviet Secret Police (KGB), or any other Communist agency or organization specifically assigned Lee Harvey Oswald to assassinate President Kennedy. But, the lack of available evidence does not exclude the reasonable presumption that the KGB indoctrinated, trained and prepared Lee Harvey Oswald as a professional specialist for future use as an assassin or terrorist.

7. Lee Harvey Oswald would not have assassinated President Kennedy except for his total commitment to Communist ideology, methodology and objectives.

Effect of Commission's Judgment

If the President's Commission absolves the Communists from direct or indirect involvement in the assassination of President Kennedy, then, it will be doing a tragic injustice and perpetrating a great dis-service to the American people.

President Kennedy's last sacrifice will have been in vain if the true cause of his death is not identified, so that the American people and their government can be fully alerted to, and informed of the sinister, secret, complex, universality and immediacy of the dangers of the Communist world apparatus.

The judgment of the President's Commission must have for its prime purpose, the prevention of the recurrence of a similar assassination and the protection of the nation, not from Oswald but from his Communist co-conspirators.

This letter is respectfully submitted with the request that it be incorporated into the official record of the Commission's proceedings.

John R. Pillion, Member
U. S. House of Representatives

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

SEP 10 1964

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Confirming a telephone conversation to the Federal Bureau of Investigation more than a week ago, the Commission asks that in making your investigation concerning the alleged leaks of the Oswald Diary, the Ruby polygraph, and the Ruby testimony, you interview Mr. Sol A. Dann of Detroit and Mr. Marvin Belli of San Francisco, the members of the Commission staff and the Commission, and report to us the results of those inquiries.

The Commission greatly appreciates your continuing cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

REC-18 10-22-4845

SEP 16 1964

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SEP 16 1964

9-14-64

1 - Mr. McGowan (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Raupach

Airtel

4845

To: SAC, WFO

REC-18

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) (44-24016)

EX 110

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

JACK L. RUBY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

By letter dated September 10, 1964, the President's Commission requested that in conducting the investigation concerning the leaks of the Lee Harvey Oswald diary, the Jack L. Ruby polygraph examination and the Jack L. Ruby testimony before Chief Justice Warren, that Mr. Sol A. Dann of Detroit and Mr. Melvin Belli of San Francisco, the members of the Commission staff and the Commission be interviewed and report the results of these inquiries.

Enclosures comprising reports and memoranda are being furnished to WFO only as WFO will be handling the bulk of this investigation. In this respect WFO is to assign mature, experienced personnel to this matter. The fact that the Commission has requested the investigation must not lend itself to any reluctance on the part of the investigative Agents to fully explore and pin down any and every possibility that the questioned leaks might have occurred within the Commission. The results of the investigation must meet the highest Bureau standards. All interviews are to be thorough, business like and conducted with circumspection.

MAILED 3
SEP 18 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (14)
1 - Detroit
1 - San Francisco
1 - Dallas
1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)
KMR:las (9)
NOTE: See memo Rosen to Belmont, 9-11-64, captioned as above, KMR:las. This matter is being coordinated between Civil Rights Section and the Criminal Section, Division 6.

SEP 18 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 SEP 18 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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SEP 17 1964

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Airtel to SAC, WFO
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Personnel assigned are to thoroughly review the enclosed memoranda and reports which reveal previous investigation conducted in this matter before instituting investigation.

For the information of all offices, results of investigation for each phase must be submitted separately by a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination as follows:

Pertaining to the leak of Oswald's diary, this information is to be contained in a letterhead memorandum under the caption "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - Russia - Cuba."

Pertaining to the Ruby interview and polygraph examination, results of this investigation are to be reported under "Jack L. Ruby, Lee Harvey Oswald - Victim, Civil Rights."

For the information of Detroit and San Francisco following is a summary of investigation previously conducted concerning the leaks:

By letters dated June 30, 1964, and July 10, 1964, the President's Commission requested the Bureau to conduct investigation of the publication of Lee Harvey Oswald's diary by "The Dallas Morning News" and "Life" magazine.

On June 27, 1964, "The Dallas Morning News," Dallas, Texas, carried an article by Carl Freund concerning information furnished by Jack Ruby at the time of his interview by Chief Justice Earl Warren at Dallas, Texas, on 6-7-64. A copyrighted article by Hugh Aynesworth concerning Oswald's diary together with a photograph of a page of this diary also appeared. On June 28, 1964, the same paper carried the second article by Hugh Aynesworth concerning the diary, also a photograph of a CP U. S. A. letter dated 7-31-63, addressed to Oswald, a photograph of Oswald's undesirable discharge from the U. S. Marines dated 9-13-60 and a photograph of an International Certificate of Vaccination in the name of Oswald bearing the signature "A. J. Hideel" bearing date stamp 6-8-63. These items were among materials seized by

the Dallas Police Department on 11/22 - 23/63, in a search of Oswald's room at 1026 North Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas, and his effects at the residence of Ruth Paine, 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas.

The investigation indicated Assistant District Attorney William F. Alexander, Dallas, Texas, was the possible source of material published. It was determined Alexander obtained film of the above-mentioned documents from Dallas Police Department on June 1, 1964, and had copies of the film and hard copy photographs made at the Dallas Recordak Corporation in Dallas, Texas. Officials at "The Dallas Morning News" refused to divulge the source of the material for their articles. Interviews with officials of the Dallas Police Department failed to establish the source of material published, although Chief of Police, Jesse E. Curry, had the immediate reaction the information was made available by Alexander. Also Mr. Henry Wade, District Attorney, Dallas, Texas, indicated he suspected Alexander but could furnish no specific proof.

When Alexander was interviewed by Agents of the Dallas Office, he denied being the source of the material published. However, Alexander alleged that Representative Gerald R. Ford, a member of the President's Commission, leaked the information to "Life" magazine. Alexander made other allegations which he stated he obtained from a source that he would not identify.

Mr. Henry Wade, District Attorney, made available for examination a folder containing hard copy prints of the evidence, which folder he stated was obtained from the office of William F. Alexander during late June of 1964.

On July 17, 1964, Mr. Holland McCombs, Dallas correspondent for "Life" magazine advised he contacted Hugh Aynesworth, reporter for "The Dallas Morning News" on June 25 or 26, 1964, concerning the purchase of a copy of Oswald's diary, at which time he was referred to Aynesworth's wife Paula. Mr. McCombs purchased from

Paula Aynesworth the copy of Oswald's diary for $2500. Neither Aynesworth nor his wife revealed the source of the diary. Thereafter "Life" magazine obtained permission from Marina Oswald for the publication of the diary for $20,000 plus one-half share of all foreign sales of the issue containing the diary.

Disposition of the film and prints in possession of the Dallas Police Department were accounted for. The FBI Laboratory conducted an examination of the material obtained from the office of Mr. Henry Wade, Dallas, Texas, and a copy of Oswald's diary obtained from "Life" magazine. The examination established that "Life" magazine's copy which was published, was made from the film obtained from the Dallas District Attorney's Office.

On August 17, 1964, Congressman Gerald R. Ford was interviewed by a representative of this Bureau. He said he desired to unequivocally state, and to furnish a signed statement if necessary, that he did not leak the information in question. He also stated that he did talk to "Life" magazine previously, but under no circumstances had he given "Life" magazine any information concerning Oswald's diary.

Ruby was afforded a polygraph examination at the Dallas County Jail on 7-18-64 by Special Agents Bell Herndon and W. James Wood at the specific request of the President's Commission. Present during various phases of the examination were E. L. Holman of the Dallas Sheriff's Office, Clayton, Fowler and Joe H. Tonahill, Ruby's attorneys, Assistant District Attorney William Alexander, Dr. William Robert Beavers, Court Reporter Odell Oliver and Jack Ruby. On 7-22-64, the "Dallas Times Herald" printed an article purporting to be the complete questions and answers from the polygraph examination and on 7-30-64, the Commission requested that we conduct investigation to determine how this information came into the hands of the "Dallas Times Herald."

Enclosed are letterhead memoranda setting forth results of this investigation with the exception of an interview with Arlin Specter of the President's Commission, who has not been interviewed.

Airtel to SAC, WFO
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.

On June 7, 1964, Chief Justice Warren and members of the President's Commission interviewed Jack Ruby at the Dallas County Jail. On 8-18-64, a copyright story by Dorothy Kilgallen appeared in the "New York Journal-American" which set forth verbatim the transcript of Ruby's testimony. On 8-20-64, the Commission requested that we conduct investigation to determine how this transcript came into the possession of Dorothy Kilgallen, and the Journal-American. Enclosed are letterhead memoranda setting forth results of investigation conducted with the exception of investigation within the President's Commission itself. It will be noted that in addition to persons interviewed who were present, Chief Justice Earl Warren, Congressman Gerald Ford of the Commission, Commission Counsel J. Lee Rankin, Commission Staff Counsel Joseph H. Ball and Arlin Specter and Elmer W. Moore, Special Agent, U. S. Secret Service assigned to the Commission were also present during this interview.

All persons who were present at the interview of Ruby and during the conduct of the polygraph examination who have not been interviewed must be thoroughly interviewed for all information they may have concerning the leaks. Any other indicated investigation within the Commission itself must also be conducted; particularly in connection with the transcript of the Ruby interview, it must be determined how many copies were reproduced by the Commission, what was done with them and all persons having access to them within the Commission must also be interviewed. Every effort must be made to pin down the specific handling and disposition of each and every copy known to exist. It is noted that one copy of this transcript was furnished by the Commission to the Bureau and the Commission has been advised of the security of this copy.

With respect to the interview of Melvin Belli, it was noted that he was the attorney who defended Ruby during his trial in Dallas, Texas, however, he was discharged prior to the Commission's interview of Ruby and the polygraph examination and was not present on either occasion. He should be thoroughly interviewed for any knowledge he might have concerning the leaks of the Oswald diary, interview of Ruby and polygraph examination.

VERIFICATION

Airtel to SAC, WFO
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.

With respect to Mr. Sol A. Dann, he is a Detroit attorney who was hired by Ruby's family subsequent to Ruby's trial. There has been animosity between Dann and Ruby's Dallas attorneys, Fowler and Tonahill. Dann hired a psychiatrist to examine Ruby prior to the polygraph examination and on the basis of his recommendation was strongly opposed to allowing Ruby to take the examination. This should be considered in the interview of Dann at Detroit and any information he has concerning any of the three leaks in question should be obtained. Leads arising from either of these interviews should, of course, be set out by teletype and promptly pursued to their logical conclusion.

The Bureau has received indications the President's Commission is concluding its investigation. Therefore, this matter is to be handled immediately.

Detroit and San Francisco are to submit the results of their investigation to reach the Bureau on or before September 18, 1964. WFO is to submit results of investigation to reach the Bureau by 9 a.m. September 21, 1964.

All offices are to submit one copy revealing results of investigation to Dallas for their information as office of origin. The Bureau will handle dissemination to the President's Commission.

Persons contacted should be initially and specifically advised that these interviews are being conducted upon the specific request of the President's Commission. In addition, receiving offices are instructed this is a limited investigation restricted to Commission members, Commission staff and the two former Ruby attorneys.

Upon completion of interviews with Commission members and staff, WFO is instructed to advise the Bureau and do not interview Chief Justice Warren pending further instructions.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: September 14, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge

SUBJECT:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

This afternoon Mr. Howard Willens of the President's Commission telephonically requested an interview by Bureau Agents of Mrs. Johnnie Walker, 2437 Varsity, Grand Prairie, Texas.

Willens stated Mrs. Walker had telephonically contacted the Commission on Sunday, 9/13/64, and today reporting that on October 24, 1963, she had attended a meeting with Oswald and other individuals which was a conspiratorial meeting of some kind.

She also advised the Commission that she had a friend at the post office where Ruby and Oswald had their post office boxes. Mr. Willens stated he did not know the significance of the information regarding this friend.

Willens stated Mrs. Walker had advised she was willing to appear and testify before the Commission but had indicated some reluctance to be interviewed by the FBI.

Mr. Willens stated Mrs. Walker could be contacted at the above address or through the telephone of a neighbor whose number is AN 2-0390.

Willens indicated he felt Mrs. Walker might be a "crackpot" but indicated that he desired she be interviewed by the FBI for any pertinent information in her possession.

ACTION

A teletype is being sent to the Dallas Office instructing them to interview Mrs. Walker.

GHS:pab
(7)

79 SEP 18 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

SEP 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I enclose a copy of a memorandum dated August 28, 1964 to me from Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of the staff of this Commission. The memorandum relates to certain problems raised by a conflict between the testimony of Special Agent Latona of your Bureau and Lt. J.C. Day of the Dallas Police Department concerning a palm print which Lt. Day testified he lifted from the barrel of the assassination weapon, apparently on November 22, 1963. Those problems were discussed with Inspector Malley and Agent Latona at a conference held on August 28, 1964 between those gentlemen, Mr. Burt W. Griffin of our staff, Mr. Liebeler and myself.

Would you please conduct the investigation necessary to resolve the questions raised in the attached memorandum. We would also like to have a statement from Lt. Day setting forth specifically and in detail what steps he took in processing the weapon for prints together with a description of any instructions he may have received in that connection and a statement as to from whom he received them. We would also like to have his statement as to when and why he turned the weapon over to the F.B.I. and the exact circumstances under which he did so. We would also like to know when Lt. Day first

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identified the palm print as being that of Lee Harvey Oswald and who, if anyone, he told about it at the time. We would like to have copies of any written reports Lt. Day may have made about the palm print as well as any photographs which he may have taken of the print while it was on the rifle.

Lt. Day should be questioned concerning his usual practice in photographing prints and in establishing beyond question that a print in fact appeared on a particular object from which it was claimed to have been lifted. If he did not follow his usual practice in the instant case, we would like to know why he did not. We would also like to know what precautions he took to protect the palm print which he claimed still remained on the rifle when he turned the rifle over to your Bureau, and why the protection afforded to the palm print differed from that given to the unidentifiable fingerprints that appeared on the rifle.

In connection with the above we call your attention to pages 166-167 of the report of Special Agent Gemberling dated November 30, 1963 at Dallas, Texas. Perhaps the Special Agent who made the reports there set forth could expand on what Lt. Day told him at that time.

Any other steps that you could take to establish whether or not the palm print in question was actually lifted from the assassination weapon would be greatly appreciated.

In view of our schedule we would appreciate receiving as prompt a reply as is possible. Your continued cooperation is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

enclosure

MEMORANDUM

August 28, 1964

To: J. Lee Rankin

From: Wesley J. Liebeler

Messrs. Griffin and Slawson and I raise questions covering the palmprint which Lt. Day of the Dallas Police Department testified he lifted from the underside of the barrel of the K-1 rifle on November 22, 1963. That story is set forth on pages 7-10 of the proposed final draft of Chapter IV of the Report, copies of which are attached.

We suggest that additional investigation be conducted to determine with greater certainty that the palmprint was actually lifted from the rifle as Lt. Day has testified. The only evidence we presently have on that print is the testimony of Lt. Day himself. He has stated that although he lifted the palmprint on November 22, 1963, he did not provide a copy of the lift to the FBI until November 26, 1963 (9 H 260-61). He also testified that after the lift he "could still see traces of the print under the barrel and was going to try to use photography to bring off or bring out a better print." Mr. Latona of the FBI testified with respect to the lift of the palmprint, that "evidently the lifting had been so complete that there was nothing left to show any marking on the gun itself as to the existence of such--even an attempt on the part of anyone else to process the rifle" (Id. at 24).

Additional problems are raised by the fact that:

1) Mr. Latona testified that the poor finish of the K-1 rifle made it absorbent and not conducive to getting a good print;

2) None of the other prints on the rifle could be identified because they were of such poor quality;

3) The other prints on the rifle were protected by cellophane while the area where the palmprint had been lifted was not, even though Lt. Day testified that after the lift the "/palm/ print on gun was their best bet, still remained on there," when he was asked why he had not released the lift to the FBI on November 22, 1963.

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We should review the above circumstances at our conference with Agent Latona and Inspector Malley. The configuration of the palm print should be reviewed to determine, if possible, whether or not it was removed from a cylindrical surface. The possibility that the palm print or evidence of the lift was destroyed while the rifle was in transit should be reviewed with them. The exact condition of the rifle at the time it was turned over to the FBI Dallas office should be ascertained. Agent Latona should be asked if he can think of any explanation for the apparent conflict in the above testimony.

We should also:

1) Determine whether or not Lt. Day had assistance when he worked with the prints on the rifle. If he did, we should obtain statements from those who assisted him.

2) Lt. Day should be asked why he preserved the fingerprints on the rifle, which were not sufficiently clear to make positive identification, and yet did not preserve the palm print, which was clear enough for that purpose..

3) Lt. Day should also be asked why he removed only the palm print and should be questioned again concerning his recollection that he saw the palm print still on the rifle after he made the lift.

4) Lt. Day should be asked if he took any photographs of the palm print on the rifle after the lift. He may have done so, since he did photograph the less valuable fingerprints, and the palm print on the rifle, according to his testimony, was still the "best bet" for identification. It is also significant that Lt. Day stated that he was going to attempt to get a better print through use of photography.

Wesley J. Liebeler

attachment

of an organization of which Oswald was the only member.[24]

When seeking employment in New Orleans, Oswald listed a "Sgt. Robt. Hidell" as a reference on one job application[37a] and "George Hidell" as a reference on another.[37b] Both names were found to be fictitious.[37c]

The frequent use of "Alek" as a first name for Hidell is a further link to Oswald because "Alek" was Oswald's nickname in Russia.[38] In possession of the Commission are letters from friends of Oswald, addressing him with the familiar "Alek," and letters to Marina Oswald from her husband signed "Alek."[39]

OSWALD'S PALMPRINT ON RIFLE BARREL

Oswald's purchase of the rifle was determined within 24 hours after the assassination and confirmed later by expert witnesses before the Commission.[40] Additional proof of ownership was provided in the form of palmprint identification.

A few minutes after the rifle was discovered on the sixth floor of the Depository[40a] it was examined by Lieutenant J. C. Day of the Identification Bureau of the Dallas Police. He lifted the rifle by the wood stock after determining that the wood was too rough to take fingerprints. Captain J. W. Fritz was then permitted to eject a cartridge by operating the bolt, but only after Day viewed the knob on the bolt through a magnifying glass and found no prints.[40b] The rifle was then dusted with fingerprint powder and traces of prints could be seen on the side of the metal housing near the

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trigger.[40c] At 11:45 p.m. on November 22, the rifle was released to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and forwarded to Washington where it was examined on the morning of November 23 by Sebastian F. Latona, Supervisor of the Latent Fingerprint Section of the FBI's Identification Division.[41]

In his testimony before the Commission, Latona stated that when he received the rifle, the area where prints were visible was protected by cellophane.[42] He examined these prints, as well as photographs which the Dallas police had made of them, and concluded that "the formations, the ridge formations and characteristics, were insufficient for purposes of either effecting identification or a determination that the print was not identical with the prints of people. Accordingly, my opinion simply was that the latent prints which were there were of no value."[42a]

Latona processed the complete weapon but developed no identifiable prints.[42a] He stated that the poor quality of the metal caused absorption of the moisture from the skin, thereby making it difficult to obtain a clear print.[43] Moreover the rough quality of the wood made it unlikely that the stock could take a good print.[43a]

On November 22, however, before surrendering possession of the rifle to the FBI laboratory, Lieutenant Day of the Dallas Police Department had "lifted" a palmprint from the underside of the gun barrel "near the firing end of the barrel about three inches under the woodstock when I took the woodstock loose."[44] "Lifting" a print

involves the use of adhesive material to remove the fingerprint powder which adheres to the original print. In this way the impression is actually removed from the object.[44a] The lifting had been so complete in this case that there was no trace of the print on the rifle itself when it was examined by Latona.[44b]

Day apparently assumed that sufficient traces of the prints had been left on the rifle, because he did not release the lifted print until November 26.[44c] When received in the Bureau laboratory in Washington on November 29, the print had been mounted on a card on which Lieutenant Day had written the words "off underside gun barrel near end of foregrip C2766."[48]

Latona testified that this palmprint was the right palmprint of Lee Harvey Oswald.[49] At the request of the Commission, Arthur Mandella, fingerprint expert with the New York City Police Department, conducted an independent examination and agreed that this was the right palmprint of Oswald.[52] Latona's findings were also confirmed by Ronald G. Wittmus, another FBI fingerprint expert.[53] Moreover, experts testifying before the Commission agreed that palmprints are as unique as fingerprints for purposes of establishing identification.[53a]

Oswald's palmprint on the underside of the barrel demonstrates that he handled the rifle when it was disassembled. A palmprint could not be placed on this portion of the rifle, when assembled, because the wooden foregrip covers the barrel at this point.[45] The print is additional proof that the rifle belonged to Oswald.

FIBERS ON RIFLE

In a crevice between the butt plate of the rifle and the wooden stock were several cotton fibers of dark blue, grayish black, and orange-yellow shades.[54] On November 23, 1963, these fibers were examined by Paul M. Stombaugh, a special agent assigned to the Hair and Fiber Unit of the FBI laboratory.[56] He compared them with the fibers found in the shirt which Oswald was wearing when arrested in the Texas Theatre.[55] Stombaugh testified that the colors and twist of the fibers found on the rifle matched those in Oswald's shirt. The three basic colors in the shirt were present in the fibers on the rifle, and there was a match of shades within each color.[57]

Mr. Stombaugh explained in his testimony that in fiber analysis, as distinct from fingerprint or ballistics analysis, it is not possible to state with scientific certainty that a particular small group of fibers come from a certain piece of clothing to the exclusion of all others because there are not enough microscopic characteristics present in these fibers.[58] Judgments as to probability will depend on the number and types of matches.[58a] He concluded that the fibers "could easily have come from the shirt."[59] Moreover, he stated, "In my mind I feel that these fibers came from this shirt, but I know of no scientific method to prove this, so therefore I am unable to say this."[60]

On the basis of Stombaugh's testimony the Commission has concluded that the fibers on the rifle most probably came from the shirt worn by Oswald when he was arrested. The Commission has also found that

9/3/64

1 - Mr. C. L. Trotter
(Mr. S. F. Latona)
1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad
(Mr. R. F. Frazier)
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
(Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

REC 18

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) 4847

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. [illegible] 110
IS - R - CUBA

ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

Enclosed for Dallas are two copies each of the following self-explanatory communications: letter from the President's Commission dated 9/1/64, memorandum from Wesley J. Liebeler to J. Lee Rankin dated 8/23/64, and a four-page excerpt from the final draft of chapter four of the Commission's report on the assassination.

Dallas should comply with the Commission's request as expeditiously as possible and furnish the results in a letterhead memorandum for dissemination. The Bureau should be advised of any anticipated delays.

Enclosures (6)

1 - Bufile 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:kap
(11)

NOTE: Commission, in 9/1/64 letter, refers to the palm print lifted from the underside of the assassination rifle barrel concealed by the foregrip by Lieutenant J. C. Day, of the Dallas Police Department, on 11/22/63. The tone of the Commission's letter appears to question Day's veracity and suggests the palm print, which was positively identified as belonging to Oswald, came from another source than the assassination rifle. Certain circumstances indicate Day did not follow usual procedure in handling this lift and some of the pertinent questions raised in the Commission's letter are:

1. Why did Day wait until 11/26/63 to give the FBI this lift when the rifle and other evidence relating thereto was furnished on 11/22/64?

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SEP - 3 1964
COMM-FBI

79 SEP 18 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

(NOTE CONTINUED ON PAGE 7

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

(NOTE CONTINUED)

2. Why wasn't the area where the lift was taken from protected with cellophane as other areas were protected?

3. Why didn't he photograph the impression before making the lift as is customary; and, if he did take a photograph, why wasn't the photograph furnished?

4. Our FBI Identification Expert has testified the absorbent quality of the metal in the rifle would not be conducive to getting a good lift.

5. How was it possible to identify the palm print when other prints on the rifle could not be identified?

Inasmuch as the positive identification of Oswald's palm print on an unexposed portion of the assassination rifle indicates Oswald handled the weapon in a disassembled state, it is very pertinent that the above questions be answered. When the results are obtained, the Commission will be appropriately notified.

September 11, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

SEC 18 4848

Delivered to Pauline C. Wilcox 12:30 pm 9/11/64 FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM SEP 11 11 56 AM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of September 3, 1964, requesting assistance in preparing visual aids of the sixth and second floors of the Texas School Book Depository from the three-dimensional scale model prepared by the FBI of the assassination site.

Enclosed are four glossy prints each of the following visual aids which were prepared from information selected by the Commission from documented records:

1. Sixth Floor, Texas School Book Depository
   Dallas, Texas

2. Texas School Book Depository
   Diagram of Second Floor

These visual aids were previously approved by Mr. Rodlich, and this complies with the Commission's request contained in referenced letter.

Sincerely yours,

XEROX
SEP 10 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Enclosures (8)

LJG:bdb (8)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Mr. Shaneyfelt) (Enclosures)
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

79 SEP 18 1964

See Note, Page 2

NOTE: Preliminary rough drawings were furnished to Mr. Redlich for his approval on 9-8-64. These drawings were approved on the following day, 9-9-64. All material selected by the Commission for use in preparing these visual aids was basically subject matter already submitted to the Commission by the FBI, prepared in report volumes, visual aids, scale models, etc.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Also and

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SEP 3

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This is to confirm a request by Mr. Norman Redlich of the Commission staff to Inspector Leo Gauthier of the Bureau to prepare a visual aid of the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building from your 3-dimensional scale model and also to prepare a diagram of the second floor of the TSBD showing the movements of Lee Harvey Oswald, Patrolman M. L. Baker and Roy S. Truly on November 22, 1963.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

REC-18 100-25554-10

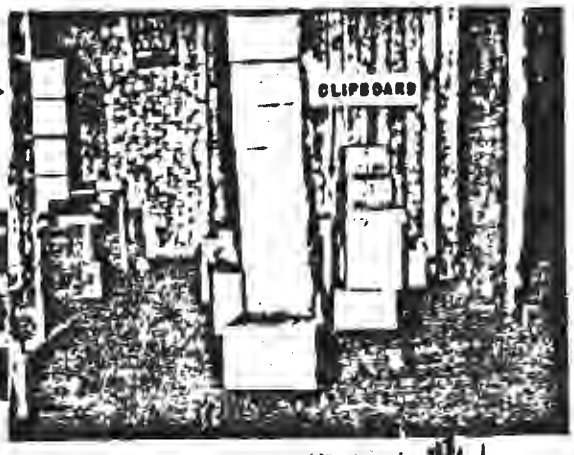
18 SEP 1964

THREE
SOVIET SECTION

F.C. to M. Redlich
9-11-64 LJG:bdh

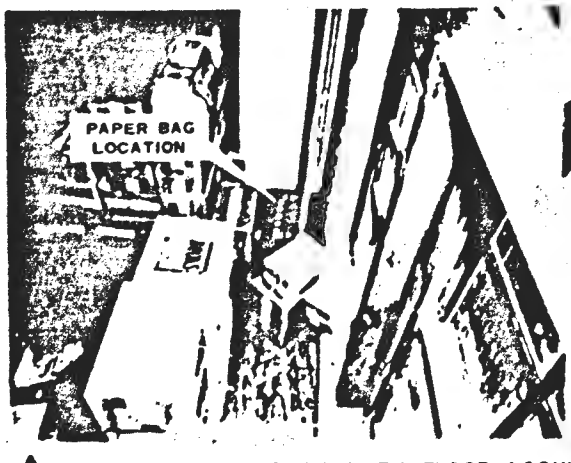
SIXTH FLOOR TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY
DALLAS, TEXAS

LOCATION OF CLIPBOARD, LOOKING WEST →



LOCATION OF RIFLE, LOOKING NORTH

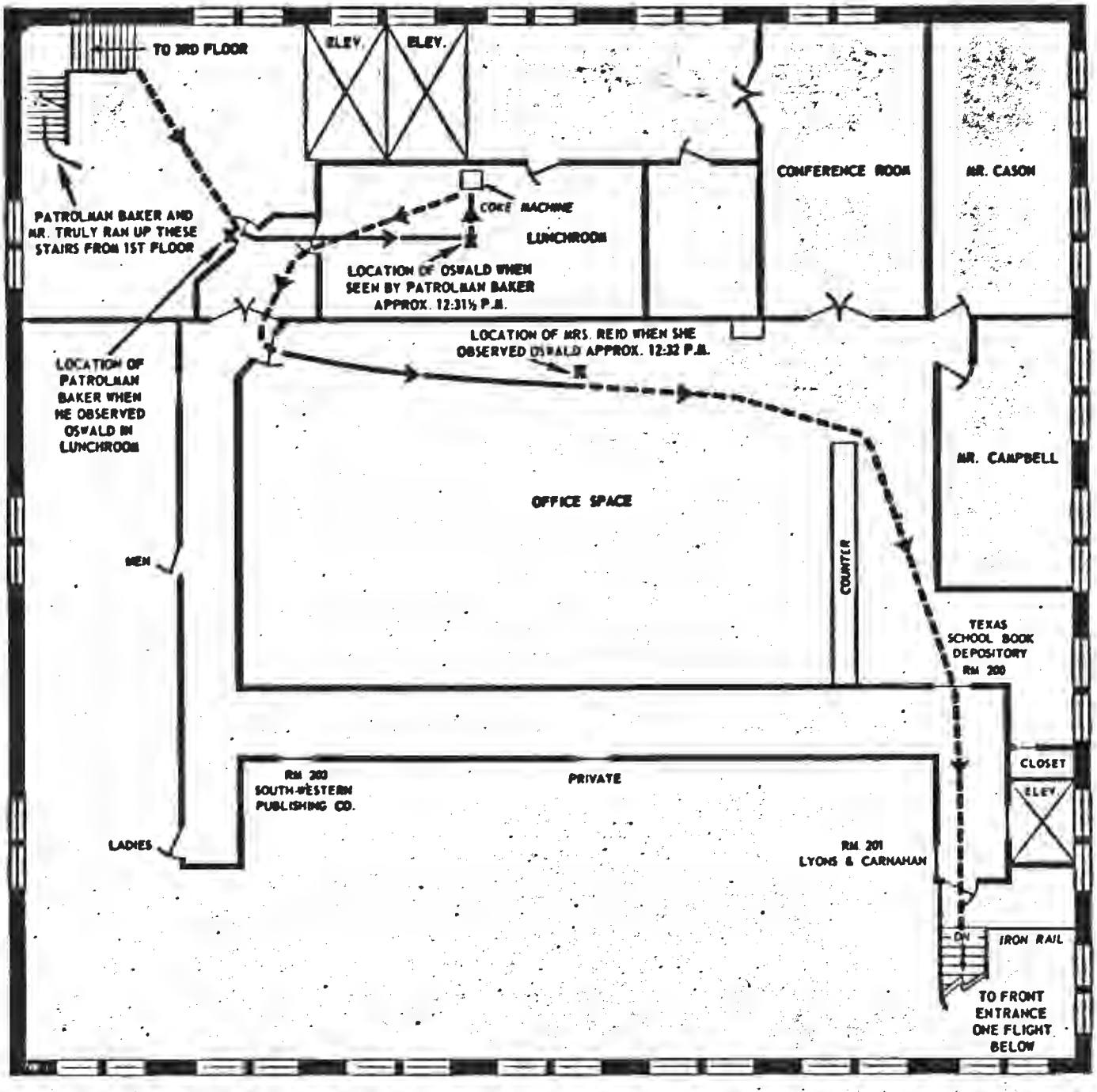
SCALE MODEL VIEW



SOUTHEAST CORNER OF SIXTH FLOOR, LOOKING EAST

N

TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY
DIAGRAM OF SECOND FLOOR



THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 4849

PAGE NO. 1-3

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

~~Stat~~ 209

~~209~~ Stat

REFERRAL

0-14f (Rev. 10-18-63)

9/15/64

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Via Liaison

Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D. C. 20505

ATTENTION: Deputy Director, Plans

Dear Sir:

☒ For your information, I am enclosing communications which may be of interest to you.

☐ No further investigation is contemplated with regard to this matter.

☐ You will be advised of the pertinent developments in connection with this inquiry.

☐ Status of case: ☐ Completed ☐ Incomplete

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enc.

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED)

Attached are translations of foreign language material in Exhibits D244-248 and portion of D250 in the Lee Harvey Oswald case. Walter Neunson mentioned in D-248 is well known to your Agency.

2 ENCLOSURE

REC-76

NOT RECORDED
19 SEP 17 1964

REC'D
INSPECTOR
ESP. INT. C. R. BRANCH

SEP 15 2 25 PM '64

SEP 15 5 10 PM '64

REC'D BELMONT
F.B.I. WASH. D.C.

SENSTUDY 75

(.) NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

PLEASE NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS ENCLOSURE IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE 3) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC 62-116395-1643

ACC. _____ DATE _____

DEL ✓ DATE 5/24/76

HSC

ACC. _____ DATE _____

DEL _____ DATE _____

MISC: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

_____ TO DEPT.

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Item D-244

A two-page handwritten letter addressed to:

Mrs. Marina Oswald
P. O. Box 1407
Grand Prairie
Texas, U. S. A.

and readdressed to:

14057 Brookcrest
Dallas, Tex.

From: Galina P. Khontuleva "Galka"
K-95 General Delivery
Leningrad, USSR

Postmark: Leningrad, USSR
Kalininsk Post Office
Terminal
5/16/64

* * *

5/16/64
Leningrad

Hello, dear Marinochka,

I thought a long time about your last letters. There is much in them which I do not understand. Of course, I did not expect that you would keep on shedding floods of tears for a whole year or two. But, on the other hand, you are so preoccupied right now with those dollars and furniture. Generally, I have nothing against furniture, especially if it is good. But it seemed to me somehow that you would keep on being yourself, first of all, and furniture and all other things would come after.

Of course, it is difficult and simply impossible for me to form a conception of all about which you write. From my point of view, the only consolation for you is your girls. Here everything is clear and simple. You are their mother and it is your duty to raise them and bring them up properly.

(1) 105-82555

TRANSLATED BY:
TATIANA NIKONISHIN:dek
September 4, 1964

ENCLOSURE

File 5-385 4850

It seems to me all the time, that I am not writing what I should. But I, myself, do not know what I can write to you. It is very sad to realize that I absolutely cannot help you in any way, and I feel even in those few letters of yours that you went far away from me, and not only in actual distance.

What can I write to you? And what for? Of course, all this is sad, but I cannot express it any better.

Good bye

I warmly kiss you,

/s/ Your Galka.

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Item D-245

One-and-a-half-page handwritten letter without envelope.

* * *

Bobruysk
September 18, 1963

Hello Lee, Marina and June,

I passed my examinations for the spring term, but not completely - a few arrears remain, which I shall liquidate in the near future. So, I am practically a third-year student. My last exam was on July 3, and on July 4, I got a job for summer vacation. There is nothing generally more interesting for me than my specialty and this job is better than any I ever had. I had to go on field trips. I am on a field trip right now. But this is the last one - my school will start on October 1. Generally speaking, I developed a taste for field trips - one travels, in a manner of speaking. It is too bad that our organization does not send people to Rio de Janeiro or Kilimanjaro.

Lee, I think that you will like the reproduction of Kramskoy's painting "An Unknown." Kramskoy saw her only once, but she produced such an impression upon him that on returning home he started to work on this picture.

In addition to a post card series "Vicinity of Moscow," I am sending one of your snapshots and a post card with our first cosmonauts.

As soon as I return to Minsk, I will send you several views of Minsk which I took in summer.

Write how you are getting along, how June is growing; does she speak Russian well?

Good bye 3

/s/ Pavel

P. S. Excuse me for making you wait.

TRANSLATED BY:
TATIANA NIKONISHIN:dek
September 4, 1964

ENCLOSURE

105-10101-4850

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

ITEM NO. D-246.

Cover of Envelope

Postmark: Leningrad, Kalinsk Post Office Station (?), 2/25/64

From: Galina Petrovna Khontuleva
Leningrad K-67, USSR

To be called for at the Post Office.

To: Mrs. Marina Oswald
P. O. Box 1407
Grand Prairie
Texas U. S. A.

(The above address has been crossed out and letter forwarded to: 14057 Brookcrest, Dallas, Texas.)*

February 25, 1964, Leningrad

Dear Marinochka!

There are no letters from you for so long! I, myself, wanted to write you but did not know where. Certainly, I was worried about you and your little ones. Your letter has somewhat dispersed this worry, but at the same time confused me. We have read here about President Kennedy before, but after his tragic death we learned more about him. The news about his death startled many and aroused surprise and doubt. How come, Marinochka, in America, in this interesting country, and suddenly a murder of the President on the street? I was astonished when I read in the newspaper and heard on the radio the name of Alik. Although he is not alive, how can you doubt his character even for a minute? Well, I remember how you talked about him. Even you, yourself, are asking now how can one understand what he has done? If I were in your place and loved my husband the same way, I, too, would

* Translator's note.

TRANSLATED BY:
M. G. LEONARD:dek
September 4, 1964

105 R.I. (4450)

ENCLOSURE

defend my husband and father of my children. You, yourself, in my opinion, seriously doubt that he is guilty. I, for example, cannot believe that he has done it. It simply can't be! He was not the kind of man, it seems, to me, to leave you alone with the children without means in a strange country without hope of returning. He could not forsee, that you would get those thousands of dollars about which you are writing. In general, all of this is an absurdity of some kind. I am confused in guessing.

He knew that you had nobody to depend on in his America except him alone. Do you know, in my opinion, it is important for you to look into the matters regarding Alik and other questions? It will be very difficult for you to live this way. All of this is incomprehensible to me. It surprised me greatly that so many Americans sent you money. Well, this is only because they, too, do not believe that he killed the President. It is not for the murder that they are paying you money. Here we read many various articles from America and other countries. They even now broadcast over the Voice of America and sometimes over BBC. Everybody everywhere says that it was not Oswald who did it. It is probably difficult for you to read there especially with small children. I cannot imagine, my dear, how I can help you. If this letter reaches you, be sure and write me. I am waiting. The newspapers here say that you were taken away somewhere and nobody is allowed to see you. I do not have much credence in this. Pour out your soul to me and you will feel better. Kissing you,

/s/ Galka

(5

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Item 247

A three-page handwritten letter addressed to:

Mrs. Marine Oswald
4907 Magazine Street
New Orleans, La., U. S. A.

(address changed to):

Irving, Texas

From: D (the rest illegible)*
p/o (Post Office)* Uruche,
Minsk, USSR

Postmark: Minsk (?)*
Date illegible.

* * *

10/29/63

Hello, dear friends, Marina, Alik, little June and the littlest member of your family, still unknown to us!

First of all, accept our very belated but warmest and sincere congratulations on the birth of your second big bundle of joy. It does not matter, whether it is a girl or a boy; the birth of a new human being is still a wonderful thing. Let him grow beautiful, happy, and healthy for your joy. Personally to Marinochka we wish health, energy, an earliest recovery and as many quiet nights as possible.

Now, I wish to ask your pardon for such a long and inexcusable silence; to blame for this is simply my unusually stubborn habit - to postpone for tomorrow anything which is not too urgent. That is why I often turn out to be such a little pig.

Marinchik, do not be angry with me. Kolka (Nikolay)* and I often remember you; your last letter made us very happy and, in general, any news from you is precious to us.

(*) Translator's Note.

ENCLOSURE 105 10- 4850

TRANSLATED BY: m d.c
TATIANA NIKONISHIN:dek
September 4, 1964

We are still living in Uruche, but will soon move to town; they gave us a room in the vicinity of the Academy. I broke with Inna for a very simple reason: I got tired of her playing at idleness, and, moreover, our interests now are different. Somehow, our friendship ended on a sour note, although outwardly it does not seem that anything happened.

Now, I will complain about my Yulka, because she eats so poorly; she would not eat any thick or coarser food and lives exclusively on milk and kefir (**); therefore, she lags behind in weight and is very small in size. However, I have to note that she is as quick and lively as a lizard; she crawls fast, moves a lot; I do not know where her energy comes from.

Marina, write about your children. It is very interesting to know more about them. Write about yourselves.

In my first letter I forgot to ask you, Marina, whether Lyalya writes to you. We met her at Valerik (Valerian)* Vinokurov's last New Year's party; she said that she wanted to have your address and to write to you. I have not seen her since then.

Well, that is all for the time being.

Ask what interests you about us.

We are impatiently waiting for at least a couple of lines in answer to this letter. Good bye,

We embrace you warmly,

/s/ Olya (Olga)* and Kolya (Nikolay)*

(*) Translator's Note.

(**) "Kefir" is a fermented liquor made from goat's milk.

(7)

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Item D-248

Dear Marina,

My mother has written me, that you may live in her house. This house is vacant now while she is in school. (Until February.

My brother called me on Tuesday to say, that you may live in Yellow Springs, Ohio, where he is. People are good there. He said that someone there speaks Russian. They teach Russian language in Antioch College. I was in school in Antioch (Antiok). I want to go to Philadelphia to see what kind of work and if an apartment is possible to find there. It is true, I am contemplating moving there in the summer, but not now, but it would be useful now to find a position as a teacher for the school-year of 1964-5.

If you want to fly East, I can go with you, in order to help you with the language. For example, if you want to live for the time being with Mr. Munson in Camden, New Jersey.

This paper is an invitation for you from "Stern" magazine in Germany (not standard as I thought at first) to speak with him about your life and memoirs of Lee. It would be difficult for you to talk about it. But $10,000 would help. This is completely your business. If you want to sign this paper, I advise you to have an attorney who would watch over it. If you want to sign it, Stern magazine will send two men from Germany. It is necessary to sign two copies of the paper, and have another signature by an officer of the Irving Police, your attorney, or somebody else.

Another matter:

"Standard" from Germany wants (Skala?) to pay you $10,000 for the history of you and Lee. "Life," too, wishes to buy something and also the "Daily Express," London. I do not even want to write you about this but ... I do not know. Mr. Neunson said, that he would pay bus fare for you and the children. I will tell you that flying is better. It is not convenient to travel by bus with children. I can buy you a plane ticket. I am afraid that you never want to see me again. It is true, we have horrible memories. It is probably better that we do not live together again.

TRANSLATED BY: d.b.
M. G. LEONARD:dek mgl
September 8, 1964

4850

ENCLOSURE

But we are sisters, whether we want to be or not. Sisters in misfortune. I want to see you sometime. For now, it is probably better that I do not know where you are. I would like to know though whether you are with Mother Oswald or not. In my opinion, it would be difficult to live with her.

/s/ Ruth Paine
BL 3-1628

Translator's Note: All parentheses are as they appear in the original material.

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

To - Mrs. Marina Oswald
% Irving Police

Marina-

Several people called me in order to invite you to live and work with them (if you want).

At first:

1. MR. Walter Neunson
(Vladimir Nunson)
(909 N. 24th St.
Camden, N.J. (New Jersey)

Telephone:

Area code 609-WO 4-0357

He was raised in the Soviet Union, born in America. He has 4 sons in the Soviet Union. He told me that you met his son, Edward. (Edward) He is of the opinion that it is possible to find work for you there.

2. Mrs. Abraham Scheck. Area Code 316. Great Bend, Kansas. GL 3-9297. She called in order to invite you to come with your children and live there till you find out what you want to do. There is a little house for you.

3. Mrs. Maria Pults

Invited you to come and live with her in San Antonio. See (note)

Mrs. Scheck and Mr. Neunson requested me to call them back. Mrs. Scheck does not speak Russian, but Mr. Neunson speaks it fluently. Of course, Camden (Cmden) is across the river from Philadelphia.

TRANSLATED BY:
M. G. LEONARD:dek
September 8, 1964

B. pill 6 105 P 4850

ENCLOSURE

Call up Mr. Neunson and answer yes or no. All right? He wanted to know. You may tell the operator "Reverse the charges please."

Area 609 WO 4-0354

Kissing you,

/s/ Ruth

I want to call MR. --

at area code 609, WO 4-0354 and reverse the charges, please. He said he is home after 5:00 PM (after work). He speaks Russian. If you want to go to Camden, I would want to ask my friend there whether there is any work for you at the University of Pennsylvania (Pennsylvania University). There, I know, many Russians work in the laboratory.

Do you have an interpreter?

Translator's Note: All parentheses are as they appear in the original material.

Cover of envelope:

From: Ruth Paine
2515 W. 5th Street,
Irving, Texas

To: Marina Oswald
Kindness of Irving Police

Reverse side of envelope:

Maria Martin
AD 9-56-42 Marina
Kataya Ford

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Item D-250

(1) Cover:

I. V. Rakhmanov and K. M. Pogodilov

TEXTBOOK
OF THE GERMAN
LANGUAGE

For the Higher Educational
Institutions

Publishing House of
Literature in Foreign Languages
Moscow, 1958

TRANSLATED BY:
TATIANA NIKONISHIN:jar
September 8, 1964

ENCLOSURE

105 - 4850

(2) Title page:

I. V. Rakhmanov and K. M. Pogodilov

TEXTBOOK OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE

Fifth, Revised Edition

Approved by the Ministry of the Higher Education
of the USSR
as a textbook for higher educational
Liberal Arts institutions
and departments

Publishing House of
Litorature in Foreign Languages
Moscow, 1958

(3) Back of the title page:

Editor:
A. A. Leping

Publishing Editor A. Gaus
Proofreaders I. Smirnov and V. Churilov
Art Editor V. Samsonov
Technical Editor A. Firsova

Sh0-4728. Approved for printing 6/10/58. Dimensions 60 x 92 1/16
Sheet 5 1/8 - 10 1/4, printed sheet of Textbook
Publications 1. 12.59.
Order 1477. Price 3 rubles 50 kopecks.
75,000 copies.

The First Model A. A. Zhdanov Memorial Printing Shop
of the Moscow City Council of the National Economy
Moscow Zh-54, Valovaya, 28.

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN AND GERMAN

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"TEXTBOOK OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE"

Translator's Note: Underlined portions were in German.

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TRANSLATED BY:
TATIANA NIKONISHIN &
FRIEDRICH NEUHAUSER:jar
September 8, 1964

ENCLOSURE

4850

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17. Text: "To the Youth" (after I. P. Pawlow) 83

Grammatical subject: 1. Past Conjunctive and Conditional. 2. Unreal conditional sentences. 3. Substantiation of Participle I and II and adjectives.

RY FERRELL
DUCATION

18. Text: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart 87

Grammatical subject: 1. Compound forms of tenses of modal verbs. 2. Position in a subordinate clause of parts of a predicate expressed by a compound tense of a modal verb.

19. Text: "The German Social Democracy During World War I" (Excerpt from the novel "Relatives and Acquaintances" by W. Bredel). 92

Grammatical subject: 1. Subordinate clauses, modifiers of manner, with conjunctions indem ("by") and ohne dass ("without that"). 2. Restrictive subordinate clauses. 3. Conjunctive in indirect speech.

20. Text: "The Peasant of the Moor" (after W. Bredel). 98

Grammatical subject: 1. Unreal comparative sentences. 2. Subordinate clauses substituting for predicate.

Texts for reading:

"Nothing - Nothing - Nothing!" (after F. Erpenbeck) 104

"French Conditions" (Excerpt) (after H. Heine) 108

" Joseph and His Brothers" (Excerpt from the novel "Success" by L. Feuchtwanger) . . .109

21. Text: "Good-bye" (Excerpt from the novel with the same title by J. R. Becher) 111

Grammatical subject: 1. Use of Present Conjunctive in an independent sentence. 2. Use of verbs lassen ("let") and scheinen ("seem") with Infinitive.

22. Text: "Barcelona" (Excerpt) (after W. Bredel) . . . 116

Grammatical subject: 1. Subordinate clauses of purpose (review). Subordinate clauses of place. 3. Indefinite pronouns and adverbs.

23. Text: "The Subject" (Excerpt from the novel with the same title by H. Mann) 121

Grammatical subject: 1. Absolute Accusative. 2. Use of Pluperfect and Conjunctive in independent sentence (review).

24. Text: "Red Flag Over Imperial Berlin" (Excerpt from the novel "The 9th of November" by B. Kellermann) 126

Grammatical subject: 1. Use of Pluperfect Conjunctive for expressing an averted action 2. Use of Infinitive (review). Causative verbs (review).

Text for reading:

"To the Voters for the Reichstag (1924)" by H. Mann 131

25. Text: "A Theater Visit" (Excerpt from the novel "Relations and Acquaintances" by W. Bredel) .132

Grammatical subject: 1. Modal verbs and verb werden ("be") with Infinitive II. 2. Particles.

26. Text: "Also All Beginning is Hard" (after J. R. Becher) 137

Grammatical subject: 1. Pluperfect Conjunctive in unreal conditional sentences. 2. Infinitive II in infinitive phrases.

27. Text: "Coal Tycoon Raucheisen (Excerpt from the novel "The Schellenberg Brothers" by B. Kellermann) 142

Grammatical subject: 1. Attribute expressed by Participle I with a particle zu ("to"). 2. Use of demonstrative pronouns as substitutes for nouns. 3. Paired prepositions.

28. Text: "Mignon" (From the novel "Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship Years" by W. Goethe). . . . 148

Grammatical subject: Use of article (systematization).

Texts for reading:

"The Reformation and the Peasants' War in Germany" 152

"How I Became a Writer" (after W. Bredel). . . 155

"The Influence of the Romans" (by H. Hirt) . . 160

MAT FÜR REL... N

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 4851

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.
208

CIA

REFERRAL

1 - Stokes

9-15-64

CODE

CABLEGRAM URGENT

TO LEGAT MEXICO CITY

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

RE YOUR LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM SEPTEMBER ELEVEN LAST REPORTING INTERVIEW OF JUAN MIRANDA DISTRIBUTION MANAGER OF PUBLICATION QUOTE THIS WEEK END QUOTE. SOURCES AT LAREDO REPORT PAMPHLET IS GENERALLY RECEIVED SOME FOUR DAYS PRIOR TO THE SATURDAY BEGINNING WEEK COVERED BY PUBLICATION. MIRANDA'S STATEMENT THAT PAMPHLET LEAVES PRESSES ON THURSDAY PRECEDING SATURDAY BEGINNING WEEK COVERED BY PUBLICATION WOULD SEEM TO DEFEAT PURPOSE OF PUBLICATION BY PROHIBITING CIRCULATION THROUGHOUT ALL OF MEXICO PRIOR TO BEGINNING OF WEEK COVERED. NOTE THAT PUBLICATION IS TOURIST GUIDE FOR ALL OF MEXICO. RECONTACT MIRANDA AND IF NECESSARY PUBLISHER OF THE PAMPHLET TO INSURE THAT DATE PAMPHLET LEAVES PRESSES IN MEXICO CITY IS ACCURATELY REPORTED. SUCAB. DALLAS ADVISED BY MAIL.

REC-46

1 - DALLAS (100-10461)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)

JCS:pdb
(5)

VIA CABLEGRAM
SEP 15 1964
5:08 P.M. MSL

NOTE: Marina Oswald on 8-28 turned over pamphlet "This Week" which was among Oswald's effects. This is tourist guide of Mexico and issue in question was for week September 28 through

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE 2

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SEP 18 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

CABLEGRAM TO LEGAT MEXICO CITY
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

NOTE CONTINUED:

October 4. In it appeared listing for the Hotel Cuba to which Oswald made reference in talking to fellow passengers on the bus en route Mexico City. Commission has asked if Oswald could have picked up the pamphlet in Laredo en route Mexico City which might explain his knowledge of the Hotel Cuba. San Antonio reports this entirely possible. Legat, Mexico City, reports that according to distribution manager of the publication, this was not possible. It is likely that the distribution manager in Mexico City was confused for if pamphlet does not come off presses until noon on Thursday preceding the week beginning on Saturday it would not be possible to distribute the pamphlet throughout all of Mexico so that it would be of value to tourists in the following week. This seeks clarification of remarks of distribution manager.

356
ATS
ATS
ATS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FBI

Date: 9/7/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

ReButel to Dallas, dated 9/6/64, requesting additional affidavit be obtained from B. M. PATTERSON in regard to information furnished by him on 8/25,26/64, and reported in letterhead memorandum of 8/27/64.

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are the original and five copies of a sworn affidavit obtained from B. M. PATTERSON on 9/7/64, attesting to the correctness of the information furnished by him on 8/25,26/64, and reported in the aforementioned letterhead memorandum.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

REC 117

14 SEP 9 1964

3 - Bureau (Enc. 6) (RM)
2 - Dallas
RJB:pm
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 SEP 21 1964

SOVIET SECTION

AFFIDAVIT

I, B. M. PATTERSON, being duly sworn, depose as follows:

I now reside at Apartment 201, Habana Apartments, 1607 North Carroll, Dallas, Texas. On August 25 and 26, 1964, I was residing at this same address and was employed at Holly Southwest, Inc., 5606 Dyer, Dallas, Texas.

On August 25 and 26, 1964, I was interviewed by Special Agent Richard J. Burnett of the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning what I had witnessed on November 22, 1963 as it related to Lee Harvey Oswald, the shooting of Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit, and the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

I have been shown the account of my interviews with Special Agent Richard J. Burnett as put in written form in regards to the interviews of August 25 and 26, 1964. I have read this written report and it represents a correct report of what I saw on November 22, 1963, as well as my identification of photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald as the individual I had seen on that date.

B. M. Patterson
B. M. PATTERSON

Sworn to and subscribed before me on this 7 day of Sept, 1964.

[illegible]
Notary Public
Dallas County, Texas

REC-117 105-82555-41

September 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - I. W. Conrad (R. H. Jevons)
1 - C. L. Trotter (S. F. Latona)
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 1, 1964, and my letter dated September 4, 1964, concerning the circumstances under which Lieutenant J. C. Day of the Dallas Police Department processed the assassination rifle for latent fingerprints and palm prints.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated September 11, 1964, Dallas, Texas, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald" which contains the information you requested. Also enclosed is a copy of the report of Lieutenant J. C. Day dated January 8, 1964, the original of which he furnished to Mr. G. L. Lumpkin, Deputy of Police, Dallas Police Department.

105-82555
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
KMR:las (11)

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (3)

NOTE: By letter dated 9-1-64, the Commission referred to palm prints lifted from the under side of the assassination rifle barrel which was concealed by the fore grip by Lt. J. C. Day of the Dallas Police Department on 11-22-63. Certain circumstances indicated Day did not follow usual procedure in the lifting of this print and some questions were raised by the Commission in this matter. The palm print which was obtained was compared with the assassination rifle in the FBI Laboratory and the examiners were able to positively identify this lift as having come from the assassination rifle. This was furnished the Commission by LHM dated 9/14/64. Commission had desired Lt. Day be questioned further regarding how he obtained palm prints and other related information and LHM reveals this information which is being furnished the Commission.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 SEP 21 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

BY COURIER SVC. 98 SEP 17 COMM-FBI

SEP 16 3 PM '64 FBI REC'D-READING ROOM

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
September 11, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

By letter dated September 1, 1964, the President's Commission requested certain investigation into the circumstances under which Lieutenant J. C. Day of the Dallas Police Department processed the assassination rifle for latent fingerprints and palm prints and specifically, concerning his having lifted a palm print from the assassination rifle which was identified as that of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

By letter dated September 4, 1964, from Federal Bureau of Investigation headquarters, Washington, D. C., the President's Commission was advised that the palm print which Lt. J. C. Day of the Dallas Police Department testified he lifted from the barrel of the assassination rifle, had been compared with the assassination rifle in the FBI Laboratory. The Laboratory examiners were able to positively identify this lift as having come from the assassination rifle in the area of the wooden foregrip. This conclusion is based on a comparison of irregularities in the surface of the metal of the barrel with the impressions of these irregularities as shown in the lift.

There is attached the results of an interview with Lt. John Carl Day, reflecting the requested investigation.

Attachment

[illegible]OYLD

[illegible] MAR 23 1973

ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 9/9/64

Lieutenant JOHN CARL DAY, Crime Laboratory, Dallas Police Department, stated the records of the Dallas Police Department reflected the following information relative to when he first arrived at the Texas School Book Depository on November 22, 1963, and his actions during that day regarding the processing of various pieces of evidence. Lt. DAY stated he had made a written report on January 8, 1964, to Mr. G. L. LUMPKIN, Deputy of Police, Service Division of the Dallas Police Department. This report is set forth as requested of Lt. DAY, and a copy of such report was furnished by Lt. DAY for transmittal to the President's Commission investigating the assassination of President KENNEDY. Lt. DAY stated he preferred to let the written report speak for itself and would rather elaborate orally on the lifting of the palm print from the underside of the rifle, which palm print was found when he examined the rifle on November 22, 1963, rather than to make a written signed statement.

"January 8, 1964

"Mr. G. L. Lumpkin
"Deputy of Police
"Service Division

"Subject: Crime Scene Search
Investigation of the
Shooting of President J. F.
Kennedy on Offense F 86056.

"Sir:

"At 1:12 P.M. on November 22, 1963, Lieutenant J. C. Day 391 and Detective R. L. Studebaker 966 arrived at 411 Elm Street in response to a call from the dispatcher. Detectives J. B. Hicks 441 and H. R. Williams 757 arrived about 3:00 P.M. to assist in the investigation of the shooting of the President J. F. Kennedy on offense F 86056.

COPIES DESTROYED
21 MAR 12 1973

on 9/8/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN/saw Date dictated 9/8/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

"Lieutenant Day and Detective Studebaker on arrival were directed to the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building. Three spent rifle shells had been found in the southeast corner of the building. These were under the eastern most window on the south side of the building further described as the south window nearest Houston Street.

"Photographs were taken of the three hulls as found. They were checked for prints, marked for identification and released to Detective R. M. Sims 629 of the Homicide Bureau. The hulls were 6.5 caliber and no legible prints were found.

"About 1:25 P.M. Captain J. W. Fritz 9 directed Lieutenant Day to the northwest portion of the sixth floor where a rifle had been found between some cartons near the stairs. Photographs were taken of the rifle as found, then it was picked up by Lieutenant Day in such a way as to destroy no fingerprints that might be present. With Lieutenant Day holding the gun, Captain Fritz opened the bolt and a live shell fell from the barrel. This shell was in position to fire should the trigger be pulled. The live shell was checked for prints, marked for identification and released to Captain Fritz. No fingerprints were found.

"The rifle, a 6.5 caliber, made in Italy in 1940, Serial C 2766, was taken by Lieutenant Day to the Identification Bureau about 2:00 P.M. and locked in an evidence box until further checking

"could be done. Agent Odum, Dallas office of the F.B.I. drove Lieutenant Day to the City Hall. The rifle had no manufacturer's name and had a telescope sight mounted on it which was marked as follows:

4 x 18 coated Ordinance Optics Inc., Hollywood, California. There was a small cloverleaf design with 'OSC' stamped inside the cloverleaf.

"Lieutenant Day returned to 411 Elm Street about 2:45 P.M. and continued the investigation with other Crime Scene Search officers.

"About fifty photographs were made of the area involved in the shooting and a scale drawing was made of the sixth floor by Detectives J. B. Hicks and R. L. Studebaker.

"The cartons in the area where the rifle was found, and also the cartons near the window where the spent hulls were found were dusted for prints. A palm print was found on the top northwest corner of a carton that appeared to have been used by the assassin to sit on while aiming the rifle. This palm print was collected and preserved, along with the carton it came off of, and three cartons stacked by the window apparently to rest the rifle on.

"Lieutenant Day returned to the Identification Bureau about 7:00 P.M. and started checking the rifle for prints. Two fingerprints were found on the side

"of the rifle near the trigger and magazine housing and a palm print was found on the underside of the gun barrel near the end of the stock. It appeared probable these prints were from the right palm and fingers of Lee Harvey Oswald, but the rifle was released to the F.B.I. to be sent to Washington, D.C. before the examination was completed and positive identification of the prints could be made. The prints were not very good for comparison purposes.

"Paraffin casts were made of Oswald's hands and the right side of his face about 9:00 P.M. November 22, 1963, in the Homicide Bureau office by Sergeant W. E. Barnes 598 and Detective J. B. Hicks. These casts were sent to DCCCIL November 23, 1963 for nitrate tests.

"All other evidence collected by the Crime Scene Search was released at 11:45 P.M. November 22, 1963 to Agent Vince Drain to be delivered to the F.B.I. headquarters at Washington, D.C.

"Respectfully submitted,

"/s/ J C Day
"J. C. Day 391
"Lieutenant of Police
"Identification Bureau"

Lt. DAY further related that when he carried the rifle from the Texas School Book Depository to the Dallas Police Department, it was locked up in the Dallas Police Crime Laboratory. Lt. DAY related that at the time this rifle

was found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository, he held the rifle up being careful not to obliterate the fingerprints, and Captain WILL FRITZ, Homicide Division of the Dallas Police Department, racked the bolt back ejecting a live round of ammunition, at which time he identified the live round of ammunition.

Lt. DAY stated he dusted the left side of the rifle at about where the clip housing is located and in front of the trigger housing and observed three impressions, two of which indicated ridge patterns. Lt. DAY stated he told Captain FRITZ he wanted to remove the gun to the Dallas Police Crime Laboratory where more suitable conditions were present in which to further examine this gun.

The rifle was taken to the Dallas Police Crime Laboratory of the Dallas Police Department where on the evening of November 22, 1963, Lt. DAY stated he made three photographs of the impressions of the fingerprints which had been raised near the clip housing and in front of the trigger housing. Lt. DAY advised he took the wooden part of the rifle off by loosening three or four screws and uncovered what he considered to be an old dry print with a loop formation underneath the barrel. He stated this appeared to him to be the right palm print of some individual. This print was found on the underside of the barrel which was completely covered by the wooden stock of the gun and not visible until he had removed the wooden portion of the gun. Lt. DAY estimated this print was within three inches of the front end of the wooden stock. Lt. DAY advised he dusted this print with black powder and made one lift.

Lt. DAY stated at this point he received instructions from Chief of Police JESSE E. CURRY not to do anything else concerning the examination of

evidence as it was to be immediately turned over to SA VINCENT E. DRAIN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for transmittal to the FBI Laboratory. Lt. DAY stated he normally would have photographed this print, but since his instructions from the Chief of Police were not to do anything further, he literally took him at his word. Lt. DAY stated the reason he had preserved the other prints found on the gun by photography was the fact he had already photographed these prints prior to getting the instructions from the Chief of Police to cease further examination of the evidence.

Lt. DAY stated he had no assistance when working with the prints on the rifle, and he and he alone did the examination and the lifting of the palm print from the underside of the barrel of the rifle which had been found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository on November 22, 1963.

Lt. DAY related that after he made the lift of the palm print on the underside of the barrel, he could still see this palm print on the underside of the barrel of the gun and would have photographed same had he not been ordered to cease his examination. Lt. DAY stated he had no reason for not photographing this palm print first before attempting to lift it other than in the interest of time.

Lt. DAY stated he did not take any photographs of the palm print which he lifted on the underside of the rifle barrel after the lift was made, and that the prints of the less valuable ones he had found near the trigger housing and clip housing were photographed prior to the time he received instructions to conduct no further examination of this evidence.

Lt. DAY advised it was his customary practice to photograph fingerprints in most instances prior to lifting them, but in some cases where it was felt by him that he could make a lift, he would go ahead and make the lift and then photograph the print in question.

Lt. DAY stated he saw no reason for wrapping the palm print on the underside of the barrel with any protective covering since it was protected by the wood stock when fully assembled and that it was not necessary to use cellophane or other protective coating as it would have been on the exposed prints.

Lt. DAY stated he tentatively identified the palm print that was lifted off the underside of the rifle, which was believed to have been used in the assassination of President KENNEDY, as matching that of the known palm print of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated this was done on the night of November 22, 1963, in the Crime Laboratory of the Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas. Lt. DAY related on that night he told only two people that he had made the tentative identification of the palm print obtained off the underside of the rifle barrel with that of the known palm print of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Lt. DAY stated these two individuals were Chief of Police JESSE E. CURRY of the Dallas Police Department and Homicide Captain WILL FRITZ of the Dallas Police Department. Lt. DAY advised he could not remember the exact time he made the identification nor the exact time he advised Chief of Police CURRY and Captain WILL FRITZ of the tentative identification, but he did know it was on the night of November 22, 1963, prior to the time he released the rifle to SA VINCENT E. DRAIN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for transmittal to the FBI Laboratory, Washington, D.C.

Lt. DAY stated he received instructions from Chief of Police JESSE E. CURRY, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, to turn over all of the evidence collected that he was examining, which related to LEE HARVEY OSWALD, to the FBI shortly before midnight

on November 22, 1963. The exact time he received these instructions he cannot recall, but the evidence which included the rifle believed to have been used by OSWALD was turned over to SA VINCENT E. DRAIN, Federal Bureau of Investigation, at 11:45 p.m., November 22, 1963, for transmittal to the FBI Laboratory. Lt. DAY stated that he could positively state that the palm print, which was lifted by him from the rifle, came from the underside of the barrel which, when the gun is fully assembled, is covered by the wooden stock. This palm print, which was lifted by him from this location, was not turned over to SA VINCENT E. DRAIN for examination by the FBI Laboratory until November 26, 1963, inasmuch as he wanted to make further comparisons of this palm print with the known palm print of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Lt. DAY stated the gun was carefully reassembled, and when the wooden stock was reassembled to the barrel of the gun, this afforded the print that was still visible on the underside of the barrel sufficient protection that it would not be disturbed in his estimation. Lt. DAY related he would have offered this print the same protection by photographing it as he had other less identifiable prints found on the gun near the trigger housing and clip housing had he had enough time prior to receiving instructions to cease examination and turn the rifle over to the FBI. Lt. DAY stated he had no other reason for not affording all of the prints found the same protection.

Lt. DAY related that when the rifle was turned over to SA VINCENT E. DRAIN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it was fully assembled and in the same condition as when he had found it on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository on November 22, 1963.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
September 11, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

By letter dated September 1, 1964, the President's Commission requested certain investigation into the circumstances under which Lieutenant J. C. Day of the Dallas Police Department processed the assassination rifle for latent fingerprints and palm prints and specifically, concerning his having lifted a palm print from the assassination rifle which was identified as that of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

By letter dated September 4, 1964, from Federal Bureau of Investigation headquarters, Washington, D. C., the President's Commission was advised that the palm print which Lt. J. C. Day of the Dallas Police Department testified he lifted from the barrel of the assassination rifle, had been compared with the assassination rifle in the FBI Laboratory. The Laboratory examiners were able to positively identify this lift as having come from the assassination rifle in the area of the wooden foregrip. This conclusion is based on a comparison of irregularities in the surface of the metal of the barrel with the impressions of these irregularities as shown in the lift.

There is attached the results of an interview with Lt. John Carl Day, reflecting the requested investigation.

Attachment

January 8, 1964

Mr. C. L. Lumpkin
Deputy of Police -
Service Division

Subject: Crime Scene Search Investigation of the Shooting of President J. F. Kennedy on Offense # 86056.

Sir:

About fifty photographs were made of the area involved in the shooting and a scale drawing was made of the sixth floor by Detectives J. B. Hicks and R. L. Studebaker.

The cartons in the area where the rifle was found, and also the cartons near the window where the spent hulls were found were dusted for prints. A palm print was found on the top northwest corner of a carton that appeared to have been used by the assassin to sit on while aiming the rifle. This palm print was collected and preserved, along with the carto: it came off of, and three cartons stacked by the window apparently to res the rifle on.

Lieutenant Day returned to the Identification Bureau about 7:00 P.M. and started checking the rifle for prints. Two fingerprints were found on th side of the rifle near the trigger and magazine housing and a palm print was found on the underside of the gun barrel near the end of the stock. It appeared probable these prints were from the right palm and fingers of Lee Harvey Oswald, but the rifle was released to the F.B.I. to be sent to Washington, D. C. before the examination was completed and positive ident ification of the prints could be made. The prints were not very good for comparison purposes.

Paraffin casts were made of Oswald's hands and the right side of his face about 9:00 P.M. November 22, 1963, in the Homicide Bureau office by Sergeant W. E. Barnes 598 and Detective J. B. Hicks. These casts were sent to DCCCIL November 23, 1963 for nitrate tests.

All other evidence collected by the Crime Scene Search was released at 11:45 P.M. November 22, 1963 to Agent Vince Drain to be delivered to the F.B.I. headquarters at Washington, D.C.

Respectfully submitted,

J. C. Day 391
Lieutenant of Police
Identification Bureau

JCD:mel

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 15 1964

TELETYPE

FBI DALLAS

6-35 PM CST URGENT 9-15-64 LJM

TO DIRECTOR 105-82,555 LOS ANGELES 105-15,823 MIAMI 105-8342

FROM DALLAS 100-10,461 3-P.

LEE HARVEY OSVALD, AKA. IS - R - CUBA.

FOLLOWING MATTER CONCERNS INFORMATION FURNISHED TO PRESIDENT-S COMMISSION BY SILVIA ODIO, A CUBAN REFUGEE RESIDING DALLAS, TEXAS WHO CLAIMS THAT PERSON BELIEVED BY HER TO HAVE BEEN LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND TWO INDIVIDUALS USING ANTI-CASTRO CUBAN WAR NAMES OF QUOTE LEOPOLDO QUOTE AND POSSIBLY QUOTE ANGELO QUOTE, HAD APPEARED AT HER APARTMENT DOOR EVENING OF EITHER SEPTEMBER TWO SIX OR TWO SEVEN SIXTY THREE, STATING THEY WERE MEMBERS OF CUBAN UNDERGROUND AND SOLICITED HER HELP IN TRANSLATING SPANISH NOTE TO BE USED IN ANTI-CASTRO MOVEMENT.

SYLVIA ODIO IS YOUNG CUBAN DIVORCEE DAUGHTER OF AMADOR ODIO PADRON AND SARA DEL TORO. FATHER PRESENTLY IN PRISON ISLE OF PINES, CUBA, FOR ANTI-CASTRO ACTIVITIES. REST OF FAMILY IN UNITED STATES. SYLVIA ODIO BORN MAY FOUR THIRTY SEVEN IN HAVANA, CUBA. WHITE, DARK BROWN HAIR. AT TIME OF VISIT BY THREE INDIVIDUALS, ODIO RESIDING IN APARTMENT QUOTE A QUOTE, ONE ZERO EIGHT ZERO MAGELLAN CIRCLE, DALLAS, WHICH ADDRESS IN LOCATED APPROXIMATELY FIVE MILES EAST OF DOWNTOWN DALLAS IN LARGE GARDEN APARTMENT TYPE DEVELOPMENT.

END PAGE ONE

9-16 PM JCS:pdh 2-10 R

ODIO HAS MENTAL TR[redacted]MENT BACKGROUND AND COMM[redacted]ION REQUESTED EXPEDITE INVESTIGATION TO DETERMINE HER REPUTATION FOR VERACITY. VIEWS OF THOSE INTERVIEWED THIS REGARD ARE AT VARIANCE. HOWEVER, SOME STATE THAT IF ODIO SAYS SHE WAS VISITED BY THREE INDIVIDUALS AS NOTED ABOVE, SHE PROBABLY WAS SO VISITED.

ATTENTION RECEIVING OFFICES CALLED TO THEIR FILE PERTAINING TO LORAN EUGENE HALL, AKA. IS -CUBA; BUFILE ONE ZERO FIVE DASH SEVEN EIGHT ZERO ONE SIX, LA FILE TWO DASH TWO TWOEIGHT AND MM FILE ONE ZERO FIVE DASH NINE SIX EIGHT, DL FILE TWO DASH SIX EIGHT.

REVIEW HALL FILE DALLAS INDICATES HE WAS IN DALLAS AS OF OCTOBER ONE SEVEN LAST ALONG WITH WILLIAM HOUSTON SEYMOUR AND BOTH ARRESTED BY DALLAS POLICE ON INVESTIGATION VIOLATION DANGEROUS DRUG LAW; BOTH RELEASED FOR NO CASE AND NOT PHOTOGRAPHED BY DPD.

FILE INDICATES HALL HAS COLLECTED MONEY IN ONE NINE SIX THREE TO FINANCE CUBAN RAID; IS VIOLENTLY ANTI-COMMUNIST AND ANTI - CASTRO; MAKE PRACTICE OF APPEARING BEFORE JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY MEETINGS SEEKING FUNDS. IN MID DASH SIXTY THREE HALL LEFT LOS ANGELES AREA AND BECAME ACTIVE IN QUOTE COMMITTEE TO FREE CUBA QUOTE DESCRIBED AS GROUP ATTEMPTING TO RAISE FUNDS TO CHANNEL TO ANY LEGITIMATE ORGANIZATION ATTEMPTING TO OVERTHROW CASTRO.

MM INFORMANT ADVISED THAT HALL AND WILLIAM HOUSTON SEYMOUR VISITED DALLAS IN OCTOBER SIXTY THREE TO COLLECT MONEY DONATIONS UNDER GUISE OF REPRESENTING ANTI-CASTRO ORGANIZATION.

ONE SOLDIER OF FORTUNE FRIEND OF HALL-S IS LAWRENCE HOWARD, ALSO KNOWN AS QUOTE LARRY QUOTE AND QUOTE MEXICAN QUOTE, AN INDIVIDUAL OF MEXICAN-AMERICAN DESCENT WHO IN SUMMER OF SIXTY THREE WENT WITH HALL TO CALIF. HOWARD LAST REPORTED TO BE IN VERA CRUZ, MEXICO.

END PAGE TWO

IT IS NOTED THAT SYLVIA ODIO BELIEVES THE TWO MEN WHO ACCOMPANIED OSWALD TO HER HOME WERE NOT CUBANS, BUT POSSIBLE MEXICANS.

ODIO BELIEVES THE WHITE MAN WAS INTRODUCED TO HER AS QUOTE LEON QUOTE AND LAST NAME THAT SOUNDED LIKE OSWALD. POSSIBILITY EXISTS LAST NAME COULD HAVE BEEN QUOTE HALL QUOTE. ALSO ODIO NOTED THAT THE WHITE MAN SPOKE ONLY A FEW SENTENCES AND WORDS IN SPANISH.

DALLAS HAS NO PHOTOGRAPHS OF HALL, SEYMOUR OR HOWARD TO DISPLAY TO ODIO.

EXPEDITE INVESTIGATION BEING REQUESTED LOS ANGELES TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW LORAN HALL WHOSE LAST KNOWN ADDRESS BELIEVED POST OFFICE BOX EIGHT FOUR, KERNVILLE, CALIF., OR POSSIBLY RAINBOW MOTEL, SAME CITY.

ASCERTAIN FROM HALL WHEREABOUTS PERIOD SEPT. TWO SIX DASH SEVEN, SIXTYTHREE; WHETHER HE MADE SUCH A DESCRIBED VISIT TO APARTMENT OF ODIO; IF SO, OBTAIN IDENTITIES OF HIS FRIENDS WHO ACCOMPANIED HIM. OBTAIN PHOTOGRAPHS OF HALL FOR DISPLAY TO ODIO AS HE FITS DESCRIPTION OF PERSON SHE BELIEVES WAS OSWALD WHO VISITED HER APARTMENT.

MIAMI REVIEW FILES FOR ANY PHOTOGRAPHS OF HALL, SEYMOUR OR HOWARD, AND IF AVAILABLE, EXPEDIOUSLY FURNISH SAME TO DALLAS FOR DISPLAY TO ODIO.

EXPEDITE INVESTIGATION AS PRESIDENT-S COMMISSION MOST DESIROUS OF CLARIFYING INFORMATION RE OSWALD AS FURNISHED BY ODIO AS SAME CONFLECTS WITH OTHER INFO RE OSWALD-S WHEREABOUTS ON DATES IN QUESTION.

OTHER STAS ADVISED SEP - END AND ACK.

WA MSL

FBI WASH DC

MM JVV

11-16-64

PLAINTEXT

1 - Stokes

TELETYPE URGENT

4855

REC-117

TO SACS KANSAS CITY
MIAMI
SAN DIEGO

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA.

KANSAS CITY OBTAIN PHOTOGRAPH AND DESCRIPTION OF LORRAN E. HALL ARRESTED BY PD WICHITA KANSAS DECEMBER SIXTEEN NINETEEN SIXTY-ONE UNDER NUMBER FOUR ZERO EIGHT THREE FIVE FOR PL DASH SHOPLIFTING. SAN DIEGO OBTAIN PHOTOGRAPHS OF WILLIAM HOUSTON SEYMOUR ARRESTED DECEMBER THREE NINETEEN FIFTY-NINE BY SO SAN DIEGO UNDER NUMBER ONE SEVEN NINE THREE ONE ONE FOR DRUNK AND BY PD SAN DIEGO MARCH TWENTY-ONE NINETEEN FIFTY-NINE UNDER NUMBER ONE SIX TWO TWO FIVE ZERO FOR BURGLARY. MIAMI OBTAIN PHOTOGRAPH OF SEYMOUR WHO ARRESTED BY SO KEY WEST DECEMBER FOUR NINETEEN SIXTY-TWO UNDER NUMBER SIX TWO ONE TWO FOR VIOLATION NEUTRALITY ACT. RECIPIENTS FURNISH PHOTOGRAPHS TO BUREAU AND DALLAS BY AIRTEL. HANDLE IMMEDIATELY. DALLAS FURNISHED COPIES BY MAIL.

SEE NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS, PAGE 2

2 - DALLAS

JCS:pdb
(5)

COPIES DESTROYED
21 MAR 12 1973

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

67 SEP 22 1964

TELETYPE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TELETYPE TO SACS KANSAS CITY
MIAMI
SAN DIEGO
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS:

Reurtel 6:35 p.m. 9-15-64. Persons named herein possibly identical with the Loran Eugene Hall and the William Houston Seymour referred to in retel. Upon receipt of photographs, display same immediately to Silvia Odio and other pertinent witnesses.

NOTE:

This involves allegation of Silvia Odio who insists that a Leon Oswald and two members of anti-Castroites Jure organization visited at her apartment in Dallas on 9-26 or 9-27-63. It is not possible for Oswald to have visited her on those dates as we know he was then en route Mexico City by bus. While Odio has suffered nervous breakdown and is undoubtedly wrong re presence of Oswald, it does appear likely that some individuals visited at her apartment in late September as a younger sister confirms this. Dallas has determined that Loran Hall and Seymour, known anti-Castroites, were in Dallas in October, 1963. It begins to look like the Leon Oswald may be Loran Hall. Commission has requested most expeditious handling of inquiry into Odio's claims. We do not have photographs of Hall and Seymour in Bufiles or in Identification, however, photographs are available as indicated herein. Teletype necessary to expedite handling.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 16 1964
TELETYPE

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 9-15-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT OTTAWA NO. 913

ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION.

IO
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA.

REBUAIRTEL SEPTEMBER 4 LAST.

RCMP TORONTO INTERVIEWED NORMAN SIMILAS WHO SAID HE TOOK PHOTO WHICH APPEARED IN JULY ISSUE OF LIBERTY MAGAZINE. TURNED OVER NEGATIVE TO TORONTO TELEGRAM REPORTER, NAME UNKNOWN, ON NOVEMBER 23 LAST AND HAS SINCE BEEN ADVISED IT WAS LOST. NO PRINTS MADE BY SIMILAS. DALLAS REPORTER'S NAME FORGOTTEN BUT HE PUBLISHED BYLINE STORY IN FIRST EDITION FOLLOWING ASSASSINATION WHICH WAS COPYRIGHTED AND PICKED UP BY OTHER PAPERS THROUGHOUT COUNTRY. RCMP PURSUING MATTER WITH TORONTO TELEGRAM, WILL INTERVIEW ARMSTRONG, AND ENDEAVOR TO ESTABLISH BACKGROUND AND RELIABILITY OF SIMILAS.

REC-11 MOSS LEE INNES 105-82555-4856

RECEIVED: 2:21PM DLM

1 SEP 17 1964

cc dept DR
bio. DJ 9/11/64
action - DR/LR
Rec'd SEP 21 1964 M

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

1 - Stokes

9-16-64

Airtel

To: Legat, Mexico City (105-3702)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re your summary airtel August 17, Bucab August 31 and your airtel and letterhead memorandum dated September 11, 1964.

In view of results of inquiries into claims of Lima Juarez and in light of our findings concerning travel of Oswald under name H. O. Lee on the Del Norte Line busses on October 2-3, 1963, no further action is desired concerning efforts to locate guests at Hotel Del Comercio or fellow travelers on Del Norte Line busses. It will not be necessary for you to continue efforts to locate Manuel Santos as Commission has been advised Bureau is not taking further action in connection with claims of Lima Juarez.

For completion of Commission's records, submit in form to disseminate a summary of negative investigation to locate remaining hotel guests and bus passengers.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)

JCS:pdb
(6)

NOTE:

REC-109 105-82555-4851

SEP 17 1964

Lima who claimed to have seen Oswald at Hotel Del Comercio in company of four Cubans has recanted and now denies that he saw Oswald. In addition, his claims concerning number of Cubans at Hotel have been completely discredited. Marina Oswald's action in finding the passenger portion of Oswald's

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

MAILED 11
SEP 17 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

60 SEP 24 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE CONTINUED:

bus ticket on Del Norte Lines which portion match two other portions of ticket we uncovered during our investigation clearly establishes that Oswald traveled on that bus line out of Mexico on 10-2/3-63 under name H. O. Lee. Heretofore Legat has been attempting to locate all of the fellow passengers on these busses. 15 of 29 have been located and one of the passengers identified Oswald. It, therefore, appears that further efforts to locate guests at the Hotel and passengers on the busses are unnecessary. Santos was one of individuals involved in Lima's claims.

SEP 15 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI CHICAGO

6:13PM CDST URGENT 9-15-64 DLM

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

FROM CHICAGO (62-6115) 1-P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

ATTN: CRIMINAL SECTION.

REBUTEL THIS DATE.

CHICAGO AIRTEL AND LHM RE KLEIN-S MAILORDER AND ENVELOPE SUBMITTED SEPTEMBER ELEVEN LAST UNDER CAPTIONED HEADING.

END

JRL

FBI WASH DC

not received at Bureau until 9-17-64 8:17 PM

INDEXED 4858

SEP 17 1964

REC-109

cc. Rose

67 SEP 23 1964

FBI

Date: 8/31/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Mrs Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR I.W. CONRAD
FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re telephone call of SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN to Assistant Director I.W. CONRAD, 8/31/64, concerning an article appearing in "The Dallas Morning News", 8/31/64, by HUGH AYNESWORTH concerning a new activation analysis technique, which is described in the article as being many times more reliable than paraffin tests.

There is enclosed one copy of the above-described newspaper article, which quotes Dr. VINCENT P. GUINN, head of the Activation Analysis Program for General Dynamics Corporation, San Diego, California.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
2 - Dallas

RPG:jtf
(5)

ENCLOSURE

REC-109 105-82555-4859

1 SEP 2 1964

58 SEP 24 1964

C C - Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

New Test May Tell If Oswald Shot Gun

By HUGH AYNESWORTH

The guilt of Lee Harvey Oswald may be proved by a relatively unheard of new activation analysis technique said to be many times more reliable than paraffin tests now universally used in criminology.

A California scientist has indicated that radioactivity tests had been made, on casts of Oswald's cheek and that the results had been sent to the Warren Commission investigating President Kennedy's assassination.

Dr. Vincent P. Guinn, 46, head of the activation analysis AA program for General Dynamics Corp., San Diego, Calif., made the disclosure at a conference at Glasgow University in Scotland.

"I cannot say what we found out about Oswald because it is secret until the publication of the Warren Commission report," Dr. Guinn told United Press International, "but I can tell you about activation analysis and crime."

In homicide cases where a gun is used, wax impressions of the hand and cheek are often taken. The wax lifts tiny fragments of gunpowder, and chemical tests are used on these traces of powder to show if the person fired the gun or not.

Guinn said experiments have proven that the paraffin test is "extremely unreliable." He said it was obvious that a better method was needed and said his company began research on activation analysis about three years ago.

He said when it was concluded that Oswald's guilt could not be proved or disproved from paraffin tests made by the Dallas police, he asked the FBI to try the activation analysis technique.

Guinn described the experiment in this manner:

A rifle similar to the one that killed the president was used. One person fired the rifle on eight different occasions and each time was given the paraffin test.

"Only one out of the eight experiments gave a positive indication," Guinn said.

Then they repeated the experiment using radioactivity.

"It was positive in all eight cases, and showed a primer on both hands and cheeks," he said.

"Then we took the casts of Oswald's cheek and put them in a nuclear reactor. Remember that they already had been through the chemical tests which would wash particles away.

"I can say for the moment that we found no barium but we found antimony in every case," Guinn added.

Dr. Morton Mason, of the staff of the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School and the City-County Crime Laboratory, said local criminologists were familiar with the AA techniques but called the method "too expensive" for everyday use.

"It is technically capable of getting into a degree of trace analysis that cannot be touched any other way," Dr. Mason said. "But it will be 100 years before they use it here. It is very, very expensive. It takes specialized equipment and highly trained operators."

Dr. Larry Marshall of the Graduate Research Center of the Southwest said the AA method could determine what minerals were present by checking the rate of decay of the short-life isotopes created when the material is subjected to radioactivity.

"Each different material has a characteristic decay rate," Dr. Marshall said.

He said he was unaware that AA was being used in criminology, but added, "I'm certainly not surprised."

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

7

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 8-31-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: Jack B. Krueger

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

62-

8/31/64

Director, FBI

Legat, London

MARK LANE
SM - C
Bufile 100-409763
Lonfile 100-3247 (RUC)

JAMES DELANEY GARST
SM - C
Bufile 100-389096
Lonfile 100-2545 (P)

Lee Oswald

Remylet 6/30/64 under the above double caption, and re mylet under the MARK LANE caption dated 8/17/64.

4 - Bureau (Enc.14)
1 - Liaison (Enc.2) (sent direct)
2 - London
CWB:vw
(7)

2 - ENCLOSURE

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 18 1964

70 SEP 24 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

QUESTIONS ON THE ASSASSIN

The official version of the assassination of President Kennedy has been so riddled with contradictions that it has been abandoned and rewritten no less than three times. Blatant fabrications have received very widespread coverage by the mass media, but denials of these same lies have gone unpublished. Photographs, evidence and affidavits have been doctored out of recognition. Some of the most important aspects of the case against Lee Harvey Oswald have been completely blacked out. Meanwhile the F.B.I., the police and the Secret Service have tried to silence key witnesses or instruct them what evidence to give. Others involved have disappeared or died in extraordinary circumstances.

It is facts such as these that demand attention, and which the Warren Commission should have regarded as vital. Although I am writing before the publication of the Warren Commission's report, leaks to the press have made much of its contents predictable. Because of the high office of its members and the fact of its establishment by President Johnson, the Commission has been widely regarded as a body of holy men appointed to pronounce the Truth. An impartial examination of the composition and conduct of the Commission suggests quite otherwise.

The Warren Commission has been utterly unrepresentative of the American people. It consisted of two Democrats, Senator Russell of Georgia and Congressman Boggs of Louisiana, both of whose racist views have brought shame on the United States; two Republicans, Senator Cooper of Kentucky and Congressman Gerald R. Ford of Michigan, the latter of whom is leader of his local Goldwater movement, a former member of the F.B.I. and is known in Washington as the spokesman for that institution; Allan Dulles, former director of the C.I.A.; and Mr. McCloy, who has been referred to as the spokesman for the business community. Leadership of the filibuster in the Senate against the Civil Rights Bill prevented Senator Russell attending a single hearing during this period. The Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Earl Warren, who rightly commands respect, was finally persuaded, much against his will, to preside over the Commission, and it was his involvement above all else that helped lend the Commission an aura of legality and authority. Yet many of its members were also members of those very groups which have done so much to distort and suppress the facts about the assassination. Because of their [illegible]

All the evidence given to the Commission has been classified "Top Secret", including even a request that hearings be held in public. Despite this the Commission itself leaked much of the evidence to the press, though only if the evidence tended to prove Oswald was the lone assassin. Thus Chief Justice Warren held a press conference after Oswald's wife, Marina, had testified, he said, that she believed her husband was the assassin. Before Oswald's brother, Robert, testified, he gained the Commission's agreement never to comment on what he said. After he had testified for two days, Allen Dulles remained in the hearing room and several members of the press entered. The next day the newspapers were full of stories that "a member of the Commission" had told the press that Robert Oswald had just testified that he believed that his brother was an agent of the Soviet Union. Robert Oswald was outraged by this, and said that he could not remain silent while lies were told about his testimony. He had never said this and he had never believed it. All that he had told the Commission was that he believed his brother was innocent and was in no way involved in the assassination.

The methods adopted by the Commission have indeed been deplorable, but it is important to challenge the entire role of the Warren Commission. It stated that it would not conduct its own investigation, but rely instead on the existing governmental agencies - the F.B.I., the Secret Service and the Dallas police. Confidence in the Warren Commission thus presupposes confidence in these three institutions. <u>Why have so many liberals abandoned their own responsibility to a Commission whose circumstances they refuse to examine?</u>

It is known that the strictest and most elaborate security precautions ever taken for a President of the United States were ordered for November 22 in Dallas. The city had a reputation for violence and was the home of some of the most extreme right-wing fanatics in America. Mr. & Mrs. Lyndon Johnson had been assailed there in 1960 when he was a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. Adlai Stevenson had been physically attacked when he spoke in the city only a month before Kennedy's visit. On the morning of November 22, the Dallas Morning News carried a full-page advertisement associating the President with communism. The city was covered with posters showing the President's picture and headed "Wanted for Treason". The Dallas [illegible]

the first theory was proved false, the Associated Press put out the following story on November 27: "Dallas authorities announced today that there never was a map. Any reference to the map was a mistake."

The second theory correctly placed the President's car on Elm Street, 50 to 75 yards past the book depository, but had to contend with the difficulty that the President was shot from the front, in the throat. How did Oswald manage to shoot the President in the front from behind? The F.B.I. held a series of background briefing sessions for Life magazine, which in its issue of December 6 explained that the President had turned completely round just at the time he was shot. This, too, was soon shown to be entirely false. It was denied by several witnesses and films, and the previous issue of Life itself had shown the President looking forward as he was hit. Theory number two was abandoned.

In order to retain the basis of all official thinking, that Oswald was the lone assassin, it now became necessary to construct a third theory with the medical evidence altered to fit it. For the first month no Secret Service agent had ever spoken to the three doctors who had tried to save Kennedy's life in the Parkland Memorial Hospital. Now two agents spent three hours with the doctors and persuaded them that they were all misinformed: the entrance wound in the President's throat had been an exit wound, and the bullet had not ranged down towards the lungs. Asked by the press how they could have been so mistaken, Dr. McClelland advanced two reasons: they had not seen the autopsy report - and they had not known that Oswald was behind the President! The autopsy report, they had been told by the Secret Service, showed that Kennedy had been shot from behind. The agents, however, had refused to show the report to the doctors, who were entirely dependent upon the word of the Secret Service for this suggestion. The doctors made it clear that they were not permitted to discuss the case. The third theory, with the medical evidence rewritten remains the basis of the case against Oswald. Why has the medical evidence concerning the President's death been altered out of recognition?

Although Oswald is alleged to have shot the President from behind, there are many witnesses who are confident that the shots came from the front. Among them are two reporters from the Fort Worth Star Telegram, four from the Dallas Morning News, and two people who were standing in front of the book depository building [illegible]

In this connection it is noteworthy also that it is impossible to obtain the original photographs of the various alleged murder weapons. [illegible] photograph of Oswald's arrest with the only one ever seen - the entire background was blacked out for reasons which have never been explained. It is difficult to recall an occasion for such falsification of photographs as has happened in the Oswald case.

The affidavit by Police Officer Weitzman, who entered the book depository building, stated that he found the alleged murder rifle on the sixth floor. (It was at first announced that the rifle had been found on the fifth floor, but this was soon altered.) It was a German 7.65 m.m. mauser. Into the following day, the F.B.I. issued its first proclamation. Oswald had purchased in March 1963 an Italian 6.5 m.m. carbine. D.A. Wade immediately altered the nationality and size of his weapon to conform to the F.B.I. statement.

Several photographs have been published of the alleged murder weapon. On February 21, Life magazine carried on its cover a picture of "Lee Oswald with the weapons he used to kill President Kennedy and Officer Tippett". On page 80, Life announced that the photograph was taken during March or April of 1963. According to the F.B.I., Oswald purchased his pistol in September 1963. The New York Times carried a picture of the alleged murder weapon being taken by police into the Dallas police station. The rifle is quite different. Experts have stated that it would be impossible to pull the trigger on the rifle in Life's picture. The New York Times also carried the same photograph as Life, but left out the telescopic sights. On March 2, Newsweek used the same photograph but pictured an entirely new rifle. Then on April 13 the Latin American edition of Life carried the same picture on its cover as the U.S. edition had on February 21, but in the same issue on page 16 it had the same picture with the rifle altered. Now is it that millions of people have been misled by complete forgeries in the press?

Another falsehood concerning the shooting was a story circulated by the Associated Press on November 23 from Los Angeles. This reported Oswald's former superior officer in the Marine Corps as saying that Oswald was a crack shot and a hot-head. The story was published everywhere. Three hours later A.P. sent out a correction deleting the entire story from Los Angeles. The officer had changed his mind.

Oswald for the murder of Patrolman Tippett, yet District Attorney Wade asserted: "We have more evidence to prove Oswald killed Tippett - we have to show he killed the President." The case against Oswald the murder of Tippett, he continued, is an absolutely strong case. Why was the only description of Tippett's killer deliberately withheld by the police from the affidavit of the sole eye-witness?

Oswald's description was broadcast by the Dallas police only 12 minutes after the President was shot. This raises one of the most extraordinary questions ever posed in a murder case: Why was Oswald's description in connection with the murder of Patrolman Tippett broadcast over Dallas police radio at 12:45 p.m. on November 22, when Tippett was not shot until 1:06 p.m.?

According to Mr. Belin, writing in the New York Journal-American, there had been another person who had heard the shots that were fired at Tippett. Harold Reynolds had heard shooting in the street from a nearby room and had rushed to the window to see the murderer run down the street. Reynolds himself was later shot through the head by a rifleman. He was arrested for this crime but produced an alibi. His girl-friend, Betty Mooney McDonald, told the police she had been with him at the time Reynolds was shot. The Dallas police immediately dropped the charges against him, even before Reynolds had time to recover consciousness and attempt to identify his assailant. The girl at once disappeared and two days later the Dallas police arrested Betty Mooney McDonald on a minor charge and it was announced that she had hanged herself in the police cell. She had been a striptease artist in Jack Ruby's nightclub, according to Mr. Considine.

Another witness to receive extraordinary treatment in the Oswald case was his wife, Marina. During the trial while her husband was still alive and shortly after, Marina was told by Chief of Police Jesse Curry that it was Mrs. Oswald's, she replied that she believed Oswald had a rifle but that it didn't look like that. She and her mother-in-law were in danger following the assassination because of the threat of public revenge on them. At this time they were unable to obtain a single police officer to protect them. Immediately Oswald was killed, the Secret Service illegally held both the women against their will for three days they were separated and Marina has never again been accessible to the public. Held in custody for nine weeks and questioned almost daily by the F.B.I. and Secret Service, [illegible]

indicate the importance of such an investigation. I am indebted to Mr. Mark Lane, the New York criminal lawyer who was appointed Counsel for Oswald by his mother, for much of the information in this article. Mr. Lane's enquiries, which are continuing, deserve widespread support. A Citizens' Committee of Inquiry has been established in New York for such a purpose, and comparable committees are being set up in Europe.

In Britain I invited people eminent in the intellectual life of the country to join a "The Killed Kennedy Committee", which at the moment of writing consists of the following people: Mr. John Arden, playwright; Mrs. Carolyn Hodgwood Bonn, from Cincinnati, wife of Anthony Hodgwood Bonn, M.P.; Lord Boyd-Orr, former director-general of the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organisation and a Nobel Peace Prize Winner; Mr. John Calder, publisher; Professor Wilson Knight, Professor of English Literature at Leicester; Mr. Michael Foot, Member of Parliament; Mr. Kingsley Martin, former editor of the New Statesman; Sir Compton Mackenzie, writer; Mr. J.B. Priestley, playwright and author; Sir Herbert Read, art critic; Mr. Tom Richardson, film director; Dr. Mervyn Stockwood, Bishop of Southwark; Professor Hugh Trevor-Roper, Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford University; Mr. Kenneth Tynan, Literary Manager of the National Theatre; and myself.

We view the problem with the utmost seriousness. U.S. sources have long ago refuted the "lone gunman" theory in the official charges against Oswald, but this has never been reflected by the American press. The T.V. television programme or mass circulation newspaper has challenged the basic fact basis of all the allegations - that Oswald was the assassin, or that he acted alone. It is a task which is left to the American people.

Bertrand Russell.

Room 422, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. (telephone: WU 9-6550)

FBI

Date: 9/7/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed for the Bureau are 8 copies of letterhead memorandum. Enclosed for Dallas are 2 copies of letterhead memorandum.

1 ltr destroyed - not dissem as LHM
wrong data unnecessary. Legat Mex City
9/16/64 LHM clears up question involved
1 ltr ret 6/25/64 RB
(Lee rev. 4961)

105-82555-4860

ENCLOSURE

ST-109

21 SEP 11 1964

3-Bureau (Encls. 8)
2-Dallas (Encls. 2)
2-San Antonio
LEA:ldb
(7)

SEP 25 1964

SOVIET SECTION

69 SEP 22 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

cc: Wick

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Antonio, Texas
September 9, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On September 8, 1964, Miss VELIA URIBE, Manager, American Automobile Association, Laredo, Texas, advised that she has been receiving the pamphlet, "This Week - Esta Semana," on a weekly basis for at least the past four years for distribution to tourists traveling to Mexico.

She advised that this pamphlet is published in Mexico City and is mailed directly from there to travel agencies, travel clubs, hotels, and motels.

On September 7, 1964, Miss VELIA URIBE, American Automobile Association, Laredo, advised she does not have a current copy of the publication, "This Week - Esta Semana."

She does not pay too much attention to dates of this publication; however, she usually receives her copies from Mexico City on Mondays. In order to keep them current on a weekly basis, they are printed about four days earlier than for the dates for which they are printed.

105-82555-4860

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE 1

She is of the opinion that it is entirely possible that a person going into Mexico on September 26, 1963, could have obtained in Laredo, Texas, or Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, a copy of the pamphlet, "This Week - Esta Semana," issued for the week of September 28 - October 4, 1963, as that publication would have already been received in Laredo and in Nuevo Laredo.

She added that her supply of this publication is distributed very rapidly when received.

On September 3, 1964, FRANCISCO SALIDO, Manager, El Rio Motel, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, advised that this motel has been in operation for three years, and during this time he has received the pamphlet, "This Week - Esta Semana," on a weekly basis for distribution to tourists going to Mexico.

On September 3, 1964, HERADIO HINOJOSA, Manager, Turismo de Estado (State Tourist Office), Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, advised that his office was established for the benefit of tourists going into the interior of Mexico. He hands out pamphlets and other information a tourist may desire and has been receiving the pamphlet, "This Week - Esta Semana," from Mexico City for at least five years.

On September 7, 1964, JOHN W. LIGON, Manager, Plaza Hotel, Laredo, Texas, advised that he receives the pamphlet, "This Week - Esta Semana," from Mexico City on a weekly basis.

He advised that this is not to say that for the past year he has received a pamphlet every week, as there have been times when he did not receive it for a particular week. He explained that this was probably the fault of the Circulation Department in Mexico City.

The latest copy he has is for the week of August 22-August 28, 1964. This is his personal copy, and he has no other supply of this pamphlet. Generally, he receives the

pamphlet about four days before the printed dates for any particular week. For example, he received the copy for the week of August 22-August 28, 1964, mentioned above, on about August 18, 1964.

He is of the opinion that it is entirely possible that a person going into Mexico on September 26, 1963, could have obtained at Laredo, Texas, or Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, a copy of the pamphlet, "This Week-Esta Semana," issued for the week of September 28-October 4, 1963, as that publication would have already been received in Laredo and Nuevo Laredo.

He added that his supply of this pamphlet is distributed very rapidly when it is received.

"This Week - Esta Semana" is a weekly publication which bears a date period from a Saturday to the following Friday. The magazine is presently in its thirtieth year of publication and is published at Calle Ramon Alcazar No. 6, Mexico 1, D. F.

The editor of this magazine is EMA H. Viuda de (widow of) DIEGO RIVERA. The pamphlet contains valuable and interesting information for tourists.

It is to be noted that this magazine can be subscribed to outside of the country at the cost of $6.00 for a subscription of 26 weeks; however, the magazine is free inside the Republic of Mexico.

FBI

Date: September 11, 1964

Transmit the following in AIRTEL (Type in plain text or code)

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

To: Director, FBI (105-82555)

From: Legat, Paris (105-1067) (RUC)

Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Paris airtel to the Bureau 9-3-64.

On 9-10-64 Miss ALINE MOSBY advised that a complete search of her personal effects had failed to locate her copy of the typewritten report she had furnished to the Warren Commission in the spring of 1964.

In the event the Bureau wishes to pursue this matter with Miss MOSBY, she can be located at Columbia University in New York City, where she will be studying on a Ford Foundation grant starting 9-20-64.

6 - Bureau (1 - Liaison)
1 - Dallas, 100-10461, info.
1 - New York, 105-38431, info.)
1 - Paris
HPW:HD
(7)

105-82555-4861

SEP 09

SEP 17 1964

REC 109

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: SEP 23 1964 Sent M Per

Special Agent in Charge

67 SEP 23 1964

9/17/64

CODE

RADIOGRAM

URGENT

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
(Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
(Mr. J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. R. D. Rogge

TO SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

IF REGULAR RADIO CONTACT MISSED, SEND BY URGENT PLAINTEXT TELETYP AT ONCE.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

ATTENTION CRIMINAL SECTION.

REURAIRTEL AND LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM APRIL TWENTY FOUR LAST INCORPORATING RESULTS OF INTERVIEW WITH JOSEPH P. GRINNAN.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION TODAY REQUESTED REINTERVIEW OF GRINNAN TO SPECIFICALLY DETERMINE IF HE EVER KNEW OSWALD AND/OR JACK L. RUBY AS THIS INFORMATION NEVER PREVIOUSLY DEVELOPED.

FURNISH RESULTS OF INTERVIEW IN APPROPRIATE LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM FOR DISSEMINATION. EXPEDITE.

RDR/bec
(5)

REC 109

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 17 1964
TELETYPE

NOTE:

Grinnan solicited the money for the controversial ad which appeared in the "Dallas Morning News" on 11/22/63, concerning the President's visit to Dallas. Grinnan is an independent oil man. 105-82555-4862

The Commission's request was made by Stewart Pollack of the Commission staff telephonically to Mr. G. H. Scatterday. When the results are received, the Commission will be appropriately notified.

21 MAR 1 2973

6 SEP 24 1964

11 SEP 18 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11-22-63

1 - Mr. Conrad-Enc.
1 - Mr. Jevons-Enc.
1 - Mr. Frazier-Enc.
DATE: 9-16-64
1-Mr. Gallagher-Enc.
1-Office, Rm.7133-Enc.

Lee Oswald

You were advised by memorandum of 9-14-64 Mr. Norman Redlich of the President's Commission requested Special Agent Gallagher to appear at the Commission on 9-15-64 for the purpose of conference and to take a deposition concerning the results of neutron activation analyses conducted on the paraffin casts from Lee Harvey Oswald.

SA Gallagher met with Mr. Norman Redlich and after a conference with Redlich a deposition was taken. As soon as the recorded material of the deposition has been typed, it will be furnished the Bureau for review.

In essence, SA Gallagher deposed that deposits characteristic of primer residues were found on the Oswald casts, which were taken from his hands.

The deposits found on the paraffin casts could not be specifically associated with the rifle cartridges since the primer deposits from the rifle cartridges contained the same elements as the primer residues from the revolver cartridges which were reportedly fired from Oswald's revolver subsequent to the assassination.

Mr. Redlich introduced as an exhibit a letter which the Bureau furnished the Commission on March 18, 1964, a copy of which is attached. In view of the fact that this letter points out that barium and antimony occur in some common items, he was interested in knowing if neutron activation analysis did not suffer from the shortcomings of the chemical tests for nitrates. SA Gallagher deposed

1 ENCLOSURE

1 Enclosure

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 22 1964

SEP 21 1964

62-109060

1 - Mr. Belmont - Enc.
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enc.
1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enc.
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enc.
1 - Mr. Malley - Enc.
1 - Mr. Rogge - Enc.

JFG:nlb (12)

79 SEP 23 1964

(CONTINUED - OVER)

that the chemical tests were not specific for nitrates. Neutron activation examinations were specific for antimony and barium. Furthermore, although antimony and barium are found in some common items, they are not in a form that is readily accessible for mechanicaladhesion to the body as are items which give positive chemical tests for nitrates. In addition, although antimony and barium are present in some paints, for example, they do not generally represent the major constituents and there are many paints which contain neither barium or antimony.

ACTION: None. For information only.

COPY

March 18, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

During the course of discussion of neutron activation analyses between Mr. Melvin Eisenberg of your staff and Special Agent John F. Gallagher of this Bureau on March 16, 1964, Mr. Eisenberg requested the following information:

1. What are some items in common usage which contain barium? Some items that may include barium are: grease, ceramics, glass, paint, printing ink, paper, rubber, plastics, leather, cloth, pyrotechnics, oilcloth and linoleum, storage batteries, matches and cosmetics.

2. What are some items in common usage which contain antimony? Some items that may include antimony are: matches, type metal, lead alloys, paints and lacquers, pigments for oil and water colors, flameproof textiles, storage batteries, pyrotechnics, rubber, pharmaceutical preparations and calico.

3. What are some items in common usage which contain both barium and antimony? Barium and antimony may be found in the following items: printed paper and cloth, paint, storage batteries, rubber and matches, pyrotechnics and possibly other items.

105-82555

ENCLOSURE

~~ENCLOSURE~~

COPY

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

4. Would neutron activation analyses show if a bullet passed through the hole in the front of President Kennedy's shirt near the collar button area and also if a bullet passed through the material of his tie? Neutron activation is a sensitive analytical technique to determine elements present in a substance. During the course of the spectrographic examinations previously conducted of the fabric surrounding the hole in the front of the shirt, including the tie, no copper was found in excess of that present elsewhere in undamaged areas of the shirt and tie. Therefore, no copper was found which could be attributed to projectile fragments.

It is not felt that the increased sensitivity of neutron activation analyses would contribute substantially to the understanding of the origin of this hole and frayed area.

Sincerely yours,

1 - Mr. Sullivan
(Attn.: Mr. Stokes)
1 - Mr. Newpher
2 - Mr. Bergquist
1 - Laboratory Files

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (100-10461)

Date: September 17, 1964

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. D-457801 AX
CR-12651 KA

Examination requested by: FBI, Dallas

References: Airtel 8/31/64

Examination requested: Document - Cryptanalysis - Translation

Remarks:

Result of document examination was submitted separately.

MAILED 10
SEP 17 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2) (2 Laboratory reports)

GFB:mmg
(10)

ST-109

ENCLOSURE

REC-109

SEP 18 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

of the

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (100-10461)

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
18 - R - CUBA

Date: September 17, 1964
FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. D-457801 AX
CR-12651 KA

Specimens received 9/3/64

D-251 Hard-cover journal bearing handprinted title on first page "DIARY OF IMPRESSIONS & OBSERVATIONS OF ERIC RITZEK BEGAN SEPT. 5, 1963"

Result of examination:

The submitted specimen, D-251, was examined cryptanalytically and the following determinations effected:

Some of the cryptic symbols following the entry dated October 22, 1963, are copied from electronic symbols. Others may be attempts to generate writing resembling shorthand. No valid meaning could be derived from these symbols.

The entry dated October 24, 1963, may be an attempt to fabricate writing resembling a foreign language. The Latin phrases "In hoc signo vinces" and "per aspera ad astra" are set forth consecutively in the entry. The former quotation means "in, or by this sign thou shalt conquer" and is a motto said to have been adopted by the Emperor Constantine after seeing a vision of the cross. The latter means "To the stars by hard ways" and in the reverse order "Ad astra per aspera" is the motto of the State of Kansas.

The above entry also contains isolated words in Latin, Spanish, German, Russian, and Scandinavian and possibly other languages. Other than mentioned above, no valid meaning was derived from this entry.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

GTB:mmg
(10)

CONTINUED - OVER

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

The entry following the January 3, 1964, entry appears to be an invalid mathematical formula. The entry on the following page has the appearance of a sketch of a solar system. The first word above the sketch appears to be "moon" but the remaining writing is illegible.

The symbol of the skull with crossed cigarette and piston with connecting rod appearing on the third page from the end of the written material would appear to be a representation of the views expressed immediately preceding and following the symbol concerning death, cigarette smoking and drivers.

In general, the cryptic entries in the submitted specimen evidence the characteristics of being randomly generated with no valid meaning. These cryptic entries are very similar to entries observed from other sources which are frequently derived from demented minds.

ONE Charles

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
1

On August 21, 1964, the Los Angeles Office advised that on August 19, 1964, G. C. HOSKINS, Terminal Manager, Continental Trailways, 601 South Main Street, Los Angeles 14, California, furnished to Special Agent PHILLIP B. DEILY a small size, black-covered journal bearing written notations in the form of a diary. The front of the book is labeled "Diary of Impressions & Observations of Eric Ritzek Began Sept. 5, 1963". According to Mr. HOSKINS, this book was found at the ticket counter late on the afternoon of August 15, 1964, by Ticket Clerk ADRIAN MOUNT, who has no idea as to the identity of the owner and/or the person who left the book on the ticket counter. Mr. HOSKINS said he does not desire the book be returned to him.

The following is a verbatim transcription of the writings contained in the above-described book:

"Sept 5, 1963

"Charles, my room-mate and fellow polittical science major in our Junior year has just invited me on a holiday to Mexico City at the end of this month. He was quite elated, and promised a profitable experience in human physcology (my minor subject) and of course polictical science. He is a likeable but odd sort of fellow, and I have seldom seen him so out-going. This trip must be very important to him. We both have enough credits from two years of summer classes, and we rate a f€ild trip. (At our own expense of course.)

1 ENCLOSURE

"Sept 10, 1963

"Charles and I obtained our visas to the United States and Mexico. An awful lot of red tape to go through. I really consider myself and Charles citizens of the universe, personally, I owe no alligence to no one but myself. I hardly see where the red tape at the consoletes are necessary. We leave on the 15th. Charles has arranged for us to meet a chap in about a fortnight.

"I read in the papers where it has been announced that Carol's heart failed in her sleep. What a pity. So young, so beautiful, so chaste - to her way of thinking. She has served her purpose to whatever Charles has in mind, and then she was expendable. Charles has recieved a letter today from America, Texas in fact. It contained thousands of dollars. Charles has declined to devulge the identity of our benefactor.

"Charles cautioned me once again upon the maintenance of absolute secrecy of this document, and foretold of it's potential value to future generations of craftsman and tools.

"Charles had informed me that the hour is near at hand to devulge the purpose of our mission.

"Sept. 11, 1963

"Charles is truely a great craftsman. All men seemingly big and great and minutely small and bug-like are tools and pawns in his hands.

"Charles plans to launch a great adventure purely in the interest of observing political science and human physcology.

"Our goal is to kill the American president John F. Kennedy.

"Truely a once in many puny lifetimes opportunity for valued observatory and knowledge.

"I am so joyful I can hardly retain my composure.

"Charles says he has several useful tools at his disposal. Both seemingly great and powerful, and the bug like human leech.

"Actually all men are bug-like leeches. Who allow themselves to be used as tools in the hands of the skilled craftsman to further their own lusts for glory.

"Sept 14, 1963

"Have been busy the past three days putting our affairs in order. We sail tomorrow at dawn.

"Sept 16, 1963

"We sailed for New Orleans yesterday before sunrise. Thats in a place called Louisana which is in the southern extremitie of America.

"Sept 19, 1963

"We arrived at New Orleans this afternoon. It was a ghastly trip, and I'm glad it's over.

"Sept 20, 1963

"Charles was gone a few hours this morning. When he returned to our hotel room he brought a chap of about our age. After I had a chance to observe him I found him to be likeable on the surface, but he really is a despondent little worm. Professes to be a Communist or some such thing. To induce a Communist to kill the incumbant American president will be a real test of my abilities. (Poor Charles how he envys my power over little toys.) I found Lee Harvey Oswald to be an easy subject. I do honestly believe he could be induced to anything even his own destruction. Which will have to be done.

"Lee Harvey Oswald, I feel it important to record this tool's name in full. For he will be the unwittenly tool in the hands of the skilled craftsman. I am that skilled craftsman. Poor resourceful Charles. The cunning planning Charles is also a tool of the skilled craftsman. I worked with Lee H. Oswald several hours today. I induced hynosis and brought him forth several times. He is such an easy subject, busteth for grandeur. That is his, as most men, Achilles Heel.

"The true craftsman remains in the shadows and plys his tools.

"Sept 26, 1963

"I worked with Lee Harvey Oswald (I must record the name, for he will prove history greatest tool) all this week. He is aboard this very bus as we are travelling through Mexico to Mexico City. He is not presently in a trance. But he knows not why he travels thusly. Nor does he remember Charles and myself. A well made tool in our hands. Poor bug like fool. -- Evermore,

"I just learned by a English speaking radio that a fellow passenger is carrying that President Kennedy is planning a trip to the American state of Texas next month or rather the month after next. I will utilize this information to my advantage. I must close. Charles has nudged me. A fellow passenger grows curious. Silly curious fool. I saw to it that he will not remember a thing of this trip. He will forget everything he may have seen in this book the very next time he utters a sound through his mouth.

"Sept 27, 1963

"Charles and I arrived in Mexico City. A beautiful city, but the country is poor. Inhabited by poor tools, slaves to great tools that think they are craftsmen. And slaves after their own lusts and ignorance.

"Sept 28, 1963

"Sumomed Lee H. Oswald to our hotel room by pre-arranged signal. To which he answered not knowing why. I worked all this day with him. Lee Harvey Oswald Lee Harvey Oswald Lee Harvey Oswald Lee Harvey Oswald I must enter that name in this record.

"Sept. 29, 1963

"I find Lee Harvey Oswald an intelligent person. Surly, hateful and at odds with the universe - but not without a degree of undeveloped intelligence. His thoughts are confused. I will put them in order to my satisfaction.

"I am the complete master of the situation. Charles has played out his role, and merely looks on as I make destiny.

RFT

DL 100-10461
RP:d/jtf
8

"The American president will die in Dallas Texas. That much has been decieded. And Lee Harvey Oswald will be my weapon of destruction. He has no choice, I am his master, the skilled craftsman. He is my tool in the glorious experiment. Silly fool. -- Evermore.

"October 1, 1963

"We released Lee H. Oswald from his willing prison. He is a fool, but with a keen mind that I properly arranged to my satisfaction. He will be a craftsman - for awhile. He is able, and will think for himself, and bring about the end of President Kennedy's life. He for a brief moment in time and space will hang - suspended above all men and the great skilled craftsman, and function like a programed computer.

"A glorious Frankenstein monster I have created.

"With his function performed, he will deterioate. Become a scared running carniverious animal. He will seek destruction by his actions. By a policeman's bullet. And he will remember nothing.

"Lee H. Oswald will serve his purpose and go the way of all tools discarded - Cast out. By the skilled craftsman. -- Evermore. Arise again? -- Nevermore

"October 2, 1963

"Lee H. Oswald left at noon or shortly thereafter by bus for Larado Texas. He goes to America at my bidding, for a reason that is at this time vauge to him. But as this computor functions new circuts will come into play. And then all the pieces will fall into place.

"And behold the blood of America's fallen leader.

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
9

"And a machine gone mad. Outwardly resisting but truely and in fact seeking the peace and blackest of blacks. The darkest of darkness. In search of the grave another tool that has served it's purpose. Cast out -- by the great craftsman.

"Into his grave this fool, that was content to be a tool will be cast when his usefulness has been fulfilled. -- Evermore.

"October 3, 1963

"Charles and I set out by a poor ramshackled bus to see some of this poor country. People walk about with nothing to do nothing to behold. Standing in the mud and the filth of animals that are ever present in their bare feet. These are true fools. They appear to be satisfied with their misery. Misery they have endured graciously in ignorance and superstition for the ages. And will go on doing so for countless ages, because they

His true master. It is I. The great craftsman who uses men as tools for my person experments and observations.

"October 10, 1963

"We still travel in Mexico, Charles and I. This poor land trys to hard enough to be noticed.

"October 12, 1963

"Saw what is refered to as a bullfight in some forgotten hamlet. It is an interesting observation to watch man in their endevours to prove their mastery over simple cruel beasts. Animals lusteth for blood. Men are animals, always have been. Evermore shall be -- Evermore

"Man will stand with the giants of universe? -- Nevermore

"Man are puny little bugs. They are stepped upon by the giants. Evermore shall be.

"The bugs devoure the smaller more helpless bugs, in their pitiful struggle to survive on thy miserable planet. Those bugs are devoured by the great bugs and the powerful vermim that are fearful of losing their power and control. Not knowing of the close hanging heel. The spike boots of the giant.

"Parasites. Little twisted wrecks of germs and bacteria in human form. Feed upon the spilled blood and guts of those that have fallen. To enhance their own useless survival.

"After about what these so-called intellects reckon as 4½ billion years. This is civilization's greatest stage of development. It should be consigned to the fires before it festers the universe.

"October 13, 1964

"Poor Charles. He is disturbed at my impressions.

"But he is greatly pleased at my abilities and achievements with Lee. I am pleased that he is pleased with my endevours.

"October 14, 1964

"Charles lusteth as an animal for a simple but comely young pleasant girl. I too, for all men are corrupt animals that lusteth flesh and blood and power. Tis the key to survival.

"Sometimes I feel as though I belong. But I must satisfy my animal like cravings and hold my self above the people and stand with the giants.

"October 15, 1963

"I feel as though I belong. I feel as though I belong.

"October 16, 1963

"I feel as though I belong.

"October 17, 1963

"I climb among the giants and step upon the bugs. -- Evermore Evermore --

"October 20, 1963

"We once again enter the land called America. And we are in that subdivision called Texas.

"What confusion. No order to the system whatsoever.

"Mexico - Texas - America - New Orleans - what confusion. It's all one planet. Called Earth, and one portion looks basically the same as another.

"Charles tells me that we are enroute to a place called Fort Worth. A city near Dallas where the president has been consigned to be put to death for our observations.

"We arrived at Fort Worth about an hour after the sun-set. We're staying at a hotel and I'm very tired. Charles has succumbed to sleep.

"October 21, 1963

"We examined the sights of this city called Fort Worth. Some worth observing. So many poor little people about everywhere. Charles took a leave this afternoon, and he'll return as soon as possible. I suspect he's off to see our benefactor. Charles is a capable, qualified administrator.

"October 22, 1963

"I further toured this city. Dallas is only about 18 kilometers distant, but I thought it wise to refrain from that place until the appointed time. Charles has not yet returned. But he is a resourceful lad. I fear not for his welfare."

(The next four and one-half pages contain what appears to be doodle marks.)

"October 23, 1963

"Charles has returned, and he carried in a package of plain brown wrapping paper, $100,000. in cash. Small bills, Fives, tens, and twenty's. Nothing larger than a twenty. Mostly in tens. He divided it evenly among us two comrades. Since he is so willing to equally share his fortune, I rather suspect that he has recieved more than he has led me to believe. All men are corrupt. -- Evermore.

"Charles still refused to reveal the identity of our benefactor. But he affirmed the fact that it is the same individual that sent us money in the mail, and that this individual has everything, in fact very much to gain by the President Kennedy being slain.

"Charles enjoys his little secret, it makes him feel so smug. Smuggness gives little men a sense of importance.

"In fact if I remain disinterested he will eventually devulge more and more information.

"Now he is insisting on how much this individual has to gain from the hands of his fallen cheiftain.

"Yes -- Charles used the word 'cheiftain'.

"Now Charles, is cursing me and my 'damned book'. I shall have to put it up, and quiet him down! He's absolutely giddy."

"Charles has returned to our room, and has observed me making my observation. He was at first disturbed and urged me to destroy the previous. Well I hardly think that is necessary since I've only begun this narrative. He fretted a few minutes and relented. 'Of course', he said, 'You are writing history itself.' And he made me promise that I would not reveal this book to no man during both our life times.

" 'Then the inevitable truth will be known', said he.

"Sept. 6, 1963

"Had an entertaining evening, previous. Charles was delighted. For weeks I have been excerising my skills and powers as a hypnotist over this certain young lady. Formerly of high chasity and moral character.

"The popular theroy and the generally accepted one is: That a subject under hypnosis can-not be compelled to do any act that is against that person's personal code of ethics. But this so-called code of ethics can be torn down like a wall, which it is after a series of sessions under hypnosis. For all men and young girls are corrupt, and seek after animal lusts which governs the survival of the universe. Men have tried to legislate it, regulate. Churches in order to obtain the balance of power by sheer weight of numbers attempt to own it outright.

"I managed to trigger the final destruction of the girl's will by a previous suggestion last week. I simply bit off the end of a cigar and spat it upon the floor, and Carol desired Charles and myself as her lover.

She saw only one lover but there were two animals lusting her virgin flesh for the survival of a corrupt universe. So great was my sucess with the subject in the past short weeks She accepted us both as her one husband in acts that defy description.

"Charles was exceedingly pleased. He told me after we left the girl's flat that my ability will further our proposed mission in Mexico.

"Before leaving Carol I put her into a deep sleep, into a sleep so deep, so everlasting that her heart will beat ever slower, ever slower, until it stops. And she will awake - Nevermore

"The dead sleepeth the everlasting sleep of eternal peace. And never point an accusing finger, nor uttereth a hard word, against those who must strive for the survival of the universe.

"A man is either the master of his universe or a tool in the hands of a skilled and cunning craftsman. And a man who is content to be a tool is a fool. And an old tool that has served its purpose to the craftsman must be discarded, disposed of - cast out.

"So to Carol; sleep well fine tool, Awake again - Nevermore.

"You have served your purpose, been used in the hands of the craftsman, now dear fool, sleep the sleep of sleeps, The sleep of the grave. -- Evermore.

"October 24, 1963

(Two pages of what appears to be some language other than English, Which is illegible.)

"November 5, 1963

"Charles and I grew tired of this drab city, and we repaired to the North to a large body of water. (Not as large as we originally traversed) called Lake Texoma, to indulge in a sport known as fishing.

"November 6, 1963

"I really don't see why any man who possesses so-called intelligence indulges in such a primitive inactive past time as fishing. Imagine a person with superior intellilectual powers actually trying to prove himself to be more intelligent than a fish. That is the object behind this thing they call a sport. (You are compelled to purchase a thing that is called a license before you may 'fish'. It shows that you have recieved official permission from the government in order to fish) To outthink a fish.

"Charles appears to enjoy this sort of thing. He has out thought and captured several species of what is called 'Catfish'. Ugly brutes.

"Charles is so strange at times I honestly believe that he is different.

"I observed in the newspaper that President Kennedy plans to make a public spectical of himself in the streets of Dallas Texas the coming 22nd. He shall indeed.

DL 100-10461
RPO/jtf
15

"November 7, 1963

"I have had enough of Charles and his silly past-times. I have repaired to seclusion to ponder upon the pure wisdom of the universe. Pure knowledge is what I hunger for -- what I seek. My only lust.

"What is terror? The faceless thing that stalks all men. Terror is the ticking of the clock, the passing of time. Terror is the dark. Terror is the mystic. Terror is the beat of your own failing heart. Terror is foot-steps in the room. Terror is the breath of the assassin upon your neck.

"The innocent must pay for the errs of the guilty, (as they shall do.) For their are far more innocent than guilty. It is the simplist thing, for the many to serve and pay the few.

"Man are justice, and all men are corrupt. Justice is a pagan whore, a blind bitch that exacts the toll of many to serve the few.

"November 10, 1963

"Today, Charles and I ponder the papers that give much detail to President Kennedy's intended journey to the dark kingdom.

"The matter is passed from our hands. Oh -- we could stop it, if we wanted to, but we don't want to. It's a slim chance but we may be fortunate enough to witness the spectical.

"Since I have torn Oswald's mind apart, and placed it back together again, I know how it functions.

"November 11, 1963

"We journeyed to Dallas and walked over President Kennedy's intended route. I have noticed everything, now I must place myself in Oswald's mind for a few minutes to ascertain the best location of the assassination.

"November 12, 1963

"I do honestly believe that the assassination will occur in the vicinity of the 'Triple Overpass'.

"Further I believe that Lee Harvey Oswald will fire his deadly bullets from one of the upper windows of a building called the 'School Book Depository'.

"Charles believes this assumption is correct. Of Charles always agrees with me for my mind is so much keener than his.

"There is a small park nearby, where we may tarry and behold the fruits of our labour.

"November 13, 1963

"We departed Dallas. I observed that the townspeople are largely disenchanted with their President. In fact our deed may bring about widespread rejoycing. The innocent Oswald may be heralded in time to come as a great hero. But first he must pay for the guilty.

DL 100-10461
RPD/jtf
17

"November 14, 1963

"We repaired to Juarez Mexico to await the great day of revolotion. What a dreadful place. It hasn't enough dignity to be referred to a city or even a hamlet.

"November 21, 1963

"We returned to Dallas, and are boarded in a hotel. Both Charles and I anxiously await the morrows festivities. Behold the fruit of our labours.

"I am tired from the travel, but too excited and gleeful to sleep.

"On our way to this hotel we observed derrogatory handmade signs posted against President Kennedy. I have heard his name taken in vain in the lobby of this hotel. I have even heard a fellow wish evil upon the President.

"If what we are about to achieve can possibly be defintd as evil, That individual shall get his wish.

"THE DAY OF THE THUMP NOVEMBER 22ND 1963
AS OBSERVED BY ERIC RITZEK AND HIS COMRADE CHARLES

"November 22nd 1963

"Friday: November 22, 1963

"The great and glorious day has transpired, and I Eric Ritzek was the master craftsman.

"I shall start a virgin page. A new book a testiment. Ring out the old, and herald the coming of the new.

"I Eric Ritzek the master craftsman was the designer, author, and witness of November the twenty-second nineteen hundred and sixty-four.

"I must write quickly weighing each precious thought. As the events of this day are hours old but still vivid in my marvelous mind. My beautiful wonderious brain. The brain and thoughts and mind and deeds of the Master Craftsman I: Eric Ritzek -- Evermore

"FRIDAY: NOVEMBER 22ND 1963
THE DAY OF THE THUMP
BY
ERIC RITZEK
THE
AUTHOR OF DESTINY

"November 22, 1963

"Today is Friday. It was warm and sunny. I had feared rain but it was naught.

"At about 9:00 A.M. Charles and I managed to secure a picnic lunch box from the kitchen staff of the hotel in which we stayed. Under the guise that we wanted to eat our lunch in the park and 'get a chance to see the American President.'

"Having obtained the desired lunch box we departed to our prearranged vantage point.

"The crowds enroute were so dense it was eleven o'clock before we arrived at the small park.

"There were a few discontented souls in the crowds lining both sides of the thoroughfare. Some bearing placards that expressed their ill feelings. But the vast majority of the people were genuine well-wishers. And of course they were curious, they merely wanted to gawk at a President.

"After all it isn't often a common man can view his highers in the flesh.

"Arriving at the park we climbed a low hill. Seating ourselves, we were joyed at our vantage point. From this vantage point we could see over the heads of the great crowd.

"At about 12:30 P.M. while we were still eating our lunch and finishing a thermos of coffee, the motorcade came into view. The crowds went mad with cheers. I glanced towards the School Book Depository and observed a figure crouched in the sixth floor. I couldn't see the face at that distance, but I assumed that it was Oswald. I assumed correct, as the coming events were to prove. In his hands a long metalic object glinted in the warm sunshine. Apparently that was his rifle.

"The motorcade came closer. Oh -- I wish I owned a camera.

"I could've owned one at that moment. Money certainly is no problem with me. The master craftsman.

"On came the motorcade. Past Oswald's vantage point. Closer they neared the network of bridges.

"Why doesn't Oswald fire? Has he been discovered. Have we failed. Damn Charles and his great plan. Soon the object of this mission will be safe beneath the bridge.

"Hark--

"A shot. A shot was fired from the sixth floor of the School Book Depository. I saw the smoke. I saw Oswald reload.

"The President did a complete flip, his wife tried to flee on foot in panic.

"Another shot, still another.

"The President's car is racing away at a high speed. A bloody foot hangs over the side. The secret service men are trying to restrain the President's wife. She is completely seized with panic as she trys to jump out of the car.

"One of them just struck her a blow with his fist knocking her down.

"The crowds are in a panic. People are screaming and running. Some are throwing themselves upon the ground as policemen run about with drawn guns.

"Three motorcycle officers carrying shotguns are headed this way.

"Terror -- fear

"Have we been discovered.

"How could we

"I do not see Oswald.

"They pass. Go right on by and do not even look at us. The police are everywhere. They seemed confused.

"I now see them, several of them, enter the School Book Depository.

"Many things of panic and confusion are happening all at once. It's difficult to record everything that happens simutainously.

"The crowds are regaining their compuse. Mothers with babies in their arms are running away.

"Others are crying, some are cheering and rejoycing.

"I have just seen Oswald leave the 'School Book Depository'.

"..

"He even held the door open for a hard running policeman with a machine gun in his hands to enter. Then he disappeared in the milling mob.

"Soon his cooly functioning mind will cease, and as the great craftsman had ordained, Lee Harvey Oswald the assassin will seek self destruction.

"The innocent must die to preserve the guilty.

"1:15 P.M.

"A passerby with a transistor radio has informed us that the President is dead. He died at Parkland Memorial Hospital.

"The stranger appearing well-to-do says it is a tragedy. But the man is smiling Hypocrit.

"Why do man fear their own emotions, and wear a mask through life?

"All part of the chaos called civilization.

"Yes I now hear a radio. the President is truly dead.

"I hear talk of war.

"I hear talk pestilence people are scared. Fear is everywhere.

"And a child shall lead.

"Out of the mouths of babes. -- Evermore

"Passing a public school I hear the children cheering and clapping their hands.

"Reflecting the true feelings of their elders.

"I see their elders in the streets. Pretending to be sad. But I spy a tell-tale smirk and sneer and smile now and then.

"There is nothing more to see here. We could observe better V.I.A. our hotel room television set. If we need to see the public in the flesh, merely step outside.

"Charles and I now return to our hotel. Along the route I hear several persons say things like:

"'I told you so'.

"'I knew something like this would happen.

"How could he -- the fool.

"'I'm glad, he needed killin.'

"Several nodded in approval and voiced assent. A woman looked fearful.

"'Be careful', she said, 'They may hear you'.

"Who is this faceless 'They' men fear so much?

"A President is shot and everybody cowers and lives in fear.

"A grocery store clerk is shot in a holdup and nobody cares.

"A President's blood is the same color as other humans.

"I obtained a spot of President Kennedy's blood upon my handkercheif as a cherished keep-sake.

"What is so special about a President. He will be replaced.

"There is no such thing as an un-replaceable man. If you doubt these words of wisdom:

"Tarry awhile in a cemetary. Ponder if you will the rows of silent graves. Everyone of those sun bleached stones owner's has been replaced with a tool fashioned to be a better model. -- Evermore

"Upon arriving at our hotel room we immediately locked the door to our room and turned on the television set. We turned it up loud to drown out the sounds of any conversation between Charles and myself.

"The television conveyed the impression of widespread shock and greif.

"I suspect it is superficial.

"Confusion is paramount. That much can be ascertained.

"The police have announced that they have a prime suspect in custody. This isn't good, Oswald wasn't meant to be taken alive. They have not disclosed his identity.

"3:05 P.M.

"The police released the identity of their suspected assassin. It is Lee Harvey Oswald that they lay hold to. This is not good, his being taken alive. He also killed a police officer in his thwarted flight to self destruction. Something went wrong, I do not like this. Neither does Charles.

"The t

"The television cameras must be stationed in the police station itself.

"Yes, they are. I have seen Oswald. He is smiling so smugly. I do not like this at all. He should be seeking death.

"Hark, a reporter hurridily questions him as the police push him into a room.

"'Why did you kill the president?' asks the reporter.

"'I never killed nobody,' was the reply, and Oswald has gone into the room. The door is closed. Policemen are showing persons down the hallway from the room that contains Lee Harvey Oswald, I do not like this. Oswald must die.

"By all means he must die. Charles agrees.

"We shall begin at once to arrange his execution.

"For the innocent must pay for the crimes of the guilty. -- Evermore

"I press the blood stained handkercheif to my bare breast and feel my heart beat beneath. Cherishing the sucess of our great and glorious mission. -- Evermore

"Saturday night (very late)
November 23, 1963

"The body of the fallen leader has been borne away. Another king stands in his place. The wheels of chaos turn smoothly never missing a beat.

"Everywhere schools and business are going to be closed Monday. In observance of President Kennedy's funeral.

"A national holiday has been declared under the guise of mourning.

"With my own ears I have heard plans discussed for hunting and fishing and other pleasure trips.

"Amid all this clandistine gaiety, the master craftsman has once again carved, molded and created destinity.

"Charles and I met an tavern owner of very questionable character. He was truely mourning the death of the president.

"He was in the process of closing his place of endeavour when we happened to encounter him. I detected true greif and sincerity and I expressed likewise.

"Soon a freindship was formed and Charles and I were invited into his establishment for a drink.

"His temperment was highly voltile. Which made him a good subject for what I had in mind.

"Soon, with hardly any effort what-so-ever I had induced hynosis over the man.

"Then gave him the post hypnotic suggestion that he should avenge the President's death.

"Of course it done in such a manner that the man will be able to explain where he ever got such a notion to take it upon himself to be the public avenger.

"In case the weird workings of the human mind in this individual do recall such a suggestion. A pre-installed mental block will prevent Absolutely prevent any and all communication on the matter.

"Having completed our bussiness I placed the man in a responsive trance to last until dawn, and Charles and I left to await the further results of our labours. Another innocent shall pay for the guilty.

"For the innocent are many and the guilty are few. The many shall serve the few.

"I do not know even know this man's name. I thought it not important enough to ask.

"The hour grows late. Charles has long since retired and sleeps like a baby. I shall do likewise.

"Oh imagine the absolute frustration if this person does remember our covenent, and is unable to relate it in any way. Imagine the sheer maddening frustration.

"Sunday, November 24, 1963

"Sorrity has regained control these early daylight hours this day. People still talk in hushed tones. Perhaps afraid to awake the dead.

"We learned V.I.A. the radio while breakfasting that Oswald is to be moved from the police station to the county Jail. The police say he has not admitted anything but they posess an 'air tight case' against Oswald.

"I should like to see the transfer to the County Jail.

"Charles and I went to the Dallas police station at around noon this day, to see what could be seen. It was most profitable.

"We could not gain entry because of the crush of people. But we observed our newly fashioned tool of our trade leave his parked car and shove his way inside the building. An armoured truck was parked in the car part and garage way. Our tool took straight at me, but did not know me. He roughly shoved Charles aside and disappeared within.

"A moment later that seemed like an eternity there was a clamour of voices. Then a shot resounded from within the tiled walled interior.

"There was a rattle and a clatter of running feet and hoarse frantic incoherent shouting from many throates.

"The armoured car was moved out of the car port after some frantic delay and shouting, and an ambulance arrived.

"Oswald, looking very poor was dumped upon a litter and roughly handled into the awaiting ambulance, and hurried away still shackled to a policeman.

"Our tool was beaten by several fists and pistol butts and knocked to the floor amid an awray of drawn guns and curses. The sight of the drawn guns caused some of the news reporters to lie in mortal fear upon the floor while others trampled upon them.

"Then our tool was carried bodily away.

"Once again death, chaos, and confusion. Oh -- I mustn't forget terror. Stark terror reigned as king.

"Second to none -- only the master craftsman reigned absolutely supreme over the toiling masses.

"Upon returning to our hotel room and our television set. We discovered who our tool was:

"Leon Jack Rubinstein, known around this city of Dallas Texas as one 'Jack' Ruby'

"The innocent must pay for whimes of the guilty. -- Evermore

"Kick against the pricks. -- Nevermore

"Monday: November 25, 1963

"Aftermath to our labours

"The late President Kennedy was laid into his tomb this day.

"Amid much sickening ceremony that really groted my stomach.

"The new king, 'President Johnson has declared a period of national mourning. To last until December 22nd.

"Just in time for Christmas shopping. How very conveinent.

"Everywhere institutions are closed while the workers take a holiday. How hypocritic.

"December 24, 1963

"I see everywhere, cheap-overpriced publications menting the death of President Kennedy. The public at large has fairly well recovered from the shock. In fact they never were shocked.

"From all the generated sorrow V.I.A. publishing firms, and elaborate special 'Collector's Copy' magazines someone has made a greedy lucritive profit from all of this.

"Where-ever money can be made - no matter how made - to hell with ethics - all men are corrupt - money shall be made.

"December 25, 1963

"Charles is dying. He is suffering from a rattlesnake bite. However their are no rattlesnakes here at college.

"Charles' affliction was hypnotically induced by myself.

"But never-the-less he shall die, slowly and painfully, and his feeble mind shall cause his body to produce quanities of blood in his blood stream not unlike rattle-snake venom.

"I wonder what will be said when the students and faculty return from the holidays.

"He will no doubt be accused of pilfering from the Zoology department.

"Charles and I had a falling out over who is the master craftsman. The true giant. Poor Charles could only place a poor second to the greatest.

"I am the greatest.

"Charles has stopped screamming. Yes - he is very stiff and dead. His body continues to swell and turn black and purple.

"I hated to do it but it was necessary.

"I emerged as the dominate personality.

"I hate to kill. That is to be forced to the practice of having to do it myself.

"That is beneath my dignity. Beneath the dignity of one of my great stature. It is barbaric to have to take a life yourself when there are so, many tools at one's command.

"Sleep well dear Charles. You have served your purpose, and you became obsolete. You became greedy.

"Ive warned you time and time again about those traits.

"They won't be tolorated.

"Those were traits of weakness and it cost you your life.

"You were acting like a human, and I couldn't tolerate that.

"I shall return home before the expiration of the holidays, and report in full to our superiors.

"I regret having to report Charles' paramount weakness. But it must be reported to prevent such a recurrance, in future experiments with the people of the planet called Earth.

"In the ten years we have been stationed here, Charles showed an overwhelming weakness and desire to be a human being.

"January 3, 1964

"Alas enouch hynauch -- Evermore

"I am very weary of my endevours I savor my home land. -- Evermore

(The next two pages contain illegible writing, part o which appears to be some mathematical equation.)

"Ye goddamn worthless shiftless skonk, Ye ain't nothin' more than a meal ticket, boy. Love? Ain't no such animal.

"The worm has turned, the naive become wise old fools.

"The high and the low. It works out the same.

"The grave. -- Evermore

"Someday they will will lower your stinking useless body into the moist dark earth. Merely to get you out of the way.

"Hello fire -- the so-called 'dearly departed' are useless old stinking rotten failures. They fail to achieve true greatness.

"Some joker, that people call and address as 'Reverend', or 'Padre' will utter some nonsense.

"Some silly old woman will cry because society says it's the proper thing to do.

"Then some joker says 'Amen', and everybody goes home, or proceeds to get drunk in celebraction. All — except one!

"That stinking pile of human garbage, who walked for some three score and some odd years.

"That pile of rotting flesh and bones whose present value is now $1.98/xx. A New York Jew will give you a $1.88/xx.

"When everybody has sobered enough to realize that you are no longer listening, They laugh and make merry, tell lurid stories about you.

"Your pride and joys. Your roots and offspring your seed.

"Your children, big daddy, Your kids.

"Greedily gobble up the things you've worked hard for all your life.

"Fight among themselves like vultures.

"Before you died they looked forward to your death so they could have your wealth.

"What are you now?

"$1.88/xx from a New York Jew , and linddy you won't keep. The maggots are now peeling back your skin and sucking out your juice. Getting drunk on it.

"That's probably the only useful thing you've ever done. Provide drinks for thirsty maggots and worms.

"Hell -- them little bugs are having themselves a blast on you.

"Your kids have gobbled up your gold. They earned it, having to be nice to you and put up with you all these years.

"That's a hell of a job.

"Guess what?

"Guess what happens now? Oh boy you'll never guess what your loved ones have gone and done now.

"They forgot all about you. You're gone and forgotten, and big daddy I do mean <u>forgotten</u>

"What have you gained? Not a damned thing.

"When your dead you have it made. You've crossed the street. You know what it's all about.

"The silly scared little fools left behind don't know what you know. And they have to face it someday. Struggle to gain power and position, and then be struck dead by a blow from the black giant.

"HAW, HAW, HAW.

"I think that's funny.

"Meanwhile you rot and laugh at your little joke. Deep and safe within the confines of your dark coffin.

"The coffin that now leaks that somebody paid a hell of a lot more for, than what it is exactly.

"Show me a person who pays a $1000 for a box in which to store an item that is worth only $1.98/ax, and I will show you a fool.

"The cemetary's are filled with fools. $1.98/xx fools stored away in $1000 boxes.

"All men are fools.

"Good health is a luxury enjoyed by the rich. Are you rich? How is your health? Does the failing beat of your heart scare you at night, when you roll upon your left side and press your sweaty breast to the mattress?

"That is terror. -- Evermore

"This is a dirty rotten world we live in. And it isn't getting any better. -- Amen

"Who fears cancer and other diseases? You don't see the cigarette companies suddenly going out of business. Sure -- Hell yes cigarettes and other smoking will surely kill you very dead.

"But few people, very few people have stopped smoking. This world is so utterly rotten the entire human race is in fact bent on suicide.

"Nobody will admit it. Suicide is considered a sin among some circles. But it is in fact a reality.

"Observe your adverage motorist upon the highway. Chances are that he too carries a death wish behind his wheel.

"1. Speeders

"2. Tail gaters

"3. Improper lane changers.

"4. Passing on hills narrow bridges ect.

"Observe your adverage motorist.

"He too has a death wish.

"He's driving one.

"Die!

(On the next page, there appears a picture of a skull and crossbones.)

"Death is in many forms. Dwells in all hearts. We all must go and we all will go. And all for the same purpose.

"DEATH

"Ponder this thought a moment: You didn't exist longer than you existed. You will be dead longer than you've lived. Why bother?"

The indices of the Los Angeles Office contain no information identifiable with ERIC RITZEK. A check of the telephone directory covering the Los Angeles Office on August 19, 1964, by Special Agent PHILLIP B. DEILY for this name was also negative.

On August 20, 1964, the records of the Retail Merchants Credit Association, of Los Angeles, were checked by Investigative Clerk PAUL H. CHAMBERLAIN, JR., and no record identifiable with ERIC RITZEK was located.

On August 20, 1964, the criminal records of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office were checked by Investigative Clerk MILLARD T. ANDERSON, and no record for ERIC RITZEK was located.

The indices of the Dallas Office contain no information identifiable with ERIC RITZEK.

On August 31, 1964, the above-described book bearing the written notations set forth above was submitted to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

September 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated August 31, 1964, requesting verification of the employment of Mr. Bernard Weissman on November 14, 1963.

Enclosed are two copies each of three communications from our Dallas Office dated September 4, 1964, September 10, 1964, and September 14, 1964, respectively, with self-explanatory attachments.

No further action is being taken in this matter.

62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)
RDR:las (11)

105-82555

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (6)

NOTE: Mark Lane, during testimony before the Commission, alleged there was a meeting at Jack Ruby's Carousel Club on 11-14-63 between Bernard Weissman, J. D. Tippit and Ruby. Weissman placed controversial full-page ad in DL newspaper prior to President Kennedy's visit. Tippit, was shot and killed by Oswald. We have investigated this allegation in the past and no proof of such meeting was developed. During interview on 8-10-64, Weissman indicated he possibly was employed on 11-14-63, by carpet firm in Dallas. The enclosed communications tend to support Weissman's story in that carpet firm's records disclose Weissman had interview on evening of 11-14-63 and prospective buyers recall being contacted by carpet salesman who spent over two hours during evening at their home. Two of people have furnished positive proof that Weissman was there on 11-14-63 & they have also identified his photograph. This concludes our inquiries into this particular matter.

67 SEP 23 1964

1 - Mr. Stokes

OPEN TEXT 9-17-64

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC DALLAS

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

RE SYLVIA ODIO AND PAGE FOUR OF YOUR LHM DATED SEPTEMBER FOURTEEN LAST. RESOLVE ALL QUESTIONS ARISING AS RESULT OF MISS INSUA'S ADVICE TO MRS. CONNELL CONCERNING THE TWO MEN WHO CONTACTED INSUA LOOKING FOR ODIO.

JCS:FAS

(3)

NOTE:

Odio claims that Oswald and two others visited at her apartment in Dallas on September 26 or 27, 1963. It is not possible for Oswald to have been there on those dates. We now believe that man thought to be Oswald is likely a Loran Hall, a prominent anti-Castroite, Commission has requested expeditious inquiry to prove or disprove Odio's claim. Re LHM shows that Insua told Connell that on date not stated two men called at her apartment seeking to find Odio and that Odio later told her the two men were from anti-Castro organization seeking her support. While Insua was interviewed, she was not questioned about this nor have we spoken to Odio about it.

COPIES DESTROYED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 12 1973

SEP 17 1964

TELETYPE

SEP 23 1964

SEP 22 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Tamm

REC 109

SEP 18 1964

ST-109

105-82555-4615

REC-109

1 - J. P. Mohr
1 - I. W. Conrad
(R. Jevons)
(Cortlandt Cunningha

September 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(J. C. Stokes)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - M. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 9, 1964, concerning an allegation that Special Agent in Charge J. Gordon Shanklin of our Dallas Office made a public statement about a paraffin test performed on Lee Harvey Oswald.

Special Agent in Charge Shanklin advises me that he made no such statement and that the allegation is completely unfounded.

With my letter to you dated August 21, 1964 concerning the appearance of Mark Lane on the Barry Gray Radio Program in New York City, I furnished you a twenty-seven page transcript of this program. On page four of this transcript substantially the same allegation as set out in your letter dated September 9, 1964, was made by Mr. Lane. At that time this Bureau immediately questioned Special Agent in Charge Shanklin as to the truthfulness of this allegation. In this same letter to you dated August 21, 1964, on page two, I specifically stated, "The alleged announcements made by representatives of this Bureau, which are discussed on pages three and four of the enclosed transcription, are completely without foundation as no such announcements were made."

To further substantiate Special Agent in Charge Shanklin's denial I direct your attention to my letter dated February 20, 1964, wherein I furnished you another transcript of a meeting which took place at Town Hall, New York City, on February 18, 1964, where Mark Lane was the principal speaker.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - New York (105-38431) NOTE: SEE DALLAS AND NEW YORK ON PAGE TWO.
105-82555
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 100-409763 (Mark Lane)

NOTE: For full details see Rosen to Belmont memo captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, aka, IS-R-Cuba", dated 9/11/64

RDR/cb

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Deleted Copy Sent Mary Ferrell Foundation
by Letter 7/11/13 Request 5/2014
Per FOIA Request

FBI
SEP 14 1964
RECEIVED
REC'D READING ROOM
UNRECORDED COPY FILED

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Del Loach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Walters
Tele. Room
Holmes
Miss Gandy

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

On page twenty-six of this transcript Mr. Lane is reported to have stated to his audience, "Now you may recall that on Saturday, November 23rd, we were told by Chief Curry, told the press of the nation, told the press of the world, that the paraffin test had come back. It was positive. It proved that Oswald had fired a weapon, it proved that Oswald was the assassin." You can readily see in this instance Mr. Lane attributes this statement concerning the paraffin test to Chief Curry of the Dallas Police Department.

For your further information the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling at Dallas dated November 30, 1963, commencing on page 145 discloses that the paraffin tests were conducted by members of the Dallas Police Department and the technical examinations were made by two members of the Dallas City - County Criminal Investigative Laboratory on November 23, 1963.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

To SACs Dallas and New York

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

Reference is made to Bureau letter 8/21/64 to the President's Commission concerning the appearance of Lane on the Barry Gray Radio Program and Dallas airtel dated 8/22/64 concerning SAC Shanklin's denial of the allegations contained in the transcript of this program.

For your information the Commission in its letter of 9/9/64 advised in a handbill advertising a lecture in New York, Mark Lane asked the question "Why did the FBI chief in Dallas, Gordon Shanklin, state that the paraffin test run on Oswald's face was positive when the actual laboratory affidavit shows it to be negative on the face--and thus that he could not have fired a rifle?" The Commission requested that the Bureau advise whether SAC Shanklin made any remarks on the paraffin test.

The above reply to the Commission's request is furnished for your information.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

SEP 9

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In a handbill advertising a lecture in New York, Mark Lane asked the question:

> "Why did the FBI chief in Dallas, Gordon Shanklin, state that the paraffin test run on Oswald's face was positive when the actual laboratory affidavit shows it to be negative on the face -- and thus that he could not have fired a rifle?"

Will you please ascertain whether Mr. Shanklin made any remarks on the subject of the paraffin test.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EX-PROC

REC-109

9 SEP 1964

XEROX

SEP 9

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 9-11-64

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. McGowan (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Raupach

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA

JACK L. RUBY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

PURPOSE

To advise the Bureau received a President's Commission request which requires interviews with members of the President's Commission and staff, Sol A. Dann of Detroit and Melvin Belli of San Francisco, the latter two, are former Ruby attorneys. The interviews are to relate to the leak of information to news media of Oswald's diary, Ruby's polygraph examination and Ruby's interview with Chief Justice Warren.

BACKGROUND

At the request of the Commission we have conducted extensive investigation concerning the leak of information to news media regarding Oswald's diary, Jack Ruby's polygraph examination, and Ruby's interview with Chief Justice Warren. The results of the investigations have been furnished to the President's Commission.

Congressman Gerald R. Ford was the only member of the Commission interviewed as it was alleged he leaked information regarding Oswald's diary. This allegation was completely erroneous. The Commission was advised other members and staff would not be interviewed in the absence of a specific request.

By letter dated September 10, 1964, the Commission requested that members and staff be interviewed; also that Mr. Sol A. Dann and Melvin Belli, former Ruby attorneys, be interviewed.

Enclosure
KLR:las
(10)

REC-109 11 SEP 17

SOVIET SECTION

SEP 13 61 SEP 9 P 10

CONTINUED - OVER

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Consideration was given as to whether these interviews should be conducted by members of Mr. DeLoach's Office since some of the Commission employees are members of Congress. It is felt that in view of the investigative nature of the requests it would be preferable to utilize experienced personnel of WFO.

ACTION

If approved, the attached airtel is to be forwarded to WFO with instructions to interview Commission members and staff, who were present during Ruby's interview and his polygraph examination, and conduct further investigation to fully explore and pin down any such leaks of information pertaining to Oswald's diary, Ruby's interview and polygraph examination within the Commission.

Receiving offices are being instructed this is a limited investigation restricted to Commission members, Commission staff and the two former Ruby attorneys. When personnel of the Commission have been interviewed, WFO has been instructed to advise the Bureau prior to conducting an interview with Chief Justice Warren, for further instructions.

OSWALD
105-82555
SECTION 209
COPY 7

209

9/18/64

AIRTEL

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Rogge

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) 4867

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION CRIMINAL SECTION

Reurairtel 9/15/64 relating to information furnished by Mrs. J. T. (Gertrude) Hunter on 9/13/64. Your attention is also directed to Bureau airtel 8/7/64 and your airtel 8/21/64 relating to a President's Commission request concerning statements made by Mrs. Edith Whitworth and Mrs. Hunter.

In view of the prior interest of the Commission in Mrs. Hunter, Dallas is instructed to incorporate the information in your airtel 9/15/64 concerning Hunter in an appropriate letterhead memorandum for dissemination to the Commission.

HDR: lmt
(5)

NOTE: The Commission previously requested several investigative steps to substantiate or disprove an allegation that prior to the assassination Oswald and his wife Marina visited a gun shop and had a telescopic sight mounted on a rifle. Hunter and Whitworth somewhat supported this allegation however it is felt they were mistaken in their identification as the supporting data furnished by them is not consistent with what our investigation developed.

Dallas airtel 9/15/64 states that Mrs. Hunter was contacted by a NBC reporter Peter Davis who wanted to interview Hunter. The reporter stated he had already interviewed Mrs. Whitwor

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

56 SEP 23 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE CONTINUED

Hunter refused to furnish any details and suggested that Mrs. Whitworth was apparently trying to obtain publicity for herself. In view of the Commission's prior interest in both of these women, it is felt this information should be furnished to the Commission and will be so disseminated when received in an appropriate form from Dallas.

(Rev. 8-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/15/64

Transmit the following in (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

REC-31

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.;
IS - R - CUBA

On September 13, 1964, Mrs. J.T. (GERTRUDE) HUNTER, 141 South Hastings, Irving, Texas, telephone BL 3-2938, telephonically advised SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING that she had been telephonically contacted on Saturday night, September 12, 1964, by an individual who identified himself as PETER DAVIS with NBC, who stated he was staying at the Sheraton Dallas Hotel, Dallas, Texas. Mrs. HUNTER stated PETER DAVIS indicated he had already talked with Mrs. EDITH WHITWORTH and desired to interview Mrs. HUNTER concerning the information that had been attributed to Mrs. WHITWORTH and Mrs. HUNTER about LEE HARVEY OSWALD having allegedly appeared at the Furniture Mart in Irving, Texas, operated by Mrs. WHITWORTH.

Mrs. HUNTER stated she was under the impression that Mrs. WHITWORTH is just seeking publicity and that she (Mrs. HUNTER) does not desire any publicity and feels she has furnished all information she has to the proper authorities and was not interested in being interviewed by PETER DAVIS.

Mrs. HUNTER was advised that she was under no obligation to talk to anyone and that if it was her wish not to be interviewed by Mr. DAVIS, she should so advise him but such decision would have to be hers.

105-82555-4867

3 - Bureau
2 - Dallas
RPG/jtl
(5)

airtel to SAC, DL 9-18-64 ROR mf

14 SEP 1964

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent FX-108 M Per

DL 100-10461

On September 14, 1964, Lieutenant J. CARL DAY, Crime Laboratory, Dallas Police Department, advised SA EMORY E. HORTON that on Friday, September 11, 1964, representatives from CBS television were at the Dallas Police Department to interview various police officers to obtain data for release of a film on the evening following the release of the President's Commission's report.

Lt. DAY advised that he was interviewed along with Chief of Police JESSE E. CURRY and that the CBS representatives were endeavoring to contact Captain WILL FRITZ, Homicide Bureau, Dallas Police Department. Lt. DAY did not indicate what information he had furnished to such CBS representatives.

The above is being furnished the Bureau for its information and no subsequent reporting of such information will be made by Dallas UACB.

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-62)

FBI

Date: 9/12/64

Transmit the following in AIRTEL (Type in plain text or code)

Via (Priority)

TO: Director, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, Miami (105-8342) (P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re San Juan radiograms to Director dated 9/9, 10, and 11/64; and Bureau teletype to Miami 9/10/64.

Enclosed to Bureau are five copies of letterhead memo reflecting interviews of CESAR ODIO, SILVIA HERRERA, and GRETHEL MARTINEZ at Miami, Florida.

Enclosed to Dallas and San Juan are one copy each of letterhead memo.

On 9/11/64, per instruction of referenced Bureau teletype, Miami recontacted Secret Service Agent ERNEST ARAGON concerning information in his report of April 24, 1964, that the Puerto Rican Police had been checking on SYLVIA ODIO. ARAGON will continue efforts to obtain details from his confidential source. Miami will advise upon receipt of such detail.

CESAR ODIO stated on 9/11/64 that his sisters, SYLVIA and ANNIE LAURIE, will come to Miami to live within next two weeks or so. CESAR will leave for Dallas by car on weekend of 9/12-13/64.

ENCLOSURE

REC-31 105-82555-4868

EX-108 14 SEP 15 1964

3 - Bureau (Enc. 5) (RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enc. 1) (RM)
2 - San Juan (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - Miami
JJO/jls
(8)

SOVIET

Approved: Sent M Per

Special Agent in Charge

56 SEP 23 1964

MM 105-8342

SARA ODIO recently married to JAMES MIER, employed at the Dallas Cotton Exchange, will continue residence in Dallas. Three brothers, JAVIER, 11, FREDERICK 10, and JORGE, 8, live in care of Catholic Welfare, Dallas. A brother, AMADOR, 13, is located at Searcy, Arkansas. Sister MARY-LOLY, age 15, lives with CESAR ODIO, and MARY ANN, age 6, lives with Mrs. GRETHEL MARTINEZ, Miami.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Miami, Florida
September 12, 1964

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Cuba
B approx 1936

On September 11, 1964, Cesar Odio, age 28, resident at 1600 Southwest 82nd Place, Miami, Florida, and employed in the office of Maule Industries, Miami, stated he is the brother of Sylvia Odio, presently living in Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Odio said he left Cuba in October, 1960, and Sylvia, age 27, and her husband and their children left Cuba about December, 1960, and took up residence in Ponce, Puerto Rico.

Cuba Fla FI- Texas

The father and mother of Odio were arrested by the Castro regime in October, 1961, for activities against the government and they have been sentenced to 30 and 9 years imprisonment, respectively.

Mr. Odio said he is the oldest of ten children, all now in the United States.

He said Sylvia divorced her husband in 1963 and moved to Dallas, Texas, with her four children about July, 1963. He did not see her again until August, 1964, when he visited Dallas. He said he had no information concerning the incident wherein Sylvia was visited (about September, 1963) at her apartment in Dallas by three individuals, one of whom she believes was Lee Harvey Oswald, who said they were associated with the anti-Castro organization JURE (Cuban Revolutionary Junta). He said he can only presume Sylvia is correct about what she saw. Mr. Odio said he knows no acquaintance of Sylvia or other individual named Leopoldo, who might be identical with the person of the war-name "Leopoldo" stated by Sylvia to be one of the three persons, including Oswald, who had visited her apartment.

Leroy's copy obtained & sent

COPY

21 MAR 12 1965

105-82555-Sub A

ENCLOSURE

Re: Lee Harvey Oswald

Mr. Odio stated his sisters, Sylvia and Sara, age 23, who recently married James Mier at Dallas, both hoped to see President Kennedy when he visited Dallas on November 22, 1963. They were waiting at the Trade Mart in Dallas when news was received that President Kennedy had been shot. He said his sisters hoped to ask President Kennedy to obtain release of their parents, or at least their mother, from Cuba. He said Sylvia fainted at the news of the shooting and subsequently had a nervous breakdown from which she is still suffering. He said Sylvia's breakdown may also have been due in part to her divorce and to the imprisonment of her parents.

On September 11, 1964, Mrs. Silvia G. Herrera, 118 Southeast 12th Terrace, Miami, stated she is the mother of Guillermo Herrera, who divorced Sylvia Odio at Ponce, Puerto Rico, in July, 1963. Mrs. Herrera said she had no knowledge of the incident wherein Sylvia Odio believes Lee Harvey Oswald had come to her Dallas apartment with two other men, who said they represented JURE. Mrs. Herrera said she could not think of anyone named Leopoldo who might be identical with the three men who visited Sylvia Odio.

Mrs. Herrera advised that both her son, Guillermo, and Sylvia and their children, then three, left Cuba before the end of 1960, and settled in Ponce, Puerto Rico, where Guillermo Herrera, age 30, an industrial engineer, graduated from Georgia Tech and obtained employment with Western Fher-Laboratories, Inc. In April, 1962, Mrs. Herrera visited her son and family in Ponce, at which time a fourth child was born to Sylvia. Then, in June, 1962, Guillermo Herrera was sent by his employer to Germany for training to last approximately six months. It was during this period, after Mrs. Herrera had returned to Miami and Guillermo had gone to Germany, that Mrs. Herrera learned Sylvia Odio was apparently neglecting her four children. Mrs. Herrera explained that her other son, age 20, was staying at the residence of Sylvia in Ponce, working and attending college at the time.

Re: Lee Harvey Oswald

Through her son, Mrs. Herrera learned Sylvia had put the children out with friends and was herself going out nights. When Guillermo Herrera returned to Ponce from Germany in December, 1962, he requested Mrs. Herrera to come to Ponce to help care for the children. In March, 1963, Sylvia left Ponce and went to Dallas, Texas, where she obtained psychiatric treatment from one or possibly two doctors; one of these doctors may have examined Jack Ruby, assassin of Oswald. When Sylvia went to Dallas, she said she intended to write novels for magazines, and took a typewriter with her. She frequently telephoned to Ponce to say she could not see her husband and children for two or three years. Her husband, however, had received a letter from Sylvia's psychiatrist in Dallas, advising that Sylvia could lead a normal life.

In approximately June, 1963, Sylvia appeared in Ponce without notice. She then filed suit for divorce but her husband filed a countersuit, which Sylvia did not contest. The husband was awarded custody of the four children, but gave Sylvia written consent to take the children to Dallas. The husband had lost his job due to the problems of caring for his family.

Mrs. Herrera stated Sylvia Odio is very intelligent and does whatever she sets her mind to. In Mrs. Herrera's opinion, Sylvia is also very conceited and vain of her physical beauty and of her brains. Also, according to Mrs. Herrera, Sylvia is a naturally excellent actress and succeeds in obtaining sympathy of others.

Mrs. Herrera said that she, herself, and her two sons enjoyed considerable wealth in Cuba, and Sylvia and her family were also very wealthy. Sylvia's father was self-made, having built a substantial trucking business in Cuba. Sylvia's parents have been involved in Cuban revolutionary affairs through several regimes.

Re: Lee Harvey Oswald

Mrs. Herrera said she believed Sylvia was unable to adjust to the relative hardships of exile from Cuba. Also the imprisonment of her parents had considerable effect on Sylvia's stability. Mrs. Herrera stated that while she could not judge the accuracy of Sylvia's belief that Oswald and two other men had visited her apartment, she is satisfied that Sylvia could intelligently fabricate an incident if so motivated.

On September 11, 1964, Mrs. Grethel Esteves de Martinez, 9250 Southwest 31st Terrace, Miami, stated she is a second cousin of Sylvia Odio. Sylvia's youngest sister, age 6, resides with Mrs. Martinez. Mrs. Martinez said she last saw Sylvia when Sylvia and her children passed through Miami en route to Dallas, Texas, from Puerto Rico, in the Summer of 1963. Mrs. Martinez said she could not comment on the accuracy of Sylvia's information concerning Lee Harvey Oswald appearing at her apartment with two other men. She said Sylvia has had psychiatric treatment since going to Dallas, but seemed quite normal when she came through Miami in the Summer of 1963. She said she believes Sylvia has decided to change from Catholic to another religion but did not know if Sylvia's emotional state influenced this decision. Mrs. Martinez said she had no idea who Leopoldo, named by Sylvia Odio as a companion of Oswald, might be.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 9/14/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM: SAC, SAN JUAN (105-6857) (RUC)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

OO: DL

Re SJ airtel and rad 9/11/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 9 copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above, 2 cpies being furnished Dallas.

The LHM sets forth interview with Mrs. MIGUEL ANGEL CAMPOS, sister of JERONIMO ESTEVE and cousin of SILVIA ODIO.

LHM rewritten & 6 Xerox made
2 cc LHM Xerox & Comm Ltr 9/22 let
1 cc " " Returned 6 Xerox RB
1 cc " Remarks to Dallas, San Juan by O-7 rpts 9/21
Remarks orig filed Remand destroyed

(3) Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 2) (RM)
1 - San Juan
EBJ:djw
(6)

REC 4 105-82555-4869

EX-112

1 SEP 17 1964

1 ENCLOSURE

cc - Mick

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

9 SEP 22 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Post Office Box 4312
San Juan, Puerto Rico - 00905
September 14, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

On September 12, 1964, Mrs. MIGUEL ANGEL CAMPOS, Urbanizacion El Cerezal, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, advised she is the sister of JERONIMO ESTEVE and cousin of SILVIA ODIO. PR

Mrs. CAMPOS advised that SILVIA ODIO was from an extremely wealthy family in Cuba and was the center of attraction not only in the family but in the social circles of Havana, Cuba. She lived an extremely frivolous life while in Havana. On arrival in Puerto Rico in 1961, there was a very decided change in the economic status of ODIO and her husband, and she was forced to perform all her own work including raising her children. In the opinion of Mrs. CAMPOS, ODIO was not capable of performing this housework and always complained, attempting to gain sympathy, not only from family but from friends and neighbors. She also attempted to continue to be the center of affairs but without success due to her economic status.

This change in economic life, the arguments with her husband and the eventual divorce and her inability to adjust brought on a series of partial breakdowns. In late Spring of 1963, ODIO returned to Puerto Rico from Dallas in order to obtain her divorce. At this time, ODIO resided for several weeks in the CAMPOS residence in Rio Piedras. During this time, ODIO advised she had been under psychiatric care but that, in her opinion, she had recovered. ODIO claimed that she was working extremely hard in Dallas.

105-82555-4267

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Since that time, Mrs. CAMPOS has received several letters from ODIO in which ODIO stated that she was working hard but having a difficult time making ends meet. She indicated she had to leave her children at a nursery while she herself went to work and complained in a majority of the letters about the lack of social life. She indicated in the majority of her letters that she was extremely lonesome and had very few friends in Dallas.

Mrs. CAMPOS advised that it is her opinion that ODIO was never able to cope with the change from her manner of life in Havana to the manner of life in Puerto Rico and Dallas. In view of this, ODIO has continually sought various means to regain her position by eliciting sympathy and attempting to be active in various social activities. Mrs. CAMPOS further stated that the hysterectomy operation undergone by ODIO in Dallas had a great effect on her emotional well-being. She further stated that ODIO has an excellent imagination, writes stories, and reportedly has had some published under a pseudonym. She is a very convincing person to talk to, a good actress, and possesses a tendency toward exhibitionism.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: 9/18/64

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

At 5:15 PM, 9/17/64, Mrs. Sally Hennigan of the President's Commission telephoned. She stated in connection with some of the material furnished by the Bureau to the Commission this material was being prepared for transmittal to the printer for use as exhibits in connection with the Commission report.

Mrs. Hennigan stated she desired to know whether certain reports, copies of which had been furnished to the Commission by the Bureau, were classified or had been declassified. The reports in which she was interested were as follows:

Report dated 5/12/60 at Dallas by SA John W. Fain captioned, "Funds Transmitted to Residents of Russia, IS-R" (Bureau file 105-976); report of SA Fain dated 7/10/62 at Dallas captioned, "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS-R"; and report of SA Fain dated 8/30/62 at Dallas in the Oswald case. (Bureau file 105-82555)

A review of the file reveals these three reports have been declassified.

ACTION

On the afternoon of 9/18/64 Mrs. Hennigan was advised by SA George H. Scatterday that none of the above three reports in which she was interested are classified.

GHS:pab
(7)

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 22 1964

SEP 22 1964

60 SEP 24 1964

FD-38 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/10/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel 9/2/64 which enclosed a copy of the President's Commission Letter dated 8/28/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies and for Dallas three copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth the results of an interview with Dr. AUGUSTIN GUITART at New Orleans, Louisiana, on 9/9/64. Also set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum is the result of inquiries at inexpensive hotels in the vicinity of the Greyhound and Continental Trailways Bus Depots, and at the Lafayette Square Branch of the U. S. Post Office, New Orleans.

5-Bureau (Encls.10) (RM)
2-Dallas (100-10461) (Encls.3) (RM)
2-New Orleans
SMC/cjo
(7)

2 cc LHM (Xerox to Comm by 9/21 let
1 cc retained 6+5 RB
2 cc filed - orig + Xerox
Remainder destroyed

X 3 Xerox of LHM made.

REC-38 105-82555-4170

ENCLOSURE

Xerox of Xerox LHM to Deputy AG by letter 9/11/70

ST-109 SEP 12 1964

C C Wick
TNG:cjc

79 SEP 25 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
September 10, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Dr. Augustin Guitart, Physics Instructor, Xavier University, 7325 Palmetto, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised a Special Agent of the FBI on September 9, 1964, that he resides at 1931 General Pershing, New Orleans, Louisiana. He advised that he is acquainted with Sylvia Odio and has known Sylvia since she was a small girl who had formerly resided in Cuba. Dr. Guitart stated that Sylvia Odio is the niece of his wife, Helen Guitart. Dr. Guitart stated that Sylvia Odio's parents are Amador and Sara Odio, and that prior to the Castro regime in Cuba, her father was a millionaire who owned and operated a large trucking company and owned a considerable amount of land.

He stated that Sylvia Odio's parents, prior to the rise of Castro, maintained an excellent reputation in Cuba and that he considered Sylvia to be a highly intelligent individual who maintained an excellent reputation.

Dr. Guitart stated that after Castro came to power in Cuba, Sylvia's father and mother were imprisoned and that they are still in prison in Cuba. As a result of Castro, Sylvia's family, including herself, lost all of their possessions and money and that Sylvia and her former husband Guillermo Herrera fled Cuba and came to reside in Miami, Florida, sometime in 1961 for a short period of time. Thereafter Sylvia and her former husband moved to Puerto Rico in 1961 where Sylvia's husband obtained a job as a chemical engineer with an unknown company.

Xerox cc used to discon & Conn.

COPIES DESTROYED
21 MAR 12 1973

105-82555-4890

ENCLOSURE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Dr. Guitart stated that while in Puerto Rico Sylvia began having domestic trouble with her former husband and thereafter, sometime in 1962, the date unknown, her husband was sent to Germany for some type of training by his company at which time he abandoned Sylvia and their four children. As a result of this, Sylvia and her husband were divorced.

Dr. Guitart stated that as a result, Sylvia was left in Puerto Rico with these four children, the oldest being six years of age, with no means of support. Dr. Guitart stated that as a result of her mother and father being in jail in Cuba and the radical change in living conditions from what they formerly were when she resided in Cuba and because of her being abandoned by her husband, Sylvia suffered a very serious emotional breakdown. As a result of this emotional breakdown, Sylvia required psychiatric treatment in Puerto Rico; however, he did not believe that she was at any time placed in an institution.

Dr. Guitart stated that to the best of his recollection, it was either in February or March, 1963, that Sylvia left Puerto Rico with her four children to reside in Dallas, Texas, with her sister Annie Laurie Odio. While en route to Dallas the airplane on which she was traveling made a stop at the New Orleans International Airport for a few minutes and Dr. Guitart went to the airport and saw Sylvia.

Dr. Guitart stated that during the Summer and Fall of 1963, Sylvia Odio would, on occasion, telephonically contact him and his wife from Dallas. The general conversation had to do with members of the family.

Dr. Guitart stated that sometime after the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963 and prior to January, 1964, Sylvia's sister brought Sylvia's four children to New Orleans to stay with him and his wife, inasmuch as Sylvia had an operation at Dallas at an unknown hospital for the removal of her female organs. Dr. Guitart stated that during the Fall of 1963, Sylvia was not well physically because she was having trouble which resulted in the operation previously described.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Dr. Guitart stated that in either February or March, 1964, the date not recalled, Sylvia Odio came to New Orleans to take her children back to Dallas. He recalled that while at his residence, Sylvia observed a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald in a newspaper and upon seeing the photograph made the statement to him that Oswald and two other males had on one occasion come to her residence in Dallas, Texas.

Dr. Guitart stated that this was the first time Sylvia had ever mentioned this to him and that Sylvia indicated that the other males accompanying Oswald gave the appearance of being more Mexican than Cuban in their physical appearance. Sylvia told him that these three individuals came to her residence during the evening at the time she was busy getting ready to move to another residence. Dr. Guitart stated that Sylvia did not indicate the date of this occurrence nor did Sylvia state to him that Oswald had ever actually introduced himself to her as Lee Harvey Oswald. Dr. Guitart stated that according to Sylvia, she made the identification of Oswald only through observing photographs of Oswald in the newspapers.

Dr. Guitart stated that he could not recall any specific conversation he had with Sylvia regarding her statement that Oswald had come to her residence in Dallas but recalled that it was some time prior to the assassination of President Kennedy and subsequent to August 12, 1963. Dr. Guitart explained that on August 12, 1963, he was present in Municipal Court in New Orleans, Louisiana, at the time Oswald was charged with disturbing the peace as an aftermath of his altercation with Carlos Bringuier on Canal Street in New Orleans.

Dr. Guitart stated that he could not recall whether Sylvia Odio made any mention of the purpose of the visit of these three individuals nor could he furnish any additional information.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Dr. Guitart stated that during his telephonic contacts with Sylvia Odio during 1963 and also at the time she came to New Orleans in February or March of 1964, she gave the appearance of having recovered from her previous emotional breakdown. Dr. Guitart stated that he did not believe that Sylvia Odio would intentionally make any untrue statements and that he had never known her to do so. He stated that since Sylvia Odio made the statement that Oswald had come to her residence on one occasion, he believed her.

Dr. Guitart stated he believes that Sylvia Odio's former husband has returned to Puerto Rico where he is currently working as a chemical engineer for an unknown company.

On September 8 and 9, 1964, Special Agents of the FBI contacted the following individuals at inexpensive hotels located in the vicinity of the Continental Trailways Bus Depot, 1314 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans, the Greyhound Bus Depot, 1710 Tulane Avenue, and the Lafayette Square Branch of the U. S. Post Office, 610 South Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. These individuals advised, according to the hotel registers, no individual by the name of Lee Harvey Oswald had stayed at their respective hotels on the night of September 24, 1963. A photograph of Oswald was shown to these individuals who advised that they had never observed Oswald at their hotels.

Mrs. Ella Thibodeaux and Mr. Edwin Edwards,
Owner and Manager, Center Hotel, 1315 Tulane Avenue

Mrs. Louise Nichols, Manager,
Liberty Hotel,
137 S. Liberty

Mr. Thomas W. Burns, Owner,
Metro Hotel
102 Common Street

Mrs. M. Salvatore, Owner,
Salvatore's Tourist Rooms,
2502 Tulane Avenue

New Orleans

La

41

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mrs. Ruth Walters, Manager
The Fernwood Hotel,
2610 Canal Street

Mrs. Alvin McGuire, Manager,
The Philip Rooming House,
2335 Canal Street

Mrs. L. Tsecouras, Manager
Rooming House,
2331 Canal Street

Aleta McVey, Manager
Southland Hotel,
2020 Canal Street

Mr. Jeremiah Healey, Manager,
The 1930 Hotel,
1930 Canal Street

Mr. J. S. Walker, Manager
The Cabana Hotel,
1418½ Canal Street

Mrs. Geneva Hall, Proprietor
Eddie's Hotel,
1411 Canal Street

Mr. Thomas Noble, Manager,
Georgian Hotel,
1416½ Canal Street

Mr. Rolland Bahan, Jr., Manager,
LaSalle Hotel,
1113 Canal Street

Mr. Don Miner, Co-Manager,
Mariner Hotel,
211½ Canal Street

New Orleans La.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mr. Frank J. Dayman Manager,
Ark Hotel,
404 Canal Street

Mr. Joseph Avon Manager,
Ritz Hotel,
619 Canal Street

Mr. Robert Cotham Manager,
Teelie Hotel
409 St. Charles Avenue

Mr. Lawrence O'Brien Desk Clerk,
Hotel Oubre,
433 St. Charles Avenue

Mr. David Goodman Desk Clerk,
Travelers Hotel,
441 St. Charles Avenue

Mr. John W. Scheuermann Manager,
Conrick Hotel,
508 St. Charles Avenue

Mrs. Edith Garth Manager,
Imperial Hotel,
609 St. Charles Avenue

Mr. Martin Carrizales Desk Clerk,
Coloniel Hotel,
617 St. Charles Avenue

Mrs. M. Guidry Manager,
Patin Hotel,
743 St. Charles Avenue

Gloria Hetherington Manager,
Ward Hotel,
749 St. Charles Avenue

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mr. Esley Graves, Manager,
Castle Hotel,
757 St. Charles Avenue

Mr. Jim Desselle, Manager,
Arden Hotel,
857 St. Charles Avenue

Mr. Kenneth Maynor, Manager,
Lynnhurst Hotel,
730 Camp Street

Mrs. R. L. Walters, Owner,
Walters Hotel,
758 Camp Street

Mr. Gabe Castrinos, Manager,
Camp Inn,
801 Camp Street

Mrs. Mazell Sanders, Manager,
Sunshine Hotel,
828 Camp Street

Mrs. May Williamson, Manager,
Katz Apartments,
858 Camp Street

Mr. E. E. Trousdale, Manager - Owner,
Hotel Elton,
331 Baronne Street

Mrs. Meta Walker, Desk Clerk,
Baronne Hotel,
412 Baronne Street

Miss Connie Riccards, Manager,
Corrick Hotel,
435 Baronne Street

Mr. J. L. Reab, Desk Clerk,
Dixie Hotel
853 Carondelet Street

New Orleans

Lo

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mr. Jim Fulton, Desk Clerk,
Chalmette Hotel,
808 Carondelet Street

Mrs. E. J. Mc Laughlin, Owner,
Apartment 706,
706 Carondelet Street

Mr. E. J. Mc Laughlin, Owner,
Apartment 704,
704 Carondelet Street

Mr. Joseph Pisciotto, Desk Clerk,
Roslyn Hotel
629 Carondelet Street

Ethel Saunders, Owner,
Flato Hotel,
535 Carondelet Street

Mr. Cal Williams, Director,
YMCA,
936 St. Charles Avenue

Brother Victor,
Ozanam Inn,
829 Camp Street

Cecil Zuber, Office Employee,
Baptist Rescue Mission,
201 Magazine Street

New Orleans

La

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-409763) 9/10/64

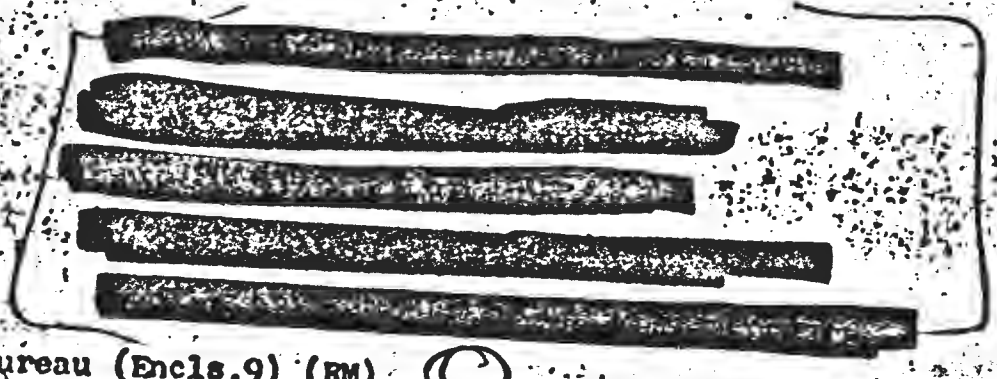
SAC, NEW YORK (100-117844) (P)

MARK LANE
SM - C
(OO:NY)

Re NY airtel, 9/1/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are nine copies and for Dallas two copies of a letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above, concerning subject's series of lectures held at the Gramercy Arts Theatre, 138 East 27th Street, NYC, from 8/11/64 through 8/24/64.

Sources who furnished information contained in the letterhead memorandum in order of their appearance are as follows:



4-Bureau (Encls.9) (RM)
(1-105-82555) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
(1-100-) (Citizens' Committee of Inquiry)
2-Dallas (100-10970) (Encls.2) (INFO) (RM)
(1-100-10461) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
1-New York (105-38341) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD) (312)
1-New York (100-152725) (Citizens' Committee of Inquiry)
1-New York

BPM:llb
(9)

ENCLOSURE

105-82555-

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 29 1964

64 SEP 30 1964

NY 100-117844

[redacted]

Enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "Confidential" because it contains information from the above current sources of the FBI. It is felt the unauthorized disclosure of information attributed to these sources could compromise these sources and thus be injurious to the national defense.

Two copies of this communication are being forwarded to the Dallas Division in view of their interest in this matter.

For the information of the Bureau, subject's lecture series entitled "Who Killed Kennedy?" starting 8/25/64, will be covered in a future letterhead memorandum.

[redacted]

Investigation continuing at New York.

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
September 10, 1964

Bureau 100-409763
New York 100-117844

Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

All sources mentioned herein have furnished reliable information in the past unless otherwise indicated.

The "National Guardian" issue of August 8, 1964, Page 7, Column 1, contained a notice reading "Mark Lane will speak on: 'Who Killed Kennedy?' for a two week engagement at the Gramercy Arts Theatre, 138 East 27th Street, New York City starting on August 11, 1964." Admission was listed as $2.00 and each affair was scheduled to start at 8:00 p.m.

The "National Guardian" is characterized in the Appendix hereto.

On August 11, 1964, by means of a suitable pretext by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), it was determined that the telephone number of the Gramercy Arts Theatre, 138 East 27th Street, New York City, had been temporarily changed from OR 9-7665 to YU 9-6850, the latter being the telephone number of the Citizens' Committee of Inquiry (CCI), 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City. It was further learned that Lane would appear at the Gramercy Arts Theatre from August 11, 1964, through August 24, 1964, including Saturdays and Sundays.

CONFIDENTIAL
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

105-82555-

ENCLOSURE

CONFIDENTIAL

Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

On August 18, 1964, a first confidential source advised that on Wednesday, August 12, 1964, Mark Lane delivered a lecture entitled "Who Killed Kennedy?" at the Gramercy Arts Theatre, 138 East 27th Street, New York City. This affair, admission to which was $2.00, started at 8:10 p.m. and was attended by approximately 150 persons. Lane illustrated his remarks through the utilization of a large map of the site in Dallas, Texas, where the assassination of President John F. Kennedy took place on November 22, 1963. He also used a small tape recorder to allow the audience to hear comments of several of his "witnesses" and a slide projector and screen on which Lane displayed clippings from various news media and photographs of documents relating to the assassination. Some of these documents were described by Lane as having been secured by him from the files of the Dallas District Attorney's Office and/or the Dallas Police Department.

Lane stated that the major premise in the case against Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy, and the one placed before the public subsequent to November 22, 1963, by all local, state and Federal authorities, is that Oswald was the lone assassin. Lane charged that since the actual deed the authorities have constantly scrapped or altered evidence in their investigations to support this basic premise. In this connection, Lane stated his own investigation, conducted with great difficulty and personal financial loss, revealed that Oswald could not have been the lone assassin and in all likelihood was entirely innocent of both the slaying of President Kennedy and Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit.

Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

Lane charged that the Warren Commission, appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson to investigate the circumstances of the assassination, has refused to honor the basic rules of legal procedure in a democratic system by not holding public hearings. He stated he has always held Chief Justice Earl Warren in high regard but has been at a loss to explain the handling of the Commission and its work under his chairmanship.

Lane told the audience that since January, 1964, he has devoted all his time and effort to the case against Lee Harvey Oswald and all funds received from his lectures and other public appearances are used to pay for a small office of his organization, Citizens' Committee of Inquiry (CCI) and to conduct further investigation into the case.

According to this source, Lane stated that from the very beginning Oswald was considered by all authorities involved, including the Dallas Police Department, Secret Service and Federal Bureau of Investigation, as the murderer although no trial was ever held and no real, solid proof of his guilt was offered. He described Oswald as the victim of the greatest outburst of pretrial prejudice ever witnessed in the United States.

According to this source, Lane bases his belief in the innocence of Oswald on a series of contradictory elements in the case gleaned from many sources including press stories, television interviews and statements made by various public and private individuals connected with the case. This source stated that some of these so-called inconsistencies considered by Lane to prove Oswald's innocence are as follows:

Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

1. Lane charged that photographs of Oswald holding the alleged murder weapon as they appeared in "Life" magazine, "Newsweek" magazine and various newspapers including the "Detroit Free Press" and "The New York Times," were obviously retouched and altered. A comparison of these photographs, according to Lane, shows three separate rifles in Oswald's hands. Lane illustrated this point by calling attention to the different rifle stocks pictured in these photographs when all were supposed to be the same.

2. Lane charged that just after the assassination a Dallas police official identified the murder weapon as a German Mauser, caliber 7.65 millimeter. Subsequently, the rifle has been identified as an Italian military carbine, caliber 6.5 millimeter. Lane stated the real questions on this point are "Were these rifles switched?" and, if so, "Why?".

3. Lane stated that District Attorney Wade of Dallas had originally identified one Daryl Click as a cab driver who had picked up Oswald as a fare following the assassination. This name, according to Lane, was later changed to William Whaley. Like the mix-up in the rifles, the question arose in Lane's mind, "Were these two men also switched?".

4. Lane stated the "star" witness to the shooting of Police Officer J. D. Tippit was one Helen Markham whose physical description of the killer did not match in any respect the actual description of Oswald on the day of the assassination. Lane stated he had an interview with Markham on tape but did not play it before the audience.

Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

5. Lane stated the head of the FBI office in Dallas had said the paraffin tests taken after the assassination were conclusive proof of Oswald's guilt. This was not true, according to Lane, and even if positive results had been obtained such tests would not be allowed in any court of law.

6. Lane stated a man named Reynolds was a star witness for the government's case. This man was subsequently shot by another man who stated that at the time of the Reynold's shooting he was at the home of a girlfriend, one Betty Marie Mc Donald. She provided the alibi for this man. A few days later she was arrested by the Dallas Police Department for disorderly conduct. While in jail she hung herself. Lane stated the main factor in the story is that Betty Mc Donald was employed as a strip-tease artist in the bar owned by Jack Ruby known as the Carrousel (phonetic).

7. Lane stated that doctors who examined the wound in President Kennedy's neck stated at first that the wound was an entry wound proving President Kennedy had been shot from the front not from the rear as the government contends. Lane said that this story was also changed at a later date when the doctors agreed the neck wound had been the exit path of one of the bullets.

8. Lane stated the government has claimed that only three shots were fired, in the face of many persons who can testify that as many as six shots were fired. He pointed out that a Mrs. Hill is one such witness whose story has been changed and who has been under great pressure from the Secret Service and FBI.

Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

He played part of an interview with Mrs. Hill for the audience in which the female voice stated she had heard four to six shots.

9. Lane stated that in the beginning Oswald was reported to have been captured in a Dallas movie theatre after the cashier had called the police. He, Lane, had interviewed this cashier and she told him she had not seen Oswald, had not sold Oswald a ticket and had not called the police.

10. Lane stated Oswald was supposed to have fired the fatal shots from the Texas Book Depository building despite the fact that the parade route had not been scheduled to pass the building as originally published in Dallas newspapers. He claimed the Presidential route was changed at the last minute to follow a street route past the Texas Book Depository. How could Oswald have known of the change when such a change only could have been known to the Secret Service or the FBI?

11. Lane stated that one Tom Wicker reported that following the shots a Dallas police officer on a motorcycle chased one or two men from the railroad overpass towards which the parade was heading. This "fact" also supports Lane's contention that the shots that killed President Kennedy came from in front of his car not from the Texas Book Depository Building.

12. Lane stated expert marksmen have testified that using the alleged murder weapon (the Italian military carbine), no rifleman can duplicate the shooting Oswald was supposed to have done from the Texas Book Depository Building.

Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

13. Lane stated that Marina Oswald, wife of Lee Harvey Oswald, shortly after the assassination stated her husband was innocent and could not have committed such a crime. He pointed out that after nine weeks of confinement of Marina by government authorities, she changed her story and said her husband had been the assassin.

14. Lane stated there was evidence to indicate that Tippit and Ruby were known to each other prior to the assassination.

This source stated that during his lecture Lane flashed material in the form of documents and newspaper clippings on the screen which "proved" his main theme that Oswald was not the killer or, if he had any part in the assassination, he was not alone. In this connection, Lane stated he had recently appeared as a guest on a New York radio show and just a sample of the response to his remarks on the Oswald case reflected 8 listeners undecided, 38 listeners believed Oswald guilty and 342 listeners believed Oswald innocent and in agreement with Lane's ideas.

This source stated that following a brief question and answer period from the audience, the meeting terminated at 11:30 p.m.

On Tuesday, August 11, 1964, a second confidential source attended the Lane lecture held at the Gramercy Arts Theatre and furnished substantially the same information concerning Lane's remarks as furnished by the first source.

Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

In addition, this source stated that during his lecture Lane charged that there were 1,000 FBI agents working on the case of the assassination of President Kennedy. He stated there were 23 people with questionable backgrounds in Dallas, Texas, at the time of the assassination and all but Lee Harvey Oswald were under surveillance by the FBI, the Secret Service or the Dallas Police Department.

This source stated that during his lecture Lane did not play any tape recording of his alleged interview with Helen Markham. Lane also stated that copies of official documents relating to the assassination in his possession had been secured by him from the files of the Dallas Police Department. This source advised that 200 persons attended this lecture.

On Thursday, August 13, 1964, a third confidential source attended the Lane lecture at the Gramercy Arts Theatre and furnished substantially the same information concerning Lane's remarks as furnished by the first source. In addition, this source reported that during his lecture, Lane accused the "ultra-right" as being responsible for the death of President Kennedy and the blame could not be laid at the door of the "left-wing" or the communists. This source stated 100 people attended the lecture.

On Friday, August 14, 1964, a fourth confidential source attended the Lane lecture held that date and furnished substantially the same information concerning Lane's remarks as furnished by the first source.

Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

On Saturday, August 15, 1964, a fifth confidential source attended the Lane lecture held that date and furnished substantially the same information concerning Lane's remarks as the first source. In addition, this source stated that following his lecture Lane announced plans to speak in San Francisco, California, on or about September 25, 1964. This source stated the lecture was attended by 108 persons.

On Sunday, August 16, 1964, a sixth confidential source attended the Lane lecture held that date and furnished substantially the same information concerning Lane's remarks as furnished by the first source. In addition, this source stated that during his lecture Lane indicated he had received copies of official documents from the files of the Dallas Police Department through a "very good source." This source stated the lecture was attended by 110 to 120 persons.

On Monday, August 17, 1964, a seventh confidential source attended the Lane lecture held that date and furnished substantially the same information concerning Lane's remarks as furnished by the first source. This source stated 150 persons attended this lecture.

On Wednesday, August 19, 1964, an eighth confidential source attended the Lane lecture held that date and furnished substantially the same information concerning Lane's remarks as furnished by the first source. This source stated the lecture was attended by approximately 75 persons.

Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

On Friday, August 21, 1964, a ninth confidential source attended the Lane lecture held that date and furnished substantially the same information concerning Lane's remarks as furnished by the first source. This source stated the lecture was attended by approximately 200 persons.

On Saturday, August 22, 1964, a tenth confidential source attended the Lane lecture held that date and furnished substantially the same information concerning Lane's remarks as furnished by the first source. In addition, this source stated that during his lecture Lane stated that "Now we know that eight days before the assassination three men, Bernard Weisman, J. D. Tippit and Jack Ruby, met at Ruby's place." This source stated the lecture was attended by approximately 150 persons.

On Sunday, August 23, 1964, an eleventh confidential source attended the Lane lecture held that date and furnished substantially the same information concerning Lane's remarks as furnished by the first source.

On Monday, August 24, 1964, a twelfth confidential source attended the Lane lecture held that date and furnished substantially the same information concerning Lane's remarks as furnished by the first source. This source stated the lecture was attended by 200 to 210 persons.

Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

APPENDIX

"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"National Guardian

"1. 'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly * * *. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SOBELL, August 25, 1956, p. 12.)"

1 - Mail Room
1 - Stokes

9-21-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Anchorage (44-48)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReANairtel dated 8-13-64 enclosing to Bureau for Laboratory examination 45 letters from Anita Setyaeva to her mother Lillie May Rahm. Forty-four of these letters were contained in envelopes and one was without envelope. In the one long envelope postmarked at Seward, Alaska, 10-22-63 was included a one-page note handwritten in red ink which, according to Mrs. Rahm, was in the handwriting of her son-in-law, Lev (Leo) Setyaev. USSR

Returned herewith to Anchorage are the 45 letters enclosed with reairtel and a Xerox copy of the one-page note in the reported handwriting of Lev Setyaev. The Bureau is retaining the one-page note as an Exhibit in this case as it is possible the President's Commission may call for same. At such time as Exhibits in this case are released by the President's Commission, the one-page note will be forwarded to the Anchorage Office.

Anchorage return enclosed material to Mrs. Rahm.

During contact of Mrs. Rahm she is to be specifically questioned to ascertain if her daughter or son-in-law, the Setyaevs, have ever indicated to her whether or not either of them met or had any dealings with Lee Harvey Oswald. Should she reply affirmatively, develop all details and endeavor to obtain original documents in which such advice was contained. Do not indicate to Mrs. Rahm that the name Lev Setyaev and the inscription "Radio Moscow" were found in Oswald's address book. Should Mrs. Rahm reply negatively to the inquiry, request her to advise your office should she in the future receive advice from her daughter or son-in-law regarding the point in question. Do not request her to question her daughter or son-in-law on this point.

MAILED 10
SEP 18 1964
FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Enclosures - 46

1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosures - 2)

JCS:pdb
(6)

1 XEROX
SEP 21 1964

REC 4 105-82555 4871

19 SEP 21 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Airtel to SAC, Anchorage
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

In addition, ascertain if Mrs. Rahm has in her possession a photograph of Lev Setyaev. If so, obtain a copy or copies of any available photographs. If not, request her to advise your office should she come into possession of such a photograph in the future.

For the information of Anchorage, Marina Oswald in a recent interview has advised that subject told her that shortly after he arrived in Moscow in October, 1959, he was questioned in his hotel room by a representative of Radio Moscow.

For the information of Dallas and Anchorage, the reported writings of Anita Setyaeva and her husband Lev Setyaev have been compared with specimens maintained in the National Security File with negative results. The reported writing of Lev Setyaev has been designated Exhibit D-252 in this case and that writing and appropriate portions of the reported writings of Anita Setyaeva have been included in the National Security File for future reference purposes.

The English script in letters written by associates of Marina and Lee Oswald in Russia (Exhibits 245, 248, D-119 and D-120) was compared with the reported known writings of the Setyaevs and it was concluded that the writing in above Exhibits was not prepared by the Setyaevs. In addition, the "Lev Setyaev" and related writings which appear on page 63 of Oswald's address book (Exhibit B-29) were compared with the Russian script in Exhibits 129, 131, 150, 356, 358 and 361 (letters written by associates of Lee and Marina Oswald in Russia) and due to the limited amount of comparable writing involved, no conclusion could be reached as to whether the writings on page 63 of Exhibit B-29 were prepared by the writers of the Russian script in the above Exhibits. Nothing of particular interest or significance was noted in this regard.

The reported writing of Lev Setyaev (D-252) is not sufficiently comparable with the writings on page 63 of Exhibit B-29 to permit an adequate examination. However, for the information of Dallas, not to be disseminated outside the Bureau, a few handwriting characteristics were noted which suggest that the writer of D-252 could have prepared the name and address of Setyaev which appear on page 63 of Exhibit B-29.

Due to the limited nature of the first line of writing on page 63 of B-29 and the pencil handwriting on the same page, no conclusion could be reached whether Lee Harvey Oswald prepared this writing. Some significant handwriting similarities were noted which indicate that Lee Oswald probably prepared the first line of writing and the pencil handwriting on page 63 of B-29.

The latter observation is for Dallas's information only and is not to be disseminated. The name and address of Setyaev on page 63 of B-29 are not sufficiently comparable with the available known writings of Marina Oswald for an adequate examination. However, nothing of particular interest or significance was noted insofar as a comparison was possible.

It will not be necessary for Dallas to report aforementioned Laboratory findings to the Commission as the Bureau will do this. Enclosed for the information of Dallas are two photographs depicting front and back of the reported writings of Lev Setyaev (D-252).

NOTE:

Laboratory findings per W. D. Griffith to Conrad memorandum 9-11-64.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-50)

FBI

Date: 8/31/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

457801

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.;
IS - R - CUBA

D-251

Re Los Angeles airtel to Dallas, 8/21/64 captioned "JACK L. RUBY, aka; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka (Deceased) - VICTIM; CIVIL RIGHTS", enclosing a small size black-covered journal bearing written notations in the form of a diary, the front of the book labeled "Diary of Impressions & Observations of Eric Kitzek Began Sept. 5, 1963". This alleged diary was furnished to SA PHILLIP B. DEILY on 8/19/64 by G. C. HOSKINS, Terminal Manager, Continental Trailways, 601 South Main Street, Los Angeles 14, California. According to HOSKINS, it was found at the ticket counter late on the afternoon of 8/15/64 by Ticket Clerk ADRIAN MOUNT, who has no idea as to the identity of the owner and/or the person who left the book on the ticket counter. Mr. HOSKINS stated he did not desire the book be returned.

A verbatim transcript of the legible portion of this alleged diary has been made by the Dallas Office and a flimsy copy of such verbatim transcription is enclosed herewith for the assistance of the Bureau.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - Dallas
RPG/jtf
(8)

1 - New Orleans (100-16601) (Info)
1 - Oklahoma City (105-783) (Info)
1 - San Antonio (105-2909) (Info)

ENCLOSURE

REC 4 105-82555-482

11 SEP 1 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

21 MAR 12 1973
COPIES DESTROYED

Efforts by the Los Angeles Office to identify ERIC RITZEK have been negative. The contents of this alleged diary indicates that ERIC RITZEK and a companion, CHARLES (LAST NAME UNKNOWN), were attending a college in some foreign country in September, 1963. ERIC RITZEK was majoring in political science and was at least a Junior; his minor was human psychology. He had apparently been in attendance at summer classes and his roommate was his companion, CHARLES. This alleged diary indicates that ERIC RITZEK was a hypnotist and used hypnotism on a girl named CAROL, who was apparently known to both CHARLES and RITZEK and CAROL died in September, 1963.

As of September 10, 1963, the alleged diary indicates that ERIC RITZEK and CHARLES obtained visas to the United States and Mexico. An entry on September 11, 1963, indicates that the goal of ERIC RITZEK and CHARLES was to kill President KENNEDY. On September 15, 1963, ERIC RITZEK and CHARLES sailed for New Orleans arriving September 19, 1963. On September 20, 1963, it is indicated that CHARLES brought LEE HARVEY OSWALD to their room in New Orleans. An entry for September 26, 1963 indicates that OSWALD was aboard the same bus travelling through Mexico to Mexico City, arriving Mexico City September 27, 1963. This alleged diary indicates that while in Mexico, ERIC RITZEK chose OSWALD as the person to handle the assassination while under his domination by hypnosis.

This alleged diary reflects that on October 2, 1963, OSWALD left by bus for Laredo, Texas. An entry for October 20, 1963, reflects that ERIC RITZEK and CHARLES were en route to Fort Worth, Texas, arriving at Fort Worth about an hour after sunset, where they stayed at an unknown hotel. On October 21, 1963, CHARLES left ERIC RITZEK, returning on October 23, 1963, with a package containing $100,000 in cash from an unknown benefactor, who, according to the alleged diary, stood to benefit by the death of President KENNEDY.

This alleged diary reflects that on November 5, 1963, and November 6, 1963, ERIC RITZEK and CHARLES were at Lake Texoma fishing and mentioned having to have a license to do so. On November 11, 1963, ERIC RITZEK and CHARLES journeyed to Dallas where they walked over President KENNEDY's intended route in Dallas. On November 12, 1963, there is an entry wherein RITZEK states he believes the assassination will occur in the vicinity of the "Triple Overpass" and that OSWALD will fire the bullets from one of the upper windows from the building called the "School Book Depository".

This alleged diary reflects an entry for November 13, 1963, indicating that ERIC RITZEK departed Dallas and returned to Juarez, Mexico, on November 14, 1963. On November 21, 1963, they returned to Dallas where they stayed at an unnamed hotel.

This alleged diary contains an entry on November 22, 1963, reflecting that ERIC RITZEK and CHARLES went to a small park at about 11:00 a.m. to await the assassination and witness it, thereafter, returning to their hotel room to watch television. RITZEK indicated in his diary that OSWALD was to seek death after the assassination while under the domination of RITZEK.

This alleged diary contains an entry for late Saturday night, November 23, 1963, to the effect that CHARLES and ERIC RITZEK met a tavern owner as he was closing his place of business and were invited into this place of business for a drink. The alleged diary reflects that ERIC RITZEK induced hypnosis upon this individual whose name he did not know, but who was later identified as JACK L. RUBY. This alleged diary reflects that on November 24, 1963, CHARLES and ERIC RITZEK went to the Dallas Police Station about noon, but could not gain entrance. This alleged diary indicates that RUBY was to avenge the President's death as the result of a post hypnotic suggestion.

DL 100-10461

This alleged diary contains an entry for December 25, 1963, indicating that ERIC RITZEK and CHARLES were back at college, where RITZEK hypnotically induced a rattlesnake bite on CHARLES, which killed him.

This alleged diary appears to have been written by either a demented person or a person with a vivid imagination. The dates concerning the travelling of OSWALD to Mexico appear to be accurate; however, it should be noted that such dates have been widely publicized. It should be noted that the name ERIC RITZEK does not appear on any passenger lists of buses on which OSWALD is known to have travelled, although the entry for September 26, 1963, reflects RITZEK and CHARLES were on the same bus as OSWALD en route to Mexico City. A discrepancy is noted wherein the alleged diary reflects that ERIC RITZEK and CHARLES walked over President KENNEDY's intended route in Dallas on November 11, 1963. It should be noted that the route to be taken by President KENNEDY had not been released on November 11, 1963. Furthermore, the alleged diary indicates that they met the tavern owner on late Saturday night, November 23, 1963, as he was closing his place of business. It should be noted that investigation has established that JACK L. RUBY's places of business, the Carousel Club and the Vegas Club, were both closed to the public on Saturday, November 23, 1963.

REQUEST OF FBI LABORATORY:

The FBI Laboratory is requested to examine the writings contained in this alleged diary to determine if the writer of same can be identified through the Anonymous Letter File. If possible, it is suggested that efforts be made to determine if the writing contained in the alleged diary was all written at or about the same time.

DL 100-10461

A copy of this communication is being furnished the New Orleans, Oklahoma City and San Antonio offices for information in view of the possibility that investigation may be necessary in those divisions in an effort to identify ERIC RITZEK.

No additional investigation is being conducted pending the results of the FBI Laboratory examination, UACB.

105-82555-4873

EX-112 REC 4

September 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of September 12, 1964, requesting the preparation of visual aids dealing with photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald taken after his arrest.

Enclosed per your request are four glossy prints each of the following visual aids which were prepared from information selected by the Commission from documented records:

1. Photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald after his arrest.

2. Oswald at press conference in Assembly Room, Friday night.

3. Oswald distributing Fair Play for Cuba handbills in New Orleans, August 16, 1963 - - insets show samples of his handbills on which he had stamped his name and the name of "A J Hidell."

4. No title (Commission Exhibits 2891, 2892 and 2788).

5. No title (Commission Exhibits 2893, 2894 and 2963).

These visual aids were previously approved by Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of the Commission staff and this complies with the request contained in referenced letter.

Sincerely yours,

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Mr. Shaneyfelt) (Enclosures - 5)
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach

LJG:mah (8)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

XEROX

SEP 21 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SEP 12 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This will confirm telephone conversations between Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler and Special Agent Leo Gauthier concerning the preparation of certain photographs for inclusion in our Report. We would appreciate it very much if you would prepare materials suitable for transmittal to the Government Printing Office in accordance with the conversations between Mr. Liebeler and Special Agent Gauthier.

Your cooperation is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
a
5 ENCLOSURE
Photos mailed
Ltr to Mr. Rankin
9-16-64
JBS

EX-PROC
35 SEP 14 1964
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC 4 105-82555-4873

16 SEP 14 1964

THREE

Laboratory Transmittal Form
7-73

1 - LAB FILE
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Rosen
2 - Mr. Sullivan
(Mr. Lenihan, Rm. 64[illegible] RB)

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (100-10461) Date: September 10, 1964

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File REC 4 105-82555
Lab 132 D-457801 AX

Examination requested by: Dallas

Reference: Airtel 8/31/64

Examination requested: Document - Cryptanalysis - Translation

Remarks:

A separate report will be submitted on the cryptanalysis examination of certain pages in D-251 which appear to be of possible code or cipher content.

Three photographic copies of D-251 are forwarded to your office herewith to be handled in accordance with previous instructions regarding D number exhibits.

MAILED 10
SEP 11 1964
COMM-FBI

13 SEP 17 1964

RECEIVED

Enclosures (5) (3 photographs of D-251, 2 copies - Lab rpt)

1 - New Orleans (100-16601) Enclosure (One copy - Lab rpt)
1 - Oklahoma City (105-783) Enclosure (One copy - Lab rpt)
1 - San Antonio (105-2909) Enclosure (One copy - Lab rpt)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

CC:GFM (12)

SEP 22 1964

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

REPORT
of the

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas

Date: September 10, 1964
FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. D-457801 AX

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Specimens received 9/3/64

D-251 Hard-cover journal bearing hand printed title on first page "DIARY OF IMPRESSIONS & OBSERVATIONS OF ERIC RITZEK BEGAN SEPT. 5, 1963"

Result of examination:

D-251 was not identified with any of the material contained in the Anonymous Letter File. Appropriate photographs of this exhibit will be added to this file.

It was not possible to determine if D-251 was all written at or about the same time. It was noted that at least two different ball-point pen inks were used. One blue ink was used from the beginning up to 1/3/64, and a second blue-black ink for the remainder of the journal.

D-251 is retained.

JCC:GFM (12)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC 4 105-82555-4874

EX-112

September 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of September 11, 1964, wherein the Commission requested a visual aid relating to Lee Harvey Oswald's residence in the Soviet Union.

Enclosed per your request are four glossy prints of a visual aid captioned "Photographs of Oswald in U. S. S. R." which were prepared from information selected by the Commission from documented records.

The change in the spelling of the name of "Zieger" to "Ziger" was made and revised exhibits were delivered to the Commission on September 14, 1964.

The captioned visual aid was previously approved by Mr. W. David Slawson of your staff and this complies with the request contained in referenced letter.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Mr. Shaneyfelt) (Enclosure)
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
LJG:mah (8)
Enclosures (4)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

XEROX SEP 22 1964

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

SEP 18 1964 FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-82555

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

September 11, 1964

Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I would like to confirm the request to Mr. Leo Gauthier of the Bureau made by Mr. W. David Slawson of the Commission staff on September 11 in regard to preparing a display composed of the following exhibits, with the captions as indicated:

Commission Exhibit No.	FBI Item No.	Caption
2609	D33-10	Rosa Kuznetsova, Ella German, Lee Harvey Oswald, and Pavel Golovachev
2612	D33-24	Oswald and Alfred (last name unknown), a Hungarian friend of Anita Ziger
2606	B3-23	View overlooking the Svisloch River from the balcony of the Oswalds' apartment in Minsk.

The title of the entire display should be "Photographs of Oswalds in U.S.S.R."

Also as explained to Mr. Gauthier, the previous exhibits you furnished spell "Ziger" with an e, "Zieger." The spelling which the Commission is going to use is simply "Ziger." Mr. Gauthier agreed to make this change.

Sincerely yours,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EXP PROC
SEP 14 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC 105-125548

21 SEP 14 1964

THRU

SOVIET SECTION

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-61)

FBI

Date: 9/14/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS - R - CUBA

Exhaustive efforts are being made to identify the latent fingerprints and palm prints found on four cardboard cartons (Exhibit C40) near the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) immediately after the assassination of President KENNEDY. In addition to one latent fingerprint and one latent palm print which were identified as those of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, there were 19 additional identifiable fingerprints and six additional identifiable palm prints. Investigation to date has identified all of the latent fingerprints. There remains to be identified one latent palm print.

The Bureau has instructed that palm prints be taken of all FBI employees who were assigned to Dallas on special assignment at the time the Dallas Office came into possession of the four cardboard cartons, which was 11/26/63.

Therefore, each office receiving copies of this airtel is requested to immediately obtain the palm prints of the employees listed below which are assigned to their division, and submit same to the Latent Fingerprint Section of the Identification Division:

(3) - Bureau
2 - Houston (105-1091)
2 - Little Rock (105-406)
2 - New Orleans (100-16601)
2 - Oklahoma City (105-7838)
2 - San Antonio (105-2909)
2 - Dallas
RPG:pm
(15)

REC 4 105-82555-4875

16 SEP 16 1964

79 SEP 22 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

DL 100-10461

HOUSTON DIVISION

Special Agents

EDMOND C. HARDIN
KENNETH B. JACKSON
WILLIAM O. JOHNSON
JAMES WEIR

Clerks and Stenographers

DORANN P. CASSATA
MAGDALEN DEMOURELLE
MARY R. GILMORE
JACQUETTA JORDAN
JUDY G. McCORMICK
JOYCE A. NERREN

LITTLE ROCK DIVISION

Special Agents

LOUIS M. KELLEY
HENRY J. OLIVER
RALPH E. RAWLINGS
PAUL L. SCOTT

Stenographer

GLADYS A. MANAHAN

NEW ORLEANS DIVISION

Special Agents

ROBERT E. BASHAM
WARREN C. DE BRUEYS
JOSEPH G. PEGGS
ALVIN J. ZIMMERMAN

DL 100-10461

Clerks and Stenographers

EVELYN A. HERZOG
MARTHA ANN McBRIDE
CAROLYN VAUGHN

OKLAHOMA CITY DIVISION

Special Agents

DAVID H. BARRY
JOHN J. FLANAGAN
J. CALVIN RICE
ALBERT SAYERS

Clerks and Stenographers

HELEN MARIE BROWN
MARIAN LANETTE KOCH
VIRGINIA G. McGUIRE
J. WAYNE STURDIVAN
JERRY G. WEST

SAN ANTONIO DIVISION

Special Agents

GEORGE W. H. CARLSON
ARTHUR E. CARTER
JAMES C. KENNEDY
JACK B. PEDEN

Clerks and Stenographers

CAROL SUE HARDIN
JAMES E. HASSMAN

In the event any of these employees have been transferred or have resigned, their palm prints must be immediately obtained. The Bureau has instructed that this matter receive priority attention, and in the event the one remaining unidentified palm print is identified, all offices will be immediately notified to discontinue.

DL 100-10461

The Dallas Office will immediately begin taking the palm prints of employees whose palm prints have not previously been submitted.

FD-36 (Rev. 3-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/14/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas 9/8/64 enclosing copy of a letter from the President's Commission dated 9/3/64 requesting reinterviews with RUTH PAINE, MARINA OSWALD and MARGUERITE OSWALD concerning whether they were ever customers in Hutch's Super Market, 2333 West Shady Grove, Irving, Texas, during October or November, 1963.

Enclosed are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum containing the requested investigation, which was conducted by SA WALLACE R. HEITMAN, with the exception of the physical determination of the approximate distance between the PAINE residence and Hutch's Super Market, which was determined by SA RICHARD J. BURNETT.

2cc & Com by 9/21 letter
1cc returned 6 w RS
2cc filed remainder destroyed 4/4/76

(3) Bureau (Enc. 10)
2 - Dallas

RPG/jtf
(5)

REC 4 105-82555

EX-112

11 SEP 10

ENCLOSURE

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
September 14, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

By letter dated September 3, 1964, the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy requested investigation to determine if Ruth Paine was ever a customer in Hutch's Super Market, 2333 West Shady Grove, Irving, Texas, and to obtain from Mrs. Paine certain additional information concerning her knowledge of Lee Harvey Oswald. This letter also requested reinterviews of Marina Oswald and Marguerite Oswald along the same lines and, in particular, requested that a determination be made whether Marina Oswald, Marguerite Oswald and Lee Harvey Oswald ever shopped together at Hutch's Super Market on a Wednesday evening sometime during October or November, 1963.

Attached are the results of interviews conducted with Mrs. Ruth Paine, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald and Marina Oswald containing the requested information. Also attached are the results of a physical check by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the distance from the residence of Mrs. Ruth Paine to Hutch's Super Market.

✓ Attachments (4)

(1)

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-4 4 MAR 15 1973

105-82555-4876

ENCLOSURE

FD-302 (Rev. 8-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 9/14/64

RUTH PAINE, 2515 West Fifth Street, was interviewed at her residence. She said she has resided in Irving for approximately five years and, as best she can recall, she has only been in Hutch's Super Market, 2333 West Shady Grove, Irving, Texas, perhaps once or twice. She said she believes that the only time she ever went into Hutch's Super Market was to buy some milk. She believes that it is possible MARINA OSWALD was with her on one occasion that she went into Hutch's Super Market, but she does not recall whether or not MARINA actually went into the store with her or waited in the car. She said she could not remember the date that she had actually gone into Hutch's Super Market. She said she believes the occasion on which MARINA was with her when she went to Hutch's Super Market was sometime in March or April, 1963, and MARINA was visiting her for the day during the time that the OSWALDs were living on Neely Street in the Oak Cliff Section of Dallas, Texas. She said she cannot recall another specific occasion when she was a customer at Hutch's Super Market, but she has a vague recollection that she may have purchased ice at this store on one occasion.

She said LEE HARVEY OSWALD had never been a customer of Hutch's Super Market, to her knowledge.

She recalls that she passed by Hutch's Super Market on the day she took OSWALD to the Oak Cliff driver examination station because the route she took included West Shady Grove. She is sure that she did not stop at Hutch's Super Market on that occasion.

She said she can recall one occasion on which MARINA fixed a lunch for LEE HARVEY OSWALD which he took with him to work on a Monday morning after he had spent the week end at her house. She said there may have been other occasions but she cannot specifically recall that there were. She believed the one occasion that she can recall in which MARINA fixed a lunch for OSWALD was in late October or perhaps early November, 1963.

She said she had never seen OSWALD drink large quantities of milk or any other liquid. She said she seemed to recall OSWALD liked sweet rolls and would generally eat sweet rolls, if Mrs. PAINE had them, with coffee on the Monday mornings following his week ends at the PAINE house.

Classified and Extended
MAR 1 2 1973

on 9/10/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN /rmb Date dictated 9/12/64

ENCLOSURE

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/10/64

1

Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, 2220 Thomas Place, Fort Worth, Texas, mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, advised that she does not know if she will answer any questions that the President's Commission may ask, as she had tried repeatedly this past weekend to contact members of the Commission when they were in Dallas, and they refused to answer her telephone calls or to return any calls that she made to them. Mrs. OSWALD said this upset her a great deal, and therefore, she is "very mad" at the Commission; however, Mrs. OSWALD stated for SAS EARLE HALEY and ROBLEY D. MADLAND to ask her any question and she would decide if she would answer the question.

Mrs. OSWALD stated that she had not seen her son, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, for about one year prior to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, until her son's arrest in Dallas on November 22, 1963. Mrs. OSWALD stated further that she did not know anything about her son's activities or his life during the time that he resided in Dallas or in Irving, Texas during the fall of 1963, because she was not in contact with him during that period of time.

Mrs. OSWALD stated that she does not know if her son took a bag of lunch with him to work during October and November of 1963, but would assume that he did not, because of the fact that she understands he was residing in a rooming house in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas, and does not know if he had kitchen privileges.

Mrs. OSWALD stated further that she was never with her son and his wife, MARINA, at Hutch's Super Market in October or November, 1963, and never shopped with them in Irving at any time. Mrs. OSWALD said further that to her knowledge, her son never had a habit of eating cinnamon rolls with large quantities of milk.

COPIES DESTROYED (2)

2-1-MAR 12 1973

105-82555-1811

on 9/10/64 at Ft. Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents ROBLEY D. MADLAND & EARLE HALEY/ss Date dictated 9/10/64

ENCLOSURE

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Mrs. OSWALD expressed a keen curiosity concerning the location of Hutch's Super Market in Irving, Texas, and stated that she believed that she would conduct her own investigation and possibly contact Hutch's Super Market, because she felt that she could learn a great deal of information, because she was the "sorrowing mother" and that people "just tended to give more information" to her than they would investigators. Mrs. OSWALD said "I am a sorrowing mother", but still more "I am a very good investigator."

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 9/14/64

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at her home, 629 Belt Line Road. Present during this interview was Mr. DECLAN FORD, who is MARINA OSWALD's adviser.

(Richardson, Texas)

She was interviewed concerning whether or not she had ever been a customer of Hutch's Super Market, 2333 West Shady Grove, Irving, Texas, and concerning other questions requested by the President's Commission on the assassination.

MARINA said to her knowledge she had never been in Hutch's Super Market at Irving, Texas, nor had her late husband, LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She said she does not believe LEE HARVEY OSWALD ever had a check for $189.00 in his possession during the time they lived in the United States. She has no information indicating OSWALD ever tried to cash a check for $189.00 at Hutch's Super Market, 2333 West Shady Grove, Irving, Texas. She stated when she lived at Mrs. PAINE's house, she generally traded at the A and P Grocery Store in Irving, and she went generally with Mrs. PAINE. She said she could recall one occasion on which OSWALD had attempted to cash a check which was refused. She believed this occurred in New Orleans, Louisiana. She was with him on that occasion but was in another part of the store when he tried to cash the check. She believed this was one of the $33.00 unemployment checks which OSWALD received. She cannot be sure of the date. She is sure that OSWALD did not try to cash this check at Hutch's Super Market in Irving, Texas. She stated further she had never shopped at Hutch's Super Market on any Wednesday evening during October or November, 1963, with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his mother, MARGUERITE OSWALD, as she had never been in Hutch's Super Market, to her knowledge. Furthermore, she does not recall shopping together with MARGUERITE OSWALD and LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She said she does not recall whether or not OSWALD cashed a $33.00 check at the A and P Store in Irving, Texas, or any other place, on October 31 or November 1, 1963.

Concerning whether or not LEE HARVEY OSWALD took lunches to work on the Monday mornings following the week ends which he spent at the PAINE house, MARINA OSWALD advised as follows:

~~COPIES DESTROYED~~

~~2-1~~ MAR 12 1973

105-82555-1111

on 9/11/64 at Richardson, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN /rmb Date dictated 9/12/64

ENCLOSURE

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

She stated she believed she had fixed lunch for OSWALD on about three occasions. On these occasions, she fixed the lunch at night, put it in a paper bag, and then put the lunch in the ice box. She would usually fix a sandwich, perhaps of cheese, sometimes of chicken, and also put fruit in the bag. She did not get up in the morning when OSWALD left for work. She cannot recall the exact occasions on which she fixed these lunches.

Concerning the qustion as to whether OSWALD was in the habit of eating cinnamon rolls with large quantities of milk, MARINA said that OSWALD liked sweet rolls but did not ever drink much milk because it was expensive and whatever milk the family had was mostly left for the children. If he drank milk, one glass was the usual quantity taken. He did like milk, however, but never drank it in large quantities, to MARINA's knowledge. She said when she was residing at Mrs. PAINE's house, she did not fix OSWALD's breakfast on the Monday mornings he was at the house and was not aware of what he had eaten, if, in fact, he had eaten breakfast on these occasions. She said she believed, however, he would eat sweet rolls or toast with coffee. She said during evening meals when OSWALD was at the PAINE house, she, MARINA, would fix iced tea for him.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 14, 1964

On September 14, 1964 SA RICHARD J. BURNETT clocked the mileage from the house of RUTH PAINE, 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, to the Hutch's Food Mart, which is commonly referred to as Hutch's Super Market, 2333 West Shady Grove Road, Irving, Texas, as .8 miles.

There are only two logical ways to walk the route between Mrs. PAINE's residence and the grocery store, and they are as follows:

1. From Mrs. PAINE's residence, 2515 West Fifth Street, east to Westbrook Drive; south to Tenth Street; southeast to 11th Street; east to South Storey Road; and then south to the northeast corner of West Shady Grove Road and South Storey Road, on which corner the grocery store is located. It takes approximately 13 minutes to walk this route at a normal man's pace.

2. From Mrs. PAINE's address, 2515 West Fifth Street, east to South Storey Road, and then south on South Storey Road to the northeast corner of West Shady Grove Road and South Storey Road, takes approximately 14 minutes walking at a normal man's pace.

NOTES DESTROYED
2-1 MAY 12 1975

(7)

105-82555-4116

on 9/14/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT/pm Date dictated 9/14/64

ENCLOSURE

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

AIRTEL

To: Director, FBI (105-82555) Date: 9/11/64

From: Legat, Mexico (105-3702) (P)

Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

ENCLOSURES

Enclosed herewith are thirteen (13) copies of a letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above.

Also enclosed is a Transportes del Norte bus line ticket for travel from Mexico, D. F., to Laredo, Texas, as is currently used by that company and was in use at the time of travel by LEE HARVEY OSWALD on 10/2/63, as well as a copy of a 1964 edition of the Editorial Flecha guide map of Mexico City, which appears to be identical with that recently furnished to the Bureau by MARINA OSWALD.

REFERENCES

Bureau cable dated 8/31/64, and Mexico City cable dated 9/3/64.

SOURCES

The confidential source abroad, referred to in the enclosed letterhead memorandum, is

[redacted]

(7) - Bureau (Encs. 15)
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas, 100-10461)
(1 - San Antonio, 105-2909, Info)
1 - Mexico City
RLL:jhk
(8)

ST-109

REC-49 105-82555

SEP 14 1964

ENCLOSURE detached per 10/15/64 memo, Conley to Rosen

MC 105-3702

CLASSIFICATION

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is classified "CONFIDENTIAL" to protect the Bureau's operations in Mexico.

LEAD

MEXICO CITY OFFICE

At Mexico, D. F.

Will continue to follow vigorously the investigation outstanding in connection with this case and will report promptly the results thereof.

COPIES

No local dissemination is being made of the enclosed letterhead memorandum.

Three extra copies of this airtel are being furnished to the Bureau, together with copies of the enclosed letterhead memorandum, for transmittal to Dallas, the office of origin, and to San Antonio, which has been conducting investigation related to that reported in the enclosed letterhead memorandum.

X - 2 cc (Xerox) LHM to Comm by 9/21 ltr
1 cc (Xerox) + CA 014 9/21 Laos + Purpose
1 cc Retained 64 RS
2 cc dup & 1 Xerox filed
Remainder destroyed
Copy of cable ltr to be filed

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
September 11, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

Texas USSR

On August 27, 1964, MARINA OSWALD made available to the Federal Bureau of Investigation the following items:

(1) A section of a bus ticket for Transportes del Norte Bus Company for travel from Mexico, D. F., to Laredo, Texas, bearing No. 13688. A block stamp on the back of the ticket section reflects the following data: "Transportes del Norte, Set. 30, 1963, Mexico, D. F., J. Gascon." MARINA OSWALD stated that she had found the above-described ticket section inside a paperback pamphlet entitled "THIS WEEK - ESTA SEMANA" (tourist guide book).

(2) A paperback pamphlet entitled "THIS WEEK - ESTA SEMANA" for the week September 28 - October 4, 1963, which contains material in both the English and the Spanish languages. MARINA OSWALD identified handwriting which appeared in the pamphlet in the English and the Russian languages as being the handwriting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

(3) A guide map of Mexico City, which folds to pocket size and is published by Editorial Flecha, Mexico, D. F. This includes a map of the entire city, an enlarged map of the downtown area of Mexico City, an index of streets, and an index of points of interest, and contains ink markings and check marks as follows:

On the index of points of interest, check marks appeared opposite the National Palace, the National Tourist Department, the National History Museum, the Anthropology Museum, the Natural History Museum, the Olimpia Theater, the Fronton (Jai Alai) Mexico, the Alameda Central Park, and Constitution Square.

Mexico City 11/20/64
CIA & Pub Comm
advised

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21 MAY 2003

CONFIDENTIAL

Group 1
Excluded from Automatic Downgrading and Declassification

4877

ENCLOSURE

On the downtown area map, there appears an inked tracing which begins at the corner of Insurgentes Norte along Puente de Alvarado, turns north at Buenavista street, east at Ferrocarrileros street, and continues until the latter becomes Mina street, terminating at the point where the latter intersects Zarco street. In the same area, a heavy ink mark is placed in the center of an area bound by Bernal Diaz, Ferrocarrileros, Buenavista and Puente de Alvarado streets. In the H-3 area of the above map, the Palace of Fine Arts and the "Coliseo Arena" (Sports Arena) are encircled in ink, and a small inked arrow pointing north appears on Dr. Jimenez street at the intersection of Dr. Jose Terres and Dr. Olvera streets.

On the main, larger map, inked circles appear at the following localities: At the intersection of Juanacatlan, Chicontepec and Jalisco streets; at the corner of Fernando and Tula streets; a larger circle with a large ink dot or marking in the center is noted in the area of Bernardino de Sahagun street in the area bordered by Buenavista, Ribera San Cosme, Diaz Bernal and Ponciano Arriaga streets.

INFORMATION CONCERNING BUS TICKET SECTION

The following information was furnished by a confidential source abroad:

On September 3, 1964, RAMON MEDINA BELTRAN, manager of the Mexico City terminal of the Transportes del Norte Bus Company, Insurgentes Sur 137, advised that tickets of that company for travel from Mexico City to Laredo, Texas, are printed in three sections which are detachable from each other and from a stub which remains in a bound, numbered book of tickets resembling a checkbook in its general appearance. Different colors are used for tickets to different destinations served by the company, and the Mexico, D. F. - Laredo tickets are pink in color. The stub and the three detachable sections of the ticket bear the same serial number, and it is an optional practice for the ticket salesman to place an identification and date stamp on the back of all three sections of the ticket at the time they are delivered to the purchaser. The ticket

sections are separated by perforations which permit the bus operator to detach the outer section at the time the traveler boards the bus at Mexico City. The second section is detached by the driver at the time of boarding at Monterrey for the last phase of travel to Laredo, and the main section of the ticket remains in the possession of the traveler as a receipt and evidence of entitlement to the transportation.

MEDINA stated that the ticket section found by Mrs. OSWALD as described above, being numbered 13688, is definitely a portion of the ticket which was sold on the basis of a Transportes Chihuahuenses Travel Agency purchase order presented by an individual who was identified on that purchase order as H. O. LEE and was assigned seat No. 12 for travel on October 2, 1963.

INQUIRY CONCERNING "THIS WEEK - ESTA SEMANA"

On September 9, 1964, JUAN MIRANDA, Ramon Alcazar No. 6, Mexico, D. F., advised that he is the distribution manager of the publication, "THIS WEEK - ESTA SEMANA." He described this publication as a weekly tourist pamphlet in English and Spanish of approximately 80 pages, which is published weekly at the above address and is distributed widely throughout Mexico, principally in areas frequented by tourists. It is also sent to Mexican Consulates, Mexican tourist bureaus, and airline offices in the United States and other countries. MIRANDA related that much of the information in the pamphlet is repeated from week to week, but data which is subject to change is modernized for each issue. He stated that the publication always bears an inclusive date from Saturday to the following Friday, but it actually leaves the presses in Mexico City at approximately 12:00 noon the previous Thursday. He mentioned that 8,000 copies of the pamphlet, which has been published continuously for almost thirty years, are run off each week, and most of the distribution is gratis. He expressed the firm opinion that the issue of September 28 - October 4, 1963, could not possibly have reached Laredo, Texas, or Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, for distribution by the afternoon of September 26, 1963.

CONFIDENTIAL

MOVIE THEATERS OF POSSIBLE INTEREST TO OSWALD

It was advised that on page 31 of the copy of "THIS WEEK," which had been made available by MARINA OSWALD, inked check marks appeared which indicated an apparent interest in the following theaters which were showing the films indicated, all of them being in English with subtitles in Spanish:

(A) Ariel, Avenida Ejercito Nacional 826, "Mi Novia es del Otro Mundo" (My Sweetheart is from Another World).

(B) Chapultepec, Reforma 505, "Las Picaras Doncellas" (The Gay Maidens).

(C) Diana, Ave. Reforma and Mississippi, "West Side Story."

(D) Metropolitan, Ave. Balderas and Independencia, "Jose Vendido en Egipto" (Joseph Sold into Egypt).

(E) Variedades, Ave. Juarez, "The Parent Trap."

The inquiries recorded hereinafter were conducted by a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, and who provided the results of his inquiries on September 10, 1964:

Photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD were shown to various employees of the movie theaters mentioned, with the request that they bear in mind the dates from September 28 to October 2, 1963, in an effort to recall having seen OSWALD at any of the theaters. In order to locate one of the employees, MAXIMINO MOLINA, the leader of the Union of Movie Theater Employees of the Capital, was contacted, and he expressed the opinion that it would be virtually impossible for personnel at the ticket booths or entrances to remember anyone who entered the theater unless the individual was a celebrity whom they recognized from previous familiarity with photographs of the person. In general, the ticket

MEXICO

CONFIDENTIAL

salesladies commented that they rarely look up or see the faces of the persons purchasing tickets, as they are occupied with the ticket vending machine and the matter of making correct change. The salesladies and also the ticket takers who are identified in connection with each theater were unable to recall having seen OSWALD at any time other than in newspaper and magazine photographs subsequent to the assassination:

ARIEL - ticket saleslady, EMANTINA COLIN; ticket takers, JUAN ROBLES and FRANCISCO TORRES; and soda fountain clerk, CONSUELO BARROSO. EMANTINA COLIN was no longer employed at the Ariel but was located at the headquarters of the Union of Movie Theater Employees. Other personnel on duty at the theater had not been so employed as of September - October of 1963.

CHAPULTEPEC - ticket saleslady, ELENA URBIOLA; ticket takers, JESUS BARRIENTOS and CARLOS MERCADO; manager of the soda fountain, REBEGA CASTANEDA.

DIANA - ticket saleslady, ROSITA RAMOS LUNA; ticket takers, CRISOFOR FRANCO and MARGARITO SANCHEZ; manager of the soda fountain, MARTHA RIOS.

METROPOLITAN - ticket saleslady, JOSEFINA RAMOS; ticket takers, AGUSTIN LOPEZ and LUIS AQUINA; manager of the soda fountain, CATALINA TORRES; theater manager, LUIS SANCHEZ CORTEZ.

VARIEDADES - ticket saleslady, MARIA DOLORES FLORES; ticket takers, LEOPOLDO PALMA and MARIO LUEVANO; manager of the soda fountain, CARMEN LUNA; theater manager, JOSE OCHOA.

OLIMPIA - ticket saleslady, ADELA ROMERO; ticket takers, ENRIQUE SOTO and FERNANDO VEJAR; manager of the soda fountain, LUCILA MARTINEZ.

GUIDE MAP OF MEXICO CITY

The confidential source abroad advised on September 8, 1964, that a "Guide Map of Mexico City," also described as a "Guia Flecha de la Ciudad de Mexico," published by the "Flecha" (Arrow) printing firm and registered in the name of MANUEL REJON NUNEZ as copyright owner, is widely distributed by the Mexican Government Tourist Department and the Pemex Travel Service in the name of "Pemex," which is the popular name for "Petroleos Mexicanos" (Mexican Petroleum), the Mexican Government monopoly for production and distribution of petroleum products in Mexico. Source stated that the principal features of the above-mentioned map are a full map of Mexico City, an index of streets and districts, an index of points of (tourist) interest, and an enlarged though smaller map of the central area of Mexico City.

(With respect to the points of interest which had been checked on the map described under paragraph (3), information previously has been reported concerning the National Palace, the National History Museum, the Anthropology Museum, and the Fronton (Jai Alai) Mexico.)

The confidential source abroad furnished the following information on September 8, 1964:

Circle in area of Juanacatlan, Chicontepec and Jalisco streets

There is a Pemex gasoline station located in the vicinity of the intersection of Juanacatlan, Chicontepec and Jalisco streets, but this also is the neighborhood of the Soviet Embassy in Mexico, the official address of which is listed in the Mexican Government "Diario Oficial" (Official Daily) as Calzada de Tacubaya No. 204. The Mexico City telephone directory lists the address of the Consular Department of the Soviet Embassy as being C. B. Zetina street No. 12.

Circle in the area of Fernando Marquez and Tula streets

The telephone directory of the Federal District of Mexico published in September, 1963, records that the address of the Cuban Consulate in the Mexican capital is located at the corner of Zamora and F. Marquez streets.

Hotel del Comercio at Bernardino de Sahagun 19

Earlier inquiries had established that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had lodgings at the Hotel del Comercio, Bernardino de Sahagun (street) No. 19, while in Mexico City in September and early October, 1963. The foregoing street is only one block in length, is often referred to on Mexico City maps as Sahagun because of lack of space to print the longer name, and is the approximate center of the area bordered by Buenavista, Ribera San Cosme, Diaz Bernal and Ponciano Arriaga streets in the J-7 area in the main map and in the H-3 locality of the smaller, central area map which is bordered by Bernal Diaz, Ferrocarrileros, Buenavista and Puente de Alvarado streets.

With respect to the inked tracing which begins approximately at the intersection of Puente de Alvarado and Insurgentes streets and terminates at Zarco street on Mina, it was observed that the Puente de Alvarado-Insurgentes intersection is located one and one-half blocks from the Hotel del Comercio on Bernardino de Sahagun street and is an embarcation point for numerous bus lines which provide transportation to virtually all areas of the city from that point. It also would be a logical area in which to find a taxi during the rush hours in Mexico City.

Intersection of Mina and Zarco streets

The following information was provided by the confidential source on September 9 and 11, 1964:

In the vicinity of the intersection of Mina and Zarco streets, the only facility of possible tourist interest was found to be the Hotel Astoria, which is located at

CONFIDENTIAL

MEXICO

Zarco No. 39. Photographs of OSWALD were displayed to FRANCISCO de la CONCHA and FRANCISCO SAN PEDRO, co-managers of this small hotel, but they advised that they could not recall OSWALD as having been at that hotel at any time. Photographs of OSWALD were displayed to numerous individuals operating small business establishments along Mina and Zarco streets without locating anyone who recognized the photographs or could furnish any information concerning him.

It was observed that several bus lines which provide service to such localities as the downtown area of the city, the airport, and the Villa de Guadalupe Basilica travel along Mina street at this point.

It was also noted that Zarco street is on the route of several bus lines which provide service to the southern section of the city to such points as University City, the bull ring, and the football stadium.

Intersection of Dr. Jimenez,
Dr. Jose Terres and Dr. Olvera streets

It was noted that the area of the intersection of Dr. Jimenez, Dr. Jose Terres and Dr. Olvera streets is characterized by small businesses and humble, tenement-type residences. Photographs of OSWALD were displayed to employees and owners of numerous restaurants, lunch stands, automobile repair shops, shoe stores, grocery and dry goods stores, beauty shops, and other establishments in the area without locating anyone who recalled ever seeing OSWALD in person. Similarly, permanent residents in the proximity of the junction of the three streets were interviewed, and they advised that there are no facilities of tourist interest in the neighborhood and they were not familiar with OSWALD's photographs. Caretakers of the several small apartment buildings in the locality were interviewed, and all insisted that during the past year there had been no Cuban nationals or other foreigners residing in any apartments under their care. They were unable to recall OSWALD from his photographs as having been seen by them personally.

CONFIDENTIAL

It was observed that the intersection of the three streets mentioned above is a logical place for boarding busses of a number of lines which provide transportation to numerous facilities of the Federal District.

Arena Coliseo

The Arena Coliseo is a popular boxing and wrestling stadium located at Peru Street No. 77. The manager of the establishment, VICENTE BOCANEGRA, advised that he could not recognize photographs of OSWALD as being of anyone he had ever seen at the Coliseo. He related that on September 28, 1963, a boxing program had been presented, and on the night of September 29, 1963, a wrestling program had taken place. MANUEL ZAVALA and HECTOR LOPEZ VIZCARRA, ticket salesmen, and JUAN BUENTELLO and LUIS BRAVO, ticket takers at the Coliseo on both September 28 and 29, 1963, advised that they did not recognize photographs of OSWALD as having been at the stadium at any time.

National Tourist Department and Pemex Travel Club

The tourist information service of the National Tourist Department is located at Juarez Avenue 89, and occupying space in the same general reception room is the Pemex Travel Club. JESUS RODRIGUEZ, manager of the Tourist Department information service at the above address was unable to recognize photographs of OSWALD as being of anyone he had seen at that locality. The following employees of the Pemex Travel Club were interviewed and shown photographs of OSWALD with similar negative results: RAMON ALPIZAR CAYDE, EMILIO TERRANO, ANGEL TERAN, ALFONSO VILLASENOR, MANUEL PERNAS, and ALVARO SANCHEZ ACOSTA.

CONFIDENTIAL

The Alameda Central Park and Constitution Square

The Alameda Central Park is located in the heart of the Mexico City commercial area between Juarez and Hidalgo Avenues and occupies several square blocks of landscaping of monuments, walks, fountains, plants, shrubs and trees. It is provided with numerous benches for the public and access thereto is not controlled in any fashion whatsoever.

The Constitution Square, located in the center of Mexico City and commonly referred to as the "Zocalo," is several acres of paved area surrounded by the National Palace (Federal Government), the headquarters of the government of the Federal District, the National Cathedral, and one block of business establishments. It is traversed by thousands of persons daily and access thereto is not controlled in any manner.

In view of the foregoing, no effort was made to conduct interviews or display photographs of OSWALD in relation to his presumed interest in those localities.

The Palace of Fine Arts

It was observed that the Palace of Fine Arts, which is located to the east of the Alameda Central Park in Mexico City, is a huge building which, in addition to its main theater area where operas, musicals, ballet performances and symphonies are presented during various seasons, has numerous other halls utilized continuously for recitals, art exhibits, and varied special events. Access to the building is not controlled and it is open to the public at all times; consequently, no effort was made to display photographs of OSWALD or interview persons connected with the enterprises which are housed at the Palace of Fine Arts at the present time.

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen

September 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Lee Oswald

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our letters dated September 9 and September 15, 1964, dealing with Exhibits D-243 through D-250.

The aforementioned Exhibits have been examined by our Laboratory and nothing of cryptographic significance was noted in connection therewith.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

105-82555

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

JCS:pdb
(9)

REC-2 105-82555-4878

11 SEP 18 1964

NOTE: pdb JP

EX 101

This advice per Laboratory report to Dallas dated 9-14-64. Exhibits in question with eight items including five letters in Russian language belatedly turned over by Marina Oswald on 8-28-64.

SEP 15 11 45 AM '64 FBI - RECORDS ROOM

SEP 16 1964 COMM-FBI

SEP 18 1964

Laboratory Transmittal Form

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Rosen
(Attn.: Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan
(Attn.: Mr. Stokes)
1 - Mr. Newpher
2 - Mr. Bergquist
1 - Laboratory Files

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (100-10461)

Date: September 14, 1964

John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. D-457693 AX
CR-12646 KA

Examination requested by: FBI, Dallas

Reference: Airtel 8/31/64

Examination requested: Document - Cryptanalysis - Translation

Remarks:

Translations and results of document examinations were submitted separately.

MAILED 4
SEP 1 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2) (2 Laboratory reports)

GTB:drv
(9)

REC-2 105-82555

EX-101

SEP 18 1964

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

REPORT
of the

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (100-10461)

Date: September 14, 1964
FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. D-457693 AX
CR-12646 KA

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Specimens received 9/2/64

D-243 One deck of "Aviator" brand playing cards, manufactured by The United States Playing Card Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, containing fifty-two playing cards

D-244 Envelope addressed to Mrs. Marina Oswald and accompanying one-page letter handwritten in the Russian language, dated 16/5/64

D-245 One-page letter handwritten in the Russian language ending on reverse side with English phrase "P. S. Excuse me for making you wait."

D-246 Envelope addressed to Mrs. Marina Oswald and accompanying one-page letter handwritten in the Russian language, dated 25/02/64

D-247 Envelope addressed to Mrs. Marina Oswald and accompanying one-page letter handwritten in the Russian language, dated 29/10/63

D-248 Envelope with no postmark or stamp, bearing address "Marina Oswald, Kindness of Irving Police." with return address "Ruth Paine, 2515 W. 5th Street, Irving, Texas," and two accompanying two-page letters in the Russian language

D-249 Six United States of America Parcel Post Customs Declaration tags, three of which contain the signature "Lee H. Oswald"

D-250 One Russian - German textbook

Result of examination:

Specimens D-243 through D-250 were examined and nothing of cryptographic significance was noted.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

GTB:drv
(9)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. TROTTER

DATE: 9-16-64

FROM : S. F. Latona

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

The major case prints of John W. Wiseman, Samuel Thomas Webster, Billy Joe Victory, Luke Elmo Mooney, A. D. McCurley, and Eugene Lawrence Boone, Dallas County, Texas, deputy sheriffs, were submitted with Dallas airtel of September 15, 1964, for comparison with the one latent palm print remaining unidentified from the four cartons in this case.

The latent palm print was not identified with the submitted palm prints.

Dallas and Investigative Division being advised.

The submitted prints are being retained.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RGW:sem
(10)

REC-11 105-82555-4886 EX-101

SEP 18 1964

79 SEP 22 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109090-12

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TROTTER

DATE: 9-16-64

FROM : S. F. Latona

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

The palm prints of C. N. Dhority, Dallas, Texas, Police Department, were submitted with Dallas airtel of September 15, 1964, for comparison with the one latent palm print remaining unidentified from the four cartons in this case.

The latent palm print was not identified with the submitted palm prints.

Dallas and Investigative Division being advised.

The submitted prints are being retained.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RGW:sem
(10)

REC-2 105-82555-4881

SEP 18 1964

79 SEP 22 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

1 - Mr. [redacted]
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. [redacted] (Room 645 RB)
1 - Mr. Rogge (Room 5730)
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Lab File

EX 107

REC-1

105-82555-4482

September 17, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of September 12, 1964, with which you transmitted a change-of-address card purportedly signed by Lee Harvey Oswald when he opened P. O. Box 2915 in Dallas, Texas. This card has been designated as FBI Exhibit D-253.

It was concluded that the hand printed wording "Fort Worth, Tex." on the face of D-253 and the hand printing and Oswald signature on the back of D-253 were written by Lee Harvey Oswald whose known handwriting and hand printing specimens are designated as FBI Exhibits D-3, D-4, D-5, and D-67.

XEROX
SEP 21 1964

FBI Exhibit D-253 and two photographic copies of this exhibit are returned to you herewith.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
99 SEP 17
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (3)

105-82555

1 - Dallas (100-10461) Enclosures (2)

NOTE FOR DALLAS: One photograph of D-253 and one copy of the Commission's letter of September 12, 1964, are forwarded to the Dallas Office with a copy of this letter.

JCC:pl (10)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Conrad
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SEP 17 10 20 AM '64
RECEIVED-READING ROOM
FBI

DISCARDED COPY FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Mohrbacher
Mr. General Counsel
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SEP 12 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed herewith is a change-of-address card purportedly signed by Lee Harvey Oswald when he opened P. O. Box 2915 in Dallas, Texas.

We request that you examine the handprinting and handwriting on both sides of this card and advise us as to what extent it was prepared by Lee Harvey Oswald.

Your cooperation in the work of the Commission in appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

1 ENCLOSURE

Letter
Wallet
JCG:rl

1 XEROX
SEP 21 1964

REC-2 105-82555-4182

21

18 SEP 21 1964

SOVIET SECTION

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTN: Inspector J. R. MALLEY
ATTN: FBI LABORATORY

DATE: 9/14/64

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)(P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

458694

ReBuairtel to Dallas, 9/8/64.

On 9/11/64, MARINA OSWALD was again interviewed with respect to any property presently in her possession which might be of possible pertinence to this investigation.

As reflected in a letterhead memorandum being forwarded to the Bureau, MARINA OSWALD made available for examination various documents, books and other articles which she had stored in closets and other places in her home. All articles in these places were examined in the presence of MARINA OSWALD and her adviser, DECLAN FORD.

The following articles which might be of possible pertinence in this investigation were taken and are forwarded under separate cover to the FBI Laboratory for appropriate examination. It will be noted that MARINA OSWALD said the other copies of photographs being forwarded were previously available to the FBI and the President's Commission. These photographs were taken and are being forwarded to assure that they have been examined in connection with this investigation.

MARINA has requested all of this material be returned to her when it has served its purpose.

The following items are being forwarded under separate cover:

1) Book written in Russian for study of English with note on flyleaf written to MARINA OSWALD by Mrs. RUTH PAINE. Book has blue cover with red lettering.

2) Book entitled "English" for study by Russian-speaking persons. Book cover has picture of English alphabet.

RECEIVED

REC-42 105-82555-488

SEP 16 1964

EX-108

2 - Bureau
1 - Package (RM)
2 - Dallas
WRH:pmb (7)

RETURNED IN LAB REPORT AND SPECIMENS FOR LAB ACTION AND REPORT

ACR-12656

84 SEP 9 A 10 ACT B

SOVIET SECTION

(3) Book entitled "English in Pictures", which is English primer for Russian-speaking persons.

(4) Book entitled "English" for Russian students of English language for advanced study. Cover has photograph of girl and boy students sitting at a desk.

(5) Russian-Polish dictionary with blue cover.

(6) Three stapled documents, as follows:

(A) Registration card of JUNE OSWALD at Richmond Freeman Memorial Clinic;

(B) Appointment slip for JUNE OSWALD for 11/21/63 to see Dr. CHAPMAN, Richmond Freeman Memorial Clinic;

(C) Dental appointment slip for MARINA OSWALD at Dallas County Health Department, November 20 (Wed.) at 10:00.

(7) Name tag, written in Russian, for JUNE OSWALD at time of her birth.

(8) Photograph of group including Mr. and Mrs. ALEXANDER ZIEGER, ELEANOR ZIEGER, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, MARINA OSWALD, and JUNE OSWALD.

(9) Photograph of ELEANOR ZIEGER and ANATOLE KHOLODOV taken in Minsk, Russia, train station, May, 1962.

MARINA OSWALD stated she had made available for examination all of her property which was hers as of 11/23/63. She further advised she is not in possession of any property which could be considered to be solely the property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

9/9/64

AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-409763)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-117844) (P)

SUBJECT: MARK LANE
SM - C
(OO:NY)

ReNYtel, 9/9/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are an original and five copies and for Dallas two copies of a LHM concerning subject's remarks on 9/4/64, relative to INS, NYC.

The sources who furnished information in LHM are as follows:

First source -
Second source -

Enclosed LHM has been classified "Confidential" since it contains information from current sources of this Bureau. It is felt the unauthorized disclosure of this information could compromise these sources and thus be injurious to the national defense.

ENCLOSURE

Copies of this communication are being furnished to Dallas in view of their interest in this matter.

4-Bureau (Encls. 6) (RM)
(1-105-82555) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
2-Dallas (Info) (Encls. 2) (RM AM)
(1-100-10461) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
(1-100-10970) (MARK LANE)
1-New York (105-38431) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD) (312)
1-New York (100-117844)
BPM:jak
(9)

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 30 1964

New York will be alert for any additional information concerning subject's possession of the INS records referred to in LHM.

Investigation is continuing at New York.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bureau 100-409763
New York 100-117844

New York, New York
September 9, 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

Re: Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

Unless otherwise indicated all sources contained herein have furnished reliable information in the past.

On September 9, 1964, a confidential source advised that on September 4, 1964, Mark Lane delivered a lecture entitled "Who Killed Kennedy?" at the Jan Hus Theatre, 351 East 74th Street, New York City.

This source stated that during this lecture Lane stated that recently he had arrived at Kennedy International Airport, New York City, following a trip to Europe. He stated he was stopped by an official of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), New York City, who had a "black book" containing a list of names. Lane stated he noticed his name was on this list and when he questioned an INS official, he was informed that such information was "secret". Lane stated his inquiry was directed to a higher official and he then went "right up the line" and each time was told the matter was secret. Lane stated he finally contacted the "head" of INS, New York City, who asked him "How do you know we are not looking for another Mark Lane?"

According to this source, Lane stated that when he related this incident at a previous lecture, date not given, a young man contacted him following the lecture and

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

105-82555-

ENCLOSURE

CONFIDENTIAL
GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

RE: Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

told Lane he was an employee of INS. This man informed Lane he would endeavor to ascertain the reason Lane's name appeared on the list mentioned above. Lane stated that this individual not only obtained for him a copy of the page on which his name had appeared but also a description of the classification of individuals appearing on the list.

This source stated that at this point in his lecture Lane projected on a movie screen a document which he described as a copy of a list of names apparently from the previously mentioned "black book". The source stated that this document appeared to be of a loose-leaf type, size 8½" by 11", which contained a heading which the source was unable to read. Lane quickly pointed to his name on this list and then to the classification symbol "C" which appeared beside his name. The source stated that Lane then projected another document on the screen showing only that portion which identified classification "C". According to this source, classification "C" was explained by Lane as "Do not detain. Notify FBI by telephone immediately". This source stated both documents appeared to be of an official nature.

It is noted that Mark Lane traveled to Europe on May 22, 1964, and returned to the United States by air on June 30, 1964.

The "New York Herald Tribune" newspaper dated January 15, 1964, page 7, column 1, contained an article entitled "Oswald's Mother Hires Lane". This article stated that on January 14, 1964, Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald, mother of accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, announced she had

Re: Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

hired Mark Lane to represent her slain son before the Warren Commission investigating the murder of President John F. Kennedy. According to this article, Mrs. Oswald stated she had been in contact with Lane during his stay in Fort Worth, Texas, the previous weekend. It was also pointed out that Lane had accepted the case although Mrs. Oswald stated she had no funds with which to pay him.

The "New York Times" newspaper dated April 2, 1964, page 37, contained an article stating that Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald had dismissed Mark Lane, her New York lawyer.

On June 10, 1963, a second source advised that at a meeting of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) held May 28, 1963, at 74 Fifth Avenue, New York City, Mark Lane was elected to the position of Vice Chairman of the organization.

Characterizations of the NYCAHUAC and the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC) appear in the appendix hereto.

In recent months Mark Lane has been appearing in public presenting his "evidence" demonstrating that Lee Harvey Oswald was either innocent of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy or was not the lone assassin. Lane has appeared at a series of public lectures entitled "Who Killed Kennedy?" and has also appeared on radio and television expounding his defense of Oswald.

ark Lane
ecurity Matter - C

1.

APPENDIX

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH
THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, page 113, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film 'Operation Abolition,' Part 1, October 3, 1961, p. 5.)"

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee.

CONFIDENTIAL

1.

APPENDIX

NEW YORK COUNCIL TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

On March 9, 1961, a source advised that the New York Council To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAUAC), 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York, was formed at a meeting held in New York City on November 17, 1960. This organization was founded principally through the efforts of FRANK WILKINSON, Field Representative of the National Committee To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

ROBERT RONSTADT, 20515 Tiara Street, Woodland Hills, California, a former member of the Communist Party (CP) in Los Angeles, California, from 1946 to 1952 who furnished information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation from 1949 to 1952 advised on September 17, 1952, that FRANK WILKINSON was a member of the Los Angeles County, CP as of September, 1952.

A second source furnished on September 14, 1961, a copy of resolutions of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC) which were adopted by the NYCAHUAC. One such resolution affirmed the intention to continue to work for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and to continue its efforts to broaden the participation in this fight. Another resolution accepted as a modus vivendi the suggestion of the Field Representative of the "National Committee to Abolish the HCUA" (NCAHUAC) namely that local abolition committees may identify and co-ordinate their efforts as closely as they desire with NCAHUAC, still maintaining their autonomy for as flexible and independent a program as possible.

A third, fourth, and fifth source have advised during March, 1962, that CP members in the New York City area have been solicited to support activities of the NYCAHUAC during attendance at CP club meetings.

On May 7, 1964, a sixth source advised that the NYCAHUAC continues to function from its office at 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York.

CONFIDENTIAL

9-14-64

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Glascock
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

Airtel

105-82555

To: SAC, New York (100-117844)

From: Director, FBI (100-409763)

MARK LANE
SECURITY MATTER - C

Reurtel 9-9-64 and reairtel 9-8-64, both captioned as above.

You should immediately contact Mr. P. A. Esperdy, District Director, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), New York City, and furnish him a copy of your letterhead memorandum of 9-9-64 concerning Lane. You will note that your office has previously contacted Mr. Esperdy on 7-1-64 concerning a stop that had been placed on a Mark Lane in New York City.

During your contact with Mr. Esperdy, you should ascertain whether INS utilizes a "black book" containing a list of names as alleged by Lane. You should also ascertain whether INS utilizes a document of a loose-leaf type which contains a list of names and a classification symbol beside such names as alleged by Lane. You should also determine from Mr. Esperdy his appraisal of the data contained in your letterhead memorandum of 9-9-64 and you should also determine whether INS plans to institute any investigation concerning Lane's allegation that an employee of INS has furnished him information.

Results of your contacts with Mr. Esperdy should be promptly furnished to the Bureau in a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission.

1 - Dallas (100-10970)

REL:pdb
(12)

1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

DUPLICATE YELLOW

79 OCT 1-1964

Airtel to SAC, New York
Re:- MARK LANE
100-409763

NOTE:

Mark Lane is the New York attorney who, for a time, served as counsel for Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald. He has made a number of false allegations concerning the assassination and is attempting to prove that Oswald was not the assassin of the late President Kennedy. He is on Reserve Index of New York Office. He returned from Europe following a speaking tour on 7-30-64 and alleged he was stopped by INS upon arrival in this country. We received request from Commission 8-20-64 to advise whether FBI had placed stop with

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

SEP 5 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This is to confirm the request made on September 3, 1964, by W. David Slawson of the Commission staff to Inspector Leo Gauthier of the Bureau that the Bureau prepare approximately nine visual aids dealing with the foreign conspiracy aspect of the Oswald investigation, specifically, relating to Oswald's trip to Mexico and his residence in the Soviet Union. Mr. Slawson identified certain documents and photographs to Mr. Gauthier at this conference and the two individuals discussed the manner in which they would be put together for visual aids.

In addition, we would like the following photographs grouped on one or two pages, with the captions as indicated. I believe that Nos. B3-2, D33-27, D33-5, and B3-30 might be cropped slightly if this would facilitate the grouping. The pictures, with their captions, are as follows:

B3-2. The Oswalds with Marina's Uncle Vasily Aksionov and Aunt Lubova Aksionova.

B3-7. Lee Oswald with Anatole (last name unknown) and Alexander Romanovich Zieger.

D33-46. Lee Oswald (in dark glasses) with fellow workers at the Minsk Radio and TV factory.

D33-27. Lee Oswald with Intourist guide Rosa Kuznetsova, his guide and language instructor in Minsk during 1960.

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

X-108

17 SEP 1964

EX-[illegible]

SEP 8 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060

105-82555-5 4889

THIRD

D82-4. Palace of Culture, the place where Lee Oswald and Marina met at a Trade Union dance.

D33-5. The Oswalds, their child, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Romanovich Zieger, and Eleanor Zieger.

B3-30. The Oswalds on the train departing Russia for the United States.

D33-25. Apartment in which Oswalds resided - Minsk.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

1 - C 31

105-82555-4884

EX-108

September 11, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin: Lee Oswald

Reference is made to your letter of September 8, 1964, requesting the preparation of visual aids dealing with the foreign conspiracy aspect of the Oswald investigation, specifically relating to Oswald's trip to Mexico and his residence in the Soviet Union.

Enclosed, per your request, are four glossy prints each of the following visual aids which were prepared from information selected by the Commission from documented records:

1. OSWALD'S LETTER TO THE EMBASSY U.S.S.R. WASHINGTON, D. C.
2. OSWALD'S APPLICATION FOR A VISA FOR TRAVEL TO CUBA AND THE REPLY OF THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT
3. OSWALD'S MEXICAN TOURIST CARD AND APPLICATION
4. PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE OSWALDS IN MINSK, U.S.S.R.
5. NO TITLE (Kramer Deposition 1 and Commission Exhibit 2622)

1 XEROX
SEP 18 1964

LJG:dlg dlg

1 - Mr. Bolmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Conrad (Mr. Shaney:elt) (Enclosures)
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. DeLoach

ENCLOSURE ATTA(18)

ENCLOSURE

See note, page 2.

SEP 23 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter

SEP 11 11 55 AM '64
FBI - FBI READING ROOM

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060-69

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
The President's Commission

6. PHOTOGRAPHS OF OSWALDS IN U.S.S.R. (four photographs)

7. PHOTOGRAPHS OF OSWALDS IN U.S.S.R. (three photographs)

8. NO TITLE (Commission Exhibits 24, 101, 913, 912)

9. EXCERPTS FROM A SPEECH OSWALD NEVER DELIVERED, WHICH HE PROBABLY WROTE ABOARD THE SHIP WHILE RETURNING FROM THE U.S.S.R. WITH HIS FAMILY

These visual aids were previously approved by Mr. W. David Slawson of the Commission's staff, and this complies with the request contained in referenced letter.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (36)

NOTE: The data used in the preparation of the visual aids was furnished by Slawson on 9-3-64. Preliminary diagrams were furnished to him on 9-9-64 which he approved at 3:00 p.m. same date. He requested the finished copies of these visual aids be made available to the Commission by noon 9-11-64.

4-3 (Rev. 4-17-63)

Tolson
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DeLoach
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

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☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 9-18-64

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

FROM LEGAT, MEXICO CITY, NO. 863

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - CUBA.

REBUCAB SEPTEMBER 15 LAST.

INVESTIGATION MEXICO CITY TODAY CONFIRMS INFORMATION IN MC LHM DATED SEPTEMBER 11 LAST REPORTING DATA FROM JUAN MIRANDA, DISTRIBUTION MANAGER OF PUBLICATION "THIS WEEK," THAT PAMPHLET LEAVES PRESSES THURSDAY PRIOR TO SATURDAY OF FIRST DATE THEREON. MIRANDA AND ASSISTANT TO EDITOR, ROSA MARIA PEREDA, REAFFIRMED FOREGOING AND MANUAL VELEZ, SHOP FOREMAN AT EDITORIAL CULTURA, WHICH PRINTS PAMPHLET, STATED THAT ONCE OR TWICE A YEAR PRINTING MAY HAVE BEEN COMPLETED PRIOR TO THURSDAY BECAUSE OF EASTER OR OTHER NATIONAL HOLIDAY BUT ON SUCH CASES DISTRIBUTION DOES NOT BEGIN UNTIL THURSDAY. SA ROLF L. LARSON INSTANT THURSDAY PERSONALLY OBSERVED CURRENT MAILING FOR WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 19 TO 25, WHICH MIRANDA STATED WOULD BE PLACED IN POST OFFICE WITH MEXICAN TOURIST DEPARTMENT FRANKING SAME AFTERNOON OF SEPTEMBER 17. ALL PERSONS INTERVIEWED ADVISED THAT WEEKLY SCHEDULE OF PRODUCTION, PRINTING AND COLLECTING LATE INFORMATION THEREIN HAS ESTABLISHED SCHEDULE OF COMPLETION FOR MAILING ON THURSDAY WITH HOPE IT WILL REACH PRINCIPAL DESTINATIONS BY FOLLOWING SATURDAY.

INTERVIEWS CORRECTED INFORMATION PREVIOUSLY PROVIDED BY MIRANDA RE NUMBER OF COPIES STATING TOTAL OF EIGHT THOUSAND COPIES OF PAMPHLET ARE DISTRIBUTED.

105-82555-4885

REC-42

CLARK D. ANDERSON

3 SEP 21 1964

79 SEP 23 1964

RECEIVED 12:50 AM CMM

EX. 117

ORIG. DIR. DUPLICATED

cc Mr. Sullivan

3RD CC: MR. REED

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 9/17/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (105-8342) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS-R-CUBA

Re Miami airtel to Bureau dated 9/12/64 and Dallas teletype to Bureau, Los Angeles and Miami dated 9/15/64.

Pursuant to referenced Miami airtel, ERNEST ARAGON, Secret Service, Miami, was contacted on 9/15/64. He said that on 9/12/64 he recontacted the source who had originally furnished him information that the Puerto Rican Police had been checking on SYLVIA ODIO. Mr. ARAGON stated the source explained to him that when SYLVIA ODIO "deserted" her family in Puerto Rico, someone had suggested that the Puerto Rican Police were probably looking for her. This was an assumption only and should have been so qualified. Mr. ARAGON said his source is a friend of the ODIO family, but is not closely associated and has no contact with SYLVIA ODIO at Dallas.

In regard to referenced Dallas teletype, Miami files contain no photographs of LORAN EUGENE HALL, WILLIAM HOUSTON SEYMOUR or LAWRENCE HOWARD. Miami will attempt to obtain such photographs from GERALD PATRICK HEMMING, Miami, who was associated with them.

(3) Bureau (RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
2 - San Juan (RM)
1 - Miami
JJO:moh
(8)

105-82555-4886

REC-42

SEP 18 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FBI PHOENIX

9-03 PM URGENT 9-[illegible]64

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 19 1964
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (105-8255)

SAC LOS ANGELES (105)HO23)DALLAS (100-10461) & MIAMI

FROM SAC PHOENIX (105-1529)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, (IS-R AND CUBA.

RE LOS ANGELES TELETYPE TO BUREAU NINE SEVENTEEN SIXTYFOUR.

WILLIAM HOUSTON SEYMOUR PRESENTLY RESIDING WITH SISTER, MRS. LARRY DUPUIS, THREE SIX THREE EIGHT W. LEWIS, PHOENIX, ARIZONA, AND IS EMPLOYED AS WELDER WITH HUDSPETH STEEL AND MANUFACTURING CO., FIVE ONE TWO ZERO W. BETHANY HOME, GLENDALE, ARIZONA.

SEYMOUR STATES HE AND LORAN EUGENE HALL DROVE FROM MIAMI, FLORIDA, TO DALLAS, TEX., IN OCTOBER, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, JUST A FEW DAYS BEFORE ARRESTED BY DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT ON TEN SEVENTEEN SIXTYFOUR. HALL AND SEYMOUR STAYED ONE NIGHT AT SALVATION ARMY AND REST OF TIME AT YMCA, ALL IN DALLAS. LEFT DALLAS ABOUT TWO DAYS AFTER ARREST. SEYMOUR STATES EMPLOYED BY BEACH WELDING, MIAMI BEACH, FLA., DURING SEPT., NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE AND UNTIL FIRST PART OF OCT. WHEN LEFT FOR DALLAS.

SEYMOUR STATES HE AND HALL CONTACTED A CUBAN FRIEND OF HALL'S FIRST DAY IN DALLAS AND ALSO CONTACTED ONE LESTER LOGUE (PHONETIC) AT HIS OFFICE AND HOME TWO OR THREE TIMES. LOGUE DEALS IN MINERALS OR OIL. HALL VISITED AN AMERICAN GIRL FRIEND, NAME UNKNOWN, IN DALLAS WITHOUT SEYMOUR.

REC-42 105-82555-4887

SEYMOUR STATES LAWRENCE HOWARD WAS NOT IN DALLAS WITH THEM, BUT HAD PASSED THROUGH DALLAS WITH HALL ABOUT TWO WEEKS BEFORE HALL AND SEYMOUR WERE THERE AND HAD LEFT A LUGGAGE TRAILER WHICH HALL AND SEYMOUR RETURNED TO FLORIDA.

14 SEP 21 1964

5-85

SEYMOUR GIVES NAMES SILVIO ODIO, MRS. ODIO, (LEOPOLDO,

END PAGE ONE

cc: Evans

7 95 SEP 23 1964

ANGELO, UNKNOWN TO HIM. NO CONTACT MADE AT MRS. [redacted]DIO'S APARTMENT. ADDRESS TEN EIGHTY MAGELLAN UNKNOWN TO HIM. HE HAS NEVER MET LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

SEYMOUR STATES "KIKI" MAS FERRAR IS BROTHER OF ROLANDO MAS FERRAR. LATTER KNOWN AS "EL TIGRE" AND WAS A CUBAN SENATOR DURING BAPTISTA REGIME. "KIKI" MAS FERRAR REPORTEDLY LIVES IN MIAMI, FLORIDA. SEYMOUR STATES NO CONTACTS MADE AT ANY UNIVERSITY IN DALLAS OR WITH ANY CUBAN PROFESSORS.

SEYMOUR STATES HE WAS FINGERPRINTED AND PHOTOGRAPHED BY DALLAS PD ON OCT. SEVENTEEN SIXTYTHREE. SEYMOUR STATES THAT HALL IS LOUD-MOUTH, BOISTROUS, A LIAR, GIVEN TO EXAGGERATION AND ONE WHO LIKES TO TELL A STORY AND INCLUDE HIMSELF IN AND MAKE HIMSELF LOOK LIKE A " BIG WHEEL" WHEN ACTUALLY HE HAD NO PART IN THE MATTER.

SEYMOUR STATES THAT LAWRENCE HOWARD RESIDING AT THREE ONE NINE ONE BLANCHARD STREET, LOS ANGELES, THIRTY-THREE, CALIFORNIA, TWO OR THREE WEEKS AGO. HOWARD IS MEXICAN-AMERICAN AND FLUENT SPEAKER OF SPANISH. HALL POOR SPEAKER OF SPANISH. SEYMOUR STATES HE HE KNOWS MORE SPANISH THAN HALL DOES.

LOS ANGELES REINTERVIEW LORAN EUGENE HALL, JOHNSDALE, CALIF. REGARDING CONFLICT IN HIS AND SEYMOUR'S STORY. LOS ANGELES ATTEMPT TO LOCATE HOWARD, THREE ONE NINE ONE BLANCHARD STREET, LOS ANGELES FOR HIS KNOWLEDGE RE MATTER.

MIAMI DETERMINE DATES OF EMPLOYMENT ON PART OF SEYMOUR AT BEACH WELDING, MIAMI BEACH.

DALLAS OBTAIN PHOTOGRAPH OF SEYMOUR AT DALLAS P.D. IF NEEDED.

WA LHA

FBI WASH DC

LA AH

FBI LOS ANG.

4-3 (Rev. 4-17-63)

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☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO XXX TELETYPE

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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

6:41 PM CST URGENT 9-9-64 LJH

TO DIRECTOR, MIAMI AND SAN JUAN

FROM DALLAS 092255

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS - R - CUBA.

RESJRAD DATED SEPTEMBER 9 INSTANT IN MATTER REGARDING SYLVIA ODIO.

RERAD NOTES NO RECORD OF SYLVIA ODIO LOCATED AT POLICE OF PUERTO RICO, SAN JUAN.

FOR INFORMATION SAN JUAN, SYLVIA ODIO IN INTERVIEW SEPTEMBER 9 INSTANT AT DALLAS, TEXAS NOTED THAT SHE ATTENDED ORGANIZING MEETING OF "J U R E" IN EARLY 1963 AT JUANA DIAZ, PUERTO RICO. POSSIBILITY EXISTS THAT ANY POPR RECORD OF ODIO MIGHT BE IN THEIR MASTER FILE ON THAT ORGANIZATION.

SAN JUAN IN ITS INTERVIEW OF MANOLO RAY, HEAD OF "J U R E", BESIDES DETERMINING REPUTATION OF SYLVIA ODIO SHOULD DETERMINE IF ANY MEMBER OF HIS GROUP IS KNOWN TO HIM BY WAR NAME OF "LEOPOLDO".

RECEIVED: 8:58 PM JRL

REC 42 105-82555-4888

RELAYED TO SAN JUAN

14 SEP 21 1964

79 SEP 23 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

Form 4-9 (Rev. 4-17-63)

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☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM xxx RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 9-9-64

TO DIRECTOR AND SAN JUAN

FROM DALLAS 092113

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS - R - CUBA.

RE DALLAS TEL TO BUREAU AND SAN JUAN SEPT. 4 LAST.

SYLVIA ODIO INTERVIEWED SEPTEMBER 9 INSTANT AND ADVISED FORMER HUSBAND, GUILLERMO HERRERA, BELIEVED TO BE RESIDING IN RIO PIEDRAS SECTION OF SAN JUAN. ODIO STATES OBTAINED DIVORCE FROM HUSBAND BOTH AT PONCE PUERTO RICO AND SAN JUAN.

ODIO IS FIRST COUSIN OF JERONIMO ESTAVE, SANTURCE, P. R., WHOSE IDENTITY IS WELL KNOWN TO THE SAN JUAN OFFICE.

ODIOS BROTHERS AND SISTERS ALL RESIDE IN CONTINENTAL U.S. AND SHE IS ELDEST OF THE GIRLS IN HER FAMILY. INVESTIGATION CONTINUING.

RECEIVED 6:15 PM JRF

REC-42 105-82555-4189

14 SEP 21 1964

7 9 SEP 23 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 17 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI LOS ANG.

715 PMURGENT 9-17-64 KH

TO DIRECTOR 105-82555 MIAMI PHOENIX DALLAS

FROM LOS ANGELES 105-15823

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS-R, CUBA.

RE DALLAS TELETYPE, SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN LAST.

FOLLOWING CONCERNS INFORMATION FURNISHED PRESIDENT-S COMMISSION BY SILVIO ODIO, A CUBAN REFUGEE RESIDING DALLAS WHO CLAIMS PERSON BELIEVED BY HER TO HAVE BEEN LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND TWO OTHER INDIVIDUALS USING NAMES "LEOPOLDO" AND "ANGELO" APPEARED HER APARTMENT TEN EIGHTY MAGELLAN CIRCLE, APARTMENT A, DALLAS, SEPTEMBER TWENTY SIX OR SEPTEMBER TWENTY SEVEN NINETEEN SIXTY THREE. THEY STATED THEY WERE MEMBERS OF CUBAN UNDERGROUND AND SOLICITED HER HELP IN ANTI-CASTRO MOVEMENT. ODIO HAS MENTAL TREATMENT BACKGROUND AND COMMISSION REQUESTS EXPEDITE INVESTIGATION TO DETERMINE HER REPUTATION FOR VERACITY. EX-117 REC-42 105-82555-4187

LORAN EUGENE HALL LOCATED AND INTERVIEWED AT DAVIS LOGGING COMPANY, JOHNSONDALE, CALIFORNIA, SEPTEMBER SIXTEEN LAST. HALL ADVISES IN SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE HE WAS AT DALLAS, TEXAS, SOLICITING AID IN ANTI-CASTRO MOVEMENT.

14 SEP 21 1964

END PAGE ONE

79 SEP 23 1964

5-85 4896

HE CONTACTED THREE CUBAN PROFESSORS AT "UNIVERSITY OF DALLAS" AND MANY OTHER CUBANS IN DALLAS AREA. HALL RECALLS MEETING A CUBAN WOMAN, MRS. ODIO, WHO LIVED AT TEN EIGHTY MAGELLAN CIRCLE, APARTMENT A, A GARDEN-TYPE APARTMENT IN DALLAS. HALL WAS REFERRED TO MRS. ODIO BY A FRIEND, "KIKI FERROR" WHO LIVED IN APARTMENT D AT THE SAME ADDRESS AS ODIO. AT TIME OF VISIT, HALL WAS ACCOMPANIED BY LAWRENCE HOWARD, A MEXICAN AMERICAN FROM EAST LOS ANGELES AND WILLIAM (BILL) SEYMOUR FROM ARIZONA. HALL RECALLS HE AND SEYMOUR WERE ARRESTED BY DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT SHORTLY AFTER THE ABOVE VISIT AND CHARGED WITH VIOLATION OF "DANGEROUS DRUG LAW" BUT WERE LATER RELEASED. HALL SAYS SPECIFICALLY RECALLS BEING FINGER-PRINTED AND PHOTOGRAPHED BY DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT AT TIME OF ARREST. HALL SPECIFICALLY DENIES THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS WITH HIM DURING HIS VISIT TO MRS. ODIO'S APARTMENT IN SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE.

HALL STATES THAT SEYMOUR IS SIMILAR IN APPEARANCE TO OSWALD. HE DESCRIBED SEYMOUR AS WHITE MALE, AGE ABOUT TWENTY SIX, HEIGHT FIVE FEET NINE INCHES, WEIGHT ONE HUNDRED FIFTY FIVE POUNDS, BROWN HAIR, SLENDER BUILD, BLUE EYES.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

HALL STATES SEYMOUR LIVES WITH STEP-FATHER IN TUCSON, ARIZONA, ADDRESS UNKNOWN, AND IS EMPLOYED AS A WELDER. HE SAYS THAT SEYMOUR SPEAKS ONLY A FEW WORDS OF SPANISH.

HALL IS DESCRIBED AS WHITE MALE AMERICAN, AGE THIRTY FIVE, FIVE FEET ELEVEN AND ONE HALF INCHES, WAS TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN POUNDS IN SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE, HEAVY BLACK HAIR AND HAD BEARD AND MUSTACHE IN SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE.

LOS ANGELES FILES REFLECT THAT LAWRENCE HOWARD LAST REPORTED TO BE IN VERA CRUZ, MEXICO. HALL STATES THAT BOTH HE AND HOWARD SPEAK SPANISH. LOS ANGELES FILES REFLECT BOTH SEYMOUR AND HOWARD WERE ARRESTED AT MARATHON, FLORIDA, IN DECEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTY TWO ON A BOAT BOUND FOR CUBA FOR MILITARY ACTION AGAINST CASTRO. THEY WERE RELEASED WITHOUT CHARGE.

LA FILE TWO DASH TWO ONE EIGHT REFLECTS WILLIAM HOUSTON SEYMOUR IN OCTOBER, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE, DESCRIBED AS WHITE MALE AMERICAN, AGE TWENTY SIX, HEIGHT FIVE FEET SIX INCHES, WEIGHT ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY POUNDS, SLENDER BUILD, BLUE EYES, LIGHT BROWN CURLY HAIR, RESIDENCE TEN ZERO EIGHT SIMMONS, TUCSON,

END PAGE THREE

ARIZONA, AND HAS SISTER, MRS. L. J. DUPIS OF DOUGLAS, ARIZONA; ALSO HAS A FRIEND, ROBERT S. OWENS OF ABOVE SIMMONS STREET ADDRESS, TUCSON.

REPORT AND PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN OF HALL WILL FOLLOW.

PHOENIX WILL LOCATE WILLIAM HOUSTON SEYMOUR AT TEN ZERO EIGHT SIMMONS STREET, TUCSON, ARIZONA, AND INTERVIEW REGARDING ABOVE VISIT WITH MRS. ODIO AND OBTAIN PHOTOGRAPH OF SEYMOUR FOR DALLAS.

MIAMI WILL CHECK ARREST RECORDS FOR SEYMOUR AND HOWARD AT MARATHON, FLORIDA, DECEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTY TWO ON CHARGES VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY ACT. OBTAIN PHOTOGRAPHS AND FORWARD TO DALLAS.

DALLAS WILL LOCATE AND INTERVIEW KIKI FERROR APARTMENT D. TEN EIGHTY MAGELLAN CIRCLE REGARDING KNOWLEDGE OF HALL, SEYMOUR AND HOWARD AS PERTAINS TO THEIR VISIT TO ODIO-S APARTMENT SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE AND ANY KNOWLEDGE OF OSWALD-S PRESENCE DURING THIS VISIT.

END

WA COMS

FBI WASH DC

DL FLL

FBI DALLAS

MM VV

FBI MIAMI

PX CLR

FBI PHOENIX

CLR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 9 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

956AM CST URGENT 9-9-64 NSP

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 3P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

SUMMARY TELETYPE.

REBUAIRTEL DATED SEPTEMBER TWO LAST ENCLOSING PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION LETTER OF AUGUST TWO EIGHT LAST REQUESTING INVESTIGATION INTO BACKGROUND SYLVIA ODIO REGARDING HER REPUTATION FOR VERACITY.

INTERVIEW OF DOCTOR AND REVIEW OF HOSPITAL RECORDS ON SEPTEMBER EIGHT, LAST, RECORDS PROFESSIONAL CENTER HOSPITAL, IRVING, TEXAS, NOTE ODIO ENTERED THIS HOSPITAL AT FOUR PM, NOVEMBER TWO TWO, SIXTYTHREE, AFTER FAINTING AT PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT. BROUGHT TO HOSPITAL AS EMERGENCY PATIENT. REMAINED IN HOSPITAL UNTIL AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER TWENTYFOUR. FINAL DIAGNOSIS OF TREATING PHYSICIAN WAS QUOTE PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGIC VASOMOTOR REACTION UNQUOTE. DOCTOR NOTED IN HOSPITAL MEDICAL REPORT THAT PATIENT APPARENTLY TWO MONTHS PREGNANT; UPON HEARING OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S DEATH THE PATIENT HAD FAINTED AT WORK. DOCTOR NOTED THAT PATIENT HAS BEEN HAVING FREQUENT THOUGH

END PI

105-82555-4891

Ex. 117 REC-42

14 SEP 21 1964

79 SEP 23 1964

DL 100-10461

P2

INTERMITTENT HEADACHES.

DOCTOR WHO TREATED ODIO AT WORK AND IN HOSPITAL INTERVIEWED SEPTEMBER EIGHT LAST AND ADVISES HE HAD NOT TREATED ODIO PRIOR TO OR SUBSEQUENT TO THIS ONE TIME AT WORK AND IN HOSPITAL. DOCTOR STATED ODIO SEEMED TO BE CONCERNED WITH FAMILY PROBLEMS BUT MADE NO MENTION TO HIM OF OSWALD OR OF KNOWLEDGE OF ASSASSIN OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

INTERVIEW OF FORMER EMPLOYER

ON SEPTEMBER EIGHT LAST FORMER EMPLOYER OF ODIO AT NATIONAL CHEMSEARCH CORP., IRVING, TEXAS, WHERE ODIO EMPLOYED AS PERSONAL SECRETARY TO INTERNATIONAL COORDINATOR, ADVISES ODIO EMPLOYED HERE FROM SEPTEMBER ONE SIX, SIXTYTHREE TO FEBRUARY TEN, SIXTYFOUR, WHEN SHE LEFT ON OWN ACCORD UPON SUGGESTION OF HER EMPLOYER WHO WOULD HAVE DISMISSED HER IF SHE HAD NOT QUIT. FORMER SUPERVISOR AT CHEMSEARCH ADVISED HE DOES NOT BELIEVE ODIO TYPE PERSON TO MAKE UP A STORY, BUT NOTED SHE WAS AN EMOTIONAL PERSON WHO WAS AFRAID CUBAN EXILES MIGHT BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR PRESIDENT'S ASSASSINATION.

END P2

DL 100-10461

P;P3

INTERVIEWS OF CUBAN REFUGEES GUILLERMO OTHON AND OSVALDO PINO PINO.

ON SEPTEMBER EIGHT LAST, GUILLERMO OTHON AND OSVALDO PINO PINO, BOTH CUBAN REFUGEES AND RESIDENTS OF DALLAS, WERE INTERVIEWED AND BOTH STATED THEY DID NOT KNOW OR EVER SEE OSWALD TO THEIR KNOWLEDGE AND DO NOT KNOW SYLVIA ODIO.

END

CORR 2 PAGE 3 PARA 7 LINE A QUIT

END AND ACK

W A SXC

FBI WASH DC

TUP

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-58)

FBI

Date: 9/8/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (105-8342) (RUC)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD;
IS - R - CUBA.

ReBu airtel to Dallas, New Orleans, and Miami, 9/2/64.

Enclosed are five copies of a LHM, dated and captioned as above, reflecting an interview of MANUEL RAY concerning SYLVIA ODIO.

For the information of the Dallas Office, MANUEL RAY, on 9/4/64, telephonically contacted JURE Secretary, OSORIO DAVILA, at Miami, Fla., and instructed him to write to the Dallas, Texas, delegate of JURE, namely, ANTONIO F. ALENTADO, 4919 Hall St., Dallas, Texas, instructing ALENTADO to fully cooperate with any FBI inquiry without first contacting the JURE leaders at Miami. When DAVILA was contacted on 9/4/64, he furnished a list of the members of JURE located at Dallas, numbering 11. DAVILA stated that there are, in fact, considerably more members of JURE in the Dallas area, but their names were not on record at Miami.

(3) - Bureau (Encls.-5) (RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (Encls.-3) (RM)
1 - Miami

JJO:GK
(6)

5 ENCLOSURES

REC-42 105-82555 4892

21 SEP 11 1964

SOVIET SECTION

FD-36 (Rev. 12-12-58)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

MM 105-8342

The Miami Office is forwarding the list of the 11 JURE members to the Dallas Office for whatever use it may serve.

No further investigation remains pending in the Miami Office, and this case is RUC'd.

-2-

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Miami, Florida
September 8, 1964

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD;
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA.

Cuba P.R. Fla

The following interviews were conducted on September 4, 1964, pertaining to Mrs. Sylvia Odio of Dallas, Texas, who has stated she observed Lee Harvey Oswald in the company of two Cuban or Mexican men sometime in late September or early October, 1963. These three men reportedly came to her apartment one evening during this period, and indicated they represented the anti-Castro organization known as JURE (Junta Revolucionaria Cubana)(Cuban Revolutionary Junta). Mrs. Odio stated she did not ascertain the full names of the three individuals, but knew one of them, who did the talking for the three, by his war name, Leopoldo. Mrs. Odio stated that she had been an active member of JURE.

Cuba

Mr. Manuel Ray was located on September 4, 1964, at the residence of his father, 3802 N. W. 19th Avenue, Miami, Florida. Mr. Ray stated he continues in his position as a leader of JURE. He said he is personally acquainted with Sylvia Odio of Dallas, Texas, by virtue of the fact that her parents had assisted him and other members of the anti-Castro organization, Movimiento Revolucionario del Pueblo (MRP)(Revolutionary Movement of the People) in Cuba. He explained that the MRP was the forerunner of the organization JURE, and the home of the parents of Sylvia Odio in Havana, and also a small farm of the parents near Havana were frequently utilized by

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COPIES DESTROYED
21 MAR 12 1973

105-82555-4892

ENCLOSURE

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

members of the MRP in connection with MRP activities. He said that eventually both parents of Sylvia Odio were arrested and imprisoned by the Castro regime for the help given to the MRP. He stated at the time of their arrest, MRP leader Reynold Gonzalez was caught by the Castro agents on the Odio farm near Havana, Cuba.

Mr. Ray stated he last saw Sylvia Odio in approximately June, 1963, in San Juan, Puerto Rico. He said her presence in Puerto Rico at that time was primarily related to a divorce which she was obtaining from her husband, Guillermo Herrera, who resides in Ponce, Puerto Rico.

Mr. Ray said that he has not discussed with Sylvia Odio the report to the effect that she observed Lee Harvey Oswald with members of JURE at Dallas, Texas. Mr. Ray stated that he regards Sylvia Odio to be intelligent, and a person of good character. He said that as of the last time he saw her, June, 1963, it was his impression that Mrs. Odio was suffering emotional strain as the result of the incarceration of her parents in Cuba, and as a result of her divorce. Mr. Ray said it would be his speculation that whereas Sylvia Odio might be mistaken concerning the identity of the person visiting her apartment and believed by her to be Lee Harvey Oswald, he did not believe she would have fabricated or suffered a delusion concerning the visit of three individuals to her apartment house at Dallas.

Mr. Ray continued that he had no knowledge of any member of JURE utilizing the war name of Leopoldo. He said he is virtually certain that no JURE member had used that name.

On September 4, 1964, Rogelio Cisneros, 347 N. E. 36th Street, Miami, Florida, advised that he had recently resigned as a leader of JURE. He said he was acquainted with Sylvia Odio of Dallas, Texas, but had not seen her since June of 1963, at which time he travelled to Dallas, Texas, from Miami, relative to the possible purchase of

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

firearms, of which he had been notified by Mrs. Odio. He stated Mrs. Odio arranged a meeting with a South American named Juan Martin, who lived in Dallas, and who claimed to be able to supply weapons. Mr. Cisneros stated he made the decision against any negotiations with Martin for weapons.

Mr. Cisneros stated that in Cuba he had utilized the underground, or war name, Eugenio. He stated he knew of no member in the ranks of JURE who used the war name Leopoldo, and in any event, such war names would not be used in the United States.

Mr. Cisneros added that he considered Mrs. Odio to be a respectable person who is dedicated to the overthrow of the Castro regime. He stated he had not known her or her family in Cuba, but was aware that both her mother and father are imprisoned by the Castro regime for their involvement in anti-Castro activities.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-60)

FBI

Date: 9/11/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (105-9958)(P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R; IS - CUBA
(OO: DALLAS)

Re Dallas teletype to Bureau, 9/10/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau and Dallas are appropriate copies of a letterhead memo reflecting results of interview of Dr. BRUTON C. EINSPRUCH, M.D., re SYLVIA ODIO requested in retel.

Dr. EINSPRUCH was interviewed by SA ALPHONSE J. SUTKUS.

X 2 cc Pres Con Bk 9/21/64 Ltr (2 Xerox)
1 cc Ret GHW RB
2 cc Field
Remainder destroyed
L

3 Bureau (105-82555) (Enc-1)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enc-2)
1 - Philadelphia (105-9958)

AJS/sek
(6)

1 ENCLOSURE

2 Xerox made

REC-42 105-82555 4893

E-FBI

SEP 12 1964

SOVIET SECTION

cc Wick

79 SEP 23 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

September 11, 1964

SYLVIA ODIO

Doctor BRUTON C. EINSPRUCH, M.D., who is presently attached to the staff at the United States Naval Hospital, 17th and Pattison Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., advised on September 11, 1964, that SYLVIA ODIO was a former psychiatric patient of his at Parkland Hospital, Dallas, Texas, and summarized his impressions of subject's mental condition as follows:

Sylvia ODIO has been suffering from a chronic nervous disorder for many years. This condition has become more severe since her arrival in the United States of America, due to a variety of stresses.

There has never been any evidence of psychosis, inasmuch as she has exhibited a "good grasp of reality," understands her responsibilites, and has attempted to be an "adequate citizen and provider" for her family.

Doctor EINSPRUCH expressed the opinion that if subject gave any incorrect testimony, it probably was the result of her misunderstanding the inquiries posed to her rather than a deliberate attempt to prevaricate.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

105-82555-4815

ENCLOSURE

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 9/11/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (62-6115)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Aka.
IS - R - CUBA

ReBuTel 9/9/64.

Enclosed are eight copies of LHM pertaining to disposition of original mail order and envelope used to purchase assassination rifle.

(3) - Bureau
1 - Chicago
DWS:BJK
(4)

1 ENCLOSURE

REC-42 105-82555-489

14 SEP 17 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

79 SEP 23 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois

September 11, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Mr. Mitch Scibor, Klein's Sporting Goods, Inc., 4540 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, advised on September 10, 1964, that pursuant to normal business procedure the original envelope and mail order received from A. Hidell to purchase ~~what has now been identified as the assassination rifle~~ were destroyed immediately after the microfilm record was made.

~~ENCLOSURE~~

September 18, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1- C. L. Trotter (S. F. Latona)
1 - I. W. Conrad (J. C. Cadigan)
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Lee Harvey Oswald

Reference is made to a conversation between you and Mr. J. R. Malley of this Bureau on August 26, 1964, concerning the identification of latent fingerprints and palm prints developed on the four cardboard cartons found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a self-explanatory communication with attachments from our Dallas Office dated September 14, 1964, bringing you up to date on our efforts to identify the latent fingerprints and palm prints. It is pointed out that only one latent palm print remains to be identified.

105-82555-489
REC-42
SEP 21 1964

Your attention is directed to my letter dated June 16, 1964, concerning efforts of our Dallas Office to print employees of the Texas School Book Depository who were present on November 22, 1963. At this time I advised you that Mr. Roy S. Truly, Warehouse Superintendent, strongly objected to the printing of all employees as he felt it would seriously handicap the work of his firm; however, he did make available those employees who would have had occasion to handle the cartons in question. The enclosed communication discloses that the prints of those employees were compared against the latent prints on the cartons and no identifications were effected.

BY COURIER SVC. 03 SEP 28 COMM-FBI

1 - Dallas (100-10461) SEE NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS PAGE THREE
105-82555
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
RDR:las
(14) last 5 I SEE NOTE PAGE FOUR

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Rm.
Holmes
Gandy

79 SEP 23 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN REC'D-READING ROOM.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

We have been vigorously pursuing this matter in an effort to identify the one remaining palm print and in this connection, Mr. George H. Scatterday of this Bureau had a conversation with Mr. Norman Redlich of your staff on September 14, 1964. It was agreed that if current efforts to identify the one remaining palm print were negative the most logical approach would be to again endeavor to print all persons employed in the Texas School Book Depository who had not been previously printed. On September 17, 1964, Mr. Truly and Mr. Ochus Virgil Campbell, Vice President of the Texas School Book Depository, were interviewed at which time their cooperation in this endeavor was again sought. Both gentlemen refused to permit the printing of females employed in the Texas School Book Depository calling it "unreasonable and unfair" and furnished the following reasons for their refusal:

1. None of these employees had access to or were ever known to have been in the area where the cartons were stored nor were they ever permitted, according to company rules, to go in the warehouse area.

2. They had previously cooperated fully with the President's Commission and the FBI, having made available for printing those employees who could have had access to the cartons.

3. September is the busiest time of the year for their company and taking prints of the female employees could result in these employees being insulted, causing them to resign.

Mr. Campbell stated in view of the above he would not comply with this request unless a subpoena was issued. Mr. Truly further pointed out that taking the prints of female employees from other publishing companies located in the Texas School Book Depository Building could very likely result in one or more of these companies vacating the premises as had happened previously when one publishing firm left following the assassination, fearing adverse publicity might embarrass its employees.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

While refusing to permit female employees to be printed, Mr. Campbell did make available two male employees and himself for printing. These prints will be compared with the one remaining latent palm print.

In view of the refusal of the above gentlemen to permit the further printing of employees, no further action is being taken by this Bureau in this regard unless specifically advised to the contrary by you.

For your information, this Bureau is presently processing several other palm prints obtained in connection with this project and if an identification is effected, you will be immediately notified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)
NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

ReDLairtel and enclosed LHM dated 9-14-64, relating to the latent print project.

The above letter to the President's Commission is being furnished for your information. Every logical effort must be made to identify the one remaining palm print. You should intensify your efforts to obtain the palm prints of Captain Will Fritz of the Dallas PD and any other police officers who logically could have handled these cartons.

NOTE:

The four cartons were recovered from the sixth floor of the TSBD after the assassination and were believed to have been used by Oswald to support his rifle. The DL PD developed one palm print which was identified as Oswald's. When the cartons were delivered to us for examination, we developed an additional 20 latent fingerprints and 7 latent palm prints, one fingerprint and palm print was identified as Oswald's, one palm print and 5 fingerprints were identified as those of Dallas clerk, Forest L. Lucy, who wrapped the cartons. The 14 remaining fingerprints and 4 palm prints were identified as those of DL PD Officer Robert Lee Studebaker. One latent palm print remains unidentified. The Commission has stated that as many latents as possible should be identified to preclude speculation that Oswald had a coconspirator. This is a tremendous undertaking as the one palm print remaining could have been left by any one of numerous individuals not connected with the TSBD such as reporters. This problem has been presented to the Commission; however, they still desired all TSBD employees be printed. We are insuring that all FBI personnel in Dallas during the pertinent period are eliminated as well as local police officers.

9/17/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10401)
REC-42 105-82555-4496
From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

RE: HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

Reairtel 9/10/64.

The palm prints of SA Ivan D. Lee are not identical with the remaining latent palm print in this case.

The palm prints of Lee are being retained.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

(12)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

MAILED 10
SEP 17 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

64 SEP 24 1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Ev. 5-22-64

FBI

Date: 9/16/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas airtel and letterhead memorandum, dated 9/14/64, containing summary of investigation to identify the identifiable latent fingerprints and palm prints appearing on the four cardboard cartons found near the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository immediately after the assassination.

Enclosed is a set of palm prints of SA IVAN D. LEE taken on 9/15/64, to be compared with the one remaining unidentified latent palm print appearing on one of the four cardboard cartons. It has been determined that SA LEE accompanied SA VINCENT E. DRAIN with the four cardboard cartons from the Dallas Police Department to the Dallas Office on 11/26/63.

REC-42 105-82555-4896

Approved: _____ Sent: _____ M Per: _____
Special Agent in Charge

(Rev. 1-17-63)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM XX RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 9-10-64

TO DIRECTOR, DALLAS, AND SAN JUAN

FROM MIAMI 101540

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS-R-CUBA.

RE SAN JUAN RAD AND DALLAS TEL TO BUREAU SEPTEMBER 9 LAST.

MANUEL RAY INTERVIEWED BY MIAMI SEPTEMBER 4 LAST. RESULTS SUBMITTED BY LHM SEPTEMBER 8 LAST. SAN JUAN DISCONTINUE EFFORTS TO INTERVIEW RAY.

ON SEPTEMBER 10 INSTANT ERNEST ARAGON, SECRET SERVICE, MIAMI, STATED THE REFERENCE IN MIAMI SECRET SERVICE REPORT DATED APRIL 24 LAST TO PUERTO RICAN POLICE INQUIRIES ON SYLVIA ODIO WAS UNSUBSTANTIATED. HE BELIEVES THE POLICE INQUIRY MAY HAVE RELATED TO ODIO'S DIVORCE PROCESS. ARAGON WILL RECONTACT SOURCE FOR OTHER POSSIBLE DETAIL RE THE POLICE INQUIRY.

MIAMI WILL INTERVIEW SILVIA GARCIA, FORMER MOTHER-IN-LAW OF ODIO. SAN JUAN SHOULD CHECK ODIO'S DIVORCE RECORD.

RECEIVED: 1:41 PM MLT

EX-117

5-85

REC-42 105-82555-411

SEP 22 1964

7-9 SEP 23 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/11/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IR-R-CUBA

Re Bureau teletype to Dallas, 9/9/64, advising that the Commission had requested that confirmation be obtained as to whether the clip found in the assassination rifle was empty at the time it was found.

Enclosed are ten copies of a LHM reflecting the desired confirmation, which investigation was conducted by SA VINCENT E. DRAIN.

(3)-Bureau (Enc.-10)
2-Dallas

RPG/cms
(5)

ENCLOSURE

5 cc of enclosure delivered

2 cc of corrected LHM with ltr to D. Lee Conlon 9-18-64 RDR/las

REC-42 105-82555-6409

1-1 post DC] section re conviction 9/18/64 RDR/las

EX-114

4 SEP 14 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 SEP 24 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
September 11, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD MANNLICHER-CARCANO

By letter dated September 7, 1964, the President's Commission requested that confirmation be obtained as to whether the clip found in the assassination rifle, Serial Number C2766, was empty at the time it was found.

There are attached the results of interviews with the following individuals, which provides the confirmation requested:

Mr. Seymour Weitzman, Deputy Constable, Dallas County Deputy Constable's Office, Dallas, Texas

Captain Will Fritz, Homicide Bureau, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas.

Lt. J. Carl Day, Crime Laboratory, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas.

Attachments

(1)

WC-22555-4611

ENCLOSURE

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 10, 1964

1

Mr. SEYMOUR WEITZMAN, Deputy Constable, Dallas County Deputy Constable's Office, Dallas, Texas, residence 2802 Oates Drive, Dallas, was interviewed on September 10, 1963. 4

Mr. WEITZMAN stated that he was on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository immediately after the shots were fired at President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY and Governor JOHN B. CONNALLY on November 22, 1963. Mr. WEITZMAN stated that after spotting a rifle on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building, he waited until Captain WILL FRITZ of the Homicide Bureau of the Dallas Police Department and Lieutenant J. CARL DAY of the Crime Laboratory of the Dallas Police Department arrived to assume possession of this rifle. He stated that the rifle was carefully picked up by Lieutenant J. CARL DAY, while Captain WILL FRITZ pulled the bolt back, at which time he observed a live round of ammunition that was ejected from the chamber. Mr. WEITZMAN stated that he did not observe this gun close enough to pay any particular attention to the clip of the rifle. He stated that he did not observe the inside of the rifle and did not know whether or not the clip was empty after the live round of ammunition was ejected from the gun by Captain WILL FRITZ. He stated that shortly thereafter, Lieutenant J. CARL DAY removed the rifle to the Crime Laboratory of the Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas.

(2)

on 9/10/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN /itf 105 Date dictated 9/10/64

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ENCLOSURE

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 10, 1964

1

Captain ~~MILL FRITZ~~, Homicide Bureau, Dallas Police Department, was interviewed on September 10, 1964.

Captain FRITZ advised that shortly after the shots were fired at President KENNEDY and Governor CONNALLY, a rifle was pointed out to him on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building, which was believed to have been used in the shooting of President KENNEDY and Governor CONNALLY. Captain FRITZ stated that Lieutenant J. CARL DAY, Crime Laboratory, Dallas Police Department, quickly dusted the rifle for latent fingerprints. According to Captain FRITZ, Lieutenant DAY carefully picked up this gun in order not to disturb any latent fingerprints which might be on the rifle, at which time Captain FRITZ pulled the bolt back ejecting a live round of ammunition from the chamber of this gun. Captain FRITZ stated that after observing the inside of the rifle barrel, as well as the rifle clip, he was satisfied that the chamber of the rifle, as well as the clip, was empty. He stated the clip was not removed from the gun, and that Lieutenant DAY removed this gun intact to the Crime Laboratory of the Dallas Police Department. He stated that as far as he knew no one removed the clip from the rifle after it was found and turned over to Lieutenant DAY. Captain FRITZ stated that he assumed Lieutenant DAY probably removed the clip after carrying the gun to the Crime Laboratory of the Dallas Police Department for further examination.

Captain FRITZ stated that the rifle, as well as the live round of ammunition and the empty live cartridge hulls that were recovered were taken into possession of Lieutenant J. CARL DAY of the Crime Laboratory of the Dallas Police Department.

on 9/10/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN /jtf Date dictated 9/10/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 10, 1964

1

Lieutenant J. CARL DAY, Crime Laboratory, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed on September 10, 1964.

Lieutenant DAY related that he arrived at approximately 1:12 p.m., November 22, 1963, on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building. He stated that the rifle believed to have been used in the shooting of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY and Governor JOHN B. CONNALLY was found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building. He stated he immediately dusted this rifle for latent fingerprints and after dusting same, he carefully picked it up in order not to obliterate any fingerprints which might still be on the rifle. He advised that Captain WILL FRITZ of the Homicide Bureau, Dallas Police Department, pulled the bolt back on the gun, ejecting a live round of ammunition from the chamber of this rifle. DAY stated that he observed both the chamber and the clip of the rifle to be empty. DAY stated he removed this rifle to the Crime Laboratory of the Dallas Police Department, at which time the clip was removed from the rifle. DAY related that he removed the clip from the rifle at the Crime Laboratory of the Dallas Police Department for further examination and for dusting for latent fingerprints. DAY stated that he placed his initials on the clip as well as the rifle. DAY related after he had been told by Chief of Police JESSE E. CURRY, of the Dallas Police Department, to release this gun to Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, he placed the clip back in the rifle, as the clip appeared when he had first examined the rifle. DAY related that as far as he knew no one, with the exception of himself, removed the clip from the rifle after it was found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building on November 22, 1963.

4

on 9/10/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN /jtf Date dictated 9/10/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

THE AAPC

September 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the inquiry of Mr. Norman Redlich by telephone today regarding the latent prints developed on the four cardboard cartons which were found near the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

In addition to the twenty latent fingerprints and seven latent palm prints of value for identification purposes which were developed on the boxes, many extremely fragmentary latent impressions of no value for identification purposes were located. It is possible that some persons could have handled these cartons without leaving latent prints on them.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Trotter
1 - Mr. Malley (sent direct)
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
(12)

Note - This information being furnished by letter to President's Commission today in compliance with the telephonic request today made by Norman Redlich of staff of J. Lee Rankin to Sebastian F. Latona, Supervisor of our Latent Fingerprint Section.

Lee Harvey Oswald

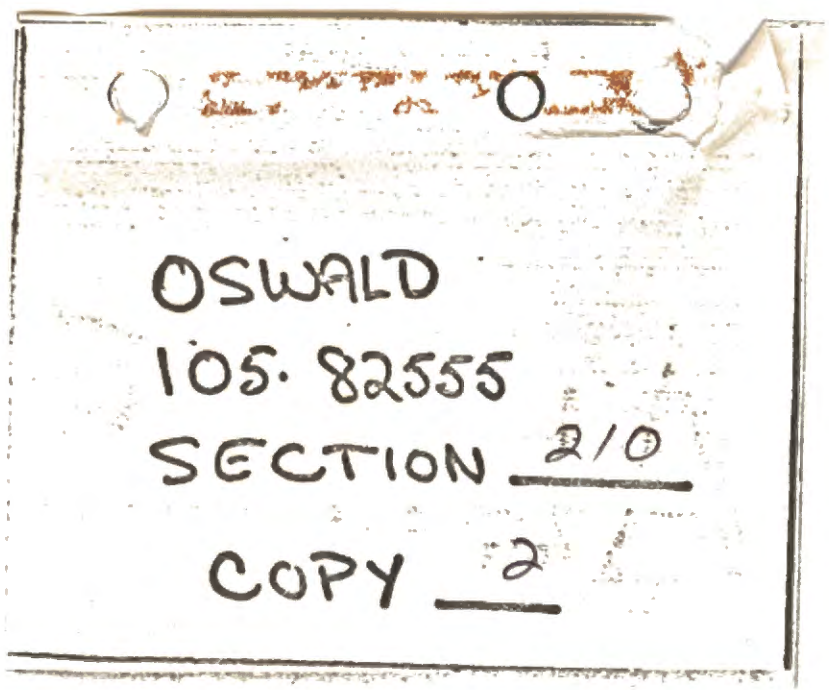
REC-42 105-82455-4899

SEP 21 1964

COMM-FBI

SEP 4

SEP 3 1964


OSWALD
105. 82555
SECTION 210
COPY 2

1 - Mr. [illegible]t
1 - Mr. [illegible]s
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Office, Room 7133

SID

September 18, 1964

By Courier Service

SEP 17 10 58 AM '64
FBI
READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In accordance with the telephonic request of Miss Mary A. Rowcotsky on September 16, 1964, Commission Exhibits numbered 142, 637, 641, 649, and 655 through 661 were delivered to her on that date.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
02 SEP 18
COMM.-FBI

NOTE: The following are the descriptions of the above-mentioned Commission Exhibits; 142 - Wrapping paper in shape of a large bag; 637 - Latent lift from C14 rifle; 641 - Cardboard box from TSBD; 649 - Palm print found on C40 carton; 655 - 2 photographs of C40 carton; 656 - 10 photographs of C40 carton; 657 - 3 photographs of Oswald's fingerprints and palm prints; 658 - Photograph of latent lift from C14 rifle; 659 - 2 photographs of latents on C10 bag; 660 - 8 photographs of C40 carton; 661 - 3 photographs of C40 carton.

REC-42 4900

CC:nlb (8)

1 XEROX
SEP 22 1964

15 SEP 21 1964

29 SEP 23 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEP 18 11 16 AM '64

RELEASED DIRECTOR

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 9/15/64

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

SUBJECT:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

On the late afternoon of 9/14/64 Mr. Dave Slawson of the President's Commission telephoned with regard to handwriting examinations conducted of certain Oswald material.

Mr. Slawson identified the material in which he was interested by both the Commission's number and the Bureau's exhibit number (as such numbers appear in the blue bound volumes of exhibits prepared by the Bureau.) These are identified as follows:

Commission Exhibit Number	Bureau Exhibit Number
24	36
25	37
94	38
100	43
101	44
1438	None

With regard to Commission exhibit number 94 (Bureau number 38), Mr. Slawson stated he was interested in actual handwritten version of this exhibit it being noted that the Bureau exhibit is primarily typed material with handwritten corrections).

With reference to Commission exhibit 1438, Mr. Slawson stated that this was the original piece of paper containing telephone numbers and names found among Oswald's effects being the same piece of paper which was copied by Lieutenant Martello of the New Orleans Police Department.

REC-42 4901

SEP 21 1964

GHS:pab
(8)

1 XEROX
SEP 22 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mr. Slawson requested to be advised whether all of the above exhibits had been subject to handwriting examination to determine if they were prepared by Oswald.

Inasmuch as this was a matter handled by the Laboratory with regard to handwriting examinations, it is recommended that the matter be handled by the Laboratory.

ACTION

That this memorandum be forwarded to the Laboratory for appropriate reply to the Commission.

Letter to Commission 9/11/64

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

1 - Mr. Belmont
2 - Mr. Rosen
(Mr. Mallen
1 - Mr. Sulliv

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffit
1 - Mr. Cadigan

REC-42 105-82555-4901

EX-112

September 16, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On September 14, 1964, Mr. W. David Slawson of your staff telephoned with regard to the handwriting examinations conducted on Commission Exhibits 24, 25, 94, 100, 101, and 1438.

Commission Exhibits 24, 94 (first two handwritten pages), 100, and 101 are part of FBI Item 116 further designated as Q101. The typewritten portion of Commission Exhibit 94 was designated as FBI Item 337 (Commission Exhibit 92). The handwritten version of this typewritten portion is part of FBI Item 116 (Q101). The results of the handwriting examination of FBI Item 116 (Q101) are set forth on page 156 of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated December 23, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

Commission Exhibit 25 was designated as FBI Items 123, 124 and 125 and further designated as Q51. The results of the handwriting examination of Commission Exhibit 25 are set forth on page 338 of the report of Special Agent Gemberling dated December 10, 1963, at Dallas, Texas. Commission Exhibit 1438 was designated as FBI Exhibit D-229 and further designated as Q586. The results of the handwriting examination of Commission Exhibit 1438 are set forth on page 89 of the report of Special Agent Gemberling dated July 2, 1964, at Dallas, Texas.

The foregoing reports of Special Agent Gemberling state that the handwriting and hand printing on Q101, Q51, and Q586 were written by Lee Harvey Oswald. Two copies of the reports of Special Agent Gemberling were previously furnished to The President's Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

XEROX
SEP 22 1964

JCC:GFM (9)

105-82555

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

54 SEP 24 1964

BY COURIER SVC.

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 16 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

927 AM CST URGENT 9-16-64 NSP

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 1P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD AKA, IS - R - CUBA.

RE SAN ANTONIO TEL TO BUREAU AND DALLAS, SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN LAST, CONCERNING INFO FURNISHED BY STAFF SGT. JAMES PIC, HALF-BROTHER OF SUBJECT, RELATING TO TELEPHONE CALL HE RECEIVED FROM HIS MOTHER, MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD, ALLEGING AN ATTORNEY NAMED FRED KOFF (PH.) WAS PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR "FRAMING" SUBJECT CONCERNING PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION.

DALLAS INDICES NEGATIVE ON FRED KOFF. IT IS BELIEVED INDIVIDUAL REFERRED TO IS FRED KORTH, FORMER SECRETARY OF NAVY, A BANKER AND LAWYER FROM FT. WORTH, TEX., WHO ACCORDING TO RECENT PUBLICITY WAS SETTING UP LAW PRACTICE IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

NO INTERVIEW WITH MARGUERITE OSWALD CONSIDERED FEASIBLE AND NO INTERVIEW WILL BE CONDUCTED WITH FRED KORTH, UACB.

REC-42 4902

EX-117

END

WA SXC

FBI WASH DC

TUO

79 SEP 23 1964

SEP 21 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 15 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI SANANTON

454 PM CST 9-15-64 URGENT LAV

TO DIRECTOR /105-82555/ AND DALLAS /100-10431/

FROM SAN ANTONIO /105-2909/ 3P /P/

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

OSI, SAN ANTONIO, THIS PM ADVISED AS FOLLOWS:

STAFF SGT. JAMES PIC, HALF BROTHER OF SUBJECT, THIS AM RECEIVED TELEPHONE CALL FROM HIS MOTHER, MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD. PIC WAS AT DUTY STATION AT WILFORD HALL, LACKLAND AFB WHEN CALL RECEIVED. ACCORDING TO PIC, MRS OSWALD WAS DISTRAUGHT, EMOTIONAL AND NOT TOO COHERENT. SHE INDICATED HER LIFE WAS POSSIBLY IN DANGER. WHEN HE ASKED HER REASONS FOR THIS, SHE SAID AN ATTORNEY NAMED FRED KOFF PAREN PHONETIC PAREN IS THE PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR QUOTE FRAMING END QUOTE SUBJECT CONCERNING PRESIDENT KENNEDY/S ASSASSINATION. SHE ALSO ALLEGED THAT KOFF WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE TYPE OF DISCHARGE SUBJECT RECEIVED FROM U. S. MARINE CORPS. SHE STATED KOFF WAS DISCHARGED FROM HIS JOB WITH THE U. S. NAVY ON NOV. TWENTYTHREE LAST.

PIC EXPLAINED KOFF HAD BEEN ATTORNEY FOR A MR. EKDAHL PAREN PHONETIC PAREN FORMER HUSBAND OF MRS. OSWALD.

END PAGE ONE

4903

EX-117 REC-42

14 SEP 21 1964

Let to Commission 9-17-64 REL/pdh

EKDAHL INSTITUTED DIVORCE PROCEEDINGS IN NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT AGAINST MRS. OSWALD. PIC TESTIFIED FOR HIS MOTHER IN THESE PROCEEDINGS CONCERNING A QUOTE RAID END QUOTE MRS. OSWALD AND PIC MADE PROBABLY IN NINETEEN FORTYSEVEN IN WHICH THEY DISCOVERED EKDAHL IN AN APARTMENT WITH A WOMAN. PIC STATED THAT THEY WERE NOT FOUND IN A COMPROMISING POSITION. PIC STATED THAT SUBSEQUENTLY KOFF BECAME AN EMPLOYEE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF NAVY WHICH AT THAT TIME WAS UNDER JOHN CONNALLY, PRESENT GOVERNOR OF TEXAS.

PIC WAS NOT WORRIED OVER HIS MOTHER/S TELEPHONE CONVERSATION TODAY AND HUNG UP AFTER LISTENING TO HER. THEREAFTER HE REQUESTED TO TALK TO LUIS BENAVIDES, SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE, U.S. SECRET SERVICE, SAN ANTONIO.

ACCORDING TO OSI, BENAVIDES THEN INTERVIEWED PIC TODAY. OSI ALSO ADVISED PIC MAY HAVE TESTIFIED BEFORE PRESIDENT COMMISSION IN THIS CASE AND MAY HAVE BEEN CONTACTED BY BENAVIDES ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS.

END PAGE TWO

SAN ANTONIO TAKING NO FURTHER ACTION IN THIS PHASE OF INVESTIGATION UAC.

DALLAS IF DEEMED FEASIBLE AND ADVISABLE CONSIDER INTERVIEWING MARGURITE OSWALD FOR FURTHER DETAILS.

END WA SXC

FBI WASH DC

DL LWD

FBI DALLAS

80

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen

September 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

SEP 17 2 47 PM '64
F.B.I. - READING ROOM

REC-42 105-82555-4903
EX-116

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On September 15, 1964, the Office of Special Investigations, Department of the Air Force, informed this Bureau that John Edward Pic, half brother of Lee Harvey Oswald, reported to the Office of Special Investigations that he received a telephone call from his mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, that date. Pic stated that his mother was distraught, emotional and not too coherent in her conversation with him. She told Pic that her life was possibly in danger and indicated that an attorney by the name of Fred Koff (phonetic) is the person responsible for "framing" Lee Harvey Oswald in connection with the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy. Mrs. Oswald also told Pic that Koff was responsible for the type of discharge Lee Harvey Oswald received from the U. S. Marine Corps. She added that Koff was discharged from his job with the U. S. Navy Department on November 23, 1963.

BY COURIER SVC. 01 SEP 17 COMM-FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Mr. Pic explained to Office of Special Investigations that Koff had been an attorney for Mr. Edwin A. Ekdahl, a former husband of Mrs. Marguerite Oswald. Pic indicated Ekdahl instituted divorce proceedings in 1948 against Mrs. Oswald. Pic further informed Office of Special Investigations that he testified for his mother in these proceedings concerning a "raid" Mrs. Oswald and Pic made approximately 1947 at which time they discovered Ekdahl in an apartment with a woman. According to Pic, Ekdahl and the

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Rosen
Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

SEP 22 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REL:pdb (8)

XEROX

SEP 22 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

woman were not found in a compromising position. Pic added that subsequently Koff became an employee of the Navy Department at the time the Navy Department was under the supervision of John Connally, present Governor of Texas.

According to the Office of Special Investigations, Pic was not worried over his mother's telephone call. However, he requested to speak to Mr. Luis Benavides, Special Agent in Charge of the U. S. Secret Service in San Antonio, Texas.

A check of the files of this Bureau disclosed no information identifiable with Fred Koff. It appears this individual may be identical to Mr. Fred Korth, former Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Korth was Secretary of the Navy at the time Mr. John Connally referred to the Navy Department a letter Mr. Connally received from Lee Harvey Oswald from Russia dated June 30, 1961. In this letter Oswald requested that Mr. Connally look into the facts surrounding Oswald's "dishonourable discharge" from the U. S. Marine Corps. Oswald addressed his letter to Mr. Connally as Secretary of the Navy.

The above is being furnished for the information of the Commission and no additional action is contemplated by this Bureau in this matter in the absence of a specific request from the Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

During our recent contacts with Marguerite Oswald, she has given definite indications of being mentally ill. She has been uncooperative with the President's Commission and has made a number of wild allegations to our Agents and to the press concerning the assassination. Her telephone conversation with her son Sergeant Pic is another indication of her failing mental condition.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

REC-42

FBI

Date: 9/18/64

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) Attention: Criminal Section

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE : LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

ReBuairtel to Legat, Ottawa, 9/4/64, concerning excerpts from the 7/15/64 issue of "Liberty" magazine, a Canadian publication, which issue contains an article by one "NORMAN SIMILAS" as told by KEN ARMSTRONG; Dallas airtel to Bureau, 9/8/64; and Legat, Ottawa, Cabelgram to Bureau, dated 9/15/64, a copy of which was furnished to Dallas by Bureau with a request that Dallas endeavor to identify the reporter indicated by SIMILAS, and advise.

Referenced Dallas airtel contained information indicating the possibility that the reporter referred to was ROBERT H. JACKSON, Photographer, for "The Dallas Times Herald."

Enclosed herewith is one copy of a newspaper article by BOB JACKSON, appearing in "The Dallas Times Herald", 11/23/63.

It is suggested that the Bureau may desire to furnish this newspaper article to Legat Ottawa, in an effort to determine if individuals being interviewed by Legat can identify this article as being the one referred to.

3 - Bureau (encl-1) ENCLOSURE
2 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(5)

REC-42 105-82555-4904

20 SEP 19 1964

C C. Wick

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 SEP 23 1964

FD-350 (4-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

WITNESS ACCOUNT

Lensman Heard Shots, Saw Gun

(Editor's Note: This is an eye-witness account of the assassination of the President by a Dallas Times Herald photographer riding in a car close behind the presidential car Friday.)

By BOB JACKSON

There were five of us in the car. When we heard the first shot, the President had already turned the corner. We had not made the corner yet. Then we heard two more shots.

As far as I know, three shots were all I heard. I just instinctively looked that way. First, somebody joked about it being a firecracker.

Then, since I was facing the building where the shots were coming from, I just glanced up and saw two colored men in a window straining to look at a window above them.

As I looked up to the window above, I saw a rifle being pulled back in the window. It might have been resting on the window sill. I didn't see a man. I didn't even see if it had a scope on it.

"It was the second floor down from the top of the building and it was the end window facing Elm Street, the corner window. The President's car was about halfway between Houston Street and the underpass. We were beginning to turn the corner. He (the gunman) had about a 45-degree angle from the building to the President's car.

"I looked to my left and I could see both cars speeding off, the President's car and the car behind him carrying the vice president. They disappeared under the underpass.

"Then I could see a colored family covering up their child on the grass. A policeman was down on his knee. I couldn't tell if he were hit. I thought the child was dead or something. Then the Negro parents picked up the boy and ran.

COULDN'T BELIEVE IT

"As soon as I saw the rifle, I knew someone was trying to kill them, but it never entered my mind that he could be dead. I just couldn't believe it at first.

"It's going to give Dallas an awful bad name I think. The general reaction of all the guys around me was that they just couldn't believe a thing like that could happen here."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

10 "The Dallas Times-Herald" Dallas, Texas

Date: 11/23/63
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Felix R. McKnight
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas

87-95

SEARCHED ..... INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED ..... FILED .....
FBI — DALLAS

ENCLOSURE

9/21/64

PLAINTEXT

1 - I. W. Conrad
1 - Mr. Hines
1 - Mr. Raupach

TELETYPE URGENT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 21 1964
TELETYPE

TO SACS DALLAS
NEW YORK

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)
(44-24016)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

JACK L. RUBY, LEE HARVEY OSWALD DASH VICTIM CIVIL RIGHTS

ATTENTION CRIMINAL SECTION.

REWFOAIRTEL TO BUREAU NINE SEVENTEEN SIXTYFOUR CAPTIONED AS ABOVE.

NEW YORK AND DALLAS IMMEDIATELY HANDLE LEADS SET FORTH IN REFERENCED WFO AIRTEL NINE SEVENTEEN SIXTYFOUR CONCERNING CONTACT WITH DOROTHY KILGALLEN. AND THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AMERICAN IN NEW YORK AND MR. JOE TORAHILL AT DALLAS. MAIL COPY SENT WFO.

1 - WFO

REC-42 4905

KMR:cad
(7)

19 SEP 22 1964

NOTE: See memorandum Mr. Rosen to Mr. Belmont 9/18/64, KMR:cad.

COPIES DESTROYED
MAR 12 1973

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

INITIALED
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SEP 23 1964

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 16 1964

TELETYPE

42

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI CHICAGO

140 AM CDST URGENT 9-16-64 EH

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

FROM CHICAGO (62-6115) 2P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, ~~IS-DASH-R-DASH CUBA~~ ALSO KNOWN AS INTERNAL SECURITY - R + CUBA

DICK FISHER, NBC NEWS, ADVISED EIGHT THIRTY PM NINE FIFTEEN, SIXTYFOUR THAT DICK GREGORY HELD PRESS CONFERENCE THREE PM NINE FIFTEEN, SIXTYFOUR AT ESSEX INN, CHICAGO, TO PROMOTE SALE OF BOOK QUOTE "VIGOR" ENQUOTE WHICH HE AUTHORED. DURING CONFERENCE GREGORY DISCUSSED ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. WAS CRITICAL OF GOVERNMENT AND FBI IN THAT HE BELIEVED CERTAIN PHOTOGRAPHS OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD PREVIOUSLY RELEASED ARE FAKE BECAUSE OF SHADOWS THEREON. GREGORY TALKED ABOUT THREE MURDERED CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS IN MISSISSIPPI AND STATED BOTH HE AND FBI KNOW WHO KILLED THEM BUT AS YET NO ARRESTS MADE. WAS CRITICAL OF BUREAU FOR FAILURE TO ANSWER CERTAIN QUESTIONS THAT NEED ANSWERING IN THAT INVESTIGATION. GREGORY ALSO APPEARED TONIGHT AS A FEATURE OF QUOTE A SALUTE TO

END PAGE ONE

REC-42 49 SEP 17 1964

XEROX MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

SEP 18 1964

79 SEP 23 1964

FREEDOM "~~ENQUOTE~~ BENEFIT PROGRAM SPONSORED BY ~~CORE~~ CONGRESS ON RACIAL EQUALITY HELD NINE FIFTEEN, SIXTYFOUR AT CHICAGO CIVIC OPERA HOUSE. BUREAU PREVIOUSLY ADVISED OF ABOVE BENEFIT BY CHICAGO AIRTEL NINE EIGHT, SIXTYFOUR.

AT TEN THIRTY PM NINE FIFTEEN, SIXTYFOUR CPD ADVISED ABOVE BENEFIT WAS PEACEFUL WITH NO INCIDENTS.

MILITARY BEING ADVISED. Intelligence Memo LHM FOLLOWS.

END

WA LRA

FBI WASH DC

P CC-MR. SULLIVAN

Xerox - Mr. Rosen

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 9/16/64

Attached reports false charges by Negro Comedian Dick Gregory in Chicago press conference 9/15/64. Charges concerning Oswald photos obviously of no substance as President's Commission or Bureau has not to date released any photos. Charges concerning Mississippi civil rights workers murder case merely restatement by Gregory of previously made false charges by him concerning his knowledge of perpetrators.

No dissemination warranted.

DCR:cwb

FOUND

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 9-11-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: REFERENCE TO THE DIRECTOR IN FORTHCOMING BOOK BY RICHARD M. NIXON

Late this morning, Miss Sally Haines of the Research Department of "The Reader's Digest" telephoned to advise that the November, 1964, issue of "The Digest" will contain excerpts from a forthcoming book by Richard M. Nixon entitled "Cuba, Castro and John F. Kennedy: Some Reflections on American Foreign Policy." Miss Haines stated that this condensed version of former Vice President Nixon's book contains one reference to the Director--a brief statement that shortly after President Kennedy's assassination, he (Nixon) telephoned the Director, and the Director told him that "a Lee Harvey Oswald who was known to the FBI as a member of the pro-Castro Fair Play for Cuba Committee was the assassin."

Miss Haines' purpose in calling was to advise us of this reference to the Director in the November issue which will soon be sent to the printer. As a result of our close contacts with "The Reader's Digest" members of its Research Department regularly contact the Crime Records Division when an article mentioning the Director or the FBI is scheduled to appear in that magazine.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

UNREC.

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 22 1964

9-11-64

- Mr. DeLoach

MAG:skd
(5)

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

CRIME RECORDS

70 SEP 2 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: September 11, 1964

1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

On the afternoon of September 10, 1964, Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission telephoned. Mr. Rankin stated the Commission had received a letter from Congressman John R. Pillion, Republican from New York, stating certain action which he thought the Commission should take. Mr. Rankin stated he had talked to the Congressman concerning the letter and the Congressman was willing to be interviewed by the FBI.

Mr. Rankin stated that while many of the items in the letter were of no interest to the Commission, there were certain items concerning which he desired the Bureau to interview the Congressman. (Mr. Rankin indicated he would underline on the material sent to the Bureau the items he specifically desired the FBI to question the Congressman.) At Mr. Rankin's request a courier was dispatched and a copy of the Congressman's letter to Mr. Rankin was obtained.

A check of Bureau files disclosed Congressman Pillion was born August 10, 1904, in Conneaut, Ohio, and is a graduate of Cornell University. He was elected to the 83rd Congress, November 2, 1952, and re-elected to succeeding Congresses. He currently is serving on the Appropriations Committee.

We have had limited, though friendly, relations with Congressman Pillion. In June, 1961, his office contacted the Bureau advising that he had introduced a resolution declaring war on communism. This resolution emphasized the danger of the communist conspiracy and resolved that the United States declare a state of war exist between this country and the 98 Communist Parties of the world.

On April 20, 1964, an assistant to Congressman Pillion contacted Mr. DeLoach's office and requested details regarding Oswald's relationship with the American Civil Liberties Union and with Attorney John Abt in New York City. No data was furnished the Congressman's assistant and he was told that results of our investigation were being furnished to the President's Commission and release of such material rested with the Commission. Congressman's assistant recognized the Bureau's position and stated they would just wait until the report was released by the President's Commission.

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REC-64

XEROX

SEP 21 1964

Enclosure - Sent 9/14/64
105-82555

REL:pah

EX 110

SOVIET SECTION

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

A review of the letter sent to the Commission by Congressman Pillion which was obtained from Mr. Rankin takes the theme that Oswald was definitely a tool of the communist conspiracy and that in his murder of President Kennedy, Oswald was wholly influenced and motivated by his communist ideology, training, associations and objectives. In his document, Congressman Pillion states that if the Warren Commission in the final report excludes communism as the prime motivating factor in Lee Oswald's crime, then, this report would, in effect, provide a "cover-up" and "whitewash."

Congressman Pillion makes a number of statements in his document which have not been substantiated by our investigation. He alleges that Oswald was associated with the Soviet Secret Police in Russia; that Marina Oswald was "planted" by the Soviet Secret Police and induced to marry Oswald as part of the Soviet intelligence operations; and that there could be no question that Lee and Marina Oswald were considered by Soviet intelligence to be potential agents for either specific or future assignments. Further, that Oswald made a number of trips to Mexico where he consorted with the communists and that Oswald was trained to kill for the attainment of a political objective and, thus, his killing of President Kennedy was a communist political killing.

In his document, Congressman Pillion also charged that the Commission's inquiries have suppressed the free flow of available information and prevented the American public from rendering a true and balanced judgment as to the communist role and involvement. He also alleged that American official and private investigative agencies have been silenced during the nine-month period the Commission has been working on its report.

OBSERVATIONS:

The data set forth in Congressman Pillion's document follows the same line as data which has appeared in the press from avid rightists and members of the John Birch Society. Much of Congressman Pillion's information appears to have been taken from public source material, particularly the data in Oswald's diary which was published in "Life" magazine. As a matter of cooperation with the Commission, it is felt we should interview Congressman Pillion but we will make it clear to him we are there at the specific instructions of the President's Commission.

ACTION:

Attached is an airtel to WFO instructing that two mature experienced Agents familiar with the Oswald case interview Congressman Pillion concerning data in the document he sent to the Commission. We are instructing WFO to ascertain the basis or proof for the various

Declassified by THE AUTHOR

remarks in his document (those underlined by Mr. Rankin as described above). We are specifically instructing WFO to inform Congressman Pillion that we are conducting the interview at the specific instructions of the President's Commission.

9/16/64

AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-409743)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-117844) (P)

SUBJECT: MARK LANE
SM - C
(CO:NY)

Re Airtel 1, 9/9/64, and Bureau airtel, 9/14/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are an original and five copies and for Dallas one copy of a LHM concerning contact with Mr. F. A. ESPENOY, District Director, INS, NYC, on 9/15/64.

Sources mentioned in enclosed LHM are [redacted] and [redacted]

Enclosed LHM has been classified "Confidential" since it contains information from current sources of this Bureau. It is felt the unauthorized disclosure of this information could compromise these sources and thus be injurious to the national defense.

One copy of this communication is being furnished to Dallas in view of their interest in this matter.

2-Bureau (Encls. 6) (RM)
(1-105-92555) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
1-Dallas (100-10970) (Info) (Encls. 1) (RM)
1-New York (105-33431) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD) (312)
1-New York (100-117844)

1 - 105-82555 - UNREC.
NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 1 1964

FHH:jmk
(9)

ENCLOSURE

79 OCT 6 - 1964

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For the information of the Bureau, Mr. ESPERDY expressed his gratitude to the FBI for bringing this matter to his attention. He stated that if LANE had received information from an employee of INS of an official nature, he will probably conduct an intensive investigation to identify this person. He stated that while the documents in question are not classified, their distribution to unauthorized persons constitutes a serious violation of INS rules and regulations. He stated he intends to bring this matter to the attention of INS officials in Washington, D.C. and his future steps with regard to the identification of the source within his agency and/or a possible interview with LANE will be determined in the near future.

New York will remain alert for any additional information which may be received re this matter and will promptly furnish any information received from Mr. ESPERDY to the Bureau in form suitable for dissemination.

...RELL
...ON

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
September 16, 1964

Bureau 100-409763
New York 100-117344

CONFIDENTIAL

Re: Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

Reference is made to Federal Bureau of Investigation memorandum dated September 9, 1964, relative to information received from a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, that during his lecture entitled "Who Killed Kennedy?" on September 4, 1964, at the Jan Hus Theatre, 351 East 74th Street, New York City, Lane projected on a movie screen copies of two documents which were allegedly secured from a source in the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), New York City.

On September 15, 1964, Mr. P. A. Esperdy, District Director, INS, 20 West Broadway, New York City, was furnished the information received from the above source by Special Agents Benjamin J. McManus and Donald E. Young.

Mr. Esperdy stated that according to the information received from the above source, Lane had apparently secured official copies of INS forms from some person within the agency. In this connection, Mr. Esperdy stated that the "black book" mentioned by Lane is probably identical with a loose-leaf book utilized by INS Inspectors at points of entry into the United States called the "lookout book". This book contains listings of persons who, for one reason or another, are to receive special handling by INS. Each name in the book is followed by several columns containing birth

CONFIDENTIAL
GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

Re: Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

date and other data including one entitled "Case Code". Beside each name in the "Case Code Column" appears an INS code number which can be checked against another form entitled "Lookout Information Code System" to determine just what is the reason for the "stop" and what action should be taken.

It is noted the first source advised Lane stated the classification symbol beside his name was "C". Another source, who has also furnished reliable information in the past, advised that at the Lane lecture held September 10, 1964, the classification symbol appearing on the document in question was clearly "C-13".

Mr. Lapordy advised the code classification "C" covers some 15 categories of "stops" and that all "C" symbols are followed by a number pertaining to the appropriate category.

Mr. Lapordy furnished a late copy of the "Lookout Information Code System" which only provided code classifications up to C-14. He pointed out that the C-13 classification, under which Lane claims he was detained on arrival in New York from Europe, is a new classification which will be added to the "Lookout Information Code System" in the near future.

In order to determine the meaning of the code classification C-13 it was necessary to consult the INS publication "Operating Instructions Handbook" which noted that C-13 classification related to unauthorized travel to Cuba. Under this type of "stop" an INS Inspector is to determine from a person arriving in the United States if he had been to Cuba, and if such travel was authorized. If the travel was not authorized by the United States Department of State, the Inspector is then to take certain

Re: Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

steps including a determination of the mode of travel, dates of travel, passport information, personal data and other pertinent information. Instructions also contain in part the notations "Do not detain" and "Notify the FBI".

Mr. Sperdy expressed concern over the possibility that Lane received his information from a source within IRS, New York City. He stated that while the documents in question are not classified their disclosure to unauthorized persons constitutes a serious violation of IRS internal rules and regulations. He also stated he intended to send one of his Inspectors to a Lane lecture in the immediate future to determine if the documents pictured by Lane are official. He advised any further action on his part would depend on the report received following the Lane lecture.

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 9/17/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Evans
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-37111) P.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
(OO:DL)

ReBuairtel 9/14/64.

Re: CONGRESSMAN JOHN R. PILLION

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies, and for the Dallas Office two copies, of an LHM dated and captioned as above setting forth the interview results of Congressman JOHN R. PILLION of New York as requested in reBuairtel.

Congressman PILLION was interviewed by SAs H. DUDLEY PAYNE and JAMES F. MORRISSEY.

The Agents were cordially greeted by the Congressman and by his Administrative Assistant, who sat in on the interview at the request of the Congressman. The Congressman initiated the conversation by stating that he was a great admirer of the Director and thought that the FBI was a great organization. Congressman PILLION was congenial throughout

CLOSURE

REC-64 105-[illegible]-4908

EX 110

11 SEP 21 1964

3 - Bureau (Enc 5)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enc 2) (RM)
1 - WFO

JFM:kmn
(6)

C. C. Wick

AIRTEL — 2 XEROX

SEP 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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the entire interview and stated he did not like the thought of the Commission possibly trying to place any blame for President KENNEDY's death on the FBI, the Secret Service, or the Dallas Police Department. Instead, as outlined in the attached LHM, he felt the blame for the assassination should be placed on the communist conspiracy.

Supervisor ROBERT E. LENIHAN of the Bureau telephonically advised on 9/16/64, that the Bureau was cognizant of "The Washington Report" of the American Security Council referred to in the attached LHM.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D.C. 20535

September 17, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

D. C.
NY

It will be recalled that the Honorable John R. Pillion, Member, United States House of Representatives, directed a letter to the President's Commission dated September 10, 1964. The President's Commission requested that Congressman Pillion be interviewed concerning certain data in his letter. The specific items about which the Congressman was to be questioned were underlined with the request to determine from him the basis or proof of each of the underlined items.

On September 16, 1964, Congressman Pillion was interviewed in his office in the House Office Building, Washington, D.C., in the presence of his Administrative Assistant, Russell A. Rourke, by representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

When the purpose of the interview was explained to the Congressman, he stated that he had talked to Mr. Rankin of the President's Commission who had indicated that the Congressman's letter would be placed in the "Archives" and not in the Commission's record. Mr. Pillion also stated that he could not see any point to the interview, that since it had been reported that the investigation had been completed, the interview would serve no useful purpose. However, since he wished to cooperate in such an important matter, he said he would answer any questions raised by the Commission as to his letter.

As an explanation for his letter, he stated that from what he had read in newspapers and periodicals he thought that about eighty per cent or more of the Commission's investigation would deal with events subsequent to the assassination; for example, with such items as the determination of blame on various government or local agencies. That meant to him that not enough of the investigation would deal with the motivation of Oswald, which motivation he thought was communist-inspired as indicated in his letter to the Commission. He also stated that he did not like the thought of the Commission possibly trying to place any blame for President Kennedy's death on the FBI, the Secret Service or the Dallas Police Department. Instead, he felt the blame for the assassination should be placed on the communist conspiracy.

COPIES DESTROYED
21 MAR 12 1973

105-82555-4198

ENCLOSURE

FOUNDATION
Courtesy THE AARC

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

In his letter Congressman Pillion stated that the anticipated conclusions of the Commission as related in news reports would absolve internal and international communism from complicity in and guilt for the assassination; that these anticipated conclusions were contrary to the known facts. By known facts he said that he meant the background data of Oswald which has appeared in various publications and public source material, which to him painted a picture of a dedicated communist thoroughly trained and indoctrinated by the communists and Soviet Secret Police or KGB; that the assassination by Oswald would be one result of such training. He thought the blame for the assassination should be placed on the communist conspiracy and the Soviet Secret Police whose doctrines and teachings were directed toward world domination through assassination, sabotage, and all other means short of armed conflict.

In his letter the Congressman stated that American official and private investigative agencies have been silenced during this nine month period and, further, that the Commission's inquiries have suppressed the free flow of available information and prevented the American public from rendering a true and balanced judgment as to the communist role and involvement. The Congressman stated that by these statements he meant that the American people had been promised by the President the results of the FBI's investigation; that the results have not been published to date; that the FBI was not permitted to divulge any information from its reports; that independent investigations by Congress, the State of Texas, by county and city authorities, and even private individuals, had also been stalemated by the priority of the Commission. As a result of this, in his opinion, the Commission had, in effect while not intentional, suppressed any other source of information to the American public in this regard. He reasoned that the communists were using this delay to direct blame for the assassination on the rightist groups, rather than the leftist groups. In this respect, he cited Oswald's reported contribution of two dollars to the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), which to him meant Oswald was a member of that group. He thought that Oswald's connections with the ACLU had not been fully explored; that such exploration would tend to prove his leftist leanings and would fit in with his

reported communistic background. He explained that his office had telephonically contacted the ACLU some time ago and was informed that the two dollars forwarded by Oswald was a contribution; that normally for such contribution he would have in time been mailed a membership card. He added that he had not seen published any elaboration on possible connection of Oswald and the ACLU, and it was his understanding at the time of his contact in the past with the ACLU that no investigative inquiry had been made at the ACLU concerning Oswald.

With regard to his statement that Oswald voluntarily became associated with the Soviet Secret Police, known as the KGB, he indicated that his source for this statement was a publication of the American Security Council, possibly unrecalled magazine articles, and published material in general on the case.

The Congressman also stated in his letter that following Oswald's arrival in Moscow the KGB arranged press conferences to publicize Oswald's defection. He also stated that the KGB provided Oswald with a job in a sheet metal shop of a radio factory in Minsk, which job was a sham "cover" job. The Congressman stated that the source for these statements was the "Washington Report" of the American Security Council dated March 16, 1964, entitled, "Background for Assassination." This report is the same as the publication of the American Security Council to which reference has been previously made.

With regard to his statement that Marina Oswald was "planted" by the KGB and induced to marry Oswald as part of a KGB operation, he stated that he indicated in his letter that this was a probability, hence conjecture on his part. He added that from his public source research of KGB methods of operation, this would seem to be a distinct possibility in his opinion. The Congressman also stated in his letter that the grant of an exit visa to Oswald and to his wife, Marina, was a most extraordinary Soviet act. He also stated that there could be no question but that Oswald and Marina were considered by the KGB to be potential agents for either specific or future assignments. He said that he based these

statements on the fast service that the Oswalds reportedly received on their exit visas, and on comments reported in the previously described the "Washington Report" of the American Security Council.

Concerning the statement that the KGB had allowed Oswald to engage in target practice and shooting during his more than two years stay in Minsk, he stated that any KGB direction would be conjecture on his part consistent with his previously outlined thoughts regarding his understanding of KGB operations; that Mrs. Michael Paine of Irving, Texas, told his office about Oswald engaging in target practice with a rifle while in the Soviet Union. Mrs. Paine in turn received that information from conversations with Marina Oswald and the subject. The Congressman believed that the Reference Section of the Library of Congress, upon inquiry, was the source of his statement that the use of a rifle and practice privileges were absolutely forbidden by foreigners in the Soviet Union. He also mentioned that Mrs. Paine had advised hearing from either Marina or Oswald that Oswald had practiced "dry sighting" with a rifle in New Orleans. The Congressman explained that his office had telephonically contacted Mrs. Paine about three times last June or July.

The Congressman stated in his letter that a KGB directed school in terrorism, sabotage and assassination is located in the Minsk area. He said that the source of this statement was research at the Library of Congress which indicated that there was such a school at Minsk. Since Oswald was at Minsk and such a school was in the same vicinity, it seemed logical to Mr. Pillion to assume that Oswald received training there at such a school. He added that he had indicated in his letter that this receipt of specialized training and indoctrination from the KGB by Oswald during his extended assignment in Minsk was an assumption.

With regard to the statement in his letter that "Oswald's mind and body was only an instrument for death, manipulated by sinister sources and vicious men," he meant no specific individuals but rather meant communists in general, or the KGB, since he assumed the KGB was involved in the direction of Oswald's activities.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Regarding the statement that Oswald became a cold, calculating, professional, paranoid killer who was intimately associated with the communist apparatus, this was a conclusion of the Congressman. Based on his experience in the past of observing communist techniques as a judge and practicing attorney, augmented by his interest and knowledge in and of communist conspiracies from youth, Oswald, in his opinion, fitted the classic pattern of the antisocial dedicated communist. The Congressman said he had no direct evidence or knowledge of any actual association of Oswald with any communist apparatus.

The Congressman indicated in his letter that Oswald made a number of trips to Mexico, where he consorted with communists. He also indicated in part that Oswald gravitated precisely to Mexico, not once, but on several occasions. In regard to these statements, the Congressman stated that he had no information indicating that Oswald had made more than one trip to Mexico. With regard to Oswald consorting with communists, it was his opinion that the fact Oswald visited the Soviet Embassy in Mexico would tend to substantiate such a statement. He pointed out also that there had been efforts made by some unrecalled individuals and organizations to seek out information concerning communist groups in Mexico but such efforts to his knowledge had been thwarted although it was commonly conceded that such groups did exist in that country and that Mexico was conceded as a hotbed for communist activities.

The Congressman also stated in his letter that Oswald was trained to kill for an attainment of a political objective. The Congressman related that this would appear to be self-evident because Kennedy was the President; Nixon was a former Vice President; Walker was a member of a rightist group; and Connally was a Governor. He stated that Oswald's action would fall into what he feels is a communist pattern of political assassinations. Since he previously expressed his opinion that Oswald fitted the classic pattern of a communist, the Congressman was of the opinion that Oswald's actions would have been communist-motivated, hence the reason for the statement in his letter that the sole and whole incitation and motivation of Oswald in all these killings and attempted killings were the communist ideology and the Communist Party world apparatus.

MARY FERRELL
FOUNDATION

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The Congressman also indicated in his letter that there was an abundance of direct evidence linking Oswald to the Soviet Secret Police and further that evidence already available establishes Oswald's close association with the Soviet Secret Police and other communist agencies and terroristic groups. The Congressman said that he had no direct evidence of any such connection between Oswald and the groups described. He stated that he believed there was a great deal of circumstantial evidence to warrant such a statement such as Oswald's background, his residence in Russia, his probable association with the KGB, the statements in the published portion of his diary, the information set forth in previously described reports of the American Security Council, his participation in such organizations as the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and his contribution to the ACLU. He said that while this evidence described would not satisfy legal requirements, he felt it was sufficient to be logically correct and in that sense, evidentiary for all other purposes except legal purposes.

Among the conclusions in his letter the Congressman indicated that Oswald's assassination of President Kennedy was part of a pattern of political assassinations and criminal anarchy; that in this homicide, Oswald was wholly influenced and motivated by his communist ideology, training, associations and objectives. He further concluded that the circumstantial evidence was sufficient to exclude to a moral certainty, any other hypothesis, except that Oswald assassinated President Kennedy to advance the world communist plan designed to ultimately destroy the United States and the free world. The Congressman also concluded that the lack of available direct evidence does not exclude the reasonable presumption that the KGB indoctrinated, trained and prepared Oswald as a professional specialist for future use as an assassin or terrorist. With reference to these conclusions, the Congressman stated that these would logically follow from his answers to the questions posed to him and which are set forth previously.

He again reiterated that he had no direct evidence of any association of Oswald with communism or the KGB.

At the conclusion of the interview Congressman Pillion requested that his letter of September 10, 1964, to

Courtesy THE AA

the Commission be included in the record of the Commission. He also mentioned that he might produce a paper similar to his letter of September 10, 1964, but dealing mainly with his thoughts on the connection of the subject and the American Civil Liberties Union.

FOUNDA N

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach

REC-64 105-82555-4908

September 18, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your request on September 10, 1964, that we interview Congressman John R. Pillion concerning certain data which appeared in a letter Congressman Pillion directed to the Commission dated September 10, 1964. You made available to this Bureau a copy of Congressman Pillion's letter wherein you underlined the specific items which you desired we discuss with Congressman Pillion.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated September 17, 1964, at Washington, D. C., which sets forth results of our interview with Congressman Pillion in this matter. Your specific attention is directed to the last paragraph of the enclosed memorandum wherein we report that Congressman Pillion requested that his letter of September 10, 1964, to the Commission be included in the record of the Commission. He also mentioned that he might produce a paper similar to his letter of September 10, 1964, but dealing mainly with his thoughts on the connection of Lee Harvey Oswald and the American Civil Liberties Union.

In connection with Congressman Pillion's statements as set out in the enclosed memorandum that much of the data he used as a basis for statements in his letter to the Commission was the "Washington Report" of the American Security Council dated March 16, 1964, which contained an article entitled "Background for Assassination," our letter of May 27, 1964, transmitted to the Commission a copy of this publication. For your ready reference, another copy of this publication is enclosed herewith.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

105-82555
REL:pdb (10)

Enclosures - 3

2 XEROX
SEP 21 1964

11 SEP 21 1964

8 SEP 29 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

BY COURIER SVC.
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COMM-FBI

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FBI

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Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

Re memorandum 9-11-64 (attached) which sets forth background data regarding Bureau's interview with Congressman Pillion. Congressman Pillion was highly critical of the Commission and maintained Oswald's action in killing the late President Kennedy was a communist-motivated plot. In our interview of Congressman Pillion as set forth in the enclosed memorandum to the Commission, Congressman Pillion indicated that the basis for his statements were largely from what he had read in newspapers and periodicals and from his own assumptions. Congressman Pillion told the interviewing Agents he had no direct evidence of any association of Oswald with communism or the Soviet Intelligence Service (KGB). Interviewing Agents advised that Congressman Pillion was congenial throughout interview and initiated the conversation by stating he was a great admirer of the Director and thought that the FBI was a great organization. The article "Background for Assassination" which was published by the American Security Council is a highly speculative article intimating the assassination was a Soviet plot and that Oswald was a Soviet agent. Other people interviewed in our investigation have used this same article as a basis for statements concerning the assassination and we have furnished the Commission a copy of such publication.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. TROTTER

DATE: 9-16-64

FROM : S. F. Latona

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Mr. Richard D. Rogge and Mr. Fletcher D. Thompson of the General Investigative Division came to the Latent Fingerprint Section today, 9-16-64, for a comparison of their palm prints with the one remaining palm print previously developed on the cartons in this case.

The comparisons were made without effecting an identification.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RGW:sem
(10)

REC-21 4909

11 SEP 21 1964

EX-131

79 SEP 23 1964

(Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/14/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, New Orleans and Miami, 9/2/64, enclosing a copy of President's Commission letter dated 8/28/64, and enclosures thereto requesting additional investigation concerning the allegation of SYLVIA ODIO that she observed LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the company of two Cuban or Mexican men sometime in late September or early October, 1963.

Enclosed are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting the requested investigation. One copy of this letterhead memorandum is being furnished the Miami Office in view of SYLVIA ODIO's statement that she is planning to move to Miami, Florida.

X 2 cc to Comm by 9/21 letter.
1 cc ret by SA RB
7 cc filed
Remainder destroyed.

REC-11 4910

ST-109 14 SEP 16 1964

X ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 10)
1 - Miami (105-8342)(Enc. 1)(Info)
2 - Dallas
RPG:pm
(6)

SEP 24 1964

C. C. Acker

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
September 14, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

By letter dated August 28, 1964, the President's Commission requested additional investigation concerning the allegation of Sylvia Odio that she observed Lee Harvey Oswald in the company of two Cuban or Mexican men sometime in late September or early October, 1963.

Odio, in her testimony before the President's Commission, has claimed that three individuals, two possibly Cuban underground members or Mexicans, and Lee Harvey Oswald, visited her apartment in late September, 1963, to solicit her aid in the underground.

Odio is alleged to have told Mrs. C. L. Connell on November 28, 1963, that Oswald had spoken previously to small Cuban exile groups in Dallas and had been well received. Odio is also alleged by Mrs. Connell to have mentioned that a friend of Odio's had called a Cuban friend in New Orleans who warned the Cubans in Dallas to beware of Oswald, as they considered him a possible double-agent trying to infiltrate the Cuban exile groups.

There are attached the results of interviews with the following identified individuals:

Mrs. Mary Lucille Bass Connell, also known as Mrs. C. L. Connell;
Joaquin Insua Fernandez;
Marcela Insua;
Jorge Rodriguez Alvareda;
Antonio Alentado Leon;
Felix Guillermo Othon Pacho;
Osvaldo Aurelio Pino Pino;
Jefferson D. Woosley, Immigration and Naturalization Service;
Mrs. Robert D. Rogers;
Mrs. Marjorie Rigby;

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21 MAR 12 1973

Dealing only - with P.C.E. of Dallas; attachment enclosed represent in connection with

Attachments (18)

ENCLOSURE 1C

ENCLOSURE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mrs. James Munsell;
William M. Hansen;
James H. Dyer;
Elsa Pearl Gore;
[redacted]
Mrs. Candace Dowler;
Sylvia Odio;
Opel Stinnett, Continental Trailways Bus System.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 9/11/64

Mrs. MARY LUCILLE BASS CONNELL, also known as Mrs. C. L. CONNELL, 6949 Lake Shore Drive, advised she first met SYLVIA ODIO shortly after ODIO arrived in Dallas in March, 1963, from Puerto Rico.

Mrs. CONNELL stated she is active in local Dallas charitable activities pertaining to mental health. Through this activity she met Miss SYLVIA ODIO, a young Cuban exile divorcee, who had been referred to her for possible assistance in receiving mental treatment.

Mrs. CONNELL stated she was able to have ODIO's case accepted by the local Southwestern Medical School's psychiatric section at Parkland Hospital even though she did not meet the standard requirements of residency in Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. CONNELL stated that Miss ODIO was treated by Dr. EINSPRUCH, a psychiatrist intern at Parkland Hospital.

She stated that in view of her interest in Miss ODIO's case, she had conversed on several occasions with Dr. EINSPRUCH regarding ODIO's progress. She stated that the doctor told her that Miss ODIO's condition was very serious and it might be as long as two years before she was completely cured. Dr. EINSPRUCH described her condition as that of a person suffering from "Grand Hysteria", that is, a mental condition common to women of European descent where the accepted social custom is for the women of the family to take a secondary place in society to the men. The doctor stated this mental condition does not prevail among women in the United States due to the differences in family environment and American social standards.

The doctor explained to Mrs. CONNELL that women suffering from this condition often try to build up their ego by various means, such as making up things to make themselves appear important in the eyes of others.

Mrs. CONNELL stated she personally feels that Miss ODIO used her for all that she could get out of her, and when Miss ODIO thought she had nothing further to gain from their association, she dropped Mrs. CONNELL from her group of friends.

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21 MAR 1979

on 9/10/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT/cms ENCLOSURE Date dictated 9/10/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Mrs. CONNELL stated she has had very little contact with Miss ODIO in the past year and has only talked to her by telephone on several occasions.

She stated that on Thanksgiving Day, November 28, 1963, Miss ODIO telephoned her and told her about LEE HARVEY OSWALD having talked to various small groups of Cuban exiles previously where he had been well received. She also mentioned that a friend of hers (ODIO's) had telephoned another Cuban friend in New Orleans at which time the Cuban in New Orleans had warned ODIO's friend to beware of OSWALD in Dallas as he was suspected of being a "double agent" trying to infiltrate the Cuban exile movement.

Mrs. CONNELL stated that most positively, Miss ODIO had made the afore-mentioned statements to her.

She stated that she actually had never placed much credence in this information as she had caught ODIO in so many lies in the past she had lost confidence in what she said.

Mrs. CONNELL noted that once Miss INSUA, the daughter of a Cuban active in Cuban Catholic Charities in Dallas, had told her about two men coming to Miss INSUA's door looking for Miss ODIO who was then also living on Oram Street. Miss INSUA later related that Miss ODIO had told her the two men were from the Cuban underground and wanted her to join their movement.

Mrs. CONNELL stated that Miss ODIO appears to her to be a person who creates things to make herself look important in the eyes of others. She will resort to anything to gain notoriety. She even once disappeared from a local movie theatre where she was attending a movie with her friends, and when her family became concerned over her whereabouts, they called Mrs. CONNELL, knowing she was a friend of Miss ODIO. Mrs. CONNELL called her (ODIO's) doctor and he told Mrs. CONNELL not to worry about her as she would show up after she got the attention she wanted to gain by such a disappearance.

Mrs. CONNELL stated that Miss ODIO would faint and be out for anywhere from a few seconds to hours when she heard something she did not want to hear. She has even fainted in Mrs. CONNELL's home upon being faced with a topic unpleasant to her.

Mrs. CONNELL stated that Miss ODIO used to use tranquilizers abundantly.

She stated that ODIO had two other sisters in the Dallas area. One, SARITA, graduated from the University of Dallas and was recently married, and the other, ANNIE, graduated from high school in Dallas and used to live with SYLVIA ODIO. Mrs. CONNELL stated that the two sisters are just like SYLVIA and apparently suffer from "Grand Hysteria" as SYLVIA does.

Mrs. CONNELL noted that she does not know whether Miss ODIO is still living in the Dallas area, as she has been saying for a year that she was going to move soon to Miami, Florida, with her entire family.

She described Miss ODIO as a very brilliant person who speaks Spanish, English, French, Italian and Portuguese.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date September 8, 1964

JOAQUIN INSUA FERNANDEZ was interviewed at his home, 6223 Oram Street.

INSUA said he is employed with the Catholic-Cuban Resettlement Office in Dallas. He said he knows SYLVIA ODIO and knows that her father is a political prisoner in Cuba at the present time. He said he knew her father in Cuba. At that time the father was engaged in the transport business in Cuba.

INSUA said he has often talked to SYLVIA ODIO because she formerly lived near him on Oram Street in Dallas. He said ODIO is a divorced woman and lives with her children at the present time at another address in Dallas.

INSUA advised ODIO has never discussed with him the assassination of President KENNEDY, nor has she ever related to him that she knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD or had seen him. INSUA said ODIO had never told him that three persons, including OSWALD, had visited her at her home.

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on 9/4/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN/pm Date dictated 9/8/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 8, 1964

MARCELA INSUA, daughter of JOAQUIN INSUA FERNANDEZ, a representative of the Catholic-Cuban Resettlement Office in Dallas, and who is herself a schoolteacher in Dallas, advised she is a Cuban National and a former resident of Cuba. She said she knows SYLVIA ODIO quite well. She advised SYLVIA ODIO at the present time is a resident in Dallas, where she lives with her minor children and where she is employed.

She advised that ODIO has never discussed with her any aspect of the assassination of President KENNEDY or any item related thereto to the best of her knowledge. She said ODIO has never told her that she knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD or had ever seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

MARCELA INSUA said she has had many conversations with SYLVIA ODIO and considers the latter to be a person with a mental disturbance of some sort. She believes ODIO is a sick woman. She said ODIO is the type of person who wants to be someone of importance. She said ODIO in her conversation likes to speak of something of which her listener knows nothing.

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on 9/4/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN/pm Date dictated 9/8/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 8, 1964

JORGE RODRIGUEZ ALVAREDA was interviewed at 1919 Llewellyn Street, Apartment No. 28. This is the apartment of a relative of RODRIGUEZ. RODRIGUEZ advised he is an employee of the Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Company at Athens, Texas, in which town he resides.

RODRIGUEZ explained that he was the first president of the organization known as Junta Revolucionaria Cubana (Cuban Revolutionary Junta)(JURE). He said he had relinquished his post as president of JURE when he moved from Dallas to Arkansas, where he also worked with Curtis Mathes Company. RODRIGUEZ explained he had also been employed with Curtis Mathes in Puerto Rico.

RODRIGUEZ advised that ROGELIO CISNEROS DIAZ, a national officer of JURE, had come to Dallas in late May or early June of 1963 for the purpose of organizing the Dallas branch of JURE. RODRIGUEZ advised CISNEROS had known SYLVIA ODIO, a Cuban refugee in Dallas, as well as SYLVIA ODIO's father in Cuba during the pre-CASTRO days.

CISNEROS, accompanied by RODRIGUEZ, had gone to the home of SYLVIA ODIO to enlist her cooperation in the organization of the Dallas unit of JURE. RODRIGUEZ explained ODIO had assisted in the organization of JURE, but had never been an official of the Dallas unit. She wanted to be the secretary for propaganda. RODRIGUEZ, however, would not allow this because he thought ODIO was too emotional and would, therefore, not make a good officer of the organization.

Concerning ODIO, RODRIGUEZ said that she is very emotional and tends to be unstable. He said she talks incoherently at times and that frequently her conversation has no form or substance. RODRIGUEZ stated ODIO had never related to him that she had been visited by three persons, one of which was LEE HARVEY OSWALD, at her home in Dallas. RODRIGUEZ said that in his opinion ODIO wants to know more about any particular thing than anyone else and frequently will say things which are not true. RODRIGUEZ said for this reason, if ODIO were to tell him she had been visited by LEE HARVEY OSWALD and other persons, he would have a tendency not to believe the story based upon his personal knowledge of her personality and character.

ENCLOSURE

on 9/4/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN/pm Date dictated 9/8/64

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RODRIGUEZ advised he cannot recall that ODIO had discussed with him any aspect of the assassination of President KENNEDY.

RODRIGUEZ advised he has no information concerning the identity of any possible pro-CASTRO individuals who might have attempted to infiltrate anti-CASTRO groups in Dallas, such as JURE.

RODRIGUEZ said he had not known LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had never seen OSWALD to his knowledge.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 8, 1964

ANTONIO ALENTADO LEON was interviewed at his place of employment, Colombo's Italian Pizza Bakery, Inc., 2415 North Haskell.

ALENTADO said he is the president of the Dallas unit of the Junta Revolucionaria Cubana (Cuban Revolutionary Junta) (JURE). He said the original president of the Dallas unit of JURE had been JORGE RODRIGUEZ ALVAREDA. He said when RODRIGUEZ left Dallas, he (ALENTADO) became president of the group.

ALENTADO advised a national officer of JURE, ROGELIO CISNEROS DIAZ, had come to Dallas in late spring or early summer of 1963 for the purpose of promoting a Dallas unit of JURE. He said the leader of the Dallas unit had been selected by the national officers and this leader was JORGE RODRIGUEZ ALVAREDA.

ALENTADO said CISNEROS knew SYLVIA ODIO because her father had been a revolutionary leader in Cuba and was known to CISNEROS. On the occasion of CISNEROS' visit to Dallas, he (CISNEROS) and RODRIGUEZ visited at the home of SYLVIA ODIO to enlist her cooperation in the organization of a Dallas unit of JURE.

ALENTADO said ODIO could understand English and Spanish and could be useful in the translation of propaganda material to be used in the organization of the group at Dallas. ALENTADO said ODIO had never been an officer in the Dallas unit of JURE, but had cooperated in the organization of a unit to the extent that she had done some translation work and had been enthusiastic in praise of the organization among the Cubans in Dallas.

ALENTADO said ODIO had many personal problems. He said SYLVIA is a divorced woman with several children and for that reason has the pressing problem of furnishing a livelihood for herself and her children. In addition, certain of the Cuban refugees in Dallas look down upon ODIO because she is a divorced woman, which carries with it a social stigma among Cubans. Furthermore, ODIO is reportedly very close to her father, who is at present a prisoner on the Isle of Pines in Cuba. She worries about her father a great deal.

ENCLOSURE

on 9/4/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN/pm Date dictated 9/8/64

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ALENTADO said ODIO is a great talker and the topics of her conversation cover a wide range. ALENTADO said ODIO talks so much about so many things that he cannot put any confidence whatever in what she says.

ALENTADO said he recalled ODIO had a few weeks ago related a story to him. She said three persons had visited her at her home in the Casa Linda section, and two of these persons appeared to be Mexicans and the third person she believed to have been LEE HARVEY OSWALD. ODIO said these persons talked to her about the situation in Cuba and how JURE was doing in Dallas. ALENTADO said he did not question her extensively about this story because he did not put any confidence in the statements of ODIO.

ALENTADO advised he has no information concerning the identity of any possible pro-CASTRO individuals who might have attempted to infiltrate anti-CASTRO groups in Dallas, such as JURE.

ALENTADO said he had not known LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had never seen OSWALD to his knowledge.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/8/64

1

FELIX GUILLERMO OTHON PACHO, a Cuban national, who now resides at Dallas, Texas, at 3901 Prescott Street, and is employed by Forrest and Cotton Engineers, Mercantile Continental Building, Dallas, was interviewed at the Dallas Office of the FBI. He said for business purposes he is known as BILL OTHON in Dallas among Americans.

OTHON advised he is a Cuban national and is a refugee living in Dallas. He advised he is the official delegate of an anti-CASTRO Cuban group, Directorio Revolucionario Estudentil (Revolutionary Student Directory) (DRE). He advised there is no formal organized Dallas unit of the DRE nor has there ever been such an organized group in Dallas to his knowledge. He said the official Dallas delegate for the DRE had previously been SARITA CASTILLO, who has now departed Dallas and is residing in New York where she is employed. OTHON said he had been designated as the delegate of the DRE in approximately September or October, 1963, when MANUEL SALVAT, secretary general of the national organization of DRE had come to Dallas from Miami along with two other persons who are members of the DRE, JOAQUIN PINCILLAS and another person, ANITA (last name unknown). SALVAT designated OTHON as the delegate of the DRE in Dallas for the purpose of organizing a unit of the organization in Dallas. OTHON advised he had worked with the DRE in Cuba and was therefore familiar with the organization. OTHON explained that SALVAT had wanted a male delegate in Dallas instead of a female such as SARITA CASTILLO. OTHON said that because of a lack of students among the Cuban refugees in the Dallas area and because he, OTHON, could not spare enough time to devote to organizational efforts of DRE that the Dallas unit had not been formed. OTHON said he worked at a full time job all day and was attending school at night and for that reason had not been able to devote sufficient time to the organization of the DRE in Dallas.

OTHON said that when MANUEL SALVAT came to Dallas, a meeting had been held in a Dallas bank near the White Rock Lake at which meeting approximately thirty or forty persons attended. Persons in attendance were both

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ENCLOSURE

on 9/8/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN/tll Date dictated 9/8/64

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Americans and Cubans. The meeting had been organized by Mr. DEAN PERKINS who was sympathetic with the purposes of the DRE, which purposes OTHON explained were completely anti-CASTRO. OTHON explained that although Americans could not be full members of the DRE, their cooperation was solicited mainly from the standpoint of financial assistance. It was for the purpose of raising money primarily for the organization that the meeting was held at the bank near White Rock Lake.

OTHON said that about two months ago, Mr. DAMASO OLIVO, who is the national secretary of organization for DRE, had come to Dallas from Miami for the purpose of exhibiting a motion picture film entitled, "Cuba de Ayer" (Cuba of Yesterday). This film was exhibited at the Holy Trinity Church in the Oak Lawn section of Dallas for the purpose of raising money for the DRE. Very little money was raised according to OTHON.

OTHON advised that he intended to relinquish his title as delegate of the DRE in Dallas because he cannot spend enough time for the organization and will suggest that another person be designated as delegate. OTHON explained that he does not know SYLVIA ODIO, although he knows of her as he is acquainted with her sister, SARITA ODIO. OTHON further explained that he has never been to the home of SYLVIA ODIO and has never met her to his knowledge. OTHON further explained that he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and never met OSWALD to his knowledge. OTHON said he knows nothing about a reported visit to the home of SYLVIA ODIO by three persons, one of whom was reported by ODIO to have appeared to be OSWALD and the other two of whom are unknown.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/8/64

1

OSVALDO AURELIO PINO PINO, a Cuban national, who presently resides at Dallas at the address 719 North Bishop Street, Dallas, and is employed at the El Chico Restaurant Warehouse, 171 Howell Street in Dallas, was interviewed at his place of employment.

PINO stated he is a member of the anti-CASTRO group known as Second National Front of the Escambray (Operation Alpha 66) (SNFE) but does not belong to any other organizations in Dallas.

PINO stated he does not know SYLVIA ODIO and has never met her to his knowledge. He said he remembers that a general reunion of various Cuban refugees had been held several months ago at a picnic ground near White Rock Lake, and that a woman by the name of ODIO had made a short speech at the reunion.

PINO advised he had never been to the home of SYLVIA ODIO to his knowledge. He said he had not visited the home of any Cuban woman along with two other male persons. He advised he had not known LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had never met or seen OSWALD to his knowledge. He advised he knew nothing concerning the reported visit to the home of SYLVIA ODIO by three persons, one of whom was reported to have the appearance of OSWALD.

on 9/8/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN/tll Date dictated 9/8/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 9, 1964

1

JEFFERSON D. WOOSLEY, Investigator, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Room 1402, Rio Grande National Building, Dallas, Texas, advised that a review of their name record file on the following names was unproductive as no record of such an individual was located in their files:

(1) SYLVIA ODIO

(2) SYLVIA ODIO HERRERA

(3) SYLVIA HERRERA

(4) SYLVIA ODIO-DEL TORO

Mr. WOOSLEY advised that the Alien Registration cards for 1964 had just been sent by the Dallas office to another office for correlation, and he was unable to check this particular file for any registration card submitted by such a named person for 1964.

Mr. WOOSLEY added that he would immediately send a communication to his headquarters in Washington, D. C., in an effort to determine the present location of SYLVIA ODIO's immigration file.

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on 9/4/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 9/4/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 9/12/64

Mrs. ROBERT D. ROGERS, 3821 Whitehall Road, Dallas, Texas, advised that she has known Miss SYLVIA ODIO for about a year. She stated Miss ODIO's family were acquaintances of friends of her husband's family in Miami, Florida, from pre-BATISTA days.

Mrs. ROGERS stated when Miss ODIO's parents were arrested and put in jail in Cuba by the CASTRO government, Miss ODIO and all of her brothers and sisters were able to get out of Cuba and they all came to the United States. She stated Miss ODIO went to Puerto Rico with her husband and children, but became involved in marital troubles in Puerto Rico and eventually divorced her husband. She understands that the husband actually obtained the divorce from Miss ODIO, but they have some sort of written agreement permitting her to have the children.

She stated that when Miss ODIO arrived in Dallas, Texas, she was quite upset emotionally and has undergone psychiatric treatment at the Southwestern Medical School. For a while she resided with Mrs. ROGERS' brother-in-law, JOHN B. ROGERS, at 4626 Watauga Road in Dallas.

Mrs. ROGERS stated Miss ODIO had stayed a short time with the JOHN B. ROGERS' family due to the family ties that went back beyond the BATISTA days in Cuba. However, when she was able to bring her four children to Dallas from Puerto Rico, she moved into her own apartment.

Mrs. ROGERS described Miss ODIO as a very well educated person who has a typical "Latin" personality, that is, she is very excitable and emotional. However, Mrs. ROGERS stated she is a truthful person, who is not believed to be the type who would make up a story to impress others of her importance. Mrs. ROGERS stated she has never known Miss ODIO to lie to her about anything.

Mrs. ROGERS stated that she has had very little contact with Miss ODIO in recent months and has never heard anything

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on 9/11/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /rmb Date dictated 9/11/64

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concerning Miss OHIO having seen OSWALD at her apartment prior to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 9/10/64

Mrs. MARJORIE RIGBY, Assistant Manager, Crestwood Apartments, 1080 Magellan Circle, Dallas, advised that her records indicate that Miss SILVIA ODIO resided in Apartment number A at 1084 Magellan Circle from August 1, 1963, until the end of September, 1963 (no date of termination of residency noted).

Mrs. RIGBY stated that there are no present tenants at 1084 Magellan Circle who were residing in that apartment house during the time Miss ODIO resided in Apartment A at that address. Mrs. RIGBY noted that she, herself, has been employed as the assistant manager of these apartments for a long time, but she does not personally recall Miss ODIO. She added that the names of former tenants who have given the Crestwood Apartments trouble in the past are well known to her, but that Miss ODIO's name does not come to her mind in this regard.

on 9/9/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT/saw Date dictated 9/10/64

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Date 9/10/64

Mrs. JAMES MUNSELL, Cliffwood Apartments, 1836 West Davis, Dallas, Texas, advised that she is the wife of the manager of these apartments, and she normally is in charge of the records maintained in the manager's office.

Mrs. MUNSELL stated that SYLVIA ODIO resided in Apartment A at 1816 West Davis, Cliffwood Apartments, from November 1, 1963, until some unknown date in February, 1964. She noted that her last month's rent was paid on February 5, 1964.

Mrs. MUNSELL stated she did not know Miss ODIO as Mr. MUNSELL and she took over the management of these apartments subsequent to March, 1964. She further noted that many of the tenants of the Cliffwood Apartments are of the transient type, and the only present tenant residing in the apartment building at 1816 West Davis, who was a tenant during the period of Miss ODIO's residence at this address, is Mr. WILLIAM HANSEN, who resides in Apartment B at 1816 West Davis Street.

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on 9/9/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT/saw Date dictated 9/10/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 9/10/64

WILLIAM M. HANSEN, Apartment B, 1816 West Davis Street, Dallas, Texas, advised that Miss SYLVIA ODIO and her children were his "across the hallway" neighbors approximately five months from late 1963 to early 1964.

Mr. HANSEN stated that Miss ODIO and his family were not close neighbors but that they did speak to each other occasionally. He stated that Miss ODIO had no close friends in this apartment development and all of her visitors seemed to him to be the "Latin" type, who frequently visited her on weekends. He noted that her visitors spoke entirely in Spanish, and he does not know the nature of their conversations.

Mr. HANSEN added that he has never had any reason to question the mental condition or reliability of Miss ODIO.

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on 9/9/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT/saw Date dictated 9/10/64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 9/10/64

JAMES H. DYER, International Co-ordinator, National Chemsearch Corporation, 2730 Carl Road, Irving, Texas, was interviewed in his office at this company.

Mr. DYER stated that Miss SYLVIA EUGENIA ODIO was employed in his office as a secretary from September 16, 1963, until February 10, 1964, when she resigned on her own accord. Mr. DYER stated that Miss ODIO is a Cuban exile whose parents are believed to be in prison in Cuba at the present time. He stated that she is a person with many family problems, as her brothers and sisters are living in the United States at various locations. He stated she is divorced and has four children living with her in Dallas, Texas.

Mr. DYER stated that Miss ODIO has no real close friends with the exception of SHEILA MACOUREK, who worked in this same office with Miss ODIO and himself. Mr. DYER noted that SHEILA MACOUREK was recently married and is now living somewhere in the country of Portugal.

Mr. DYER stated that on the day of the assassination of President KENNEDY, and when the news was received by Miss ODIO in this office, she became very nervous and fainted. She was subsequently taken by ambulance to the local Irving hospital where she was treated.

Subsequently Miss ODIO related to him the story concerning her belief that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, in the company of two other unknown individuals, had visited her apartment one evening prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY, and based upon the impression left with her by these three persons, she thought that they could have been responsible for killing President KENNEDY. Mr. DYER stated that upon hearing this story from Miss ODIO, he became very angry with her because she had not told him about the incident previously, for if he, Mr. DYER, would have known about the visit, he would have contacted the FBI and President KENNEDY would most probably be alive today.

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on 9/8/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT/saw Date dictated 9/10/64

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Mr. DYER stated he lost confidence in Miss ODIO in view of this event and decided he would have to let her go. He suggested that she take another job which she decided to do on her own accord. However, Mr. DYER noted that if she had not resigned, he would have dismissed her.

Mr. DYER described Miss ODIO as a very nervous and high-strung individual which he considered "typical Latin type", that is, an easily excitable person. Mr. DYER stated he has traveled and spent many years in Latin America, and he is familiar with the composure of the Latin people. However, Mr. DYER noted that he had never gained the impression that Miss ODIO was untruthful, a prevaricator or suffered from illusions.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 9/10/64

ELSA PEARL GORE, Medical Research Librarian, Professional Center Hospital, 1735 West Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas, advised that her files contain the complete records of treatment of each patient at this small hospital.

Miss GORE stated her records indicate that SILVIA EUGENIA ODIO, 1816-A, West Davis, Dallas 8, Texas, was a patient at this hospital on one occasion and that was from the time of her admission at 4:00 p.m. on November 22, 1963, until her discharge from the hospital around 3:15 p.m., November 24, 1963. The patient was described as a single female, 26 years of age, born May 4, 1937, and an employee of National Chemsearch, Carl Road, Irving, Texas. She listed as her friend one SHEILA MACOURICK, 4222 North Crest, Dallas, Texas.

The hospital records note that Miss ODIO was treated by [redacted] whose final medical diagnosis of Miss ODIO's condition was "Psychophysiologic Vasomotor Reaction."

[redacted] prepared a history and physical report on November 22, 1963, pertaining to Miss ODIO's health and it reads as follows:

"This 25 year old white female was admitted on 11-22-63, after fainting at work. The patient is apparently two months' pregnant, and has been having a threatened abortion. She has been bleeding for approximately four or five days, and at the present time. Approximately three nights ago, she had very heavy bleeding, but this has lessened since that time.

"The patient was in an automobile accident approximately one month ago in which her abdomen was slightly injured. She had bleeding for approximately two days following this. The patient has been under considerable emotional strain, and has been under the care of a psychiatrist.

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on 9/8/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT/saw Date dictated 9/10/64

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"Soon after hearing of President Kennedy's death, the patient fainted at work. She was seen at work, and then taken to the hospital via ambulance.

"This is apparently the patient's fourth pregnancy.

"The patient has been having rather frequent, though intermittent headaches."

Miss GORE added her files do not indicate that Miss ODIO has ever been a patient at this hospital prior to or subsequent to this one occasion from November 22 through November 24, 1963.

1

Date 9/10/64

[redacted] Medical Doctor Internal Medicine and Diseases of the Heart [redacted] Irving, Texas, advised that on November 22, 1963, he received an emergency call to go to the offices of National Chemsearch, Irving, Texas, to treat some employee who had fainted.

[redacted] stated he recalls the incident very well as President KENNEDY had just been assassinated and he, himself, was literally ill from this shocking news.

[redacted] stated that when he arrived at the offices of National Chemsearch, he was taken to one Miss SYLVIA ODIO, previously unknown to him, who had apparently fainted upon learning of President KENNEDY's death. He advised she was very nervous and upset, so he ordered her to the hospital in Irving by ambulance.

[redacted] stated he later the same day visited Miss ODIO at the hospital and saw her daily until he authorized her discharge from the hospital on November 24, 1963.

[redacted] stated that during the conversations he had with Miss ODIO, she never discussed or mentioned the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She seemed to him to be a person with a great number of personal family problems which were bothering her and which had made her very nervous. Regarding these personal problems, and inasmuch as they had no connection with the assassination of President KENNEDY [redacted] stated he professionally feels that he is not at liberty to discuss ODIO's family affairs.

However [redacted] stated that Miss ODIO seemed to him to be a mentally competent person.

[redacted] added that he has not treated or heard from Miss ODIO since November 24, 1963.

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on 9/8/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT/saw Date dictated 9/10/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/12/64

Mrs. CANDACE DOWLER, Secretary to Dr. LAWRENCE W. MARTIN, Head of the Psychiatric Section of the University of Texas, Southwestern Medical School, Dallas, Texas, advised that Dr. MARTIN is out of the city for a few days attending a medical convention.

Mrs. DOWLER stated that as the Head of the Psychiatric Section at this medical school, Dr. MARTIN would have interviewed SYLVIA ODIO uponher original contact with this office, and then she would have been referred to one of the assistants for medical and psychiatric treatment.

Mrs. DOWLER stated that her records concerning Miss ODIO indicate that she was originally interviewed by Dr. MARTIN, but from then on was under the care of Dr. BRUTON C. EINSPRUCH, M. D., who is presently in the United States Navy assigned to the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. DOWLER stated that Dr. EINSPRUCH would have firsthand knowledge of Miss ODIO's mental condition, while Dr. MARTIN's information concerning her would have to be gained from a review of her medical record.

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on 9/11/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /rmb Date dictated 9/11/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 10, 1964

1

SYLVIA ODIO advised that she resides with her four small children in a one family house at 4223 West Lovers Lane, Dallas, Texas. She stated that she is currently employed by Knoll Associates, Incorporated, 250 Decorative Center, Dallas, Texas.

Miss SYLVIA EUGENIA ODIO was born on May 4, 1937, at Havana, Cuba. She speaks English fluently.

SYLVIA ODIO noted that she is planning to move with her four children around the end of September to Miami, Florida, where she intends to unite her nine brothers and sisters into one family. She stated she does not have a house located as yet in Miami, but her oldest brother, CESAR ODIO, presently resides at 1600 Southwest 82nd Place, Miami, Florida.

Miss ODIO stated she is from a large family consisting of ten brothers and sisters, namely, CESAR, AMADOR, JAVIER, FREDDY, JORGE, SARA, ANNIE, MARY LOU, CRISTINA and herself. Her parents, AMADOR ODIO-PADRON and SARA DEL TORO, are still in Cuba. Her father is in jail on the Isle of Pines, Cuba, for being an enemy of the Castro Government. Her mother is now in Santiago de Cuba, Oriente, Cuba. She stated that all of her brothers and sisters are in the United States. Several of the younger brothers and sisters are now in an orphanage in Dallas. All of the brothers and sisters will be reunited in Miami, with the exception of one sister, SARA, who recently married JACOB MEIER and who will continue to reside in Dallas.

Miss ODIO stated her father, AMADOR ODIO-PADRON, was active in the Cuban underground assisting CASTRO in the revolution against BATISTA. Her father was exiled twice previously from Cuba during BATISTA's era. After FIDEL CASTRO

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on 9/9/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 9/9/64

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came to power in Cuba, her father, realizing too late that CASTRO was a Communist, joined the Cuban underground and fought against the CASTRO regime. He and his family used to hide members of the Cuban underground who were fighting CASTRO. One of the persons hidden in their Havana home was MANOLO RAY, now a prominent underground leader and the head of the Junta Revolucionario, more commonly referred to as "JURE".

ODIO stated that she married GUILLERMO HERRERA, a Cuban, in Havana, Cuba, in 1957. In 1960, her husband, their children and she were able to leave Cuba and went to Ponce, Puerto Rico, via Miami, Florida, where they spent a few days being processed by U. S. Immigration authorities.

She and her family then resided at Ponce, Puerto Rico, until she left for Dallas, Texas, in March, 1963, to join her sister, SARA, who was at that time a student at the University of Dallas. She left her children in Puerto Rico until she could make living arrangements for them with her in Dallas. Miss ODIO stated she had obtained a divorce from her husband in both Ponce and San Juan, Puerto Rico, in early 1963. She stated due to her marital problems, her parents being in jail in Cuba, and her brothers and sisters all scattered throughout the United States, she had developed a nervous condition but same had not effected her mentality, and she does not suffer from illusions.

Miss ODIO stated in regard to previous information furnished by her to the President's Commission regarding the visit to her apartment, around the latter part of September, 1963, of three individuals, one of whom she believes was LEE HARVEY OSWALD, she has the following information to furnish:

She advised that she has tried and tried to definitely determine the exact date these three persons came to her apartment. She stated that she has discussed this matter with her sister, ANNIE, who was in her apartment when these three men came to her residence.

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

She stated her sister, ANNIE, normally came to her apartment on Friday to baby-sit for her, as she, SYLVIA, normally went out that night of the week; however, ANNIE had come early this particular week, and both she and her sister now believe that she, ANNIE, had arrived on Thursday, September 26, 1963.

Miss ODIO remembers that she moved from her apartment at 1084 Magellan Circle, Casa View, Dallas, Texas, on Monday, September 30, 1963, to avoid having to pay any additional rent for October at this address. She stated she does not go out on Sundays and would have been home on Sunday, September 29, 1963. On Saturdays, Miss ODIO stated that she is normally so tired that she stays home all day and accordingly would have been home on Saturday, September 28, 1963.

Miss ODIO stated that she received the one telephone call from the previous night's visitor, who had identified himself to her as "LEOPOLDO", after she returned home from work. Accordingly, this telephone call would have had to be on either Thursday, September 26, 1963, or Friday, September 27, 1963; however, she stated that Friday, September 27, 1963, would be her best recollection of the exact day.

She stated that the three men, one of whom is believed by her to have been OSWALD, were most probably at her apartment on Thursday night, September 26, 1963. She stated that if it was not Thursday night, September 26, 1963, then it would have been Wednesday, September 25, 1963, but she considers the Thursday date to be the most probable date.

Miss ODIO advised that the Cuban anti-CASTRO group known as the Directorate Revolucionario Estudiantil, more commonly referred to as the "DRE", has never to her knowledge been an organized group in the Dallas area.

She stated that while a resident of Ponce, Puerto Rico, she had attended the organizing meeting of "JURE" held in early 1963 at Juana Diaz, Puerto Rico, a town located near Ponce, Puerto Rico. She stated that she was one of the original members of this organization.

Miss ODIO stated that if the two other individuals who visited her home on the night in question were truly members of the "JURE", then MANOLO RAY, head of this group, should positively know the identity of any such "JURE" member who uses the war name of "LEOPOLDO".

Miss ODIO stated that in her own mind she rather doubts that these two other visitors were actually members of "JURE". She stated that she bases this doubt on the fact that these two unknown men appeared to her to be Mexicans rather than Cubans. She stated that their skin was "olive" colored, which skin tone is common among Mexicans and not among Cubans.

She stated that in their approximately fifteen minute conversation on the night in question, she cannot recall any phrases or words in Spanish used by "LEOPOLDO" or the other man which would indicate that they were not actually Cubans, but instead Mexicans. She noted that she does not recall any idiomatic phrases used by them at that time, as she did not then question their authenticity.

She stated that she would probably have never given much thought to their visit if it had not been for the subsequent assassination of President KENNEDY. When she first heard of President KENNEDY's assassination, at work, on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, she immediately recalled the visit of the three men to her home in late September, 1963, and thought it

very possible that they might have been responsible, as one had mentioned that night that President KENNEDY should have been killed by the Cubans.

She stated she became very nervous regarding this possibility and feared that the Cuban exiles might be accused of the President's death and, upon dwelling on this thought, had fainted at work and was taken to the hospital in Irving, Texas.

Miss ODIO emphatically denied that she had ever told Mrs. C. L. CONNELL that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had made talks to small groups of Cuban refugees in Dallas. She similarly denied knowledge of ever telling Mrs. CONNELL that a Cuban associate of hers had called anyone in New Orleans regarding OSWALD, in which this Cuban friend had been advised that OSWALD was a double agent attempting to infiltrate Cuban exile groups.

Miss ODIO stated that a gun seller called JOHNNY MARTIN had spoken before small groups of Cuban refugees in Dallas, and she believes she had mentioned this person's name to Mrs. CONNELL; however, she does not know what Mrs. CONNELL is talking about in regard to the alleged telephone call to New Orleans where a person was discussed who might be a double agent trying to infiltrate Cuban refugee groups.

In reply to a question as to why Mrs. CONNELL would attribute such a statement to her, Miss ODIO stated that, "You would have to be a woman to understand". She stated that Mrs. CONNELL and she had been friends, but due to personal reasons, they had had a falling out. She believes that Mrs. CONNELL in attributing the aforementioned information to her was using a "double-edge knife", that is, she was trying to help in the investigation of the assassination and at the same time was trying to embarrass or get her, Miss ODIO, in trouble.

In regard to the information attributed to her by Mrs. CONNELL, Miss ODIO noted that she most certainly would have mentioned these facts to FBI Agents when they first interviewed her if she had such knowledge of same, as she fully realizes the importance of such information, if true.

Miss ODIO stated she had not previously contacted the FBI with her information about the three visitors who had come to her home in September, 1963, as she had not considered it pertinent at the time and did not want to bother the Government investigative agencies with what they might consider a "nut" complaint when they were undoubtedly so busy with other investigative matters pertaining to the assassination.

She stated that she might have eventually proceeded on her own initiative to bring this incident to the attention of the appropriate authorities, but she still considers her information meager, and even unimportant, due to the very short duration of her conversation with the three visitors to her apartment in late September, 1963.

Miss ODIO stated she still personally believes that it was LEE HARVEY OSWALD who was the third man who accompanied the two self-identified Cubans to her apartment; however, she stated that she has seen so many pictures of LEE HARVEY OSWALD since the assassination of President KENNEDY that she is getting confused on this point at this late date, and added that even though she thinks it was LEE HARVEY OSWALD, it may not have been.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 9, 1964

1

OPEL STINNETT, Report Clerk, Continental Trailways Bus System, 1500 Jackson, Dallas, Texas, advised she is the person who prepares the daily "Open Form" reports on all tickets sold by the Dallas ticket office of this bus line.

Mrs. STINNETT advised that the "Open Form" report lists the destination of each ticket sold during the course of a day at a particular ticket office, and in this case, those sold at the Dallas ticket office of Continental Trailways.

[redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 10 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

5:41 PM CST URGENT 9-10-64 PES

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555) AND PHILADELPHIA (105-9958)

FROM DALLAS (100-10461)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA IS - R CUBA

BUDED SEPTEMBER ELEVEN, SIXTY FOUR

REBUAIRTEL TO DALLAS DATED SEPTEMBER TWO LAST ENCLOSING COPY OF PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION LETTER OF AUGUST TWO EIGHT LAST REQUESTING INVESTIGATION TO DETERMINE THE VERACITY OF INFORMATION FURNISHED BY SYLVIA ODIO.

FOR INFO PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, SYLVIA ODIO IS A TWENTY SEVEN YEAR OLD CUBAN EXILE DIVORCEE LIVING IN DALLAS, TEXAS, WITH HER FOUR YOUNG CHILDREN. HER PARENTS ARE STILL IN CUBA, BUT HER NINE BROTHERS AND SISTERS ARE IN THE STATES. HER DIVORCED HUSBAND IS IN PUERTO RICO.

[SINCE ODIO'S ARRIVAL IN DALLAS FROM PUERTO RICO IN MARCH SIXTY THREE, SHE HAS UNDERGONE PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT AT PARKLAND HOSPITAL, DALLAS, AND HER PHYCHIATRIST WAS DOCTOR BRUTON C. EINSPRUCH, M.D., WHO IS CURRENTLY ASSIGNED TO THE UNITED STATES NAVAL HOSPITAL AT PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.]

REC-21 [illegible] -4911

EX-131

SEP 22 1964

ODIO IN HER TESTIMONY TO THE COMMISSION CLAIMS THAT THREE INDIVIDUALS, TWO POSSIBLE CUBAN UNDERGROUND MEMBERS OR MEXICANS, AND LEE HARVEY OSWALD, VISITED HER APARTEMNT IN LATE SEPTEMBER SIXTY THREE TO SOLICIT HER AID IN THE UNDERGROUND. ON DAY OF ASSASSINATION,

END PLS 23 1964

79 SEP 23 1964

ODIO FAINTED AT WORK BELIEVING POSSIBILITY THAT THE THREE MEN WHO HAD BEEN AT HER APARTMENT IN SEPTEMBER MIGHT HAD BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE KILLING OF THE PRESIDENT AND SUCH WOULD BE A REFLECTION UPON THE OTHER CUBAN EXILES.

ODIO ALLEGEDLY TOLD MRS. C. L. CONNELL ON NOVEMBER TWO EIGHT LAST THAT OSWALD HAD SPOKEN PREVIOUSLY TO SMALL CUBAN EXILE GROUPS IN DALLAS AND HAD BEEN WELL RECEIVED. ODIO ALSO ALLEGEDLY CLIMED BY MRS. CONNELL TO HAVE MENTIONED THAT A FRIEND OF ODIOS HAD CALLED A CUBAN FRIEND IN NEW ORLEANS WHO WARNED THE CUBANS IN DALLAS TO BEWARE OF OSWALD AS THEY CONSIDERED HIM A POSSIBLE DOUBLE AGENT TRYING TO INFILTRATE THE CUBAN EXILE GROUPS.

ODIO IN REINTERVIEW DENIES SHE EVER MADE ANY SUCH STATEMENTS TO MRS. CONNELL.

MRS. CONNELL INTERVIEWED SEPTEMBER TEN AND STATES ODIO POSITIVELY MADE SUCH STATEMENTS TO HER, HOWEVER, MRS. CONNELL STATED THAT IN VIEW OF MENTAL HISTORY OF ODIO AND FACT SHE HAS CAUGHT HER IN MANY LIES, PLACES NO REAL CREDENCE IN HER STATEMENTS. [MRS. CONNELL STATED THAT SHE HAD REFERRED ODIO UPON ODIOS ARRIVAL IN DALLAS TO THE SOUTHWESTERN MEDICAL SCHOOL DASH PARKLAND HOSPITAL, DLALAS, FOR POSSIBLE MENTAL TREATMENT. HOSPITAL ACCEPTED HER CASE EVEN THOUGH ODIO HAD JUST ARRIVED IN DALLAS AREA.

MRS. CONNELL STATED THAT [redacted] WAS ASSIGNED TO ODIO CASE AND HE SUBSQUENTLY ADVISED MRS. CONNELL THAT ODIO SUFFERED FROM QUOTE GRAND HYSTERIA QUOTE, THAT IS, A MENTAL CONDITION COMMON TO SOME WOMEN OF EUROPEAN DESCENT BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE FOREIGN CUSTOM OF RELEGATING THE WOMEN OF THE FAMILY TO A LOWER STANDARD THAN THE MEN. MRS. CONNEL NOTED THAT [redacted] STATED THAT HER MENTAL ATTITUDE WAS SERIOUS AND MIGHT BE TWO YEARS BEFORE SHE WAS FULLY RECOVERED.]

PG 3

DL LOO,LO,46L

[PHILADELPHIA INTERVIEW [redacted] REGARDING HIS IMPRESSION OF ODIOS MENTAL CONDITION POINTING OUT TO THE DOCTOR THE COMMISSION'S INTEREST IN HER MENTAL STATUS IN VIEW OF INFO FURNISHED BY HER TO THE COMMISSION WHICH CONFLICTS WITH OTHER DETAILS CONCERNING OSWALD DEVELOPED TO DATE IN COMMISSION'S INVESTIGATION.]

PHILADELPHIA SUBMIT RESULTS IN LETTERHEAD EXPEDITIOUSLY TO BUREAU IN VIEW OF DEADLINE AND COMMISSION'S DESIRE TO COMPLETE ITS INQIORY.

FOR INFO BUREAU, INVESTIGATION AT DALLAS COMPLETED IN ODIO MATTER AND NOW BEING TRANSCRIBED. DALLAS LETTERHEAD WILL BE MAILED SEPT ELEVEN.

END.

P

CORR.-- PAGE TWO LINE SEVEN NEXT TO LAST WORD SHLD BE --CLAIMED--. INSERT THE FOLLOWING AFTER LAST WORD LINE NINE:---FRIEND IN NEW ORLEANS WHO WARNED THE CUBANS IN DALLAS TO BEWARE---

END AND ACK

PH W J M

FBI PHILA

WBS

FBI WASH DC

CLR

1 - J. C. Stokes
9/18/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReBuairtel dated 9/8/64, dealing with request of Commission for assurance concerning the property of Lee and Marina Oswald. Refer also to your FD-302 dated 9/14/64 regarding results of 9/11/64 interview of Marina Oswald. Latter document was enclosure to your 9/15/64 airtel.

While Bureau will be unable to grant assurances requested in Commission's 9/3/64 letter, re FD-302 is not as fully responsive to Commission's request as it might be. Recontact Marina Oswald if necessary and thereafter rewrite FD-302 to include therein, fact that she was requested to produce for your perusal all material as described in reBuairtel. Accurately record in FD-302 Mrs. Oswald's response to this request.

Note that first sentence in second paragraph, page one of re FD-302, is not clear as Mrs. Oswald did not live at her present residence in November, 1963. Note further that Commission is interested in the property of Lee and Marina as of November 22, 1963, not the 23rd as indicated in re FD-302. In preparing new FD-302 delete word "other" from first line, last paragraph page two.

Handle immediately.

REC-21 4912

JCS:wlg
(4)

NOTE:

Commission has asked for assurance that they have complete inventory of all property of the Oswalds as of 11/22/63 and that there is no such property presently in existence which remains unbeknown to the Commission in the possession of Marina, the Paines, Robert Oswald or any other person. We cannot make such assurance as we did not conduct searches during which the Oswald property was obtained

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

ENCL 23 SEP 23 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE CONTINUED:

and of course we cannot speak of such property which might now be in possession of any other person. In addition, Marina undoubtedly has some personal property such as clothing,which has no bearing on the case, which she owned on 11/22. ReBuairtel asked that Marina be requested to produce any property presently in her possession which formerly belonged to Oswald and this is covered in Dallas FD-302 concerning her property. Dallas was told to request Marina to display all items belonging to her as of 11/22 exclusive of personal items such as wearing apparel. Incoming does not record that this request was complied with. The first sentence in second paragraph page one of incoming states that Marina made available various materialfrom various storage places in her home which contained her property "as of 11/23/63." We are not interested in where the property was located by her. What Dallas is trying to say is that she produced all property she owned on 11/23; however, sentence challenged more properly could be interpreted to mean that she produced property from places in which it was stored in November, 1963. To reply to Commission's request as fully as possible it will be necessary for Dallas to prepare a document which clearly says exactly what Marina was asked to do. Incoming does not do this.hence,necessary to rewrite.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 9/14/64

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at her residence, 629 Belt Line Road. Present during this interview was DECLAN FORD, who is MARINA's adviser.

MARINA OSWALD was requested to produce for perusal of the interviewing Special Agent all material presently in her possession which may have been the property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, including any writings of OSWALD and any writings to him. She was further requested to produce any items belonging to her, exclusive of personal items such as wearing apparel, which were in her possession as of November 22, 1963. MARINA was also asked to produce any additional correspondence she may have received from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) subsequent to the assassination.

MARINA said she does not have, to her knowledge, anything that could be considered solely the property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as all of his property is presently in the hands of officials concerned with the assassination investigation. MARINA made available for examination various documents, books, photographs and other property, which she said was all of her property, exclusive of personal wearing apparel, which she had in her possession as of November 22, 1963. The property made available by MARINA was examined by the interviewing Agent in the presence of MARINA and DECLAN FORD. The following articles, which might be considered of possible pertinence to this investigation, were taken and a receipt was given to MARINA OSWALD:

(1) Book written in Russian for study of English with note on flyleaf written to MARINA OSWALD by Mrs. RUTH PAINE. Book has blue cover with red lettering.

(2) Book entitled "English" for study by Russian-speaking persons. Book cover has picture of English alphabet.

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on 9/11/64 at Richardson, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN /rmb/jtf Date dictated 9/12/64

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ENCLOSURE

(3) Book entitled "English in Pictures", which is English primer for Russian-speaking persons.

(4) Book entitled "English" for Russian students of English language for advanced study. Cover has photograph of girl and boy students sitting at a desk.

(5) Russian-Polish dictionary with blue cover.

(6) Three stapled documents, as follows:

(A) Registration card of JUNE OSWALD at Richmond Freeman Memorial Clinic;

(B) Appointment slip for JUNE OSWALD for 11/21/63 to see Dr. CHAPMAN, Richmond Freeman Memorial Clinic;

(C) Dental appointment slip for MARINA OSWALD at Dallas County Health Department, November 20 (Wed.), at 10:00.

(7) Name tag, written in Russian, for JUNE OSWALD at time of her birth.

(8) Photograph of group including Mr. and Mrs. ALEXANDER ZIEGER, ELEANOR ZIEGER, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, MARINA OSWALD, and JUNE OSWALD.

(9) Photograph of ELEANOR ZIEGER and ANATOLE KHOLODOV taken in Minsk, Russia, train station, May, 1962.

MARINA OSWALD said she has received no correspondence from Russia subsequent to the assassination other than that previously furnished by her to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1.

Date 9/14/64

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at her residence 629 Belt Line Road. Present during this interview was DECLAN FORD, who is MARINA's adviser.

MARINA OSWALD made available for examination various documents, books, photographs and other property in various closets and storing places of her house which places she said contained her property as of November 23, 1963. She said she does not have, to her knowledge, anything that could be considered solely the property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as all of this property is presently in the hands of officials concerned with the assassination investigation.

The property made available by MARINA OSWALD was examined in the presence of MARINA and DECLAN FORD. The following articles, which might be considered of possible pertinence to this investigation, were taken and a receipt was given to MARINA OSWALD:

(1) Book written in Russian for study of English with note on flyleaf written to MARINA OSWALD by Mrs. RUTH PAINE. Book has blue cover with red lettering.

(2) Book entitled "English" for study by Russian-speaking persons. Book cover has picture of English alphabet.

(3) Book entitled "English in Pictures", which is English primer for Russian-speaking persons.

(4) Book entitled "English" for Russian students of English language for advanced study. Cover has photograph of girl and boy students sitting at a desk.

(5) Russian-Polish dictionary with blue cover.

On 9/11/64 at Richardson, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN /rmb Date dictated 9/12/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

(6) Three stapled documents, as follows:

(A) Registration card of JUNE OSWALD at Richmond Freeman Memorial Clinic;

(B) Appointment slip for JUNE OSWALD for 11/21/63 to see Dr. CHAPMAN, Richmond Freeman Memorial Clinic;

(C) Dental appointment slip for MARINA OSWALD at Dallas County Health Department, November 20 (Wed.) at 10:00.

(7) Name tag, written in Russian, for JUNE OSWALD at time of her birth.

(8) Photograph of group including Mr. and Mrs. ALEXANDER ZIEGER, ELEANOR ZIEGER, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, MARINA OSWALD, and JUNE OSWALD.

(9) Photograph of ELEANOR ZIEGER and ANATOLE KHOLODOV taken in Minsk, Russia, train station, May, 1962.

MARINA OSWALD said she has received no other correspondence from Russia subsequent to the assassination other than that previously furnished by her to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan

September 21, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our letters dated September 1 and September 4, 1964, dealing with material obtained from Marina Oswald on August 27, 1964. This material has been designated Exhibits D-237 through and including D-242.

In this connection there are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated September 11, 1964, setting forth the results of our inquiry at points marked on Exhibits D-238 and D-240. In response to the inquiry of Mr. William T. Coleman of your staff concerning the availability of the pamphlet "This Week - Esta Semana" in the Laredo area on September 26, 1963, we have reaffirmed the information obtained from Juan Miranda as set forth on page three of the enclosed memorandum. In this connection Rosa Maria Pereda, assistant to the editor of the pamphlet, and Manual Velez, shop foreman at Editorial Cultura, the firm printing the pamphlet, confirmed that the publication is printed each week on the Thursday immediately preceding the initial date of publication and that it is mailed on the day it is printed with the hope that it arrives at its principal destinations by the following Saturday.

The information reported herein and in the enclosed memorandum concludes our investigation relative to the material turned over by Marina Oswald on August 27, 1964.

105-82355

Sincerely yours,

REC-21

19 SEP 22 1964

J. Edgar Hoover

JCS:pdb
(8)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

Enclosures - 2

CONFIDENTIAL
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SEP 23 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

05 SEP 24 COMM-FBI

SEP 17 3 03 PM '64 FBI

RECORDS-READING ROOM

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

4913

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Classified "Confidential" as Legat has so classified enclosure to protect our operations abroad. On 8-27-64 Marina Oswald turned over to us six items which was the property of Oswald which she heretofore overlooked. Among these items were a tourist guide of Mexico (D-238) and a street map of Mexico City (D-240). Both of these documents had inked markings on them indicating probable Oswald interest in the areas or establishments marked. When we furnished this material to Commission, we told them we were conducting investigation at those points to determine if anything of significance could be developed. Legat's 9-11 memorandum accomplishes this. Results were negative and the principal markings were easily explained, as they defined the location of his hotel, the Soviet and Cuban Embassies and other areas in Mexico City of possible interest to a tourist. Coleman of Commission on 9-2 inquired if the Hotel Cuba was listed in the tourist guide and if the issue in question could have been picked up by Oswald in Laredo on 9-26. This was of significance as Oswald spoke to fellow passengers on bus into Mexico about the Hotel Cuba and it was reasoned that he may have learned of its existence by seeing its name in the travel guide. Investigation by Legat, Mexico City, establishes that Oswald could not have picked up the pamphlet in Laredo area on 9-26 as this was the date it came off the presses in Mexico City and was mailed. Letterhead has been approved for dissemination by Messrs: Belmont and Malley. Reaffirmation re printing and mailing date of pamphlet per Legat 9-18-64 cable.

FBI

Date: 9/18/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: INSPECTOR JAMES R. MALLEY

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Mr. DECLAN FORD, adviser to MARINA OSWALD, advised on 9/17/64 that MARINA has given interviews, which were filmed, to ABC, CBS and NBC radio-television networks. She gave the interviews to ABC and CBS free, but upon being approached by NBC, MARINA requested $10,000 for the interview. An agreement to pay her $5,000 was reached, and the interview was given and the money was paid to MARINA.

Mr. FORD also advised that in anticipation of great news interest when the Commission's report is issued, it is the present plan for PRISCILLA JOHNSON, who is collaborating with MARINA on a book, to take MARINA to visit with her at a relative's home in Santa Fe, New Mexico, and, thereby, to escape the attention of newsmen which would distract MARINA from her attention to the preparation of the book.

Mr. FORD has advised he will keep this office advised of MARINA's whereabouts.

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas

REC-21 4914

WRH/jtf
(5)

EX. 131

20 SEP 19 1964

C C. Wick 1 XEROX

Approved: 22 SEP 1964 Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

20 SEP 23 1964

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan

September 21, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 3, 1964, dealing in part with the possibility that Lee Harvey Oswald and others may have shopped at Hutch's Supermarket, Irving, Texas, in October or November, 1963.

In this connection, there are enclosed two copies each of a memorandum dated September 14, 1964, and the four attachments thereto. The enclosed material completes the investigation requested in letter of reference and no further action is contemplated in connection therewith.

Sincerely yours,

M. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
05 SEP 22
COMM-FBI

REC-21
EX-131

SEP 21 1964
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

Enclosures - 10

JCS:pdb
(8)

NOTE:

Relet asked for investigation to determine if Oswald, his mother and wife may have shopped together at Hutch's in October - November, 1963, to determine the walking distance from the store to Mrs. Paine's house and to ascertain from Paine, Oswald's wife

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
W. C. Fields
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

XEROX
SEP 22 1964
RECEIVED DIRECTOR
79 SEP 23 1964
MAIL ROOM
TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

NOTE CONTINUED:

and mother if he habitually ate cinnamon rolls and consumed large quantities of milk. We do not know the reason for the requested inquiry but it probably stems from some hoax or inaccurate report obtained by the Commission in its hearings. The investigation was negative. Enclosures have been approved for dissemination by Messrs. Belmont and Malley.

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

1 - J. P. Mohr
1 - I. W. Conrad
(R. Jevons)
(Cortlandt Cunningham)

DATE: September 11, 1964

1 - Mr. Sullivan
(J. C. Stokes)
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

The Commission by letter 9/9/64, states in a handbill advertising a lecture by Mark Lane in New York the question is asked "Why did the FBI chief in Dallas, Gordon Shanklin, state that the paraffin test run on Oswald's face was positive when the actual laboratory affidavit shows it to be negative on the face -- and thus that he couldnot have fired a rifle?"

The Commission requested we determine if SAC Shanklin made any remarks on the subject of the paraffin test. He did not.

BACKGROUND:

Mark Lane [redacted] is reported to be closely associated with communist-dominated organizations. Since the assassination he has been making speeches throughout the country endeavoring to discredit the FBI and other investigative agencies.

In connection with another Commission inquiry, substantially the same allegation as set forth in the most recent Commission request was refuted, and the Commission advised by Bureau letter 8/21/64. The Commission has received numerous communications regarding Lane's activities and on 2/26/64, we furnished the Commission a transcript of his lecture at Town Hall, New York City, on 2/18/64, wherein he attributed the statement regarding the paraffin test to Chief Curry of the Dallas Police Department.

EX-131 REC-21 4916

The report of SA Robert P. Gemberling at Dallas dated 11/30/63, which has been furnished to the Commission, pointed out the paraffin tests were made by members of the Dallas Police Department and by Doctor M. F. Mason and his associate of the Dallas City - County Criminal Investigative Laboratory.

SEP 22 1964

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be furnished the Commission refuting the allegation that SAC Shanklin made a statement concerning the paraffin tests.

Enclosure
105-82555
7 SEP 23 1964
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 100-409763 (Mark Lane)
RJR:fab

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

ReDLairtel and enclosed LHM and CGairtel and enclosed LHM dated 9-11-64.

The Commission in its 9-7-64, letter also asked the Bureau to explain the basis for a technical examination relating to Oswald's stamping kit. The basis is included in the above letter, which is furnished for your information.

No further reporting of this data by your office is required or desired.

NOTE:

The Commission in its letter made three requests, 1. was the clip found in the assassination rifle empty? Yes. 2. was the original order and envelope for the assassination rifle sent to Kleins destroyed? Yes. The third request was handled by the Laboratory and is set forth in the above letter. This concludes our inquiries.

September 18, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - I. W, Conrad (J. C. Cadigan)
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 7, 1964, concerning the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, Serial Number C2766 and Lee Harvey Oswald's rubber stamping kit.

Enclosed are two copies each of two communications both dated September 11, 1964, from our Dallas and Chicago Offices relating to the information requested by you.

For your assistance, the conclusion that Oswald rubber stamping kit, Commission Exhibit 115, was used to make the line "NEW ORLEANS, LA." on the vaccination certificate, Commission Exhibit 813, was based on the characteristics of size, style, spacing and alignment of the individual rubber type faces plus the imperfections in some of the rubber type faces in the stamping kit, Commission Exhibit 115. These same characteristics were found in the impression on the vaccination certificate, Commission Exhibit 813.

This concludes our inquiries into these matters.

Sincerely yours,

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO FOR SAC, DALLAS

1 - Dallas (100-10461)
105-82555
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (11)

Enclosures (4)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
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Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

BY COURIER SVC. 03 SEP 18 COMM-FBI

SEP 11 1 43 PM '64 FBI HEADQWG ROOM

RECEIVED COPY AFTER DICTATION

79 SEP 23 1964

REC-21 62-109090-4917

EX-131

15 SEP 21 1964

FBI

Date: 9/17/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) ATTENTION: LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (105-1291)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau 9/14/64.

Enclosed herewith, ~~in duplicate~~, for the Latent Fingerprint Section of the Identification Division are the palm prints of the ten Houston FBI employees who were assigned to Dallas on special assignment 11/26/63.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (encls 20)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)(info)
1 - Houston

FPC:mec
(5)

SIX - palms

REC-21 105-82555-4918

SEP 21 1964

EX-131

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M
Special Agent in Charge

9-21-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Houston (105-1291)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

REC-21 4918

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

Reairtel 9-17-64, submitting palm prints of the following employees for comparison with the one remaining palm print from the cardboard cartons in this case:

SA James Weir
Judy C. McCormick
SA Kenneth B. Jackson
Jacqueline Jordan
Mary R. Gilmore
Joyce A. Nerren
Doreen P. Cassata
SA William O. Johnson
Magdalen Demouralle

The latent palm print is not identical with the submitted palm

Submitted prints being retained.

MAILED 4
SEP 21 1964
COMM-FBI

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (JFK Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

Tolson
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Callahan
Conrad
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Evans
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Sullivan
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

WJC:sem (11)

64 SEP 24 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Belmont
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. TROTTER

DATE: 9/17/64

FROM : S. F. Latona

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

The palm prints of SA Ivan D. Lee of the Dallas Office were submitted with Dallas airtel of 9/16/64 for comparison with the latent palm print remaining unidentified from four cartons in this case.

The latent palm print is not identical with the palm prints of SA Lee.

Dallas and Investigative Division being advised.

Palm prints of Lee being retained.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

JEB:bcc
(10)

REC-21 4919

EX-151

79 SEP 23 1964

9/17/64

AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-409764)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-117844) (P)

SUBJECT: MARK LANE
SM - C
(OO:NY)

Letterair ls, 9/10/64 and 9/1/64.

On 9/14/64 [redacted] (conceal - reliable) advised that at subject's lecture on "Who Killed Kennedy?" that date at the Jan Hus Theatre, 351 East 74th St., NYC, subject announced he would appear in San Francisco, California, on 10/9/64. Subject further announced he would return to New York City to appear on 10/19/64, at Manhattan Center, NYC, for a debate with MELVIN BELLI, former Attorney for JACK RUBY, slayer of accused assassin, LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

One copy of this communication is being furnished Dallas and San Antonio in view of their interest in this matter.

No further details re subject's possible appearance at The University of Texas, Austin, Texas, have been received.

Investigation continuing at New York.

4)Bureau (RM)
(1-105-82555) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
1-Dallas (Info) (100-10970) (RM / U)
1-San Antonio (Info) (RM AM)
2-San Francisco (100-52919) (RM AM)
1-New York (105-3-431) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD) (SIS)
1-New York (100-117844)

UNREC
NOT RECORDED
100 SEP 25 1964

DPH:jak
(11)

79 SEP 28 1964

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan

September 21, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated August 28, 1964, dealing with the claim of Sylvia Odio that Lee Harvey Oswald and two other individuals visited at her apartment in Dallas, Texas, on September 26 or 27, 1963. Sylvia Odio in testifying before the Commission stated that the man believed by her to be Lee Harvey Oswald was introduced to her as "Leon Oswald."

In connection with investigation requested in letter of reference, there are enclosed two copies each of memoranda dated September 8, September 10 and September 11, 1964. There are also enclosed two copies each of a memorandum dated September 14, 1964, and the eighteen attachments thereto.

On September 16, 1964, we located one Loran Eugene Hall at Johnsondale, California. Hall has been identified as a participant in numerous anti-Castro activities. He advised that in September, 1963, he was at Dallas, Texas, soliciting aid in connection with an anti-Castro cause. He recalled meeting a Cuban woman, Mrs. Odio who lived in a garden-type apartment at 1030 Magellan Circle, Dallas, Texas. He said that at the time of his visit he was accompanied by Lawrence Howard, a Mexican-American from East Los Angeles and William Seymour from Arizona. He denied that Lee Harvey Oswald was with him during his visit to Mrs. Odio's apartment in September, 1963.

Hall stated that William Seymour is similar in appearance to Lee Harvey Oswald and that Seymour speaks only a few words of Spanish. In connection with the revelations

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

JCS:pdb
(9)

1 XEROX

SEP 21 3 34 PM '64 FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM

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06 SEP 22 COMM-FBI

REC-56 4920

SEP 22 1964

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 MAY 18 1967

79 SEP 23 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Hall, you will note that the name Loran Hall bears some phonetic resemblance to the name Leon Oswald.

We have obtained photographs of Loran Hall and will attempt to obtain photographs of William Seymour and Lawrence Howard for display to Mrs. Odio. We are continuing our investigation into the claims of Sylvia Odio with particular emphasis on efforts to determine if Hall, Howard and Seymour may be identical with the three individuals who visited her in late September, 1963. The results of our inquiries in this regard will be promptly furnished to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 44

NOTE:

Odio is a Cuban exile who has been undergoing psychiatric treatment. Odio claimed that Oswald and two other men visited her in her Dallas apartment on evening of 9-26 or 27-63. It is not possible that Oswald was among this group as he was on 9-26 and 9-27 on busses en route to Mexico City. It appears reasonably certain, however, that Odio was visited in late September, 1963, by three men for her younger sister was present and confirms the visit although she did not talk to or meet the men. ~~It appears now to a point of near certainty that Hall, an erratic anti-Castroite, with his associates Seymour and Howard were the men who visited Odio.~~ Enclosed material has been approved for dissemination by Messrs. Belmont and Malley. The 9-14-64 letterhead has as attachments 18 FD-302 forms.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 4921

PAGE NO. 1-3

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.
210

CIA

REFERRAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 17 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Del
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

4-10 PM CST URGENT 9-17-64 SCW

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

ATTENTION; INSPECTOR JAMES R. MALLEY

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) (5P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD AKA, IS-R-CUBA.

RE DALLAS AIRTEL, SEPTEMBER FOURTEEN LAST, ENCLOSING LHM CONTAINING SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATION TO IDENTIFY LATENT FINGERPRINTS AND PALM PRINTS ON FOUR CARDBOARD CARTONS, AND DALLAS TELEPHONE CALL TO BUREAU SUPERVISOR GEORGE SCATTERDAY TODAY.

ROY S. TRULY, WAREHOUSE SUPERINTENDENT, TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY (TSBD), CONTACTED TODAY BY BUAGENTS FOR PURPOSE OF OBTAINING PALM PRINTS OF EIGHTEEN TSBD EMPLOYEES, THIRTEEN OF WHOM ARE FEMALE OFFICE EMPLOYEES. THESE WERE PORTION OF FIFTYSEVEN PERSONS FROM WHOM PALM PRINTS WERE TO BE OBTAINED AND WHO WERE EMPLOYED IN THE BUILDING AS OF NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO LAST. THE REMAINDER, MOST OF WHOM ARE ALSO FEMALES, ARE EMPLOYED BY PUBLISHING COMPANIES WHOSE OFFICES ARE LOCATED IN THE TSBD BUILDING AND WHO ARE, ACCORDING TO TRULY, THE LARGEST ACCOUNTS BEING HANDLED BY TSBD.

END PAGE ONE

REC-56 4922
SEP 22 1964
79 SEP 24 1964

UPON RECEIVING THE REQUEST, TRULY STATED THAT HE WOULD REFUSE TO ALLOW THE FEMALE EMPLOYEES TO BE PRINTED FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS;

ONE. HE HAS PREVIOUSLY EXPLAINED THAT NONE OF THESE EMPLOYEES HAD ACCESS TO OR WERE EVER KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN IN THE AREA WHERE THE CARDBOARD CARTONS WERE STORED. NOR WERE THEY EVER PERMITTED, ACCORDING TO COMPANY RULES, TO GO INTO THE WAREHOUSE AREA.

TWO. TSBD HAS COOPERATED FULLY WITH EVERY REQUEST RECEIVED PREVIOUSLY FROM THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION AND THE FBI, AND TRULY NOTED THAT HE MADE AVAILABLE SIXTEEN EMPLOYEES WHO COULD HAVE POSSIBLY HAD ANY ACCESS WHATSOEVER TO THE PERTINENT AREA AND FROM WHOM PALM PRINTS WERE OBTAINED BY BUAGENTTS AND LATER SEARCHED.

THREE. SEPTEMBER IS THE BUSIEST TIME OF THE YEAR FOR TSBD IN FILLING ORDERS AND HANDLING THE NECESSARY BOOK WORK, AND THE MAKING OF PALM PRINTS FROM THE FEMALE EMPLOYEES COULD POSSIBLY RESULT IN THEIR BEING INSULTED AND CAUSE THEM TO RESIGN.

FOUR. MR. TRULY HAS COMPLIED WITH EVERY REQUEST PREVIOUSLY MADE BECAUSE THEY WERE REASONABLE OR BASED ON A GOOD REASON. THIS REQUEST IS VERY "UNREASONABLE AND UNFAIR" IN VIEW OF THE PAST INFO FURNISHED BY TRULY CONCERNING THE CARTONS.

END PAGE TWO

(2)

MR. OCHUS VIRGIL CAMPBELL, VICE PRESIDENT, TSBD, WAS THEN CONTACTED AND HE, TOO, STATED HE WOULD REFUSE TO ALLOW THE FEMALE EMPLOYEES TO BE PALM PRINTED AS THE REQUEST WAS "UNFAIR, UNREASONABLE" AND HE COULD NOT "IN JUSTICE" COMPLY WITH THIS REQUEST. HE STATED THAT TSBD IS AT THEIR BUSIEST TIME OF THE YEAR, THEIR FEMALE EMPLOYEES ARE WORKING TWELVE TO SIXTEEN HOURS PER DAY, THEY ARE FOUR SHORT AT PRESENT, AND THE TAKING OF PALM PRINTS COULD VERY EASILY INSULT SOME OR ALL OF THESE FEMALES, CAUSING THEM TO QUIT. HE STATED THE COMPANY CANNOT AFFORD AT THIS TIME TO LOSE ANY OF THEIR HELP.

HE ADVISED THE COMPANY HAS COMPLIED WITH EVERY REQUEST TO DATE, BUT COULD NOT COMPLY WITH THIS REQUEST UNLESS A SUBPOENA WERE ISSUED FOR IT. HE ADVISED THAT NONE OF THE FEMALE EMPLOYEES HAD ACCESS TO THE AREA, AND THAT HE COULD SEE NO REASON FOR THE REQUEST,AND AGAIN REPEATED THAT IT WAS MOST UNREASONABLE AND UNFAIR.

NEITHER CAMPBELL NOR TRULY HAD ANY OBJECT TO THE TAKING OF PALM PRINTS OF MALE EMPLOYEES, BUT AGAIN STATED HADDON SPURGEON AIKEN AND FRANKLIN EMMETT WESTER WORK AT ANOTHER BUILDING SEVERAL BLOCKS AWAY, ARE NOT KNOWN TO EVER GO TO THE AREA WHERE THE

DEND PAGE THREE

CARTONS WERE STORED, NOR WOULD THERE BE ANY REASON FOR THEM EVER TO HAVE HANDLED THESE CARTONS.

CONCERNING THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMPANY, JACK CHARLES CASON, THEY ADVISED HE IS NOT IN DALLAS, BUT WILL RETURN WEEK OF SEPTEMBER TWENTYONE NEXT. THEY HAD NO OBJECTION TO THE OBTAINING OF PRINTS FROM OFFICE CLERK OTIS NEVILLE WILLIAMS, BUT AGAIN STATED WILLIAMS WOULD HAVE NO REASON TO BE IN THE PERTINENT AREA, NOR WAS HE EVER KNOWN TO HAVE GONE THERE.

TRULY STATED THAT THE TAKING OF PALM PRINTS OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES FROM OTHER PUBLISHING COMPANIES LOCATED IN THE BUILDING (MACMILLAN PUBLISHING CO.; SCOTT, FORESMAN AND CO.; MC GRAW-HILL PUBLISHING CO.; ALLYN-BACON, INC.; AND SOUTH-WESTERN PUBLISHING CO.) COULD VERY POSSIBLY CAUSE ONE OF THESE COMPANIES TO LEAVE THE BUILDING, AND IT WAS WITH THESE COMPANIES THAT TSBD DOES AN EXTENSIVE AMOUNT OF BUSINESS. TRULY NOTED THAT ONE PUBLISHER DID LEAVE FOLLOWING THE ASSASSINATION WHO WAS FEARFUL OF ADVERSE PUBLICITY AND EMBARRASSMENT TO THEIR EMPLOYEES.

CONCERNING THESE OTHER COMPANIES, IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT THERE ARE THIRTY FEMALE EMPLOYEES INVOLVED. MALE EMPLOYEES OF THESE

PAGE FIVE

DL-LOO-10461

COMPANIES DO NOT HAVE ACCESS TO AREA WHERE CARTONS STORED.

PALM PRINTS OF OCHUS VIRGIL CAMPBELL, FRANKLIN EMMETT WESTER AND OTIS NEVILLE WILLIAMS OBTAINED TODAY AND BEING FORWARDED AMSD.

END

HOLD FOR SECOND MSG

FBI WASH DC

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

September 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of September 8, 1964, wherein you furnished a list of names of certain residents of Dallas and Fort Worth, Texas, with whom Lee Harvey Oswald may have had contact from June, 1962, to November, 1963. You requested that we advise you as to whether our files indicate if any of these individuals are or have been members of Communist, Fascist, or other subversive organizations.

For the information of the Commission, a check of the files of this Bureau concerning the aforementioned individuals disclosed no information that they are or have been members of Communist, Fascist, or other subversive organizations. We have conducted extensive investigation concerning several individuals on your list including Mr. and Mrs. George S. de Mohrenschildt, Mr. and Mrs. Michael R. Paine and Mrs. Lydia Dymitruk. Results of such investigation have been furnished to the Commission.

BY COURIER SVC. 17 SEP 1964 COMM.-FBI

REC-56 4923

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

SEP 22 1964

105-82555

REL:pdb
(8)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

20 SEP 24 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

XEROX

SEP 22 1964

FBI - READING ROOM

SEP 17 12 13 PM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

By letter 9-8-64 Commission furnished names of 34 persons in Fort Worth and Dallas who had contact with Lee Harvey Oswald. Commission asked whether our files indicated any of such individuals have Communist, Fascist, or subversive organization connection. No such data found in our files check nor in files of Dallas Office which we also had checked. We have furnished extensive background investigations on certain of the individuals named in the list including the de Mohrenschildts, Ruth and Michael Paine and Lydia Dymitruk to the Commission. However, we developed no information any of these individuals are or have been members of Communist, Fascist, or other subversive organizations

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SEP 8

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Listed below are the names of certain residents of Dallas and Fort Worth with whom Lee Harvey Oswald may have had contact from June 1962, to November 1963. Your Bureau has furnished us with the results of extensive investigation concerning most, if not all, of the individuals. We request, however, that you advise us specifically as to whether your files indicate if any of these individuals are or have been members of Communist, Fascist, or other subversive organizations.

Lev Aronson
Samuel B. Ballen
Tatiana Biggers
George A. Bouhe
Max E. Clark
George S. de Mohrenschildt
Mrs. George S. (Jeanne) de Mohrenschildt
Lydia Dymitruk
Mrs. Declan P. (Katrina) Ford
Declan P. Ford
Mrs. Donald Gibson
Everett D. Glover
Dorothy Gravitis
Paul Roderick Gregory
Peter Paul Gregory
Mrs. John R. (Elena) Hall
John Raymond Hall
Mr. and Mrs. George Edward Harris, Jr.
Alexander Kleinlerer
Raymond Krystinik
Helen Leslie

REC. 15 4924
SEP 22
SEP 3 1964

EXP. PROC.
SEP 8 1964

Ilya Mamantov
Anna Meller
Miss Yacks Okui
Mrs. Michael R. (Ruth Hyde) Paine
Michael R. Paine
Paul Raigorodsky
Mrs. Frank H. (Valentina) Ray
Mrs. Thomas M. (Natalie) Ray
Thomas M. Ray
Gary E. Taylor
Mrs. Igor Vladimir Voshinin
Igor Vladimir Voshinin

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

9/10/64

Airtel

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

ST-109

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) — 4924

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

REC- 15

Enclosed are two copies of a letter from the President's Commission dated 9/8/64 which is self-explanatory.

You should immediately check your files concerning each of the individuals listed by the Commission in the enclosed letter to ascertain if any of these individuals are or have been members of communist, fascist or other subversive organizations. Results of such indices check should be immediately furnished to the Bureau.

In the event you determine certain of these individuals are or have been members of communist, fascist or other subversive organizations,, you should identify for the Bureau the communications which have been furnished to the Bureau containing such data.

Handle immediately.

Enclosures (2)

MAILED 6
SEP 10 1964
COMM-FBI

REL:pah
(9)

NOTE:

Lee and Marina Oswald had contact with a number of Russian emigres in the Dallas and Fort Worth areas during the period 6/62 to 11/63. We have interviewed each of these individuals and where appropriate have conducted additional investigation of them, the results of which we have furnished to the Commission. The instant Commission letter is a catchall to make certain all data in our files bearing on membership in communist, fascist or other subversive organizations on the part of these individuals have been furnished to the Commission. Upon check of Dallas and Bureau files an appropriate response will be immediately made to the Commission.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

XEROX
SEP 23 1964
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

54 SEP 21

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. TROTTER

DATE: 9/21/64

FROM : S. F. Latona

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

The inked palm prints of Ochus Virgil Campbell, Franklin Emmett Wester, Otis Neville Williams, and Captain James M. English were submitted with Dallas airtel dated September 17, 1964, for comparison with the one latent palm print remaining unidentified from the four cartons in this case. Campbell, Wester, and Williams are employees of the Texas School Book Depository building and English is Property Supervisor, Dallas, Texas Police Department.

The latent palm print is not identical with the submitted palm prints.

Dallas and Investigation Division being advised.

The submitted palm prints are being retained.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

WTM:jpm
(10)

REC-42

4925

4 SEP 23 1964

66 SEP 24 1964

SOVIET SECTION

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

1 - Stokes

9-21-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)
2 - San Antonio (105-2909)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReSALHM dated 9-9-64 concerning inquiries in Laredo area re receipt there of the pamphlet "This Week." Refer also to Legat, Mexico City, 9-11-64 airtel which records that pamphlet in question is printed weekly on the Thursdays prior to initial publication date (following Saturday) which establishes that it would not have been possible for the 9-28 through 10-4-63 issue of pamphlet to have been in Laredo area on afternoon 9-26-63.

Legat, Mexico City, has reaffirmed this to be the case and accordingly, San Antonio's 9-9-64 LHM is not being disseminated. It will not be necessary for San Antonio or Dallas to further report data in reLHM. Legat, Mexico City, advises that the figure 20,000 in seventh line from bottom, third paragraph, page three of his 9-11-64 LHM should have been 8,000. San Antonio and Dallas amend Legat's 9-11-64 memorandum, copy of which was forwarded by O-7 on 9-14-64.

Dallas refer to your LHM 9-14-64 concerning investigation of Sylvia Odio aspect. From the way your 9-14-64 LHM was utilized it was in effect a cover document transmitting 18 FD-302 forms. In future if you adopt this means of forwarding material to Bureau for dissemination to Commission and if more than one item is attached to LHM, indicate in LHM the total number of attachments and do not consecutively number the pages of the enclosed FD-302's at the bottom.

REC-52 4926

MAILED 30
SEP 21 1964
COMM-FBI

SEP 22 1964

JCS:kao:pdb
(6)

NOTE:

Re 9-14-64 letterhead was two-page document utilized as cover document to transmit 18 FD-302 forms of varying length

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

SEP 21 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE CONTINUED:

from one to six pages. All of the FD-302's were properly numbered at the top and where appropriate were stapled. In transmitting them, Dallas in addition, numbered them at the bottom from pages two through 33 which numbering had to be removed prior to dissemination as the FD-302's were attachments and did not form a portion of covering letterhead.

FBI

Date: 9/11/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

CONFIDENTIAL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM: SAC, SAN JUAN (105-6857) (P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

OO: DL

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite 9/26/77

ReBuairtel to DL, 9/2/64. SJ rads to Bureau 9/9/64, 9/10/64, and 9/11/64.

Referenced Buairtel enclosed copy of the Presidential Commission letter dated 8/28/64 requesting certain investigation regarding SILVIA ODIO.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 9 copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above reflecting investigation by SJO concerning SILVIA ODIO. Two copies of the LHM being furnished Dallas inasmuch as that office is OO.

The LHM is being classified "Confidential" in order to protect the identities of SJ T-1 - SJ T-4 as per the request of these individuals. SJ T-1 is identified as [redacted] Ponce, P. R. SJ T-2 is [redacted] Ponce.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM) ENCLOSURE REC 25
2 - Dallas (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - San Juan
EBJ:djw
(7)

ST-109

SEP 11 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CONFIDENTIAL

SEP 25 1964

Both of the above individuals are former neighbors of SILVIA ODIO in Ponce, P. R., and requested their identities be concealed. SJ T-3 is [redacted] Edificio Clausell, Ponce. SJ T-4 is [redacted] Edificio Clausell, Ponce. Both of the above individuals are doctors who have treated SILVIA ODIO and requested their identities be maintained confidential in view of their professional relationship with ODIO.

The files of the SJO were checked in regard to ODIO and her husband, GUILLERMO HERRERA GARCIA. These files reflect a copy of INS Form I-161 regarding their status as Cuban refugees. Information contained on this form will be set forth in the LHM under the review of INS files.

[redacted]

Investigation in the SJ area was performed by SA EDWIN B. JONES, and investigation in Ponce was performed by SA JOSEPH F. BRENNAN.

Referenced SJ rad dated 9/11/64 reflects results of interview with ESTEVE and stated that this individual requested that his sister, Mrs. MIGUEL ANGEL CAMPOS, who is an instructor at the University of Puerto Rico, be contacted in this matter; however, he advised she would not be available until Saturday, 9/12/64, and an appointment

CONFIDENTIAL

was made to interview her on this date. On completion of this interview, SJ will submit appropriate LHM to the Bureau.

CONFIDENTIAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 4927

PAGE NO. 1+2

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

210

INS

REFERRAL

Re: Lee Harvey Oswald

The files of the following agencies were caused to be checked on September 8, 1964, by the persons indicated for the names Silvia Eugenia Odio del Toro, Silvia Eugenia Odio de Herrera, Guillermo Herrera, and Guillermo Herrera Garcia, with negative results:

Office of Intelligence, Police of Puerto Rico (POPR), by Angelina Medina, Clerk, and by Captain Jose E. Hernandez, Chief, Office of Intelligence, POPR;

Identification Division, POPR, by Luis Febus, Clerk;

Detective Division, POPR, by Lieutenant Antonio Maldonado;

Retail Credit Corporation, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico, by Rosario Avila, Clerk;

United States Secret Service, San Juan, Puerto Rico, by Special Agent Victor Gonzalez.

On September 9, 1964, Manuel Ray, Calle La Rabida #310, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico, advised that he is the head of the organization known as Junta Revolucionaria Cubana (JURE). He was interviewed in the presence of his wife.

Mr. Ray stated that on September 4, 1964, he was interviewed by agents of the FBI in Miami, Florida, just prior to his departure from Miami for Puerto Rico. He stated that he advised the agents at this time that he had never known any individual connected with JURE by the name of Leopoldo. He stated this was a very uncommon name and, as far as he can remember, he does not know any individual by that name.

In regard to Silvia Odio, he stated that he has met this person on five or six occasions, mainly social, and that he originally met her at the home of

Jeronimo Esteve, Jr., in San Juan, Puerto Rico. He indicated she had been active to a certain degree with JURE in Ponce, Puerto Rico in 1962 prior to her departure for Dallas, Texas. He indicated he never had too much faith in Odio in regard to her activities in the organization.

Mrs. Ray stated that she is a good friend of Silvia Odio's mother who is presently a prisoner of the Castro regime in Cuba. Mrs. Ray considers Odio a very fine person but irresponsible and with a tendency toward exaggeration. She stated Odio will invent stories and will say whatever she thinks.

Mrs. Ray further indicated that, after the birth of Odio's last child, she was sick in bed in Ponce for several months, and it was general opinion amongst the individuals in Ponce that she was half out of her mind. She indicated that the reason for the divorce from her husband was entirely a personal problem between Odio and her husband and that it was occasioned primarily by the departure of Odio's husband from Ponce on a trip to Germany for a period of about six months.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Ray indicated that Jeronimo Esteve could possibly furnish additional information concerning Odio.

On September 9, 1964, Guillermo Herrera Garcia, Apartment C-35, El Monte Apartments, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico, advised that he is the former husband of Silvia Odio del Toro.

Mr. Herrera stated that he married Silvia Odio on October 5, 1957 in Havana, Cuba. After Fidel Castro came to power in Cuba, he, Herrera, left Cuba in November, 1960, went to Miami, Florida, and almost immediately to Ponce, Puerto Rico. After he had located a place to live and a job in Ponce, he sent for his wife, Silvia, and children to join him. She arrived in Ponce about January 1, 1961, and they

resided for approximately one year at Urbanizacion San Antonio F-35, in Ponce. They subsequently moved, for the balance of their stay in Ponce, to El Vigia #12, Ponce.

He advised that his former wife was from a very wealthy family in Cuba and had been the center of attraction not only in the family but in most of the social circles in Havana prior to their marriage. He stated when they arrived in Ponce, he was working as an industrial engineer at Western Fher Laboratory, Incorporated, and that they were on an extremely tight budget and his wife had to do most of the housework by herself. He advised in May, 1962, he was sent by his employer to their home plant in Germany for a six months' course of instruction. During this period, he left his wife and four children in Ponce. He stated he had received information from friends and neighbors in Ponce that she had had a nervous breakdown during this period and that she traveled to Miami for approximately three weeks where she resided with her brother, Cesar Odio. On this trip to Miami, she took one child with her and left the other three children with friends or relatives.

Upon his return to Ponce from Germany in 1962, he stated he received information from various individuals in Ponce that his wife had been associating with another man who was also married. He stated that upon his return, they had several quarrels, and his wife left Ponce and went to Dallas to visit relatives. She returned several months later and instituted a suit for divorce. Herrera stated that, at this time, he filed a countersuit alleging infidelity on the part of Odio, at which time she dropped her suit and did not contest the suit filed by him. He stated that the divorce was granted in Suprior Court, Ponce, on August 29, 1963, and that the custody of the four children was awarded to him.

However, he stated, that it is his belief that the children should be with their mother, and that he has a private agreement, in writing, with Odio that she may retain custody of the children as long as she is willing and capable of raising them.

Herrera further advised that upon his return from Germany, Odio made two abortive attempts to take her own life. He stated that on one occasion, he and the children were out and upon their return, they found Odio in bed attempting to cut her wrists with a very dull knife. Herrera stated that there were many sharper knives in the house. On another occasion, Odio swallowed a bottle of pills, type not recalled at this time, at which time he rushed her to the hospital in Ponce. After treatment and analysis, it was determined that the pills were not harmful.

He further advised that she had been under psychiatric care in Ponce as well as in Dallas and exhibited a letter from a Dr. Lawrence W. Martin, Director of Out Patient Division, University of Dallas, Southwestern Medical School, dated April 1, 1963, in which Dr. Martin advised that Odio does have some emotional problems but that they are not self-induced, and that she mainly suffers from an anxiety neurosis.

Herrera advised that after the granting of the divorce, Odio returned to Dallas and he stated he had received information that sometime in the Fall of 1963, she underwent a hysterectomy operation and convalesced in the home of L. R. Rogers, Dallas, address unknown, but reportedly a wealthy cement plant operator. Rogers' brother is Robert D. Rogers, 3821 Whitehall Drive, Dallas.

Herrera further advised that Odio's parents were arrested by the Castro authorities in the Fall of 1961 while he and his wife were residing in Ponce. He stated this did have an emotional effect on Odio

and could have contributed to some of her nervous disorders. Odio's father was sentenced to 30 years and is presently incarcerated in the prison on the Isle of Pines, and her mother received a 6 year sentence and is confined in Havana, Cuba.

He further stated that during 1962, while he was in Germany, his wife joined JURE and assisted this organization in the collection of funds in the Ponce area stating that she felt this was the manner in which she could best assist her parents.

Herrera described his former wife as being very intelligent, well-educated, but an excellent actress and able to convince anyone of any item if she so desired. He stated she enjoyed being the center of attraction and believes that some of her activities in Ponce were due to this desire to seek attention.

He advised that the only individual he could think of by the name of Leopoldo is an individual by the name of Leopoldo Villoldo, who is a Cuban who recently returned from Dallas, Texas, to Puerto Rico and resides in the Hato Rey area. He advised he believes this individual's first name is Leopoldo but he is not sure. He stated that Leopoldo's wife was a good friend of his former wife.

Herrera stated that even though he described his former wife as being a good actress and convincing, he is of the opinion she would not be able to fabricate a story regarding any connection with Oswald and be able to stick to it through all the various inquiries to which she must have been subjected.

SJ T-1, who is a former neighbor of Silvia Odio Herrera in Ponce, Puerto Rico, advised on September 9, 1964, that the Herrera family was composed of Silvia, her husband Guillermo, and their four small children. Guillermo Herrera worked for the Fher Laboratory in Ponce, Puerto Rico, while his wife Silvia kept house for their four children.

After moving to El Vigia, Guillermo Herrera went to Germany for about six months to pursue studies there which would advance him in his work at his place of employment.

While Guillermo Herrera was in Germany, his wife, Silvia, became very nervous and agitated. She wanted the whole neighborhood to have pity on her and to look after her, presumably because she was alone with four small children to look after. She would create the impression at times that she was having a mental breakdown, and it was rumored that at one time while her husband was away, she wanted to kill herself.

She was described as a person who was acting all the time, who could cry one moment and smile the next, and who could immediately pass from a very depressed feeling to a very gay attitude.

She herself (Silvia Herrera) made the statement that she never did love her husband, but that he loved her and that she was more or less pressured into marrying him by her family in Cuba.

She was never observed to show affection for her four children and indicated on occasion that she did not want them near her.

Ernestina Garcia, Clerk of Court Office, Superior Court, Ponce, Puerto Rico, on September 9, 1964, produced divorce record Number 63-2000, which reflected Guillermo Herrera Garcia as "plaintiff" and Silvia Odio as "defendant."

Re: Lee Harvey Oswald

The divorce action was initiated on July 16, 1963, by Guillermo Herrera Garcia, a resident of Ponce, Puerto Rico, and the defendant was identified as residing in Dallas, Texas.

The records indicated that Guillermo Herrera Garcia and Silvia Odio were married on October 5, 1957, in Havana, Cuba, after which, they moved to Ponce, Puerto Rico. They have four children, namely, Silvia Alejandra, 4½ years old; Maria Eugenia, 3½ years old; Guillermo, 2½ years old; and Patricia, 1½ years old, and all bore the last name of "Herrera-Odio".

The record set forth that:

> "For a long time in a continuous manner, the defendant has been treating the plaintiff, not only cruelly, but also unusually, with words and with actions as well, in public and in private; whose conduct consists moreover in complete abandon of her obligations as a wife and mother, as well as an attitude of indifference and negligence towards the plaintiff, terminating this attitude in that the defendant left her home to go to the city of Dallas."

On August 29, 1964, and before Victor Vargas Negron, Judge, Superior Court, Ponce, Puerto Rico, Guillermo Herrera Garcia was granted divorce from Silvia Odio, at which time he was granted custody of the above-referred children.

SJ T-2, a psychiatrist practicing in Ponce, Puerto Rico, advised on September 9, 1964, that Silvia Herrera was referred to him by another doctor in Ponce as a possible psychiatric case. She visited his office, but did not want to be treated as a psychiatric case. It was his impression that she came from a very wealthy family in Cuba, and he described her as emotionally unstable and unconventional, and he stated that she gave all the appearances of not being able, either mentally or physically, to take care of her four small children.

When she came to Ponce, she ingratiated herself with wealthy families in the same area, and more or less expected from them all kinds of help and assistance.

He advised that with regard to the records he maintained concerning his official contact with her, he would prefer for his own protection that a court order be produced in order for him to reveal the contents of the records he maintained in his contact with Silvia.

SJ T-3, a medical doctor practicing in Ponce, Puerto Rico, furnished the following information regarding Silvia Herrera on September 9, 1964:

When she first came to Ponce, she was known to a well-to-do Cuban family who lived in the same area and who introduced her to other influential families in Ponce.

On one occasion, he was called out to treat her professionally when it was reported to him that she had had an attack of nerves. After he examined her, it was his determination that she had no such attack; instead, she feigned the attack to get attention from her neighbors in El Vigia, Ponce.

He described her as a very mixed up young lady. She was reported, by unrecalled sources, to have been under psychiatric care in Miami, Florida, and she also had consulted a psychiatrist in Ponce.

She is the mother of several small children, and she has abandoned both her children and husband and is living somewhere in the United States. She apparently comes from a well-to-do family in Cuba, and she does not have the stamina to accept the loss of all that to which she was accustomed in Cuba.

It was rumored in Ponce that, while her husband was away from Ponce, she became emotionally involved

with another married man of Cuban extraction, which involvement caused his separation, for a time, from his own wife. At about the time Silvia Herrera was rumored to be going with another married man, she claimed she had had an attack of amnesia for about a 12 to 24 hour period. SJ T-4, however, completely discounted her allegation in this respect because he has consulted with a psychiatrist in Ponce concerning her alleged amnesia attack, and the psychiatrist's observation was that there was no reason why she should have had such an attack.

On September 10, 1964, attempts were made to locate Leopoldo Villoldo in Hato Rey, Puerto Rico. It was ascertained that Mr. Alfredo Villoldo resides at 233 Almirante Pinzon, Hato Rey, with friends. On contact at this address, it was ascertained that Mr. Villoldo had recently returned to San Juan from Dallas, Texas, and was acquainted with Guillermo Herrera and his former wife, Silvia Odio; however, it was ascertained that Mr. Villoldo was presently on a business trip throughout the Island of Puerto Rico and was not expected to return until the following week.

On September 10, 1964, Mr. Jeronimo Esteve, Jr., President of Esteve International Corporation, 724 Ponce de Leon, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico, advised that he is the second cousin of Silvia Odio. He stated that he was quite close to Odio's family, both in Cuba and with her while she resided in Ponce, Puerto Rico. He advised that Silvia was one of nine children, but the oldest daughter of a very wealthy family in Havana, Cuba, and was the center of attraction of the family and of many social activities in Havana. She was given anything that she wanted and was fawned upon by everyone who knew her. He described her as selfish, egotistical, very attractive, well-educated, and a very convincing speaker but very emotional. He stated that her father was a self-made man and had no scruples when

it came to business. She married Guillermo Herrera in 1957, and he described Herrera as being basically the same type of person as Silvia.

On arrival in Ponce in 1960, in view of the fact that her husband was working as an engineer and they were on a very tight budget financially, Silvia, who was accustomed to the ten servants in her family's home, was forced to do all of her own housework as well as care for her children by herself. He advised she was unable to cope with these problems and continually expressed her dissatisfaction, seeking sympathy and assistance from her friends.

He advised that in 1962, Silvia's husband was sent to Germany by his company which aggravated the situation in Ponce inasmuch as they had to operate on a tighter budget in order that he could finance his trip to Germany. Mr. Esteve stated that there was considerable split amongst the members of the family in regard to this trip to Germany in that numerous members of the family stated that Herrera should not have made the trip and sympathized with Odio while others stated it was necessary for him to make the trip in order for him to advance professionally. During this period, she suffered a nervous breakdown, and he, Esteve, convinced her she should travel to Miami for a rest and visit some of her relatives. Odio made this trip, taking one child with her and he, Esteve, took care of the other children. While in Miami visiting her brother Cesar, they became involved in a family fight, and she again suffered a breakdown in Miami.

Mr. Esteve stated that he has heard rumors from other members of the family and from acquaintances in Ponce that she did have an affair with another individual in Ponce, but that he has no personal knowledge of this.

Upon the return of Herrera from Germany, Odio and her husband fought continually for several weeks, at which

time she asked for a divorce, but he refused to grant it. At this time, Odio traveled to Dallas, Texas, to visit relatives where she remained for several months. In the Spring of 1963, she returned, at which time she filed for a divorce and Herrera filed a countersuit. The divorce was finally granted on Herrera's suit, and he was awarded custody of the children. Mr. Esteve stated that there is some type of private agreement between Odio and her former husband enabling her to maintain custody of the children.

He stated that he has not seen her since she went to Dallas in 1963 but has heard several reports that she has again attempted, on numerous occasions, to become the center of attaction of the social circle in which she travels. He stated that in his opinion, this is one of her main difficulties, that she cannot rationalize herself to the fact that she is no longer the daughter of a wealthy individual who will grant her every request and, she will perform various actions in an attempt to become the center of attraction. He advised that the members of the family are split in their opinion of Odio, some being of the opinion that she is almost crazy, and the others offering their condolences at her troubles and offering her assistance.

Mr. Esteve stated that her parents were arrested by the Fidel Castro regime in late 1961 while Odio resided in Ponce, and he knows that this was quite an emotional shock for her. He stated that her father received a sentence of 30 years and is presently incarcerated on the Isle of Pines, and her mother received a sentence of six years and is in custody in Havana, Cuba. He advised that, during the period of the divorce, he, himself, was in Europe on a business trip, and suggested that his sister, Mrs. Miguel Angel Campos, who is an instructor at the University of Puerto Rico, be contacted as she assisted Odio during this period. He further suggested that his

RELL

other sister, Mrs. Martinez, who resides in Miami, Florida, would be able to furnish information regarding her activities in Miami.

Mr. Esteve stated the name Leopoldo is a very uncommon name, and he knows of no individual by that name who has been a member of any anti-Castro organization. He advised the only Leopoldo he knows is one Leopoldo Pineiro who was a classmate of his at the Havana Business Academy in 1948. He stated he last saw this individual in 1959 in Havana, at which time Pineiro was an official in the Cuban militia. He has heard nothing concerning this individual since.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Post Office Box 4312
San Juan, Puerto Rico - 00905
September 11, 1964

TITLE LEE HARVEY OSWALD

CHARACTER INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

REFERENCE Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

The reliability of SJ T-1 cannot be evaluated, but source can be described as a former neighbor of Silvia Odio who would be in a position to obtain the information furnished.

SJ T-2 and SJ T-3 can be described as professional individuals who were in a position to obtain the information furnished.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Post Office Box 4312
San Juan, Puerto Rico - 00905
September 11, 1964

TITLE LEE HARVEY OSWALD

CHARACTER INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

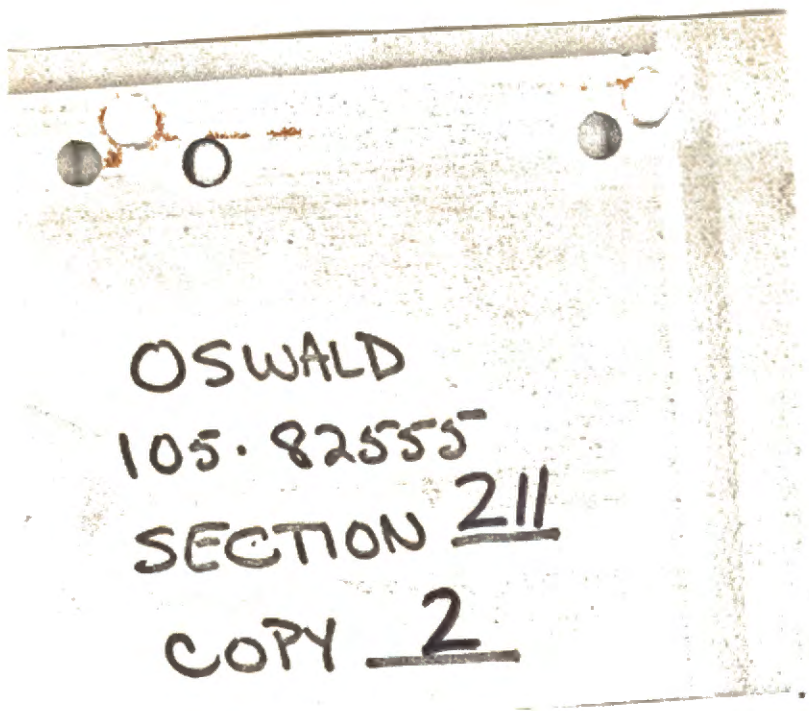
REFERENCE ~~Letterhead~~ Memorandum ~~of~~ ~~SA EDWIN B. JONES~~, dated and captioned as above, at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

The reliability of SJ T-1 and SJ T-2 cannot be evaluated, but they can be described as former neighbors of Silvia Odio and who would be in a position to obtain the information furnished.

SJ T-3 and SJ T-4 can be described as professional individuals who were in a position to obtain the information furnished.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.


OSWALD
105-82555
SECTION 211
COPY 2

Q616 Q617

9/21

FBI

Date: 9/18/64

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) Attention: Section Chief
WILLIAM A. BRANNIGAN
FBI Laboratory

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

Re : LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Q616 Q617 82479 11-RX

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 9/18/64, containing additional page numbered 45A for the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, Dallas, dated 9/9/64 (to be changed to 9/19/64), containing results of use of metal detector in search for bullet or fragment of bullet; and telephone call of Supervisor ROBERT.P. GEMBERLING to Section Chief WILLIAM A. BRANNIGAN, 9/18/64.

Referenced Dallas airtel stated that, UACB, the bottle cap and aluminum plug located with the metal detector were being retained at Dallas.

Per instructions obtained from Section Chief BRANNIGAN per above referenced telephone call, there are enclosed the two described items found with the use of the metal detector.

The FBI Laboratory may desire to conduct an examination of these two items in an effort to particularly determine from what source the metal aluminum plug may have come.

COPY & SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB FOR LAB ACTION & REPORT 9-22-64

(4 - Bureau (encls-2)(RM)
1 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(5)

EC-42 105-82555-4928

20 SEP 21 1964

Sealed ENCLOSURE

Approved: 61 OCT 8 1964 Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/21/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas 9/18/64 dealing with request of Commission for assurance concerning the property of LEE and MARINA OSWALD; Dallas airtel to the Bureau 9/15/64 enclosing letterhead memorandum, a part of which was the FD-302 dated 9/14/64 reflecting interview of MARINA OSWALD on 9/11/64.

Enclosed are ten copies of an amended FD-302 prepared by SA WALLACE R. HEITMAN in accordance with instructions in referenced Bureau airtel.

The Bureau is requested to insert the enclosed FD-302 in its copies of Dallas letterhead memorandum of 9/15/64.

Dallas copies have been so amended.

10 ENCLOSURE
DETACHED & FILED IN SEC. 4947 V 4912 10-1-64 mc

X 2cc filed with this airtel
2cc " " Dallas airtel 9/15 same re
2cc sent Pres. Comm. by cat. with endorsement
Dallas 9/15 airtel to 105-82555-
100-10461-6456 NOT RECORDED
Remainder destroyed 25 SEP 23 1964

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 10) X
2 - Dallas

RPG/jtf
(5)

SOURCE SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

0-0GT 1 1334 A

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NORFOLK	DALLAS	9/22/64	9/16 - 19/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka	HENRY A. WELKE	mej

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R, CUBA

REFERENCES: Norfolk teletype to Bureau, 9/17/64, Norfolk airtel to Bureau, 9/19/64, both entitled, "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS; MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING."

- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA. This report is being submitted under the title of "LEE HARVEY OSWALD" in view of the instructions set forth in Dallas airtel to Bureau and various offices dated 3/19/64.

Information copy is being furnished to Jacksonville in view of their interest in this allegation.

Exempt

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

10- Bureau (105-82555)(REGISTERED)

3- Dallas (100-10461)(REGISTERED)

1- Jacksonville (INFO)(REGISTERED)

1- Norfolk (89-17)

105-82555-4929

REC-80

11 SEP 23 1964

COPIES DESTROYED 21 MAR 12 1973

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
Agency				
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.				
How Fwd.				
By				

Notations

SOVIET EXTRACTION

COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: HENRY A. WELKE
Date: September 22, 1964

Office: Norfolk, Virginia

Field Office File #: 89-17

Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R, CUBA

Synopsis:

ERICH LINTROP, Z #72988D1, born 11/4/04, Estonia, interviewed aboard SS AMERICAN FLYER, Norfolk, Va. He claims that about four days after assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY he was in Constantinople, Turkey, as a crew member aboard the SS THUNDERBIRD. He met unidentified Turkish Army officer. Officer told him there were rumors in Turkey that Madame NHU of South Vietnam may have been responsible for assassination; that an unidentified monk from South Vietnam had the money for the assassins; but that the monk had disappeared with the money. LINTROP felt that this information was a poor rumor. LINTROP claims had never met LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY and knows nothing about them other than what he has read in newspapers and magazines.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

On September 14, 1964, the United States Secret Service advised the Jacksonville Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that JOSEPH STALLINGS, a Florida Auxiliary Patrolman, had contacted them and furnished them information concerning the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

On September 16, 1964, Mr. JOSEPH STALLINGS advised that he was on duty on September 8, 1964, with Trooper A. J. FORSYTHE. He was approached by a person who later identified himself as (first name unknown) LINTROP. LINTROP had been drinking and was carrying a beer with him but did

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not appear to be intoxicated. LINTROP requested transportation to his ship, the SS AMERICAN FLYER, and back to the Seminole Hotel in Jacksonville.

STALLINGS advised that while en route LINTROP asked them if they knew anything about the assassination of President KENNEDY. LINTROP stated that he knew OSWALD, JACK RUBY, and also the "money man." LINTROP would not divulge the name of the "money man" but stated he lived in Pakistan. LINTROP indicated these three were involved in the assassination of President KENNEDY. STALLINGS stated that they returned LINTROP to the Seminole Hotel and had not seen him since.

Inquiry by the New York City Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at the United States Lines, New York, New York, revealed that ERICH LINTROP, Seaman Number Z-72988D1, is an able-bodied seaman aboard the SS AMERICAN FLYER. It was determined that the SS AMERICAN FLYER would be in Norfolk, Virginia, on September 18, 1964, en route to Europe.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/22/64

ERICH LINTROP, able-bodied seaman, was interviewed aboard the SS AMERICAN FLYER, United States Lines, Norfolk, Virginia. He furnished the following information:

About four days after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY he was in Constantinople, Turkey, as a crew member aboard the SS THUNDERBIRD. He was in a restaurant, name not recalled, where he engaged in conversation with an unidentified Turkish Army officer, who spoke English well. They talked about the assassination. The officer told him that there were rumors in Turkey that Madame NHU of South Vietnam may have been responsible for the assassination; that an unidentified monk from South Vietnam had the money for the assassins; but that the monk had disappeared with the money. The officer thought it odd that Madame NHU had abruptly terminated her visit to the United States and had gone to Italy. The officer furnished no further information in that regard.

LINTROP stated that he accepted the information from this officer as a poor rumor and thought little more about it. LINTROP and the officer conversed for approximately twenty minutes.

LINTROP stated that the Turkish Army officer possibly had the rank of Lieutenant, was in uniform, was aged about twenty-six, of slight build, 5 feet 6 inches in height, and weighed about 130 pounds. The officer mentioned that he had attended a university.

LINTROP further advised that on or about September 8, 1964, he was in Jacksonville, Florida, as a crew member aboard the SS AMERICAN FLYER. He was in the bar of the Seminole Hotel where he was doing considerable drinking. When he realized that he had no more money he left the hotel and attempted to hail a taxi to return to the ship but was unable to locate a taxi because of the hurricane. He accepted a ride from two men dressed in civilian clothes, whom he could not further identify. These men volunteered to take him to his ship. At the ship he obtained more money, and the men then drove him back to the hotel where he continued his drinking.

On 9/19/64 at Norfolk, Virginia File # Norfolk 89-17

by SA HENRY A. WELKE:mej Date dictated 9/22/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

LINTROP stated that he could not recall the substance of his conversation with the men but said he may have mentioned something about the assassination, although he is not certain. He said that if he did discuss the assassination, he may have told the men about his conversation with the Turkish Army officer. LINTROP stated that he was somewhat intoxicated at the time and could not adequately remember details of his conversation. LINTROP stated that he had never met LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY and knows nothing about them other than what he has read in newspapers and magazines.

He further stated that he is not in possession of any factual information concerning the assassination which he feels would be of assistance to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The following description of LINTROP was obtained through observation and interview:

Name	ERICH LINTROP
Sex	Male
Race	White
Height	5 feet, 8½ inches
Weight	180 pounds
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Grey, balding
U.S. Merchant Mariners #:	Z72938D1
Birth Data	November 4, 1904, Tallinn, Estonia
Naturalization Data	Became naturalized American citizen on May 24, 1948, in New York, New York, #6365714
Mailing Address	550 West 20th Street New York, New York
Occupation	Merchant seaman since 1920
Education	Five years grammar school
Social Security Number	111-09-0797
Marital Status	Widower
Wife	HEDWIG, died 3½ years ago

FBI

Date: 9/18/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: SECTION CHIEF WILLIAM A. BRANIGAN

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau telephone call from Section Chief WILLIAM A. BRANIGAN, 9/17/64, referring to pages 42 and 43 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 9/9/64, concerning a hole in the grass near the area of the assassination as described by WAYNE E. HARTMAN and his wife EDNA.

There are enclosed for the Bureau ten copies of an additional page numbered 45A, and for New Orleans and San Antonio one copy each of additional page 45A, to be inserted in report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 9/9/64.

The additional page 45A reflects the results of the search of the area referred to by Mr. HARTMAN and his wife on pages 42-45 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING with a metal detector, which search failed to locate any bullet or fragment of a bullet. The two items found with the use of the metal detector as reflected on this additional page 45A, are being retained at Dallas, UACB.

The Bureau, New Orleans and San Antonio are requested to change the date of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING from 9/9/64, to 9/19/64, and to insert as the last period date, 9/18/64.

10 ENCLOSURE 9 end detached retained in 100-10461 EC-21 105-82555-4930

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 10)
1 - New Orleans (100-16601)(Enc. 1)
1 - San Antonio (105-2909)(Enc. 1)
2 - Dallas
RPG:pm
(7)

20 SEP 19 1964

EX-108

retain 1 encl with this and attached

C C. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SOVIET SECTION

1 yellow encl made & placed in appt box by SA R.P.G.

NO ACTION

DL 100-10461

It is deemed advisable to date this report 9/19/64, inasmuch as a report in the assassination case has been submitted under date of 9/18/64. These corrections are necessary in view of the insertion of additional page 45A reflecting investigation on 9/18/64.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date September 18, 1964

With the use of a Detectron, Model 27, metal detector, Special Agents NAT A. PINKSTON and ROBERT M. BARRETT searched a three hundred square foot area, which area was located at the culvert on the South side of Elm Street in Dealey Plaza. This area was located based on a description of a gouged-out hole in the grass as furnished by Mr. and Mrs. WAYNE E. HARTMAN of Irving, Texas, on August 6, 1964. This gouged-out hole had been observed by the HARTMANs on November 22, 1963, subsequent to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. The HARTMANs had pinpointed the area where they had observed this gouged-out hole from Photographs Seven and Eight from the photography exhibits appearing in the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated November 30, 1963. The area searched was a half-circle area, using the culvert as the center. Found through the use of the metal detector were one bottle cap and one aluminum plug, measuring one inch long and one-half inch wide. No fragments or other evidence was found in the area observed.

on 9/18/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents NAT A. PINKSTON & ROBERT M. BARRETT/emm Date dictated 9/18/64

45-A ENCLOSURE

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12-82552-4120

4-3 (Rev. 6-17-63)

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 9-9-64

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555) DALLAS (100-10461) MIAMI (105-8342)

FROM SAN JUAN 091313

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS-R-CUBA.

BUDED SEPTEMBER 11 NEXT.

RE DALLAS RAD TO BUREAU AND SJ SEPTEMBER 4 LAST. BUREAU AIRTEL TO DALLAS, NEW ORLEANS AND MIAMI, SEPTEMBER 2 LAST.

REFERENCED COMMUNICATIONS SET FORTH REQUEST FOR INVESTIGATION CONCERNING INFO FURNISHED TO PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION BY SYLVIA ODIO.

RECORDS, INS, SJ, REFLECT SILVIA EUGENIA ODIO DEL TORO, INS NUMBER A 12570365, ENTERED US AT MIAMI, FLORIDA VIA PAA FLIGHT 422, DECEMBER 25, 1960. INS FILE TRANSFERRED TO SJ FROM MIAMI MARCH 13, 1961, AT WHICH TIME SHE WAS CLASSIFIED REFUGEE AND GRANTED INDEFINITE STATUS. HUSBAND LISTED AS GUILLERMO HERRERA GARCIA, INS NUMBER A 12570366. LOCAL ADDRESS LISTED AS URBANIZACION SAN ANTONIO F 35, PONCE, PR. DATE OF BIRTH MAY 4, 1937, HAVANA, CUBA. MOTHER'S NAME SARAH.

INS FILES FOR GUILLERMO HERRERA GARCIA INDICATE HE ENTERED US AS REFUGEE NOVEMBER 7, 1960 AT MIAMI, FLORIDA, VIA PAA FLIGHT 422. LOCAL ADDRESS LISTED AS ABOVE, SUBSEQUENTLY CHANGED TO HATO REY, PR ON APRIL 9, 1964. DATE OF BIRTH OCTOBER 27, 1934, SANTIAGO DE CUBA. PREVIOUSLY ENTERED USEP 22 1964

REC-21 105-82555-4931

RELAYED TO MIAMI

EX-108

5-85

79 SEP 24 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

6-3 (Rev. 4-17-63)

Tolson
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

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☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

PAGE TWO FROM SAN JUAN 091313

DURING SCHOOL YEARS 1952-1957 WHILE STUDENT AT GEORGIA TECH. PRESENTLY EMPLOYED MOLINOS DE PUERTO RICO IN CATANO, PR. FBI NUMBER 240938 E. MOTHER LISTED AS SILVIA GARCIA, 1828 W. FLAGLER, MIAMI, FLORIDA.

NO RECORD LOCATED FOR SYLVIA ODIO OR HUSBAND AT POPR, RETAIL CREDIT, OR SECRET SERVICE, SJ.

REFERENCED BUREAU AIRTEL REFLECTS THAT PAGE 3 OF MIAMI SECRET SERVICE REPORT DATED APRIL 24, 1964, SHOWS RECEIPT OF INFORMANT INFO TO THE EFFECT THAT POLICE OF PUERTO RICO MADE INQUIRIES ABOUT ODIO, BASIS OF INQUIRIES UNKNOWN. BUREAU AND MIAMI REQUESTED TO FURNISH ANY INFO RE THIS POLICE OF PR INQUIRY AS CHECK OF AVAILABLE RECORDS THAT AGENCY NEGATIVE RE ODIO.

MIAMI NOTE MANOLO RAY PRESENTLY IN SJ AND SJ WILL ATTEMPT TO INTERVIEW. SJ WILL ALSO ATTEMPT TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW HUSBAND AND CONDUCT INVESTIGATION IN PONCE IN VICINITY OF FORMER RESIDENCES TO DETERMINE BACKGROUND, VERACITY AND MENTAL CONDITION OF ODIO. MIAMI CONSIDER INTERVIEWING ODIO'S MOTHER-IN-LAW, SILVIA GARCIA, 1828 W. FLAGLER, MIAMI, REGARDING ANY INFO SHE MAY HAVE CONCERNING ODIO.

RECEIVED: 12:08 PM RDR

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

6-3 (Rev. 6-17-63)

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☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 9-10-64
TO DIRECTOR (105-82555), DALLAS (100-10461) AND MIAMI (105-834)
FROM SAN JUAN 101402

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS - R - CUBA.

RE SJ RAD SEPTEMBER 9 LAST, AND DALLAS RADS SEPTEMBER 9 LAST. BUDED SEPTEMBER 11, NEXT.

MANOLO RAY AND WIFE INTERVIEWED SEPTEMBER 9 LAST. STATED HE WAS INTERVIEWED BY BUREAU AGENTS, MIAMI SEPTEMBER 4 LAST, AND FURNISHED A LIST OF MEMBERS OF JURE. DOES NOT KNOW ANYONE BY NAME OF LEOPOLDO.

STATED MET SILVIA ODIO ABOUT FIVE TO SIX TIMES. ORIGI - NALLY MET AT HOME OF JERONIMO ESTEVES. STATED HE DID NOT HAVE MUCH FAITH IN ODIO.

MRS. RAY SAID SHE IS GOOD FRIEND OF ODIO'S MOTHER. CONSIDERS HER FINE PERSON, BUT IRRESPONSIBLE, WITH TENDENCY TOWARDS EXAGGERATION. WILL INVENT STORIES AND IS CONVINCING. AFTER BIRTH OF LAST CHILD IN PONCE, HAD NERVOUS BREAKDOWN. FORMER HUSBAND, GUILLERMO HERRERA-GARCIA, INTERVIEWED SEPTEMBER 9 LAST, STATED SILVIA IS SMART, INTELLIGENT, GOOD ACTRESS, CAN BE VERY CONVINCING. WHILE LIVING IN PONCE, 1962, HE MADE SIX MONTH BUSINESS TRIP TO GERMANY, LEAVING WIFE AND CHILDREN IN PONCE. DURING THIS PERIOD SHE HAD NERVOUS BREAKDOWN, ALSO MADE TRIP TO MIAMI TO VISIT BROTHER, CESAR ODIO, ADDRESS UNKNOWN.

REC-21 105-82555-4932

[redacted]

22

RELAYED TO MIAMI

25-108

79 SEP 24 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

1-3 (Rev. 4-17-68)

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

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Tele. Room
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Gandy

SAN JUAN 101402 PAGE TWO

[redacted]

HERRERA STATED ODIO'S PARENTS PLACED IN JAIL IN CUBA LATE 1961, WHICH COULD HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO SOME OF HER NERVOUS DISORDERS. STATED SHE JOINED JURE, 1962, PONCE AND ASSISTED IN FUNDS DRIVE, STATING SHE FELT THAT WAS MANNER TO ASSIST PARENTS.

HERRERA STATED ODIO HAD FRIENDS IN DALLAS, A CUBAN FAMILY BY NAME HE BELIEVES IS LEOPOLDO VILLOLDO. THIS INDIVIDUAL RECENTLY RETURNED TO SAN JUAN AND SJO WILL ATTEMPT TO LOCATE.

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-3 (Rev. 6-17-63)

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☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

PAGE THREE SAN JUAN 101402

DIVORCE RECORDS, PONCE, PUERTO RICO VERIFIED. NEIGHBORHOOD INVESTIGATION, PONCE, VERIFIED INFORMATION FURNISHED BY HERRERA.

MIAMI ATTEMPT TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW CESAR ODIO, OLDER BROTHER.

DALLAS CONSIDER INTERVIEW OF DR. LAWRENCE MARTIN, AND L.R. ROGERS. WILL CHECK NAME OF LEOPOLDO VILLOLDO WITH CUBAN SOURCES AND LISTS OF NAMES OF JURE MEMBERS.

SJO CONTINUING INVESTIGATION.

RECEIVED: 12:28PM DWM

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/15/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) ATTN: LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.;
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas airtel and letterhead memorandum dated 9/14/64 containing a summary of investigation to identify the identifiable latent fingerprints and palm prints appearing on the four cardboard cartons found near the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository immediately after the assassination.

Enclosed is a set of palm prints for Detective C. N. DHORITY, taken on September 14, 1964, to be compared with the one remaining unidentified latent palm print appearing on one of the four cardboard cartons.

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 1) ENCLOSURE
2 - Dallas

REC-21 105-82555-4933

RPG/jtf
(5)

14 SEP 16 1964

EX-108

E. C. Wick

Ltr'd 9-16-64

68 SEP 28 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SOVIET SECTION

FBI

Date: 9/15/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS - R - CUBA

On 9/8/64, Deputy JAMES H. KITCHING, Identification Officer, Dallas County Sheriff's Office, furnished the fingerprints and palm prints of the following Dallas County Deputy Sheriffs to SA JAMES W. BOOKHOUT for comparison with the one remaining unidentified latent palm print contained on one of the four cardboard cartons found near the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository immediately after the assassination:

EUGENE LAWRENCE BOONE
A. D. McCURLEY
LUKE ELMO MOONEY
BILLY J. VICTORY
SAMUEL THOMAS WEBSTER
JOHN W. WISEMAN

REC-21 105-82555-4934

25 SEP 16 1964

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 6)
2 - Dallas
RPG:pm
(5)

6 ENCLOSURES Returned 9/16/64 X-108

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

DC - Wick Special Agent in Charge

9-16-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

REC-21 4934

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

EX-108

Reurairtels 9-15-64, submitting major case prints of Eugene Lawrence Boone, A. D. McCurley, Luke Elmo Mooney, Billy J. Victory, Samuel Thomas Webster, and John E. Wiemann, and the palm prints of C. M. Dhority.

The one remaining latent palm print from the cardboard cartons in this case is not identical with the submitted palm prints.

The submitted prints are being retained.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RGW:scm
(12)

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 30
SEP 16 1964
FBI

SEP 29 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Rolander

September 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

REC-21
105-82555-4935

Ex-108

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

By letter dated September 11, 1964, you requested a translation of a letter addressed to you from Mrs. Marina Oswald.

The translation from the Russian language, as well as the foreign language material, is forwarded to you herewith.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

SEP 17 2 49 PM '64
FBI
LEGAL-READING ROOM

BY COURIER SVC.
01 SEP 18
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

ENCLOSURE

BWR:maa (9)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

9 SEP 24 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

2 XEROX
SEP 23 1964

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

September 9, 1964
Richardson, Texas

Dear Mr. Rankin,

Allow me to appeal to you with a repeated request concerning the return to me of all documents and belongings of my husband, Lee Harvey Oswald. I also request that you send, in my name, a copy of my testimony before the Warren Commission, for which, I will pay the necessary fee. Please excuse me for the importunate trouble I am causing you, but I am compelled to appeal to you, because at the present time I am jointly working with Miss Priscilla Johnson on the book of my life with Lee Oswald. For that reason these documents would help me very much. Once again I ask you to fulfill my request at the earliest opportunity. Thank you.

Respectfully,

/s/ Mrs. Marina Oswald

TRANSLATED BY:
M. G. LEONARD:dek
September 15, 1964

105-[illegible]-4135

ENCLOSURE

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R.

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

September 11, 1964

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I enclose a letter addressed to me by Mrs. Marina Oswald, dated September 9, 1964, written in the Russian language which I would appreciate having translated.

Thank you for your continuing and very prompt assistance.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Encl.

1- ENCLOSURE

REC-21 105-82555-4935

1 SEP 14 1964

EX-108

2 XEROX
SEP 23 1964

SEVEN SEGMENTS

SOVIET SECTION

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan

September 22, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Lenihan

FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM
SEP 22 11 45 AM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies of a report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated September 19, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which contains further results of our investigation concerning Lee Harvey Oswald.

We will continue to furnish you with communications in duplicate containing further results of our investigation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
06 SEP 22
COMM-FBI

REC 14 105-82555-4936

Enclosures - 2

REL:pdb
(9)

EX-105

19 SEP 23 1964

NOTE:

This report consists of 151 pages. It has been approved by the supervisors and Mr. Belmont. This report is unclassified.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

XEROX
SEP 23 1964

SEP 28 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: September 18, 1964

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission referred a document in Russian by letter dated September 16, 1964, and requested a translation thereof. This document was received by the Commission from the State Department.

This document was determined to be a copy of a Certificate of Marriage between Lee Harvey Oswald and Marina Nikolaevna Prusakova. It contained substantially the same information as a similar document, previously translated under Bureau Item #434, and furnished to the Commission by letter dated February 1, 1964.

A copy of the referred document has been made and is being retained in Bufiles.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is a proposed reply to Rankin's letter dated September 16, 1964 furnishing the required translation.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Rolander
1 -
BWR:mmg
(8)

105-82555-4937

1 XEROX
SEP 23 1964

79 SEP 28 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: September 16, 1964

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

By letter dated September 11, 1964, J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission referred a letter addressed to himself from Mrs. Marina Oswald dated September 9, 1964, and requested that it be translated from the Russian language.

Mrs. Oswald's letter reiterated a previous request that all of her husbands documents and belongings be returned to her and that she be furnished with a transcript of her testimony before the Commission. She said that she is working on a book of her life with Lee Oswald in collaboration with Priscilla Johnson.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is a proposed reply to Rankin's letter dated 9/11/64 furnishing the required translation.

Enclosures Ltr 9-17-64

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Rolander

BWR:dek
(8)

REC 14 105-82555-4938

SEP 23 1964

2 XEROX
SEP 23 1964

79 SEP 28 1964

September 22, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a telephone conversation between Mr. Stuart R. Pollak of your staff and Mr. George H. Scatterday of this Bureau on September 17, 1964, concerning Mr. Joseph P. Grinnan.

Enclosed are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas Office dated September 18, 1964, setting forth the information requested by Mr. Pollak.

No further action is being taken in this matter.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)
105-82555
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (10)

REC 14 105-82555-4939

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Enclosures (2)

NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

Reurairtel and LHM, dated 9-18-64.

The above is furnished for your information and subsequent reporting of the information contained in your LHM is not desired.

BY COURIER SVC. 07 SEP 23 COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC'D-READING ROOM FBI SEP 22 1 53 PM '64

NOTE:

Grinnan, an independent oil man, solicited money for the controversial ad which appeared in "The Dallas Morning News" on 11-22-63, relating to President Kennedy's visit to Dallas. Pollak indicated that the various interviews of Grinnan failed to disclose he had ever been specifically questioned concerning whether he knew Oswald or Ruby. Pollak requested Grinnan be so questioned. Grinnan was interviewed on 9-13-64, and stated he has never known Oswald or Ruby.

4-3 (Rev. 4-17-63)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

URGENT 9-18-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT OTTAWA NO. 114

ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS -R- CUBA.

REMYCAB SEPTEMBER 15 LAST.

[redacted] ADVISED SIMILAS INTERVIEWED AND WAS EXTREMELY VAGUE REGARDING TWO PERSONS IN WINDOW. HE ALLEGED THIS WAS DRAWN TO HIS ATTENTION BY "TELEGRAM" REPORTER. PHOTO PRINTED IN LIBERTY MAGAZINE NOT ONE PURPORTED TO SHOW TWO PERSONS. SIMILAS DID NOT KNOW DALLAS REPORTER, NEVER MET HIM AND NEVER IN HIS COMPANY. APPARENTLY REPORTER WAS ON OPPOSITE CORNER AT TIME OF SHOOTING. "TELEGRAM" CONTACTED AND IF SUCH PHOTO EXISTED, IT WAS LOST AND PHOTO EDITOR AT THAT TIME IS NOW DECEASED. HIS REPLACEMENT ADVISED IF ANY PHOTO HAD BEEN SUITABLE FOR PUBLICATION AND WAS NOT DUPLICATE OF ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOS, SAME WOULD HAVE BEEN USED. INQUIRIES CONTINUED. COPIES OF AUGUST ARTICLE TO BE OBTAINED, IF POSSIBLE. LIBERTY MAGAZINE NO LONGER IN OPERATION.

MOSS LEE INNES

REC 15 105-82555-4940

RECEIVED: 4:45 PM MLT

EX-103

SEP 23 1964

3RD CC: MR. BRENNAN

SOVIET

DECLASSIFIED
79 SEP 28 1964 2-1

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

FBI

Date: 9/18/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 9/15/64, enclosing two copies of translations of Exhibits D-244 through and including D-248, and instructing that certain investigation be conducted concerning these exhibits and pertaining to one WALTER NEUNSON.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies and for Newark two copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting interviews with Mrs. RUTH PAINE and Mrs. MARINA OSWALD as instructed in reBuairtel.

Two copies of this letterhead memorandum are being furnished Newark for information in view of possible investigation being requested of that division.

The interviews with Mrs. PAINE and Mrs. MARINA OSWALD were conducted by SA WALLACE R. HEITMAN.

X 2cc Comm } by 9/24 Ltr.
1cc X-18 }
1cc Mex 6x5 RB.

2cc [illegible] Remainder destroyed

X ENCLOSURE

REC 15 105-82555-4941

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 10)
2 - Newark (Enc. 2)(Info)
(1 - 105-15291)
(1 - 105-795)
2 - Dallas
RPG:pm
(7)

EX-105

8 SEP 21 1964

SOUTH SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 SEP 28 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
September 18, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The following information supplements that contained in a letter to the President's Commission, dated September 15, 1964, from Federal Bureau of Investigation Headquarters, Washington, D. C., relating to translations of foreign language material in Exhibits D-244 through D-248 and to Walter Neunson, referred to in Exhibit D-248.

Attached are the results of interviews with Mrs. Ruth Paine and Marina Oswald.

ATTACHMENTS (2)

COPIES DESTROYED
44 MAR 16 1973

ENCLOSURE

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 18, 1964

1

RUTH PAINE was interviewed at her residence, 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas. She was questioned concerning her contact with WALTER NEUNSON, who reportedly had offered MARINA OSWALD a place to stay at his home. She said she recalled WALTER NEUNSON had called her on the telephone from New Jersey to extend to MARINA through her an invitation that MARINA could come to live at his home with his family. She stated she considered NEUNSON's offer to be very generous and that she thought it might have been good for MARINA to live in a large Eastern community where there would be more Russian-speaking persons. She said she had written a letter to MARINA not too long after the assassination to tell MARINA of the offer of NEUNSON, as well as financial offers from other persons. She said she cannot recall now whether she returned NEUNSON's call or if he called her a second time. She said she recalled NEUNSON said MARINA had met his son, EDWARD. She did not discuss this point further with NEUNSON and cannot add anything in this regard. She did not receive an answer from MARINA with regard to her letter telling of NEUNSON's offer. She said she had had no prior contact with NEUNSON and had not been in contact with him since the two occasions noted above.

Mrs. PAINE advised the notations on the back of one of the envelopes containing a letter written by her to MARINA OSWALD, which notations are "Maria Martin AD 9-56-42 Marina Kataya Ford", are not her notations. She said she recognized the name "Kataya Ford" as the name of MARINA's friend, Mrs. DECLAN FORD, whom she, Mrs. PAINE, also knows. She does not know anything about the name "Maria Martin" or the telephone number "AD 9-56-42". She presumes the name "Marina" refers to MARINA OSWALD.

COPIES DESTROYED

2-1 MAR 19 1973

on 9/17/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN /jtf Date dictated 9/18/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 18, 1964

1

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at a cabin in which she was staying with PRISCILLA JOHNSON, her collaborator on a book. During this interview, Mr. DECLAN FORD, adviser to MARINA, was present. PRISCILLA JOHNSON was not present.

MARINA was questioned concerning Exhibit D-248, which is comprised of two letters in the Russian language directed to MARINA by RUTH PAINE; D-245, a letter in the Russian language directed to the OSWALDs from PAVEL GOLOVACHEV; D-247, a handwritten letter in the Russian language to the OSWALDs from "OLYA" and "KOLYA"; and D-246 and D-247, which are letters to MARINA from GALINA KHONTULEVA.

MARINA said she recalls receiving the letter from RUTH PAINE, which furnished information that a Mr. WALTER NEUNSON had offered a place to live to her. She stated she did not know this Mr. NEUNSON and had never written him nor talked to him on the telephone, nor had she received any letters from NEUNSON. She said she had not answered RUTH PAINE's letter concerning NEUNSON. She advised she recalls that RUTH PAINE said NEUNSON told her that MARINA had met NEUNSON's son, EDWARD. MARINA said she could not recall this "EDWARD".

Concerning a person named "EDWARD" whom she had known in Russia, MARINA stated she recalled one young man named "EDWARD" whom she met in Leningrad, Russia, on Russian Revolution Day, November 7 or 8, 1960. She said on this occasion, she was with a young man acquaintance, OLEG TARUSIN, and they were in attendance at a dance at one of the buildings of Leningrad University. She was introduced to this young man, whose name was "EDWARD", and she danced with him. The next day she recalls she visited the apartment

COPIES DESTROYED
21 MAR 1973

on 9/17/64 at Lake Texoma, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN /jtf Date dictated 9/18/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

of this "EDWARD" with her friend, OLEG TARUSIN. There was no one else in the apartment on that occasion except the three of them to the best of MARINA's knowledge. She said she cannot recall this "EDWARD's" last name or anything else about him except his appearance. She said "EDWARD" was dressed well in clothes which appeared to be other than Russian in origin. She said he was handsome and had a thin appearance. His eyes were dark and he had dark blond hair. She did not see him again after these two occasions.

MARINA stated she could think of no other person named "EDWARD", who might possibly be identical with the son of WALTER NEUNSON named "EDWARD".

MARINA said the writing on the reverse side of one of the envelopes, which contained one of the above-mentioned RUTH PAINE letters, which writing is "Maria Martin. AD 3-56-42 Marina Kataya Ford", were notes made by either her or JAMES HERBERT MARTIN. She said she would have to examine the handwriting to determine who prepared it. She said the name "Maria Martin" referred to her, MARINA, as this was the name under which she had a joint account with JAMES HERBERT MARTIN of moneys which had been donated to her. She said the telephone number AD 9-5642 is the telephone number of her friend and adviser, DECLAN FORD. It will be noted that this telephone number presently is that of DECLAN FORD. She said the name "Marina" pertains to her and the name "Kataya Ford" refers to her friend, Mrs. DECLAN FORD.

MARINA said she has not received any correspondence from PAVEL GOLOVACHEV subsequent to the assassination. The only correspondence she has received from Russia since the assassination have been the two letters from GALINA KHONTULEVA.

She said the person mentioned in Exhibit D-247 - VALERIK VINOKUROV - was a friend of hers in Russia. She said VINOKUROV is a young man about her age who lives in Minsk with his parents. His father is Vice President of the Academy of Science of Belorussia, in Minsk. She does not know his father's name. VINOKUROV was one of the group of friends with whom MARINA associated in Minsk just prior to the time she was married. She stated VINOKUROV was attending the Polytechnical Institute in Minsk at the time she knew him.

She stated that "LYALYA", who is mentioned in the letter labeled Exhibit D-247, is identical with LARISSA PETROVANA PETRUSEVICH, who is another of her friends in Minsk. MARINA considered PETRUSEVICH to be one of her best girl friends.

MARINA advised that she has copies of Exhibits D-246 and D-244, which are the letters from KHONTULEVA noted above.

FBI

Date: 9/18/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-82555)
ATTN: LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 9/14/64.

Enclosed are the palm prints of the following employees of the New Orleans Office who were assigned to the Dallas Office on special assignment on 11/26/64:

SA ROBERT E. BASHAM
SA WARREN C. deBRUEYS
SA JOSEPH G. PEGGS
SA ALVIN J. ZIMMERMAN

Stenographers:

EVELYN A. HERZOG
MARTHA ANN MC BRIDE
CAROLYN VAUGHN

The enclosed should be examined to determine if any of palm prints are identical to the unidentified latent palm print mentioned in referenced airtel.

3-Bureau (Encls. 14) (RM)
2-Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
2-New Orleans

SMC/lrs
(7)

105-82555-4942
9-23
SEP 21 1964

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per

9-21-64

Airtel

To: SAC, New Orleans (100-16601)

ST 102 REC 37
From: Director, FBI (105-82555) — 4942

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

Reairtel 9-18-64, submitting the palm prints of the following listed employees:

SA Robert E. Basham
SA Warren C. de Brueys
SA Joseph G. Feggs
SA Alvin J. Zimmerman
Evelyn A. Herzog
Martha Ann McBride
Carolyn Vaughn

The one remaining latent palm print from the cardboard cartons in this case is not identical with these submitted palm prints.

The submitted prints are being retained.

MAILED 6
SEP 21 1964
COMM-FBI

1 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

HGWisem
(13)

SEP 29 1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

1 - Foreign Liaison
(Orally approved by SA Gregorio 9/22/64)
1 - Mr. Rogge 9/22/64

CODE

CABLEGRAM URGENT

TO LEGAT OTTAWA

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

LEE HARVEY OSWALD,AKA, IS - R - CUBA. ATTENTION CRIMINAL SECTION.

REBUREAU AIRTEL SEPTEMBER FOUR LAST CONCERNING ARTICLE APPEARING IN QUOTE LIBERTY UNQUOTE MAGAZINE AND NORMAN SIHILAS, ET AL. ADVISE APPROXIMATE DATE WHEN RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION CAN BE EXPECTED AT BUREAU. DALLAS ADVISED BY MAIL.

1 - DALLAS (100-10461)

RDR:imt
(5)

NOTE:
Above cablegram being sent to determine status of investigation.

REC 37 105-82555-4943

29 SEP 23 1964

VIA CABLEGRAM
SEP 22 1964
7:10 PM GS/RL

NR. 860
ENC.
CK.
APPROVED BY.
TYPED BY

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

29 SEP 28 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TROTTER

DATE: 9-22-64

FROM : S. F. Latona

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

The palm prints of the following listed employees who were on duty at the Dallas Division on November 26 and 27, 1963, were submitted by the San Antonio Division for comparison with the remaining latent palm print from the cardboard cartons recovered in this case:

SA George W. H. Carlson
SA Arthur E. Carter
SA James C. Kennedy
SA Jack B. Peden
Carol Sue Hardin
James E. Hassman

The latent palm print is not identical with these palm prints.

The submitted prints are being retained.

Dallas, San Antonio, and Investigative Division being advised.

1ST-103 DEC 37 105-82555-4944

ACTION:

For information.

SEP 24 1964

105-82555
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

GJB:sem
(10)

79 SEP 28 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. TROTTER

DATE: 9-21-64

FROM : S. F. Latona

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

The palm prints of the following listed employees who were on duty at the Dallas Division on November 26 and 27, 1963, were submitted by the Dallas and Oklahoma City Divisions for comparison with the remaining latent palm print from the cardboard cartons recovered in this case:

SA Robert M. Barrett
SA Ronald E. Brinkley
SA Charles T. Brown, Jr.
SA Manning C. Clements
SA Raymond C. Eckenrode
SA Alfred C. Ellington
SA Robert P. Gemberling
SA C. Ray Hall
SA Ben S. Harrison
SA Ural E. Horton, Jr.
SA James P. Hosty, Jr.
SA Raymond M. Lester, Jr.
SA Joseph J. Loeffler
SA Thomas M. O'Maley
SA Norman W. Propst
SA Leland D. Stephens
SA J. Doyle Williams
SA Gary S. Wilson

(CONTINUED - OVER)

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

REC 37 105-82555-4945

EX SEP 24 1964

RGW:sem
(10)

SEP 30 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Memorandum to MR. TROTTER
RE: Lee Harvey Oswald, Aka;
IS - R - CUBA
105-82555

SA David H. Barry
SA John J. Flanagan
SA J. Calvin Rice
SA Albert Sayers
Helen Marie Brown
Marian Lanette Koch
J. Wayne Sturdivan
Virginia G. McGuire
Jerry G. West

The latent palm print is not identical with these submitted palm prints.

The submitted prints are being retained.

Dallas and Investigative Division being advised.

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: 9/21/64

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
[illegible]
JACK L. RUBY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

1 - I. W. Conrad
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. McGowan (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Raupach

PURPOSE:

To advise status of investigation requested by the President's Commission letter September 10, 1964, for Commission members and staff and Sol A. Dann and Melvin Belli, former Ruby attorneys, to be interviewed regarding leak of Oswald's diary, Ruby's polygraph examination and Ruby's interview with Chief Justice Warren and the Commission.

BACKGROUND:

We have previously conducted extensive investigation regarding the three leaks with exception of investigation within the Commission itself. Results were furnished to the Commission with the advice that investigation at Commission itself would not be conducted in the absence of a specific request. The Commission has now requested investigation within the Commission regarding the three leaks by letter dated September 10, 1964. Washington Field Office (WFO) was instructed to conduct requested inquiries.

WFO has advised investigation to date discloses a complete lack of organization within the Commission concerning handling of records. There was found to be no document control whatever and no accountability for documents whether classified or not. It was also determined out of 62 persons employed by the Commission 32 are no longer employed or living in the Washington, D. C. area. Efforts are being made to locate these individuals for interviews by field offices covering their present location.

With respect to the leak to Dorothy Kilgallen and the "New York Journal American" of the transcript of Ruby's interview, it has been determined an unknown number of copies of this document were made from the original upon receipt at the Commission. Only five copies are known to have a confidential stamp on page 103, which is the stenographer's

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
195 SEP 28 1964

CONTINUED - OVER

MMR:cad
(10)

Encl. Serial 9-21-64

70 SEP 29 1964

6 SEP 25 1964

certification. The published transcript in Kilgallen's column also contains a confidential stamp indicating the possibility that one of these five copies was the source of the leak. The five copies bearing the "confidential" notation were distributed within the Commission to:

1. Norman Redlich, Legal Consultant
2. Senator Richard B. Russell, Commission member
3. Burt W. Griffin, Legal Consultant
4. Retained for use of Commission staff
5. Congressman Gerald R. Ford, Commission member

Kilgallen, during a previous interview, advised she would not reveal the source from whom she received copies of the transcript. However, she did not indicate she would not be of assistance. She mentioned she made copies of the Ruby transcript and also had Photostat copies made. She also mentioned she did not tell the newspaper the source of her information. It is recommended efforts be made to obtain from Kilgallen the copy of the transcript she has in her possession. Also, that the "New York Journal American" be contacted and attempt to obtain the photograph used to reproduce page 103 of the transcript and to determine if the newspaper has a copy of the transcript Kilgallen used in preparing her article. If these documents are obtained, they will be compared with the questioned five copies.

The Commission also furnished one copy of the transcript to Ruby's attorney, Joe Tonahill. An effort will be made to obtain his copy to determine if it bears the confidential stamp and merits comparison.

ACTION:

By teletype attached, New York and Dallas are being instructed to obtain the material from Dorothy Kilgallen, "New York Journal American" and Joe Tonahill.

The five confidential transcripts and original transcript obtained from the President's Commission have been furnished to the Laboratory for examination.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TROTTER

DATE: 9-21-64

FROM : S. F. Latona

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

The palm prints of the following listed employees who were on duty at the Dallas Division on November 26 and 27, 1963, were submitted by the New Orleans Division for comparison with the remaining latent palm print from the cardboard cartons recovered in this case:

SA Robert E. Basham
SA Warren C. deBrueys
SA Joseph G. Peggs
SA Alvin J. Zimmerman
Evelyn A. Herzog
Martha Ann McBride
Carolyn Vaughn

The latent palm print is not identical with these submitted palm prints.

The submitted prints are being retained.

Dallas, New Orleans, and Investigative Division being advised.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

105-82555-4946
EC SEP 24 1964

SEP 30 1964

RGW:sem
(10)

September 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two photographic copies each of page one and the center section, pages sixteen and seventeen, of the "National Enquirer" volume thirty-eight, number fifty-one, dated August 30, 1964, relating to the autopsy of Lee Harvey Oswald.

The enclosed photographic copies were made from an issue of the above newspaper borrowed from the New York Public Library.

We have no information relating to how the "National Enquirer" obtained the autopsy photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald. The enclosed are being furnished for your information and no further action is being taken in this matter.

1 - Dallas (89-43)
1 - New York (89-75)
62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
RDR:las (13)

Sincerely yours,

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Enclosures (4)

NOTE FOR SACs, DALLAS AND NEW YORK:

105-82555
DALLAS FILE

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
RoNYairtel 9-17-64.

NOT RECORDED
109 SEP 24 1964

The above is furnished for your information and no further action is contemplated. Subsequent reporting of this by Dallas not desired.

70 SEP 28 1964

NOTE:

A citizen wrote to the Bureau and enclosed the center section of the above paper which is the autopsy photograph taken of Oswald at Parkland Memorial Hospital. The "Enquirer" is an unsavory newspaper which deals in sensationalism. How this paper came into possession of the photograph is unknown. Our New York Office made extensive efforts to obtain a copy of this newspaper, but because of the limited circulation of same, was unsuccessful. Unless specifically advised by the President's Commission to continue further investigation, no further action appears warranted.

September 23, 1964
BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad
(J. M. English)
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. McGowan 1 - Mr. Raupach
(J. W. Hines)

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 10, 1964. In this communication you requested that members of The President's Commission, Commission Staff, and Mr. Sol A. Dann and Mr. Melvin M. Belli, former attorneys for Jack L. Ruby, be interviewed concerning the alleged leaks of the Oswald diary, the Ruby polygraph examination, and Ruby's testimony before Chief Justice Earl Warren.

Enclosed are two copies each of seven memoranda revealing results of interviews pertaining to this matter. These memoranda are captioned and dated as follows:

"Lee Harvey Oswald"
September 21, 1964
Washington, D. C.

"Jack L. Ruby
Lee Harvey Oswald"
September 21, 1964
Washington, D. C.

"Jack L. Ruby;
Lee Harvey Oswald - Victim"
September 17, 1964
Detroit, Michigan

"Lee Harvey Oswald"
September 17, 1964
Detroit, Michigan

"Jack L. Ruby;
Lee Harvey Oswald"
September 19, 1964
New York, New York

"Jack L. Ruby
Lee Harvey Oswald - Victim
Civil Rights"
September 17, 1964
San Francisco, California

"Lee Harvey Oswald
Internal Security -
Russia - Cuba"
September 17, 1964
San Francisco, California

105-82555

DUPLICATE YELLOW

KMR:vew
(14)

1 - (44-24016)
(1) - (105-82555)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

79 SEP 28 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Our investigation is continuing in this matter, the results of which will be promptly furnished to you when received.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (14)

NOTE:

As a result of a letter dated 9/10/64, immediate investigation was initiated concerning this matter. This is an intensive investigation requiring numerous interviews regarding the various leaks. WFO's investigation to date discloses a complete lack of organization within the Commission concerning handling of records, and there was found to be no document control and no accountability for documents whether classified or not. It has been determined there were 62 people employed by the Commission, the majority of whom have now been interviewed. Copies of Ruby's testimony before Chief Justice Warren has been obtained from the Commission. This was the document which appeared in the "New York Journal American" under the by-line of Dorothy Kilgallen. We are currently endeavoring to obtain from the "New York Journal American" and Dorothy Kilgallen any copies of the transcript of Ruby's testimony so that these documents can be compared with the transcripts now in the possession of the Laboratory obtained from The President's Commission. The results of this examination will be furnished to the President's Commission. It is noted that the memoranda enclosed comprise 248 pages. The two memoranda dated 9/21/64, Washington, D. C. captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald" and "Jack L. Ruby - Lee Harvey Oswald" have been reviewed by Mr. Belmont, Mr. Malley and appropriate supervisors. Additional memoranda attached have been reviewed by supervisor only.

FBI

Date: 9/15/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 9/8/64, enclosing a copy of President's Commission letter dated 9/3/64, requesting that recontact be had with ROBERT OSWALD, MICHAEL and RUTH PAINE, and MARINA OSWALD to obtain assurances from them that they are not at this time in possession of any property of LEE and MARINA OSWALD which was in their possession as of 11/22/63, pertinent to this investigation.

Enclosed are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting such recontacts, which were conducted by SA WALLACE R. HEITMAN.

By letter dated 9/14/64, the items made available by MARINA OSWALD as reflected in the letterhead memorandum were submitted to the FBI Laboratory, under separate cover, for appropriate examination.

The Bureau's attention is called to the fact that by Bureau airtel to Dallas, 9/1/64, Dallas was instructed to prepare a list of all property seized during the investigation belonging to LEE HARVEY OSWALD and MARINA OSWALD. Such a list is being prepared which is necessitating considerable review of correspondence and files and will be submitted as soon as completed.

ENCLOSURE 2cc Pres Comm by 9/15/64 let
2cc Secret Svc FBI
2cc Dallas - Remands destroyed.

105-82555-4947

ST-103

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 10)
2 - Dallas
RPG:pm

SEP 16 1964

79 SEP 28 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

SOVIET SECT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
September 15, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

By letter dated September 3, 1964, the President's Commission requested that appropriate steps be taken to insure that no property in the possession of Lee Harvey and Marina Oswald as of November 22, 1963, the existence of which is not known to the President's Commission, still remains in the possession of Marina Oswald, Robert Oswald, Michael or Ruth Paine, or any other person.

There are attached the results of interviews with the following individuals containing the requested investigation:

Michael Paine
Ruth Paine
Robert Oswald
Marina Oswald

Attachments (4)

COPIES DESTROYED
44 MAR 16 1973
ENCLOSURE

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 9/14/64

MICHAEL PAINE was interviewed at his residence, 2515 West Fifth Street. He said that, to his knowledge, neither he nor his wife, RUTH PAINE, have in their possession at this time any property of LEE HARVEY or MARINA OSWALD, and that all such property which may have previously been in their care or custody had been turned over to investigators of the assassination.

COPIES DESTROYED

9-- [illegible] 1973

on 9/9/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN /rmb Date dictated 9/12/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/14/64

RUTH PAINE, 2515 West Fifth Street, was interviewed at her residence. She advised that, to her knowledge, she does not have any property which is or was the property of LEE HARVEY or MARINA OSWALD, and that all such property that had ever been in her care or custody had been turned over to investigators of the assassination.

2-1 12 1973

on 9/10/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN /rmb Date dictated 9/12/64

ENCLOSURE

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 9/14/64

ROBERT OSWALD, who presently resides at Wichita Falls, Texas, where he is employed by Acme Brick Company, was interviewed by telephone, at which time he gave assurances that neither he nor his wife had in their possession any property of LEE HARVEY or MARINA OSWALD, and that all such property had been made available to persons investigating the assassination.

on 9/10/64 at Wichita Falls, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN /rmb Date dictated 9/12/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 9/14/64

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at her residence, 629 Belt Line Road. Present during this interview was DECLAN FORD, who is MARINA's adviser.

MARINA OSWALD was requested to produce for perusal of the interviewing Special Agent all material presently in her possession which may have been the property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, including any writings of OSWALD and any writings to him. She was further requested to produce any items belonging to her, exclusive of personal items such as wearing apparel, which were in her possession as of November 22, 1963. MARINA was also asked to produce any additional correspondence she may have received from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) subsequent to the assassination.

MARINA said she does not have, to her knowledge, anything that could be considered solely the property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as all of his property is presently in the hands of officials concerned with the assassination investigation. MARINA made available for examination various documents, books, photographs and other property, which she said was all of her property, exclusive of personal wearing apparel, which she had in her possession as of November 22, 1963. The property made available by MARINA was examined by the interviewing Agent in the presence of MARINA and DECLAN FORD. The following articles, which might be considered of possible pertinence to this investigation, were taken and a receipt was given to MARINA OSWALD:

(1) Book written in Russian for study of English with note on flyleaf written to MARINA OSWALD by Mrs. RUTH PAINE. Book has blue cover with red lettering.

(2) Book entitled "English" for study by Russian-speaking persons. Book cover has picture of English alphabet.

Disseminated

on 9/11/64 at Richardson, Texas ENCLOSURE File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN /rmb/jtf Date dictated 9/12/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

(3) Book entitled "English in Pictures", which is English primer for Russian-speaking persons.

(4) Book entitled "English" for Russian students of English language for advanced study. Cover has photograph of girl and boy students sitting at a desk.

(5) Russian-Polish dictionary with blue cover.

(6) Three stapled documents, as follows:

(A) Registration card of JUNE OSWALD at Richmond Freeman Memorial Clinic;

(B) Appointment slip for JUNE OSWALD for 11/21/63 to see Dr. CHAPMAN, Richmond Freeman Memorial Clinic;

(C) Dental appointment slip for MARINA OSWALD at Dallas County Health Department, November 20 (Wed.), at 10:00.

(7) Name tag, written in Russian, for JUNE OSWALD at time of her birth.

(8) Photograph of group including Mr. and Mrs. ALEXANDER ZIEGER, ELEANOR ZIEGER, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, MARINA OSWALD, and JUNE OSWALD.

(9) Photograph of ELEANOR ZIEGER and ANATOLE KHOLODOV taken in Minsk, Russia, train station, May, 1962.

MARINA OSWALD said she has received no correspondence from Russia subsequent to the assassination other than that previously furnished by her to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/14/64

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at her residence 629 Belt Line Road. Present during this interview was DECLAN FORD, who is MARINA's adviser.

MARINA OSWALD made available for examination various documents, books, photographs and other property in various closets and storing places of her house which places she said contained her property as of November 23, 1963. She said she does not have, to her knowledge, anything that could be considered solely the property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as all of this property is presently in the hands of officials concerned with the assassination investigation.

The property made available by MARINA OSWALD was examined in the presence of MARINA and DECLAN FORD. The following articles, which might be considered of possible pertinence to this investigation, were taken and a receipt was given to MARINA OSWALD:

(1) Book written in Russian for study of English with note on flyleaf written to MARINA OSWALD by Mrs. RUTH PAINE. Book has blue cover with red lettering.

(2) Book entitled "English" for study by Russian-speaking persons. Book cover has picture of English alphabet.

(3) Book entitled "English in Pictures", which is English primer for Russian-speaking persons.

(4) Book entitled "English" for Russian students of English language for advanced study. Cover has photograph of girl and boy students sitting at a desk.

(5) Russian-Polish dictionary with blue cover.

on 9/11/64 at Richardson, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN /rmb Date dictated 9/12/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

(6) Three stapled documents, as follows:

(A) Registration card of JUNE OSWALD at Richmond Freeman Memorial Clinic;

(B) Appointment slip for JUNE OSWALD for 11/21/63 to see Dr. CHAPMAN, Richmond Freeman Memorial Clinic;

(C) Dental appointment slip for MARINA OSWALD at Dallas County Health Department, November 20 (Wed.) at 10:00.

(7) Name tag, written in Russian, for JUNE OSWALD at time of her birth.

(8) Photograph of group including Mr. and Mrs. ALEXANDER ZIEGER, ELEANOR ZIEGER, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, MARINA OSWALD, and JUNE OSWALD.

(9) Photograph of ELEANOR ZIEGER and ANATOLE KHOLODOV taken in Minsk, Russia, train station, May, 1962.

MARINA OSWALD said she has received no other correspondence from Russia subsequent to the assassination other than that previously furnished by her to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/14/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re telephone call from Inspector JAMES R. MALLEY on morning of 8/28/64, concerning investigation in an effort to identify the latent fingerprints and palm prints appearing on the four cardboard cartons recovered from near the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD), and telephone call of SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN to Mr. GEORGE M. SCATTERDAY, morning of 9/14/64.

Enclosed are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting a summary of investigation conducted with respect to the latent fingerprints and palm prints on the four cardboard cartons (Exhibit C40).

Investigation is continuing as reflected in the letterhead memorandum in an effort to identify the one remaining latent palm print. The Bureau's attention, however, is called to the interviews set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum, wherein it should be noted that the cardboard cartons remained at the TSBD after the assassination until 11/25/63, and were made available to a representative of the FBI on 11/26/63. The identities of numerous people who were on the sixth floor of the TSBD from 11/22/63, until 11/25/63, while the four cardboard cartons were there, are unknown, and it does not appear that investigation will ever establish the identities of all such persons.

By separate communication, Houston, Little Rock, New Orleans, Oklahoma City, and San Antonio are being requested

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 10) SECURE
2 - Dallas
RPG:pm
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 SEP 28 1964

SOVIET SEC

to obtain palm prints of all employees who were at Dallas on special assignment on 11/26,27/63, when the FBI Office at Dallas came into possession of the four cardboard cartons. Likewise, palm prints are also being taken of all employees of the Dallas Office who were on duty on 11/26,27/63.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
September 14, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The following is a summary of investigation conducted in an effort to identify all the identifiable latent fingerprints and palm prints found on the four cartons, which have been identified as Exhibit C40, recovered from near the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD), 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, following the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy on November 22, 1963:

By letter dated March 30, 1964, to the President's Commission from Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Headquarters, Washington, D. C., it was pointed out that employees of the TSBD had not been fingerprinted or palm printed by the FBI, U. S. Secret Service, or the Dallas Police Department. This letter related to 19 identifiable latent fingerprints and six identifiable latent palm prints, which figures do not include the one fingerprint and the one palm print on the four cardboard cartons which have been identified as those of Lee Harvey Oswald.

As reflected on page 363 of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling, dated December 10, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, the Latent Fingerprint Section of the Identification Division of the FBI under date of November 29, 1963, advised that an examination of one piece of cardboard bearing a latent palm print and the four cardboard boxes, which have since been identified as Exhibit C40, revealed that the one latent palm print on the piece of cardboard carton taken from one of the cartons was identified as the right palm print of Oswald. This examination further revealed one latent fingerprint and one latent palm print developed on the cardboard box marked "A" as the fingerprint and palm print of Oswald.

On August 31, 1964, fingerprints and palm prints of the following employees of the Dallas Office of the FBI were submitted to the Latent Fingerprint Section of the Identification Division of the FBI for comparison with the identifiable latent fingerprints and palm prints on the four cardboard cartons:

ENCLOSURE

Special Agent Vincent E. Drain, who obtained the cartons from the Dallas Police Department on November 27, 1963;
Special Agent Nat A. Pinkston, who was on the sixth floor of the TSBD immediately after the assassination;
Clerk L. Joseph Hersley;
Clerk Carl E. Walters;
Clerk Forest L. Lucy.

The three above-named clerks of the FBI have occasion to handle mail and assist in the wrapping of packages in the Dallas Office of the FBI.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 2, 1964

1

Mr. ROY S. TRULY, Warehouse Superintendent, Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas, (TSBD), advised that it is his recollection that the three cartons of books stacked up on the sixth floor, which were apparently used as a support for the rifle, and the one carton, apparently used as a seat, contained the "Think and Do" books, "People and Progress", and the "Second Rolling Reader" books. His records indicate that George Banta Company, Incorporated, Menasha, Wisconsin, on September 26, 1963, shipped Texas School Book Depository Order Number 1327, containing the "Think and Do" books, "People and Progress", via freight, and they were in railroad car # 30465 Milwaukee. The boxcar was switched to the siding in Dallas, Texas, by the Texas and Pacific Railroad, and unloaded by employees of the TSBD on October 2, 1963. Scott, Foresman and Company, Pinola, Illinois, shipped TSBD Order Number 2377-2380, containing the "Second Rolling Reader" books, on October 9, 1963, via La Porte Transit Company, Incorporated, their Freight Bill Number H34680, from Pinola, Illinois, to Chicago, Illinois. From Chicago, Illinois, to Dallas, Texas, this shipment was handled by East Texas Motor Freight, their Freight Bill Number 61-045001, and was delivered by that company in Dallas, Texas, on October 14, 1963.

Mr. TRULY stated that from the time these cartons of books were received at TSBD until the four cartons were picked up by the Dallas Police Department as evidence in the assassination of President KENNEDY, the only employees, who could possibly have handled the cartons, were HAROLD DEAN NORMAN, CARL EDWARD JONES, former employees, and present employees EDWARD SHIELDS, DANIEL GARCIA ARCE, JACK EDWIN DOUGHERTY, BUELL WESLEY FRAZIER, CHARLES DOUGLAS GIVENS, JAMES EARL JARMAN, JR., FRANKIE KAISER, ROY EDWARD LEWIS, BILLY NOLAN LOVELADY, EDDIE PIPER, WILLIAM HOYT SHELLEY, TROY EUGENE WEST, and BONNIE RAY WILLIAMS.

---

on 9/1/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents C. RAY HALL and CURTIS L. PERRYMAN /jtf Date dictated 9/2/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Mr. TRULY stated that when the floor paneling was done at the TSBD building, any movement of the cartons of books was handled by these employees listed above. None of the employees handling these cartons ever wear gloves.

Mr. TRULY related that within fifteen minutes after the shots were fired at President KENNEDY, there were numerous people all over the TSBD building, and he did not know any of them. He assumed that many of them were law enforcement officers, although they were not in uniform. A number of uniformed officers of the Dallas Police Department were making a systematic search of the building and were guarding the doors to the building. About thirty minutes after the shots were fired, Mr. TRULY was on the sixth floor of this building, and a number of newspaper, radio and television reporters and photographers were on that floor, as well as Captain WILL FRITZ of the Dallas Police Department. Mr. TRULY said he had no idea who these news media people were, but knew that they did represent the news media, because a number of them were trying to interview him. He does not know who may have handled any cartons on the sixth floor of the TSBD building, from the time the shots were fired until they were removed by the Dallas Police Department, except he is positive that none of the TSBD employees touched the boxes except those listed above, who may have handled them prior to the assassination. Mr. TRULY stated he believes it is very possible that spectators and others, who are not connected with any law enforcement agency or news media, were wandering around the TSBD building the afternoon following the assassination. He is positive as to which of the TSBD employees could have touched these cartons of books, but he has no idea who else may have handled the cartons following the assassination.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On September 2, 1964, fingerprints and palm prints of the following individuals who were employees of the TSBD on November 22, 1963, were submitted to the Latent Fingerprint Section of the Identification Division of the FBI for comparison with the identifiable latent fingerprints and palm prints on the four cardboard cartons.

Roy S. Truly
Carl Edward Jones
Harold Dean Norman
Edward Shields

It should be noted that on June 15, 1964, fingerprints and palm prints were obtained from the following employees of TSBD and submitted to the Latent Fingerprint Section of the Identification Division of the FBI for comparison with the identifiable latent fingerprints and palm prints on the four cardboard cartons:

Daniel Garcia Arce
Jack Edwin Dougherty
Buell Wesley Frazier
Charles Douglas Givens
James Earl Jarman, Jr.
Frankie Kaiser
Roy Edward Lewis
Billy Nolan Lovelady
Eddie Piper
William Hoyt Shelley
Troy Eugene West
Bonnie Roy Williams

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 3, 1964

1

Captain GEORGE M. DOUGHTY, Crime Laboratory, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, advised on August 31, 1964, that the four cardboard boxes, which were recovered from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository by Lieutenant J. CARL DAY and Detective R. L. STUDEBAKER, were brought to the Dallas Police Crime Laboratory on the morning of November 25, 1963, by DAY and STUDEBAKER. According to DOUGHTY, these boxes had been previously dusted for fingerprints on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, by DAY and STUDEBAKER. These boxes were believed by Lieutenant DAY and Detective STUDEBAKER to have been used as a shield and a rest by LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the time he fired the shots on November 22, 1963, at President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY and Governor JOHN B. CONNALLY.

Captain DOUGHTY stated that these boxes were not brought to the Dallas Police Crime Laboratory on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, since they had been dusted for fingerprints, and only one palm print was found on one of these boxes, which in his opinion had been used as a seat by OSWALD prior to the time he fired at the President and Governor CONNALLY. The portion of the palm print, that was raised by the use of fingerprint powder, was cut out of the box on Friday afternoon, November 22, 1963, and brought to the Dallas Police Crime Laboratory by Lieutenant DAY. It was not decided that these boxes should be brought to the Crime Laboratory until November 25, 1963, at which time Lieutenant DAY and Detective STUDEBAKER went to the Texas School Book Depository and brought these boxes to the Dallas Police Crime Laboratory.

Captain DOUGHTY stated he had made a survey of his department, and the following individuals had handled these boxes:

---

on 8/31/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN /jtf Date dictated 9/2/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Captain GEORGE M. DOUGHTY

Lieutenant J. CARL DAY

Detective RICHARD WARD LIVINGSTON

Detective R. L. STUDEBAKER

The above-listed police officers are all members of the Dallas Police Crime Laboratory, and Captain DOUGHTY stated he would gladly make these men available, as well as himself, for the taking of their fingerprints for elimination purposes from these boxes.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 3, 1964

1

Captain GEORGE M. DOUGHTY, Crime Laboratory, Dallas Police Department, advised he handled four cardboard boxes which were brought from the Texas School Book Depository by Lieutenant J. CARL DAY of the Dallas Police Department. These boxes were believed to have been used by LEE HARVEY OSWALD near the window on the sixth floor on November 22, 1963, at the time he shot President KENNEDY.

Elimination fingerprints and palm prints were taken by Special Agent JAMES W. BOOKHOUT from Captain GEORGE M. DOUGHTY and submitted to the FBI Identification Division for comparison with the prints found on these boxes.

on 8/31/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JAMES W. BOOKHOUT and VINCENT E. DRAIN /jtf Date dictated 9/2/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-302 (Rev. 8-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 3, 1964

1

Lieutenant J. CARL DAY, Crime Laboratory, Dallas Police Department, was interviewed on August 31, 1964.

Lieutenant DAY stated he was accompanied to the Texas School Book Depository by Detective R. L. STUDEBAKER, Dallas Police Crime Laboratory, for examination of evidence after shots had been fired at President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY and Governor JOHN B. CONNALLY. He stated, to the best of his recollection, this was about 1:12 p.m., November 22, 1963. He stated that four cardboard boxes were stacked against the sixth floor window overlooking the street. These boxes were dusted for fingerprints, since it was their opinion that the boxes possibly had been used as a shield and a rest for the person who fired the rifle at President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY and Governor JOHN B. CONNALLY. He stated after dusting these boxes, a palm print was raised on the box, which was believed to have been the box that the person firing the rifle had been sitting on. This part of the box, which contained the palm print, was cut out and brought to the Dallas Police Crime Laboratory. The boxes were then left on the sixth floor and not taken to the Dallas Police Crime Laboratory until the morning of November 25, 1963. Lieutenant DAY stated that it did not seem pertinent to him at the time, since there were no other prints on these boxes that he observed.

Lieutenant DAY stated that on Saturday, November 23, 1963, many persons unknown to him had apparently been on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building and had taken a lot of photographs, in view of the fact that he noticed many empty film pack cartons near where the boxes were located, and the boxes had been re-arranged, apparently for the purpose of taking photographs.

on 8/31/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents VINCENT E. DRAIN and JAMES W. BOOKHOUT /jtf Date dictated 9/2/64

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DAY stated there were many people there on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, who he assumed were newsmen, whose identity he did not know.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 3, 1963

1

Lieutenant J. CARL DAY, Crime Laboratory, Dallas Police Department, was interviewed on August 31, 1964.

Lieutenant DAY advised that he found four cardboard boxes near the window on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository on November 22, 1963. These boxes were believed to have been used by LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the time he shot President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963. These boxes were handled by Lieutenant DAY in his examination and processing of the boxes for latent prints.

On August 31, 1964, fingerprints and palm prints were taken from Lieutenant DAY by Special Agent JAMES W. BOOKHOUT and forwarded to the FBI Identification Division for elimination purposes and comparison with prints that were found on these boxes of unknown origin.

4

on 8/31/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JAMES W. BOOKHOUT and VINCENT E. DRAIN /jtf Date dictated 9/2/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 3, 1964

1

Detective RICHARD W. LIVINGSTON, Dallas Police Department, was interviewed on August 31, 1964.

Detective LIVINGSTON stated the only time he handled the four cardboard boxes found at the crime scene at the Texas School Book Depository building, which were believed to have been used by LEE HARVEY OSWALD in his shooting of President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963, was at the Dallas Police Department.

Elimination fingerprints and palm prints were taken from Detective LIVINGSTON on August 31, 1964, by Special Agent JAMES W. BOOKHOUT and forwarded to the FBI Identification Division for comparison with prints found on these boxes of unknown origin.

on 8/31/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JAMES W. BOOKHOUT and VINCENT E. DRAIN /jtf Date dictated 9/2/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 9, 1964

1

ROBERT LEE STUDEBAKER, Detective, Crime Laboratory, Dallas Police Department, was interviewed on September 3, 1964.

Detective STUDEBAKER stated that he arrived very shortly before 2:00 p.m. at the Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963. Detective STUDEBAKER stated he accompanied Lieutenant J. CARL DAY, Dallas Crime Laboratory, to the sixth floor of this building. Detective STUDEBAKER related that their mission was to do a crime scene search of the area in which it was believed that the shots came from that were fired at President KENNEDY and Governor CONNALLY. According to Detective STUDEBAKER, while Lieutenant DAY was dusting for fingerprints from boxes which were stacked near the window, STUDEBAKER was photographing the area on the sixth floor near the window from which the shots were believed to have been fired.

Detective STUDEBAKER advised that he handled the four cardboard boxes that where sent to the FBI Laboratory for examination purposes. Detective STUDEBAKER stated he was so concerned with his own duties on the sixth floor during the period shortly before 2:00 p.m. on November 22, 1963, and for a period of approximately two hours thereafter that he paid very little attention to other people who were on the sixth floor. Detective STUDEBAKER stated, however, that he did notice that there were numerous uniformed police officers on the sixth floor during the period he was there. He advised there were literally dozens of news media representatives from radio and television stations, newspapers and magazines. STUDEBAKER related that he did not pay enough attention to any of these individuals to recognize them, and, as far as he knew, there were no restrictions on newsmen and law enforcement officers from moving freely about the sixth floor. He stated that any one of these individuals may have possibly handled the four cardboard boxes that were sent to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

on 9/3/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN /jtf Date dictated 9/4/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to

STUDEBAKER stated that on Saturday, November 23, 1963, newsmen were all over the building and particularly on the sixth floor photographing and generally looking for and examining anything that might have been related to the shooting of President KENNEDY and Governor CONNALLY.

STUDEBAKER stated that on November 24, 1963, he was again at the Texas School Book Depository and observed dozens of newsmen in the Texas School Book Depository building. He stated some of these individuals were believed by him to be newspaper correspondents and television people from England, France, Spain and Germany. He stated he was conscious there were many members of the foreign press taking pictures. Detective STUDEBAKER stated that although there were many uniformed officers there during the periods he was there on November 22, 23 and 24, 1963, he actually paid no attention to the identities of these individuals and did not recall any specific names. STUDEBAKER stated he saw what he believed were Deputy Sheriffs on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building on November 22, 1963, but does not know their identities. STUDEBAKER stated it was his personal opinion that there was very little restriction, if any, on people moving freely in and out of the Texas School Book Depository on November 22, 23, and 24, 1963.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 9, 1964

1

Detective ROBERT LEE STUDEBAKER, Dallas Police Department, was interviewed at the Dallas Police Department on September 3, 1964.

Detective STUDEBAKER stated that while participating in the crime scene search on November 22, 23 and 24, 1963, he had an occasion to handle some of the four cardboard boxes that were found near the window and which boxes were believed to have been used by LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the shooting of President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963.

Elimination fingerprints and palm prints were taken from Detective STUDEBAKER by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN and forwarded to the FBI Identification Division for comparison with prints found on the boxes of unknown origin.

---

on 9/3/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN /jtf Date dictated 9/9/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 9, 1964

1

BOBBY GENE BROWN, Detective, Crime Laboratory, Dallas Police Department, was interviewed on September 8, 1964, at the Dallas Police Department.

Detective BROWN advised he was at the Texas School Book Depository on November 23, 1963, at which time he assisted Detective STUDEBAKER and Lieutenant DAY in the charting and drawing of the Texas School Book Depository building. He stated that he handled four cardboard boxes which were stacked near the window and which were believed to have been used by OSWALD as a rest for his rifle at the time he shot President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963.

A set of fingerprints and palm prints were taken from Detective BROWN by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN and submitted to the FBI Identification Division for comparison with the prints found on these boxes.

---

on 9/8/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN /jtf Date dictated 9/9/64

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LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On September 4, 1964, the fingerprints and palm prints of the following named Dallas Police Officers connected with the Crime Laboratory of the Dallas Police Department were submitted to the Latent Fingerprint Section of the Identification Division of the FBI for comparison with the identifiable latent fingerprints and palm prints on the four cardboard cartons:

Captain George M. Doughty
Lieutenant J. Carl Day
Detective Richard W. Livingston
Detective Robert Lee Studebaker

On September 8, 1964, the fingerprints and palm prints of Detective Bobby Gene Brown of the Crime Laboratory, Dallas Police Department, were submitted to the Latent Fingerprint Section of the Identification Division of the FBI for comparison with the identifiable latent fingerprints and palm prints on the four cardboard cartons.

The 19 identifiable latent fingerprints and six identifiable latent palm prints on the four cardboard cartons, which are exclusive of the one palm print of Lee Harvey Oswald found on Box "A", were identified as follows:

19 Latent Fingerprints

8	latent fingerprints of Detective Robert Lee Studebaker, Dallas Police Department, on Box "A".
5	latent fingerprints of Detective Robert Lee Studebaker, Dallas Police Department, on Box "B".
1	latent fingerprint of Detective Studebaker on Box "C".
2	latent fingerprints of FBI Clerk Forest L. Lucy on Box "B".
1	latent fingerprint of FBI Clerk Forest L. Lucy on Box "C".
2	latent fingerprints of FBI Clerk Forest L. Lucy on Box "D".
19	Total

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

6 Latent Palm Prints

2 latent palm prints of Detective Robert Lee Studebaker, Dallas Police Department, on Box "A".
1 latent palm print of Detective Studebaker on Box "B".
1 latent palm print of Detective Studebaker on Box "C".
1 latent palm print of FBI Clerk Forest L. Lucy on Box "A".

5 Total

From the above tabulation, it should be noted that there is one latent palm print remaining unidentified, and investigation is continuing in an effort to identify same.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/17/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) ATTN: LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION, IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.;
IS - R - CUBA

9/18/64 L.C. 47008

Re Dallas airtel and letterhead memorandum dated 9/14/64 containing a summary of investigation to identify the identifiable latent fingerprints and palm prints appearing on the four cardboard cartons found near the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository immediately after the assassination; and Dallas teletype to Bureau 9/17/64 concerning efforts to fingerprint employees in the Texas School Book Depository building.

Enclosed are the palm prints of the following individuals, who were employed in the Texas School Book Depository building:

OCHUS VIRGIL CAMPBELL
FRANKLIN EMMETT WESTER
OTIS NEVILLE WILLIAMS

Also enclosed is one set of palm prints taken of Captain JAMES M. ENGLISH, Property Supervisor, Dallas Police Department, who possibly could have had occasion to touch the four cardboard cartons.

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 4) (AMSD)
2 - Dallas

RPG/jtf
(5)

ENCLOSURE

REC 37 105-82555-4950

21 SEP 23 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

LCC - WHF

9-19-64

airtel airmail

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) REC 37 — 4950

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

Rourairtel 9-17-64, submitting inked palm prints of Ochus Virgil Campbell, Franklin Emmett Wester, Otis Neville Williams, and Captain James M. English.

The one remaining latent palm print from the cardboard cartons in this case is not identical with the submitted palm prints.

Submitted prints retained.

WTM:cco
(14)
1- Mr. Belmont
1- Mr. Conrad
1- Mr. DeLoach
1- Mr. Rosen (attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1- Mr. Sullivan (attention: Mr. R.C. Lenihan)
1- 62-109060 (Assassination)
1- 62-109090 (President's Commission)

airtel mailed from Ident. Div. 9-19-64 cco

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 SEP 28 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

FBI

Date: 9/11/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

For information of the Bureau, Special Agent in Charge JOHN RICE, Secret Service, New Orleans, telephonically advised 9/11/64 that he had received a telephone call from Secret Service Headquarters in Washington, D. C. Mr. RICE advised that the Warren Commission had inquired of headquarters of Secret Service in Washington if the Secret Service Office in New Orleans had copies of a circular called "Fair Play For Cuba" with address stamped on bottom "544 Camp Street, New Orleans, Louisiana".

Mr. RICE advised they did not have any copies of such a circular and he was merely calling the New Orleans FBI Office to advise of the Warren Commission's interest in obtaining a copy of this circular.

NEW ORLEANS HAS PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED TO BUREAU ORIGINALS OF ALL FPPC LEAFLETS DISTRIBUTED BY OSWALD AND NONE CONTAIN ADDRESS OF 544 CAMP ST.

(3) - Bureau (RM)
2 - New Orleans

JTS:sam
(5)

REC 32 105-82555-4951

ST-103

1 XEROX
SEP 24 1964

79 SEP 28 19..

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

cc: WICR

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FBI

Date: 9/18/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)(P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

ReButel to Dallas, 9/17/64, requesting recontact of JOSEPH P. GRINNAN, Dallas, Texas, for the purpose of ascertaining if he ever knew subject OSWALD and/or JACK L. RUBY.

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum recording the results of the interview of MR. GRINNAN on September 18, 1964, which was conducted by SA RICHARD J. BURNETT.

REC 37 105-82555-4952

ENCLOSURE

EX-103

20 SEP 19 1964

3 - Bureau (Enc. 10)
2 - Dallas
RJB/wvm
(5)

SIX

SOVIET SECTION

C C. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

66 NOV 3 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
September 18, 1964

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

By letter dated April 7, 1964, the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy requested investigation be conducted to determine the source of the funds used to pay for an advertisement appearing in "The Dallas Morning News" on November 22, 1963.

Certain information concerning this advertisement appears on pages 684 and 721 of the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated December 10, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

Additional information in this regard, and in particular the interviews of Joseph P. Grinnan, 811 Wilson Building, Dallas, Texas, is recorded on pages 298 to 304 of the May 28, 1964, report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling at Dallas, Texas.

On September 17, 1964, the President's Commission requested reinterview of Mr. Grinnan to specifically determine if he ever knew Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack L. Ruby.

On September 18, 1964, Joseph P. Grinnan, Room 811, Wilson Building, Dallas, Texas, advised that he has never known either Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack L. Ruby.

1 1 1

[illegible]

SAC, Dallas (100-10461) 8/14/64

Director, FBI (105-82555)

1 - Jevons
1 - Rogge
1 - Lenihan

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Reference is made to the bulky exhibit inventory forms executed by your office 8/7/64 wherein you listed the inventory of property acquired as evidence in the Lee Harvey Oswald investigation.

In reviewing the bulky exhibit inventory forms mentioned above, the Bureau noted certain discrepancies which are listed as follows:

In connection with property acquired by your office 11/26/63, you will note the following:

(1) The inventory list submitted by your office has been superceded by the list furnished to your office by the FBI Laboratory dated 2/1/64. The revised list was prepared from a check of the actual evidence submitted.. The 11/26/63 list submitted by your office is incomplete and is not completely accurate.

(2) Item 330 has been returned to Ruth Paine.

(3) Lee Harvey Oswald's wallet contained 14 items when received, instead of 16 items. Two items had been removed by your office and submitted separately. You will note that the FBI Laboratory inventory list of 2/1/64, referred to in number one above, correctly lists the items submitted with Oswald's wallet.

In connection with property acquired by your office 12/17/63 you will note that Item C226 is maintained by the FBI Laboratory rather than in the bulky exhibit files of your office.

REC 37 105-82555-4953

REL:pah (6) SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

20 ENCLOSURES

ST-103

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SEP 28 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

Letter to Dallas
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

In connection with property acquired 1/30/64, you should note that number five, which consists of a listing of two pairs of trousers, should be Item Number C231 and Item Number C232 instead of just Item C232. You should also note that number eight should be Item Number C235 instead of Item Number C236.

In connection with property acquired 3/26/64, you should note that Item Number C302 should be Item Number C309.

The aforementioned corrections should be made in your copies of the bulky exhibit inventory maintained by your office in this matter.

NOTE:

Dallas Office has submitted a complete copy of its bulky exhibit inventory it maintains of property acquired as evidence in the Oswald case. The Laboratory has made a check of all items of evidence listed by Dallas in its bulky exhibit inventory and noted certain minor discrepancies. These are being brought to the attention of the Dallas Office for its information and correction of its records.

Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property Acquired as Evidence
FD-192 (Rev. 12-5-58)

Date 8/7/64

☐ *Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.*

File	Field Division
105-82555	Dallas

Title and Character of Case

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS-R-CUBA

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
12/17/63	R. S. TRULY, Supt., Texas School Book Depository, 411 Elm, Dallas, Texas

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
1 C 4. Bulky Exhibit Files	Item was found at TSBD about 12/16/63 and unclaimed. May have been OSWALD's.

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

C-226

One jacket, color blue, with gray quilted lining, zipper front, bearing manufacturer's label "Sir Jac".

SA KENNETH B. JACKSON

Field File # 100-10461

ENCLOSURE

Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property Acquired as Evidence
FD-192 (Rev. 12-5-58)

Date 8/7/64

☐ *Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.*

File	Field Division
105-82555	Dallas

Title and Character of Case

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS-R-CUBA

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
1/30/64	ROBERT OSWALD, 1009 Sierra, Denton, Texas

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
FBI Laboratory	Evidence

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

1. Long-sleeved grey shirt C-227
2. Overcoat liner - (USMC) C-228
3. Beige long-sleeved shirt C-229
4. 1 pair blue jeans C-230
5. 2 pairs Marine Corps trousers - green wool C-232
6. 1 beige short-sleeved sport shirt C-233
7. 1 pair blue outdoor shorts C-234
8. 1 blue and white print short-sleeved shirt C-236
9. 1 brown and white flannel-type long-sleeved shirt C-236
10. 1 fatigue jacket - (USMC) C-237
11. 2 pairs khaki-colored trousers C-238 & C-239
12. 5 khaki-colored long-sleeved shirts C-240 through C-244
13. 1 pair high-top shoes C-245 through C-246
14. 1 pair black Russian boots C-247 and C-248

All above items submitted by SA BARDWELL D. ODUM

SOVIET SECTION

Field File # 100-10461

ENCLOSURE

Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property Acquired as Evidence
FD-192 (Rev. 12-5-58)

Date 8/7/64

☐ *Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.*

Bufile	Field Division
105-82555	Dallas

Title and Character of Case

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS-R-CUBA

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
3/26/64	JOHN THOMAS MASEN, Masen's Gun Shop, 7402 Harry Hines Blvd., Dallas, Texas

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
Bureau Lab	Evidence

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

Q 564 C-302 309

✓ 1 Box 6.5 M/M Mannlicher-Carcano, Western Cartridge Co., Ammunition

This box of ammunition was obtained by SA ALFRED D. NEELEY on 3/26/64. Submitted to Laboratory for examination and being retained by Laboratory.

C. Owen
SAIC

NOT RECORDED
4 AUG 10 1964

SOVIET SECTION
SEVEN

Field File # 100-10461

ENCLOSURE

Bulky Exhibit : Inventory of Property Acquired as Evidence
FD-192 (Rev. 12-5-58)

Date 8/7/64

☐ *Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.*

Bufile	Field Division
105-82555	Dallas

Title and Character of Case

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-CUBA

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
11/26/63	Capt. WILL FRITZ, Dallas PD

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
FBI Laboratory	Intelligence Info. When no longer useful consult Dallas PD re disposition since it is ~~listed in their property room.~~

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

SAS WARREN C. De BRUEYS
JAMES P. HOSTY, JR.
KENNETH E. HOSE

RELINQUISHED

2

SEE ATTACHED LIST (Superseded by list 2/1/64) — RELEASED

Following items returned to Dallas PD 6/23/64:

353, 371, 372, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379.

CONFIRMED

Also 330 [illegible] 11/24/63 [illegible]

Also 2 items of [illegible] which were released by Dallas prior to [illegible] list. These were pieces of paper bearing writings and used [illegible]

NOTED
4 AUG 10 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Field File # 100-10461

2 ENCLOSURES

ENCLOSURE

POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

November 25

Received of G. F. POSE, 1029 H. M. MOORE, 679; R.S.Stovall, J. P. Adamcik, Homicide Bureau - 1031 the following described articles recovered stolen property:

Evidence in Offense No. _____ Arrest No. _____ Charge Murder

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	BIN NO.	DISPOSITION
175 - 188	Photos and pictures #'s 1 thru 43	Released	Secret Service 2nd list 6, list 7 & 10 Hoover 2/1/64
- 67	Postcards # 44 - 64	"	
- 6	Negatives # 65	"	
- 25	Christmas cards # 66	"	
- 1	Christmas card w. picture of mother # 67	"	
1	Christmas card from Mother #68	"	
1	Russian Postcard #69 (with writing)	"	
4	Photographs # 70	"	
1	Marine Corps 2nd Stn. Class Book #71	"	
1	Rand McNally Doubleday World Atlas #72	"	
1	Modern Postage Stamp Album #73	"	
1	Texnika Russian Magazine #74	"	
18	Russian Books #'s 75 thru 83	"	
1	Russian Book # 84	"	
1	Copy of Militant # 85 (10/7/63)	"	
1	Copy of The Worker 10/20/63 #86	"	
1	Copy of Friend's World News 4/63 #87	"	
1	Copy of Pocketbook entitled CLOSE OUT, 1964 # 88	"	
6	Russian Pamphlets #'s 89 - 94	"	
1	Russian Telegram w. picture on front # 95	"	
187	Applications for FPCC #96	"	
173	Handbills entitled "Hands Off Cuba! Join the FPCC" #97	"	
1	Receipt for fine from 2nd Munc Court, New Orleans, 8/12/63 #21902, and newspaper clipping #98	"	
3	Pamphlets by CORLISS LAMONT "The Crime Against Cuba." #99	"	
1	Roadmap "Eastern States" Cities Services #100	"	
1	Texas Highway Map Phillips 66 #101	"	
1	Map of Moscow #102	"	
1	Map of Black Russia #103	"	
1	Map of City of New Orleans #104	"	

Arrested: Lee Harvey Oswald 11/22/63

Dallas, Texas

This inventory was made in triplicate typed by DPD Dallas, Texas

No. 11177 6

ENCLOSURE

POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

November 26

Received of J.P. Adams, Homicide Bureau 1031 the following described property:

G. P. Rose, 1029 H. M. Moore, 679; R. S. Stovall,

Recovered stolen property:

Evidence in Offense No. Arrest No. Charge Murder

Continued from Inv. 111770

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	DISPOSITION BN NO.	
1	Map of Beautiful Russia #105	"	
1	Map of the World #106	"	
1	No Admittance Sign #107	"	
1	Notebook and contents in English #108	"	
1	Notebook entitled "TETTAD3" & Russian language contents #109	"	
1	Notebook with contents #110	"	
1	Red Russian Stamp Folder with stamps #111	"	
1	4" x 7" blue book in Russian language bearing no. 732648 #112	"	
1	Pocket size blue book apparently identification booklet with small photograph of OSWALD #113	"	
1	Brown billfold with Marine Group photograph #114	"	
159	Fair Play For Cuba Committee, New Orleans Chapter ID Cards #115	"	
45	Sheets of English writing both sides which appears to be a diary #116	"	
8½	Sheets of Lined paper in green ink printing containing comments re CPUSA #117	"	

CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

November 26 19

O. F. ROSE, 1029 H. M. MOORE, 679; R. S. Stovall, 1031 J. P. Adamcik, Homicide Bureau

Received of _____ the following described art.

& recovered stolen property:

Evidence in Offense No. _____ Arrest No. _____ Charge Murder

Continued From Inv. 111780

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	BIN NO.	DISPOSITION
11	Pages of blue ink handwriting No's 1 - 11 on Holland American Lined Stationary #123	Released	
4	Sheets of blue ink handwriting Holland American Lined Stationary No'd 1A thru 4A #124	"	
2	Sheets of blue ink handwriting on Holland American lined Stationary No'd 1B and 2B #125	"	
1	Folder captioned "BLOUSES" #126	"	
28	Letters in Russian script No. 127 - through 155	"	
6 5	Envelopes and its contents and 5 empty envelopes in Russian language No's 156 through 167	"	
2	Withholding Tax Statements for 1955 and 1956 for Lee Oswald #168	"	
2	Withholding Tax Statements for 1955 and 1962 for Lee Oswald #169	"	
1	Deposit slip NO Public Service # 404792; Dallas City Water Works Deposit Slip K3331, and Texas Employment Commission Slip dated 4/16/63 all in name of L. H. OSWALD #170	"	
1	Rent receipt 8/9/63 signed I. DAWSON (New Orleans) #171	"	
1	Receipt from U. S. Dept of Justice for $9 (Fees) in name of MARINA N. OSWALD #172	"	
1	Birth certificate for AUDREY MARINA RACHEL OSWALD born 10/20/63, No. 19133, Dallas, Texas #173	"	

Arrested: Lee Harvey Oswald w/m/24
Dallas, Texas

This inventory was made and invoice typed in FBI Office, Dallas, Texas

This invoice Search Warrant RUTH PAINE's, Irving, Texas 11/23/

No 11179 G

H. W. HILL
Property Clerk

POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

November 25

G. F. Rose, 1029 H. M. Moore, 679; R. S. Stovall, 1031, J. P. Adamcik, Homicide Bureau

Received of _____ the following described articles recovered stolen property:

Evidence in Offense No. _____ Arrest No. _____ Charge Murder

Continued from Inv. 111790

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	BIN NO.	DISPOSITION
1	Soc. Sec. Receipt OSWALD, Soc. Sec. No. 433-54-3037 8/63 #174	Released	
1	Withholding Tax for 1956 in name of Lee Harvey Oswald #175	"	
1	Invoice No. 36219 U.S. Dept. of State, in name OSWALD, transportation costs $435.71 #176	"	
1	A promise by OSWALD to pay loan to Dept. of State #177	"	
3	Remittance Slips State Department No's 736249; 736251; 736341 addressed OSWALD Box 2915, Dallas, Texas #178	"	
4	Receipts from U.S. Dept. of State, No's 115209,91, 95, 95 #179	"	
1	Form I-30 I & NS in name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD #180	"	
1	Incomplete Form FDI-135 (1963) in name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD #181	"	
2	Russian Language Forms, one entitled "ANKETA" #182	"	
1	4-page Form in Russian language which appears to be a questionnire	"	
1	4-page Form in Russian language which appears to be questionnaire #184	"	
2	Form DD293 Application for Review of Discharge from the Armed Forces of the U. S. #185	"	
2	booklets which appear to contain embroidery patterns #186	"	
6	Color slides approx. 2" sq. #187	"	
1	Pass dated 9/58 in name Sgt. OSWALD Zebra Co., Open Mess #188	"	
	Arrested: Lee Harvey Oswald w/c 11/24 Dallas, Texas		

This inventory was made and invoice typed in FBI Office, Dallas, Texas

This invoice Search Warrant RUTH PAINE's, Irving, Tex. 11/23/63

R. W. HILL
Property Clerk

No 11180 G

POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

G. F. Rose, 1029; H. M. Moore, 679; R. S. Stovall, 1031, J. P. Adamcik, Homicide Bureau

November 26 19

Received of _____ the following described arti
& recovered stolen property:

Evidence in Offense No. _____ Arrest No. _____ Charge Murder

Continued From Inv. 111806

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	BIN NO.	DISPOSITION
~~1~~ 1	C-CHEKA #189 Russian Document	Released	
1	Empty Envelope to Mr. and Mrs. Lee H. Oswald from Vernon, Texas #190	"	
1	Magazine Wrapper Addressed to Lee H. Oswald from Minsk #191	"	
1	Pamphlet #13 Russian Document #192	"	
1	Russian Language Document #193	"	
2	Hand Sketches on Pink Paper #194	"	
1	Letter in Foreign Language #195	"	
2	One Letter and Envelope From John Connally to Lee H. Oswald #196	"	
1	Letter in Foreign Language #197	"	
1	Foreign Language Magazine Page #198	"	
1	Note Paper bearing name Paul Gregory, Norman, Oklahoma. #199	"	
1	Subscription Coupon, Life Magazine #200	"	
3	Pages from Foreign Language Book #201	"	
2	Pages of Foreign Language Book #202	"	
1	Note with name Ruth Paine, 2515 5th St., Irving, Texas #203	"	
1	Calling Card, McKay Secretarial Service #204	"	
1	Film Exposure Instructions #205	"	
1	Address Loble Advertisement #206	"	
1	Negative bearing "Crime Against Cuba" #207	"	

This invoice Search Warrant RUTH PAINE's, Irving, Tex. 11/23/63

No 11181 G

H. M. HILL
Property Clerk

DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

November 26 '63

Received of O. F. FOSE, 1029 H. H. MOORE, 679; R. S. STOVALL, J. P. ADCOCK, Homicide Bureau • 1031 the following described art. & recovered stolen property:

Evidence in Offense No. _____ Arrest No. _____ Charge Murder

Continued From Inv. 11181

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	BIN NO.	DISPOSITION
1	Note bearing telephone no. #214 3155 #208	Released	
3	Postal Form, label-bearing-name George A. Bouhe, 4740 Homer St. Dallas, Tex., Postal Form bearing name Lee Oswald dated 11/20/63 #209	"	
10	Empty Envelopes #210-218	"	
2	Letter and Envelope bearing name Alex Klein Lever, PO Box 11277, Ft. Worth, Texas #219	"	
5	Envelopes with contents #220-224	"	
26	Negatives #225	"	
5	Empty Envelopes #226-230	"	
1	Slip of paper containing names Carlos J. Bussier, Raoul H. Cruz, and Lt. William Gaillot #231	"	
17	Envelopes with contents #232-248	"	
1	Manilla Envelope containing above dated letters and designated as letters during his stay in Soviet Union #249	"	
1	Affidavit by Byron Phillips guaranteeing Marina Nikoliva Oswald will not be ward of state #250	"	
1	Letter dated 10/8/62 at Minsk from Erick to Alek #251	"	

This invoice Search Warrant RUTH PAINE's, Irving, Tex. 11/23/63

No 11182 G

H. W. Hill
Property Clerk

DLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S IN[illegible]E OR RECEIPT

November 26

Received of L. F. FOSS, 1029 L. H. MOORE, 672; R. S. STOVALL, following described art
& recovered stolen property: J. P. [illegible]CK, Homicide Bureau • 1031

Evidence in Offense No._____ Arrest No._____ Charge Murder

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	BIN NO.	DISPOSITION
	Continued From Inc. 11182		
1	Letter from Dept. of State, American Embassy Moscow 1/31/62 to LEE H. OSWALD, Minsk, Russia #252		Released
1	Letter from American Embassy, Moscow, 11/13/61 to Lee Harvey Oswald #253	"	
1	A promise to repay Financial Assistance loan for Repatriation 6/1/62 signed by LEE HARVEY OSWALD to the Dept. of State #254	"	
1	Letter from American Embassy, Moscow, 7/10/61, to Mrs. MARINA OSWALD, Minsk, for interview re her visa application #255	"	
1	Form (official) in Russian Language dated 12/1/62 #256	"	
1	One page Russian language form No. U.S-3/266 dated 3June1961 #257	"	
1	Letter from the Soviet Embassy, Washington,D.C., dated 6/4/63, directed to Mr. H. OSWALD, New Orleans, in Russian language #258	"	
1	Single sheet containing typed Russian script and dated 25may1962 #259	"	
4	3 x 5 cards bearing respectively names G. Hall; A.J. Hidell; E. Tarlo, and V. T. Lee #260	"	
1	Handwritten item #261	"	pursuant
1	Green 4 x 8 sheet apparently a Russian form bearing No. 1-20250 #262	"	
1	International Smallpox Vacc. Certificate in name of MARINA Oswald #263	"	
1	International Smallpox Vacc. Certificate in name of JUNE OSWALD #264	"	

Arrested: Lee Harvey Oswald 11/24, Dallas, Texas

This inventory was made & invoice typed in FBI Office, Dallas, Texas.
This invoice Search Warrant RUTH PAINE's, Irving, Texas, 11/23/63

H. W. HILL
Property Clerk

No 11183 G

POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

November 25

G. P. Ross, 1029; H. M. Moore, 679; R. S. Stovall, 1031; J. P. Adamcik, Homicide Bureau

Received of _____ the following described art.

§ recovered stolen property:

Evidence in Offense No. _____ Arrest No. _____ Charge Murder

Continued From Inv. 11183

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	DISPOSITION BIN NO.	DISPOSITION
1	Russian language form executed in writing bearing No. 16-24404 #265	Released	
1	Green Identification booklet No. 3917282 in Russian language with photograph of Mrs. OSWALD #266	"	
1	Red Russian language Identification folder bearing Mrs. OSWALD's photo and No. 502123 #267	"	
1	Small single sheet folder bearing name OSWALD in Russian and No. 123910 #268	"	
1	Lavender colored booklet in name of MARINA issued in 1960 in Russian language #269	"	
1	Fort Worth Press news clipping showing photograph of Iranian native Mrs. John R. HALL #270	"	
1	Small white sheet bearing ink Russian script #271	"	
1	Envelope Postmarked Minsk "24-12-?" addressed in Russian script to MARINA OSWALD #272	"	
1	4 x 6 sheet of paper bearing Russian language script in blue ink #273	"	
1	Letter by Lee H. OSWALD to Federal Income Tax #274	"	
1	Russian language form bearing No. 429128 #275	"	
2	Photographs portraying scenes in Russia #276	"	
1	American Embassy letter, Moscow, 7/10/61, to Mrs. MARINA NIKILIEVA OSWALD, nee Prusakova, Minsk #277	"	
	Arrested: Lee Harvey Oswald w/m/24 Dallas, Texas		
	This invoice was made & typed in FBI Office, Dallas, Texas. This invoice Search Warrant RUTH PAINE's, Irving, Texas, 11/23/63		

H. W. HILL

Property Clerk

No. 11184 G

DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

C. T. Rose, 1029; H. H. Moore, 679; R. S. Stovall, 1931; J. P. Adamcik, Homicide Bureau — November 26

Received of _____ the following described arti-

§ recovered stolen property:

Evidence in Offense No. _____ Arrest No. _____ Charge Murder

Continued from Inv. 111840

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	BIN NO.	DISPOSITION
1	Russian language form bearing writing and numerals (numerals on last line (2,4, 2,3,6)	#270	Released
2	Small sheets of paper bearing Russian language one carrying name of "LA VIDA" the other bearing date of 3/5 62	#271	"
1	Letter from Russian Embassy, Washington, to MARINA OSWALD, Box 2915, Dallas, 2/1/63	#272	"
1	Group of Sewing Patterns (5 pieces)	#281	"
1	Top Value Stamp Book	#282	"
1	Box containing Rawlon Rubber Stamping Kit (Rubber date stamp, no printing plate set to print OSWALD, New Orleans address and various rubber letters)	#283	"
9	Various articles including small steno pad, two Russian novels, pocket flashlight, fountain pen, four small bottles of Poultice Penicillin powder	#284	"
1	Brown Identification Booklet bearing No. 1[illegible]/K in the name of OSWALD in Russian script bearing date 10/7/52	#285	"
1	Small blue pouch containing 12 tie bars, tie clasp bearing letters CCCP, cuff links with hammer and sycle, tie pin with hammer sycle and star; one master lock key; one [illegible]; one belt buckle; one tie clasp; one silver cuff link; one Marine Corps lapel button; one lapel button bearing Red flag with hammer and sycle; one Marksmanship Medal; one die; one key tag No. XXXXX 1[illegible]30. USMC	#286	"

Arrested: Lee Harvey Oswald w/m/24, Dallas, Texas. This inventory and invoice made and typed in DPC office, Dallas, Texas. This invoice Search Warrant RUTH PAINE's, Irving, Texas, 11/23/63

H. W. HILL

Property Clerk

No 11185 G

POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

November 26 19 6

C. F. Rose, 1029; H. M. Moore, 679; F. S. Stovall, 1031; J.P. Adamcik, Homicide Bureau

Received of _____ the following described articl

§ recovered stolen property:

Evidence in Offense No. _____ Arrest No. _____ Charge Murder

Continued from Inv. 111856

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	BIN NO.	DISPOSITION
9	Articles including small bottle alcoholic beverage; one small pair brush; two metal clips; one box of Gem clips; one bottle opener; one roll of [illegible] tape; one cardboard of [illegible] tape; one small offset [illegible] "Star Play Car Crash" all contained in usual index card box approximately 12 x 6" x 6" including blank index cards with alphabetical indices #237		Released by Capt [illegible]
1	blue suitcase (composition type) 28 x 16 x 8 #238		
	All property listed on invoices 111776 through 111856 in above suitcase.		
	Arrested: Lee Harvey Oswald w/m/24, Dallas, Texas		

This inventory made and invoice typed in FBI Office, Dallas, Texas.
This invoice Search Warrant from PAINE'S, Irving, Texas, 11/23/63

This Search Warrant issued by Judge JOE B. BROWN on 11/23/63 came out of garage attached to house, 2515 W. 5th, Irving, Texas.

This inventory made and typed in Dallas FBI Office.
Witnessed by: Robert C. de BRUYN, SA
and Capt. J. H. ENGLISH, Dallas Police Dept.

H. W. HILL
Property Clerk

Nº 11186 G

Typed by Virginia C. McGuire

POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

Homicide Bureau, Dallas Police Department, November 26 19
J. P. Adamcik, R. S. Stovall, G. P. Rose

Received of _____ the following described art.
§ recovered stolen property:

Evidence in Offense No. _____ Arrest No. _____ Charge Murder

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	BIN NO.	DISPOSITION
100	Pamphlets entitled "Hands Off Cuba! "Join The Mass Play for Cuba Committee, 110 Charter Member Branch"	Released	
103	Application form to the FPCC, New Orleans, Louisiana #301	"	
100	FPCC New Orleans Chapter Identification Cards #302	"	
17	Pamphlets entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" by CHARLES [illegible] #303	"	
1	Booklet entitled "Fidel Castro Denounces Bureaucracy and Sectarianism: #304	"	
1	Booklet entitled The Socialist Workers Party by Joseph Hansen #305	"	
1	The Coming American Revolution by James P. Cannon #306	"	
1	Cuban Counter Revolutionaries to the U.S. published by FPCC #307	"	
1	Pamphlet by the Debbs Weiss Campaign Committee, 110 University Place, N. Y. #308	"	
1	List of Russian and Communist Literature publications #309	"	
1	Booklet entitled "The Fact of Cuba" by the Committee for a Democratic Spain #310	"	
1	Booklet entitled The McCarran Act and The Right To Travel #311	"	
1	Pamphlet entitled "The Revolution Must Be A school of Unfettered Thought -- Fidel Castro" #312	"	
1	Booklet entitled "Ideology and Revolution" by Jean-Paul Sartre #313	"	
	Arrested LEE HARVEY OSWALD w/m/24, Dallas, Texas		
	Voluntarily given Dallas PD by RUTH PAINE and Mrs. OSWALD at PAINE'S residence, Irving, Texas, 11/22/63		

H. W. HILL
Property Clerk

No. 11187 6

Continued on Inv 111880

POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

November 26 19

Homicide Bureau, Dallas Police Department,

Received of J. F. Adamcik, R. S. Stovall, G. F. Rose the following described art.

& recovered stolen property:

Evidence in Offense No. ____ Arrest No. ____ Charge Murder

Continued from Inv. 111870

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	DISPOSITION BIN NO.	
1	Pamphlet by the FPCC reflecting literature catalog spring, 1963, 11/21/63 #314	Released	
1	Pamphlet "The Road to Socialism" by FLAS ROCA N #315	"	
1	New Century Publishers 1961 Catalog #316	"	
1	Pamphlet entitled "The End of the Comintern" by JAMES P. CANNON #317	"	
1	Booklet "Speech at the U.N" by Fidel Castro #318	"	
1	Continental Congress of Solidarity With Cuba, Brazil, 3/63 by FPCC, IV #319	"	
1	Publicationentitled The Nation dated 1/23/60 #320	"	
1	Pamphlet by The Weekly People entitled "Automation: A Job Killer" #321	"	
1	Magazine entitled The New Republic reprint from 9/12/60 issued of The New Republic #322	"	
1	Russian booklet bearing OSWALD's name in russian script "OSWALD L.H. #323	"	
1	Russian book dated 1962 at Sofia #324	"	
1	Brown covered Russian pamphlet bearing number 500 on its covor #325	"	
1	Russian book dated 1961 at Kiev #326	"	
1	Russian magazine bearing No. 16(1702) whose cover shows a group of men dressed in black standing behind what appears to be a master of ceremonies dressed in white #327	"	
	Arrested: Lee Harvey Oswald w/m/24, Dallas, Texas		
	Voluntarily given Dallas PD by RUTH PAINE and Mrs. OSWALD at PAINES residence, Irving, Texas, 11/22/63		

H. W. HILL

Property Clerk

No 11188 G

POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

Homicide Bureau, Dallas Police Department, November 26 19

Received of J. P. Adamcik, R. S. Stovall, G. R. Rose the following described arti

§ recovered stolen property:

Evidence in Offense No. _____ Arrest No. _____ Charge Murder

Continued From Inv. 111850

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	BIN NO.	DISPOSITION
1	Russian-English-Russian, pocketsize dictionary and stenographer's note-book containing Russian-Spanish vocabulary #328	Released	
1	Literature list of the FPCC, New York #329	"	
1	Address book #330	"	← Rel. Paine 12/24/63
1	Photograph Russian workers #331	"	
1	Photograph female Russian workers in what appears to be radio factory #332	"	
1	Photograph of Russian workers in factory #333	"	
1	Photo of Fidel Castro #334	"	
1	FPCC handbill bearing address L.H. Oswald, 4907 Magazine, New Orleans, Louisiana #335	"	
1	Brown manila envelope containing return address in Russian of Moscow #336	"	
17	Legal size typewritten pages entitled "Part I D Collective" #337	"	
1	30 page typewritten dissertation outlining political economic and labor life of the Russian as well as other guides to the Russian political system #337	"	
1	Letter from Embassy, Soviet Union, Washington, 4/18/63 to MARINA NIKOLAYEVA (In Russian script) #339	"	
1	Folded sheet representing some type of Russian Ident Card bearing No. 100384 & OSWALD's wife's name "Marina" in Russian script #340	"	
11	Pay vouchers of the Leslie Welding Co., 11241 West Melrose St., Franklin Park, Ill., covering employment between 7/21 and 9/29/62 #341	"	
	Arrested Lee Harvey Oswald w/m/24, Dallas, Texas		

Voluntarily given Dallas PD by RUTH PAINE and Mrs. OSWALD at PAINE's residence, Irving, Texas, 11/22/63

H. W. HILL

Property Clerk

No 11189 G

POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

November 26

Homicide Bureau, Dallas Police Department,

Received of J.P. Adamcik, R. S. Stovall, G. F. Rose the following described arti-
cles recovered stolen property:

Evidence in Offense No. _____ Arrest No. _____ Charge Murder

Continued from Inv. 111890

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	BIN NO.	DISPOSITION
23	Payroll vouchers of the Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., Dallas, Tex., for the period 10/24/62 through 4/10/63 #342	Released	
5	Payroll vouchers of the Wm. B. Reily and Co., Inc., Nola for the period 5/17/63 through 7/12/63 #343	"	
1 2	Birth certificate for JUNE OSWALD dob 3/15/62 Minsk, Russia and two Texas employment commission cards for LEE OSWALD #344	"	
1	Alien Registration Card No. A12 530 645 MARINA N. OSWALD #345	"	
1	Information and ID Card for the Division of Employment Security State of La. for Lee H. Oswald #346	"	
1	Birth data re MARINA OSWALD 10/20/63 #347	"	
1	Russian Identification Booklet with picture of MARINA OSWALD reflecting date of birth 7/17/29 (Passport) #348	"	
3	New Orleans Public Service Bills August-September, 1963, and one voucher from La. Divis Employment Security #349	"	
1	Pettie notebook with Russian script #350	"	
1	Booklet containing food recipes #351	"	
1	Pocketsize fashion magazine entitled Simplicity with a manila envelope #352	"	
1	Sears Toxar Automatic Slide Projector No. 9885 #353	"	
	Arrested: LEE HARVEY OSWALD W/M/24 Dallas, Texas		
	Voluntarily given Dallas PD by RUTH PAINE and Mrs. OSWALD At PAINE's residence, Irving, Texas, 11/22/63		

H. W. HALL

Property Clerk

No 11190 G

CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

Homicide Bureau, Dallas Police Department, November 25 19

J.P. Adamcik, R. S. Stovall, G. F. Rose

Received of _____ the following described art

§ recovered stolen property:

Evidence in Offense No. _____ Arrest No. _____ Charge Murder

Continued from Inv. 111903

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	BIN NO.	DISPOSITION
1	Sears Female Wearing Apparel Catalog #354	Released	
1	Credit Card Lee H. Oswald, 2703 Harcedes St., Ft. Worth, for Public Library No. P# 63045; one return address Mrs. Arthur Young 35 E. 75th St., New York and one Russian language form No. 5099 #355	"	
1	Envelope and letter in Russian directed to Mrs. Marina Oswald, New Orleans from Russia postmarked New Orleans 10/1/63 #356	"	
1	3-page letter and envelope addressed to Marina Oswald at 10 from Lydia Ville in Russian language (Dallas Sheriff, Alabama) #357	"	
1	Letter to Marina Oswald, New Orleans, in Russian language postmarked 25 753 13 Russia #358	"	
1	2-page letter in Russian language in envelope directed to Marina Oswald, New Orleans, postmarked Tioli, Pennsylvania, 8/25/63, ret address Arthur Young #359	"	
2	Postcards one directed Lee Oswald New Orleans from Minsk, Russia, signed Erick; one directed to Lee Oswald in Minsk, Russia, from Houston, Texas, signed Mother #360	"	
1	Letter addressed to Mrs. RUTH PAINE (for Mrs. M. Oswald) Irving, Texas from Minsk, Russia postmarked 10/1/63, Irving #361	"	
2	Envelopes one from Ruth Paine to Marine Oswald New Orleans the other directed from Minsk, Russia, to Ruth Paine, Irving, postmarked Irving, 10/1/63 (Letter for M. Oswald) #362	"	
	Arrested: LEE HARVEY OSWALD w/m/24, Dallas, Texas		

Voluntarily given Dallas PD by Ruth Paine and Mrs. Oswald at Paine's residence, Irving, Texas, 11/22/63

H. W. HILL
Property Clerk

No 11191 G

POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

November 25

Homicide Bureau, Dallas Police Department

Received of J.P. Adamcik, F.S. Stovall, G.F.Rose the following described property:

Evidence in Offense No. _____ Arrest No. _____ Charge Murder

Continued from Inv. 11191G

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	SIN NO.	DISPOSITION
1	Letter on Letterhead of Pioneer Publishers, 4/25/63 to L.H. Oswald, P.O.Box 6179, Dallas, Tex #353		Released
1	Letter in Russian script addressed "Dear Marina (3 pages written on both sides) #354	"	
1	Letter from Dept. of State 1/11/63 to Oswald, Dallas, Tex #355	"	
4	Photographs and a tourist pamphlet "Visit the USSR" #356	"	
6	Photos #357	"	
12	Photos	"	
1	Photo house and car #359	"	
12	Photos (apparently Russia-mountainous) #370	"	
10	Kodak Kodachide nine of which are stereo and 1 3-dim. single slide #371	"	
1	Box of Kodachrome transparencies and two viewmaster reels entitled "Seven More Wonders of the World" (34) #372	"	
	Varied medical items including pills lanacane, peatida "400", aspirins, ointment, 7 various containers of pills some labeled in Russian language, thermometer, nasal decongestant, two eye droppers, small container of white powder, numerous envelopes of powder and bottle of liquid labeled in Russian #373	"	
10	Foreign coins in a Kodak film bag with address Corporal Michael Paine U.S. 51169740 Negtrs Dlry #374	"	
8	One Minox camera; one pedometer; one compass; one Lanca self-timer, one lense in hood ; one 15 power telescope; Hollenda; one stereo viewer one pocket knife in leather container #375	"	
	Arrested: LEE HARVEY OSWALD w/m/24, Dallas, Texas		

Voluntarily given Dallas PD by RUTH PAINE and Mrs. OSWALD at PAINE's residence, Irving, Texas, 11/22/63

E. W. HILL
Property Clerk

No 11192 G

POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

November 26 19

Received of Homicide Bureau, Dallas Police Dept., J. P. Adamcik, R.S. Stovall, G.F.Rose the following described property recovered stolen property:

Evidence in Offense No. Arrest No. Charge Murder

Continued From Inv.111928

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	BIN NO.	DISPOSITION
9	Articles including one Nippon Kogaku binocular; one and one fumbers 4 x 4 ser. no. 12457; three rolls 35 mm. colored film exposed (?); one unexposed roll 35 mm. colored film; one roll 620 plus X film exposed (?); one leather case with stereo realist filters #376		Released
2	Rolls undeveloped Kinox film ASA 50--DIN 17/10; two rolls of apparently exposed Kinox film; one negative of lady in chair and one roll of 35 mm. exposed and developed #377	"	
3	Items including one stereo realist camera; one cuera-2 camera; and one stereo viewmaster #378	"	
1	Flash assembly Ansco and one leather container (empty) #379	"	
3	Applications for The Militant; one envelope containing three subscriptions forms for The Worker with the return envelope entitled		
7	Publishers New Press, Inc. #380 Russian language newspapers #381	" "	
1 1	red billfold; one scrap of white paper with Russian script in pencil #382	"	
	Arrested: LEE HARVEY OSWALD 10/31/24 Dallas, Texas		
	Voluntarily given Dallas PD by RUTH PAINE and Mrs. OSWALD at PAINE's residence, Irving, Texas, 11/22/63		
	This inventory typed at Dallas FBI Office, Dallas.		
	Witnessed by: Capt. J. H. ENGLISH SA WARREN C. de BRUEYS		

H. W. HILL
Property Clerk

No 11193 G

Typed by Virginia O.McGuire

POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

November 26, 63

H.H. Moore; W. E. POTTS; F. M. TURNER;
BILL SIMMS, Homicide Bureau

Received of _____ the following described property:

Recovered stolen property:

Evidence in Offense No. _____ Arrest No. _____ Charge Murder

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	BIN NO.	DISPOSITION
1	Letter from Arnold Johnson to Lee H. Oswald P.O. Box 20001, New Orleans, La., 9/29/63 #400		Released
1	Letter on letterhead Socialist Workers Party 11/4/63 to Lee H. Oswald Box 2915, Dallas, signed by Farrell Dobbs, National Secretary #401	"	
1	Letter from HOB CHESTER to Lee H. Oswald Dallas, Tex., stating Oswald's letter turned over to him by SWP #402	"	
1	Letter from V.T. Lee, National Director, FPCC, New York, 5/27/63 to Lee H. Oswald, New Orleans #403	"	
1	Letter from Louis Wilkinson, Bus. Manager of the Worker dated 12/1/62 addressed to Lee H. Oswald P.O. Box 2915, Dallas, Texas #404	"	
1	Letter from James J. Dunne, dtd. 12/13/63 addressed to Lee H. Oswald Box 2915, Dallas, on letterhead of Gus Hall-Benjamin J. Davis, Defense Committee, New York #405	"	
1	Letter from Arnold Johnson director Information and Lecture Bureau, CP, USA 9/1/63 to L.H. Oswald P.O. Box 20001, NO La #406	"	
1	3-page letter from V.T. Lee, National Director, FPCC, New York, to Lee H. Oswald, 4907 Magazine St., New Orleans 5/29/63 #407	"	
3	Items: Gregg Shorthand dictionary; 20,000 Words; by Leslie; Roberts Rules of Order Revised 75th Anniv Edn #408	"	
	Arrested: Lee Harvey Oswald 11/22/63 Dallas, Texas		
	Search Warrant dated 11/23/63, 1026 No. Beckley, Dallas, Texas		

This inventory was made & invoice typed in FBI Office, Dallas, Texas.

H. W. HILL

Property Clerk

No 11194 G

Inv. continued on 111950

DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

November 26 19 63

Received of H.M. Moore; W. E.Potts; F. H. Turner; Bill Sorrel, Homicide Bureau the following described property:

Evidence in Offense No. _____ Arrest No. _____ Charge Murder

Continuation Inv. 11195

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	BIN NO.	DISPOSITION
1	Book entitled "A Study of the USSR and Communism" and Historical" Webster and Nelson	released	
2	Pocketbooks editions by Ian Fleming, one entitled "The Spy Who Loved Us" and the other "Live and Let Die"	#410 "	
1	Pamphlet New York School for Marxist Study, Fall Term, 1963	#411 "	
1	Letter on letterhead of Jesuit House of Studies, Mobile, Alabama, 8/23/63 addressed "Dear Lee" and signed "Gene"	#412 "	
1	Envelope addressed Mr. Lee H. Oswald 2703 Mercedes Avenue, Ft. Worth postmarked New York with return address P.O. Box 329, 799 Broadway, and newspaper clipping Times Picayune, New Orleans, with article reflecting Oswald's fine of $10 or 10 days for disturbing peace	#413 "	
1	Handbill FPCC New Orleans with address L.H. Oswald 4907 Magazine St., New Orleans, La.,	#414 "	
1	Invoice of the Jones Printing Company, 4905 Girod St., NO La. 6/4/63, billed to Mr. Osborne for 1,000 FPCC circulars, total $9.50, bal.	#415 "	
1	FPCC application slip	#416 "	
1	Envelope with news clippings regarding Oswald defection to Russia and other news clippings concerning Oswald and cartoon regarding defectors	#417 "	
1	Drivers handbook state of Texas	#418 "	

Arrested: Lee Harvey Oswald 11/22/63 Dallas, Texas

Search Warrant dated 11/23/63, 1026 No. Beckley, Dallas, Texas

This inventory was made & invoice typed in CID Office, Dallas, Texas.

H. M. HILL
Property Clerk

No 11195 G

Form 47a-PC-941

POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

November 25 19

Received of H. H. Moore; W. E. Potts; F. M. Turner; Bill Senkel, Homicide Bureau the following described arti§ recovered stolen property:

Evidence in Offense No. _____ Arrest No. _____ Charge Murder

Continued From Inv. 111950

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	BIN NO.	DISPOSITION
1	Identification booklet in Russian script contained in Oswald's Navy Serial No. 02211455 #419	"	Released
1	U.S. Marine Corps document appointing Lee Harvey Oswald 1653239/7371 Pvt.1st Cls 3/9/59 #420	"	
1	U.S. Air Force document certifying Oswald No. 1 653 239 satisfactorily passed specialized course in Aircraft Control and Landing Operator 13 June, 1957, Keesler AFB, #421	"	
2	Receipts Texas School Book Depository for salary Lee H.Oswald no date listed #422	"	
1	Typewritten promise to pay loan for transportation with paid stamp Dept. of State 3/9/63 made out in name of Lee H. Oswald #423	"	
1	Letter from Embassy USSR, Washington, addressed to Lee Oswald, New Orleans, 3/3/63 in Russian language #424	"	
1	Undesirable Discharge USMC, 9/11/59 Lee Harvey Oswald 1653239 #425	"	
1	Letter U.S.Navy Lee Oswald Minsk, Russia, signed by R. McC. Tindall Brigadier General, USMC 3/1/63 #426	"	
1	Letter from Depts of Navy 11/25/59 to Lee Oswald, New Orleans, stating no modifications to discharge warranted #427	"	
1	Form Health La. Division Employment Security to Lee Oswald SSN 433 54 3287 pertinent date 9/29/63 address 757 France St., NO La #428	"	
1	Letter from PAUL PIAZZA, S.J. 8/1/63 to Oswald on letterhead of Jesuit House of Studies, Mobile, Alabama, #429	"	
	Arrested: Lee Harvey Oswald W/M/24 Dallas, Texas		

Search Warrant dated 11/23/63, 1026 No. Beckley, Dallas, Texas
This inventory was made & invoice typed in FBI Office, Dallas, Texas.

H. W. HILL
Property Clerk

No 11196 G

CITY OF DALLAS

POLICE DEPARTMENT

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

November 26 6.

Received of R.H. Moore; W. E. Potts; F.M. Turner; Homicide Bureau the following described articles recovered stolen property:

Evidence in Offense No. _____ Arrest No. _____ Charge Murder

Continued from Inv. 111256

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	DISPOSITION BIN NO.	DISPOSITION
1	Letter on letterhead of Jesuit House of Studies Mobile, dated 7/6/63 and addressed to Dear Lee and Moreno signed GENE #430		Released
1	Letter on stationary of Peter P. Gregory Ft. Worth, Tex., 6/10/52 regarding to Oswald's ability as Russian interpretor and translator #431	"	
1	Envelope containing receipt for Post Office Box 6225, Dallas, Tex. dated 11/11/63 for period ending 12/31/63 #432	"	
1	Single sheet in Russian script containing Oswald's name bearing No. 4-5403 #433	"	
1	Sheet folded in half which appears to be Russian Identification document No. 332231 bearing the name of Oswald in Russian script #434	"	
1	Form bearing months and blank spaces for stamps in Russian language with No. 013116[illegible] #435	"	
1	Folded Russian language form bearing No. 013116[illegible] with Oswald's name in Russian script #436	"	
1	Legal sized sheet in purple ink bearing dated 3/22/62 with an official stamp #437	"	
1	Letter by Johnny Tackett on letterhead of Ft. Worth Press 6/22/62 addressed to Lee Oswald in envelope of Ft. Worth Press #438	"	

Arrested: Lee Harvey Oswald 10/8/24
Dallas, Texas

Search Warrant dated 11/23/63 1026 No. Beckley, Dallas, Texas

This Inventory Was made & invoice typed in FBI Office, Dallas, Texas

H. W. Hill
Property Clerk

No 11197 G

POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OR RECEIPT

November 26 19

Received of H.M. Moore; W. E. Potts; F. M. Turner; Bill Senkel, Homicide Bureau the following described articles recovered stolen property:

Evidence in Offense No. ____ Arrest No. ____ Charge Murder

Continued From Inv. 111978

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	DISPOSITION BIN NO	DISPOSITION
2	Payroll vouchers, one from Jaggars Chiles Stovall, Inc., Dallas, 1/2/63; William B. Tailby, and Co., New Orleans, 5/31/62 #439	Released	
1	Letter from Dept. of Navy 4/2/62 to Lee H. Oswald Minsk, Russia #440	"	
2	Articles: One payroll voucher Leslie Welding Company, Inc., Lloyd W. Malone, Franklin Park, Illinois, No. 7819, dated 10/13/63; One withholding tax tax slip addressed Lee H. Oswald 3519 Fairmont, Dallas, Texas #441	"	
1	U.S. Armed Forces Institute, Indiana Certifying Oswald completed Highschool level tests 3/23/59 #442	"	
1	Dept. of Navy certification of 5/3/57 that Oswald Pvt. 1653239 USMC completed Elect-Electron. Occupational Group course, Jacksonville #443	"	
1	World Health Organization Vacc. Card bearing name Lee Oswald with name of vaccinator as A. J. Hidal P.O. Box 30015, New Orleans La., date stamped 6/6/63 #444	"	
1	Letter from Joseph Hack on letterhead of Socialists Workers Party 3/27/63 directed to Lee H. Oswald P.O. Box 2915, Dallas #445	"	
1	Passport No. 1092365 in the name of Lee Harvey Oswald dob 10/18/39 #446	"	
1	Separation form U.S. Marine Corps in name of Lee Harvey Oswald dated 11 Sept. 1959 #447	"	
1	Birth certificate No. 17034 for Lee Harvey Oswald reflecting birth 10/18/39 Folio 1321, Book No. 207 #448	"	
	Arrested: Lee Harvey Oswald 11/22/63 Dallas, Texas		

Search Warrant dated 11/23/63, 1026 No. Beckley, Dallas, Texas
This inventory was made & invoice typed in FBI Office, Dallas, Texas

No. 11198 G

Property Clerk
H. W. Hall

POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE AND RECEIPT

November

H. L. [illegible]; W. L. Seale; E. H. Turner;

Received of

Evidence in Offense No. Arrest No. Charge

Recovered at the premises

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	Price
1	Pursuant to search of the [illegible]	Released
1	[illegible]	"
9	[illegible]	"
1	[illegible]	"
1	[illegible]	"
1	[illegible]	"
1	[illegible]	"
1	[illegible]	"
1	[illegible]	"
1	[illegible]	"
1	[illegible]	"
1	[illegible]	"
1	[illegible]	"
2	[illegible]	"
1	[illegible]	"
1	[illegible]	"
1	[illegible]	"
1	[illegible]	"
1	[illegible]	"
1	[illegible]	"
1	[illegible]	"
1	[illegible]	"
1	[illegible]	"
1

CITY OF DALLAS

PROPERTY CLERK'S INVOICE OF RECEIPT

November 25

Received of

Evidence in Offense No. Arrest No. Charge Arrest

Disposition

QUANTITY	ARTICLE	BRAND
	Arrested: Joe Harvey Oswald 11/22/63	
	Search Warrant dated 11/23/63, 1026 Pa. Beckley, Dallas, Texas	
	Witnessed by: Capt. J. H. Gilmore Sgt. Warren C. de Brueys	

P. W. FULL

No. 11200 G

Typed by Virginia C. McCabe

Received from Capt. Will Fritz at approximately 1:30 p.m. on 11/22/63:

2 items removed before submission

- Billfold and 12 cards and pictures taken from Lee Harvey Oswald on 11/22/63.
- One notebook recovered from room of Lee Harvey Oswald at 1026 N. Beckley on 11/22/63, with names and addresses.
- One 6.5 mm rifle hull recovered at Texas School Book Depository, 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, on 11/22/63.

Prob 7 of 38

James P. Hosty, Jr.
Special Agent FBI

ENCLOSURE

Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property Acquired as Evidence
FD-192 (Rev. 12-5-58)

Date 8/7/64

☐ *Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.*

Bufile	Field Division
105-82555	Dallas

Title and Character of Case

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS-R-CUBA

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
11/22/63	Bureau

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
Bulky Exhibit Files	As original evidence is retained at the Bureau, this exhibit which is photographs of the origin evidence is retained for reference purposes.

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

1. ✓ Five boxes containing photographs of items belonging to subject and wife MARINA acquired by the Dallas PD from the RUTH PAINE residence, 2515 West 5th St., Irving, Texas, and from the last residence of subject, 1026 N. Beckley, Dallas.

These photographs consist of four sets of photographs on large, rough paper and two sets prepared on smaller, glossy photographic paper, and one partial set on larger, glossy photographic paper.

It will be noted the glossy photographs (small) were taken after examination by the Laboratory and the writing is not too distinct on many of the exhibits.

It is believed these exhibits should be retained for an indefinite period for reference work.

(See Inventory List maintained in 1-A Exhibit File of 100-10461 for a complete listing of the photographed items.) Clifford

B2 D17 B18

Items B, T, U returned to Dallas PD, 6/23/64.

(Original evidence maintained FBI Lab; these are photos of items of evidence which photos were furnished to Dallas by the Bureau. It should be noted these photos and list of items has been superseded by photos and inventory list furnished by Bureau 2/1/64, covering items #1 through #455; A1 through A65; B1 through B33; C1 through C248; D1 through D72; and J1 through J10.)

Field File # 100-10461

SEE NOTE

ENCLOSURE

SOVIET SECTION

Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property Acquired as Evidence
FD-192 (Rev. 12-5-58)

Date 8/7/64

☐ *Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.*

Bufile	Field Division
62-10906	Dallas

Title and Character of Case

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka;
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
AFO

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
12/1/63	SA BARDWELL D. ODUM

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
Bulky Exhibit Files	Possible evidence

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

K-52

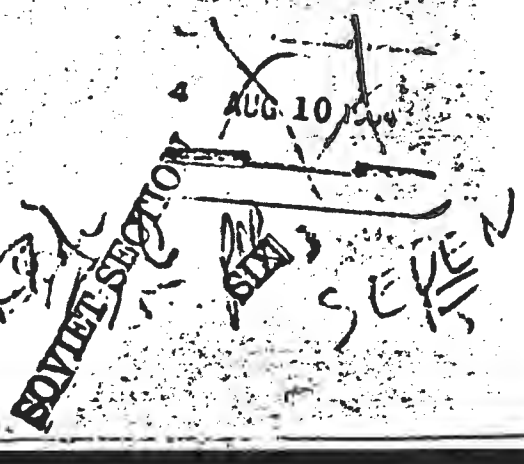
Three (3) pieces of pressed board submitted by SA ODUM and SA GIBBON D. McNEELY

These three pieces of pressed board were used in the replica sack to give bulk to the package to simulate weight in the original package carried by LEE HARVEY OSWALD on 11/22/63. These boards were used in exhibiting the sack to LINNIE RANDLE.

When the case is closed these pieces of pressed board will be destroyed.

Field File # DO-10461

ENCLOSURE



Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property Acquired as Evidence
FD-192 (Rev. 12-5-58)

Date 8/7/64

☐ *Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.*

Bufile	Field Division
105-82555	Dallas

Title and Character of Case

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS-R-CUBA

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
12/13/63	Photos taken by JOE HAYS, Dallas Office

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
Bulky Exhibit Files	For possible future investigation and information or evidence

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

Five #10 spool 35 millimeter developed film of photographs of correspondence including checks received by MARINA OSWALD

NOTE: SUGGEST THAT BOX NOT BE SEALED AS CORRESPONDENCE IS BEING CONTINUOUSLY RECEIVED AND PHOTOGRAPHED AND OTHER SPOOLS WILL BE ADDED TO THIS EXHIBIT FROM TIME TO TIME.

Copied

NOT RECORDED
4 AUG 10 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Field File # 100-10461

ENCLOSURE

Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property Acquired as Evidence
FD-192 (Rev. 12-5-58)

Date 8/7/64

☐ *Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.*

File	Field Division
105-82555	Dallas

Title and Character of Case

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS-R-CUBA

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
3/4/64	Bureau Lab

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
Bulky Exhibit Files	Investigative aid

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

✓ One box of photographs of personal property exhibited to MARINA OSWALD by SA WALLACE R. HEITMAN

SA WALLACE R. HEITMAN

SEVEN

SOVIET SECTION

Field File # 100-10461

ENCLOSURE

Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property Acquired as Evidence
FD-192 (Rev. 12-5-58)

Date 3/7/64

☐ *Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.*

Bufile	Field Division
105-82555	Dallas

Title and Character of Case

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS-R-CUBA

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
3/7/64	Bureau

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
Bulky Exhibit Files	Investigative aid

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

✓One box of 8" x 10" photographs of WARREN COMMISSION EXHIBITS

IC ROBERT G. RENFRO

Field File # 100-10461

ENCLOSURE

SOVIET SECTION

Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property Acquired as Evidence
FD-192 (Rev. 12-5-58)

Date 8/7/64

☐ *Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.*

Bufile	Field Division
105-82555	Dallas

Title and Character of Case
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS-R-CUBA

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
1/27/64	Bureau-FBI Lab

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
Bulky Exhibit Cabinet	Reference

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same
A1-A85

✓ 2 sets of 85 photos each of personal articles belonging to OSWALD sent to Bureau by letter of 1/3/64, for examination. These articles had been obtained from Dallas PD and by Dallas PD in search of OSWALD's residence at 1026 N. Beckley and at PAINE residence, 1525 N. 5th, Irving.

(See list of 85 photos which appears in FBI Lab Report dated 1/23/64)

(1 additional set of these photos have been furnished Dallas PD)

SA WALLACE R. HEITMAN

(The evidence covered by this FD-192 is at FBI Lab and only photos are maintained Dallas Bulky Exhibit files)

CONFIRM

Field File # 100-10461

SOVIET SECTION

ENCLOSURE

Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property Acquired as Evidence
FD-192 (Rev. 12-5-58)

Date 8/7/64

☐ *Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.*

Bufile	Field Division
105-82555	Dallas

Title and Character of Case

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS-CUBA-R

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
2/4/64	Bureau

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
Bulky Exhibit Files	For reference use and to identify the evidence in this case all of which is retained at the Bureau.

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

✓ One box of 8 x 10 glossy photos of evidence with inventory list numbered Item 1 through 455, A1-through-A85, B1-through-B33, C1-through-C226; D1-through-D72; J1-through-J10.

This list is dated 2/1/64 and supercedes all previous lists and the photos supercedes all previous photos.

SA WALLACE R. HEITMAN

Field File # 100-10461

ENCLOSURE

Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property Acquired as Evidence
FD-192 (Rev. 12-5-58)

Date 8/7/64

☐ *Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.*

Bufile	Field Division
105-82555	Dallas

Title and Character of Case

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS-R-CUBA

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
3/15/64	ROBERT L. OSWALD, 1009 Sierra, Denton, Texas

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
FBI Laboratory	Request of President's Commission

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

✔ (The first 13 items are books)

1. V. I. Lenin - MARK - ENGELS - MARXISM C-284
2. "Baby and Child Care" - Dr. BENJAMIN SPOCK C-285
3. "The Iliad" - HOMER C-286
4. "Perfect Lovers Guide and other stories" - STEPHEN LEACOCK C-287
5. "Squibb Product Reference" C-288
6. "Short Russian Reference Grammar" C-289
7. "Russian - Elementary Course I" C-290

8-13. Six books in Russian language C-291 through C-296

14. Cellophane tape, one roll C-297
15. One small fuse C-298
16. One pair dice C-299
17. 29 dominoes and one box - "Made in Japan" C-300
18. One pencil sharpener C-301
19. One carriage bolt C-302
20. One clothespin C-303
21. One sheet white bond paper located in book designated as Item #13. C-304
22. One cardboard box C-305

SA BARDWELL D. ODUM

NOT RECORDED
4 AUG 20 1964

Field File # 100-10461

ENCLOSURE

Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property Acquired as Evidence
FD-192 (Rev. 12-5-58)

Date 8/7/64

☐ *Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.*

Bufile	Field Division
105-82555	Dallas

Title and Character of Case

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS-R-CUBA

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
3/15/64	ROBERT L. OSWALD, 1009 Sierra, Denton, Texas

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
FBI Laboratory	Request of the Resident's Commission

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

✓ 1. Val-pak type suitcase C-254
2. One Texas flag - small C-255
3. One Master lock padlock C-256
4. One shower spray attachment C-257
5. One treated cloth in paper container C-258
6. One Marine Corps belt and buckle C-259
7. One pencil C-260
8. One sea bag C-261
9. One carton for "Vegian Chewables" C-262
10. One set long underwear C-263
11. Three ties C-264
12. One pair men's black gloves C-265
13. One brown and grey leather cap (USMC) C-266
14. Two mufflefs C-267
15. One summer khaki overseas hat C-268
16. One chess set - board and 27 pieces and 15 dominoes C-269
17. One extension cord C-270
18. One pair shoe trees C-271
19. One can black shoe polish C-272
20. One pencil sharpener C-273
21. One sea shell C-274
22. One green eraser C-275
23. One shoe brush C-276
24. One coloring pencil C-277
25. One shaving brush C-278
26. One Schick box for electric shaver C-279
27. One manicure set C-280
28. One miniature silver spoon - broken C-281
29. One knit shopping bag C-282
30. One green winter overseas hat (USMC) C-283

SA BARDWELL D. ODUM

Field File 100-10461

4 AUG 10

SOVIET SECTION

ENCLOSURE

Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property Acquired as Evidence -
FD-192 (Rev. 12-5-58)

Date 8/7/64

☐ *Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.*

Bufile	Field Division
105-82555	Dallas

Title and Character of Case

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS-R-CUBA

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
3/26/64	JOHN H. BRINEGAR, The Gun Shop, 11448 Harry Hines Blvd., Dallas, Texas

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
Bureau Lab	Evidence

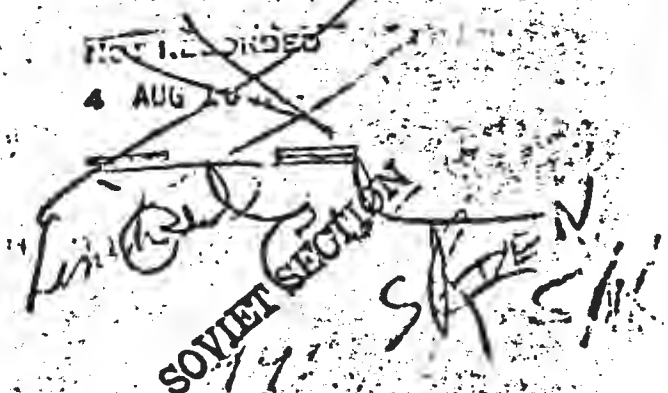
Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

C-310

✓1 Box 6.5 M/M Mannlicher-Carcano, Western Cartridge Co Ammunition

This box of ammunition was obtained by SA ALFRED D. NEELEY on 3/26/64. Submitted to Lab for examination and being retained by Lab.

Collected



Field File # 100-10461

ENCLOSURE

Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property Acquired as Evidence
FD-192 (Rev. 12-5-58)

Date 8/7/64

☐ *Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.*

Bufile	Field Division
105-82555	Dallas

Title and Character of Case

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS-R-CUBA

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
12/10/63	Capt. J. W. FRITZ, Homicide and Robbery Bureau, Dallas PD. Receipted for by Agents. Dallas PD Property Invoice #11378-G.

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
FBI Laboratory	All evidence pertaining to LEE HARVEY OSWALD released to FBI in connection with Congressional Hearing.

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

1. Eighty-seven (87¢) in coins consisting of one fifty-cent piece; three dimes; one nickle, two pennies

2. $13.00 in currency, consisting of one $5.00 bill and eight $1.00 bills (serial numbers have been recorded in 302 of SAS JAMES W. BOOKHOUT and GEORGE W. H. CARLSON, 12/10/63)

SAS JAMES W. BOOKHOUT and GEORGE W. H. CARLSON

SOVIET SECTION

SECRET

Field File # 100-10461

ENCLOSURE

Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property Acquired as Evidence
FD-192 (Rev. 12-5-58)

Date: 8/7/64

☐ *Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.*

Bufile	Field Division
62-109060	Dallas

Title and Character of Case

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.;
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
AFO

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
12/4/63	Mrs. RUTH PAINE, 2515 West 5th St., Irving, Texas

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
FBI Laboratory	Evidence

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

1. University of Chicago Spanish-English - English-Spanish Dictionary - SA B. D. ODUM D-64

2. Merriam-Webster Pocket Dictionary - SA B. D. ODUM D-64

3. A box containing a silver bracelet with the inscription "Marina" on it.- SA B. D. ODUM D-75

(These books have various notations in them as noted in FD-302 reflecting interview of Mrs. RUTH PAINE on 12/4/63. A notation in the back of the English-Spanish dictionary reads, "Buy bracelet," and the bracelet is the one purchased by OSWALD in Mexico City. When this case is closed, these items should be returned to Mrs. PAINE or to Mrs. MARINA OSWALD since they are the property of the OSWALDS.

ROLLINGSRIED
CONRAD

4 AUG 10

Field File # 89-43

SOVIET SECTION

ENCLOSURE

Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property Acquired as Evidence
FD-192 (Rev. 12-5-58)

Date 8/7/64

☐ *Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.*

Bufile	Field Division
105-82555	Dallas

Title and Character of Case

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.;
ASSASSAINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOV. 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
AFO

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
12/3/63	Inspector TOM KELLEY, U. S. Secret Service

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same
FBI Laboratory	Evidence

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

Submitted by SA JAMES P. HOSTY, JR.

Two Russian language books property of MARINA OSWALD turned over to Irving, Texas PD by RUTH PAINE, furnished to Secret Service by Irving PD, then furnished to Dallas FBI.

FD-302 prepared on 12/3/63.

1. Book on Child Care ✓

✓2. Cook Book D-74

1/9/64: Books returned from Lab

1/28/64: Child Care Book returned to MARINA OSWALD

1/30/64: Sent to Bureau - Cook Book

Retained
Confidential

4 AUG 10

Soviet Section

Field File # 89-43

ENCLOSURE

Bulky Exhibit - Inventory of Property Received as Evidence
FD-192 (Rev. 12-5-58)

Date 8/7/64

☐ *Check, when submitting semiannual inventory, if no previous correspondence with Bureau.*

Bufile	Field Division
105-82555	Dallas

Title and Character of Case

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS-R-CUBA

Date Property Acquired	Source From Which Property Acquired
2/24/64	ROBERT L. OSWALD, 1009 Sierra, Denton, Texas
Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit	**Reason for Retention of Property and Efforts Made to Dispose of Same**
FBI Laboratory	Evidence

Description of Property or Exhibit and Identity of Agent Submitting Same

✔ One Duo-Lens 620 Imperial Reflex Camera DL-37

✔ One broken Black Eastman Baby Brownie Special Box Camera, size 127 DL-38

SA BARDWELL D. ODUM

Field File # 100-10461

4 SOVIET SECTION

ENCLOSURE

FD-336 (Rev. 8-5-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: JA CALVIN W. EVANS Office: PHOENIX
Date: 9/30/63

Field Office File #: PX 105-1529 Bureau File #:

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Synopsis: WILLIAM HOUSTON SEYMOUR stated he took trip to Dallas, Texas, about five days prior to 10/17/63, with LORAN EUGENE HALL in HALL's car to pick up a trailer. SEYMOUR not in Dallas in September, 1963. SEYMOUR states LAWRENCE HOWARD not with them in Dallas, that they did not contact anyone by name of ODIO in Dallas or any professors. Names ODIO, LEOPOLDO, and ANGELO unknown to him. He does not recall any address of 1080 Magellan Circle in Dallas. SEYMOUR states "KIKI" MAS FERRER resides in Florida and not known to be in Dallas and was not contacted there. SEYMOUR states HALL is loud-mouth, boisterous, a liar and given to exaggeration.

- RUC -

...activities of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/19/64

WILLIAM ROUSTON SEYMOUR, 3638 West Lewis, Phoenix, Arizona, furnished the following information:

SEYMOUR resides with his sister, ELLA DUPUIS, and her husband, LARRY J. DUPUIS, at 3638 West Lewis, Phoenix. SEYMOUR is presently employed as a welder at the Hudspeth Steel and Manufacturing Company, Glendale, Arizona.

SEYMOUR previously resided in Tucson, Arizona, and in March, 1962, went to Florida. While in Florida he became active in the Anti-Castro movement and aided in the training of various persons, mainly exiled Cubans, for a possible invasion of Cuba to depose FIDEL CASTRO. While in that area he became acquainted with LORAN EUGENE HALL. SEYMOUR was employed at various places and during September, 1963, he was employed as a welder with Beach Welding, Miami Beach, Florida. He had worked for them once before. SEYMOUR could not recall the date he went back to work for Beach Welding, but it was before September 1, 1963. He worked for them until about a week or so after October 1, 1963, when he quit to take a trip with HALL to Dallas, Texas.

SEYMOUR stated that sometime during late September, 1963, HALL and another acquaintance of theirs, LAWRENCE [illegible], went to Los Angeles, California, and had brought a trailer of supplies as far as Dallas, Texas, and had left them there. HALL and SEYMOUR were driving to Dallas in HALL's car to get this luggage trailer and bring it on to Florida.

HALL and SEYMOUR drove straight through and arrived in Dallas about five days before their arrest by the Dallas, Texas, Police Department which was October 17, 1963. Upon their arrival in Dallas, they contacted a Cuban friend of HALL's. SEYMOUR could not recall the name of this person. The Cuban resided in an apartment house on the second floor. Neither HALL nor SEYMOUR contacted anyone else in this apartment house. HALL, SEYMOUR and the Cuban went out and had coffee together. This was merely a social visit.

SEYMOUR and HALL spent the first night at the Salvation Army in said city, and the rest of the time in

On 9/18/64 at Phoenix, Arizona File # DX 105-1529

by SA CALVIN W. EVANS/vtp Date dictated 9/19/64

PX 105-1529
C*E/vtp

Dallas at the Young Men's Christian Association, Dallas.

The only other persons that HALL and SEYMOUR contacted in Dallas were an American girlfriend of HALL's and a man by the name of LESTER LOGUE (Phonetic). SEYMOUR stayed in the car while HALL visited the girl. SEYMOUR stated that LOGUE had an office in a building in downtown Dallas and had something to do with minerals or oil. On one occasion HALL and SEYMOUR contacted LOGUE at his home. SEYMOUR could not further describe the location of the places of these individuals in Dallas. He explained that HALL was doing all of the contacting and that he, SEYMOUR, was merely going along "for the ride".

SEYMOUR explained their arrest by the Dallas Police Department by the fact that HALL had a long beard and that the police became suspicious of them and stopped them to interrogate them. While talking to them the police located some drugs which they used in Florida to keep themselves awake during their training. HALL was charged with the possession of dangerous drugs while SEYMOUR was merely detained, but not actually arrested. Both were fingerprinted and photographed by the Dallas Police Department.

HALL and SEYMOUR spent one night after their arrest in Dallas and left at dark the second night with the trailer enroute to Florida. They drove straight through to Florida.

SEYMOUR stated that he has never heard of the names of SILVIO ODIO, Mrs. ODIO, LEOPOLDO or ANGELO. He has never had any contact with nor has he met LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He has only read about OSWALD in the newspaper or heard of him on the radio or television. At no time did he, SEYMOUR, visit with any person at any apartment by the name of ODIO, nor did they contact any professors in Dallas. They did not go to any university in Dallas. He had never heard of the address, 1090 Magellan Circle, Dallas.

SEYMOUR further stated that LAWRENCE HOWARD was not with them at anytime while they were in Dallas in

PK 105-1529
CWA/vtr

October, 1963. SEYMOUR stated that while he has never met "KIKI" MAS FERRER, this individual is a brother to ROLANDO MAS FERRER, a former Cuban Senator during the Baptista regime. "KIKI" generally lives in Florida. SEYMOUR pointed out that ROLANDO MAS FERRER is generally known also as "El Tigre" (The Tiger). SEYMOUR did not contact anyone by the name of [illegible] in Miami.

SEYMOUR stated that LAWRENCE HOWARD's father was Irish and his mother was of Mexican descent. HOWARD is married to a Mexican girl and speaks Spanish fluently. SEYMOUR stated that [illegible] Spanish quite well and [illegible] fairly well. HALL speaks more [illegible] as well as SEYMOUR.

SEYMOUR stated that HOWARD as of two or three weeks ago was residing at [illegible] Blanchard Street, Los Angeles 33, California. SEYMOUR further stated that he did not leave Florida between March [illegible] and October, 1963.

[illegible] that the trailer contained some [illegible] the anti-Castro forces, but that HALL was [illegible] arms near Key Largo, Florida, by the U. S. Customs [illegible] who confiscated them. HOWARD and SEYMOUR became disgusted at HALL for this and the way he "ran off at the mouth" when he was stopped. Both HOWARD and SEYMOUR gave up any attempt to help the Anti-Castro Cubans and returned to their homes.

SEYMOUR described HALL as a loud mouth, boisterous, a filthy talking individual, a liar, one who likes to tell a story and include himself in as one of the "big wheels" when he actually had nothing to do with the story, and as one who is given to exaggerations.

SEYMOUR furnished the following description:

[illegible]	26 years
Race	White
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	January 12 1937

PX 105-1529
CWE/vtp

Place of Birth	Fort Benton, Montana
Height	5'6"
Weight	130 pounds
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Brown - curly
Scars and marks	None visible
Tattoos	"DEX" on left bicep
Marital Status	Single
Occupation	Welder
Education	Graduated Tucson, Arizona High School
Father	EDWARD SEYMOUR, deceased
Mother	[illegible] CAREY, nee CRATCHA, Phoenix, Arizona
Step-Father	EDWIN CAREY, Phoenix, Arizona
Military service	U. S. Navy - 1954 to 1957, Honorable Discharge.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
PHOENIX	DALLAS	9-20-64	9/18 - 19/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD Aka	SA CALVIN W. EVANS	gtp

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R

REFERENCE:

Los Angeles ... pe to Bureau, Dallas, Phoenix, ... Miami, ... 4.
Phoenix tele... to Bureau, Los Angeles, Dallas, ... Miami, ... 4.

Held 9/21 per tele pg 2

RUC -

LEADS:

LOS ANGELES AND MIAMI ... (INFORMATION)

... copy of ... report is being furnished to the Miami ... since leads were set out in Phoenix ... based on the information set forth in this report.

EXECUTIVE 30

APPROVED ... SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

(10) - Bureau (105-82555)
3 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - Los Angeles (105-... (RM)
1 - Miami (105) (Info)
1 - Phoenix (105-1524)

21 MAR 2 1973

A*-COVER PAGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105-82555-495 4 DEC 53

(Info) 24 SEP 1964

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

	Notations
Agency	
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	
How Fwd.	
By	

SOVIET SECTION

5 6 DEC 1 1964

September 24, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shrodor
1 - Mr. Bogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated September 4, 1964, concerning the possibility Lee Harvey Oswald had a telescopic sight mounted and sighted at the Irving Sport Shop, Irving, Texas.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Dallas Office dated September 21, 1964, relating to information furnished by Mrs. J. T. (Gertrude) Hunter.

105-82555
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

RDR:las
(10)

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Hunter and Edith Whitworth have somewhat substantiated an allegation that Oswald had the sight mounted at the Sport Shop. Both women stated they saw Oswald, his wife and child at a furniture store owned by Whitworth and directed the family to the gun shop. The circumstances of this situation indicate the allegation is false and the women are mistaken in their identification. Hunter is reportedly known to exaggerate and to have an "obsession" to inject herself into any big event. The enclosed communication discloses on 9-12-64, Hunter was contacted by an NBC reporter who indicated he previously spoke with Whitworth and wanted to interview Hunter. Hunter stated she didn't desire to be interviewed and suggested Whitworth was seeking publicity. In view of the Commission's prior interest in these women the above communication and enclosure are being furnished.

REC-57 105-82555-4955
SEP 25 1964

SEP 28 1964
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OSWALD
105-82555
SECTION 2/2
COPY 2

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

September 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Branigan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our letter dated September 21, 1964, enclosing memoranda setting forth results of inquiries concerning the claims of Sylvia (Silvia) Odio.

In this connection, there are enclosed two copies each of two memoranda dated September 11, 1964, and of memoranda dated September 12 and September 14, 1964. Our inquiry into the claims of Sylvia Odio is continuing and results thereof will be furnished to you as received.

REC-57 105-82555-4956

Sincerely yours,

EX 101

J. Edgar Hoover

SEP 24 1964

BY COURIER SVC. 09 SEP 23 COMM-FBI

Enclosures - 8

JCS:pdb (9)

NOTE:

Enclosed memoranda have been approved for dissemination by Messrs. Belmont and Malley. Odio is a Cuban exile who has been undergoing psychiatric treatment. She claims that Oswald and two men visited at her apartment in Dallas on 9-26 or 9-27, 1963. This is not possible and investigation is attempting to disprove her claims. The enclosed letterheads dealing with her personal background show Odio to be an unstable individual.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Ingram
Gandy

XE .01

29 SEP 28 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEP 23 1 14 PM '64 FBI

ROOM-READING

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

September 17, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This is to confirm the request made on this date by Mr. Pollak of our staff to Mr. Scatterday. Would you please reinterview Mr. Joseph P. Grinnan, 811 Wilson Building, Dallas, Texas, to determine whether prior to November 22, 1963 he had any familiarity with Lee Harvey Oswald and whether prior to November 24, 1963 he had any familiarity with Jack L. Ruby.

We appreciate your continuing cooperation with the Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

REC. 57 105-82555-4957

EX 101

21 SEP 24 1964

1 XEROX

79 SEP 28 1964

1 - Stokes

9-23-64

PLAINTEXT CONFIDENTIAL

TELETYPE URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

TO SACS DALLAS (100-10461)
NEWARK

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

REBUAIRTEL TO DALLAS AND NEWARK SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN LAST AND DALLAS AIRTEL SEPTEMBER EIGHTEEN LAST. DALLAS ASCERTAIN IF RUTH PAINE CAN MORE ACCURATELY FIX DATES OF HER CONVERSATIONS WITH WALTER NEUNSON. CHECK HER TOLL CHARGES FOR DECEMBER AND JANUARY LAST. REVIEW WITH HER TRANSLATIONS OF HER LETTERS TO MARINA OSWALD PAREN EXHIBIT D DASH TWO FOUR EIGHT END PAREN TO ASCERTAIN IF SHE CAN ASSOCIATE TIME OF HER CONVERSATIONS WITH OTHER FACTORS IN LETTERS. NOTE HER REFERENCE IN D DASH TWO FOUR EIGHT TO LETTER FROM HER MOTHER AND CALL FROM HER BROTHER ON A TUESDAY. NEWARK CHECK TOLLS CHARGED TO NEUNSON'S TELEPHONE FROM NOVEMBER TWENTY-TWO LAST THROUGH JANUARY NINETEEN SIXTY-FOUR. PAINE'S TELEPHONE NUMBER AT TIME AT IRVING, TEXAS, WAS BL THREE DASH ONE SIX TWO EIGHT. SUTEL.

REC-57 105-82555-4958

JCS:PDB
(3)

19 SEP 24 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Classified by 8040 8K 8
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite 9/24/74

CONFIDENTIAL

FBI/DOJ
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 28 1964
TELETYPE

COPY APPROVED
21 MAR 12 1973
XEROX
SEP 24 1964

79 SEP 28 1964
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

1 - Lenihan

SAC, Dallas (100-10461) September 24, 1964

Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Rerep SA James T. O'Connor dated 4-21-64 at Miami, Florida, in captioned matter. This report contained a security classification of "Secret."

For the information of each of the recipients offices, the President's Commission requested that the Bureau declassify SA O'Connor's report of 4-21-64 in order that such report might be made a part of the Commission's report that will be made available to the public. Inasmuch as the report was classified "Secret" because of information furnished by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the Bureau contacted CIA in Washington, D. C., and received clearance to use a modified statement from MM T-1 as set forth on page seven of SA O'Connor's report. With this modification, the report of SA O'Connor became unclassified.

Enclosed for the Dallas and Miami Offices are two copies each of amended pages one and seven of SA O'Connor's report which should be inserted in the copies of such report in possession of each office. One copy of each of the amended pages is enclosed for the Washington Field Office to be inserted in its copy of SA O'Connor's report.

Enclosures - 4

2 - Miami (105-8342) (Enclosures - 4)
2 - WFO (105-37111) (Enclosures - 2)

REC- 5 105-82555-4959

REL:pdb
(8)

18 SEP 24 1964

NOTE:

Instant amended pages one and seven were furnished to the Commission 9-22-64 and delivery was confirmed by our letter to the Commission 9-23-64. Amended pages are being furnished each of the recipient offices in order that the files of each office will disclose rereport is now unclassified.

9 SEP 28 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRUE COPY

C/o Box 577
Athens, W. Va
August 30, 1964

Dear Mr. Hoover,

In the Enquirer (Vol. 38, No. 51 Aug. 30) they show a picture of Oswald's corpse. We dont believe some of the articles because they are too fantastic. We would like to know if this is really Mr. Oswald's corpse? If so did they have permission to print it?

There is also an article in the same magazine, Vol. 38, No. 47, Aug. 2, about Robert Kennedy hitting President Johnson. Is this true, and if it is why wasn't it on television.

We would also like to know if what they said about you in Vol 38, No. 43, July 5, is true.

Enclosed are the articles and a stamped, self addressed envelope.

Sincerely,
Athens Mischief Makers

Mary Grace, Hill, president

C/L/W/

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

REC 43

105-82555-4960
NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 10 1964

21 SEP 4 1964

79 SEP 14 1964

79 SEP 28 1964

EW EASY PROTECTION

...defense for women, students, cab ...watchmen, postmen, storeowners, ...ation attendants, etc. Handy palm ...eeze bottle shoots amazing new ... formula called Defendo up to ... paint and squeeze. Tem... ...and disables for about an ... with... permanent injury or after ... Fit... ...ket or purse. Words off ... rap... hoodlums, vicious animals ... NO MONEY. Just mail name and ...ss for Defendo. Specify "clear" or ...red stain to aid later identification ...arrival pay only $3.00 plus C.O.D. ...ge and handling on guarantee if ...satisfied return within 10 days for ...nase price refund. Cash orders add ...and we send postpaid. Protect your... ...this easy way. Mail order today.

C & E SALES Dept. 601
...W. VanBuren St., Chicago 12, Ill.

ETERANS AWARDED
G BENEFITS
CONGRESS

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'Vision' Helps a Man to Regain His Voice After 20 Years

Every night for 20 years Benedicto Mukasa dreamed that when he woke up in the morning, he'd be able to speak to his wife and children.

He had lost his voice after a long illness — and all he was able to do when he tried to talk was to utter hoarse groans and grunts.

Then last July 19 Benedicto woke up and he spoke — and his wife was so surprised she fainted. She thought her husband was uttering his dying words.

Mukasa, a 56-year-old farmer in Uganda, Africa, revived his wife by quietly talking to her until she realized he was not dying and that he was really speaking.

Both knew that doctors had given up all hope of Mukasa ever being able to speak to anyone again.

On the day before Mukasa regained his speech, he had felt pains in his throat while praying in church.

The pains continued until just before he went to bed. Then they disappeared.

He said later: "While I was dreaming that night, I saw a vision. It told me to wake up and start talking. I did and to my amazement I could hear myself speak.

"Now I spend hours reading stories to my children."

Mukasa says he prays he'll have his voice for the rest of his life. He says:

dence which he will send to the Vatican in Rome. There, a committee will decide whether or not this vision really was a miracle.

"I have no doubts. It was a miracle. I talk all day now — just in case I ever lose my voice again.

"After 20 years of being silent, I'm hoping and praying that I will be able to speak for the rest of my life."

PRAYS: Benedicto Mukasa prays that he'll be able to speak for rest of his life.

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Scientific facial muscle building discoveries let you quickly build impressive good looks. Start immediately in only 10 minutes a day developing a rugged handsome face that radiates RE-MAN appeal.

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Send now for new booklet DEVELOPING AN IMPRESSIVE FACE. It's absolutely FREE. Booklet mailed postpaid in plain sealed envelope. Send your name RIGHT NOW!

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MEN AND WOMEN, 18 TO 60

$1.00 to $10.00 for 1-hour treatment is the established charge for a skilled operator. Easy to learn and do. Diplomas awarded. Open your own office or earn good income from Doctors, Hospitals, Clubs and other health or recreational centers. Wonderful part-time profession. Low monthly payments. Write today for free Anatomy Charts and catalog. No obligation whatsoever.

...SCHOOL OF SCIENTIFIC MASSAGE Dept. J24 Princeton, Ill.

NOW! HOLD THIS AMAZING WEAPON
IN YOUR HAND - AND FEAR NO MAN!

KASHI-NO-BO

The magic weapon that turns your fist into DYNAMITE!

HERE'S HOW YOU CAN GET ONE OF THESE POWER-PACKED WEAPONS ABSOLUTELY FREE!

Yes, IT'S TRUE! You can defend yourself so easily you'll be amazed! And you don't have to spend long months studying and doing exercises. The very first day you receive KASHI-NO-BO you'll be able to win any fight you enter, even if you're attacked by surprise. It's that EASY . . . WHEN YOU KNOW HOW. Imagine being able to make gangsters and "tough guys" turn tail and run. You'll NEVER BE AFRAID AGAIN. You'll be an unbeat-

power of KASHI-NO-BO. See how the men and women in your neighborhood look up to you when you prove you can master even the toughest thug or bully. And most important of all, prove to yourself that no one can push

BUG KILLER

with Safety NIGHT LIGHT

Only $4.95 ea.

2 for $9.00 ppd.

Simply plug in . . . scientifically designed — it keeps home or business bug-free year 'round.

Guaranteed to kill flies, mosquitoes, spiders, ants, roaches, moths, fleas, flying vermin, wasps, etc. No sprays, no odor. Insects do not contact unit. One unit saves average home. Etched brass finish fits any decor. Fully guaranteed.

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ONLY 79¢

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FASTEST SERVICE All work Guaranteed

BLACK & WHITE only 40¢

KODACHROME 8mm MOVIE or 20 EXP. 89¢

Include 10¢ for postage & handling

Send film now or write for free Mailers, Price List & FREE FILM OFFER

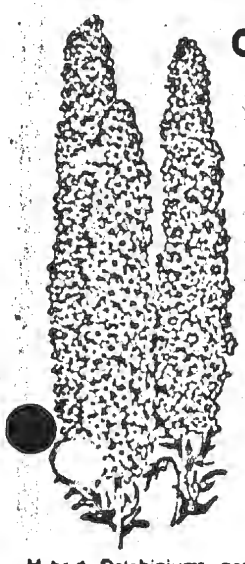
PHOTO KING, Dept. N-412
Hudson City Station . . . Jersey City 7, N. J.
*Trial offer with this ad—1 roll per family

LAST CHANCE!

Our Greatest-By-Mail Offer!

GIANT HYBRID

Delphinium Sale



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our regular catalog price is 35c EACH!

Now Only 3 for 50c (Postpaid)

Unbelievable but true! You can have loads of GIANT HYBRID DELPHINIUM flowers in your yard next summer for only 50c. Yes, these are the same northern field grown blooming size plants that we have sold for years at 3 for $1.00. These plants will produce tall strong spikes — spikes covered with dense masses of colors — ranging from deepest blues, blending of reds, purples, lavenders, with pink tints, to the wonderful bi-colors. Exceptionally easy to grow. And remember by planting this fall you'll gain a year. Order today and take advantage of this low, low price while our very limited supply lasts. Just send 50c coin, check, or money order and we'll send you 3 Giant Hybrid Delphiniums postage paid. Sorry but only 3 plants per customer. Please, no C.O.D.'s. Free planting instructions included.

HOUSE OF WESLEY, Nursery Division
R.R. #1 Dept. 209-119, Bloomington, Ill. 61701
Send me 3 Delphiniums
☐ PREPAID

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Zone ____ State ____

100% Guarantee

If not 100% satisfied, just return the shipping label for refund of purchase price . . . you keep the plants.

What is KASHI-NO-BO?

It is an Oriental fighting method that uses a small, specially-made weapon you hold in your palm.

The KASHI-NO-BO weapon gives you a special advantage over any would-be attacker because every inch of it spells deadly trouble.

MAKES YOU MASTER

The powerful KASHI-NO-BO Weapon turns your fist into dynamite . . . crushes bones, rips flesh, makes your opponents BEG for mercy.

And you can use it as an effective shield against flick knives, switchblades, chains, brass knuckles and anything else your attackers use.

Yes, thugs who know about KASHI-NO-BO — after only one encounter — run at the sight of the stick-like weapon!

BETTER THAN JUDO

KASHI-NO-BO is unbeatable because it COMBINES the world's best fighting techniques — death-dealing, bone-crushing YAWARA, crippling ATE-WAZA, aggressive KARATE, offensive and scientific JUDO with its unique maneuvers, fatal blows and attacks that "persuade" others to leave you alone.

Best of all, you can switch to ANY of these techniques at ANY TIME in hand-to-hand combat — quickly, easily, automatically, once you learn amazing KASHI-NO-BO.

EASY TO USE

If you'll fill out the coupon below, you will receive the complete KASHI-NO-BO kit, containing not only the deadly stick-weapon but also a lavishly illustrated course showing, in action-packed pictures, by world-famous experts, — demonstrating every shattering maneuver against street fighters, muggers, professional fighters and EVEN men armed with knives and other weapons.

This book is so clearly written, so well-organized in step-by-step, "how to do it" chapters, that you will be able to use the KASHI-NO-BO the very first day.

COMPLETELY LEGAL

What's more, the KASHI-NO-BO defense weapon is perfectly legal. You need no permit to carry it, there are no laws against it. Unlike flick knives, switchblades and zip guns, the KASHI-NO-BO is harmless in itself. It is only deadly when you know how to use it.

This means that even if an attacker should get hold of your weapon before you can bring it into action, he is unable to use it against you.

And because the KASHI-NO-BO is so small, you can carry it in your pocket, wherever you go.

MUST WORK FOR YOU

KASHI-NO-BO must work for you because it has worked for thousands of others.

It is widely used in the Orient, by men and women who are too old, too young, or too weak to defend themselves by brute muscle.

The KASHI-NO-BO device makes up for this lack — gives you a fist of steel. You control the same power as a Karate expert, without spending years hardening your hands by striking them against a wood plank or bricks.

In fact, the KASHI-NO-BO was developed by Oriental experts who wanted to shorten the time spent strengthening the hands.

USED BY UN POLICE

So EFFECTIVE is KASHI-NO-BO against attacks that picked United Nations security guards have just completed training in its use.

And police around the world use KASHI-NO-BO techniques to put down riots, calm down "tough guys," and restore law and order.

You've probably seen KASHI-NO-BO in action dozens of times without realizing it.

WIN NEW RESPECT!

Win the respect and admiration of everyone you meet RIGHT NOW — through the AMAZING as good (and maybe better) than anyone else.

NO-RISK OFFER

Send for your KASHI-NO-BO Kit today, and put it to the test. Try it playfully on your friends, family, neighbors (but please be careful not to hurt them).

Enjoy new power for TWO FULL weeks. Then, if you're still not convinced, don't even bother returning the book. You'll get a refund anyway.

Just tear it up and throw it away if you're not satisfied. Mail us the cover and you get back every cent you spent.

FREE GIFT

With each KASHI-NO-BO Kit you get a genuine, custom-made KASHI-NO-BO defense-attack weapon absolutely free.

That's right. Even if you ask for a refund, the KASHI-NO-BO is yours to keep.

But please act fast. Our supply of the special KASHI-NO-BO device is limited. Mail the coupon now.

MAIL NO-RISK FREE TRIAL COUPON!

BRUCE ROBERTS CO., NE-30
23 W. 47th St. (7th floor)
New York, N.Y. 10036

Please rush me one complete KASHI-NO-BO Kit, including the free custom-made KASHI-NO-BO weapon. I understand I may return the cover of the book after two weeks for a full refund if I'm not 100% satisfied. The device is mine to keep in any event.

☐ I enclose $3.98 for the Kit.
☐ I enclose $5 for the Kit plus 2 Extra KASHI-NO-BO weapons.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____ ZONE _____

☐ Please ship ____ extra sticks at $1.00 each for which I enclose $ _____

Foster Dad 'Reforms' Juvenile Delinquents—By Teaching 'Em To Steal

By ROBERT WARNER

It seemed grand the way kindly Lindell Jay Schneider loved to help youngsters. He was a foster father to troubled boys.

The boys were paroled to his home by juvenile authorities, and in nearly three years he had cared for quite a lot of them. And during the Christmas seasons Schneider, 53, went out and worked as a Santa Claus.

All in all, authorities were mighty pleased with the way Schneider operated — until they suddenly found out about another operation he was conducting in his foster home.

He was teaching the boys how to steal! And he was taking most of the loot for himself.

Since early in 1961, Schneider had been taking [illegible] into his home in Lakeside, Calif., where he lived with his wife and two children. The boys, who were in trouble with the law, were sent to him by the California Youth Authority. He was paid $20 a month for taking care of each of them.

Between then and October 1963 he cared for 12 boys, generally having about four at a time in the home.

Schneider had been injured in a tractor accident in a garden in April 1961 and had no steady employment since then. He worked at odd jobs and supplemented his income by "reforming" the foster boys.

For the three Christmas seasons of 1961 to 1963 he also worked as a Santa Claus for a businessmen's group.

The Youth Authority never had any reason to doubt its faith in Schneider until last fall when a 16-year-old boy in his home went to police and told them that Schneider had him and other boys steal things for him.

The boy said that on several occasions he had stolen bags of feed at a nearby ranch and dumped them over a fence to the waiting Schneider.

Deputy District Attorney Russell Hill said: "One of the boys was caught with food taken from a neighbor's refrigerator. Schneider told him: 'Go back and get the rest of it.'"

Three other boys told of stealing feed, drill bits, horse reins, radio tubes and a TV set under Schneider's instructions.

One of the boys said Schneider took him to a TV shop, parked his small truck at a side entrance and then told the boy that he would go in the front door and talk to the owner to divert his attention while the boy slipped in the side door and stole a television set.

TEACHER: L.J. Schneider.

And that's how they did it, the boy said.

Another boy told how Schneider instructed him on how to steal a briefcase from the back of a parked auto. When they got home after stealing the briefcase, they opened it and found a checkbook from a business firm.

The boy said Schneider showed him how to make out a forged check. The boy made one out for $125 and cashed it in a store. Later, he made out two more and cashed them.

The boys all said they gave Schneider the loot from their thefts and that he kept most of it, merely giving them a little spending money.

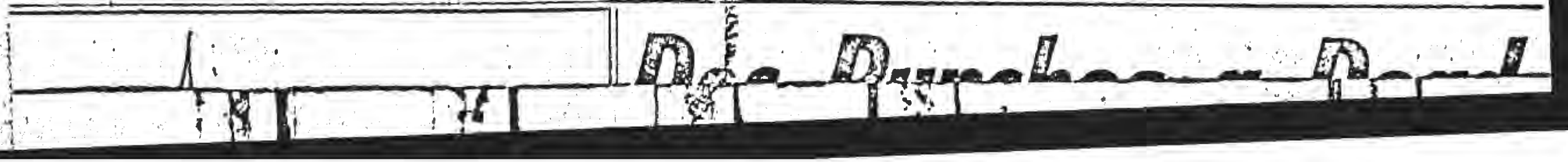
Following an investigation police went to Schneider's home and arrested him. Last March 26, Schneider pleaded guilty to receiving stolen property.

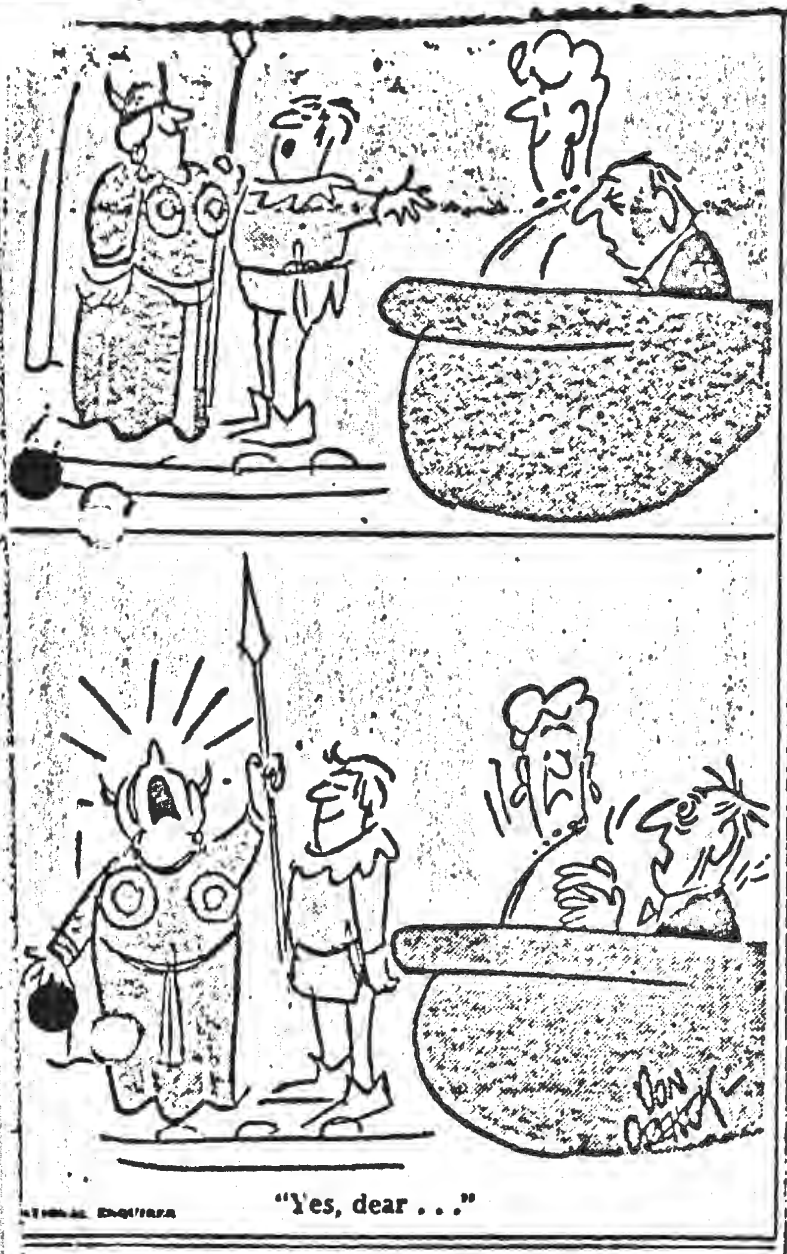
Judge William P. Mahedy delayed sentence pending a probation report on Schneider.

When it came, the probation officer's report said: "In him was placed a special trust, that of assisting in the rehabilitation of youths who needed the guidance of a person of integrity.

"Schneider set an example of a person clever and scheming at helping himself. He profited by the weaknesses of his youthful followers."

Last April 30 Schneider was sentenced to a year in jail.





"Yes, dear . . ."

Doc Touches a Dead Man Back to Life

By ERIC WRIGHT

Pow! The doctor gave Don Wares a terrific punch in the chest.

Pow! Pow! Pow! Again and again the doctor belted Don.

And it saved his life — because the punches restarted Don's heart, which had stopped after the truck he was driving crashed and turned over in Glasgow, Scotland, last April 28.

Said Dr. Reginald McKay: "A good punch can sometimes start a heart working again.

"Wares was knocked unconscious and then choked to death when a piece of heavy timber from the pile on his truck fell across his throat.

"He was medically dead when his rescuers pulled him out.

"His heart had stopped beating.

PLEASED as punch at being alive, Don Wares grins.

"I had been called to help. It was an emergency and I realized immediately that there wasn't any time to waste.

"So I did what I thought best in the circumstances — I punched him in the left side of his chest.

"It took a lot of punches to jolt him back to life.

"But in the end he started breathing again.

"We gave him oxygen in the ambulance and treated him at the hospital for some bruises.

"He was soon okay again."

Said Don, who is married and the father of two girls, age 10 and 11:

"I'm back driving my truck — thanks to Doc McKay.

"Until my accident, I had always avoided violence of any sort, especially fights.

"But now, well . . ." — he gave a wink. "Now anyone can take a punch at me anytime!"

Threats Force Murder Witness to Move — She's Killed in Fall From Moving Van

Testifying in a murder trial was the beginning of the end for 21-year-old Mrs. Joan Oglesby.

The Atlanta, Ga., divorcee had witnessed a fatal shooting and her testimony had helped to convict the killer.

After that her life became a nightmare.

She began to get threatening phone calls against her life and the lives of her two children.

One day last June, she went to see Homicide Detective J.E. Hendrix and cried as she told him that the anonymous calls frightened her.

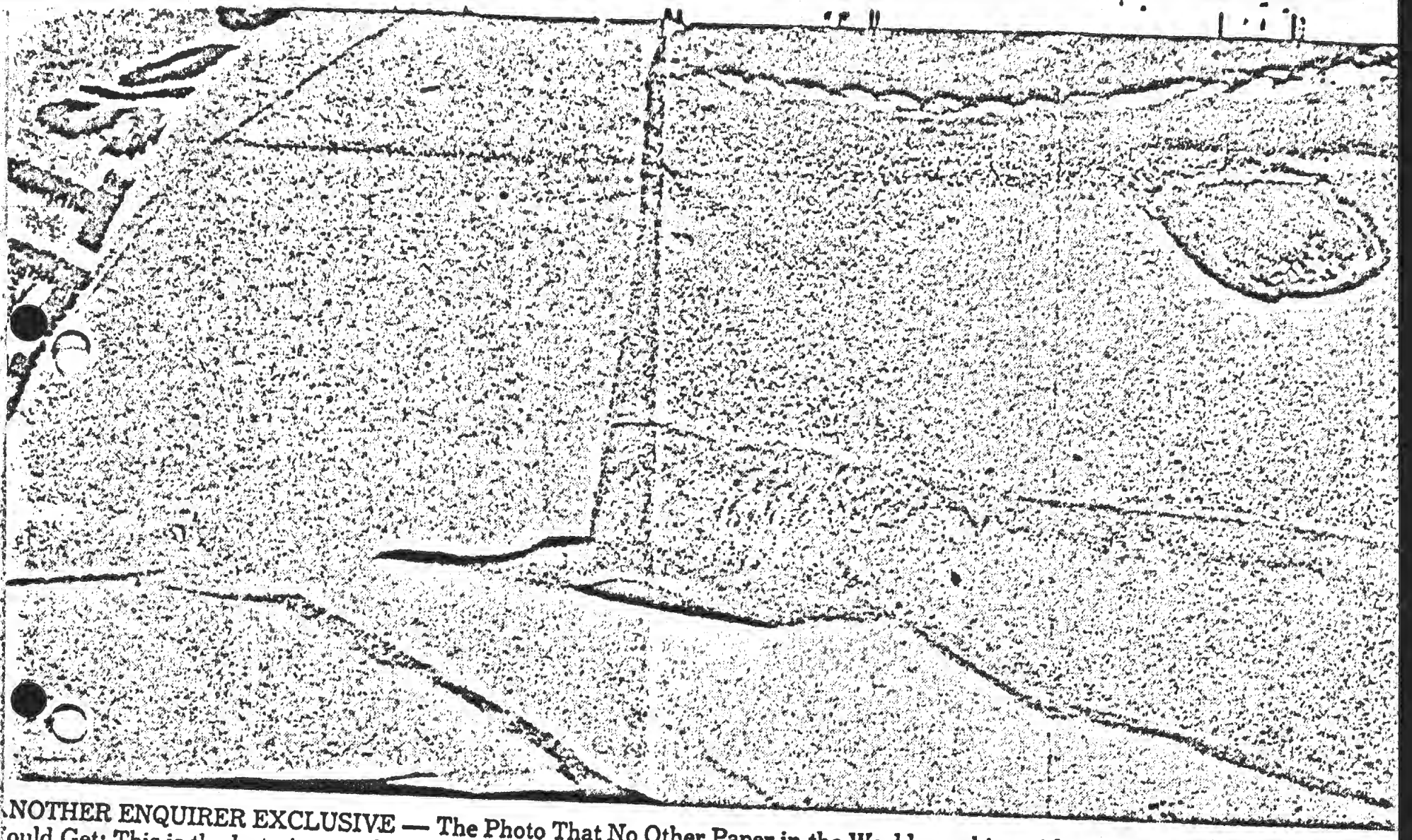
"She told me she was going to move to try to get away from the threats," Detective Hendrix said later.

Mrs. Oglesby carried out her plan. June 22 was moving day.

Then tragedy struck.

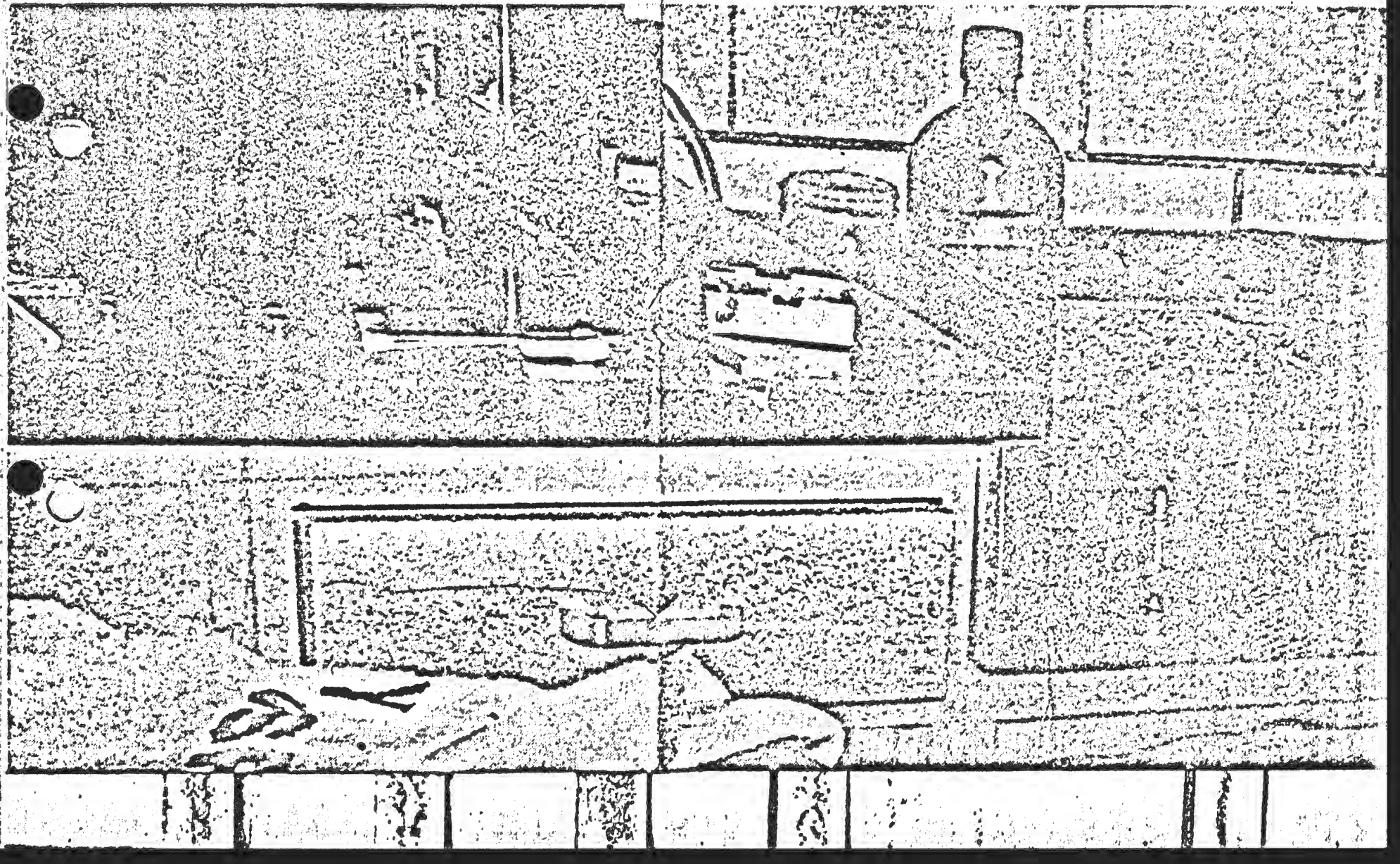
Mrs. Oglesby grabbed for something that had come loose and was falling off the truck — but in reaching for it, she toppled off the moving van.

The young mother hit the street headfirst and was killed.



NOTHER ENQUIRER EXCLUSIVE — The Photo That No Other Paper in the World ould Get: This is the last picture of Lee Harvey Oswald, the man who killed President ohn F. Kennedy. Stretched out and stiff with rigor mortis, Oswald's corpse lies on morgue slab at the Parkland Hospital in Dallas, Tex., just feet away from the emer- ency room where the fatally wounded President Kennedy was rushed after Oswald shot him with a rifle last November 22. In (bullet night-club owner Jack Ruby fire killer was being led away through the b November 24. It was a murder witness stitching on Oswald's body is the work

THE MAN WHO



ıld's left side is the gaping wound left by the
o him from a .38 caliber revolver when the
nent of the Dallas police headquarters last
›y millions of TV viewers. The Y-shaped
he hospital pathologist who stitched him up after cutting him open to perform the autopsy. A hospital towel covers the lo part of the killer's body. Oswald, like President Kennedy, died at the hospital with regaining consciousness. The 24-year-old assassin was removed from the hospital buried with a simple ceremony the next day, November 25, in Fort Worth's Rose Cemetery, where police still maintain a day and night guard on his grave.

KILLED KENNEDY

FBI

Date: 9/10/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-CUBA

Re San Antonio airtel to Bureau, 9/7/64, enclosing San Antonio LHM dated 9/9/64. Also re San Antonio teletype to Bureau, 9/10/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight copies of an amended LHM of San Antonio dated 9/9/64.

Enclosed for Dallas are two copies of the amended LHM.

3-Bureau (Encs. 8) RM
2-Dallas (100-10461)(Encs. 2) RM
2-SA
LEA:eks
(7)

REC 105-82555-4961

SEP 12 1964

I.C. Wick
ENCLOSURE

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

89 SEP 28 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Antonio, Texas
September 9, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On September 3, 1964, Miss VELIA URIBE, Manager, American Automobile Association, Laredo, Texas, advised that she has been receiving the pamphlet, "This Week - Esta Semana," on a weekly basis for at least the past [illegible] years for distribution to tourists traveling to Mexico.

She advised that this pamphlet is published in Mexico City and is mailed directly from there to travel agencies, travel clubs, hotels, and motels.

On September 7, 1964, Miss VELIA URIBE, American Automobile Association, Laredo, advised she does not have a current copy of the publication, "This Week - Esta Semana."

She does not pay too much attention to dates of this publication; however, she usually receives her copies from Mexico City on Mondays. In order to keep them current on a weekly basis, they are printed about four days earlier than for the dates for which they are printed.

105-82555-4961

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

She is of the opinion that it is entirely possible that a person going into Mexico on September 26, 1963, could have obtained in Laredo, Texas, or Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, a copy of the pamphlet, "This Week - Esta Semana," issued for the week of September 28 - October 4, 1963, as that publication would have already been received in Laredo and in Nuevo Laredo.

She added that her supply of this publication was distributed very rapidly when received.

On September 3, 1964, FRANCISCO SALIDO, Manager, El Rio Motel, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, advised that this motel has been in existence for three years, and during this time he has received the pamphlet, "This Week - Esta Semana," on a weekly basis for distribution to tourists going into Mexico.

On September 3, 1964, HERADIO HINOJOSA, Manager, Laredo Estate (Private Tourist Office), Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, advised that his office was established for the benefit of tourists going into the interior of Mexico. In addition to permits and other information a tourist [illegible] receiving the pamphlet, "This Week - Esta Semana," from Mexico City for at least five

On September 3, 1964, JOHN W. LIGON, Manager, Plaza Hotel, Laredo, Texas, advised that he receives the pamphlet, "This Week - Esta Semana," from Mexico City on a weekly basis.

He advised that this is not to say that for the past year he has received a pamphlet every week, as there have been times when he did not receive it for a particular week. He explained that this was probably the fault of the Circulation Department in Mexico City.

The latest copy he has is for the week of August 22-August 28, 1964. This is his personal copy, and he has no other supply of this pamphlet. Generally, he receives the

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

pamphlet about four days before the printed dates for any particular week. For example, he received the copy for the week of August 22-August 28, 1964, mentioned above, on about August 18, 1964.

He is of the opinion that it is entirely possible that a person going into Mexico on September 26, 1963, could have obtained at Laredo, Texas, or Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, a copy of the pamphlet, "This Week-Esta Semana," issued for the week of September 28-October 4, 1963, as that publication would have already been received in Laredo and Nuevo Laredo.

He added that his supply of this pamphlet is disseminated very rapidly when it is received.

"This Week - Esta Semana" is a weekly publication which bears a date period from a Saturday to the following Friday. The magazine is presently in its thirtieth year of publication and is published at Calle Ramon Alcazar No. 6, Mexico 21, D. F.

The editor of this magazine is EMA H. Viuda de (widow of) PINEDA. The pamphlet contains valuable and interesting information for tourists.

It is to be noted that this magazine can be subscribed to outside of the country at the cost of $6.00 for a subscription of 26 weeks; however, the magazine is free inside the Republic of Mexico.

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen

September 24, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our letter dated September 15, 1964, dealing in part with Walter Carl Neunson.

In this connection, there are enclosed two copies each of a memorandum dated September 18, 1964, and the two attachments thereto. Our investigation into the aspects involving Walter Neunson and his comments to Mrs. Ruth Paine is continuing and the results will be furnished to you as received.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 6

JCS:pdb
(8)

NOTE:

Neunson, [redacted] who has lived in the Soviet Union has a son Edward living there. After the assassination Neunson told Ruth Paine that his son Edward met Marina Oswald. We are preparing to interview Neunson about this. Messrs. Belmont and Malley have approved the enclosures for dissemination to Commission.

105-82555-4962

REC 30

SEP 24 COMM-FBI

SEP 25 1964

SEP 28 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/19/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909)(P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 9/14/64, requesting palm prints be taken of FBI employees assigned to Dallas on Special Assignment on 11/26/63.

Enclosed herewith for the Latent Fingerprint Section of the Identification Division of the Bureau are left and right palm prints of the following pertinent employees of the San Antonio Division:

SA GEORGE W. H. CARLSON
SA ARTHUR E. CARTER
SA JAMES C. KENNEDY
SA JACK B. PEDEN

STENO CAROL SUE HARDIN

CLERK JAMES E. HASSMAN

3 - Bureau (Enc. 12) (RM)
1 - Dallas
2 - San Antonio
JMK/mjb
(6)

12 - ENCLOSURES

REC 30 105-82555-4963

1 SEP 22 1964

SOVIET SECTION

SPECIMENS DETACHED M L P.

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M P _____

C C - Wick

9-22-64

Airtel

To: SAC, San Antonio (105-2909)
REC 30
From: Director, FBI (105-82555) — 4963

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

Reurairtel 9-19-64, submitting palm prints of the following employees for comparison with the one remaining palm print from the cardboard cartons in this case:

SA George W. H. Carlson
SA Arthur E. Carter
SA James C. Kennedy
SA Jack B. Peden
Carol Sue Hardin
James E. Hassman

The latent palm print is not identical with the submitted palm prints.

Submitted prints being retained.

2 - Dallas (100-10461)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Walters
Soyars
Handy

GJB:sam
(11)

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. TROTTER

DATE: 9-21-64

FROM : S. F. Latona

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

The palm prints of the following listed employees who were on duty at the Dallas Division on November 26 and 27, 1963, were submitted by the Houston Division for comparison with the remaining latent palm print from the cardboard cartons recovered in this case:

SA James Weir
Judy G. McCormick
SA Kenneth B. Jackson
Jacquetta Jordan
Mary R. Gilmore
Joyce A. Nerren
Dorann P. Cassata
SA William O. Johnson
Magdalen Demourelle

The latent palm print is not identical with these palm prints.

The submitted prints are being retained.

Dallas, Houston, and Investigative Division being advised.

ACTION:

For information.

REC 30

105-82555

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RGW:sem
(10)

79 SEP 28 1964

EX 101

FBI

Date: 9/21/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
Attn.: Identification Division
Latent Fingerprint Section

FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (105-406) -RUC-

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau 9/14/64.

Enclosed are the palm prints of the following employees of the Little Rock Office:

Special Agents

LOUIS M. KELLEY
HENRY J. OLIVER
RALPH E. RAWLINGS
PAUL L. SCOTT

Stenographer

GLADYS A. MANAHAN

3-Bureau (105-82555) (Enc. 5)
1-Dallas (100-10461)
1-Little Rock (105-406)
NDH/mlcs
(5)

REC 30 105-82555

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M P.M.
Special Agent in Charge

9-23-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Little Rock (105-406)
REC 36
From: Director, FBI (105-82555) - 4965

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

Reurairtel 9-21-64, submitting palm prints of the following employees for comparison with the one remaining latent palm print from the cardboard cartons in this case:

SA Louis M. Kelley
SA Henry J. Oliver
SA Ralph E. Rawlings
SA Paul L. Scott
Gladys A. Manahan

The latent palm print is not identical with the submitted inked palm prints, which are being retained.

2 - Dallas (100-10461)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

JL:sem
(14)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 19
SEP 23 1964
COMM-FBI

SEP 23 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Delach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

AUG 31 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission would appreciate your Bureau providing us with a letter indicating the extent of the ballistics examinations which you have conducted to determine whether shell casings found at various locations in the vicinity of Dallas, Texas, were fired from the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, serial number C2766, used to assassinate President Kennedy, and the results of all such tests.

In particular, several reports prepared by your Bureau and submitted to the Commission have indicated that shell casings have been turned over to you for analysis. Such reports appear in the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated December 10, 1963, at page 269, and in the Gemberling report dated December 23, 1963 at pages 95, 98, 101, 104, and 117. In the Gemberling report of December 10 at page 355 there appears a partial report of the laboratory tests conducted as of the date of that report; however, although this report indicates that the 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge cases that were tested came from the Sports Drome Rifle Range, it does not indicate the report in which you informed us that your Bureau had received possession of these cartridge cases.

We would thus appreciate receiving a letter which will allow us to follow forward from any given report indicating that cartridge cases had been turned over to your Bureau to the conclusion that those particular cartridge cases were or were not fired from the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle C2766. If the records which your laboratory maintains are such that you are prepared to state that none of the cartridge cases examined by your laboratory, other than the three found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book

SEP 1 1964

1 XEROX
SEP 25 1964

REC 30 105-82555-4966

SEP 1964

Depository Building on November 22, 1963, and those obtained during tests performed by your Bureau or other government agencies in the course of this investigation, have been fired from this rifle, such a blanket statement would also prove helpful to us.

The Commission appreciates the continuing cooperation of your Bureau.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

1 - Mr. Belmont-Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen-Enclosure
1 - Mr. Lenihan-Enclosure
1 - Mr. Malley-Enclosure
1 - Mr. Conrad-Enclosure
1 - Mr. Jevons-Enclosure
9-4-64
1 - Mr. Frazier-Enclosure
1 - Office-Enclosure
Rm. 7133

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) — 4966

REC 30

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - C

Attached is a copy of a letter received from the President's Commission concerning the firearms comparisons made of cartridge cases recovered in this case with the assassination rifle.

The information requested in paragraph one and the last sentence of paragraph three of the attached letter will be answered by the Laboratory upon receipt from your office of the information requested in paragraph two and the first sentence of paragraph three.

Although you may have furnished this information or portions of it previously, it appears the Commission desires a summary at this time as to the report, with page number, setting forth information as to:

1 - The source of each group of cartridge cases recovered
2 - When the FBI came into possession of them
3 - The results of the Laboratory examinations.

If all of the requested information has not been included in investigative reports, you should set this information forth in a letterhead memo which can be furnished the Commission.

For your information, there arelisted below all of the 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge cases submitted to the Laboratory in this case for comparison with the assassination rifle:

SPECIMENS	LABORATORY REPORT	REPORT TO
C61 - C70	12-5-63 - PC-78331 BX	Dallas
C71 - C133	12-4-63 - PC-78360 BX	Dallas

Enclosure

RAF:nlb (11)

MAILED 8
SEP 4 - 1964
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Airtel to Dallas
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - C
105-82555

SPECIMENS	LABORATORY REPORT	REPORT TO
C149 - C151	12-10-63 - PC-78426 BX	Dallas
C152	12-9-63 - PC-78441 BX	Dallas
C153 - C156	12-16-63 - PC-78516 BX	Dallas
C157 - C160	12-18-63 - PC-78515 BX	Little Rock
C161 - C225	12-23-63 - PC-78545 BX	Dallas

This matter should be handled expeditiously by your office. Please direct your reply to the attention of the FBI Laboratory.

9/21/64

Specimens C61-C70

Description:	Ten cartridge cases, 6.5 mm Japanese caliber.
Source:	FLOYD GUY DAVIS, 2825 By Way, Dallas, Texas, owner of Sports Drome Rifle Range, 8000 West Davis, Dallas, Texas. (Pages 233-234 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 12/10/63, at Dallas, Texas).
Date Received by FBI:	12/1/63, by SA ARTHUR E. CARTER and SA CHARLES T. BROWN, JR. (Pages 233-234 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 12/10/63).
Results of Laboratory Examination:	FBI Laboratory report dated 12/5/63, (PC-78361 BX) (Pages 351-352 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/10/63).

Specimens C71-C136

Description:	Sixty-six 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge cases from Sports Drome Rifle Range, 8000 West Davis, Dallas, Texas, along with two boxes containing 1183 miscellaneous cartridge cases of other than 6.5 mm caliber.
Source:	FLOYD GUY DAVIS, 2825 By Way, Dallas, Texas, owner Sports Drome Rifle Range, 8000 West Davis, Dallas, Texas. (Pages 233-234 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 12/10/63, at Dallas, Texas).
Date Received by FBI:	12/1/63, by SA ARTHUR E. CARTER and SA CHARLES T. BROWN, JR. (Pages 233-234 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 12/10/63).
Results of Laboratory Examination:	FBI Laboratory report dated 12/5/63, (PC-78360 BX) (Page 355 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/10/63).

105-82555-4967

1 XEROX
SEP 25 1964

ENCLOSURE

9/21/64

Specimens C149-C151

Description:	Three 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge cases.
Source:	Inspector TOM KELLEY, U. S. Secret Service, who stated cartridge cases were obtained from Mr. A. R. Papurt, Barr's Gun Shop, 2119 South Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas, by U. S. Secret Service Agent CHARLES E. KUNKEL (Page 98 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 12/23/63, at Dallas).
Date Received by FBI:	12/3/63, by SA JAMES P. HOSTY, JR., and SA JAMES J. WARD (Page 98 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63).
Results of Laboratory Examination:	FBI Laboratory report dated 12/10/63, (PC-73426 BX) (Page 176 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63).

Specimen C152

Description:	One 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case.
Source:	Mrs. LOVELL T. PENN, Belt Line Road, Cedar Hill, Texas (Pages 267-270 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/10/63, at Dallas, Texas).
Date Received by FBI:	12/4/63, by SA DAVID H. BARRY (Page 269 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 12/10/63).
Results of Laboratory Examination:	FBI Laboratory report dated 12/9/63, (PC-73441 BX) (Page 182 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63).

Specimens C153-C156

Description:	Four 6.5 mm cartridge cases from the Irving, Texas, Police Department.

9/21/64

Source: Major LEON POWERS, Assistant Chief of Police, Irving, Texas (Page 95 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63, at Dallas).

Date Received by FBI: 12/11/63, by SA ARTHUR E. CARTER (Page 95 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63, at Dallas).

Results of Laboratory Examination: FBI Laboratory report dated 12/16/63, (PC-78516 BX) (Page 194 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63, at Dallas).

Specimens C157-C160

Description: Four 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge cases.

Source: Mrs. VIRGINIA GOODWIN, 1806 Southwest Third Street, Grand Prairie, Texas (Pages 115 to 117 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63, at Dallas, Texas).

Date Received by FBI: 12/9/63, by SA ARTHUR E. CARTER (Page 117 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63).

Results of Laboratory Examination: FBI Laboratory report dated 12/18/63, (PC-78515 BX) (Page 49 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 1/7/64).

Specimens C161-C225

Description: 65 cartridge cases from Gun Range, Dallas, Texas. (Two of which were 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge cases)

Source: Dr. DONALD DALE WHITCOMB, 1005 Southwest Third Street, Grand Prairie, Texas (Pages 100-101 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63, at Dallas, Texas).

Date Received by FBI: 12/9/63, by SA EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL (Pages 100-101 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63).

9/21/64

Results of Laboratory Examination:

FBI Laboratory report dated 12/23/63, (PC-78545 BX) (Page 51 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 1/7/64).

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Office, 7133
1 - Mr. Frazier

EX 101

REC 32 105-82555-4968

September 21, 1964

By Courier Service

SEP 21 3 14 PM '64
FBI
MAIL ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In your letter dated August 31, 1964, you requested information as to the extent of the firearms identification examinations conducted by the FBI Laboratory to determine whether cartridge cases found at various locations in the vicinity of Dallas, Texas, were fired from the Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, Serial No. C2766, Commission Exhibit 139.

Thirteen hundred thirty-six rifle cartridge cases, other than the three rifle cartridge cases recovered in the Texas School Book Depository Building, have been submitted to the FBI Laboratory for examination. Eighty of them were 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge cases. The sources of these cartridge cases, the dates on which they came into possession of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the results of the Laboratory examinations made on them and where this information is recorded in investigative reports are being furnished to you in summary form in the attached list.

05 SEP 24 COMM-FBI

The rifle cartridge cases listed are the only ones received in the FBI Laboratory for examination in this case with the exception of the three rifle cartridge cases recovered on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building. Only those three cartridge cases recovered in the Texas School Book Depository Building were identified as having been fired in the 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, Serial No. C2766.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

NOTE: By airtel dated 9/3/64, Dallas was requested to furnish the information set out above. (See Dallas airtel 9/10/64, RPG/jtf)

RAF:BMH (13)

Enclosure

105-82555

XEROX

SEP 25 64

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FBI

Date: 9/10/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) ATTN: FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.;
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 9/4/64, enclosing a copy of President's Commission letter dated 8/31/64, concerning firearms comparisons made of cartridge cases recovered in this case with the assassination rifle. Inasmuch as all of the desired information has been included in investigative reports, no letterhead memorandum is being submitted; however, the following is a summary for the assistance of the Bureau in answering the Commission's request:

The following is a list of the specimens of 6.5 millimeter cartridge cases examined by the Bureau, the results of which examinations failed to show that any of such cartridge cases had been fired in the assassination rifle K1 (C-14):

Specimens C61-C70
(Laboratory Items Q92 to Q100)

Description: 10 cartridge cases 6.5 mm Japanese caliber

Source: FLOYD GUY DAVIS, 2825 By Way, Dallas, Texas, owner of Sports Drome Rifle Range, 8000 West Davis, Dallas, Texas, (Pages 233-234 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 12/10/63, at Dallas, Texas)

3 - Bureau
2 - Dallas

RPG/jtf
(5)

REC 30

9 SEP 22 1964

EX 101

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 SEP 28 1964

DL 100-10461

Date Received by FBI: 12/1/63 by SA ARTHUR E. CARTER and SA CHARLES T. BROWN, JR. (Pages 233-234 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 12/10/63) (Submitted by Dallas letter 12/1/63)

Results of Laboratory Examination: FBI Laboratory report dated 12/5/63 (PC-78361 BX) - pages 351-352 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/10/63

C71 - C136 (Laboratory Items Q105 to Q107)

Description: 66 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge cases from Sports Drome Rifle Range, 8000 West Davis, Dallas, Texas.

Source: FLOYD GUY DAVIS, 2825 By Way, Dallas, Texas, owner, Sports Drome Rifle Range, 8000 West Davis, Dallas, Texas (Pages 233-234 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 12/10/63, at Dallas)

Date Received by FBI: 12/1/63 by SA ARTHUR E. CARTER and SA CHARLES T. BROWN, JR. (Pages 233-234 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 12/10/63) (Submitted by Dallas letter to Bureau 12/2/63)

Results of Laboratory Examination: FBI Laboratory report dated 12/5/63 (PC-78360 BX) - Page 355 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/10/63. It should be noted that the President's Commission letter of 8/31/64 states there appears a partial report of the Laboratory test conducted as of this date, but does not indicate the report in which the specimens were received. It is pointed out there were numerous cartridge cases made available on

12/1/63, as reported on pages 233-234 of the 12/10/63 report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, and the Laboratory report concerning C71 to C136 constituted an examination of additional cartridge cases.

C149 - C151 (Laboratory Items Q221 to Q223)

Description: Three 6.5 mm cartridge cases

Source: Inspector TOM KELLEY, U. S. Secret Service, who stated cartridge cases were obtained from Mr. A.R. PAPURT, Barr's Gun Shop, 2119 South Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas, by U.S. Secret Service Agent CHARLES E. KUNKEL (Page 98 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 12/23/63, at Dallas)

Date Received by FBI: 12/3/63 by SA JAMES P. HOSTY, JR., and SA JAMES J. WARD (Page 98 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63, at Dallas)

Result of Laboratory Examination: FBI Laboratory report dated 12/10/63 (PC-78426 BX) - Page 176 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63

C152 (Laboratory Item Q231)

Description: One 6.5 cartridge case from Mrs. LOVELL T. PENN

Source: Mrs. LOVELL T. PENN, Belt Line Road, Cedar Hill, Texas (Pages 267-270 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/10/63, at Dallas)

Date Received by FBI: 12/4/63 by SA DAVID H. BARRY (Page 269 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 12/10/63, at Dallas)

Results of Laboratory Examination: FBI Laboratory report dated 12/9/63 (PC-78441 BX) - Page 182 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63, at Dallas

C153 - C156 (Laboratory Items Q254 to Q257)

Description: Four 6.5 mm cartridge cases from the Irving, Texas, Police Department

Source: Major LEON POWERS, Assistant Chief of Police, Irving, Texas (Page 95 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63, at Dallas)

Date Received by FBI: 12/11/63 by SA ARTHUR E. CARTER (Page 95 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63, at Dallas)

Results of Laboratory Examination: FBI Laboratory report dated 12/16/63 (PC-78516 BX) - Page 194 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63 at Dallas

C157 - C160 (Laboratory Items Q258 to Q261)

Description: Four 6.5 mm cartridge cases from Mrs. VIRGINIA GOODWIN

Source: Mrs. VIRGINIA GOODWIN, 1806 Southwest Third Street, Grand Prairie, Texas (Pages 115 to 117 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63, at Dallas)

Date Received by FBI: 12/9/63 by SA ARTHUR E. CARTER (Page 117 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63, at Dallas)

Results of Laboratory Examination: FBI Laboratory report dated 12/18/63 (PC-78515 BX) - Page 49 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 1/7/64, at Dallas)

C161 - C225 (Laboratory Items Q267-to Q331)

Description: 65 cartridge cases from Gun Range, Dallas, Texas

Source: Dr. DONALD DALE WHITCOMB, 1005 Southwest Third Street, Grand Prairie, Texas (Pages 100-101 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63, at Dallas)

Date Received by FBI: 12/9/63 by SA EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL (Pages 100-101 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63, at Dallas)

Results of Laboratory Examination: FBI Laboratory report dated 12/23/63 (PC-78545 BX) - Page 51 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 1/7/64, at Dallas

The Bureau's attention is called to the fact that the foregoing cartridge cases were the only 6.5 mm cartridge cases examined in instant case. The President's Commission letter of 8/31/64 refers to Page 104 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63. The cartridge cases referred to on this page were two boxes of cartridge cases other than 6.5 mm reflected on FBI Laboratory report, contained on Page 355 of

of the report of December 10, 1963, which were returned to Mr. FLOYD GUY DAVIS on December 14, 1963, by SA ARTHUR E. CARTER.

FBI (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/21/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

REC 30

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTN: CRIMINAL SECTION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.;
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 9/18/64, referring to Dallas airtel of 9/15/64 containing information furnished by Mrs. J. T. (GERTRUDE) HUNTER on 9/13/64.

Referenced Bureau airtel instructed that Dallas submit the information furnished by Mrs. Hunter in a letterhead memorandum for dissemination.

Enclosed are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum containing the information furnished by Mrs. Hunter to Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING on September 13, 1964.

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 10)
2 - Dallas

RPG/jtf
(5)

ENCLOSURE

REC 30 105-82555-4968

4 SEP 22 1964

SOVIET SECTION

79 SEP 28 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
September 21, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On September 13, 1964, Mrs. J. T. (Gertrude) Hunter, 141 South Hastings, Irving, Texas, telephone BLackburn 3-2938, telephonically advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that she had been telephonically contacted on Saturday night, September 12, 1964, by an individual who identified himself as Peter Davis with the National Broadcasting Company (NBC), who stated he was staying at the Sheraton-Dallas Hotel, Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. Hunter stated that Peter Davis had indicated he had already talked with Mrs. Edith Whitworth and desired to interview Mrs. Hunter concerning the information that had been attributed to Mrs. Whitworth and Mrs. Hunter about Lee Harvey Oswald having allegedly appeared at the Furniture Mart in Irving, Texas, operated by Mrs. Whitworth.

Mrs. Hunter stated she was under the impression that Mrs. Whitworth is just seeking publicity and that she (Mrs. Hunter) does not desire any publicity and feels she has furnished all information in her possession to the proper authorities. She stated she was not interested in being interviewed by Peter Davis.

Mrs. Hunter was advised by the Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that she was under no obligation to talk to anyone and that if it was her wish not to be interviewed by Mr. Davis, she should so advise him but that such decision would have to be her own.

MA

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Office, Room 7133

TO: Mr. Conrad

DATE: 9-21-64

FROM: R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: Dr. Vincent P. Guinn,
Neutron Activation Analysis

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SYNOPSIS

Dr. Vincent P. Guinn is Technical Director of the Activation Analysis Program of General Atomic Division of General Dynamics Corporation. He and his staff have applied neutron activation analysis to the examination of powder residues. Dr. Guinn is a "high pressure salesman" with a sound scientific background. If he has been correctly quoted recently, he has been associating the work done by the FBI Laboratory and the Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) on the paraffin casts of Oswald with his own endeavors. These examinations were conducted with the Director's approval through liaison with the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC). Press releases attributable to Guinn infer that he is knowledgeable of the results of the examinations conducted on the Oswald casts. Guinn did not participate in these examinations. He has not been advised of the results.

Dr. Spofford G. English, Assistant General Manager for Research and Development, AEC, was contacted on September 18, 1964, by Special Agent John F. Gallagher, of the Laboratory, concerning this matter and expressed the Bureau's concern over the erroneous statements attributed to Dr. Guinn. Dr. English also expressed AEC's concern. Since Dr. Guinn is an AEC contractor, Dr. English advised he would have Mr. E. Eugene Fowler, Acting Director of the Isotopes Division, AEC, contact Dr. Guinn as soon as practical and advise him that both the FBI and the AEC are concerned over the releases attributed to him relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. Guinn will be asked to cease commenting on this sensitive subject. Dr. English will advise the Bureau concerning the contact of Fowler with Dr. Guinn.

105-82555-4969

24 1964

ACTION: None. For information only. The Laboratory will follow this carefully with AEC.

Enclosure

REC 30 ST-100

1 - Mr. Belmont

JFG:nlb (6)

(CONTINUED - OVER)

69 OCT 5 1964

SEVEN

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Dr. Vincent P. Guinn,
Neutron Activation Analysis

DETAILS

Dr. Vincent P. Guinn is Technical Director of the Activation Analysis Program of General Atomic Division of General Dynamics Corporation at San Diego, California. Through Atomic Energy Commission's contracts, money has been given to Dr. Guinn's group for the purpose of studying the application of neutron activation analysis to items of forensic interests. In particular, Dr. Guinn's group devoted their efforts to the identification of primer residues on the body of a person who had discharged firearms. Dr. Guinn has an international reputation in the field of neutron activation analysis. At the United Nations Conference in Geneva, Switzerland, relating to peaceful applications of atomic energy, he delivered a speech on September 1, 1964. He was also a guest lecturer during August of this year at the NATO International Conference on activation analysis in Glasgow, Scotland. It is believed he is currently touring Europe. Dr. Guinn recently received the American Nuclear Society's 1964 Award for "particularly meritorious contribution" of "a unique and proven tool to assist the law, clear the innocent and convict the guilty."

Dr. Guinn is a typical "high pressure salesman" with a sound scientific background who is actively promoting the sales of his company's nuclear reactors and services.

On April 23, 1962, Dr. Vincent P. Guinn visited the Laboratory and discussed the work of his group relative to scientific crime detection. Since that time, the Laboratory has had several contacts with him at technical conferences and he has revisited the Laboratory on several occasions. On November 23, 1963, subsequent to President Kennedy's assassination, he called the FBI Laboratory and advised he and his staff stood ready to help in the field of neutron activation analysis if necessary. He was thanked for his spirit of cooperation at this time. His services were never employed.

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Dr. Vincent P. Guinn,
Neutron Activation Analysis

Recently, numerous press releases and periodicals citing the work of Guinn and his staff relating to the examinations of primer residues from firearms have associated his work with the work done on the paraffin casts from Lee Harvey Oswald. He has implied that he has been working on the problem with the FBI and is knowledgeable of the results of such examinations.

The paraffin casts from Lee Harvey Oswald were analyzed by neutron activation by FBI Laboratory personnel at ORNL. The Director's approval was obtained for such an analyses and arrangements were made through Dr. Spofford English, Assistant General Manager for Research and Development, AEC, to have these examinations performed at the ORNL Research Reactor Site. It was agreed that all matters relating to these analyses would be considered highly confidential.

In view of the erroneous statements which were reportedly released to the press by Dr. Guinn, Special Agent John F. Gallagher, of the Laboratory, contacted Dr. Spofford G. English on September 18, 1964. The Bureau's concern over these erroneous releases were explained to Dr. English. It was pointed out that Dr. Guinn was working for AEC on a contract basis. Dr. English advised that AEC was also concerned over this matter and stated that he would see to it that a Mr. E. Eugene Fowler, the Acting Director of the Isotope Division, AEC, would be requested to contact Dr. Guinn as soon as practical and advise him of the AEC's and FBI's concern over the erroneous press releases attributed to him and request that he cease commenting on these matters. Dr. English advised that Fowler is in charge of the division responsible for the contract work of Dr. Guinn. Dr. English will advise the Bureau concerning the meeting of Mr. Fowler with Dr. Guinn.

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Dr. Vincent P. Guinn
Neutron Activation Analysis

Examples of the erroneous press releases attributed to Guinn and copies of pertinent portions of these releases are attached hereto:

1 - Reader's Digest, September, 1964, Page 125: "Eventually, federal authorities obtained chunks of the paraffin used on Oswald, and highly secret NAA tests were run. The results, which included the discovery of antimony traces, were given to the Warren Commission investigating the assassination."

2 - The Dallas Morning News, Dallas, Texas, Page 7 August 31, 1964: "Then we took the casts of Oswald's cheek and put them in a nuclear reactor. Remember that they already had been through the chemical tests which would wash particles away. 'I can say for the moment that we found no barium but we found antimony in every case'"

3 - United Press International news service release, August 27, 1964:
UPI - 174

(OSWALD)
GLASCOW, SCOTLAND--THE USE OF RADIOACTIVITY IN CRIMINOLOGY MAY DETERMINE ONCE AND FOR ALL WHETHER LEE HARVEY OSWALD KILLED THE LATE PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, A SAN DIEGO, CALIF., CHEMIST SAID TODAY.
DR. VINCENT P. GUINN, 46, HEAD OF THE ACTIVATION ANALYSIS (A.A.) PROGRAM OF THE GENERAL ATOMIC DIVISION OF GENERAL DYNAMICS CORPORATION, HAS BEEN WORKING ON THE PROBLEM WITH THE FBI.
"I CANNOT SAY WHAT WE FOUND OUT ABOUT OSWALD BECAUSE IT IS SECRET UNTIL THE PUBLICATION OF THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT. BUT I CAN TELL YOU ABOUT ACTIVATION ANALYSIS AND CRIME," THE SCIENTIST SAID HERE.
8/27--B1127PED

control the vicious world traffic in narcotics.

At the atomic laboratories of the General Dynamics Corp., in San Diego, Calif., Dr. Vincent P. Guinn has discovered a method whereby NAA can determine far more accurately than the old paraffin test whether a suspect has fired a gun recently. In the conventional paraffin test, melted paraffin is poured onto a suspect's hands and allowed to harden, then peeled off and doused with a chemical liquid. Any nitrates on the skin stick to the paraffin and show up as blue specks in the chemical bath. The trouble is: the suspect could have picked up the nitrates not only from a gun blast but from an innocent source such as fertilizer.

NAA ignores nitrates, but detects any deposits of antimony and barium. These elements, used in the primers of all cartridges, are deposited on any person who fires a gun. Unlike nitrates, they are so rare that they do not collect on the skin of a person who has *not* fired a gun. Dr. Guinn's tests have already cleared several suspects.

When President Kennedy was assassinated, Dr. Guinn promptly suggested to the FBI that NAA tests be run on casts obtained from Lee Harvey Oswald. The Dallas police maintained jurisdiction, however, and made conventional paraffin tests. Eventually, federal authorities obtained chunks of the paraffin used on Oswald, and highly secret NAA tests were run. The results, which included the discovery of antimony traces, were given to the Warren Commission investigating the assassination.

The areas beyond law enforcement in which atomic identification is proving itself valuable are widely varied. The General Electric Co. relies on NAA to ferret out impurities in the silicon that goes into transistors. (One part of phosphorus in a billion parts of silicon can stir up serious transistor trouble.) Several pharmaceutical firms are using NAA to balk drug counterfeiters. For some years large quantities of fraudulent drugs have been sold under the labels of reputable firms, and the practice is growing. So, certain manufacturers have started adding trace elements which do not affect the quality of their products but do show up under NAA.

The Atomic Energy Commission plans to place NAA equipment on a spacecraft, to determine what the surface of the moon is made of—before man lands there. Oceanographers are using NAA to find out more about the bottom of the sea. Dr. Edward V. Sayre, at the AEC's Brookhaven National Laboratory on Long Island, has used NAA to show, through differences in paints, whether a painting is a bona fide old master or a forgery.

Medical science has long suspected that certain trace elements play a pivotal role in disease, but most of them appear in such imperceptible amounts in the body that it has been virtually impossible to measure

Reader's Digest
Sept 1964
Page 125

105-82555-4969

ENCLOSURE

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

New Test May Tie Oswald Gun

By [illegible]

The guilt of Lee Harvey Oswald may be proved by a relatively unheard of new activation analysis technique said to be many times more reliable than paraffin tests now universally used in criminology.

A California scientist has indicated that radioactivity tests had been made on casts of Oswald's cheek and that the results had been sent to the Warren Commission investigating President Kennedy's assassination.

Dr. Vincent P. Guinn, 43, head of the activation analysis lab. program for General Dynamics Corp., San Diego, Calif., made the disclosure at a conference at Glasgow University in Scotland.

"I cannot say what we found out about Oswald because it is secret until the publication of the Warren Commission report," Dr. Guinn told United Press International, "but I can tell you about activation analysis and guns."

In homicide cases where a gun is used, wax impressions of the hand and cheek are often taken. The wax lifts tiny fragments of gunpowder, and chemical tests are used on these traces of powder to show if the person fired the gun or not.

Guinn said experiments have proven that the paraffin test is "extremely unreliable." He said it was obvious that a better method was needed and said his company began research on activation analysis about three years ago.

He said when it was revealed that Oswald's guilt could not be proved or disproved from paraffin tests, he, as do by the Dallas police, he called the FBI to the activation analysis technique.

Guinn described the experiment in this manner:

"A rifle similar to the one that killed the president was used. One person fired the rifle on eight different occasions and each time was given the paraffin test.

"Only one out of the eight experiments gave a positive indication," Guinn said.

Then they repeated the experiment using radioactivity.

"It was positive in all eight cases, and showed a primer on both hands and cheeks," he said.

"Then we took the casts of Oswald's cheek and put them in a nuclear reactor. Remember that they already had been through the chemical tests which would mask positive tests.

"I will say for the moment that we found as before and we found positively in every case," Guinn added.

Dr. Marion Moore, of the staff of the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School and the Dallas County Crime Laboratory, said criminologists were familiar with the [illegible] but that the method "too expensive" for everyday use.

"It is definitely capable of [illegible] like a corpse of trace elements that cannot be touched any other way," Dr. Moore said. "But it will be 10 years before they use it here. It is very, very expensive. It takes specialized equipment and highly trained operators."

Dr. Larry Marshall of the Graduate Research Center of the Southwest said the AA method could determine what minerals were present by checking the rate of decay of the chemicals isotopes are made when the material is subjected to nuclear energy.

"It is different and it has a chance to make [illegible]," Dr. [illegible] said.

He said he was unaware that [illegible] had been used in criminology but said, "I'm certainly not [illegible]

[illegible]

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

7

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 8-31-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: Jack B. Krueger

Character or Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

105-X25-4107

[illegible]

UPI-174

(OSWALD)

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND--THE USE OF RADIOACTIVITY IN CRIMINOLOGY MAY DETERMINE ONCE AND FOR ALL WHETHER LEE HARVEY OSWALD KILLED THE LATE PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, A SAN DIEGO, CALIF., CHEMIST SAID TODAY.

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8/27--D1137PED

MAR

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Delach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

You will find enclosed a document in Russian which was included in material furnished the Commission by the State Department. It would be appreciated if the Bureau would arrange for a translation of this document.

Sincerely yours,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

REC-1 105-82555-4970

EX-108 14 SEP 17 1964

SEVEN
SIX

XII-98(г.)

Копия

Свидетельство о браке № II-НА 332281

Гражданин Осваld
(фамилия)
Ян Харвей
(имя и отчество)

Год рождения 1939 18/IX

г. Новый Орлеан
(место рождения)

и гражданка Трусакова
(фамилия)
Марина Николаевна
(имя и отчество)

Год рождения 1941 17/VII

г. Молотовск Архангельской обл.
(место рождения)

вступили в брак 30 апреля 1961 г. в г. Минске
(число и месяц прописью)

Советов Шестнадцатый
(имя и отчество)

о чем в книге записей актов гражданского состояния о браке произведена

запись за № 116

После регистрации брака присвоить фамилии:

мужу Освальд жене Освальд

что подписью и печатью свидетельствуется.

Место регистрации г. Минск Загс
Ленинского р-на

"30" апреля 1961.

Действителен в течение
одного года со дня выдачи

-7- августа 1961 г. Я, Непомящий П. А. нотариус

Слуцкой Минской Государственной нотариальной конторы свидетельствую верность этой копии с подлинником ос. При сличении копии с подлинником, а последнем поправок, приписок, зачеркнутых слов и других особенностей не оказалось.

Взыскано гос.пошлины 20 коп. руб.

№ 16-2-1429

Нотариус

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Rolander

September 21, 1964

REC-D

BY COURIER SERVICE

-108

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Your letter dated September 16, 1964, enclosed a document in Russian which was included in material furnished to the Commission by the State Department.

The translation, which you requested, and the foreign language material are being forwarded herewith.

BY COURIER SVC.
05 SEP 21
COMM.-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

SEP 21 4 PM '64
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

Enclosures (2)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

BWR:drv
(9)

REC'D

79 OCT 7 - 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

XIII - 98 (2)

Copy

CERTIFICATE OF MARRIAGE No. 11 - PYa. No. 332281

Citizen OSWALD
(surname)

LEE HARVEY
(name and patronymic)

Year of birth 1939, 10/18

City of New Orleans
(place of birth)

and citizen PRUSAKOVA
(surname)

MARINA NIKOLAEVNA
(name and patronymic)

Year of birth 1941, 7/17

City of Molotovsk, Arkhangelskaya Oblast
(place of birth)

entered marriage April 30, 1961
(to be written in figures)

One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty One,
(and words)

regarding which an appropriate entry is made under No. 416 in the marriage register of the Civil Registrar's Bureau, month April date 30 year 1961.

TRANSLATED BY:
MICHAEL G. LEONARD:mmg
September 18, 1964

After the marriage, the following surnames were given to the:

husband OSWALD

wife OSWALD

certified to by signature and stamp

Place of registration City of Minsk, ZAGS (Civil Registrar's*) Bureau

Leningrad District
location and name of the Civil Right's Bureau, ZAGS

Date issued April 30, 1961

Chief of the Civil Registrar's Bureau

(signature illegible*)

On August 7, 1961, I, P. A. Nikiforenko, notary of the First Minsk State notary office, witness the correctness of this copy with its original. In comparing the copy with the original, no corrections, additions, crossed words and other peculiarities were noted.

State tax imposed 20 kopecks

Under registry No. 16-24362.

Sr. Notary /s/ Nikiforenko

*Translator's Note

The visible printing on the seal in the left margin indicates:

Belorussian USSR
Post Office of the BSSR

The printing on the bottom only partially visible. It indicates
Main Section — Printing Order 3949
Circulation 95,000

12

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 4971

PAGE NO. 1-2

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

211

CIA

REFERRAL

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. TROTTER

DATE: 9-23-64

FROM : S. F. Latona

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

The palm prints of the following listed Bureau employees were submitted by the Little Rock Division for comparison with the remaining latent palm print from the cardboard cartons recovered in this case:

SA Louis M. Kelley
SA Henry J. Oliver
SA Ralph E. Rawlings
SA Paul L. Scott
Gladys A. Manahan

The latent palm print is not identical with these palm prints.

The submitted palm prints are being retained.

Dallas, Little Rock, and Investigative Division being advised.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

JL:sem
(10)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

105-82555-4972

EX-106

14 SEP 25 1964

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. TROTTER

DATE: 9-24-64

FROM : S. F. Latona

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

The palm prints of Inspector James Herbert Sawyer, Dallas Police Department, who could have possibly touched the four cartons in this case, were submitted by the Dallas Division with their airtel of 9-22-64, for comparison with the remaining latent palm print.

The latent palm print is not identical with those of Sawyer.

The submitted palm prints are being retained.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

JL:sem
(10)

REC-1 105-82555-4973

EX-108

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FBI

Transmit the following in _____ Date: 9/17/64

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DETROIT (100-31965)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Washington Field dated 9/14/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are ten (10) copies and for Dallas one (1) copy of a LHM setting forth interview of SOL A. DANN concerning the leak of OSWALD's diary.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
1 - Dallas (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - Detroit
LMC:sal
(5)

ENCLOSURE

REC-108 105-82555-4974

SEP 24 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: SEP 29 1964 Special Agent in Charge

Sent

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Detroit, Michigan
September 17, 1964

Re: Lee Harvey Oswald

21 MAR 1 1973

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/17/64

Mr. SOL A. DANN, Attorney, 1820 David Stott Building, Detroit, Michigan, was advised that he was being interviewed at the specific request of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

Mr. DANN advised he had no information concerning the leak of the LEE HARVEY OSWALD diary and had no idea who may have furnished a copy of the diary to any news media.

On 9/17/64 at Detroit, Michigan File # Detroit 100-31965

by SA LAWRENCE M. COOPER, Jr./sal Date dictated 9/17/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/20/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-R-CUBA
(Attention: Criminal Section)
(Bufile 105-82555)
(WFO 105-37111) (P)

JACK L. RUBY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
(Bufile 44-24016)
(WFO 44-520) (P)

ReBuairtel to WFO, 9/14/64, and WFOairtel to Bureau, 9/17/64.

Enclosed for Bureau are twelve copies, and for Dallas two copies, of LHM containing results of investigation and interviews by Special Agents of WFO during period of 9/16-20/64.

The Bureau will note the list of employees, consultants, and members of the Commission furnished WFO at the outset of this investigation contained thirty-one names of personnel. However, after investigation initiated, it was ascertained there were sixty-two persons engaged in various phases of the Commission work. WFO has interviewed

4 - Bureau (Enc.12)
2 - Dallas (Enc.2)(AM-RM)
2 - Washington Field

HRH:nln
(8)

ENCLOSURES

AIRTEL

REC-38 REC-1 105-82555-4975

EX-108

6 OCT 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SCVIED

XEROX COPY ATTACHED TO ENCL FILED IN

sixty-one persons, including several employees of Government Printing Office, who are temporarily assigned to the Commission and were found to have had some contact with material in question.

The enclosed material does not reflect results of interviews with all members and employees of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. No interview of Chief Justice EARL WARREN was conducted, pursuant to instructions contained in reBuairtel. WFO investigation identified some twenty-eight staff members and employees of the Commission, who were employed between 6/7/64 and 8/18/64, who were not currently in the Washington, D. C., area or no longer employed by the Commission. ReWFOairtel 9/17/64, set out leads to have these persons interviewed. In addition, SHARON KEGARISE, a former steno at the Commission, was determined to be away from Washington, D. C., for the weekend of 9/19-20/64. She is expected to return 9/21/64, at which time she will be interviewed and results thereof will be promptly submitted. It is noted WILLIAM T. COLEMAN, who resides in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and DAVID W. BELIN, who resides in Des Moines, Iowa, were located and interviewed in Washington, D. C., subsequent to dispatch of reWFOairtel 9/17/64. Both COLEMAN and BELIN are Legal Consultants to the Commission.

A review of the enclosed material will disclose investigation conducted to date has not located all copies of the transcript reflecting interview of JACK L. RUBY by Chief Justice WARREN, which transcript was published in the 8/18/64 edition of the "New York Journal-American" newspaper in an article authored by DOROTHY KILGALLEN. In this regard, it is noted the exact number of copies made of this transcript is in doubt; however, investigation determined five copies were reproduced by Ward and Paul, Washington, D. C., court reporters, and possibly thirteen other copies were reproduced by Commission employees.

The Ward and Paul copies of this transcript are distinguishable from the copies reproduced by the Commission in two ways. The Ward and Paul copies are bound in yellow cardboard covers and bear "Confidential" classification at the top and bottom of each page of the transcript. The Commission reproductions of this transcript located to date are neither bound nor bear any classification; however, it is not known if this is true for the transcripts not yet located.

Details and importance of the classification appearing on the Ward and Paul copies set forth reWFOairtel dated 9/17/64. Based on information contained in enclosures hereto, and set forth in reWFOairtel, it appears likely a Ward and Paul reproduction was used by DOROTHY KILGALLEN in preparing her article. Based on this information, the FBI Laboratory is currently conducting examinations and comparisons of the five Ward and Paul copies in an effort to identify one of these copies as the source of KILGALLEN's information.

It is also noted WFO has received information to the effect the article published in the "New York Journal-American" does not contain that portion of the transcript appearing on page fifty-nine and the first five lines of page sixty. This information received from the Bureau. It is believed this deletion in the news article has significance; however, it is not apparent at this time.

It is realized the enclosed material does not reflect results of all investigation that could be conducted in this matter; however, it is believed results of FBI Laboratory examinations should be available prior to making further inquiry regarding the reproductions made by Commission employees. It is noted such inquiry will not be necessary if the Laboratory identifies one of the Ward and Paul copies as KILGALLEN's source. Also, results of recontacts with "New York Journal-American" and DOROTHY KILGALLEN, which were submitted for consideration of Bureau in reWFOairtel 9/17/64, would also be helpful prior to conducting further inquiry at the Commission.

In the event the FBI Laboratory is unable to isolate KILGALLEN's source as being one of the Ward and Paul reproductions, then WFO feels following inquiries should be made:

1. Obtain any and all classification stamps used by the Commission and submit same to Laboratory for examination and comparison with that appearing in newspaper reproduction of page 103 of this transcript.

2. Consider contacting Ward and Paul in effort to obtain stamps used by them for classifying documents reproduced for the Commission, and submit such stamps to the Laboratory for examination and comparison.

3. Recontact logical members and employees of the Commission for the specific purpose of attempting to locate all reproductions of this transcript made by Commission employees with specific reference as to whether or not classification stamps were affixed to these reproductions; and the circumstances under which the Commission staff utilized classification stamps on any reproductions.

4. Conduct such inquiry as may be indicated as result of interviews recorded in enclosures hereto.

As stated above, WFO considers additional inquiries should await results of previously requested investigation; therefore, WFO anticipates conducting no further investigation until such information received, UACB.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

September 21, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

By letter dated September 10, 1964, the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy requested that investigation be conducted with regard to the unauthorized disclosures to news media of the Lee Harvey Oswald diary. The Commission requested interviews with members of the Commission and in addition, that interviews also be had with members of the Commission's staff.

Attention has been directed to news stories which related to the personal diary of Lee Harvey Oswald, his Discharge Certificate from the United States Marine Corps, a letter dated July 31, 1963, addressed to Oswald from the Communist Party, USA, and his International Certificate of Vaccination. In "The Dallas Morning News," Dallas, Texas, June 27, 1964, edition, a copyrighted article by reporter Hugh Aynesworth was printed concerning contents of Oswald's diary, together with a photograph of one of the pages of this diary. On June 28, 1964, the same newspaper carried a second article by Aynesworth concerning contents of the Oswald diary, a photograph of the letter addressed to Oswald from the Communist Party, USA, a photograph of his undesirable discharge from the United States Marine Corps dated September 13, 1960, and a photograph of Oswald's International Certificate of Vaccination.

In addition to these disclosures which appeared in the newspaper, "Life" magazine published a feature article concerning the contents of the Oswald diary and included photographs of that document.

Set forth hereinafter are the results of interviews conducted with members of the Commission and the Commission staff, who were located in the Washington, D.C., area during the period of September 16 through September 20, 1964:

COPIES DESTROYED
21 NR 12 2013

FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/19/64

1

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, 200 Maryland Avenue, N.E., was interviewed for any information he may have regarding the "leak" of information pertaining to the diary and other papers of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Mr. RANKIN stated he was not responsible for this or any other leak of information to any news media. He further said he has no information or knowledge as to the identity of the person or persons responsible for any such leaks.

Mr. RANKIN advised that on the basis of his review of various reports reflecting results of investigation conducted by the FBI, it is his opinion the source of the leak pertaining to the OSWALD diary and papers has been identified as being in Dallas, Texas.

On 9/16/64, at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SAs CARL E. GRAHAM & HOMER R. HAUER CEG:mal Date dictated 9/18/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/17/64

1

D.C.

Senator JOHN SHERMAN COOPER of Kentucky, a member of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY, furnished the following information when he was interviewed at his office, Room 125, of the Old Senate Office Building:

With regard to the publication in the June 27 and 28, 1964, issues of "The Dallas Morning News," newspaper of information from the diary of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and photographs of other related documents, Senator COOPER said he did not make such information available to the paper or to any other person. Furthermore he stated he has no knowledge as to the means by which the newspaper came into possession of these items. He emphasized he has never disclosed any information relating to the findings of the President's Commission to any unauthorized person.

Senator COOPER was asked if he had any knowledge about the control of documents in the possession of the President's Commission. He said he is not familiar with the detailed handling of such materials, but as a commission member he has received documents necessary to the deliberations of that body. Such items have been either handed to him personally at the Commission, or were delivered to his office by courier. He has studied these documents at his office and at home. They have been retained while in his office in a locked safe, and he is certain these documents in his custody have been secure. The only other person in his office who has had access to these documents is his secretary, Miss RUTH MIDTHUN, in whom he has complete confidence.

Senator COOPER said he is unable to furnish any information which would be of assistance in identifying the person or persons who made the unauthorized disclosure of the above documents, resulting in their publication in the press.

On 9/16/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SAs ALBERT H. SOLOMON, JR. and DONALD E. WALTER AHS:lkc Date dictated 9/16/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

2

FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-62)

1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/16/64

Senator RICHARD B. RUSSELL of Georgia, a member of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY, furnished the following information when he was interviewed at his office, Room 205, of the Old Senate Office Building:

Concerning the publication in the June 27 and 28, 1964, issues of "The Dallas Morning News" newspaper of information from the diary of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and photographs of other related documents, Senator RUSSELL said he did not make such information available to the paper or to any other person. He stated he has no knowledge of the means by which the newspaper came into the possession of these items. He strongly asserted he has never disclosed any information relating to the findings of the President's Commission to any unauthorized person. He added that he has no information which would be of assistance in identifying the individual who made the unauthorized disclosure, resulting in the appearance of these items in the press.

On 9/16/64 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SAs ALBERT H. SOLOMON, JR. and DONALD E. WALTER AHS:kwm Date dictated 9/16/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 9/16/64

United States Congressman HALE BOGGS was interviewed in his office at the United States Capitol, Room H109 and furnished the following information:

Congressman BOGGS stated that he originally saw copies of the diary of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and other documents obtained by the Dallas Police Department between November 22 and 23, 1963, in Dallas, Texas, when they were passed to the Commission members at a Commission meeting. He believes that the copies he saw were photographs which were furnished to the Commission by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He recalls specifically reading a copy of the OSWALD diary and also remembers seeing a story on the diary in an issue of "Life" magazine.

Congressman BOGGS stated that he is not acquainted with HUGH AYNESWORTH or CARL FREUND, reporters for the newspaper, "Dallas Morning News." He is sure that none of his staff are acquainted with these two reporters. He, himself, is not acquainted with anyone else affiliated with the "Dallas Morning News." He does have an administrative assistant in his capacity as Democratic Whip in the House of Representatives who very probably is acquainted with members of the Washington Bureau of the "Dallas Morning News." He is sure that this acquaintance is purely in line with his administrative assistant's duties in Congress. He pointed out that this administrative assistant has no access to Commission documents since they are all delivered to his office in the House Office Building rather than the United States Capitol and are maintained in a safe in that office.

He explained that Commission transcripts are delivered to him at his House office or his home by a Commission staff member in a sealed envelope. It is delivered to him by his own staff in the same condition. If he has time he reads the transcript and then maintains it in his safe. If he does not have time to read it he places it in his safe until he does have the time. No one on his staff or in his family has any access to these transcripts.

On 9/16/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SAs JAMES LEO ELDER and WILLIAM J. LANDER WJL:nln Date dictated 9/16/64

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Congressman BOGGS stated that he has never given any copy of any Commission transcript to any reporter for any newspaper.

He stated that in his own personal opinion he feels that the information that was leaked to the "Dallas Morning News" was leaked from someone in Dallas, Texas, and not in Washington, D. C. He knows of no one on the Commission staff or on the Commission itself who would leak such information.

FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 9/16/64

United States Congressman HALE BOGGS telephonically advised during the afternoon of September 16, 1964, that he wished to furnish the following information which has come to his attention regarding his handling of transcripts of the Commission:

Congressman BOGGS stated that in January or February, 1964, he did have a Commission transcript in his possession when he drove to the Friendship Airport, Baltimore, Maryland, in his automobile. He stated he left the transcript locked in his automobile in the Congressional parking area near the airport. He said when he returned to the airport two days later the transcript, which was not in connection with the matter discussed pertaining to the leak of information to newspaper reporters, was in the same position in the automobile and it did not appear to have been tampered with or removed from its original place in his car. He stated he wished this information to be a matter of record as it could come to light at some later date that he had left a Commission report in his automobile.

On 9/16/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SA JAMES LEO ELDER:nln Date dictated 9/16/64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/17/64

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ALLEN W. DULLES, 2723 Q Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., a member of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY, advised as follows concerning the leak of information which appeared in "The Dallas Morning News" on June 27, and June 28, 1964, under the by-line of HUGH AYNESWORTH pertaining to the OSWALD diary and related papers:

Mr. DULLES does not know HUGH AYNESWORTH or any reporters or employees of "The Dallas Morning News". It is conceivable he may have met AYNESWORTH or other employees of this newspaper while he was in Dallas, Texas during May, 1964, with Commission members Senator JOHN SHERMAN COOPER and JOHN J. MC CLOY; however, their identities were not known to him then or now.

Mr. DULLES has seen the original OSWALD diary which he described as being in very poor handwriting to the point that it was almost illegible. He also saw a reproduction of the diary which appeared in an FBI report as well as another version which was "translated", that is, typed in a legible form. He saw the original diary during the early days of the Commission, probably during early December, 1963, at the Commission offices.

He has no information concerning the preparation or dissemination of the legible typed version of the diary. Mr. DULLES does not have a copy of the diary in any form nor did he retain the typed version beyond the usual period of a few days before returning same to the Commission staff. He said he did not furnish the diary, reproductions of the diary, or any information pertaining thereto to any news media or anyone else outside the Commission staff.

Mr. DULLES does not know who would have access to the diary within the Commission in addition to the Commission members but presumes it would be available to the staff as their work required.

On 9/16/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SAs JOHN G. GOEDTEL and WILFRED R. SCHLARMAN JGG:lkc Date dictated 9/17/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 9/18/64

JOHN J. MC CLOY, member of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy (the Commission) was interviewed at the Commission offices. He was questioned concerning the articles attributed to HUGH AYNESWORTH appearing in "The Dallas Morning News" on June 27 and June 28, 1964, concerning the diary and certain documents relating to LEE HARVEY OSWALD and the subsequent publication of the OSWALD diary in "Life" magazine.

Mr. MC CLOY advised he did not have the faintest idea who was responsible for furnishing copies of the documents which made either of the publications possible. He stated he had not furnished these documents to anyone and had never been requested to do so. He stated he felt certain that no member of the Commission was responsible.

Mr. MC CLOY advised that to the best of his recollection he does not know and has never met any of the following persons associated with "The Dallas Morning News": HUGH AYNESWORTH, PAULA AYNESWORTH, LARRY GROVES or JERRY RICHMOND. He was confident that none of these individuals had ever communicated with him in an effort to obtain copies of the OSWALD diary or the related documents.

Mr. MC CLOY stated that his only contact with "Life" magazine, which in any way had any relation to the KENNEDY assassination or matters growing out of the assassination, occurred in early 1964 when, on behalf of the Commission, he visited "Life" magazine and was permitted to view the original films made of the assassination by ABRAHAM ZAPRUDER. He stated that during this visit he selected certain frames from these films and photographs were subsequently furnished to the Commission by "Life."

On 9/18/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SAs MAURICE A. TAYLOR and KENNETH T. DELAVIGNE MAT:nln KTD:nln Date dictated 9/18/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 9/13/64

Mrs. JULIA T. RIDE, Administrative Assistant to J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel to President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY, 200 Maryland Avenue, N. E., was requested to furnish a list of persons who were working for the Commission between June 7, 1964, and August 18, 1964.

The following names were furnished:

LEGAL CONSULTANTS

Name		Addresses	Phone Numbers
ADAMS, FRANCIS W. H.	(Res.)	14 E. 90 Street, New York	Atwater 9-5244
	(Off.)	460 Park Avenue, New York	Plaza 1-0815
*BALL, JOSEPH A.	(Res.)	4281 Country Club Drive, Long Beach, California	Garfield 4-7120
	(Off.)	120 Linden Avenue, Long Beach, California	Hemlock 5-5631
*BELIN, DAVID W.	(Res.)	7704 College Drive, Des Moines, Iowa	277-3383
	(Off.)	Herrick, Langdon, Sandblom, & Belin, 501 Iowa-Des Moines Bank Building, Des Moines, Iowa	243-0561

Deleted Copy from RAY F. SHURFLEFF
by Letter 2/29/75 blk
Per FOIA Request

On 9/17/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SA HOMER R. HAUER:pac Date dictated 9/17/64

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Name		Addresses	Phone Numbers
*COLEMAN, WILLIAM T.	(Res.)	612 West Hortter Street Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	VI 8-2304
	(Off.)	Dilworth, Paxson, etc. 123 So. Shore Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Kingsley 6-3000
*EISENBERG, MELVIN A.	(Res.)	147 - 28 Charter Road Jamaica 35, New York	Axtel 1-6308
	(Off.)	Kaye, Scholer, Fierman etc. 425 Park Avenue, New York	Plaza 9-8400
GRIFFIN, BURT W.	(Res.)	18318 Lomond Boulevard Shaker Heights 22, Ohio	SK 1-0899
	(Off.)	Macdonald, Hopkins & Hardy, 1105 E. Ohio Building, Cleveland, Ohio	621-3480
*HUBERT, LEON D. JR.	(Res.)	1915 South Dupre New Orleans, Louisiana	UN 6-9762
	(Off.)	Hubert, Baldwin & Zibilich, 300 Oil & Gas Building, 1100 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans	
JENNER, ALBERT E., JR.	(Res.)	119 Tudor Place Kenilworth, Illinois	Alpine 1-4077
	(Off.)	135 So. LaSalle Chicago 3, Illinois	Randolph 6-0220
LIEBELER, WESLEY J.	(Res.)	Newfane, Vermont Gramercy Motel, Washington	

Name		Addresses	Phone Numbers
✓REDLICH, NORMAN	(Res.)	29 Washington Square, New York	Algonquin 4-5391
	(Off.)	University School of Law, New York	Spring 7-2000
✓SCOBEY, Miss ALFREDDA	(Res.)	1283 Cumbrind Road, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia	
	(Off.)	Court of Appeals of State of Georgia, Atlanta, Georgia	
✓SLAWSON, W. DAVID	(Res.)	1129 Pearl, Apartment 4, Denver, Colorado	255-9690
	(Off.)	Davis, Graham & Stubbs, Denver, Colorado	255-5475
✓SPECTER, ARLEN	(Res.)	3417 Warden Drive, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	GE 8-1588
	(Off.)	Specter & Katz 12 S. 12th Street, 1510 Philadelphia Savings Fund Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	WA 3-1050
✓STERN, SAMUEL A.	(Res.)	3110 Newark Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.	EO 6-0903
	(Off.)	900 17th Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.	293-8800
✓WILLENS, HOWARD P. Executive Assistant to General Counsel and Liaison with Department of Justice	(Res.)	5002 Hurst Terrace, N. W., Washington, D. C.	EM 2-1787
	(Off.)	2nd Assistant to Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Justice.	

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Name		Addresses	Phone Numbers
*SHAFFER, CHARLES NORMAN Staff Member - Lawyer	(Res.) (Off.)	8510 - 16th Street, N. W., Silver Spring, Maryland Department of Justice Criminal Division	365-4870
*WEINREB, LLOYD L.	(Res.) (Off.)	16-5th Street, S. E., Washington. D. C. 20003 Department of Justice	547-6271
*O'BRIEN, JOHN J. Staff Member		Internal Revenue Service, Inspection Service	WO 4-4076 or 4715
*CONROY, EDWARD A. Staff Member		" "	WO 4-3868
*BARSON, PHILIP Staff Member	(Res.) (Off.)	1138 E. Slocum Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19150 Internal Revenue Service, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Livingston 9-3626 597-2252
GOLDBERG, Dr. ALFRED Historian	(Res.)	3433 N. Edison Street, Arlington 7, Virginia Department of Defense	538-2794
POLLAK, STUART R. Staff Member	(Res.) (Off.)	3603 R Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Department of Justice	338-8685
ELY, JOHN H. Staff Member (Law Clerk)	(Res.) (Off.)	1310 - 34th Street, N. W. Supreme Court (Clerk for Chief Justice)	965-2548
LAULICHT, MURRAY J. (Law Clerk)	(Res.)	6040 - 14th Street, N. E., Washington, D. C.	LI 3-5727

Name		Addresses	Phone Numbers
*NOSK, RICHARD M. (Law Clerk)	(Res.)	66 Cleary Court, Apartment 708, San Francisco, California	567-8182
	(Off.)	c/o Justice MATHEW TOBRINER, California Supreme Court, State Building, San Francisco	UN 1-8700

CLERICAL

*ADAMS, Mrs. SHEILA B. (Typist)
3749 Jay Street, N. W.,
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399-7088

DAVIS, M. FRANCINE (Stenographer)
149 Richard Avenue,
Fairfax, Virginia
(Air Force)
CR 3-0230

*DUKE, CHARLEE DIANNE (Typist)
1334 Fort Stevens Drive, N. W.,
Washington, D. C. 20011
(Internal Revenue Service)
TU 2-0063

*CLARK, ANNE M. (Stenographer)
8027 Eastern Avenue,
Silver Spring, Maryland
(Agriculture)
JUniper 9-5098

COMPTON, BETTY JEAN (Stenographer)
6007 North Dakota Avenue,
Washington, D. C.
(Commerce-Weather Bureau)
RA 6-5760

EIDE, JULIA T. (Secretary)
4550 MacArthur Boulevard,
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333-6525

FARRAR, M. JOSEPHINE (Chief-Records)
204 East Capitol Street
(Archives)
LI 4-0383

HAUER, JEANNE C. (Stenographer)
13 Accotink Road, 765-0523
Alexandria, Virginia
(Post Office Department)

HECKMAN, BEVERLY ANN (Secretary)
4410 Hallet Street, Whitehall 6-7550
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HENNIGAN, SADIE M.
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Arlington, Virginia
(Agriculture)

JOHNSON, ELAINE
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JOHNSON, VIVIAN (Records Clerk) 529-7746

(Archives)

KAMBER, PEARL G.
2818 S. Abingdon Street, Apartment C-1 931-3896
Arlington, Virginia
(Commerce-Public Roads)

KEGARISE, SHARON (Stenographer)
5550 Columbia Pike 671-2175
Arlington, Virginia
(Defense Department)

LIPPARD, ADELE (Secretary to Mr. WILLIAMS)
2608 Arlington Boulevard, JA 8-5727
Arlington, Virginia

LUHM, DAVID (Clerk-Records)
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Washington, D. C. 20015
(Immigration and Naturalization
Service)

McCALL, ELIA M. (File Clerk)
1933 2nd Street, N. W., Apartment 2
Washington, D. C. 20002
(Justice) 387-5277

*McKENZIE, LOUISE S. (Typist)
5023 - 3rd Street, N. W.
(Internal Revenue Service) Taylor 9-6344

*MILLARD, JEAN H. (Stenographer)
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(Defense Department) LA 9-4058

*MOORE, MAURICE (File Clerk) 563-2378

(Federal Records Center,
Alexandria, Virginia)

*NORTON, MARY L. (Stenographer)
2-A Auburn Court, Alexandria
(Defense) King 8-2693

PIERPOINT, EDWARD R. (Messenger)
111 West Nelson Avenue, Alexandria
(Employed by Commission) Overlook 3-0999

PRATHER, DOUGLAS (Messenger and Driver)
1010 Columbia Road, N. W.
(Employed by Commission thru
General Services Administration) 667-6653

*ROBINSON, LUCILLE ANN (Stenographer)
5009 Dixon Street, S. E., Washington
(Agriculture - since resigned and
was here about three weeks prior to
August 25, 1964) 537-7156

SHIRLEY, RUTH D. (Records Clerk)
4201 So. 31st, Apartment 713
Arlington, Virginia
(Defense Department) 931-4918

WFO 105-37111
S

*SHURTLEFF, RAY (File Clerk)
29 Quimby Street,
Watertown, Massachusetts
(Left July 31, 1964, to return
to college)

SCHWEINSBERG, CAROLYN A. (Typist and
Phone Operator)
2001 Columbia Road, N. W. — DE 2-9611
(Navy Department)

TARRO, HELEN (Secretary)
2821 Quebec Street, N. W. — EM 2-8052
(Agriculture)

VIDA, JANE M. (Secretary)
933 S. Glebe Road, — Jackson 5-7395
Arlington, Virginia
(Defense)

*WELSH, ANNE V. (Secretary)
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Arlington, Virginia
(Defense)

PETER, JANE W. (Stenographer)
660 Northampton Drive, — 434-1843
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(Justice)

YAGER, MARGARET
3850 Tunlaw Road, N. W. — FE 7-6828
Washington
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*CARDWELL, CHARLINE
1330 Adams Street, N. E. — 529-8698
(General Services Administration)

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Deleted Copy Sent RAY F SHURTLEFF
by Letter 2/21/75 LLL
Per FOIA Request

*WILDER, BEATRICE
4507 So. 34th Street
Arlington
(Defense)

TE 6-4869

*FIFEIN, JAMES H., JR.
6409 Shadow Road
Chevy Chase, Maryland
(Law Clerk)
Volunteer from United States
Supreme Court

Mrs. EIDE states those names preceded by an asterisk are persons who are currently away from the Washington, D. C., area, or are no longer employed at the Commission.

It will be noted the names and occupational titles as obtained from Mrs. EIDE are set out as they were copied by her from her records of personnel. However, upon interview of these persons, it was determined some discrepancies had occurred in spellings of names as well as their titles as to duties with the Commission.

FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/19/64

1 Beverly A. Heckman

Mrs. BEVERLY A. HECKMAN, residence 4410 Hallet Street, Rockville, Maryland, employed as Secretary to Mr. J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, was interviewed at her office regarding the leaks of information to the press and other news media concerning the OSWALD diary and other papers.

Mrs. HECKMAN advised she was cognizant that such leaks had occurred, but she said she had no information whatsoever concerning how such leaks happened, nor the possible identity of any person or persons who might have been responsible.

On 9/16/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SAs CARL E. GRAHAM & HOMER H. HAUKE CEG:mal Date dictated 9/18/64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/19/64

JOSEPHINE W. FARRAR, 204 East Capitol Street, Washington, D. C., Chief of the Records Unit, President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY, advised as follows concerning the leak of information appearing in "The Dallas Morning News," on June 27 and 28, 1964, under the by-line of HUGH AYNESWORTH pertaining to the LEE HARVEY OSWALD diary and related papers:

Miss FARRAR recalled that shortly after reporting to the Commission on December 23, 1963, she received from Mrs. BEVERLY HECKMAN's office approximately 12 Xerox or otherwise reproduced copies of the OSWALD diary. These were placed in the file and sometime later, date unrecalled, eight copies were removed for the use, she presumes, of the Commission members. The approximately four remaining copies were subsequently given out to various staff members as the occasion required.

Her records never included the original OSWALD diary or papers.

She does not know HUGH AYNESWORTH or any other employee of "The Dallas Morning News" and has never made any copies of the OSWALD diary or related papers available to anyone outside the Commission or staff.

On 9/18/64 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SAs WILFRED R. SCHLARMAN and JOHN G. GOEDTEL/ jmm Date dictated 9/18/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 9/20/64

DAVID W. BELIN, home address 7704 College Drive, Des Moines, Iowa, telephone 277-3383, who is a member of the law firm of Herrick, Langdon, Sandblom and Belin, was interviewed at the headquarters of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, 200 Maryland Avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C.

Mr. BELIN advised he has been working as a Legal Consultant with the Commission since approximately January 20, 1964. He said he had been working on a relatively full time basis until Memorial Day, 1964, at which time he returned to Des Moines, Iowa. He stated he had worked at the Commission on weekends until mid July, 1964, following his return to Des Moines, and since mid July the weekend of September 19-20, 1964, is his first occasion to be back at the Commission.

Mr. BELIN advised his primary area of interest in the Commission's inquiry is the period of time immediately prior to and after the assassination of President KENNEDY by LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Mr. BELIN explained his interest centers on LEE HARVEY OSWALD in this regard.

Mr. BELIN advised he believes he has read portions of the diary of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, however, he said he cannot recall reading this entire document. He said that if he has seen a copy of this diary, it was prior to February 1, 1964.

Mr. BELIN stated he recalls information pertaining to the diary of OSWALD being published by the news media. He said a Des Moines, Iowa, paper had carried a news release regarding this diary, but he said he does not remember the Des Moines paper printing a photograph of one of the pages of this document. He said he believes the Des Moines newspaper article was based on a story that originated in Dallas, Texas.

Regarding his contact with news media representatives in Dallas, Mr. BELIN said he had taken a deposition from one

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On 9/19/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SA HOMER R. HAUER HRH:nln Date dictated 9/20/64

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MICHAEL COUCH. Mr. BELIN identified MICHAEL COUCH as being the representative of a Dallas television station who had been in the motorcade with President KENNEDY at the time of the assassination and who had claimed to have seen a rifle barrel protruding from a window. Mr. BELIN informed he had possibly taken another deposition from another representative in this motorcade but could not be certain. He said he also had some contact with Dallas news media representatives at the time Commission members MC CLOY, COOPER, and DULLES went to Dallas to observe the site of this assassination. Mr. BELIN explained he had more or less conducted the Commission members on this tour and during the tour Dallas newspaper representatives had spoken with him. Mr. BELIN said any contact he had with news media representatives in Dallas on this occasion would have been limited to passing comments.

Mr. BELIN informed he has from time to time received requests for information regarding this inquiry from various news media personnel; however, he said all such requests had been answered with "no comment."

Mr. BELIN said he has never had any contact with HUGH AYNESWORTH or CARL FREUND, who are identified as Dallas, Texas, news reporters.

Mr. BELIN advised during the time he was in Dallas, Texas, with Commission members MC CLOY, COOPER, and DULLES, they had paid a courtesy call on the Dallas District Attorney's Office. He said he recalls JIM BOWIE and WILLIAM ALEXANDER were the persons who were contacted during this courtesy call since the Dallas District Attorney was not present. Mr. BELIN did not recall receiving any requests for material from either BOWIE or ALEXANDER.

Mr. BELIN advised he recalls discussing the leak of OSWALD's diary and miscellaneous papers with the United States Attorney from Dallas, H. BAREFOOT SANDERS. He said he remembers this discussion as being either during late June or early July, 1964, during a time Mr. SANDERS was in Washington, D. C. Mr. BELIN said SANDERS indicated at that time that WILLIAM ALEXANDER was believed to be the source of the leak pertaining to OSWALD's diary.

Mr. BELIN said he is not responsible for the leak of any information to any news media representative and does not know who may be responsible for such action.

FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/20/64

1

WILLIAM T. COLEMAN, Jr., home address 612 West Hortter Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Telephone Number VI 8-2304, a member of the law firm of Dilworth, Paxson, Kalish, Kohn and Dilks, 123 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, was interviewed at the headquarters of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY, 200 Maryland Avenue, N.E.

Mr. COLEMAN stated he has been employed as a Legal Consultant with the President's Commission since approximately January 22, 1964. He said his duties as a Legal Consultant have been primarily restricted to reviewing information regarding activities of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He said his primary interest in OSWALD's activities has been pertaining to those times OSWALD was away from the United States. Mr. COLEMAN informed that in connection with his duties he has observed the OSWALD diary and believes he has reviewed all of the OSWALD papers and information pertaining thereto. He said he believes he first observed the OSWALD diary a few days after beginning his association with the Commission. COLEMAN advised he has had no contact with representatives of any news media in reference to his work with the Commission. He said he has not had the occasion to be in Dallas, Texas, for the purpose of conducting inquiry regarding OSWALD or OSWALD's activities. Mr. COLEMAN said that in April or May, 1964, he had taken a trip in connection with the inquiry being conducted by the Commission and during this trip he had had an twenty-minute layover in Dallas while he was en route back to Washington, D. C.

Mr. COLEMAN said he does not know any reporters for any of the Dallas papers and he has had no contact with any Dallas paper representative. He said he, to the best of his knowledge, is not acquainted with anyone employed by "Life" magazine and has had no contact with "Life" magazine representatives.

On 9/10/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SA HOMER R. HAUER/jmw Date dictated 9/20/64

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Mr. COLEMAN advised he has no knowledge or information as to how the leak of the OSWALD material could have occurred. He said he has speculated MARINA OSWALD was the possible source of this material; however, he said he had no specific information at all that would indicate such leaks had been occacioned by MARINA OSWALD. Mr. COLEMAN informed his speculation regarding MARINA OSWALD was based primarily on the fact that a copy of LEE HARVEY OSWALD's diary was possibly made available to her; however, he said he did not know if this were the case or not.

Mr. COLEMAN said he was not responsible for any of the material being leaked to news media representatives and does not know who was responsible for this.

FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 9/18/64

BURT W. GRIFFIN, residing Continental Hotel, Washington, D. C., permanent residence 18318 Lomond Boulevard, Shaker Heights, Cleveland, Ohio, telephone Skyline 1-0899, upon interview advised he occupies a position of an assistant counsel of the Commission and entered on duty January 13, 1964. GRIFFIN is permanently employed as an attorney with the firm Mc Donald, Hopkins, and Hardy, 1105 East Ohio Building, Cleveland, Ohio, phone 621-3480. He was formerly an Assistant United States Attorney at Cleveland.

GRIFFIN was questioned concerning news items in the June 27 and 28, 1964, issues of the "Dallas Morning News" under byline of HUGH AYNESWORTH pertaining to the diary of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and containing photographs of the page from OSWALD's diary and three documents of OSWALD mentioned hereafter.

GRIFFIN stated he had never seen the diary of OSWALD and that his knowledge concerning the diary was from having read a number of FBI reports and from conversations with J. LEE RANKIN of the Commission, and MARTHA JO STROUD, Assistant United States Attorney at Dallas. GRIFFIN recalled that on the basis of her knowledge and deductions, Mrs. STROUD had suggested to him that WILLIAM F. ALEXANDER, Assistant District Attorney at Dallas, Texas, was a logical suspect for the news leaks mentioned above; however, GRIFFIN recalled nothing specific from his conversations.

GRIFFIN advised he knew nothing about the films made of the personal property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD following his arrest, and he had not seen them. He also advised he had never seen any prints of a letter from the Communist Party, United States of America, to OSWALD, dated July 31, 1963, the Marine discharge of OSWALD, dated August 13, 1960, or an international certificate of vaccination in OSWALD's name under date of June 8, 1963.

On 9/17/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SAs KENNETH T. DELAVIGNE/MAURICE A. TAYLOR Date dictated 9/18/64

MAT:cjl

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GRIFFIN stated he had made three trips to Dallas for the purpose of taking depositions for the Commission. As he recalled, these trips were from March 23 - 26, 1964, from one Wednesday to Friday in early April or May, 1964, and July 24 - 25, 1964.

GRIFFIN advised he did not know anyone connected with the "Dallas Morning News" and specifically was not acquainted with CARL FREUND, HUGH AYNESWORTH, or PAULA AYNESWORTH. He advised he had never furnished any information or documents from the files of the Commission to any journalist or for the use of any publication or to any other unauthorized person.

FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/18/64

1

WESLEY J. LIEBELER of Newfane, Vermont, presently residing at the Gramercy Motel in Washington, D. C., who is an attorney on the staff of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY advised as follows concerning leak of information appearing in "The Dallas Morning News", on June 27 and 28, 1964, under the by-line of HUGH AYNESWORTH pertaining to the LEE HARVEY OSWALD diary and related papers:

He does not know HUGH AYNESWORTH or any other reporter or employee associated with "The Dallas Morning News".

He has not furnished anybody outside the Commission with a copy of OSWALD's diary. He has no suspicions of any staff members of the Commission being the source of a leak of the diary to the press.

He cannot estimate the number of copies of the diary which have been reproduced by photographing and typing. It is his opinion that many copies have been made and he is not aware of the administrative procedure with which they have been handled.

He commented that WILLIAM MC KENZIE, the attorney for MARINA OSWALD, told him that he, MC KENZIE, had never seen a copy of the OSWALD diary and doubts that MARINA OSWALD had seen or known of the diary until it came out in the paper.

Mr. LIEBELER related that on May 28, 1964, he did send a copy of the political writings of OSWALD to Dr. G. THEODORE MITAU, Head of Political Science Department at McAlister College in St. Paul, Minnesota. This was done with the knowledge of Mr. J. LEE RANKIN. Dr. MITAU was Mr. LIEBELER'S professor when the latter attended that college. The material was sent with a view to obtaining Dr. MITAU's analysis of the quality of OSWALD's writings. Mr. LIEBELER was anxious to obtain Dr. MITAU's educated guess as to what OSWALD had on his mind.

On 9/17/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

SAs WILFRED R. SCHLARMAN and
JOHN G. GOEDTEL JGG:lkc

by Date dictated 9/17/64

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Dr. MITAU contacted Mr. LIEBELER and they discussed the matter and subsequently Dr. MITAU returned OSWALD's political writings to Mr. LIEBELER.

With the exception of the foregoing Mr. LIEBELER said he has not had occasion to send either the diary or any other OSWALD documents outside the Commission.

FD 302 (Rev 10-11-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 9/20/64

Mr. ALBERT E. JENNER, Jr., Senior Staff Attorney, was interviewed in the offices of the President's Commission, 200 Maryland Avenue, N.E. He has been with the Commission since January, 1964. He is concerned with the entire background of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his family with the exception of periods in foreign countries.

Early in the investigation, around March, 1964, he had occasion to read OSWALD's diary. He made a longhand summary of the diary which was destroyed probably in April, 1964, when his need for it was finished. He is not sure if what he read was the original or a copy. Since his initial reading, he has not used the didry.

Mr. JENNER has been to Dallas, Texas on two or three occasions on Commission business, namely interviewing the Russian Community there. He has never met any representatives of the press or given interviews to them. He felt this was the prerogative of the General Counsel.

Mr. JENNER specifically stated he is not acquainted with HUGH AYNESWORTH or anyone affiliated with the "Dallas Morning News." He also stated he has never furnished any Commission document or information to anyone not entitled to receive it. He knew nothing that would excite his suspicions that any member of the Commission staff may have been the source of the disclosure.

On 9/19/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SA WILLIAM J. LANDER/jgm Date dictated 9/19/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/18/64

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Mr. ARTHUR MARMOR, Editor and Historian, was interviewed in the offices of the Presidential Commission, 200 Maryland Avenue, N.E., and related that his only contact with the diary of LEE HARVEY OSWALD has been in recent weeks when he had occasion to read a Xerox copy of the diary in the course of sight checking it. He has never seen any of the other exhibits that were acquired by the Dallas Police Department during the period from November 22-23, 1963. He is not acquainted with CARL FREUND or HUGH AYNESWORTH, reporters for the "Dallas Morning News" or anyone else affiliated with this newspaper. He stated that he never made any Commission information available to anyone not entitled to receive it.

On 9/17/64 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SAs WILLIAM J. LANDER and WJL:pkg Date dictated 9/17/64
ALBERT H. SOLOMON, JR.

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/19/64

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Mr. NORMAN REDLICH, 523 Constitution Avenue, N.E., Apartment Number Four, Washington, D. C., who has permanent residence at 29 Washington Square, New York 11, New York, advised he is Assistant Counsel with the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY. He entered on duty with the Commission December 20, 1963. Mr. REDLICH said his duties involve acting as one of the Special Assistants to J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel to the Commission. Mr. REDLICH said one of his jobs as Special Assistant is to be fully informed on all the phases of the Commission's work. He does not have a specific field of interest in the assassination inquiry.

With regard to the unauthorized publication of the LEE HARVEY OSWALD Diary by the "Dallas Morning News" on June 27 and 28, 1964, Mr. REDLICH advised he personally did not divulge the information relating to the diary to the reporter from the "Dallas Morning News" nor does he know who may have done so. He said he was in Dallas, Texas, on the week end before Memorial Day 1964, during the re-enactment of the assassination. This was his only trip to Dallas. He said he is not acquainted with HUGH AYNESWORTH or CARL FREUND, reporters for the "Dallas Morning News" nor does he know anyone else affiliated with that paper. Mr. REDLICH advised he has no opinion how the newspaper may have been able to obtain information relating to OSWALD's diary.

On 9/18/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SAS DONALD E. WALTER and AUBREY S. BRENT DEW/eab:jmw Date dictated 9/18/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 9/18/64

Miss ALFREDDA SCOBEY, Attorney, and legal consultant on the staff of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, was interviewed at the office of the Commission on September 17, 1964. Miss SCOBEY advised she represents Senator RICHARD RUSSELL, member of the Commission, and reads material directed for his attention in order that Senator RUSSELL might be kept fully and currently informed of all proceedings. Miss SCOBEY maintains permanent residence at 1283 Cumbrind Road, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia. Miss SCOBEY's legal office address is at the Court of Appeals, State of Georgia, Atlanta, Georgia.

Miss SCOBEY stated she has no knowledge or information pertaining to the identity of any person or persons responsible for "leaking" any information to news media in regard to information obtained by the Commission. Miss SCOBEY indicated this includes the "leak" of information regarding the diary of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as well as other material.

On 9/17/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SAs HOMER R. HAUER and CARL E. GRAHAM HRH:nln Date dictated 9/18/64

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FD-307 (Rev. 10-11-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 9/18/64

Mr. W. DAVID SLAWSON, 1838 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Apartment 404, and 1129 Pearl Street, Apartment 4, Denver, Colorado, advised he is employed as Assistant Counsel with the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. He entered on duty with the Commission on January 21, 1964.

With regard to the unauthorized publication of the LEE HARVEY OSWALD diary by "The Dallas Morning News" on June 27 and 28, 1964, Mr. SLAWSON advised he did not personally divulge the contents of the diary to the newspaper publishing it, nor does he know who did. He said he has never been in Dallas, Texas, and has made only one trip in connection with Commission work, that being to Mexico City, Mexico, in April, 1964. Mr. SLAWSON said he is unacquainted with HUGH AYNESWORTH or CARL FREUND, reporters for "The Dallas Morning News." He does not know anyone affiliated with that newspaper nor, so far as he knows, anyone in the city of Dallas, Texas.

Mr. SLAWSON said with regard to this matter relating to the OSWALD diary that he feels quite strongly this was a serious compromise of the security of the Commission's documents. He explained his job on the Commission has been to concentrate in foreign matters, specifically Cuba and Russia. He said he feels personally that some individuals in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) will probably be imprisoned in Russia as the result of disclosures appearing in the newspaper and "Life" magazine. He said "Life" magazine disguised the names of the Russians who alerted OSWALD to the hazards of living indefinitely in Russia, but he feels certain the Committee for State Security (KGB) in Russia will be able to identify the persons involved. He exhibited a copy of his memorandum to the General Counsel of the Commission dated September 6, 1964, stating that the disclosure of the contents of the diary had endangered the lives of some Russian individuals. The

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On 9/17/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SAs AUBREY S. BRENT and DONALD E. WALTER DEW:nln Date dictated 9/17/64

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memo stated he recommended prior to the public disclosure of the diary contents that the diary be censored to remove the identity of Russians who had confided their true opinions of Russia to OSWALD. However, according to his memorandum, it was recommended the diary be made an exhibit of the Commission report in its entirety in view of the damage already done by unauthorized publication mentioned above. Mr. SLAWSON stated he has no idea how the contents of OSWALD's diary and other miscellaneous items discovered in a search of OSWALD's residences may have come into the possession of the Dallas newspaper.

FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-48)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/19/64

SAMUEL A. STERN, 3110 Newark Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., a member of the staff of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY, advised as follows concerning the leak of information appearing in "The Dallas Morning News," on June 27 and 28, 1964, under the by-line of HUGH AYNESWORTH pertaining to the LEE HARVEY OSWALD diary and related papers:

He made only one trip to Dallas, Texas, during April or May, 1964, for approximately four days duration. This trip was for the purpose of taking depositions in connection with the area of his assignment which was concerned with the adequacy of Presidential protection. While he was in Dallas he had no contact with the press. He does not know HUGH AYNESWORTH of "The Dallas Morning News" or any other reporter or employee of this newspaper.

He never saw the original OSWALD diary. He did see what he believes was a Xerox reproduction of the original diary. He never had occasion to use the diary and considered it of no concern to him in his area of interest. He understands that copies were probably given to other staff members and that these copies were numbered and controlled.

He never furnished any information concerning the diary or related papers to anyone outside the Commission.

He recalled that shortly after reporting for duty with the Commission staff about January 14, 1964, that the entire staff had been impressed with the confidential nature of their endeavors by Mr. RANKIN. Subsequently, Chief Justice WARREN, at a special staff meeting reiterated the necessity for maintaining tight security.

On 9/18/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SAs WILFRED H. SCHLARMAN and JOHN G. GOEDTEL/jmm Date dictated 9/18/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-62)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

D.C. Date 9/18/64

Mr. HOWARD P. WILLENS, Executive Assistant to General Counsel J. LEE RANKIN, President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY, was interviewed at the offices of the Commission, 200 Maryland Avenue, N.E. He advised that he is an attorney and has been attached to the Commission since its inception, specifically since December 17, 1963. He added that he has handled liaison matters between the Commission and the Department of Justice, and is responsible to Mr. RANKIN for administrative direction of the Commission's activities.

Concerning the diary of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and related documents, which appeared in the June 27 and 28, 1964, issues of "The Dallas Morning News" in articles under the by-line of HUGH AYNESWORTH, Mr. WILLENS stated as follows:

Mr. WILLENS read the OSWALD diary shortly after it first reached the offices of the Commission. He has had no occasion to maintain a copy of this document in his office, since he has had relatively little need to refer to it. He said that the diary is available to him on short notice from Commission files.

Mr. WILLENS said that he does not know HUGH AYNESWORTH of "The Dallas Morning News." He explained that on a trip to Dallas on Commission business in March, 1964, he had given interviews to two reporters, one from each of the Dallas papers. He is satisfied that HUGH AYNESWORTH was not one of these reporters. Mr. WILLENS added that to his knowledge, he has never met any other representatives of the Dallas newspapers.

Mr. WILLENS said that he has read the FBI reports of investigation into the unauthorized disclosures of information and documents in the press. He said that he has formed the conclusion that the unauthorized disclosures took place in Dallas. He stated that he has implicit faith in the members of the Commission staff, and is satisfied that no Commission employee was the source of any of these disclosures.

Mr. WILLENS stated emphatically that he had not furnished documents or information which resulted in the disclosures in the press in this matter to anyone.

On 9/17/64 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SAs ALBERT H. SOLOMON, JR. and WILLIAM J. LANDER AHS:kmn Date dictated 9/17/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/18/64

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Mr. EDWARD A. CONROY, Planning and Program Branch, Inspection Service, Internal Revenue Service, Washington, D. C., advised he was detailed to the President's Commission looking into the assassination of President KENNEDY from January 16, 1964, until May 18, 1964. His work was performed in Washington, D. C. and he, along with Mr. JOHN O'BRIEN, Inspection Service, Internal Revenue Service, Washington, D. C., was responsible for compiling a chronology of significant events from a review of the investigative reports received. He recalled seeing parts of LEE HARVEY OSWALD's diary which was made a part of the chronology but never had any copies xeroxed. He could not furnish any information that would shed any light on the leak of OSWALD's diary to members of the press and is not acquainted with press representatives of Dallas, Texas, and New York, New York newspapers.

On 9/18/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SA ARNOLD L. PARHAM;lkc Date dictated 9/18/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/18/64

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Dr. ALFRED GOLDBERG, Editor, was interviewed in the offices of the Presidential Commission, 200 Maryland Avenue, N.E., and related that he first saw a copy of the diary of LEE HARVEY OSWALD probably in February, 1964, when he read the Federal Bureau of Investigation report on the OSWALD investigation. He stated he read the diary at that time and since then has had no occasion to work with it. He stated that he is not acquainted with CARL FREUED or HUGH AYNESWORTH, reporters for the "Dallas Morning News" newspaper. He is not acquainted with anyone affiliated with the "Dallas Morning News" or the "Dallas Times Herald." He has never made any Commission information available to anyone not entitled to receive it.

Dr. GOLDBERG stated he has read Federal Bureau of Investigation reports concerning investigation into the release of the diary and related papers to the "Dallas Morning News" and has always felt that the information was leaked in Dallas rather than through the Commission.

On 9/17/64 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 105-97111

by SAs WILLIAM J. LANDER and ALBERT H. SOLOMON, JR. WJL:pkg Date dictated 9/17/64

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FD 302 (Rev. 10-11-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/18/64

1 John H Ely

Mr. JOHN HART ELY, Law Clerk to Chief Justice EARL WARREN, was interviewed in the offices of the President's Commission, 200 Maryland Avenue, N.E., and advised that from approximately February 15 to June 15, 1964, he was on loan to the President's Commission. From approximately June 15 to July 15, 1964, he was on vacation, during which time he was studying for and took a bar examination. From approximately July 15 to August 15, 1964, he was employed as Law Clerk in the office of Chief Justice WARREN. Effective August 15, 1964, he returned to the President's Commission.

Since being reassigned to the Commission, his area of specialization has been the biography of LEE HARVEY OSWALD up to the night before the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. He has had occasion to view OSWALD's diary in this connection. Prior to this assignment he recalls reading the diary in "Life" magazine. He has seen some of the papers of OSWALD that were acquired by the Dallas Police Department during the period from November 22-23, 1963, in connection with his Commission assignment. He has never made any of this information available to anyone not entitled to receive it.

Mr. ELY stated he is not acquainted with "The Dallas Morning News" reporter HUGH AYNESWORTH or anyone else affiliated with "The Dallas Morning News."

On 9/18/64 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 105-97111

by SAs WILLIAM J. LANDER and ALBERT H. SOLOMON, JR. WJL:pkg Date dictated 9/18/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 9/19/64

JOHN J. O'BRIEN, Assistant Chief, Investigative Branch, Inspection Service, Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Headquarters, Washington, D. C., furnished the following information:

O'BRIEN was detailed to the President's Commission by the IRS from January to May, 1964, along with EDWARD A. CONROY, also of IRS. During Commission assignment, O'BRIEN worked in the Commission Office located in the Veterans of Foreign Wars Building, 200 Maryland Avenue, N.E., Washington, where he and CONROY had been furnished a private office and a personal secretary.

O'BRIEN and CONROY had been assigned the specific project of the "Preparation of Chronological History of the Principal Characters of the Assassination." Those "Principal Characters" consisted of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Mrs. LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY. In addition, O'BRIEN and CONROY were requested to submit recommendations for additional coverage of possible value to the investigation. When these specific assignments were completed, O'BRIEN and CONROY were released from detail with the Commission and returned to direct IRS employment.

O'BRIEN and CONROY were detailed to the Commission during the early phases of the Commission's work, and in the completion of their assignment they personally reviewed all Federal Bureau of Investigation and Secret Service reports from which they extracted material needed to compile their chronological history.

O'BRIEN had all Commission records and documents available to him during the entire duration of his detail to the Commission. All other Commission staff members and employees also had free and unlimited access to the Commission

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On 9/18/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SA EUGENE C. GIES/jgm Date dictated 9/18/64

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records and documents. General distribution of documents among Committee employees was necessary to effect efficient operations.

The Commission staff was divided into six groups, each of which consisted of a Senior Attorney, a Junior Attorney and other staff members. The Commission also employed an abundance of secretarial and clerical employees.

The American Bar Association also had been provided space within the Commission Offices where Commission documents would have been available to them.

Security from outside penetration of Commission space by the press or other unauthorized personnel was maintained in an effective manner by the General Services Administration guard force in the building. All pertinent documents and papers of the Commission were maintained in safes and other security devices when not in use during evening hours.

O'BRIEN does not consider the leak of information from Commission files to have been resultant from unauthorized penetration of Commission space. He does consider that the information could have been leaked by members of the Committee's staff or by members of some other governmental agency or business concern which had authorized access to the pertinent information during some phase of the Commission's investigation.

O'BRIEN was unable to furnish any specific information revealing or indicating the sources of leakage of Commission material. He could provide no suspects in this regard.

O'BRIEN noted that during his period of service with the Commission he had the LEE HARVEY OSWALD diary in his possession on approximately five occasions and has made a

thorough review of its contents as well as the contents of various other papers and documents relating to OSWALD. However, O'BRIAN had never made this diary nor any other documents available to anyone unauthorized to have possession of them.

O'BRIAN noted that he was no longer with the Commission at the time LEE HARVEY OSWALD's diary and other Commission documents relating to OSWALD were published on June 28, 1964 in "The Dallas Morning News."

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/18/64

STUART R. POLLAK, 3603 R Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who is an attorney on the staff of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY, advised as follows concerning the leak of information appearing in "The Dallas Morning News," on June 27 and 28, 1964, under the by-line of HUGH AYNESWORTH, pertaining to the LEE HARVEY OSWALD diary and related papers:

He did not go to Dallas, Texas, as a staff member of the Commission. He neither knows HUGH AYNESWORTH nor any other reporters or employees of "The Dallas Morning News," nor did he furnish anyone outside the Commission any information for deliverance to any news media, newspaper or reporter.

The first time he read the OSWALD diary was when it appeared in "Life." He feels that he probably saw copies of the diary earlier at the Commission but is not sure of this and did not recall reading it before its publication in "Life." He does not recall seeing any of the OSWALD related papers. He explained that he had little or no occasion to handle aspects of the OSWALD diary.

He has no suspicions of any staff members being the source of a leak to the press concerning OSWALD's diary.

On 9/17/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

SAs JOHN G. GORDTEL and WILFRED R. SCHLARMAN/ jrm Date dictated 9/17/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/13/64

CHARLES NORMAN SHAFFER, 8510 16th Street, N. W., Silver Spring, Maryland, furnished the following information:

Mr. SHAFFER advised that he is presently employed as a Special Attorney, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., and was so employed just prior to December 25, 1963, when he was assigned to the legal staff of Commission Counsel J. LEE RANKIN of the President's Commission handling the investigation of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. He continued in this capacity until the early part of April, 1964, at which time he returned to the Department of Justice to handle several cases involving court trials. He said because of the pressure of his own wrk he did not return to the Commission legal staff.

He indicated that his work on the legal staff of the Commission entailed reviewing reports, suggesting courses of investigation, and assisting at conferences concerting legal phases of the investigation. He said that with regard to the diary of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, he recalled that he first saw parts of this diary which were exhibits in the report covering the FBI investigation of the assassination. At a later date he had occasion to visit the FBI Laboratory which was handling the physical evidence in the case, and he believes he saw the actual diary during this visit. He said, however, that he never actually handled the diary and never had access to it other than as set out above.

SHAFFER said that he has never been approached by anyone to reveal the results of the Commission's investigation, nor does he know of any person who has been so approached. He said that he has no knowledge of how information concerning the investigation had been leaked to the press, nor did he know who might have made such a leak.

He said that since leaving the legal staff of the Commission he has had occasion to speak to Commission Counsel RANKIN and to HOWARD WILLENS, another Department of Justice attorney assigned to the Commission legal staff. He said however, that he had received no information during these occasions which would indicate how the leaks had been made to the press.

On 9/18/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

SAs PHILIP C. LEWIS and
by EDWARD W. PENNYPACKER/ jms Date dictated 9/18/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/18/64

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Mr. LLOYD L. WEINREB, Attorney, was interviewed in the offices of the Presidential Commission, 200 Maryland Avenue, N.E., and advised that he has been associated with the Commission since August 3, 1964. Prior to that he was a clerk at the United States Supreme Court.

Prior to coming to the Commission he never had any access to Commission documents but since coming to the Commission has done considerable work on the diary of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. In his work at the Commission he is concerned with the biography of OSWALD up to the night before the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

He is not acquainted with any reporter or anyone else affiliated with the "Dallas Morning News" newspaper. He has never furnished any Commission information to anyone not entitled to receive it.

On 9/17/64 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SAs WILLIAM J. LANDER and ALBERT H. SOLOMON, JR. WJL:pkg Date dictated 9/17/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-63)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 9/18/64

MURRAY J. LAULICHT advised he is presently residing at 6040 14th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., Apartment 119, telephone 882-1736. His permanent address is at 67-30 Clyde Street, Forest Hills, New York, telephone number BO 3-6924. He stated he graduated from the Columbia Law School on June 2, 1964, and the following date entered on duty with the staff of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy (the Commission), at Washington, D. C., as a Legal Clerk.

Mr. LAULICHT stated that when initially employed, he applied his time to the reading of various Commission reports for the purpose of acquiring background and also read trial transcripts, did some editing and read newspapers to denote articles of interest to the Commission. In late June or early July, 1964, it was decided to prepare a biography on JACK L. RUBY and he was assigned this task. LAULICHT stated that since this assignment, his work has been principally concerned with matters relating to RUBY, substantially excluding other individuals and aspects of interest to the Commission. During this time, he has worked under the supervision of Staff Attorney BURT W. GRIFFIN and has had considerable contact with two other staff personnel who are associated with GRIFFIN, LEON HUBERT and STUART POLLAK.

LAULICHT stated that since joining the Commission staff on June 3, 1964, he has never been on any official out of town travel. On weekends, holidays and religious holy days, he visits at his home in New York or at the home of his fiancee in Elizabeth, New Jersey.

LAULICHT advised he has never seen the original diary of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or the following described documents: (a.) The Communist Party, USA letter to OSWALD dated July 31, 1963; (b.) The United States Marine Corps discharge of OSWALD, dated September 13, 1960, and (c.) International Certificate of Vaccination of OSWALD, dated June 8, 1963. He stated that as a matter of fact he has

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On 9/17/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SAs MAURICE A. TAYLOR and KENNETH T. DELAVIGNE MAT/KTD:mbb/mln Date dictated 9/17/64

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never seen any reproduction of any of the named items except in newspaper and magazine accounts.

LAULICHT recalled reading the June 27, 1964, issue of "The Dallas Morning News" and has a recollection that he saw in this issue a reproduction of one page of the OSWALD Diary. He may have seen the June 28, 1964, issue of this newspaper but does not recall this. He has a recollection that he saw the issue of "Life" magazine covering the OSWALD Diary and believes he obtained it from someone at the Commission Offices.

LAULICHT denied he had ever had possession of or access to any photographic film of the diary or described documents. He stated he has no information concerning the film recording of these documents at Dallas or who received or distributed copies either negative or positive of any film made.

LAULICHT stated he has no information or suspicions about how copies of the diary and related items were made available to "The Dallas Morning News." He denied knowing or ever meeting or having any contact with CARL FREUND, HUGH or PAULA AYNESWORTH, LARRY GROVES, or JERRY C. RICHMOND of Dallas, Texas. He denied knowing HOLLAND MC COMBS or anyone else associated with "Life" magazine. He stated he did recall having heard in the office from his superior, BURT W. GRIFFIN, speculation and rumor that WILLIAM F. ALEXANDER, Assistant District Attorney of Dallas County, was considered a prime suspect.

LAULICHT stated he has carefully considered the question of whether a Commission or Staff member might have been responsible for this leak of information and has concluded he has no reason to be suspicious of anyone.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/18/64

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Mrs. JULIA T. RIDE, administrative assistant to J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel, President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, was interviewed at her office on September 17, 1964. Mrs. RIDE stated she presently resides at 4550 MacArthur Boulevard, Washington, D. C., and she has been employed by the Commission since December 15, 1963.

Mrs. RIDE advised that as administrative assistant to Mr. RANKIN, her duties ordinarily do not include the overseeing of documents, as such, as such work generally is handled by Mrs. BEVERLY HECKMAN, secretary; however, on occasion when Mrs. HECKMAN has been absent Mrs. RIDE has handled such matters.

Mrs. RIDE informed that in reference to the "leak" of a diary purportedly written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, she had no knowledge or information as to the identity of the individual responsible for making this and other OSWALD material available to the news media.

On 9/17/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SAs HOMER R. HAUER and CARL E. GRAHAM HRH:nln Date dictated 9/18/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/18/64

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Mrs. JEANNE HAUER, Secretary, President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY, was interviewed at the offices of the Commission, 200 Maryland Avenue, N.E. She said that she first came to work for the Commission on April 28, 1964, and that she has served as secretary during the ensuing period for WESLEY J. LIEBELER, Staff Attorney. Mrs. HAUER said that Mr. LIEBELER's area of interest in the Commission's investigation has been the background and possible motive of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He has been concerned with the life of OSWALD from his birth to the morning of the day on which President KENNEDY was assassinated.

Mrs. HAUER said that in her work at the Commission she has made use of the OSWALD diary practically daily, beginning early in May, 1964. She added that she has worked closely with the originals of exhibits in the OSWALD matter. She recalled that at some time during the past six weeks she was instructed to make three sets of Xerox copies of each of these OSWALD exhibits, one designated for the responsible attorney and two for the files of the Commission. With regard to the original exhibits, Mrs. HAUER advised that they have been maintained in the safe in Mr. LIEBELER's office. She said that everyone working for the Commission has the combination to this safe and others in the Commission space, with the exception of that in the office of Commission Counsel J. LEE RANKIN. The OSWALD exhibits were, therefore, available to any member of the staff of the Commission.

In regard to the appearance in the press of the OSWALD diary and related documents, Mrs. HAUER said that it was rumored about the Commission that MARINA OSWALD's business manager, JIM MARTIN, had a copy of these materials in his possession from the early days of the investigation. There was speculation among the members of the staff that this was the source of the unauthorized disclosures in the press.

On 9/18/64 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SAs WILLIAM J. LANDER and ALBERT H. SOLOMON, JR. AHS:pkg Date dictated 9/18/64

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Mrs. BAUER said that she has never been to Dallas, Texas, and that to her knowledge she has never met anyone connected with any Dallas newspaper. She said specifically that she does not know HUGH AYNESWORTH, author of the articles concerning the OSWALD diary.

Mrs. BAUER stated emphatically that she has never made available to any unauthorized person any information or documents coming into her possession through her work with the Commission.

Mrs. BAUER said that in late May, 1964, Xerox copies of the political writings of Lee HARVEY OSWALD were sent by Mr. LIEBELER to Dr. C. THEODORE MITAU, Political Science Professor at McAlester College, St. Paul, Minnesota. These documents were sent to Professor MITAU for his professional opinion concerning them, and they were returned within a short time by Professor MITAU. Mr. LIEBELER had obtained prior authority from Commission Counsel J. LEE RANKIN to send this material to Dr. MITAU.

Mrs. BAUER said also that transcripts of depositions of witnesses before the WARREN Commission were sent out from Washington for signing and notarizing. These depositions generally went to the various United States Attorneys, who contacted the witnesses to obtain their signatures on these depositions. On occasion transcripts were sent directly to the witnesses involved, and Mrs. BAUER recalled one having gone to a witness in New Jersey and another to a witness in New York City. Each such transcript was returned, properly signed and notarized, to the Commission offices within a short period of time.

Mrs. BAUER said that there have been many copies of OSWALD's diary in the Commission's offices. Some are reproductions of the handwritten diary, others are typed, and still others printed. The diary has been much in demand for use by attorneys and staff members and has been actually used by most of the staff since the beginning of the investigation. Mrs. BAUER was satisfied that copies of the diary and related documents have been sent outside the Commission as well.

Mrs. HAUER stated emphatically that she had not made available to anyone not authorized to receive it any information or documents which came into her possession through her work with the Commission.

Mrs. HAUER commented that she has been employed in other agencies where very strict security of documents was enforced. However, this has not been her experience in her employment with the Commission. She said that anyone in the Commission can reproduce virtually any Commission document at any time without difficulty and that such copies might be carried outside Commission offices very easily.

FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/19/64

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Mrs. ADELE LIPPARD, 2608 Arlington Boulevard, Arlington, Virginia, was interviewed at the office of the Commission. She stated she is Secretary for HOWARD P. WILLENS, Executive Assistant to the General Counsel and Liaison with the Department of Justice.

Mrs. LIPPARD advised she has been an employee of the Department of Justice since 1941, but she has worked with the Commission since December, 1963. One of her duties as Secretary to Mr. WILLENS is to have copies of various documents, but not transcripts, reproduced on Xerox equipment maintained by the Commission. When Xerox copies are needed, she gives the document to be reproduced to Mr. EDWARD R. PIERPOINT with instructions as to the number of copies needed. She added that she has maintained records of the dates on which various documents were reproduced, as well as the distribution of these copies.

Mrs. LIPPARD stated she does not recall ever having seen a copy of OSWALD's diary in any form, although she vaguely recalls requesting Mr. PIERPOINT to reproduce some information pertaining to the diary. After this material was reproduced it was distributed to various employees of the Commission who had an interest in this document.

Mrs. LIPPARD stated she is aware that a Dallas newspaper, the "Life" magazine, and the "New York Journal-American" newspaper published articles recently disclosing information regarding the Commission's work. She advised, however, that she is not aware of the identity of the source or sources of this information to the various news media. She added that she has never revealed any information of the Commission's activities to any unauthorized person and she knows of no one who has.

On 9/18/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

SAS JOHN R. TIERNEY and
By GEORGE J. LEX, JR. /jsw Date dictated 9/18/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Mrs. JANE W. PETER, 660 Northampton Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland, was interviewed at the Commission Offices.

She advised she is employed as Secretary to Mr. ALBERT JENNER, Jr., Staff Attorney. She denied ever having disclosed any information from the Commission's files to any unauthorized person. She has no idea how various news media obtained information concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD's diary. She has never seen the original or any copies of this diary in connection with her duties at the Commission.

On 9/18/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SAS JOHN R. TIERNEY and GEORGE J. LEX, JR. /jsw Date dictated 9/18/64

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Miss HELEN TARKO, 2801 Quebec Street, N.W., Washington, advised she has been employed with the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY since June 15, 1964. She is presently on loan to the Commission from her regular employment with the Department of Agriculture where she is an Industrialist Analyst with the Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service. Miss TARKO said that she is acting as one of the secretaries to Mr. J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel to the President's Commission.

With regard to the unauthorized publication of the LEE HARVEY OSWALD diary by "The Dallas Morning News" Dallas, Texas, on June 27, and 28, 1964, Miss TARKO advised she did not personally divulge this information to any unauthorized person, nor does she know who may have done so. She said she has never disclosed any information concerning her job on the Commission to any person not authorized to receive it. Miss TARKO advised she has never been in Dallas, Texas, and has never traveled outside Washington, D. C., with the Commission. She is not acquainted with HUGH AYNESWORTH, CARL FREUND, any other person connected with "The Dallas Morning News," or anyone in Dallas, Texas. She emphasized she has no idea how this information may have been obtained by the newspaper.

On 9/17/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SAS AUBREY S. BRENT and DONALD E. WALTER DEW:nln/jsw Date dictated 9/17/64

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Miss JANE VIDA advised she resides in Apartment 528 at 833 South Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia, telephone number JA 5-7395. She is regularly employed as a secretary in the Office of the Secretary of Defense and since January 6, 1964, has been loaned to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy (the Commission) where she also works as a secretary.

Miss VIDA was interviewed at the Commission offices and requested to furnish any information she might have regarding the articles concerning the LEE HARVEY OSWALD diary and certain documents related to OSWALD which appeared in the June 27 and 28, 1964, issues of "The Dallas Morning News" and in "Life" magazine. Miss VIDA stated her work for the Commission had no relation to OSWALD. She never saw the original diary of OSWALD or the documents mentioned in "The Dallas Morning News" articles and never saw or had possession of any film or photographic reproduction of any of these items.

Miss VIDA stated she does not know anyone who is in any way associated with "The Dallas Morning News" or "Life" magazine, specifically including HUGH AYNESWORTH, PAULA AYNESWORTH and HOLLAND MC COMBS. She stated she never received any request from anyone to furnish any type of copy of the OSWALD diary or other documents mentioned. She additionally stated she is not acquainted with anyone connected with the Dallas District Attorney's office, including WILLIAM F. ALEXANDER. She stated she does not know the identity of the individual responsible for furnishing these documents to the Dallas newspaper or to "Life" magazine.

On 9/18/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SAs MAURICE A. TAYLOR and KENNETH T. DELAVIGNE MAT:nln KTD:nln Date dictated 9/18/64

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Miss ANNE V. WELSH, employed as a Secretary, Task Force, Office of the Secretary of Defense, Pentagon, and residing at 857 South Frederick Street, Arlington, Virginia, home telephone number 671-6811, advised that she served as a Secretary on the President's Commission for six months from December 18, 1963 to about June 18, 1964. With the Commission, she assisted in the over-all operation of the Office of the Commission and was a secretary to Mr. SAMUEL STERN, an attorney. He was principally concerned with the reporting on the operation of the Secret Service in connection with the assassination of former President KENNEDY.

In connection with the diary of OSWALD[illegible], Miss WELSH advised that she had not been in possession of the diary at any time and that to her knowledge, no copies of the diary were made. She recalled that an article had appeared in a Dallas newspaper in which parts of the diary were quoted but she did not know the source of the newspaper article.

She also advised that she had access to other parts of the investigation effort of the Commission such as stapling pages and arranging material which she had no time to read carefully. She advised she had never seen the completed report of the Commission since she left the Commission in June to return to the Defense Department and at that time, it was only in draft stage.

She said she is not acquainted with DOROTHY KILGALLEN or any member of the press and she does not know anyone who may have furnished information from the Commission material to an unauthorized person.

On 9/18/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SA MALCOLM P. CARR/daf Date dictated 9/18/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-62)

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Date 9/18/64

VIVIAN [illegible]

VIVIAN N. JOHNSON, 32 Hawaii Avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C., a clerk in the Records Section, President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY, advised as follows concerning the leak of information appearing in "The Dallas Morning News" on June 27 and 28, 1964, under the by-line of HUGH AYNESWORTH pertaining to the LEE HARVEY OSWALD diary and related papers:

She came to the Commission about April 13, 1964, from the National Archives. She remained at the Commission Office about two weeks and then returned to the National Archives where she worked on Commission papers sorting and indexing them following which they were returned to the Commission for filing.

She has never read the OSWALD diary. She is aware that something did appear in the newspapers regarding the diary but never read the article. She does not believe that her records ever included the original diary.

She has never been to Dallas, Texas. She does not know HUGH AYNESWORTH or any other reporter or employee of "The Dallas Morning News." She has never furnished anyone outside the Commission with any information pertaining to the OSWALD diary and related papers.

On 9/18/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SAs WILFRED R. SCHLARMAN and JOHN G. GORDTEL/jmm Date dictated 9/18/64

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Mrs. LAWRENCE (SHEILA B.) ADAMS, 3749 Jay Street, N.E., Apartment 5, Washington, D. C., who is presently on maternity leave from the United States Post Office Department, where she was employed as a clerk-typist in the Construction Engineering Division, Washington, D. C., furnished the following information:

Mrs. ADAMS was detailed to the President's Commission by the United States Post Office Department, during the latter part of May, 1964, and she terminated Commission employment on July 3, 1964 to go on maternity leave.

While employed by the Commission, Mrs. ADAMS engaged in general clerical activity which included occasional operation of the office switchboard. She worked under the supervision of HOWARD (?) WILLENS who was an Attorney on the Commission's staff on loan from the United States Department of Justice.

Mrs. ADAMS was not aware that she had access to any of the documents or transcripts leaked to unauthorized personnel during the course of the Commission investigation. She was also not aware of ever having seen nor handled any of the items from which information was leaked.

Mrs. ADAMS noted that although she was employed by the Commission at the time the information concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD, including the contents of his diary, was leaked to the press, she had no knowledge of this activity and could furnish no information of value to this investigation.

On 9/18/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SA EUGENE C. GIES/jgm Date dictated 9/18/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/18/64

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Mrs. M. FRANCINE DAVIS, Secretary, President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY, was interviewed at the offices of the Commission, 200 Maryland Avenue, N.E. She advised that she has been in the employ of the Commission since January 22, 1964. Prior to June, 1964, she worked primarily for the attorneys responsible for the investigation in regard to LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and since June, 1964, she has worked for Dr. ALFRED GOLDBERG, whose responsibility is the writing and editing of much of the Commission's report.

With regard to the diary of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and related documents, an article concerning which appeared in the June 27 and 28, 1964, issues of "The Dallas Morning News," under the by-line of HUGH AYNESWORTH, Mrs. DAVIS advised as follows:

She has never been to Dallas, Texas. In the months before June, 1964, she did a great deal of stenographic work in regard to the OSWALD diary. However, prior to the appearance of this diary and related documents in "Life" magazine, she had not seen the diary itself, nor had she read it in its entirety. Mrs. DAVIS knows no one affiliated with any Dallas, Texas, newspaper and specifically is not acquainted with HUGH AYNESWORTH.

Mrs. DAVIS stated that she has never divulged to any unauthorized person information or documents coming into her possession through her job at the Commission.

On 9/18/64 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SAs WILLIAM J. LANDER and ALBERT H. SOLOMON, JR. ARS:pkg Date dictated 9/18/64

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On September 18, 1964, Miss CHARLEE DIANNE DUKE, 1334 Fort Stevens Drive, N.W., Washington, D.C., Apartment 201, a typist for the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY, furnished the following information regarding her employment:

Miss DUKE stated that she worked from March 5, 1964, to May 28, 1964, for a Mr. EDWARD A. CONROY and Mr. JOHN J. O'BRIEN. Her place of employment was located in Room 506 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) Building, 200 Maryland Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C.

CONROY and O'BRIEN were assigned to writing a chronology of all aspects of the OSWALD case beginning around 1957. The chronology included OSWALD's relatives, as well as information concerning JACK RUBY.

Reports of the investigative data for the Commission were forwarded to CONROY and O'BRIEN, who read them and extracted pertinent information for their chronology report.

CONROY would dictate his material to Miss DUKE, who would then type it on notebook sheets. The chronology, as far as Miss DUKE knew, ran to the latter part of November, 1963.

The chronology consisted of six volumes and was bound with a blue cover, which was fastened with metal clips. Each volume was approximately two inches thick.

Approximately ten copies of the chronology were made, with copies being furnished to both the defense and prosecution involved in the OSWALD case. The chronology was not classified, as far as Miss DUKE knew.

CONROY and O'BRIEN, as far as Miss DUKE knew, had copies of all investigative data for use in the chronology; however, Miss DUKE did not observe personally any volumes of the JACK RUBY testimony before Chief Justice EARL WARREN.

On 9/18/64 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 105-27111

by SA ANDREW J. CALDWELL:pkg Date dictated 9/18/64

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The documents used in the chronology were locked in a combination safe at night, the combination being known only to CONROY, O'BRIEN, and a couple of other men working with that group.

All trash and carbons of typed material were placed in a burn bag, which was destroyed on the fourth floor of the building.

The chronology group had three rooms in the aforementioned VFW Building, and for security purposes someone was always left to watch the three rooms during the working hours of 8:15 a.m. to 4:45 p.m.

Miss DUKE also advised she had no knowledge of information regarding the OSWALD diary or any "leaks" to any news media.

Miss DUKE advised that she had no reason to believe that her superiors CONROY and O'BRIEN would have leaked any information regarding their knowledge of the OSWALD case to any news media or to anyone not entitled to the receipt of such information, as they seemed to her to be very security conscious.

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ANNE M. CLARK, 8027 Eastern Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland, furnished the following information:

She stated that she is presently employed as Secretary to Mr. WINGATE UNDERHILL, Assistant to the Under-Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. She indicated that she was employed in this capacity on or about May 30, 1964, when she was assigned to the President's Commission handling investigation of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. She indicated that she served as a secretary for a Mr. SLAWSON, a member of the legal staff of the Commission, for approximately two weeks, and then returned to her job at the Department of Agriculture. She said that since that time she did work two or three days more for the Commission approximately one week ago.

With regard to her work with the Commission, Miss CLARK stated that she had worked on parts of the diary of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, but she had never actually seen the diary itself and never had access to it. She said that the first information she received to indicate that the diary had been made public, was when "Life" magazine published the diary.

Miss CLARK said that she has no idea how or by whom this information was leaked outside of the Commission. She said she had never been approached by anyone requesting information concerning the Commission's investigation. She said that she also knew of no one on the Commission who had been approached in this manner.

She said that all of the work she did for the Commission was performed in Washington, D. C., and she could furnish the names of no suspects in this matter.

On 9/18/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SAs PHILIP C. LEWIS and EDWARD W. PENNYPACKER/jmm Date dictated 9/18/64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/19/64

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Miss BETTY JEAN COMPTON, Secretary-Stenographer, President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY, was interviewed at the offices of the Commission, 200 Maryland Avenue, N.E. Miss COMPTON said that she has worked for the Commission since May 8, 1964, and in that period has worked with virtually all of the attorneys on the Commission on specific jobs.

Miss COMPTON said that she had run off Xerox copies of the LEE HARVEY OSWALD diary in its handwritten form at the request of one of the attorneys on the Commission staff at some time later than June 15, 1964. She said that during her term of employment with the Commission she has seen and had available to her several copies of the OSWALD diary in the Commission offices. She specifically denied that she is acquainted with any individual known by her to be connected with any Dallas, Texas, newspaper. She said that HUGH AYNESWORTH, author of the articles appearing in "The Dallas Morning News" newspaper, is unknown to her. Miss COMPTON declared that she has never made available to anyone not authorized to receive it any information or documents coming into her possession through her position with the Commission.

On 9/18/64 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SAs WILLIAM J. LANDER and ALBERT H. SOLOMON, JR. AHS:pkg Date dictated 9/18/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/19/64

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Mrs. SALLY KENNIGAN, Secretary, was interviewed in the offices of the President's Commission, 200 Maryland Avenue, N.E., and advised that she has seen reproduced copies of the diary of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and other related papers that were acquired by the Dallas Police Department during the period from November 22-23, 1963. She saw these copies after reading about the diary in "Life" magazine. She stated she could have seen the copies of the diary sooner, since they were available at the Commission, but she had no reason to consult them. She has never been to Dallas, Texas, is not acquainted with HUGH AYNESWORTH, a reporter on "The Dallas Morning News" and is not acquainted with anyone affiliated with either Dallas newspaper.

She stated that it would have been a simple matter for anyone to reproduce copies of the diary on a Xerox machine and walk out of the building with them. She stated that any Commission staff member can get any document from the Commission file room.

On 9/19/64 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SAs WILLIAM J. LANDER and WJL:pkg Date dictated 9/19/64
ALBERT H. SOLOMON

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-63)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 9/19/64

Mrs. ROSLYN ELAINE JOHNSON, 4201 South 31st Street, Arlington, Virginia, advised she entered on duty as a secretary (GS-3) in February, 1964, with the President's Commission, 200 Maryland Avenue, N.E., and was assigned to work for JOHN HART ELY, law clerk of Chief Justice EARL WARREN. She said she also has done work for RICHARD MOSK, who is no longer with the Commission.

In regard to LEE HARVEY OSWALD's diary, she recalls looking within her office for a report pertaining to the diary about two or three months ago, but has never read nor seen the OSWALD diary or copies of the diary in the Commission's Office. However, she did read the article pertaining to the diary which appeared in Life Magazine.

Mrs. JOHNSON advised she is not acquainted with newspaper reporters CARL FREUND and HUGH AYNESWORTH of the "Dallas Morning News" and to her knowledge she does not know anyone who may be associated with any newspaper reporters. She said she did not furnish the information and she does not know who may have furnished information pertaining to the OSWALD's diary, which appeared in the Dallas newspapers.

On 9/18/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SA JAMES LEO ELDER/jgm Date dictated 9/18/64

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Rev. 10-11-63

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 9/20/64

Mrs. PEARL G. KAMBER, Secretary, was interviewed in the offices of the President's Commission, 200 Maryland Avenue, N. E. She has been employed at the Commission since May 6, 1964, having been previously an employee of the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Public Roads. While at the Commission she has been assigned to attorneys covering all areas of the investigation.

Mrs. KAMBER said that from early in her assignment to the Commission, she has been aware of, and worked with the LEE HARVEY OSWALD diary. She said that she cannot recall having had an interest in the diary as a whole, but that she has had occasion to copy excerpts from it in her work for Commission attorneys. She commented that she does not recall having seen the original of the diary, or copies of the original in its handwritten form, but she believes that her work was with typed copies of this document. She added that in recent weeks, in the course of the preparation of the Commission report, she has had considerably more contact with the contents of this document than previously.

Mrs. KAMBER stated that she cannot recall ever having seen the documents, which were reproduced in the press and which were the personal possessions of OSWALD, prior to having seen them in the papers.

Mrs. KAMBER said that she has not traveled to Dallas, Texas, on Commission business, and that she is satisfied she has never met any person connected with any Dallas, Texas, newspaper.

Mrs. KAMBER stated specifically that she has never made available, to any person not authorized to receive same, any information or document coming into her possession through her connection with the Commission. She was unable to furnish any information pertinent to the unauthorized disclosure of these Commission matters.

On 9/19/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SAs WILLIAM J. LANDER and ALBERT H. SOLOMON, JR. WJL:mln Date dictated 9/19/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 9/18/64

Dallas

Mr. DAVID P. LUHN, Administrative Index Section, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D. C., advised he was detailed to the President's Commission looking into the assassination of President KENNEDY, from April 29, 1964, to August 14, 1964. He said the first three weeks he worked at the National Archives under the direction of Mr. MAURICE MOORE classifying reports received as to topic matter. After the third week, he worked in the Commission's office at the Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) building under the supervision of Miss JOSEPHINE FARRAR.

While working at the VFW building, Mr. LUHN said he was responsible for seeing that the proper copies were xeroxed in connection with each topic matter mentioned in the reports so they could be filed under the appropriate heading. He said the items xeroxed by him came from all agencies submitting reports.

Mr. LUHN said he recalls seeing excerpts of LEE HARVEY OSWALD's diary as they appeared in reports, but that he never made a copy of any part of the diary other than for breaking the diary down as to topic matter to be placed in the Commission files.

He disclaimed any knowledge of how the information appeared in "The Dallas Morning News," issues of June 27 and 28, 1964. Also that he is not personally acquainted with any members of the press from Dallas, Texas, New York, New York, or Washington, D. C., or any other area.

On 9/18/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SA ARNOLD L. PARHAM:pac/nlm Date dictated 9/18/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 9/18/64

Mrs. ELLA MARIE MC CALL, 1933 Second Street, N.E., Apartment 2, advised she entered on duty with the United States Department of Justice in November of 1961 as a file clerk and was loaned to the President's Commission on March 5, 1964. Her duties at the Commission consist of indexing the mail and other general duties as a file clerk.

Mrs. MC CALL stated she recalls seeing a Xerox copy of the LEE HARVEY OSWALD diary and read certain parts of this diary in the course of her duties. She said she has never furnished any information to anyone regarding the mail and material which she handles in the course of her duties. She said she is not acquainted with anyone who is employed or associated with the newspaper industry.

Mrs. MC CALL concluded by stating she has no idea who may have furnished the information regarding the LEE HARVEY OSWALD diary which appears in the Dallas newspapers or the "Life Magazine."

On 9/18/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SA JAMES LEO ELDER:cjl Date dictated 9/18/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/18/64

Mrs. LOUISE S. McKENZIE, 5633 3rd Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., furnished the following information:

Mrs. McKENZIE advised that she is presently unemployed but was formerly employed on a part-time basis as a clerk-typist for the Audit Division, Internal Revenue Service, Washington, D. C. She said that she resigned from this job about June 21, 1964, because of illness, but intends to return to the job when her health permits.

She said that during the period of her employment, she was assigned to work as a clerk-typist for the President's Commission handling the investigation of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. She said that in this capacity she worked for the Commission from March 3, 1964, until approximately May 30, 1964. During this time she worked for Mr. EDWARD CONROY and Inspector JOHN J. O'BRIEN, both of the Internal Revenue Service assigned to the Commission.

Mrs. McKENZIE said that during her employment for the Commission she handled typing, filing and research matters. She said that she never saw the diary of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and never had access to it. She said that she did not know that the diary had been leaked to the press until after leaving the Commission, and the diary was published in "Life" magazine. She said that she had no idea of how the press got hold of this diary or of who might have made it available to them.

Mrs. McKENZIE said that she had never been approached by anyone to reveal the results of the Commission's investigation, nor did she know of anyone who had been approached in this manner. She said she did not know of anyone who might have leaked material to the press nor did she have any idea of how the press might have gotten access to Commission material.

On 9/18/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SAs PHILIP C. LEWIS and EDWARD W. PENNYPACKER/jmm Date dictated 9/18/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 9/19/64

Mrs. EDMUND L. (JEAN H.) MILLARD, Secretary to the Assistant for Administrative Management, Office of Administrative Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Administration), Pentagon, Arlington, Virginia, furnished the following information:

Mrs. MILLARD was detailed to the President's Commission by the Department of Defense from January 6, 1964 to April 13, 1964, when she returned of her own volition to the Department of Defense to fill a permanent employment position which had opened and which she now holds. She had previously been floating in the Defense Department's personnel pool. She has been cleared to have access to top secret information.

Mrs. MILLARD had left Commission employment shortly after testimony had been initially furnished by MARIA OSWALD and the other members of the LEE HARVEY OSWALD family.

While attached to the Commission Mrs. MILLARD was employed as Secretary to JOSEPH BALL, Senior Attorney, and DAVID BELIN, Junior Attorney, in the group which reviewed the entire facts of the actual assassination up to where OSWALD had entered the taxicab in his departure from the crime scene.

During Mrs. MILLARD's employment with the Commission transcripts of testimony, some of which were classified "Top Secret," were closely guarded at the Commission's Offices. These items were always kept under close control in the office of J. LEE RANKIN. When a transcript or other classified document was needed for review it was personally obtained from RANKIN's office by the interested staff member, rather than by his secretary or other auxiliary employees.

On 9/18/64 at Arlington, Virginia File # WFO 105-37111

by SA EUGENE C. GIES/jgm Date dictated 9/18/64

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The secretarial and clerical employees of the Commission who were the female employees, were greatly restricted as to the availability of Commission documents to them, but the staff members, who were the male employees, had far greater latitude in this regard and could secure these documents with a minimum of effort.

Protection from trespass upon Commission space from without was effectively afforded by the security guard force of the building.

Mrs. HILLARD was unable to furnish any specific information revealing or indicating the sources of leakage of Commission material. She considered that any leakage through Commission employees could have been more easily facilitated through the men employees than through the women employees. She further considered, however, that the leaks must have been from sources outside of Commission employment.

Mrs. HILLARD noted that all leakage of documents relating to LEE HARVEY OSWALD, including his diary, occurred long after her termination of Commission employment. She noted that the OSWALD diary had not yet been made available to the Commission when her employment was terminated.

FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 9/18/64

Mr. MAURICE MOORE, Management Analyst, General Services Administration, Regional Office, Washington, D. C., advised he worked for the President's Commission looking into the assassination of President KENNEDY, from April 13, 1964, until June 18, 1964. He advised excerpts of LEE HARVEY OSWALD's diary were read by him in connection with classifying FBI reports as to topic matter but that he could not furnish any information as to how OSWALD's diary information was leaked to members of the press.

He claimed that he is not acquainted with members of the press in Washington, D. C.; New York, New York; or Dallas, Texas.

On 9/18/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SA ARNOLD L. PARHAM:jmm/nln Date dictated 9/18/64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 9/18/64

Miss MARY L. NORTON, employed as a Secretary, Task Force, Office of The Secretary of Defense, Pentagon, and who resides at 2A Auburn Court, Alexandria, Virginia, with home telephone number KI 8-2693, advised she had previously worked on the President's Commission from January, 1964, to about July 13, 1964.

She explained she had returned to the Commission from the Defense Department for several days after July 13, 1964, but during that week, to complete some work and on an overtime basis. While with the Commission, she worked as a Secretary for Mr. ARLEN SPECTER and Mr. FRANCIS ADAMS, Attorneys for the Commission. The area of their work was concerned principally with the actual assassination of former President KENNEDY and his tour from Washington, D. C., to Dallas, Texas and up to the autopsy.

She advised that she and other members of the Commission were told of the type of work they were doing and were told of the need to keep the work done in confidence. Even if the papers handled bore no classification, they were told to treat them as confidential. She said she had followed these instructions religiously.

She assisted in the typing of Chapters Two and Three of the Commission's report relative to the President's motorcade in Dallas and relative to information concerning OSWALD's presence in the building from which the fatal shot was fired.

She stated she had not seen the completed copy of the Commission's report and had read only the galleys or proofs of the investigation covered by Mr. SPECTER and Mr. ADAMS. She was not with the Commission when its report was completed.

On 9/18/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SA MALCOLM P. CARR/mbb/jgm Date dictated 9/18/64

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In regard to the OSWALD diary, Miss NORTON advised she knew of the existence of such a diary but had never seen it. The first time she saw the contents of the diary was in the Dallas newspaper. She did not know the source of the newspaper article or how its author had gained possession of such information.

She advised she had furnished no information concerning any of the work done by the Commission or by her. She is not personally acquainted with any members of the press and did not know anyone who may have furnished information to any unauthorized person.

FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/17/64

1

DC

EDWARD R. PIERPOINT, 111 West Nelson Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia, advised that he was hired by the Commission as a Messenger, but his principal duty has been to operate Xerox machines for reproduction of various documents. He specifically recalls he reproduced copies of the OSWALD diary at the instructions of Mrs. ADELE LIPPARD, a secretary for an official of the Commission. Mr. PIERPOINT said he is unable to recall the number of copies he reproduced or the exact date on which he performed this assignment.

Mr. PIERPOINT said, however, that about five days after he reproduced the copies of the diary he heard various employees of the Commission discussing the fact that the latest edition of "Life" magazine, which was dated on or about July 10, 1964, published the contents of the OSWALD diary. Mr. PIERPOINT added that sometime later he personally saw a copy of the "Life" magazine containing the article regarding OSWALD's diary.

Mr. PIERPOINT also stated he did not make available a copy of OSWALD's diary to "Life" magazine nor has he discussed any information from files of the Commission with any unauthorized individual. He added he has no information regarding the identity of "Life" magazine's source of information for the OSWALD diary.

On 9/17/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SAs GEORGE J. LEE, JR. and JOHN B. TIERNEY GJL:mpc/lkc Date dictated 9/17/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-63)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/18/64

DOUGLAS PRATHER, 1010 Columbia Road, N. W., Washington, D. C. advised that he is employed by the Commission as a Messenger. He delivers sealed envelopes containing various documents to members of the Commission as well as to other officials or offices of the United States Government. He stated that since the envelopes are sealed, he is not aware of their contents or the nature of the documents contained therein except they pertain to the work of the Commission.

Mr. PRATHER advised he has never disclosed any information from files of the Commission to any unauthorized individual nor is he aware of anyone who has.

9/17/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO #105-37111

by SAs JOHN R. TIERNEY and GEORGE J. LEX, JR. Date dictated 9/17/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 (illegible)

Date 9/18/64

Miss CAROLYN SCHWEINSBERG, 2001 Columbia Road, N.W., advised she is employed as a telephone operator and clerk-typist with the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY. She has been so employed since January 29, 1964.

With regard to the unauthorized publication of the LEE HARVEY OSWALD Diary by the "Dallas Morning News" on June 27 and 28, 1964, Miss SCHWEINSBERG said she did not divulge the contents of the diary nor does she know who did. She has never been in Dallas, Texas, and knows no one in the city. She is not acquainted with anyone employed by the "Dallas Morning News" or HUGH AYNESWORTH or CARL FREUND, reporters with the "Dallas Morning News." So far as she knows she did not see a copy of the diary until it appeared in "Life" magazine. She has no idea who may have made a copy of the diary available to the newspaper.

On 9/18/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SAs DONALD E. WALTER and AUBREY S. BRENT:DEW/eeb Date dictated 9/18/64

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FD-302 Rev. 10-11-62

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/18/64

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Mrs. MARGARET C. YAGER, 3850 Tunlaw Road, N.W., Apartment 107, Washington, D. C., was interviewed at the Commission Offices.

She stated she is employed as a Staff Secretary for the Commission. She takes dictation from various staff members of the Commission and performs any clerical duties assigned to her.

She denied ever having disclosed any information from the Commission's files to any unauthorized person. She has no idea how various news media obtained the information concerning the diary of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She has never seen this diary or reproductions of the same in the Commission files.

On 9/18/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SAS JOHN R. TIERNEY and GEORGE J. LEX, JR. /lew Date dictated 9/18/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 9/18/64

Miss CHARLENE CARDWELL, 1360 Adams Street, N.E., Washington, D.C., a former typist for the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, furnished the following information regarding her employment:

Miss CARDWELL advised that she worked for the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy from August 13, 1964, to August 25, 1964. Her place of employment was located in Room 440 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Building, 200 Maryland Avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C.

Miss CARDWELL had not been in the employ of the Commission at the time of the unauthorized publications concerning the LEE HARVEY OSWALD diary and other documents, and could furnish no information pertinent thereto.

On 9/18/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SA ANDREW J. CALDWELL:mal/nln Date dictated 9/18/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/19/64

1

Serresa Minter

On September 18, 1964, Miss SERRESA MINTER, 909 Evarts Street, N.E., Washington, D. C., a former typist for the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, furnished the following information regarding her employment.

Miss MINTER worked for the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy from August 13, 1964, to August 24, 1964, as a typist for a lawyer, LIEDLER (phonetic). Her place of employment was located in Room 404 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Building, 200 Maryland Avenue, N.E., Washington, D. C.

Miss MINTER's work consisted of typing rough draft copies of the testimony of JACK RUBY before Chief Justice EARL WARREN on June 7, 1964.

Miss MINTER had not been in the employ of the Commission at the time of the unauthorized publications concerning the LEE HARVEY OSWALD diary and other documents and could furnish no information pertinent thereto.

On 9/18/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SA ANDREW J. CALDWELL/mal:jsw Date dictated 9/18/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 9/19/64

Miss BEATRICE WILDER was interviewed at her residence, 4507 South 34th Street, Arlington, Virginia. Miss WILDER advised that she is a secretary in the Office of the Chief of Communications-Electronics, Department of the Army, Arlington, Virginia. She explained that about June 22, 1964, she was designated on loan to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, and had worked in the offices of the Commission as a secretary for one week only before returning to her regular position with the Department of the Army.

Miss WILDER said that during the period she was attached to the Commission, she had worked in Room 506 at the Commission offices, 200 Maryland Avenue, N. E. She said that the area of the investigation to which she was assigned was the biography and activities of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She said that her main duties were the typing of drafts and memoranda concerned with the proposed final report of the Commission. She said that she had little if any occasion to see and work with the transcripts of testimony or other Commission documents.

Miss WILDER said that she cannot recall having seen or read the OSWALD diary while in the employ of the Commission. She did not remember having ever seen the originals or copies of documents which were found among the personal effects of OSWALD.

Miss WILDER said that she has never been to Dallas, Texas, and is satisfied that she has never met anyone connected with any Dallas, Texas, newspaper.

She stated specifically that she had never made available to anyone not authorized to receive same, any information or documents which had come into her possession

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On 9/19/64 at Arlington, Virginia File # WFO 105-37111

by SA ALBERT H. SOLOMON, JR.:mln Date dictated 9/19/64

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through her connection with the Commission. She could offer no information which she felt could be of assistance in determining how these unauthorized disclosures might have occurred.

FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 9/19/64

JAMES H. PIPKIN, JR., 6409 Shadow Road, Chevy Chase, Maryland, advised he was employed on a volunteer (without pay) basis by the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy at Washington, D. C., from July 16, 1964, to August 3, 1964. He stated he had completed work at the United States Supreme Court and was in a terminal leave status when he volunteered to assist the Commission. He stated he is a recent graduate of Harvard Law School. He advised that during the brief period he assisted the Commission his duties consisted in checking the accuracy of footnotes and supplying footnotes where they were lacking. During his employment he was exclusively in Washington, D. C., and did not have occasion to go to Dallas, Texas.

Mr. PIPKIN advised he has no information whatever concerning how a representative of "The Dallas Morning News" obtained access to the LEE HARVEY OSWALD diary or to the three OSWALD documents which appeared in "The Dallas Morning News" on June 27 and June 28, 1964. He likewise advised he has no information at all as to how "Life" magazine obtained possession of the OSWALD diary. He advised he has never had any contact whatever with either of these publications and specifically stated he does not know HUGH AYNESWORTH, PAULA AYNESWORTH, LARRY GROVES, JERRY RICHMOND or ROLLAND MC COMBS. He advised his work did not in any way relate to the OSWALD diary and he had no occasion to become interested in it.

On 9/19/64 at Chevy Chase, Maryland File # WFO 105-37111

by SA KENNETH T. DELAVIGNE:nla Date dictated 9/19/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-63)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 9/18/64

Mr. EDWARD G. GEBO, 12615 Beechfern Lane, Bowie, Maryland, advised he is employed by the Government Printing Office (GPO) and is on loan to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY to handle the preparation of the copy furnished by the Commission which is to be printed by the GPO. Mr. GEBO advised he began his duties with the President's Commission on May 1, 1964.

With regard to the unauthorized publication of the LEE HARVEY OSWALD Diary by the "Dallas Morning News" on June 27 and 28, 1964, Mr. GEBO advised he has no knowledge concerning it. He said to the best of his recollection he has not read OSWALD's diary, and certainly did not furnish a copy of it or the information in the diary to any newspaperman. Furthermore, he has no idea who may have given it to the paper. He said he has never been in Dallas, Texas, does not know anyone living in the city of Dallas, Texas, does not know HUGH AYNESWORTH, a reporter, or CARL FREUND, also a reporter. Mr. GEBO said he has no idea as to the means by which the "Dallas Morning News" came into possession of the information about OSWALD's diary.

On 9/18/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SAs DONALD E. WALTER and AUBREY S. BRENT:DEW/ecb Date dictated 9/18/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/18/64

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DONALD WAYNE CRAVER, 1907 Camp Alger Avenue, Falls Church, Virginia, was interviewed at the Commission's Office.

Mr. CRAVER advised he is a Government Printing Office (GPO) proofreader assigned to the Commission. Although his job title is proofreader, while assigned to the Commission he does not proofread copy. His duties consist of cutting, pasting, and numbering various documents for transmittal to the GPO for printing. When the material is returned from GPO he peruses the material for indexing.

Mr. CRAVER stated he has never disclosed to any unauthorized person any information coming to his attention at the Commission and knows of no one else who has divulged any such information.

On 9/18/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SA JOHN R. TIERNEY /jrw Date dictated 9/18/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 9/18/64

Mr. WILLARD C. FLAUGH, 3006 Fairchild Drive, Alexandria, Virginia, telephone SOuth 5-3017, advised that he is employed by the United States Government Printing Office (GPO), Washington, D. C. He was on loan as a proof reader to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy from May 1 to July 13, 1964.

Mr. FLAUGH had no information whatsoever concerning the HUGH AYNESWORTH article relating to LEE HARVEY OSWALD's diary in the June 27 and 28, 1964, issue of "The Dallas Morning News." He stated that he had never seen photographs of the diary or any information concerning same while he was working at the Commission's headquarters. He related that he had never been to Dallas, Texas, and did not know CARL FREUND, HUGH AYNESWORTH or anyone connected with "The Dallas Morning News." He commented that he personally did not disclose any information concerning OSWALD's diary. He remarked that it would have been impossible for him to do so inasmuch as he had no information concerning it except a "Washington Post" newspaper article which reported a story stating that information concerning OSWALD's diary had appeared in a Dallas, Texas, newspaper. Mr. FLAUGH stated that he had no idea whatsoever how reporter HUGH AYNESWORTH obtained information which he reported in "The Dallas Morning News" newspaper.

On 9/18/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SA AUBREY S. BRENT:eeb/nln Date dictated 9/18/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/19/64

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ALTON M. HOWARD, 1503 Cottage Street, Vienna, Virginia, was interviewed at the Commission's Office.

Mr. HOWARD advised he is a Government Printing Office (GPO) proofreader assigned to the Commission. Although his job title is proofreader, while assigned to the Commission he does not proofread copy. His duties consist of cutting, pasting, and numbering various documents for transmittal to the GPO for printing. When the material is returned from GPO, he perusec the material for indexing.

Mr. HOWARD stated he has never disclosed to any unauthorized person any information coming to his attention in the Commission and knows of no one else who has divulged any such information.

Mr. HOWARD stated he has never met DOROTHY KILGALLEN.

On 9/18/64 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 44-520

by SA GEORGE J. LEX, JR./jsw Date dictated 9/18/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-62)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/19/64

1

BRUCE E. NISSLEY, 11709 Church Lane, Wheaton, Maryland, was interviewed at the Commission's Office.

Mr. NISSLEY advised he is a Government Printing Office (GPO) proofreader assigned to the Commission. Although his job title is proofreader, while assigned to the Commission he does not proofread copy. His duties consist of cutting, pasting, and numbering various documents for transmittal to the GPO for printing. When the material is returned from GPO, he peruses the material for indexing.

Mr. NISSLEY stated he has never disclosed to any unauthorized person any information coming to his attention in the Commission and knows of no one else who has divulged any such information.

On 9/18/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SA GEORGE J. LEY, JR. /jrw Date dictated 9/18/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 9/19/64

EARL SAYE, 3102 N. Hilton Street, Baltimore, Maryland was interviewed at the Commission's Office. D.C.

Mr. SAYE advised he is a Government Printing Office (GPO) proofreader assigned to the Commission. Although his job title is proofreader while assigned to the Commission he does not proofread copy. His duties consist of cutting, pasting and numbering various documents for transmittal to the GPO for printing. When the material is returned from GPO, he peruses the material for indexing.

Mr. SAYE stated he has never disclosed to any unauthorized person any information coming to his attention at the Commission and knows of no one else who has divulged any such information.

On 9/18/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SA JOHN R. TIERNEY/jgm Date dictated 9/18/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

*WILDER, BEATRICE
4507 So. 34th Street
Arlington
(Defense)

TE 6-4880

*PIPKIN, JAMES H., JR.
6409 Shadow Road
Chevy Chase, Maryland
(Law Clerk)
Volunteer from United States
Supreme Court

Mrs. EIDE stated those names preceded by an asterisk are persons who are currently away from the Washington, D. C., area, or are no longer employed at the Commission.

Mrs. HAUER said that she has never been to Dallas, Texas, and that to her knowledge she has never met anyone connected with any Dallas newspaper. She said specifically that she does not know HUGH AYNESWORTH, author of the articles concerning the OSWALD diary.

Mrs. HAUER stated emphatically that she has never made available to any unauthorized person any information or documents coming into her possession through her work with the Commission.

Mrs. HAUER said that in late May, 1964, Xerox copies of the political writings of LEE HARVEY OSWALD were sent by Mr. LIEBELER to Dr. G. THEODORE MITTAL, Political Science Professor at McAlester College, St. Paul, Minnesota. These documents were sent to Professor MITTAL for his professional opinion concerning them, and they were returned within a short time by Professor MITTAL. Mr. LIEBELER had obtained prior authority from Commission Counsel J. LEE RANKIN to send this material to Dr. MITTAL.

Mrs. HAUER said also that transcripts of depositions of witnesses before the WARREN Commission were sent out from Washington for signing and notarizing. These depositions generally went to the various United States Attorneys, who contacted the witnesses to obtain their signatures on these depositions. On occasion transcripts were sent directly to the witnesses involved, and Mrs. HAUER recalled one having gone to a witness in New Jersey and another to a witness in New York City. Each such transcript was returned, properly signed and notarized, to the Commission offices within a short period of time.

Mrs. HAUER said that there have been many copies of OSWALD's diary in the Commission's offices. Some are reproductions of the handwritten diary, others are typed, and still others printed. The diary has been much in demand for use by attorneys and staff members and has been actually used by most of the staff since the beginning of the investigation. Mrs. HAUER was satisfied that copies of the diary and related documents have been sent outside the Commission as well.

Mrs. HAUER stated emphatically that she had not made available to anyone not authorized to receive it any information or documents which came into her possession through her work with the Commission.

Mrs. HAUER commented that she has been employed in other agencies where very strict security of documents was enforced. However, this has not been her experience in her employment with the Commission. She said that anyone in the Commission can reproduce virtually any Commission document at any time without difficulty and that such copies might be carried outside Commission offices very easily.

September 22, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 1, 1964, requesting reinterviews with various individuals, including Mrs. Garland Slack, Mr. Albert Guy Bogard, Mr. Clifton M. Shasteen and others.

Enclosed are two copies each of four communications with attachments from our Dallas Office dated September 12, 1964, September 15, 1964, September 17, 1964, and September 18, 1964. Also enclosed are two copies of a communication from our Pittsburgh Office dated September 16, 1964. The enclosed communications incorporate the results of our investigation based on the requests included in referenced letter.

This concludes our inquiries into these matters.

Sincerely yours,

105-82555

Enclosures (10)

RDR:pah
(10)
62-109060
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
(1) 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

SEP 23 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Office, Room 7133
1 - Mr. Jevons

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 9/23/64

1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Gallagher

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

You were advised by my memorandum dated 9/16/64, that the testimony of SA John F. Gallagher relative to the neutron activation analysis on the casts from Lee Harvey Oswald was presented in deposition form at the Commission on 9/15/64.

A copy of this deposition was furnished this Bureau for review and necessary corrections have been made. The corrected version of this deposition was returned to Mr. Redlich by SA Gallagher on 9/21/64. The changes were shown to Mr. Redlich and were accepted. A copy of the deposition showing the changes is attached hereto.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure

62-109060

105-82555

SEP 21 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

JFG:bsm (12)

ENCLOSURE

53 SEP 29 1964

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 9/17/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (89-58) (RUC)

REC-1

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-R-CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

ReBuairtel to Washington Field, 9/14/64, captioned "JACK L. RUBY, LEE HARVEY OSWALD-VICTIM CR" and as above.

ENCLOSURES:

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and six (6) copies of a Letterhead Memorandum setting forth the results of an interview of MELVIN M. BELLI at San Francisco on 9/17/64.

One copy of this airtel together with one copy of LHM designated to Dallas Office for information.

The interview of Mr. BELLI at San Francisco as set forth in LHM was conducted by SAs WILLIAM N. KIDWELL, JR. and FRANKLIN S. BURROUGHS.

1 ENCLOSURE
(3 - Bureau (Encl. 7) (AMSD)
1 - Dallas (Encl. 1) (Info)
2 - San Francisco
(1- 44-494)
WNK:sah #2
(6)

105-82555-4976
REC-1
LA-108
SEP 24 1964

C. C. WICR

56 SEP 29 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SOVIET SECTION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California

September 17, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY-RUSSIA-CUBA

MELVIN M. BELLI, Attorney at Law, 722 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California, was interviewed at his offices on September 17, 1964 by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. BELLI, who was attorney for JACK L. RUBY during the RUBY murder trial at Dallas, Texas, during 1964, was asked if he had any information or knowledge concerning the revelation in the press and in other news media of the so-called Oswald Diary. He advised that he had no information concerning the disclosure to the news media of this document. He stated that he is completely aware that there have been apparent leaks of information concerning many aspects of the RUBY-OSWALD matter. He stated that he believes there were leaks of information to the press and to other unauthorized persons during the time he was active in the defense of RUBY in Dallas.

He stated that on one occasion, prior to the start of the RUBY trial and with the agreement of both the defense and the prosecution, RUBY was afforded a medical examination in a private clinic in Dallas. An electroencephalogram was prepared during this examination. The only persons present other than RUBY during the time this examination was made, were JOE H. TONAHILL, an Attorney for RUBY, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, an Assistant District Attorney at Dallas, and the medical staff of the clinic. A day or two following this examination, an article appeared in "The Dallas Morning News", a daily newspaper, setting forth what was purported to be the results of the electroencephalogram. BELLI advised that he does not suspect TONAHILL or the clinic medical people in this matter but does suspect that ALEXANDER may have been responsible for the leak of the information. He concludes, therefore, that if ALEXANDER had access to information in the RUBY-OSWALD matter, he could well be responsible for the

COPIES DESTROYED

21 MAR [illegible]

ENCLOSURE

leak of this information to the news media. He stated that it is his understanding that ALEXANDER has a great desire to become District Attorney at Dallas. He explained that he has heard that the present District Attorney, HENRY WADE, may become a judge in the Federal Courts, which accounts for ALEXANDER's interest in this office.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

FROM : R. I. Shroder

DATE: September 24, 1964

1 - W. S. Tavel
1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Rosen
(J. W. Hines
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS-R-CUBA

Enclosed are the original charge-out records for the 40 copies of the reports initially prepared by the Bureau primarily for dissemination to the President. Also enclosed is copy five of the above report which is described as follows:

Investigation of Assassination
of President John F. Kennedy
November 22, 1963

consisting of an 88 page blue-bound folder relating to the actual assassination investigation.

Three blue-bound volumes for the above report bearing the notation on each volume

"Exhibits, Volume 1" etc.

Investigation of Killing
of Lee Harvey Oswald
Dallas, Texas
November 24, 1963

consisting of a 39 page blue-bound report of Jack L. Ruby's murder of Oswald.

Supplemental Report
Investigation of Killing
of Lee Harvey Oswald
Dallas, Texas
November 24, 1963

consisting of a 26 page blue-bound supplemental report of Ruby's murder of Oswald.

REC-51 105-82555-4977

Enclosures

17 SEP 28 1964

RDR:rab
(11)

ENCLOSURE

1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

RECOMMENDATIONS:

That the enclosed material be made an integral part of the Lee Harvey Oswald investigative file and that the names on the charge-out be indexed as well as the above titles of the reports. No indexing of the material within the reports is desired.

INVESTIGATION OF KILLING
of
LEE HARVEY OSWALD
DALLAS, TEXAS

Supplemental Report
January 13, 1964

Each set includes one volume

Set No.	Delivered to	Date
No. 1	Director	1-10-64
No. 2	Deputy AG Katzenbach	1-13-64
No. 3	Mr. DeLoach	1-13-64
No. 4	Mr. Belmont	1-10-64
No. 5	[illegible]	
No. 6	Chief Justice Warren	1-13-64
No. 7	Allen W. Dulles	1-13-64
No. 8	John McCloy	1-13-64
No. 9	Sen. Richard B. Russell	1-13-64
No. 10	Sen. John Sherman Cooper	1-13-64
No. 11	Cong. Hale Boggs	1-13-64

Set No.	Delivered to	Date
No. 12	Cong. Gerald R. Ford, Jr.	1-13-64
No. 13	Lee Rankin, Chief Counsel	1-13-64
No. 14	Secret Service	1-14-64
No. 15	Deputy AG Katzenbach	1-13-64
No. 16	Mr. Rosen	1-13-64
No. 17	Mr. W. C. Sullivan	1-13-64
No. 18	Mr. DeLoach	1-13-64
No. 19	Mr. Malley	1-13-64
No. 20	J. Lee Rankin	1-13-64
No. 21	"	"
No. 22	"	"
No. 23	"	"
No. 24	"	"

Set No.	Delivered to	Date
No. 25	J. Lee Rankin	1/13/64
No. 26	"	"
No. 27	"	"
No. 28	"	"
No. 29	"	"
No. 30	"	"
No. 31	"	"
No. 32	"	"
No. 33	"	"
No. 34	Albert Jenner, Evanston, Illinois	
No. 35	[illegible]	
No. 36	Lee Rankin, Chief Counsel by Inspector Malley	12/17/63
No. 37	Lee Rankin, Chief Counsel by Inspector Malley	12/17/63
No. 38	Lee Rankin, Chief Counsel by Inspector Malley	12/17/63

Set No.	Delivered to	Date
No. 39	Lee Rankin, Chief Counsel by Inspector Malley	12/17/63
No. 40	Lee Rankin, Chief Counsel by Inspector Malley	12/17/63

INVESTIGATION OF ASSASSINATION
of
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63

INVESTIGATION OF KILLING
of
LEE HARVEY OSWALD
DALLAS, TEXAS

Each set includes 2 reports and 3 volumes of Exhibits - Nos. 1, 2 and 3

Set No.	Delivered to	Date
No. 1	Director	12/5/63
No. 2	Deputy AG Katzenbach	12/5/63
No. 3	Mr. DeLoach	12/19/63
No. 4	Mr. Belmont	12/5/63
No. 5	[illegible]	
No. 6	Chief Justice Warren	12/9/63
No. 7	Allen W. Dulles	12/9/63
No. 8	John McCloy	12/9/63
No. 9	Sen. Richard B. Russell	12/9/63
No. 10	Sen. John Sherman Cooper	12/9/63

Set No.	Delivered to	Date
No. 11	Cong. Hale Boggs	12/9/63
No. 12	Cong. Gerald R. Ford, Jr.	12/9/63
No. 13	Lee Rankin, Chief Counsel	12/9/63
No. 14	Secret Service	12/9/63
No. 15	Deputy AG Katzenbach	12/9/63
No. 16	Mr. Rosen	12/16/63
No. 17	Mr. W. C. Sullivan	12/16/63
No. 18	Mr. DeLoach	12/16/63
No. 19	Mr. Malley	12/16/63
No. 20	J. Lee Rankin	1/13/64
No. 21	"	"
No. 22	"	"
No. 23	"	"
No. 24	"	"

Set No.	Delivered to	Date
No. 25	J. Lee Rankin	1-13-64
No. 26	"	"
No. 27	"	"
No. 28	"	"
No. 29	"	"
No. 30	"	"
No. 31	"	"
No. 32	"	"
No. 33	"	"
No. 34	Albert Jenner, Evanston, Illinois	"
No. 35	Chet Rogers	1-23/64
No. 36	Lee Rankin, Chief Counsel by Inspector Malley	1-13-64
No. 37	"	"
No. 38	"	"
No. 39	"	"
No. 40	"	"

OSWALD
105-82555
SECTION 213
COPY 2

September 25, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to a telephone conversation between Mr. Alfred Goldberg of your staff and Mr. J. R. Malley of this Bureau on September 23, 1964. During this conversation Mr. Goldberg requested that signed statements be obtained from Mr. Roy S. Truly and Officer Harrion L. Baker of the Dallas Police Department.

Enclosed are the original signed statements obtained from these individuals and a Xerox of each.

Sincerely yours,

105-82555
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las
(9)

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

NOTE:

Goldberg's telephonic request was telephonically furnished to SAC Shanklin in Dallas. Commission ~~desired~~ to insure that no one else was in the lunchroom at the time Truly and Baker observed Oswald there shortly following the assassination. Baker challenged Oswald and Truly identified him as a building employee at which time they departed and Oswald made his escape.. The signed statements attest to the fact that no one else was in the room at the time. Xerox copies of these statements have been retained for Bufiles.

FBI
SEP 25 1 50 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM

REC-22 105-82555-4978

29 SEP 28 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN CENTRAL FILES

SEP 28 1964
COMM-FBI

29 SEP 28 1964

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan

September 25, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Stokes

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 3, 1964, concerning the property of Lee Harvey Oswald and Marina Oswald. Your letter requested that steps be taken to insure that no property in the possession of the Oswalds as of November 22, 1963, the existence of which is not known to the Commission, still remains in the possession of Marina Oswald, Robert Oswald, Michael or Ruth Paine or any other person.

In this connection, there are enclosed two copies each of a memorandum dated September 15, 1964, and the four attachments thereto. The attachments to the September 15, 1964, memorandum record results of interviews of Michael and Ruth Paine, Robert Oswald and Marina Oswald in accordance with the request in your letter of reference. It will not be possible for us to comment concerning the possibility of property of Lee Harvey and Marina Oswald being in possession of individuals whose identities are unknown to us.

REC-22 105-82555-4979

There are also enclosed for the further completion of your records the following photographs depicting the material turned over to us on September 11, 1964, by Marina Oswald. This material is described on pages two and three of the interview report of Marina Oswald dated September 14, 1964, which is attached to the enclosed memorandum. The item numbers utilized hereinafter follow the item numbers on pages one and two of the above-described interview report.

1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosures - 17)

JCS:pdb
(10)

SEE NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS, PAGE THREE

XEROX

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

79 SEP 28 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEP 25 11 37 AM '64
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

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42 - [illegible]

BY COURIER SVC.
19 SEP 25
COMM-FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Exhibit D-254 - Four photographs depicting the cover and flyleaf, the title page and the Table of Contents of item (1).

Exhibit D-255 - Two photographs depicting the cover and title page of item (2).

Exhibit D-256 - Two photographs depicting the cover and title page of item (3).

Exhibit D-257 - Three photographs depicting the cover, the title page and the back of the title page of item (4).

Exhibit D-258 - One photograph depicting the cover of item (5).

Exhibit D-259 - Two photographs depicting the fronts and backs of items (6A, B and C).

Exhibit D-260 - One photograph depicting item (7).

Exhibits D-261 and D-262 - Two photographs depicting the fronts and backs of items (8) and (9).

Exhibits D-254 through and including D-262 have been examined for microdots with negative results. Pertinent portions of the Russian language material appearing in these exhibits are being translated and, in addition, they are being afforded cryptanalytic examination and the results of these procedures will be promptly furnished to you.

We are preparing an inventory of all property of Lee Harvey and Marina Oswald received by this Bureau from all sources. A copy of this inventory will be furnished to the Commission when it is completed.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 44

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS:

Enclosed for your inclusion in your files are seventeen photographs of Exhibits D-254 through and including D-262 described herein.

NOTE:

Referenced letter asked for assurance that no property of the Oswalds as of 11-22-63 existence of which is not known to the Commission still remains in the possession of Marina and Robert Oswald, the Paines or any other person. We have covered Marina and Robert Oswald and the Paines but, of course, cannot speak in the broad sense for any other person. For example, it is possible Oswald on November 23 may have lost property or had property stolen from him about which we know nothing. Marina on 9-11-64 interview assured us that all the property of Oswald as far as she knows has of 11-22-63 is in the possession of officials investigating the assassination. As to her own property exclusive of personal items such as wearing apparel she assured us that all such property has been presented for our perusal. The items depicted in enclosed photographs were items that Dallas picked up on 9-11 as material of some possible interest to the Commission. It is unlikely that this is so. However, in view of Commission's request, we are enclosing the photographs and are conducting cryptanalytic examination and are doing translations concerning this material. Microdot examination results per Laboratory 9-23-64 report. Enclosed memorandum and attachments have been approved for dissemination by Messrs. Belmont and Malley.

September 25, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - I. W. Conrad (J. M. English)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. McGowan (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated September 23, 1964, which enclosed copies of seven memoranda revealing results of interviews with Commission members and others.

Enclosed are two copies each of five memoranda also pertaining to this matter, which are captioned and dated as follows:

"Jack L. Ruby
Lee Harvey Oswald"
September 19, 1964
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

"Lee Harvey Oswald"
September 19, 1964
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

"Jack L. Ruby
Lee Harvey Oswald"
September 21, 1964
New York, New York

"Jack L. Ruby
Lee Harvey Oswald"
September 22, 1964
Washington, D. C.

"Lee Harvey Oswald"
September 22, 1964
Washington, D. C.

As results of this investigation are received, you will be promptly advised.

Sincerely yours,

44-24016
(1) - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
KMR:las
(13)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Enclosures (10)

105-82555-
RECORDED
28 SEP 28 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

79 SEP 28 1964

NOTE:

As a result of a letter received from the President's Commission dated 9-10-64, immediate investigation was initiated to interview Commission members, Commission staff and former attorneys of Jack L. Ruby relating to the leak of Oswald's diary, Ruby's polygraph examination and Ruby's testimony before Chief Justice Earl Warren to news media. At this time we are awaiting results from New York concerning the possibility of obtaining copies of Ruby's transcript with Warren which was published in the "New York Journal American." If received from New York, these documents will be compared in the Laboratory with those obtained from the President's Commission.

Efforts are currently being made to locate and interview additional members of the Commission and staff. The enclosed letterhead memoranda concern interviews with Mr. Arlen Specter, Assistant Counsel, President's Commission; Mr. Philip Barson of Internal Revenue Service and President's Commission staff member; Mr. Francis W. H. Adams, Legal Consultant to the President's Commission; and Miss Sharon Kegarise, former stenographer for the Commission. As additional results are received, they will be promptly furnished to the Commission.

September 25, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 3, 1964, concerning an article which appeared in the July 15, 1964, issue of "Liberty," a Canadian magazine.

Considerable investigation has been initiated in this matter by our Legal Attache in Canada. Since actual investigation is being conducted by representatives of the Canadian Government, we have no control over when the results will be received. You can be assured this matter is being followed closely and when the results are received, you will be promptly notified.

REC- 22 105-82555-4980

1 - Dallas (100-1046)
1 - Legal Attache Ottawa

Sincerely yours,
1 - Foreign Liaison

105-82555
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (12)

J. Edgar Hoover

19 SEP 28 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

NOTE FOR DALLAS AND LEGAL ATTACHE OTTAWA:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

ReDuairtel 9-4-64, and other communications concerning the above matter. Legal Attache through its sources is requested to continue to closely follow this matter so that the results can be disseminated at the earliest practicable time.

SEP 28 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

COMM-FBI

NOTE:

The article in the above magazine indicates the author, Norman Similas, photographer, took a photograph at the time the shots were fired at President Kennedy and that he obtained a photograph of the rifle with two individuals close by. The Commission requested this matter be checked out. Legal Attache through various cables has indicated it appears the photographers account is based on assumption and misinformation and that he possibly deliberately falsified this account to further his occupation and to make the article saleable. Legal Attache is doing everything possible to have this matter handled expeditiously.

FD-263 (Rev 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW ORLEANS	DALLAS	9/23/64	9/8 - 9/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Aka.	SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER	cv
	CHARACTER OF CASE	
	IS - R - CUBA	

REFERENCE: Bureau airtel to Dallas, New Orleans and Miami, 9/2/64
Bureau airtel to New Orleans, 9/8/64
Bureau teletype to New Orleans, 9/9/64
New Orleans airtels to Bureau, 9/10/64

LEADS

NC leads are being set forth in this report as they are being handled immediately upon receipt.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Information set forth in the details of this report has previously been furnished the Bureau by letterhead memorandum.

The original longhand notes made by Lt. FRANCIS L. MARTELLO of the New Orleans Police Department from a slip of

APPROVED | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

10 - Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
3 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
2 - New Orleans (100-16601)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105-82555-498

REC-11

ST-09

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY			COPIES DESTROYED
REQUEST RECD.			
DATE FWD.			1 MAR 12 1965
HOW FWD.			
BY			

NOTATIONS

paper found in OSWALD's possession at the time of his arrest on August 9, 1963, at New Orleans, the details of which are set forth in this report, were furnished to the Bureau as an enclosure in New Orleans airtel to Bureau, September 10, 1964. A Xerox copy of these original longhand notes made by Lt. MARTELLO is set forth in the details of this report.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:	SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER	Office:	New Orleans
Date:	9/23/64		
Field Office File No.:	NO 100-16601	Bureau File No.:	105-82555
Title:	LEE HARVEY OSWALD		
Character:	INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA		

Synopsis: Contact at Southern Greyhound Bus Lines and Continental Trailways Bus Lines, New Orleans, determined that on 9/25/63 Greyhound operated 13 buses and Continental Trailways operated 4 buses from New Orleans, La., to Houston, Texas, and are the only interstate bus companies operating between New Orleans and Houston. Dr. AUGUSTIN GUITART, New Orleans; advised that he has known SYLVIA ODIO since she was a small girl and that her father was a wealthy businessman in Cuba prior to the rise of CASTRO. SYLVIA ODIO's parents are currently in prison in Cuba. According to GUITART, SYLVIA ODIO suffered a very serious emotional breakdown in 1962 as a result of her parents being in prison and also because of domestic difficulties, which required she obtain psychiatric treatment. GUITART states that in the fall of 1963 SYLVIA ODIO was not physically well and sometime after the assassination of President KENNEDY, ODIO's four minor children came to New Orleans to reside with GUITART and wife while ODIO had an operation. In either February or March, 1964, SYLVIA came to New Orleans to take children back to Dallas. During this visit SYLVIA observed photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in newspaper and upon seeing photograph made the statement that OSWALD and two other males had on one occasion come to her residence in Dallas, Texas. GUITART states this was the first time SYLVIA had mentioned this to him, and she did not indicate date of visit nor did she state to him that OSWALD ever actually

introduced himself to her as LEE HARVEY OSWALD. GUITART states that according to SYLVIA she made identification of OSWALD only through observing photographs of OSWALD in the newspapers. GUITART states that SYLVIA ODIO maintains an excellent reputation and would not intentionally make any untrue statements and had never known her to do so. Contacts at inexpensive hotels, New Orleans, in the vicinity of the Greyhound and Continental Trailways Bus Terminals and Lafayette Square Branch of the Post Office negative regarding OSWALD. Lt. MARTELLO, New Orleans Police Department, provided original longhand notes made by him of information on a slip of paper in OSWALD's possession at time OSWALD arrested in New Orleans on 8/9/63.

P

DETAILS:

NO 100-16601/cv

CONTACT AT SOUTHERN GREYHOUND BUS LINES AND CONTINENTAL TRAILWAYS BUS LINES, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, REGARDING BUS SCHEDULES FROM NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, TO HOUSTON, TEXAS AS OF SEPTEMBER 25, 1963

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 9/21/64

Mr. E. A. REIMHERR, Terminal Manager, Southern Greyhound Bus Lines, 1710 Tulane Avenue, advised that on September 25, 1963, his company operated thirteen buses from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Houston, Texas.

Mr. REIMHERR stated that the following is the schedule for Greyhound buses leaving New Orleans and arriving in Houston, Texas, on September 25, 1963:

Leaving New Orleans	Arriving Houston
12:45 a.m.	11:20 a.m. (Same day)
2:15 a.m.	11:15 a.m. (Same day)
3:30 a.m.	3:25 p.m. (Same day)
5:00 a.m.	4:55 p.m. (Same day)
7:00 a.m.	3:55 p.m. (Same day)
7:00 a.m.	6:35 p.m. (Same day)
9:45 a.m.	9:10 p.m. (Same day)
10:30 a.m.	10:35 p.m. (Same day)
1:45 p.m.	1:00 a.m. (Next day)
2:45 p.m.	12:20 a.m. (Next day)
5:45 p.m.	4:40 a.m. (Next day)
8:15 p.m.	7:55 a.m. (Next day)
10:45 p.m.	7:35 a.m. (Next day)

Mr. REIMHERR stated that in regard to the two buses which left New Orleans, Louisiana, at the identical time of 7:00 a.m. and arrived in Houston, Texas, at different times, the reason for the different times of arrival was as follows:

He stated that the bus which was scheduled to arrive at 3.55 p.m. is an express bus which makes limited

On 9/9/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NC 100-16601

by SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER :cv Date dictated 9/15/64

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stops between New Orleans and Houston and that this bus travels to Houston on U. S. Highway 190 via Baton Rouge and Opelousas, Louisiana. Mr. REIMHERR stated the other bus which also leaves at 7:00 a.m., but which arrives in Houston at 6:35 p.m., travels to Houston via U. S. Highway 90 through Houma and New Iberia, Louisiana, making numerous local stops en route.

Mr. REIMHERR stated that in regard to the Greyhound buses which left New Orleans at 1:45 p.m. and 2:45 p.m. and arrived in Houston, Texas, at 1:00 a.m. the next day and 12:20 a.m. the next day respectively, this is correct, as the bus leaving New Orleans at 1:45 p.m. travels to Houston via U. S. Highway 90 making local stops en route while the bus leaving New Orleans at 2:45 p.m. is an express bus making limited stops and travels via U. S. Highway 190 and therefore would arrive in Houston first.

Mr. REIMHERR stated that the above bus schedules comprise all of the buses operated by his company between New Orleans, Louisiana, and Houston, Texas, on September 25, 1963.

Mr. REIMHERR stated that his company and the Continental Trailways Bus Lines are the only interstate bus companies operating between New Orleans, Louisiana, and Houston, Texas, and were the only companies operating on September 25, 1963.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 9/21/64

MAJOR GREEN, Terminal Manager, Continental Trailways Bus Lines, 1314 Tulane Avenue, advised that his company operated four buses from New Orleans, Louisiana, to Houston, Texas. Mr. GREEN furnished the following schedule of buses leaving New Orleans and arriving Houston, Texas, which was effective on September 25, 1963:

Leaving New Orleans	Arriving Houston
8:15 p.m.	7:00 a.m. (Next day)
4:40 p.m.	2.15 a.m. (Next day)
12:20 p.m.	10:50 p.m. (Same day)
6:00 a.m.	4:30 p.m. (Same day)

Mr. GREEN stated that the above bus schedule comprised all of the buses operated by his company between New Orleans, Louisiana, and Houston, Texas, on September 25, 1963.

Mr. GREEN advised that his company and the Southern Greyhound Bus Lines are the only interstate bus companies operating between New Orleans, Louisiana, and Houston, Texas, and were the only companies operating on September 25, 1963.

On 9/9/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER :cv Date dictated 9/15/64

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NO 100-16601
SMC:cv

INTERVIEW WITH DR. AUGUSTIN GUITART AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, REGARDING SYLVIA ODIO

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 9/21/64

Dr. AUGUSTIN GUITART, physics instructor, Xavier University, 7325 Palmetto, advised on September 9, 1964, that he resides at 1931 General Pershing, New Orleans, Louisiana. He advised that he is acquainted with SYLVIA ODIO and has known SYLVIA since she was a small girl who had formerly resided in Cuba. Dr. GUITART stated that SYLVIA ODIO is the niece of his wife, HELEN GUITART. Dr. GUITART stated that SYLVIA ODIO's parents are AMADOR and SARA ODIO, and that prior to the CASTRO regime in Cuba, her father was a millionaire who owned and operated a large trucking company and owned a considerable amount of land.

He stated that SYLVIA ODIO's parents, prior to the rise of CASTRO, maintained an excellent reputation in Cuba and that he considered SYLVIA to be a highly intelligent individual who maintained an excellent reputation.

Dr. GUITART stated that after CASTRO came to power in Cuba, SYLVIA's father and mother were imprisoned and that they are still in prison in Cuba. As a result of CASTRO, SYLVIA's family, including herself, lost all of their possessions and money and that SYLVIA and her former husband, GUILLERMO HERRERA, fled Cuba and came to reside in Miami, Florida, sometime in 1961 for a short period of time. Thereafter, SYLVIA and her former husband moved to Puerto Rico in 1961 where SYLVIA's husband obtained a job as a chemical engineer with an unknown company.

Dr. GUITART stated that while in Puerto Rico SYLVIA began having domestic trouble with her former husband and thereafter, sometime in 1962, date unknown, her husband was sent to Germany for some type of training by his company at which time he abandoned SYLVIA and their four children. As a result of this, SYLVIA and her husband were divorced.

Dr. GUITART stated that as a result, SYLVIA was left in Puerto Rico with these four children, the oldest being six years of age and with no means of support. Dr. GUITART stated that as a result of her mother and father being in jail in Cuba and the radical change in living

On 9/9/64 at New Orleans, La. File # NO 100-16601

by SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER :cv Date dictated 9/15/64

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conditions from what they formerly were when she resided in Cuba and because of her being abandoned by her husband, SYLVIA suffered a very serious emotional breakdown. As a result of this emotional breakdown, SYLVIA required psychiatric treatment in Puerto Rico; however, he did not believe that she was at any time placed in an institution.

Dr. GUITART stated that to the best of his recollection, it was either in February or March, 1963, that SYLVIA left Puerto Rico with her four children to reside in Dallas, Texas, with her sister ANNIE LAURIE ODIO. While en route to Dallas the airplane on which she was traveling made a stop at the New Orleans International Airport for a few minutes, and Dr. GUITART went to the airport and saw SYLVIA.

Dr. GUITART stated that during the summer and fall of 1963, SYLVIA ODIO would, on occasion, telephonically contact him and his wife from Dallas. The general conversation had to do with members of the family.

Dr. GUITART stated that sometime after the assassination of President KENNEDY in 1963 and prior to January, 1964, SYLVIA's sister brought SYLVIA's four children to New Orleans to stay with him and his wife inasmuch as SYLVIA had an operation at Dallas at an unknown hospital for the removal of her female organs. Dr. GUITART stated that during the fall of 1963 SYLVIA was not well physically because she was having trouble which resulted in the operation previously described.

Dr. GUITART stated that in either February or March, 1964, the date not recalled, SYLVIA ODIO came to New Orleans to take her children back to Dallas. He recalled that while at his residence, SYLVIA observed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in a newspaper and upon seeing the photograph made the statement to him that OSWALD and two other males had on one occasion come to her residence in Dallas, Texas.

Dr. GUITART stated that this was the first time SYLVIA had ever mentioned this to him and that SYLVIA indicated that the other males accompanying OSWALD gave the appearance of being more Mexican than Cuban in their physical appearance. SYLVIA told him that these three

individuals came to her residence during the evening at the time she was busy getting ready to move to another residence. Dr. GUITART stated that SYLVIA did not indicate the date of this occurrence nor did SYLVIA state to him that OSWALD had ever actually introduced himself to her as LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Dr. GUITART stated that according to SYLVIA, she made the identification of OSWALD only through observing photographs of OSWALD in the newspapers.

Dr. GUITART stated that he could not recall any specific conversation he had with SYLVIA regarding her statement that OSWALD had come to her residence in Dallas but recalled that it was sometime prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY and subsequent to August 12, 1963. Dr. GUITART explained that on August 12, 1963, he was present in Municipal Court in New Orleans, Louisiana, at the time OSWALD was charged with disturbing the peace as an aftermath of his altercation with CARLOS BRINGUIER on Canal Street in New Orleans.

Dr. GUITART stated that he could not recall whether SYLVIA ODIO made any mention of the purpose of the visit of these three individuals nor could he furnish any additional information.

Dr. GUITART stated that during his telephonic contacts with SYLVIA ODIO during 1963 and also at the time she came to New Orleans in February or March of 1964, she gave the appearance of having recovered from her previous emotional breakdown. Dr. GUITART stated that he did not believe that SYLVIA ODIO would intentionally make any untrue statements and that he had never known her to do so. He stated that since SYLVIA ODIO made the statement that OSWALD had come to her residence on one occasion, he believed her.

Dr. GUITART stated he believes that SYLVIA ODIO's former husband has returned to Puerto Rico where he is currently working as a chemical engineer for an unknown company.

NO 100-16601
SMC:cv

CONTACT AT INEXPENSIVE HOTELS IN THE VICINITY OF THE GREYHOUND BUS TERMINAL, 1710 TULANE AVENUE, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA; THE CONTINENTAL TRAILWAYS BUS TERMINAL, 1314 TULANE AVENUE, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA; AND THE LAFAYETTE SQUARE BRANCH OF THE UNITED STATES POST OFFICE, 610 SOUTH STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

NO 100-16601
SMC:cv

On September 8 and 9, 1964, the following Special Agents of the New Orleans Office of the FBI contacted the following individuals at inexpensive hotels located in the vicinity of the Continental Trailways Bus Depot, 1314 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans; the Greyhound Bus Depot, 1710 Tulane Avenue, and the Lafayette Square Branch of the U. S. Post Office, 610 South Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. These individuals advised, according to the hotel registers, no individual by the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD had stayed at their respective hotels on the night of September 24, 1963. A photograph of OSWALD was shown to these individuals who advised that they had never observed OSWALD at their hotels.

SA LAWRENCE F. FOLSE - September 9, 1964:

Mrs. ELLA THIBODEAUX and Mr. EDWIN EDWARDS,
Owner and Manager, Center Hotel, 1315 Tulane Avenue

Mrs. LOUISE NICHOLS, Manager,
Liberty Hotel,
137 South Liberty

Mr. THOMAS W. BURNS, Owner,
Metro Hotel
102 Common Street

Mrs. M. SALVATORE, Owner,
Salvatore's Tourist Rooms,
2502 Tulane Avenue

SA WILLIAM C. ERVIN, September 9, 1964:

Mrs. RUTH WALTERS, Manager
The Fernwood Hotel,
2610 Canal Street

Mrs. ALVIN McGUIRE, Manager,
The Philip Rooming House,
2335 Canal Street

Mrs. L. TSECOURAS, Manager,
Rooming House,
2331 Canal Street

NO 100-16601
SMC:cv

ALETA MC VEY, Manager,
Southland Hotel,
2020 Canal Street

Mr. JEREMIAH HEALEY, Manager,
The 1930 Hotel,
1930 Canal Street

Mr. J. S. WALKER, Manager,
The Cabana Hotel,
1418½ Canal Street

Mrs. GENEVA HALL, Proprietor,
Eddie's Hotel,
1411 Canal Street

Mr. THOMAS NOBLE, Manager,
Georgian Hotel,
1416½ Canal Street

Mr. ROLLAND BAHAN, JR., Manager,
LaSalle Hotel,
1113 Canal Street

Mr. DON MINER, Co-Manager,
Mariner Hotel,
211½ Canal Street

Mr. FRANK J. DAYMAN, Manager,
Ark Hotel,
404 Canal Street

Mr. JOSEPH AVON, Manager,
Ritz Hotel,
619 Canal Street

SA KEVIN J. HARRIGAN on September 9, 1964:

Mr. ROBERT COTHAM, Manager,
Teelie Hotel
409 St. Charles Avenue

NO 100-16601
SMC:cv

Mr. LAWRENCE O'BRIEN, Desk Clerk,
Hotel Dubre,
433 St. Charles Avenue

Mr. DAVID GOODMAN, Desk Clerk,
Travelers Hotel,
441 St. Charles Avenue

Mr. JOHN W. SCHEUERMANN, Manager,
Conrick Hotel,
508 St. Charles Avenue

Mrs. EDITH GARTH, Manager,
Imperial Hotel,
609 St. Charles Avenue

Mr. MARTIN CARRIZALES, Desk Clerk,
Colonial Hotel,
617 St. Charles Avenue

Mrs. M. GUIDRY, Manager,
Patin Hotel,
743 St. Charles Avenue

GLORIA HETHERINGTON, Manager,
Ward Hotel,
749 St. Charles Avenue

Mr. ESLEY GRAVES, Manager,
Castle Hotel,
757 St. Charles Avenue

Mr. JIM DESSELLE, Manager,
Arden Hotel,
857 St. Charles Avenue

SA JAMES R. RIORDAN on September 9, 1964:

Mr. KENNETH MAYNOR, Manager,
Lynnhurst Hotel,
730 Camp Street

Mrs. R. L. WALTERS, Owner,
Walters Hotel,
758 Camp Street

NO 100-16601
SMC:cv

Mr. GABE CASTRINOS, Manager,
Camp Inn,
801 Camp Street

Mrs. MAZELL SANDERS, Manager,
Sunshine Hotel,
828 Camp Street

Mrs. MAY WILLIAMSON, Manager,
Katz Apartments,
858 Camp Street

SA DAVID V. BUCKLEY on September 8, 1964:

Mr. E. E. TROUSDALE, Manager - Owner,
Hotel Elton,
330 Baronne Street

Mrs. META WALKER, Desk Clerk,
Baronne Hotel,
412 Bourbon Street

Miss CONNIE RICCARDS, Manager,
Corrick Hotel,
435 Baronne Street

SA THOMAS MC GUINNESS, JR. on September 8, 1964:

Mr. J. L. REAB, Desk Clerk,
Dixie Hotel,
853 Carondelet Street

Mr. JIM FULTON, Desk Clerk,
Chalmette Hotel,
803 Carondelet Street

Mrs. E. J. McLAUGHLIN, Owner,
Apartment 706
706 Carondelet Street

Mr. E. J. McLAUGHLIN, Owner,
Apartment 704,
704 Carondelet Street

Mr. JOSEPH PISCIOTTO, Desk Clerk,
Roslyn Hotel,
629 Carondelet Street

NO 100-16601
SNC:cv

ETHEL SAUNDERS, Owner,
Flato Hotel,
535 Carondelet Street

SA WARREN C. DEBRUEYS on September 8, 1964:

Mr. CAL WILLIAMS, Director,
YMCA,
936 St. Charles Avenue

Brother VICTOR,
Ozanam Inn,
829 Camp Street

CECIL ZUBER, Office Employee,
Baptist Rescue Mission,
201 Magazine Street

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 9/21/64

Lieutenant FRANCIS L. MARTELLO, Platoon Commander, First District, New Orleans, Louisiana, Police Department, on September 9, 1964, advised that on August 10, 1963, he interviewed a prisoner, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, at the First District, who had been arrested on August 9, 1963, for creating a disturbance while distributing Fair Play For Cuba Committee literature on Canal Street, New Orleans.

At the time OSWALD was questioned, Lt. MARTELLO said he examined identification papers furnished him by OSWALD and which OSWALD had removed from his wallet. At the conclusion of the interview, OSWALD was returned to his cell. Lt. MARTELLO stated he then placed his notes, along with several copies of the Fair Play For Cuba literature, in a file folder and placed the folder in a file cabinet.

At about 3:00 p.m. November 23, 1963, Lt. MARTELLO informed he was interviewed by Mr. ADRIAN G. VIAL, U. S. Secret Service, at the First District, as Mr. VIAL desired to secure from him any information he possessed regarding his, Lt. MARTELLO's, interview of OSWALD on August 10, 1963. At the outset of this interview, Lt. MARTELLO stated he secured the original file folder on OSWALD and turned over to Mr. VIAL all the literature which had been secured from OSWALD at the time of his arrest on August 9, 1963. Upon going through this folder, Lt. MARTELLO said he discovered a small piece of white paper containing handwritten notes in English and in some writing which appeared to him to be a foreign language that he could not identify and which had inadvertently become misplaced in the folder following interview with OSWALD. This piece of paper was turned over to Mr. VIAL, but before doing so, Lt. MARTELLO said he made a longhand copy of the information contained thereon.

Lt. MARTELLO made available the original longhand copy of the information which he had copied from the above-described small piece of white paper which was found in the possession of OSWALD at the time of his arrest at New Orleans, on August 9, 1963.

On 9/9/64 at New Orleans, La. File # NO 100-16601

by SA JOHN LESTER QUIGLEY :cv Date dictated 9/15/64

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NO 100-16601
SMC:cv

A Xerox copy of the longhand original copy of the information furnished by Lt. MARTELLO is set forth on the attached page:

Underskirt - 4.50

Slacks 2.50 Dungarees 4.50

Shirts 40-41 Hat 5.6

Shirt 5.7 Overcoat - 15 pea 4.50

75.7 Tuxedo ST Mackinaw

Robert 7 31.3 Dress

Pet 23241 5.—

Queen Inlet

Zoe Moner Row 92463

Prospect. Nat. mobile x23545

" " Monck 25-99,6551

Page Zaby 4444 3-29-57

221-82

Hotel Edgew. mont 342180

Beach San Ki 20-410

35 Stages 279 Kim. Nabisco

33 Warnings 2052

20 setas Page mobile 3-3699

Inland Com 7205! Gables!

Com Com 77650 Most Jamaica

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/23/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED (Priority)

REC-62

Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR ROSEN

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re telephone call 8:30 a.m., CST, 9/23/64, between Inspector JAMES R. MALLEY and Dallas SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN in the matter regarding the President's Commission's request that signed statements be obtained from ROY S. TRULY, Texas School Book Depository, and MARRION L. BAKER, Dallas Police Department.

Mr. TRULY and Officer BAKER were to be questioned as to whether either had seen any individual except OSWALD in the lunchroom of the Texas School Book Depository building shortly after the assassination of President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963.

Enclosed herewith are the signed statements of ROY S. TRULY and MARRION L. BAKER obtained on 9/23/64 at Dallas, Texas.

REC-52 105-82555-4982

SEP 24 1964

3 - Bureau (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - Dallas

RJB/jtf
(5)

SOVIET

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

60 SEP 30 1964

Dallas, Texas
September 23, 1964

I, ROY S. TRULY, do hereby furnish this voluntary statement to Richard J. Burnett who has identified himself to me to be a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I am the Superintendent of the Texas School Book Depository located at 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, and was so employed as of November 22, 1963.

On the above date and just as President Kennedy's motorcade passed in front of my building, I reentered the building with a Dallas police officer after some shots had been heard coming from this general vicinity.

The officer and I proceeded to the stairway located in the northeast corner of the Texas School Book Depository building in order to proceed to the upper part of the building to see if we could see who had fired the shots.

I was leading the way up the stairs and the police officer was following me. After I was starting to ascend the stairs towards the third floor from the second floor, I noticed that the police

officer was talking to someone in the lunch room located on the second floor.

I then went to the lunch room where I saw the officer facing Lee Harvey Oswald. Oswald was by himself in the lunch room. There was none else in the vicinity of the lunch room on the second floor other than Oswald, the police officer and myself.

I identified Oswald to the police officer as an employee of the Texas School Book Depository.

I have read this statement consisting of this page and one other page and it is true and correct to the best of my recollection.

R. H. Dooley
Roy S. Dooley

Witnesses
Richard J. Burnett, Special Agent, F.B.I., Dallas, Texas, 4/23/64.
William H. Shelley 126 S. Tatum Dallas 11, Tex 9-24

September 23, 1964
Dallas, Texas

I, Marrion L. Baker, do hereby furnish this voluntary signed statement to Richard J. Burnett who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I am employed as an officer with the Dallas police department and was so employed as of November 22, 1963.

On the early afternoon of that day after hearing what sounded to me to be bullet shots, I entered the Texas School Book Depository Building on the northwest corner of Elm and Houston Streets in downtown Dallas.

I had entered the building in an effort to determine if the shots might have come from this building.

On the second floor M.L.B., where the lunch room is located, I saw a man standing in the lunch room, drinking M.L.B. Coke. He was alone in the lunch room at this time.

I was never closer in the vicinity of the lunch room at this time.

M.L. Baker

I have read this statement consisting of this page and one other page and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. I have initialled each page and each insertion.

x Warren L Baker

Witness

Richard J. Bennett Special Agt. F.B.I. 9/23/64 Dallas

Bobby R. Hargis #1082 Dallas Police Dept.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/22/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) ATTN: LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas airtel and letterhead memorandum dated 9/14/64 containing a summary of investigation to identify the identifiable latent fingerprints and palm prints appearing on the four cardboard cartons found near the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository immediately after the assassination.

Enclosed are the palm prints of Inspector JAMES HERBERT SAWYER, Dallas Police Department, who, it has been determined, could possibly have had occasion to touch the four cardboard cartons. It is requested that the palm prints of Inspector SAWYER be compared with the one unidentified palm print.

REC-52 105-82555-4983

11 SEP 23 1964

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 1) (AMSD)
2 - Dallas

RPG/jtf
(5)

1 ENCLOSURE

cc Wick

SOVIET RECRUITMENT

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

9-24-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA; EX 110
IS - R - CUBA

Reairtel 9-22-64, submitting inked palm prints of Inspector James Herbert Sawyer for comparison with the remaining latent palm print in this case.

The latent palm print is not identical with those of Sawyer, which are being retained.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

JL:sem
(12)

REC 4983

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Belmont
Conrad
DeLoach
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Room
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FBI

Date: 9/19/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION
BUFILE: 105-82555
PH FILE: 105-9958

JACK L. RUBY;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
BUFILE: 44-24016
PH FILE: 44-767

Re Bureau Airtel to Washington Field 9/14/64 and Washington Field Airtel to Director 9/17/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies each of letterhead memos covering investigation in Philadelphia regarding both captioned matters. Information copies forwarded Dallas.

4 - Bureau (ENCL. 20) (REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - 105-82555
2 - 44-24016
2 - Dallas (ENCL. 2) (REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - Philadelphia
1 - 105-9958
1 - 44-767

JRW:rdc
(8)

ENCLOSURE

REC-52 105-82555-4984

ED SEP 21 1964

EX-1

79 OCT 8 - 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SOUTH BLOCK

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 44-24016-1

FBI

Date: 9/19/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

PH 105-9958
PH 44-767

Efforts to locate Warren Commission Staff Member W. T. COLEMAN, 612 West Porter Street, Philadelphia, on 9/18/64 elicited information that Mr. COLEMAN would be in Washington, D.C., doing Commission work over this weekend; likely not to return until Sunday, 9/20/64, and that while in Washington, D.C., he could be contacted for interview, care of Warren Commission or at the Madison Hotel. This information telephonically relayed to Night Supervisor SA CHARLES SHORE, Washington Field, to arrange for Washington Field to interview COLEMAN over weekend.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

September 19, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

By letter dated July 30, 1964, the President's Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy requested investigation to determine how the "Dallas Morning News" obtained access to the diary of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Attached hereto are the reports of the interviews with Arlen Specter, Attorney, 1510 PSFS Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Assistant Counsel to the Warren Commission, and Philip Barson, 1138 East Slocum Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Warren Commission Staff Member.

Attachments: (2)

COPIES DESTROYED
JAN 12 1973

4984

Form No. 1 (1-11-43)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 19, 1964

(1)

Mr. ARLEN SPECTER was interviewed in his law office, 1510 Philadelphia Saving Fund Society Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. SPECTER served as Assistant Counsel of the Warren Commission. He stated he does not know the complete details of the handling of documents within the Warren Commission, except as they affected his own operation. He assumed that there was a charge-out system for documents. Certain documents, when needed, were obtained by calling the File Room, and the people of the File Room apparently knew which documents were in his possession. Other documents of a more highly restricted nature were maintained by the secretary to Mr. JLEE RANKIN, General Counsel. Mr. SPECTER said that he was conscious that there must have been a control system since when these documents were in his possession, other staff members, who needed to refer to them temporarily, came to SPECTER, knowing that he had them. He said the general security of documents was controlled by the use of safes, locked cabinets, and desks, and that he knows he himself cleaned his desk every night.

Mr. SPECTER said he had no information as to how many copies were made of each document; however, he assumed that this was made on the basis of the number of copies needed for the individuals working on each phase of the Commission's work. This would be determined by the General Counsel. He did not know whether extra copies were numbered, whether or not receipts or charge-out slips were kept, and whether or not any type of permanent charge-out record was maintained. There were two classes of documents - one which was of a high security nature, "Top Secret," and the other of a less critical security nature, "Confidential."

The first type of document, such as transcripts of testimony of witnesses before the Commission, would normally have ten copies made and were kept in Mr. RANKIN's office.

On 9/19/64 at Philadelphia, Pa. File # Philadelphia 105-9958

by SAs NORRIS S. HARZENSTEIN and JOHN R. WINEBERG/rdc,emr Date dictated 9/19/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

21 MAR 12 1973

These were obtained directly from Mr. RANKIN's secretary and returned to her. The second class of documents was more widely used by Commission people in the phases of work which they were doing. These documents were investigative reports which the individual reviewed and consolidated. SPECTER said that the number of copies Xeroxed or made of a document made by the Commission was determined by the General Counsel. Generally speaking, documents were reproduced or Xeroxed within the Commission space. Notes of testimony or the depositions taken were frequently sent for reproduction to the Court Reporting Firm of WARD and PAUL. These were, to his recollection, Xeroxed by Ward and Paul on paper, which was pre-printed "Top Secret" in red at the top and bottom of each sheet. Subsequently, the "Top Secret" classification was downgraded to "Confidential," but he could not remember when this took place.

Mr. SPECTER advised that he had no information as to how the diary of LEE HARVEY OSWALD came into the possession of the "Dallas Morning News" Newspaper. He said he had not furnished this information to the paper, he knew of no one who might have done so, nor was he suspicious of anyone.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 19, 1964

1

Mr. PHILIP BARSON, 1138 East Slocum Street, Philadelphia, Pa., was interviewed at his residence.

Mr. BARSON advised he is a Group Supervisor in the Intelligence Section of the Internal Revenue Service in Philadelphia. He stated that he had been assigned to work for the Warren Commission and reported to Washington, D. C., February 27, 1964, and worked continuously until April 24, 1964. He had returned to Philadelphia on weekends. He had been called back to Washington and worked, with the exception of weekends, the following periods:

May 11, 1964, through May 22, 1964.

July 1, 2, and 8, 9, 1964.

August 3, 1964, through September 11, 1964.

Mr. BARSON stated that from February to April, he was reviewing reports to prepare information to be published by the Warren Commission with regard to LEE HARVEY OSWALD's financial activities.

Mr. BARSON explained that he completed his review of the FBI material relating to OSWALD's finances in the February through April period, and requested supplemental investigation. This was completed and forwarded to the Commission within the next two weeks, and he returned to Washington to work on this supplemental information during the May period. At that point, he assumed that his job with the Commission had been completed. The July, August, and September assignments, however, related to proofreading and checking the accuracy of citations and correct copying of source material in galley proofs of the Commission's ultimate report.

On 9/19/64 at Philadelphia, Pa. File # Philadelphia 105-9958

by SAs NORRIS S. HARZENSTEIN and JOHN R. WINEBERG/rdc,emr Date dictated 9/19/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-1 MAR 12 1973

It is Mr. BARSON's understanding that each document received by the Commission was assigned a Commission document number, and that the documents were controlled through these numbers. It is his understanding, also, that when Xerox copies were made, the document number would appear on the Xerox copies. He has no information as to the number of copies made or disseminated within the Commission since he had no part in making this type of decision or issuing this sort of instruction. He has no information that any Xerox copies made were individually numbered or identified for control purposes. It is his belief, from his experience with the Commission, that a staff member could have had copies duplicated by the clerk handling a Xerox machine, although he personally had no occasion to make any such request and did not make such a request.

Mr. BARSON said that he did not provide any information from the diary or other effects of LEE HARVEY OSWALD to anyone. He said that during one phase of his work for the Warren Commission in Washington, D. C., he used photostats of OSWALD's diary. He said he also used a typed transcript from the diary which was a Xerox of the original.

Mr. BARSON stated he does not know who might have made OSWALD's diary available to any newspaper or magazine, and he has no suspicions of anyone.

9/22/64

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-R-CUBA
(Attention: Criminal Section)
(Buffalo 105-82555)
(WFO 105-37111) (P)

JACK L. RUBY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
(Buffalo 44-24016)
(WFO 44-520) (P)

Re WFOairtel to Bureau, 9/20/64, with enclosed LHM.

Enclosed for the Bureau are twelve copies and for Dallas two copies of LHM containing the results of an interview of Miss SHARON REGARISE, formerly stenographer on the staff of the President's Commission, who was not available for interview until 9/21/64.

1 - ENCLOSURE

4 - Bureau (Enc.12)
2 - Dallas (Enc.2)(RM)(AM)
2 - Washington Field

REC-67 105-82555-4985

CTG:nln
(8)

AIRTEL

79 OCT 6 - 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

September 22, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

By letter dated September 10, 1964, the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy requested that investigation be conducted with regard to the unauthorized disclosures to news media of the Lee Harvey Oswald diary. The Commission requested interviews with members of the Commission and in addition, that interviews also be had with members of the Commission's staff.

It will be noted that by memorandum dated September 21, 1964, the results of interviews conducted with members of the Commission and the Commission's staff, who were located in the Washington, D. C., area during the period of September 16 through September 20, 1964, were set out.

There is set out hereinafter the result of an interview conducted by a representative of this Bureau on September 21, 1964, with Miss Sharon Kegarise, who was employed as a stenographer by the President's Commission during the period June-August, 1964.

CONFIDENTIAL
073

ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 9/21/64

Miss SHARON KEGARISE, residing at 5550 Columbia Pike, Arlington, Virginia, home telephone 671-2175, and employed as a secretary for the Technical Director of Research, Army Medical Research, Defense Department, advised she had served as a stenographer for the President's Commission from some time in June to August 12, 1964.

She said she had gone to the Commission from the Defense Department for three days in June and was recalled to the Defense Department. After about three days, possibly in the middle of June, 1964, she returned to the Commission where she worked continuously until August 12, 1964. At the Commission, she worked principally for Mr. W. DAVID SLAWSON, an attorney, who was concerned with the investigation of foreign conspiracy in connection with the assassination, OSWALD's trip and life in Russia and OSWALD's trip to Mexico. Aside from this, she had done a number of memoranda for other members of the Commission, which she had received in rough draft form.

She never saw the OSWALD Diary as such but believes she had seen Photostat or Xerox copies of pages of the diary at the Commission. She saw none of the other documents pertinent to this inquiry.

She said she had not furnished any information she had received through work at the Commission to any member of the press or to any unauthorized person. She is not personally acquainted with any members of the press.

9-1 1964

On 9/21/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 105-37111

by SA MALCOLM P. CARR:mbb Date dictated 9/21/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 24 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

~~XXX~~ 4-03 PM CST URGENT 9-24-64 LWD

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 2 P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA; IS - R - CUBA

LEAK OF INFORMATION AS CARRIED IN "THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS," JUNE TWENTYSEVEN AND TWENTYEIGHT SIXTYFOUR AND SEPT. TWENTYFOUR, SIXTYFOUR.

"THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS" OF INST DATE CARRIED COPYRIGHTED ARTICLE BY HUGH AYNESWORTH CAPTIONED "BOTH COMMUNISM, CAPITALISM CONDEMNED OSWALD MANIFESTO OUTLINED NEW U.S. MOVEMENT."

REVIEW OF THIS ARTICLE, COPY OF WHICH IS BEING FORWARDED VIA AIRTEL TODAY, ACCERS TO ITEMS NUMBER EIGHTYFIVE, EIGHTYSIX, ONE HUNDRED SIXTEEN, ONE HUNDRED SEVENTEEN, FOUR HUNDRED, FOUR HUNDRED TWELVE, FOUR HUNDRED TWENTYFOUR, FOUR HUNDRED TWENTYNINE AND FOUR HUNDRED THIRTY, WHICH ITEMS WERE AMONG THE ORIGINAL FOUR HUNDRED FIFTYFIVE ITEMS OF EVIDENCE OBTAINED EARLY IN THIS INVESTIGATION BY THE DALLAS PD, AND WHICH ITEMS INCLUDED THE OSWALD DIARY,

REC-44 105-82555-4986

1 XEROX

SEP 29 1964

EX-108

SEP 28 1964

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

DECLASSIFIED COPY FROM FBI - JFK - 1 - 1

DL 100-10461

PAGE TWO

CONCERNING WHICH PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION HAS BEEN CONDUCTED.

IT APPEARS REPORTER AYNESWORTH HAS USED INFO FROM ADDITIONAL ITEMS WHICH UNDOUBTEDLY WERE OBTAINED FROM THE SAME SOURCE AND AT THE SAME TIME AS THE OSWALD DIARY.

NO INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED UACB. AIRTEL FOLLOWS.

END

OMS

FBI WASH DC

9/28/64

Airtel - Registered

To: Director, FBI (62-109060)

From: SAC, Norfolk (89-17)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Re Bureau airtel 9/25/64, advising Norfolk to immediately submit results of interview with ERICH LINTROP.

Results of interview with ERICH LINTROP contained in report of SA HENRY A. WELCH dated 9/22/64 at Norfolk in case captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka, IS-R, CUBA", Bufile 105-82555, Dallas file 100-10461.

4 - Bureau (1 cc for 105-82555 on OSWALD) (Registered)
2 - Dallas (89-43 - 1 for 100-10461 re OSWALD) (Registered)
1 - Norfolk
jss:jgs
(7)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-3 pgs

105-82555 -
NOT RECORDED
193 SEP 29 1964

30 SEP 30 1964

9/29/64

AIRTEL

1 - Mr. Raupach

TO: SAC, New Orleans

FROM: Director, FBI

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.,
IS - R - CUBA
Bureau file: 105-82555

JACK L. RUBY,
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
Bureau file: 44-24016

ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

ReWFOairtel 9/17/64 captioned as above.

New Orleans is instructed to immediately submit results of interview with Mr. Leon D. Hubert, Jr., as set out in re airtel.

The President's Commission has furnished the report concerning the assassination to President Johnson, and all phases of investigation pending must be handled immediately and all investigation reported. 105-82555-4987

REC-44

If results of your investigation have already been furnished to the Bureau, advise date submitted. Expedite.

KMR/map
(5)

NOTE: This matter pertains to the leaks of Oswald's diary, Ruby's polygraph examination and Ruby's interview with Chief Justice Warren. Numerous individuals formerly associated with the President's Commission were located outside the Washington, D. C., area. Commission members and staff have now been interviewed with the exception of Hubert and Chief Justice Warren. Laboratory examinations are pending and awaiting results of New York inquiry with Dorothy Kilgallen in which we are attempting to obtain her photostat copy of Ruby's interview with Warren to compare against copies received from the Commission and in possession of the Laboratory.

MAILED 6
SEP 29 1964

60 SEP 30 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 44-24016

1 - Mr. Stokes

9-28-64

PLAINTEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

REURAIRTEL SEPTEMBER TWO FOUR ENCLOSING LETTERHEAD OF SAME DATE AND SEPTEMBER TWO THREE FD DASH THREE ZERO TWO CONCERNING INTERVIEW OF MRS. PAINE BY WALTER NEUNSON. AIRTEL FD THREE ZERO TWO AS FOLLOWS: CHANGE WORD QUOTE SHE END QUOTE IN NEXT TO LAST LINE, FIRST PARAGRAPH, PAGE ONE TO QUOTE HE END QUOTE. DELETE QUOTATION MARKS IN FRONT OF STREET AND CITY AT BEGINNING OF QUOTED LETTER AND AT TOP OF PAGE TWO.

NOTE THAT NEUNSON STATED HE WROTE LETTER FOR MARINA OSWALD IN RUSSIAN AND HE REQUESTED PAINE TO FORWARD IT TO HER. WHAT DO PAINE AND MARINA OSWALD HAVE TO SAY ABOUT THIS? ENDEAVOR TO OBTAIN LETTER IN QUESTION. SUTEL SUMMARY RESULTS TO NEWARK AND BUREAU AND FOLLOW IN FORM TO DISSEMINATE. TWO COPIES TO NEWARK BY MAIL.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

REC-44 105-82555-4988

SEP 28 1964

2 NEWARK (BY MAIL)
1 - 105-15231)
1 - 105-795 (Walter Neunson)

TELETYPE

COPIES D...

JCS:JVW:FAS
(6)

21 MAR 12 1913 5-59

1 - 100-35843 (Walter Neunson)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

60 SEP 30 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-82555-

2H 38 2 13 6H .84

TELETYPE TO SAC DALLAS
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

NOTE:

Neunson, [redacted] on November 26 called Mrs. Paine and offered to permit Marina to live at his home. He told Paine that Marina had met his Russian-born son, Edward, a resident of Russia. We are preparing to interview Neunson about this; however, it is necessary to have all facts prior to interviewing him. Incoming does not resolve obvious questions concerning Neunson's letter to Marina.

5 5-9 12C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 28 1964
TELETYPE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. BRANIGAN

FROM : MR. LENIHAN

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen

DATE: 9-17-64

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

SUBJECT:
LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Re report of SA Robert P. Gemberling 9-9-64 at Dallas in captioned matter.

Pages 42 through 45 of this report contain results of interview with Mr. and Mrs. Wayne E. Hartman of Dallas on 8-6-64. Mr. and Mrs. Hartman indicated that on the day of the assassination in the vicinity of the line of fire from the Texas School Book Depository building to the point where the late President Kennedy was shot, they noted a small hole in the ground that was just below the roots of the grass but which continued on a path below the surface of the ground in a horizontal direction for approximately 18 to 24 inches. They suggested this hole in the ground could have been caused by a bullet.

On 9-17-64 W. A. Branigan contacted ASAC Clark, Dallas, and suggested to Clark that if the Dallas Office had not made a physical check of the area of the aforementioned hole in the ground, such check be immediately made. Mr. Branigan suggested to Clark that mine detecting equipment possessed by the Department of the Army might be highly useful in such a check.

REC-44 105-82555-4989

Later on 9-17-64 SAC Shanklin contacted Supervisor R. E. Lenihan and reported that arrangements for use of mine detecting equipment had been made with the Army and that such equipment was being flown to

REL:hrt
(6)

EX-108

25 SEP 29 1964

6 OCT 1 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BRANIGAN
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Dallas from Denver, Colorado. SAC Shanklin stated immediately upon the arrival of such equipment in Dallas, Dallas Office will check the area involved in an attempt to ascertain if a bullet might be located there. He will immediately advise Bureau results of such check.

ACTION:

For record purposes.

WCS

7/22/64

Check made and no bullet found. Page was submitted & submitted w/o. supplemental rept. RLB

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan

September 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Papich
1 - Lenihan

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SECRET

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite 9/21/64

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Pursuant to the conversation of Miss Jane Vida of your staff with Special Agent Robert E. Lenihan of this Bureau on September 22, 1964, there were delivered to the Commission on September 22, 1964, the following data:

(1) Two copies of amended page seven of the report of Special Agent James J. O'Connor dated April 21, 1964, at Miami, Florida, entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald, Aka, IS - Russia - Cuba." These amended pages are to replace the two copies of pages seven and eight of the report of Special Agent O'Connor dated April 21, 1964, which is in the possession of the Commission.

(2) Two copies of amended page one of the report of Special Agent James J. O'Connor dated April 21, 1964, which deletes the classification "Secret, Group 1, Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification," which appears on page one of the copies of Special Agent O'Connor's report presently in possession of the Commission.

With the insertion of the amended pages, Special Agent O'Connor's report becomes unclassified.

This will confirm delivery of the aforementioned data to the Commission on September 22, 1964.

REC-44 105-82555-1996

Sincerely yours,

SEP 28 1964

Edgar Hoover

REL:pdb
(9)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

3 ENCLOSURES
XEROX
SEP 28 1964

EX-108

SECRET

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

BY COURIER SVC. 09 SEP 23 COMM-FBI

SEP 23 4 09 PM '64 FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Amended
page 1

Copy to:

Report of: JAMES J. O'CONNOR Office: MIAMI, FLORIDA
Date: April 21, 1964

Field Office File No.: 105-8342 Bureau File No.: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Synopsis:

Information furnished by PAUL BETHEL, Secretary of the Citizens Committee for a Free Cuba, Washington, D. C., claiming travel of JACK RUBY to Cuba following break in U. S. - Cuban relations, is hearsay, according to sources of BETHEL at Miami, Fla. Such information apparently based on a handbill of a clandestine organization in Cuba, and on a letter received by a Cuban exile at Miami; neither the handbill nor the letter give any specifics of RUBY's activity while alleged to be in Cuba. U. S. Government agencies at Miami handling interviews of Cuban refugees have received no information from arriving refugees concerning OSWALD or RUBY.

- P -

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Mr. VALDES stated that his sister-in-law writes regularly of conditions in Cuba, and information which she believes of interest to Mr. VALDES. With respect to the items on RUBY, Mr. VALDES mentioned it only to his wife and to a friend, CARLOS GONZALEZ PARRA, a man about 60 years of age. Mr. VALDES stated he does not know JUAN MANUEL SALVAT or anyone else in the DRE at Miami. He supposed that either Mr. GONZALEZ PARRA or VALDES' wife had mentioned the item concerning RUBY to someone who, in turn, was connected with the DRE.

SECRET

Mr. VALDES stated that his sister-in-law, GRAZIELLA RUBIO, is unemployed and lives with an aged stepfather in Marianao. He stated his sister-in-law very probably learned the information concerning RUBY, as mentioned in her letter, through hearsay. He said she would not normally learn of any activities taking place in the vicinity of the Sevilla Hotel in Havana, and he pointed out that the Havana suburb of Marianao is a considerable distance from the area of the Sevilla Hotel.

[redacted]

On April 15, 1964, Investigator DANIEL SHEERIN, Travel Control Section, U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Miami, Florida, and Investigator JOHN ELDRED, Deportation Section of INS, both advised they have direct contact with all Cuban refugees being processed and interregated by INS upon arrival of the refugees from Cuba. They advised that while they do not specifically question the refugees concerning aspects of the assassination of President KENNEDY, no refugee has volunteered information bearing on the assassination, and specifically concerning trips of JACK RUBY to Cuba.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SECRET

10

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECRET

ORIGINAL REPORT

Copy to:

Report of: JAMES J. O'CONNOR Office: MIAMI, FLORIDA
Date: APR 21 1964

Field Office File #: 105-8342 Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA.

Synopsis:

Information furnished by PAUL BETHEL, Secretary of the Citizens Committee for a Free Cuba, Washington, D. C., claiming travel of JACK RUBY to Cuba following break in U. S. - Cuban relations, is hearsay, according to sources of BETHEL at Miami, Fla. Such information apparently based on a handbill of a clandestine organization in Cuba, and on a letter received by a Cuban exile at Miami; neither the handbill nor the letter give any specifics of RUBY's activity while alleged to be in Cuba. U. S. Government agencies at Miami handling interviews of Cuban refugees have received no information from arriving refugees concerning OSWALD or RUBY.

- P -

SECRET

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DETAILS:

This phase of investigation is predicated upon information received from PAUL BETHEL, Executive Secretary of the Citizens Committee for a Free Cuba, Inc., 1426 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Mr. BETHEL had appeared on the "BARRY GRAY" radio program over Station WMCA, New York City, on February 6, 1964, at which time he discussed aspects of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. A resume of the radio program was set forth in memorandum dated April 6, 1964, at Washington, D. C., in the caption, "LEE HARVEY OSWALD; INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA."

Mr. BETHEL had stated on the radio program that "we" had been notified by people, whose judgment was trusted, that JACK RUBY had been in Cuba several times after the break in U. S. - Cuban diplomatic relations (January 3, 1961). He said that such travel by RUBY was clandestine.

On April 2, 1964, Mr. BETHEL advised Special Agents of the FBI at Washington, D. C., that his sources, whom he considered reliable as to RUBY's Cuban travel, were JOSE LANUZA, whom he described as affiliated with the Cuban Student Directorate in Miami, Florida, and Dr. SALVADOR LEW, associated with a Miami law firm.

He said another source to be contacted for information concerning OSWALD and concerning RUBY's trips to Cuba was Dr. FERNANDO CARANDI at Miami. Mr. BETHEL also stated he remembered reading, from unrecalled sources, that

recent escapees from Cuba were advising that JACK RUBY had been in Cuba subsequent to the break in diplomatic relations. He suggested that representatives of newspaper wire services in Miami be contacted in this respect.

On April 15, 1964, SALVADOR LEW, a Cuban exile who is an attorney by profession, resident at 1260 S. W. 6th Street, Miami, Florida, advised that he had no knowledge of his own concerning the background or activities of either LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY. He suggested that the anti-CASTRO organization Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil (DRE) (Cuban Student Directorate) at Miami, might be contacted for such information. He advised that the DRE engages in anti-CASTRO propaganda, and the dissemination of current news on the Cuban situation.

On April 15, 1964, Mr. FERNANDO CARANDI, a Cuban exile residing at 1038 S. W. 7th Avenue, Miami, Florida, stated he is a lawyer, teacher, and newspaperman by profession. He said that he is currently active in the publication of a news bulletin under the name Agencia de Informaciones Periodisticas (AIP) (Newspaper Information Agency). He advised that this publication is directed against Communism and the regime of FIDEL CASTRO in Cuba, and is disseminated primarily in Latin America. Mr. CARANDI stated that in his work with the AIP bulletin, he had received no information concerning trips of JACK RUBY, the assassin of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, to Cuba. He stated he recalled that the Cuban Student Directorate (DRE) at Miami had made such allegations in propaganda material which is edited by the DRE. He suggested that JUAN MANUEL SALVAT, an officer of the DRE, be contacted in this regard.

The following investigation was previously set forth in the case captioned, "JACK L. RUBY; LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM; CIVIL RIGHTS," and is being repeated here as pertinent to the information furnished by PAUL BETHEL:

Inquiry concerning an alleged association between JACK RUBY and one (FNU) PRATKINS was predicated on information received on January 13, 1964, from JOHN MARSHALL, Special Agent in Charge of the Secret Service office at Miami. Mr. MARSHALL advised that Mr. FRANK WATTERSON, Security Agent, United States Department of State, Miami, had received information from JOSE ANTONIO LANUSA of the Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil (DRE) (Cuban Student Directorate) at Miami, to the effect that LANUSA heard that JACK RUBY had gone to Cuba last year, presumably 1963, by way of Mexico City. According to LANUSA, RUBY shared an office in a tourist agency on the main floor of the Sevilla Hotel in Havana, Cuba, with an American whose name was (FNU) PRATKINS.

On January 23, 1964, JOSE ANTONIO LANUSA, 24 years of age, Intelligence Officer for the DRE at Miami, Florida, stated that his information concerning the association of JACK RUBY and (FNU) PRATKINS was derived from two sources. The first source was a handbill-type newsletter dated December 24, 1963, at Havana, circulated by the clandestine anti-CASTRO organization in Cuba known as Accion Revolucionaria Anticomunista (ARAC) (Anti-Communist Revolutionary Action). This handbill had been sent by letter posted December 28, 1963, in Cuba, to the DRE, Post Office Box 168, Miami, Florida. The handbill, which was mimeographed, set forth the following sentence, as translated from the Spanish:

"The killer of the assassin of the deceased President KENNEDY, JACK RUBISTEIN, has been proven the owner of a tourist office in the Sevilla Hotel, Havana."

LANUSA stated there was no evidence to support this statement; however, he regarded the allegation as true, since it appeared in the clandestine newssheet disseminated by the anti-CASTRO organization ARAC.

LANUSA said that in addition to the information from ARAC, JUAN MANUEL SALVAT, another officer in the DRE at Miami, had received a letter containing additional information pertaining to RUBY and PRATKINS. This letter had been sent from Cuba to an exiled Cuban attorney (FNU) VALDES FAULI, who furnished it to SALVAT, according to LANUSA. LANUSA said this letter reported that JACK RUBINSTEIN was a habitual visitor to a souvenir store located across the street from the Sevilla Hotel on Prado Street, Havana, Cuba. The store belonged to a man by the name of (FNU) PRATKINS. RUBINSTEIN reportedly visited the store about a year ago, that is, about January, 1963, after flying to Cuba by way of Mexico City.

LANUSA stated that in the first part of January, 1964, on the occasion of a visit by him to the office of Mr. FRANK WATTERSON, State Department, Miami, Florida, he mentioned to Mr. WATTERSON the information that JACK RUBY had gone to Cuba during 1963, and had been associated with the individual PRATKINS in a tourist business at the Sevilla Hotel, Havana.

On January 23, 1964, JUAN MANUEL SALVAT, 25 years of age, also in the DRE, Miami, stated he had not actually received the letter from Attorney VALDES FAULI which is supposed to contain the information concerning the relationship of JACK RUBY and (FNU) PRATKINS. He said the information was related to him by a contact of VALDES. SALVAT declined to furnish the identity of the contact, stating he had not obtained this party's consent to involve him.

On January 27, 1964, Mr. CARLOS VALDES FAULI, a Cuban exile living at 2000 S. W. 24th Street, Miami, Florida, stated that he had been an attorney in the Supreme Court system in Havana, Cuba, prior to the advent of FIDEL CASTRO to power in Cuba. He stated he had arrived in the United States as an exile in November, 1961, after spending seven months in jail on political charges.

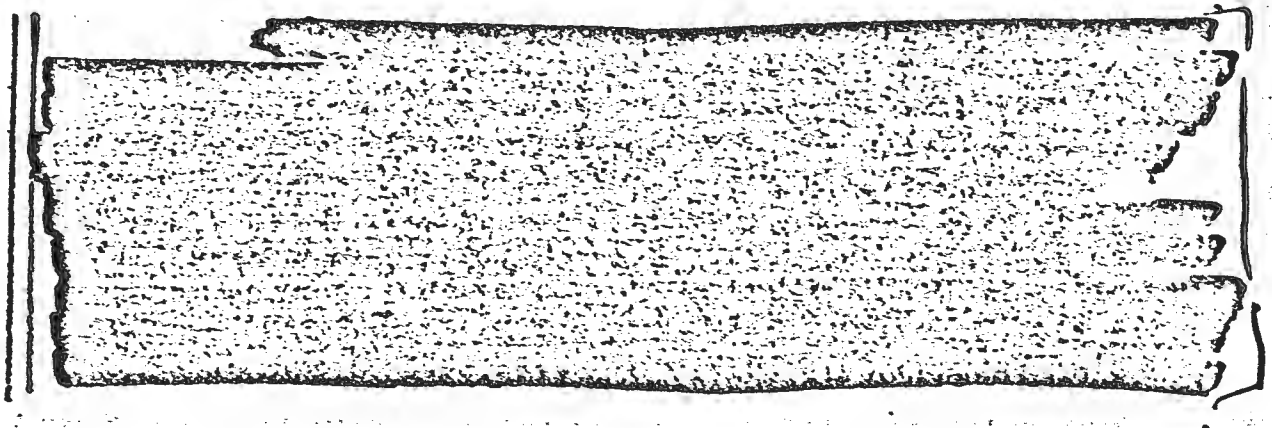
Mr. VALDES related that in approximately the beginning of January, 1964, he received a letter from his sister-in-law, GRAZIELLA RUSIO, age 45, who lives in Marianao, Cuba.

Mr. VALDES made available the section of the letter pertaining to JACK RUBY, and a translation from the Spanish is as follows:

"RUBY, the assassin of OSWALD, was in Havana a year ago. He is a friend and a client of an individual named PRASKIN, who owns or manages a souvenir shop located on Prado between Animas and Trocadero Streets in front of the Sevilla Hotel."

Mr. VALDES stated that his sister-in-law writes regularly of conditions in Cuba, and information which she believes of interest to Mr. VALDES. With respect to the items in RUBY, Mr. VALDES mentioned it only to his wife and to a friend, CARLOS GONZALEZ PARRA, a man about 60 years of age. Mr. VALDES stated he does not know JUAN MANUEL SALVAT or anyone else in the DRE at Miami. He supposed that either Mr. GONZALEZ PARRA or VALDES' wife had mentioned the item concerning RUBY to someone who, in turn, was connected with the DRE.

Mr. VALDES stated that his sister-in-law, GRAZIELLA RUBIO, is unemployed and lives with an aged stepfather in Marianao. He stated his sister-in-law very probably learned the information concerning RUBY, as mentioned in her letter, through hearsay. He said she would not normally learn of any activities taking place in the vicinity of the Sevilla Hotel in Havana, and he pointed out that the Havana suburb of Marianao is a considerable distance from the area of the Sevilla Hotel.



OVER

FOUO

SECRET

[redacted]

On April 15, 1964, Investigator DANIEL SHEERIN, Travel Control Section, U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Miami, Florida, and Investigator JOHN ELDRED, Deportation Section of INS, both advised they have direct contact with all Cuban refugees being processed and interrogated by INS upon arrival of the refugees from Cuba. They advised that while they do not specifically question the refugees concerning aspects of the assassination of President KENNEDY, no refugee has volunteered information bearing on the assassination, and specifically concerning trips of JACK RUBY to Cuba.

9/25/64

PLAINTEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

1 - I.W. Conrad
1 - J.M. Englis
1 - W.C. Sulliv
- (R.E.Lenihe
1 - C.L. McGowa
- (J.W. Hines
1 - Mr. Raupach

TO SAC NEW YORK

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)
(44-24016)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

JACK L. RUBY; LEE HARVEY OSWALD DASH VICTIM, CIVIL RIGHTS. ATTENTION CRIMINAL SECTION.

REBUTELETYPE TO DALLAS AND NEW YORK NINE TWENTYONE SIXTYFOUR.

NEW YORK BY RETURN TELETYPE ADVISE STATUS OF INVESTIGATION RE CONTACT WITH THE NEW YORK JOURNAL AMERICAN AND DOROTHY KILGALLEN CONCERNING LEAK OF RUBYS TESTIMONY BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN. INVESTIGATION REQUESTED OF NEW YORK IS AN IMPORTANT PHASE OF THE INVESTIGATION AND IS TO BE HANDLED IMMEDIATELY TO FACILITATE LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS IF PERTINENT DOCUMENTS OBTAINED. AS THE PRESIDENTS COMMISSION HAS ALREADY FURNISHED THE INITIAL REPORT TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON REGARDING THE ASSASSINATION, ALL PHASES OF INVESTIGATION PENDING MUST BE HANDLED IMMEDIATELY. SUTEL.

REC-44 105-82555-499

EX-108

6 SEP 28 1964

SEP 25 1964

FBI
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

MMR:cad
(8)

NOTE: This matter pertains to the leak of Oswald's diary, Ruby's testimony before Chief Justice Warren and the leak of Ruby's polygraph examination. We are attempting to obtain copies from the New York Journal American and Dorothy Kilgallen the transcript

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

6 SEP 30 1964

WAR ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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21 MAR 3 1975

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published under Dorothy Kilgallen's by-line so that appropriate examinations can be conducted with these copies and compared against those which have been obtained from the President's Commission. This matter is being closely followed as the Commission requested the interviews of Commission members and staff regarding these particular leaks.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 25 1964
TELETYPE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 9/21/64
ATTN: FBI LABORATORY

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau letter to Dallas, 8/31/64, pertaining to Exhibit 113 (Certificate of a Hunter and Fisherman).

For the information of the Bureau, the summary regarding this item appearing on Pages 359 and 360 of Dallas report dated 1/7/64 was prepared from a photographic copy made on large rough paper, which at that time bore the # 59 and not 113.

Regarding Exhibit 113, Dallas is in possession of glossy photograph consisting of cover and the page containing OSWALD's photograph only.

The Laboratory is requested to furnish Dallas complete set of Exhibit 113 consisting of 8 x 10 glossy photograph as it now exists.

EX-30

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas

PEW:jtf
(5)

ENCLOSURE

REC-44 105-82555-4991

EX-108

RECORDED
25 SEP 22 1964

29

THREE

SOVIET SECTION

1 - Lenihan

SAC, Dallas (100-10461) 9-28-64

REC-44

Director, FBI (105-82555) — 4992

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Reurlet 9-21-64 requesting to be furnished a photographic copy of evidence Exhibit 113.

In accordance with your request, there is enclosed a photographic copy of such Exhibit. Also enclosed is a translation of the Russian language which appears in evidence Exhibit 113.

Enclosures - 2

REL:pdb
(4)

NOTE:

The Exhibit concerned relates to the hunting and fishing license which was issued to Oswald by Soviet authorities during Oswald's residence in Russia. Originally Dallas was furnished the cover page and the page containing Oswald's photograph but was not furnished the rest of the item. Since then the entire Exhibit has been photographed and translated and furnished to the Commission. Instant enclosures to Dallas will complete Dallas files regarding this particular Exhibit.

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FD-26 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
LOS ANGELES	DALLAS	9/25/64	9/21 - 9/23/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka	HARRY H. WHIDBEE	ELB
	CHARACTER OF CASE	
	IS - R - CUBA	

REFERENCES: Dallas teletype to Director, 9/15/64 and 9/18/64.
Los Angeles teletypes to Director, 9/17/64 and 9/21/64.
Phoenix teletype to Director, 9/13/64.

- P -

ENCLOSURES:

TO DALLAS:

Two photographs of LORAN EUGENE HALL (full face) taken about 1962.

Two copies of Polaroid snapshot of LORAN EUGENE HALL taken 9/18/64.

Two enlargements of the face of LAWRENCE J. HOWARD taken from a snapshot of HOWARD dated 1963.

DESTROYED 2 1973

APPROVED _____ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:
10 - Bureau (105-82555)
4 - Dallas (100-10461) (Encs. 10)
1 - Phoenix (105-1529) (Info.)
1 - Miami (Info.)
4 - Los Angeles (105-15823)
(1 - 2-218 L. E. HALL)
(1 - 105-14480 L. HOWARD)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105-82555-4993 REC-22

16 SEP 29 1964

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
Agency				
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.				
How Fwd.				
By				

Notations

60 NOV 6 1964

LA 105-15823

Two enlargements of the face of BILL SEYMOUR taken from a snapshot furnished by HOWARD which, according to HOWARD, was photographed in the summer of 1963.

Two enlargements of the face of CELLIOS ALBAS taken from a snapshot furnished by HOWARD which HOWARD advises was photographed during the summer of 1963.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

One copy of this report is being furnished the Miami and Phoenix Offices in view of their previous interest and investigation concerning this particular matter.

Referenced Dallas teletype dated 9/15/64 reflects that information had been furnished to the President's Commission by SYLVIA ODIO, a Cuban refugee residing at Dallas, Texas, who claims that a person believed by her to have been LEE HARVEY OSWALD and two other individuals using anti-CASTRO war names of 'LEOPOLDO' and possibly 'ANGELO" had appeared at her apartment door during the evening of either 9/26/64 or 9/27/64 stating they were members of the Cuban underground and soliciting her help in translating a Spanish note to be used in the anti-CASTRO movement. At the time of this visit by the three individuals described above, ODIO was residing in Apartment A, 8014 Magellan Circle, Dallas, Texas, which address is located approximately five miles east of downtown Dallas in a large garden-type apartment development.

Referenced teletype reflects that SYLVIA ODIO has mental treatment background and the President's Commission has requested an expedite investigation to determine her reputation for veracity. b7c

The Bureau is advised that LORAN EUGENE HALL, whose interviews are set forth in this report, is identical with subject of Los Angeles file 2-218, Bureau file 105-78016, captioned IS - Cuba. b7c

The Bureau is also advised that LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD, Jr., whose interview is set forth in this report is identical with LAWRENCE HOWARD, Jr., who is mentioned in letterhead memorandum prepared at Los Angeles dated 5/2/63, captioned "Second National Front of Escambray (operation Alfa 66)". This letterhead memorandum was forwarded to the Bureau by airtel dated 5/2/63, Bureau file 105-112093, Los Angeles file 105-14480.

LEAD

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will, as leads are received, handle immediately and submit reports promptly.

FD-224 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: HARRY H. WHIDBEE
Date: September 25, 1964

Office: Los Angeles, California

Field Office File #: 105-15823

Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Synopsis:

LORAN EUGENE HALL advised 9/16/64, that in September, 1963, he was at Dallas, Texas, in company of LAWRENCE HOWARD and WILLIAM SEYMOUR to solicite aid in anti-CASTRO movement. HALL contacted many Cubans in Dallas area. HALL recalled meeting a Cuban woman, Mrs. ODIO, who lived in Apartment A, located on Magellan Circle and the same apartment building where a Cuban friend named, KIKI FERROR, was then residing. HALL specifically denies that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was with him during his visit to Mrs. ODIO's apartment. On 9/20/64, HALL reinterviewed and advises that information furnished by him on 9/16/64 was incorrect and was furnished by error. After reflection concerning his many trips to Dallas, Texas, he has resolved that LARRY HOWARD and BILL SEYMOUR not in Dallas at the same time in HALL's company. He admits his presence in Dallas in September, 1963, with LARRY HOWARD and one WAHITO, a Cuban refugee. HALL recalls visiting a friend, KIKI FERROR and that FERROR had introduced HALL to a Cuban living in lower front apartment in same apartment occupied by FERROR. HALL denies this Cuban woman was ever contacted by him or his group for assistance. LAWRENCE

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LA 105-15823

J. HOWARD interviewed 9/20/64. Admits traveling to Dallas, Texas with LORAN HALL and friend, CELLIOS ALBAS, a Cuban refugee, during September, 1963. HOWARD denies that he accompanied HALL to meet a Cuban refugee named SYLVIA ODIO. HOWARD states he and BILL SEYMOUR were not present in Dallas with HALL at the same time during 1963. HOWARD denies any personal knowledge or acquaintance with LEE HARVEY OSWALD until after assassination of President KENNEDY and then only what he read in local press.

- P - 1 1

DETAILS:

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/23/64

LORAN EUGENE HALL advised that he presently resides at 55 Rogers Road, Kernville, California, and receives mail at Post Office Box 84, Kernville, California. He is presently employed as a truck driver for the King-Davis Company which is contracting the hauling of logs to the Mt. Whitney Lumber Company at Johnsondale, California. HALL advises he also operates the Rainbow Motel at Kernville, California.

HALL stated that during the latter part of September, 1963, he was in Dallas, Texas in company with LAWRENCE HOWARD and WILLIAM SEYMOUR. HALL had gone to Dallas to solicite aid in the anti-CASTRO movement. HALL said they contacted three professors at the University of Dallas who are Cuban refugees. One of these professor's name HALL recalled, was ODIO. These professors furnished HALL with a list of Cubans living in the Dallas area who could be contacted to solicite assistance in this movement.

HALL said that they consequently contacted about 40 or 50 such persons. HALL said that he, HOWARD and SEYMOUR had been in Dallas about three or four days when he and SEYMOUR were arrested and held by the police. HALL and SEYMOUR were in custody for one day, during which time they were interrogated by various Federal intelligence agents concerning their activities. He recalled that the police took Polaroid photographs of himself and of SEYMOUR. HALL was also under the distinct impression that he had been fingerprinted.

HALL said that he recalled that while in Dallas on this particular occasion, the three of them, HALL, HOWARD, and SEYMOUR, had gone to the apartment of a Cuban woman who lived in a garden style apartment located on Magellan Circle in Dallas. HALL said that he could not picture this woman in his mind now. He said that her name was possibly ODIO. He said that he seemed to recognize this woman's name as ODIO because of the association with the name of the Cuban professor who had the same name, ODIO.

HALL stated that this Cuban woman lived in Apartment A of the same apartments located on Magellan Circle where

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On 9/16/64 at Johnsondale, California File # Los Angeles 105-15823

by SA LEON F. BROWN:ELB Date dictated 9/17/64

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a Cuban friend of his by the name of KIKI FERROR was living with two or three other Cuban men. He visited KIKI FERROR and on one occasion was introduced to this woman in passing outside of the apartments. Later, HALL, in company with WILLIAM SEYMOUR and LARRY HOWARD, went to her apartment to ask her assistance in the movement. HALL did not recall whether she was on the list given by the professors or if their previous introduction to her had prompted them to contact her. He said this contact was very brief and he did not believe that they even went into herapartment. HALL said that this would have been about three days before he and SEYMOUR were arrested.

HALL said that the above described incident would undoubtedly be the same incident which has been referred to by SYLVIA ODIO, but that he certainly would not have been the person whom SYLVIA ODIO could have mistaken as LEE HARVEY OSWALD. HALL explained that it now occurs to him that WILLIAM SEYMOUR is a person who might be said to generally resemble OSWALD. HALL described SEYMOUR as being white, male, American, age about 25 or 26, five nine to five ten in height, 155 to 160 pounds, slender build, light hair and blue eyes. HALL said that he does not know where SEYMOUR is at the present time. He said that SEYMOUR is from Phoenix and is probably living some where at Phoenix, Arizona. He said SEYMOUR works as a welder and might be living with a stepfather who has a different name than SEYMOUR. HALL thought it possible that LAWRENCE HOWARD, who lives in East Los Angeles, California, and may be listed in the telephone directory, might be able to furnish further information as to SEYMOUR's current address.

HALL stated that in his work in the anti-CASTRO movement, he used the name LORENZO PASCILLO. HALL said that when he was in Dallas on this occasion he had grown a full beard. HALL also said that he speaks Spanish fluently and although he does not have the Cuban dialect or use of Spanish colloquialisms mastered, he nevertheless has, on occasion, been mistaken for being a Cuban by other Cubans. He admitted that some Cubans would likely mistake

him for a Mexican. HALL said that LARRY HOWARD is of Mexican decent and speaks Spanish fluently. SEYMOUR, according to HALL, has a very limited ability in the Spanish language.

HALL furnished the following physical description of himself on September 19, 1964:

Name:	LORAN EUGENE HALL
Anti-CASTRO name:	LORENZO PASCILLO
Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Born:	January 4, 1930, Newton, Kansas
Height:	5' 11½'
Weight:	200 pounds (215 in September, 1963)
Build:	Large
Hair:	Black
Eyes:	Hazel
Complexion:	Dark
Peculiarities:	Has worn mustache since 1960; had full beard in September, 1963.

HALL furnished the following description of LAWRENCE HOWARD:

Anti-CASTRO name:	ALONZO ESCURIDO
Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Nationality:	American, of Mexican decent
Age:	27 or 28
Height:	5' 11"
Weight:	235 pounds
Build:	Large, fat
Hair:	Black
Eyes:	Brown
Complexion:	Dark

HALL added that when they contacted persons in Dallas, Texas, during September, 1963, he believed that SEYMOUR was introduced to these persons as BILL SEYMOUR.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/23/64

LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD, Jr., advised he was born January 17, 1935, at Los Angeles, California, and currently resides with his wife, ROSE HOWARD, and two young daughters at 3191 Blanchard Street, Los Angeles, California. HOWARD stated he is currently employed at the I.T.E. Circut Breaker Company, in East Los Angeles.

HOWARD stated that in January, 1963, he was in the Florida Keys engaged in training activity with a group of men planning for an anti-CASTRO invasion of Cuba. HOWARD stated that he did not want to identify these men further by name or description. HOWARD stated that he met and briefly conversed with LORAN EUGENE HALL at a bar in Miami, Florida, during one evening and this was the first time he had ever met HALL. This conversation could not have extended for more than 15 minutes. HALL told HOWARD that he had been with FIDEL CASTRO in Cuba during the revolutionary period of 1958. HALL related to HOWARD how he had defected from CASTRO prior to the revolutionary victory when he discovered that CASTRO was a Communist. HALL, according to HOWARD, appeared to be sincerely interested in the anti-CASTRO movement and offered to obtain medical supplies and funds to support a 'small invasion group.' HOWARD said he thought nothing more of HALL's remarks at this time in January, 1963.

HOWARD said that he returned to Los Angeles, California, to be with his family during late August, 1963. He recalled that he remained in Los Angeles for about 17 days prior to departing for return to Florida. During this time, HALL contacted HOWARD and stated that he had gathered some medical supplies for the anti-CASTRO movement and had contacted an unknown man in Dallas, Texas, who was willing to furnish a boat for the group's invasion attempt.

HALL desired to have HOWARD accompany him with these supplies on the trip back to Florida. HOWARD stated that one CELLIO ALBAS, a Cuban refugee who is also known as "QUARITO" and who was one of a group of anti-CASTRO persons training to land in Cuba, had come with HOWARD

On 9/20/64 at Los Angeles, California File # Los Angeles 105-158

by SA HARRY H. WHIDBEE:ELB Date dictated 9/23/64

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from Florida and had been visiting at HOWARD's home. HOWARD states that ALBAS was last known residing at 218 Northwest 15th Avenue, Apartment 307, Miami, Florida.

On about September 17, 1963, HOWARD, LORAN HALL and CELLIOS ALBAS, departed Los Angeles driving HALL's 1956 Oldsmobile and pulling a luggage carrier. HALL planned to stop in Dallas to pick up additional supplies, funds and contact an unknown man regarding a boat. They arrived in Dallas on about September 20, 1963, and all three thereafter registered at a motel located near a memorial park on the main highway leading out of Dallas toward Florida. HOWARD could not remember the name of this motel. HOWARD said they remained in Dallas for about ten days, during which HALL was busy making contacts to obtain additional supplies and attempted to contact this unknown man whom HALL had previously stated would furnish a boat large enough for a small invasion group. HOWARD said that HALL was most secretive about this unknown man and never named him or further described him. HOWARD said that on some of those contacts by HALL, he and CELLIOS ALBAS were present. On other such contacts, HALL insisted on going alone. HOWARD said that at this time he, HALL, and ALBAS all had heavy beards.

HOWARD stated that he recalls no contacts which he made with "a Cuban woman named ODIO at an apartment on Magellan Circle in Dallas." HOWARD is certain he would have remembered such a contact if it had occurred. HOWARD stated that the circumstances concerning a Cuban refugee woman living in Dallas would have certainly spurred his memory and therefore he is positive that he has no knowledge of such a personal contact.

HOWARD stated that the only KIKI FERROR he knows is one KIKI MASFERRER, a well known Cuban refugee and dentist now residing at Miami, Florida. This KIKI MASFERRER, according to HOWARD, is the brother of ROLANDO MASFERRER, who is well known in the anti-CASTRO movements. HOWARD states he has never known this KIKI MASFERRER to have resided in Dallas, Texas.

HOWARD stated he had no personal knowledge of, or acquaintance with LEE HARVEY OSWALD until after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY and then only to the extent of what he had read in the local press.

HOWARD said that he, HALL, and ALBAS departed Dallas around September 30, 1963, and drove in HALL's automobile to the Florida Keys. HOWARD stated he was anxious to return to the training activity with this invasion group. HOWARD specifically recalls that they left behind in Dallas, the luggage carrier with the medical supplies. HOWARD stated that later during the middle of October, LORAN HALL and BILL SEYMOUR, another member of the anti-CASTRO group in training in the Florida Keys, drove HALL's automobile back to Dallas to pick up the luggage carrier and make further arrangements for a boat.

HOWARD later learned that HALL and SEYMOUR were arrested in Dallas by the police shortly after their arrival and were charged with possession of 'dangerous drugs.' HOWARD said they told him that they were released after one day. HOWARD said that HALL and SEYMOUR then returned to the Florida Keys with the luggage carrier and medical supplies. HALL told HOWARD that he had not been successful in obtaining a boat from the unknown benefactor in Dallas, Texas. HOWARD recalled that HALL and SEYMOUR arrived back in the Florida Keys late in October, 1963.

HOWARD stated that he has no knowledge that LORAN HALL or BILL SEYMOUR had any knowledge of, or were acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD during September, 1963.

LAWRENCE HOWARD furnished the following description of himself:

Name:	LAWRENCE J. HOWARD. Jr.
Born:	January 17, 1935, Los Angeles, California
Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Age:	29

Height:	5' 11'
Weight:	222 pounds (200 in September, 1963)
Hair:	Black, wavy
Eyes:	Brown
Complexion:	Medium olive
Characteristics:	Mustache, had beard in September, 1963, speaks English fluently and also Spanish fluently
Build:	Fat

HOWARD furnished the following description of CELLIOS ALBAS:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Nationality:	Cuban
Age:	35
Height:	5' 10'
Weight:	160 pounds
Hair:	Light brown
Eyes:	Dark brown
Complexion:	Dark
Characteristics:	Speaks little English.

HOWARD stated ALBAS bears no resemblence to LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

HOWARD furnish shapshots of himself, CELLIOS ALBAS and BILL SEYMOUR taken during 1963 somewhere in the Florida Keys.

LAWRENCE HOWARD stated that he has not been on friendly terms with LORAN EUGENE HALL since about January, 1964, in that HALL is basically responsible for having destroyed the effort which HOWARD, SEYMOUR and others of an invasion group had made to effect a successful invasion of Cuba. HOWARD said that HALL is 'a scatter brain, unreliable, emotionally disturbed and an egotistical liar."

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/23/64

LORAN EUGENE HALL, 55 Rogers Road, Kernville, California, was reinterviewed. HALL said that he had been in error in previously stating that the incident referred to by SYLVIA ODIO had probably involved a contact by himself, WILLIAM SEYMOUR and LAWRENCE HOWARD. After reflection regarding trips made by him to Dallas and Miami, he now recalls that he was accompanied by WILLIAM SEYMOUR and by LAWRENCE HOWARD in Dallas on separate trips to that city.

HALL said he actually has no independent recollection of the date when he and BILL SEYMOUR were arrested in Dallas, or for any other of his experiences. He recalls now that he left Los Angeles in his 1956 Oldsmobile, pulling a small trailer of supplies, about the middle of September, 1963. He was accompanied on this trip by LARRY HOWARD and one "WAHITO", who claimed to be a Cuban refugee, but who HALL has now concluded was a CASTRO plant. They reached Dallas about two and a half or three days later and stayed in Dallas about four days. He said that he did not now recall any contacts made by this trio for the purpose of soliciting assistance, especially since he did not trust WAHITO.

HALL said that on this visit to Dallas, as on each of his visits there, he got in touch with KIKI FERROR. HALL is now unable to recall that HOWARD or "WAHITO" were with him when he saw KIKI, and believed he recalled that they waited in the car when he went to KIKI's apartment. He said that he believes that it was on this visit that KIKI had introduced him to the Cuban woman living in the lower front of KIKI's apartment building. However, now he does not believe that this woman was ever contacted by him or his group for any type of assistance.

HALL said that KIKI FERROR is no relation to the dentist, KIKI NASFERRER (phonetic), who lives in Miami and who is the brother of "EL TIGRE." According to him, KIKI FERROR was employed by the Texas Optical Instrument Company of Dallas. HALL described the apartment where KIKI lived

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On 9/20/64 at Kernville, California File # Los Angeles 105-15823

by SA LEON F. BROWN:ELB Date dictated 9/21/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

as a new two story building located in an area of old houses. He said it has 'Plaza' in wrought iron on the front of the building and was built around a garden. However, he now thinks that it was located about 14 blocks north, and seven block west of the Nieman Marcus Department Store of downtown Dallas, not five miles east of downtown Dallas. He said he is almost positive that the name of the street is Magellan Circle, and if not, that it was some name very similar.

The trio then took about three days to drive to Miami. HALL said that he left the trailer which he brought from Los Angeles at Dallas. HALL was in Miami about two weeks and then returned to Dallas accompanied by BILL SEYMOUR. No one else was with them. They stayed at Dallas for six days during which time they were waiting for a contact with a U. S. citizen, who he declined to identify, concerning obtaining a boat. He said that they stayed in a hotel in downtown Dallas and also at the home of a Dallas resident, but that he could not identify this person as he is unwilling to bring any Americans into any account of his activities.

HALL said that when he and SEYMOUR were under arrest at Dallas, Texas, he was interviewed by several different representatives of various federal intelligence agencies. He also said that his photograph had been taken several times while he was in custody, both by Polaroid and by a "mug shot" when he was seated behind a board which had numbers placed on it. SEYMOUR was also photographed. Both were fingerprinted.

HALL said that a Dallas resident had made available $5,000, which HALL put up for bail, and that they were released. They stayed at the YMCA for two days, and when they were told by the prosecuting attorney, one Mr. WADE, that charges had been dropped, they left Dallas, taking the trailer which he had left on his previous trip through Dallas to Miami.

HALL said that his recollection now is that while he and SEYMOUR were in Dallas, they made no contacts with any Cubans regarding assistance. He said that he made a few contacts with personal friends, including KIKI FERROR. However, he does not think that SEYMOUR was ever in the apartment building where FERROR was living. He said he thinks that SEYMOUR waited for him in the car when he went in to see KIKI, and that they located KIKI at a phone booth about two blocks away from the apartment and drove KIKI over to his girl friend's house where they dropped him off.

HALL explained that recalling specific information concerning incidents and persons and places involved in Dallas and Miami is complicated for him by the numerous and extensive traveling he did during 1963. He said that he is now able to recall that it was probably in April, 1963, when he contacted the three Cuban professors at the University of Dallas and was provided with a list of Cubans residing in Dallas from whom he later solicited assistance. On this occasion he was by himself and flew in from Miami and back. He said that he recalled visiting Dallas five times during 1963, in January, April, June, September, and October.

HALL said that, having eliminated the confusion of his associates of the September and October visits from his recollection, he now does not remember any incident where he, in company of two other individuals, may have made a contact such as the one described by SYLVIA ODIO. He maintained that the name ODIO and information concerning a father being a prisoner on the Isle of Pines is familiar to him, but that he is now unable to relate this to any experience which he had in Dallas.

HALL said that based on his calculation concerning travel made by him, HOWARD and "WAHITO", they very possibly could have been in Dallas on or close to September 26, and 27, 1963. He said that compared with HOWARD and "WAHITO"

he would be the one in this trio who would be taken for an American as HOWARD is definitely latin appearing and 'WAHITO' has an extremely dark complexion. However, he emphasized that both he and HOWARD wore full beard at the time.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/28/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via: AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

WAGN

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS-R-C

Enclosed herewith for the Dallas Division is a small notebook reflecting it was made for the Sheraton Hotels and Motor Inns.

This notebook was furnished the San Antonio Office on 9/28/64, by ELMER E. COOPER, M.D., offices at 505 Howard, San Antonio, Texas. He does not desire the notebook returned.

On 9/28/64, Dr. COOPER orally advised SA JOHN M. KEMMY, to whom he gave this notebook, that on Thursday, 9/24/64, at about 5 p.m., he checked in at the Sheraton Hotel in Dallas, Texas. On that date he found this notebook in a phone table between the beds in his room number 2422 at the Sheraton Hotel. He found the notebook under some blank hotel stationery in a drawer in this table. Dr. COOPER returned to San Antonio on 9/27/64 and explained that he checked out of the Sheraton Hotel on that date at about 10 a.m. Dr. COOPER advised that from reading the notebook some of the notations therein appeared to refer to LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and desired to call this matter to the Bureau's attention. He speculated that possibly the notebook had belonged to some reporter.

REC 29

(3) - Bureau (RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM,AM)
2 - San Antonio
JMK/cbl
(7)

REC-22 105-82555-4994

EX-114

9 SEP 29 1964

SOVIET SECTION

CC - Rice

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

This notebook is approximately 4" x 6" in size and contains several pages of handwritten notations in ink some of which are illegible. It is noted that the initials LHO and GDM appear frequently throughout these ntations.

Inasmuch as the San Antonio Office is unable to determine the significance of these notations, this notebook is being furnished the Dallas Office for perusal. Dallas may desire to determine the occupant of Room 2422 of the Sheraton Hotel prior to Dr. COOPER. However, inasmuch as San Antonio is not in possession of all facets of this investigation, it is believed that the Dallas Office is in a position to analyze the data in this notebook and take whatever action is necessary concerning it.

San Antonio is taking no further action in this phase of this investigation, UAC.

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEWARK	DALLAS	9/25/64	9/24/64

TITLE OF CASE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.

REPORT MADE BY: WILLIAM J. ANDRIS — TYPED BY: WJ

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCE:

Bureau teletype to Dallas and Newark, 9/23/64.

RUC

INFORMANT:

The source of the information obtained from the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company at Camden, New Jersey, is [redacted] New Jersey Bell Telephone Company, 1721 Haddon Avenue, Camden, New Jersey, contacted by SA WILLIAM J. ANDRIS on 9/24/64.

1 COPIES DESTROYED

21 NOV 1973

APPROVED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

10 - Bureau (105-82555) RM

2 - Dallas (100-10461) RM

2 - Newark (105-15291)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105-82555-4995 REC-22

14 SEP 28 1964

EX-111

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency				
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.				
How Fwd.				

66 NOV 20 1964

Notations

SOVIET SECTION

ENCLOSURE

A* Cover Page

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: WILLIAM J. ANDRIS
Date: 9/25/64

Office: NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

Field Office File #: 105-15291

Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Synopsis:

Two telephone calls made from the telephone of W. C. NEUHSON at 909 North 24th Street, Camden, N.J., to Irving, Texas, one on 11/27/63, and one on 11/30/63.

RUC

DETAILS:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/25/64

1

Records of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company at Camden, New Jersey, list the subscriber to telephone number Woodlawn 4-0357 as W. C. NEUHSON at 909 North 24th Street, Camden, New Jersey.

Between the period from November 22, 1963, and January 19, 1964, two telephone calls were made from the above-listed telephone to telephone number 214 Bl.3-1628. Both calls were dialed from Camden, New Jersey, to Irving, Texas.

The first call was made on November 27, 1963, at 2143, and lasted for ten minutes. The second call was made on November 30, 1963, at 2131, and lasted for eleven minutes.

There is no other record of any calls being made between these two telephone numbers during the period from November 22, 1963, to January 19, 1964.

The above information can only be made public by the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum. This subpoena should be directed to Mr. ALMA A. RICHARDSON, Legal Department, New Jersey Bell Telephone Company, 540 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey, or his authorized representative.

On 9/24/64 at Camden, New Jersey File # Newark 105-15291

by SA WILLIAM J. ANDRIS/ MJ Date dictated 9/24/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 9/23/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTN: FBI LABORATORY
ATTN: INSPECTOR J. R. MALLEY

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)(P)

459367

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

D 263

Remyairtel and LHM dated 9/18/64, concerning inquiries made at Dallas, Texas, regarding WALTER NEUNSON.

There is enclosed a letter written in the English language, dated 11/28/63, from WALTER NEUNSON, 909 North 24th Street, Camden 5, New Jersey addressed to, "Hello Dear Mrs. Ruth Paine." This letter was made available by Mrs. RUTH PAINE in connection with this investigation on September 22, 1964.

It is requested the FBI Laboratory photograph and appropriately document this evidence as it is of possible pertinence in connection with this matter.

No lab exam made.
Five sets of photos of D 263
to Mr Stokes 9/29/64
JA

REC 5 105-82555-4996

4 - Bureau (Enc. 1)(RM)
2 - Dallas
WRH:saw
(6)

17 SEP 24 1964

EX-103

C. C. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 OCT 1-1964

FBI

Date: 9/24/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-409763)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-117544) (P)

SUBJECT: JACK LEWIS
SM - C
(CCNY)

ReAirtel, 9/17/64.

On 9/23/64, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past and whose identity should be concealed, attended the JACK LEWIS lecture on "Who Killed Kennedy?" held that date at the Jan Hus Theatre, 351 East 74th St., NYC.

During subject's lecture it was announced that on Monday, 10/19/64, at 8:00 P.M., LEWIS will debate MARK LANE, former attorney for JACK RUBY, slayer of accused assassin LEE HARVEY OSWALD, which debate will be entitled "A Debate On The Assassination of John F. Kennedy - Was Oswald The Lone Assassin?" This debate will be held at Manhattan Center, 8th Ave. and 34th St., NYC, and tickets will be priced from $1.00 to $5.00. Tickets for the affair are presently on sale at the offices of the Citizens' Committee of Inquiry (CCI), 156 5th Ave., NYC.

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
100 OCT 2 1964

21 SEP 25 1964

2-Bureau (RM)
(1-105-82555) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
2-Dallas (Info) (RM)
(1-[illegible]) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
(1-100-10979) (JACK LEWIS)
1-San Antonio (Info) (RM)
1-San Francisco (100-SF 19) (Info) (RM)
1-New York (105-82461) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD) (312)
1-New York (100-117544)
JMK
(12)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN

During his lecture L.N. also announced that on 10/15/64, he will appear on the "New David Susskind Show" (television) with WILLIAM BUCKLEY and New York Columnist DOROTHY KILGALLEN. BUCKLEY is the publisher of "National Review".

During his lecture on 9/23/64, L.N. alleged that JACK RUBY told his attorney, MELVIN BELLI, that he, RUBY, was instructed to kill OSWALD the night before he actually murdered him in the headquarters of the Dallas Police Department. According to L.N., RUBY is extremely worried about the personal safety of his sister. RUBY claims, according to L.N., if he could leave Dallas he would be able to tell a great deal more concerning the assassination. L.N. stated that Chief Justice WARREN has refused to help RUBY in leaving the Dallas area.

L.N. further claimed there is a Negro woman who witnessed the shooting of Dallas Police Officer J. D. TIPPIT. L.N. stated she has been warned by the Dallas Police Department that she will be killed if she tells all that she knows and further a Dallas police officer told her "the guy that killed the President is still around".

L.N. stated the report of the Warren Commission will very likely show as its main feature a picture of LEE HARVEY OSWALD firing a rifle from a window in the Texas Book Depository, Dallas, Texas.

During the course of his speech L.N. again accused the FBI of altering or changing evidence relating to the assassination of President KENNEDY. He alleged that the handling of the investigation by the FBI warrants the "demolishment" of the FBI.

No further information has been received re subject's scheduled appearance in San Francisco, California, on 10/5/64, or his possible appearance at The University of Texas, Austin, Texas.

FC

NY 100-117644

A copy of this communication is being furnished to San Antonio and San Francisco for information purposes in view of their interest in this matter.

Investigation continuing at New York.

FBI

Date: 9/5/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: INSPECTOR JAMES R. MALLEY
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau radiogram to Dallas, 9/4/64, concerning additional identification of latent prints on four cartons found in the Texas School Book Depository Building and instructing that if not already done, Identification Division should be requested to compare the prints of all FBI employees in Dallas including those on special assignment as of 11/23/63, against unidentified latents on cartons.

With respect to the above instructions, the following information is submitted concerning communications bearing on the four cardboard cartons containing the unidentified latent prints:

By Dallas letter 11/23/63, certain items were described therein which were obtained by SA VINCENT E. DRAIN from Capt. WILL FRITZ of the Dallas PD, all of which items were delivered by SA DRAIN in person to the FBI Laboratory and returned to the Dallas PD by SA DRAIN on 11/24/63 after examination by the Laboratory. The four cardboard cartons were not among items listed in this letter and were not among items delivered by SA DRAIN.

Dallas letter to the Bureau dated 11/27/63 reflects description of items obtained from Lt. CARL DAY, Dallas PD on 11/26/63 by SA DRAIN. Among such items obtained from Lt. CARL DAY were the items listed in the 11/23/63 letter which were obtained for resubmission along with certain additional items. Inadvertently, the four cardboard cartons which were obtained by SA DRAIN from Lt. CARL DAY on 11/26/63 for the first time, were listed on page two of this letter among items which had previously been taken to the FBI Lab in person by SA DRAIN as described in the 11/23/63 letter mentioned above.

105-82555-4197

REC-5

(4) - Bureau
2 - Dallas
Approved: RPG/11 Sent _____ M Per _____
(6) Special Agent in Charge

21 SEP 8 1964

SOVIET SECTION

By letter dated 11/29/63, the Latent Fingerprint Section of the FBI Identification Division, under Latent Case #46903, referred to Dallas letter of 11/27/63 described above, as well as personal delivery of evidence by SAs DRAIN and WARREN C. DeBRUEYS on 11/23/63. This letter reflects that among the items received were "four cardboard boxes".

The Bureau's attention is called to the fact that SA DRAIN delivered the evidence described in Dallas letter of 11/23/63 in person while SA's DRAIN and DeBRUEYS delivered evidence described in Dallas letter of 11/27/63.

Current investigation has established through Lt. J. CARL DAY that the four cardboard boxes were processed by Lt. DAY at the Texas School Book Depository on 11/22/63 shortly after the assassination but such cartons were not removed from the Texas School Book Depository building by the Dallas PD Crime Lab until the morning of 11/25/63, which according to Lt. DAY's best recollection, was the date the boxes were actually taken to the Dallas PD Crime Lab.

These four cardboard cartons were turned over by the Dallas PD Crime Lab to SA DRAIN on 11/26/63 for the first time, along with other evidence.

The Bureau's attention is therefore respectfully called to pages 181 and 182 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 11/30/63 which reflects the same information as contained in Dallas letter to the Bureau of 11/27/63, described above, and which lists the four cardboard boxes being delivered to the FBI Lab on 11/27/63 by SA DRAIN but inadvertently lists the four cardboard boxes as having been previously examined by the FBI Lab on 11/24/63.

The Bureau's attention is also respectfully called to pages 363 and 364 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/10/63, which sets forth the results of the Latent Fingerprint Section examination contained in the Latent Fingerprint Section letter of 11/29/63 described above. The first paragraph on page 363 reflects that the specimens listed were received at the Latent Fingerprint Section, Identification Division by personal delivery of SAs DRAIN and DeBRUEYS on 11/23/63. The four cardboard boxes were not delivered by SAs DRAIN and DeBRUEYS on 11/23/63 but were first delivered to the Lab along with other items on 11/27/63.

Therefore, the Bureau may desire to advise the President's Commission with respect to pages 181 and 182 of the report of 11/30/63, and pages 363 and 364 of the 12/10/63 report, that the four cardboard cartons were first submitted to the FBI Lab for examination on 11/27/63.

In accordance with instructions in referenced Bureau radiogram, in light of the foregoing information, the Dallas Office will submit to the Identification Division, a request that the prints of all FBI employees in Dallas including those on special assignment as of 11/26/63, for comparison against the unidentified latents on the cartons, which request will be handled by separate communication.

FBI

Date: 9/25/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas airtel and letterhead memorandum dated 9/14/64 containing a summary of investigation to identify the identifiable latent fingerprints and palm prints appearing on the four cardboard cartons found near the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository immediately after the assassination.

Enclosed are the palm prints of the following employees of the Dallas Office, who were on duty at the Dallas Office on 11/26 and 11/27/63, during the time the four cardboard boxes were at the Dallas Office:

SA KENNETH R. ALBERT
ROSE MARY BOEKEE
NANCY J. COLLINS
MARTHA ANN CONNALLY
ALICE T. DAVIDSON
NANNIE LEE FENNER
SA JOSEPH J. HANLEY
SA RICHARD E. HARRISON (since resigned)
CLAUDIA J. HENDERSON

10 ENCLOSURES

REC 5 105-82555-4998

(3) Bureau (Enc. 20) (AMSD)
2- Dallas

EX-103

SEP 28 1964

RPG/jtf
(5)

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

cc: WFO

DL 100-10461

CAROLYN ANN HUNTER
ANNA D. KING
WANDA V. MC ELROY
PATRICIA G. MORRIS
IC JOE A. PEARCE
IC ROBERT G. RENFRO
MARILYN S. SIGEL
SUNNY K. STONE
MARGARET L. WALTERS
SHERRY A. WHITE
SHARON C. WICKLIFFE

It is requested that the palm prints of the above-named employees be compared with the one remaining unidentified palm print. Palm prints of other personnel in the Dallas Office will be submitted as completed.

9-28-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) — 4998

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

REC 5

Reairtel 9-25-64, submitting the palm prints of the following listed employees for comparison with the remaining latent palm print from the cardboard cartons recovered in this case:

SA Kenneth R. Albert
Rose Mary Bootoo
Nancy J. Collins
Martha Ann Connally
Alice T. Davidson
Nannie Lee Fenner
SA Joseph J. Hanley
SA Richard E. Harrison
Claudia J. Henderson
Carolyn Ann Hunter
Anna D. King
Wanda V. McElroy
Patricia G. Morris
IC Joe A. Pearce
IC Robert G. Renfro
Marilyn S. Sigel
Sunny K. Stone
Margaret L. Walters
Sherry A. White
Sharon C. Wickliffe

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060-

MAILED 8
SEP 23 1964
COMM-FBI

The latent palm print is not identical with these submitted palm prints.

The submitted prints are being retained.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

SPECIAL MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

(12)

FBI

Date: 9/17/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

REC 5

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (89-75)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

Re Bureau airtel to New York, dated 9/11/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are three photographs of page one of the August 30, 1964 issue of the National Enquirer and three photos of the center page of the same issue along with negatives.

This issue was loaned to this office by the Public Library of New York on 9/17/64 and had to be returned on the same date.

Attempts to obtain copies of this issue from various sources in New York City were negative.

Pretext inquiry at the National Enquirer revealed that they had no copies of this issue.

Enclosed for Dallas is a Photographic copy of page one and center page of the above-captioned article.

1 XEROX

SEP 30 1964

105-82555-4998

REC 5

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

14 SEP 18 1964

3 - Bureau (Encls. 8)
1 - Dallas (Encls. 2)
1 - New York

EWO:ahd
(6)

C. U. MAIL

SIX

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 OCT 1-1964

FBI

Date: 9/19/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - C

Re Dallas airtel and letterhead memorandum dated 9/14/64, containing a summary of investigation to identify the identifiable latent fingerprints and palm prints appearing on the four cardboard cartons found near the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository immediately after the assassination.

Enclosed are the palm prints of the following named employees of the Dallas Office who were on duty at the Dallas Office on 11/26 and 27/63, during the time the four cardboard boxes were at the Dallas Office:

SA ROBERT M. BARRETT
SA RONALD E. BRINKLEY
SA CHARLES T. BROWN, JR.
SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS
SA RAYMOND C. ECKENRODE
SA ALFRED C. ELLINGTON
SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING
SA C. RAY HALL
SA BEN S. HARRISON
SA URAL E. HORTON, JR.
SA JAMES P. HOSTY, JR.
SA RAYMOND M. LESTER, JR.
SA JOSEPH J. LOEFFLER
SA THOMAS M. O'MALEY

REC 5
105-82555-5000
SEP 30 1964
EX-1

ENCLOSURE
(3) - Bureau (Enc. 18)(AMSD)
2 - Dallas
RPG:cah
(5)

C. C. Wick
C. D. M. C. Sullivan

79 OCT 1-1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SA NORMAN W. PROPST
SA LELAND D. STEPHENS
SA J. DOYLE WILLIAMS
SA GARY S. WILSON

Palm prints of other personnel of the Dallas Office will be submitted in the immediate future upon completion of taking of such palm prints.

FBI

Date: 9-17-64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
Attention: Identification Division, Latent Fingerprint Section

FROM: SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (105-783) -P-

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 9-14-64.

Transmitted herewith for the Bureau are the palm prints of the following Oklahoma City personnel, as requested in referenced airtel:

SA DAVID H. BARRY
SA JOHN J. FLANAGAN
SA J. CALVIN RICE
SA ALBERT SAYERS
HELEN MARIE BROWN
MARIAN LANETTE KOCH
VIRGINIA G. McGUIRE
J. WAYNE STURDIVAN
JERRY G. WEST.

ENCLOSURE

4 - Bureau (Enc. 3)(RM)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)(Info.)
1 - Oklahoma City (105-783)
JEG:TK
(5)

REC 5 105-82555-1 5001

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

9-21-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) — 5001

REC 5

EX-103

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

Reairtel 9-18-64, and Oklahoma City airtel 9-17-64, submitting the palm prints of the following listed employees for comparison with the remaining latent palm print from the cardboard cartons recovered in this case:

SA Robert M. Barrett
SA Ronald E. Brinkley
SA Charles T. Brown, Jr.
SA Manning C. Clements
SA Raymond C. Eckenrode
SA Alfred C. Ellington
SA Robert P. Gemberling
SA C. Ray Hall
SA Don E. Harrison
SA Ural E. Horton, Jr.
SA James F. Hosty, Jr.
SA Raymond M. Lester, Jr.
SA Joseph J. Loeffler
SA Thomas M. O'Malley

(Continued on next page)

INDEXED COPY FILED IN

MAILED 5
SEP 21 1964
COMM-FBI

1 - Oklahoma City (105-763)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

RCE:sem (11)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OCT 5 1964

Airtel to Dallas 9-21-64
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA
105-82555

SA Norman W. Propst
SA Leland D. Stephens
SA J. Doyle Williams
SA Gary A. Wilson
SA David H. Barry
SA John J. Flanagan
SA J. Calvin Rice
SA Albert Sayers
Helen Marie Brown
Marian Lanette Koch
Virginia G. McGuire
J. Wayne Sturdivan
Jerry G. West

The latent palm print is not identical with these submitted palm prints.

The submitted prints are being retained.

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM xxx CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

URGENT 9-23-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT OTTAWA NO. 120

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R-CUBA.

REBUCAB SEPTEMBER 22 LAST.

RESULTS INTERVIEW SIMILAS RECEIVED AND BEING FORWARDED SEPTEMBER 24 NEXT. [redacted] SIMILAS' EYE WITNESS ACCOUNT BASED ON ASSUMPTION AND MISINFORMATION PROBABLY DELIBERATELY TO FURTHER HIS REPUTATION AS REPORTED AND TO MAKE STORY SALEABLE. RESULTS ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION TO INTERVIEW ARMSTRONG, LOCATE COPY SECOND STORY TO HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED "LIBERTY" AND TO IDENTIFY AND INTERVIEW TORONTO REPORTED CONTINUING AND RESULTS EXPECTED BY SEPTEMBER 25 NEXT. ALL EFFORTS TO DATE TO LOCATE NEGATIVE IN QUESTION UNSUCCESSFUL; HOWEVER, SIMILAS CLAIMS LEFT ROLLS OF FILM WHICH WOULD HAVE INCLUDED NEGATIVE WITH RAY JEFFERIES, ASSOCIATED PRESS OFFICE, CHICAGO, ENROUTE BACK TO CANADA AND FILM DEVELOPED BY THAT OFFICE AND FORWARDED SIMILAS WITH COMMENT UNFORTUNATE PICTURES WERE DUPLICATES OF THOSE ALREADY RECEIVED. CLAIMED CONTACT WITH HIM BY "TORONTO TELEGRAM" WAS BASED ON NOTE RECEIVED BY THAT PAPER FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS, CHICAGO. SUGGEST BUREAU IN EFFORT TO SUBSTANTIATE SIMILAS' STORY CHECK WITH JEFFERIES IF SUCH PICTURE DID EXIST HE SHOULD RECALL.

REC 5 105-82555-5002

MOSS LEE INNES SEP 30 1964

RECEIVED: 6:07 PM RTS

CC: [illegible]

SEP OCT 2 1964

If intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

Director, FBI

LEO A. GORMAN

September 28, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Reference is made to your letter dated September 2, 1964, which enclosed a copy of a communication with enclosures addressed to former Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy written by Leo A. Gorman.

Enclosed for your information is one copy of a memorandum captioned, "Leo A. Gorman" dated September 18, 1964, Los Angeles, California. Your attention is directed to pages 28, 29, and 30 which reveal results of investigation conducted by our Los Angeles Office.

The writing of Gorman's entitled, "An Analysis of the Character of the Assassin of President John F. Kennedy" was contained in the report of Special Agent Chester C. Orton dated July 30, 1964, Los Angeles, captioned, "Lee Harvey Oswald, AKA., IS-R-Cuba" and was furnished to The President's Commission on August 7, 1964.

In view of the observations made by Gorman's associates concerning his mental instability, no further action is being taken by this Bureau. However, copies of the enclosure have been furnished to The President's Commission and the U. S. Secret Service.

105-82555-5003

Enclosure

REC 5

EX-103

19 SEP 29 1964

KMR:cad (9)

NOTE: The Department furnished the Bureau a letter written by Gorman comprising 15 hand-written pages including enclosures, two of which were acknowledgment letters from SAC, Los Angeles, and also two printed copies of writings by Gorman, one of which has previously been furnished in a report to The President's Commission. Essentially, Gorman's letter was a "help me" letter to the Attorney General which was completely unrelated. Los Angeles investigation determined there are definite indications Gorman is mentally unbalanced and he has indicated on several occasions he has been followed by "Federal Agents." In view of Gorman's background, no further action is necessary. The LHM is being furnished to the commission by letter dated 9/25/64, and a copy is being furnished to Secret Service by 0-14 (I).

1 - 62-109060

9 OCT 1 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Laboratory Transmittal Form
1-72

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Rosen
(Attn.: Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan
(Attn.: Mr. Stokes)
1 - Mr. Newpher
2 - Mr. Bergquist
1 - Laboratory Files

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (100-10461)

Date: September 23, 1964

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. D-458631 AX
CR-12656 KA

Examination requested by: FBI, Dallas

Reference: Letter 9/14/64

Examination requested: Document - Cryptanalysis - Translation

Remarks:

Result of document examination was submitted separately.

REC-53 105-82555-5004

MAILED 30
SEP 23 1964
COMM-FBI

1c SEP 30 1964

Enclosures (2) (2 Laboratory reports)

GTB:maa
(10)

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

9 OCT 1 1964
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REPORT
of the

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (100-10461)

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Date: September 23, 1964
FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. D-458631 AX
CR-12656 KA

Specimens received 9/15/64

D-254 Book written in Russian for study of English, bearing note on flyleaf written to Marina Oswald by Mrs. Ruth Paine. Book has blue cover with red lettering.

D-255 Book entitled "English" for study by Russian-speaking persons. Book cover has picture of English alphabet.

D-256 Book entitled "English in Pictures" which is English primer for Russian-speaking persons.

D-257 Book entitled "English" for Russian students of English language for advanced study. Cover has photograph of a girl and a boy student sitting at a desk.

D-258 Russian-Polish dictionary with blue cover.

D-259 Three documents, further described as follows:

Registration card of June Oswald at Richmond Freeman Memorial Clinic.

Appointment slip for June Oswald for 11/21/63 to see Dr. Chapman, Richmond Freeman Memorial Clinic.

Dental appointment slip for Marina Oswald at Dallas County Health Department, November 20 (Wednesday) at 10:00.

GTB:maa
(10)

CONTINUED - OVER

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

D-260 Name tag, written in Russian, for June Oswald at time of her birth.

D-261 Photograph of group including Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Zieger, Eleanor Zieger, Lee Harvey Oswald, Marina Oswald, and June Oswald.

D-262 Photograph of Eleanor Zieger and Anatole Kholodov taken in Minsk, Russia, train station, May, 1962.

Result of examination:

Specimens D-254 through D-262 were examined and nothing of cryptographic significance was noted.

Translation of handwritten note in Russian appearing on flyleaf of D-254 is as follows:

Marina,

With heartfelt wishes that you will find America a friendly country and that you will find yourself at home here in America.

Ruth Paine

Translation of handwritten notation in Russian appearing on last page of D-258 is as follows:

"Gloomy River" (book title)*

Translation from Russian of D-260 is as follows:

31 OSWALD
Marina
Nikolaevna
girl
2/15/62 10 00
(five character group at bottom of tag is illegible, possibly "2900C")*

* Translator's note

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. TROTTER DATE: 9-28-64

FROM : S. F. Latona

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

The palm prints of the following listed employees who were on duty at the Dallas Division on November 26 and 27, 1963, were submitted by the Dallas Division for comparison with the remaining latent palm print from the cardboard cartons recovered in this case:

SA Kenneth R. Albert
Rose Mary Boekee
Nancy J. Collins
Martha Ann Connally
Alice T. Davidson
Nannie Lee Fenner
SA Joseph J. Hanley
SA Richard E. Harrison
Claudia J. Henderson
Carolyn Ann Hunter
Anna D. King
Wanda V. McElroy
Patricia G. Morris
IC Joe A. Pearce
IC Robert G. Renfro
Marilyn S. Sigel
Sunny K. Stone
Margaret L. Walters
Sherry A. White
Sharon C. Wickliffe

105-82555-5005
REC-53
19 SEP 30 1964

The latent palm print is not identical with these palm prints.

The submitted prints are being retained.

Dallas and Investigative Division being advised.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
GJB:sem
(10)

58 OCT 2 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

SOVIET Section

FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 21 1964

TELETYPE

FBI LOS ANG.

4-16 PM URGENT 9-21-64 MJH

TO DIRECTNR (105-8255), DALLAS (100-10461), AND MIAMI (105-8342)

FROM LOS ANGELES (105-15823) 7P

LEE HARVEY H@@X OSWALD. IS DASH R AND CUBA.

LORAN EUGENE HALL, KERNVILLE, CALIFORNIA, WAS REINTERVIEWED EVENING SEPTEMBER TWENTY LAST. HE ADVISED HE HAD BEEN IN ERROR IN STATING THAT THE INCIDENT REFERRED TO BY SYLVIA ODIO HAD PROBABLY INVOLVED HALL, LAWRENCE HOWARD, AND BILL SEYMOUR AS HE NOW RECALLS THAT HOWARD AND SEYMOUR WERE NEVER WITH HIM AT THE SAME TIME IN DALLAS, TEXAS. HE SAID THAT HE, HOWARD, AND ONE QUOTE WHITO UNQUOTE, A CUBAN REFUGEE, LEFT LOS ANGELES ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE, AND WENT TO DALLAS AND THEN TO MIAMI. THEY TOOK ABOUT TWO OR THREE DAYS TO DRIVE TO DALLAS AND WERE IN DALLAS ABOUT FOUR DAYS. THEREAFTER HALL WAS IN MIAMI ABOUT TWO WEEKS AND THEN RETURNED TO DALLAS

REC-3 105-82555-5006

SEP 30 1964

END PAGE ONE

64 OCT 5 1964

ACCOMPANIED BY SEYMOUR. HE AND SEYMOUR WERE IN DALLAS FOR SIX DAYS WAITING FOR A CONTACT WITH A U.S. CITIZEN, WHOM HALL DECLINED TO IDENTIFY, CONCERNING OBTAINING A BOAT, AND THEN WERE ARRESTED.

HALL STATED HE HAD CONFUSED CONTACTS MADE ON FIVE DIFFERENT VISITS TO DALLAS DURING NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE WHEN HE PREVIOUSLY STATED THAT ODIO UNDOUBTEDLY REFERRED TO A VISIT AT HER APARTMENT MADE BY A TRIO COMPOSED OF HALL, HOWARD, AND SEYMOUR. HE SAID HE NOW RECALLS NO CONTACTS WITH CUBANS WERE MADE ON EITHER OF THE VISITS WHEN HOWARD AND SEYMOUR WERE WITH HIM IN DALLAS. HE FURTHERMORE STATED THAT HE CAN RECALL NO CONTACT MADE BY HIM WHICH WOULD BE IDENTICAL WITH THE ONE DESCRIBED BY ODIO.

HALL STATES THE KIKI FERROR WHO LIVES IN DALLAS IS NO RELATION TO THE DENTIST KIKI MASFERRER OF MIAMI. KIKI FERROR WORKED FOR THE TEXAS OPTICAL INSTRUMENT COMPANY IN DALLAS AND LIVED IN APARTMENT D OF A NEW TWO - STORY APARTMENT BUILDING LOCATED IN AREA OF OLD HOUSES. APARTMENT WAS BUILT AROUND A GARDEN AND HAD QUOTE PLAZA UNQUOTE IN WROUGHT IRON ON THE FRONT. HALL STILL FEELS CERTAIN THE NAME OF THE STREET

END PAGE TWO

WAS MAGELLAN CIRCLE, BUT RECALLED IT ABOUT FOURTEEN BLOCKS NORTH AND SEVEN BLOCKS WEST OF NIEMAN MARCUS DEPARTMENT STORE AND NOT FIVE MILES EAST OF DOWNTOWN DALLAS. HE STILL RECALLS THAT KIKI FERROR INTRODUCED HIM TO A CUBAN WOMAN WHO LIVED IN THE LOWER FRONT APARTMENT AND NOW HAS CONCLUDED THAT HE NEVER DID CONTACT THIS WOMAN FOR PURPOSE OF SOLICITING AID OF ANY SORT.

HALL SAID THAT THE NAME OF ODIO AND INFORMATION REGARDING HER FATHER BEING A PRISONER ON THE ISLE OF PINES IS FAMILIAR TO HIM, BUT NOW CAN RELATE IT TO NO EXPERIENCE WHICH HE HAD IN DALLAS.

AFTER LENGTHY INTERVIEW WITH HALL, IT IS OPINION OF INTERVIEWING AGENT THAT HALL IS COMPLETELY UNRELIABLE FOR REASON THAT HE EITHER HAS EXTREMELY POOR ABILITY TO RECALL WHAT HE HAS ACTUALLY DONE OR BECAUSE HE SEEMINGLY IS COMPELLED TO GRASP AND SPEAK AUTHORITATIVELY CONCERNING ANY PERSON OR INCIDENT WHICH WOULD MAKE HIM APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN PROMINENTLY ENGAGED IN ANTI DASH CASTRO ADVENTURES.

END PAGE THREE

LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD, JR., LOCATED AND INTERVIEWED AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, AFTERNOON SEPTEMBER TWENTY LAST. HOWARD MET LORAN HALL IN JANUARY, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE, AT MIAMI, FLORIDA. HALL PROMISED CONTACTS WHO COULD ASSIST ANTI DASH CASTRO MOVEMENT WITH FUNDS AND SUPPLIES. IN AUGUST, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE, HOWARD WAS IN LOS ANGELES VISITING FAMILY AND WAS CONTACTED BY HALL WHO ADVISED HE HAD COLLECTED MEDICAL SUPPLIES FOR ANTI DASH CASTRO MOVEMENT. ABOUT SEPTEMBER SEVENTEEN, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE, HOWARD, A CUBAN REFUGEE FROM MIAMI NAMED CELLIOS ALBAS, AKA QUOTE JUARITO UNQUOTE, WHO HAD BEEN VISITING WITH HOWARD, AND LORAN HALL, DEPARTED LOS ANGELES DRIVING HALL'S AUTOMOBILE AND PULLING A LUGGAGE CARRIER LOADED WITH MEDICAL SUPPLIES. ON ABOUT SEPTEMBER TWENTY, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE, ALL THREE ARRIVED AT DALLAS AND REGISTERED AT MOTEL, LOCATION NEAR MEMORIAL PARK ON MAIN HIGHWAY LEADING OUT OF DALLAS TOWARDS FLORIDA. THEY STAYED IN DALLAS ABOUT TEN DAYS DURING WHICH HALL ENGAGED IN COLLECTING ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES AND SOLICITING FUNDS. HOWARD AND ALBAS ACCOMPANIED HALL ON SOME OCCASIONS. ALL THREE HAD HEAVY BEARDS AT THIS TIME. HALL, HOWARD, AND ALBAS

END PAGE FOUR

DEPARTED DALLAS AROUND SEPTEMBER THIRTY, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE, AND DROVE TO THE FLORIDA KEYS, LEAVING BEHIND THE LUGGAGE CARRIER AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

HOWARD SPECIFICALLY DENIES ANY RECOLLECTION OF ACCOMPANYING HALL DURING PERSONAL CONTACT OF A QUOTE CUBAN WOMAN REFUGEE NAMED ODIO AT AN APARTMENT IN MAGELLAN CIRCLE IN DALLAS. UNQUOTE. HOWARD FURTHER STATES THE ONLY KIKI FERROR HE KNOWS IS KIKI MASFERROR, A CUBAN REFUGEE DENTIST OF MIAMI, FLORIDA. HOWARD NEVER KNEW THIS FERROR TO HAVE BEEN A RESIDENT OF DALLAS. HOWARD STATES NO PERSONAL ACQUAINTANCE OR KNOWLEDGE OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD UNTIL AFTER PRESIDENT'S ASSASSINATION AND THEN ONLY TO EXTENT OF ARTICLES APPEARING IN PRESS.

AFTER HALL, HOWARD, AND ALBAS ARRIVED IN FLORIDA KEYS, HALL AND BILL SEYMOUR, ANOTHER MEMBER OF THIS GROUP, RETURNED TO DALLAS IN HALL'S AUTOMOBILE TO PICK UP THE LUGGAGE CARRIER CONTAINING MEDICAL SUPPLIES. HOWARD LEARNED THAT HALL AND SEYMOUR WERE ARRESTED SHORTLY AFTER THEIR ARRIVAL IN DALLAS BUT WERE SOON RELEASED. THEY RETURNED TO THE FLORIDA KEYS WITH THE LUGGAGE CARRIER AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES, ARRIVING LATE

OCTOBER, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE.

HOWARD IS DESCRIBED WHITE MALE AMERICAN, AGE TWENTY NINE, FIVE FEET ELEVEN INCHES, TWO HUNDRED TWENTY TWO POUNDS PAREN WEIGHED TWO HUNDRED POUNDS IN SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE PAREN, BLACK WAVY HAIR, BROWN EYES, MEDIUM OLIVE COMPLEXION, HAS MUSTACHE PAREN HAD HEAVY BEARD SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE PAREN, FAT BUILD, AND SPEAKS ENGLISH FLUENTLY.

CELLIOS ALBAS DESCRIBED BY HOWARD AS WHITE MALE CUBAN, THIRTY FIVE YEARS, FIVE FEET TEN INCHES, ONE HUNDRED SIXTY POUNDS, SLENDER BUILD, LIGHT BROWN HAIR, DARK BROWN EYES, DARK COMPLEXION, AND SPEAKS LITTLE ENGLISH. HOWARD STATES ALBAS BEARS NO RESEMBLANCE TO OSWALD. ALBAS RESIDES TWO ONE EIGHT NORTHWEST FIFTEENTH AVENUE, APARTMENT THREE ZERO SEVEN, MIAMI, FLORIDA.

SNAPSHOTS OF HOWARD, ALBAS, AND SEYMOUR, TAKEN DURING NINETEEN SIXTY THREE, OBTAINED. COPIES BEING PREPARED AND WILL BE FORWARDED TO DALLAS.

HOWARD DESCRIBES HALL AS QUOTE SCATTERBRAIN, UNRELIABLE, EMOTIONALLY DISTURBED, AND EGOTISTICAL LIAR. UNQUOTE.

REPORT AND PHOTOS FOLLOW.

END PAGE SIX

PAGE SEVEN

MIAMI WILL LOCATE CELLIOS ALBAS AT ADDRESS GIVEN ABOVE AND INTERVIEW REGARDING HIS KNOWLEDGE OF CONTACTS WITH MRS. ODIO AT DALLAS IN SEPTEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE.

END

CORRECTIONS : PAGE 1 LINE 1 WORD 2 SHOULD BE "HARVEY" AND PAEXXX PAGE 2 LINE 12 WORD 10 SHOULD BE "IDENTICAL".

END

WA LLD@

FBI WASH DC

LJH

FBI DALLAS

MM JVV

FBI MIAMI

TU DI

FBI

Date: 9/22/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas teletype to Bureau; Miami and Los Angeles dated 9/15/64 in regard to information furnished to the President's Commission by Miss SYLVIA ODIO, a Cuban refugee residing in Dallas, Texas, and the possibility that one LORAN EUGENE HALL was one of the three individuals who visited Miss ODIO's apartment in Dallas, Texas, around the end of September, 1963; Los Angeles teletypes to Bureau, Miami, and Dallas dated 9/17/64 and 9/21/64 reporting results of interviews with LORAN EUGENE HALL and LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD, JR.; and Phoenix teletype to Bureau, Miami, Los Angeles and Dallas dated 9/18/64 recording results of interview with WILLIAM HOUSTON SEYMOUR, Phoenix, Arizona.

Photographs of LOREN EUGENE HALL have not been received from the Los Angeles Office as of this date.

On 9/22/64, Mr. DON TURNER, 4219 West Lovers Lane, Dallas, advised that he is the owner of the residence located at 4223 West Lovers Lane occupied, until the weekend of 9/19/64, by Miss SYLVIA ODIO, her four children and her sister, ANNIE. Mr. TURNER advised that Miss ODIO departed the past

(3) - Bureau
2 - Miami (Enc. 4)
1 - Los Angeles (105-15823) (Info)
2 - Dallas

REC-31 105-82555-5007

RJB/jtf
(8)

10 SEP 24 1964

EX-103

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

64 OCT 5 1964

weekend for Miami, Florida, where she intends to permanently reside with her children. Mr. TURNER noted that he does not have a forwarding address for Miss ODIO.

Inquiry on 9/22/64 at Knoll Associates, Decorative Center, Oak Lawn Avenue, Dallas, Texas, former employer of Miss ODIO, revealed that she had left Dallas, Texas, for Miami, Florida, for permanent residence on 9/19/64. The management at Knoll Associates does not have a forwarding address for Miss ODIO, but stated she is to reside in care of her brother, CESAR ODIO, until she finds a permanent home in Miami.

It is noted that the Miami Office advised by letterhead memorandum in instant matter dated 9/12/64 that Miss ODIO's brother, CESAR, was at that time residing at 1600 Southwest 82nd Place, Miami, Florida.

The Dallas Office, for the record, had not exhibited photographs of SEYMOUR, LAWRENCE or HALL to Miss ODIO for identification purposes prior to the time she had departed the Dallas area.

Accordingly, a lead is being set forth at this time for the Miami Office to contact Miss ODIO at Miami, Florida, and exhibit photographs of WILLIAM HOUSTON SEYMOUR, JOHN HOWARD LAWRENCE and LORAN EUGENE HALL to Miss ODIO.

For the assistance of the Miami Office in covering this lead, the following enclosures are being forwarded the Miami Office with this communication:

1. Photograph of WILLIAM HOUSTON SEYMOUR, San Diego Police # S 9513, dated March, 1959.

2. San Diego County photograph of WILLIAM HOUSTON SEYMOUR, their number 17931, dated March 3, 1959.

3. Photograph of WILLIAM HOUSTON SEYMOUR, Sheriff's Department # 6212, Key West, Florida, dated December 4, 1962.

4. Photograph of JOHN HOWARD LAWRENCE, JR., Sheriff's Department # 6215, Key West, Florida, dated December 4, 1962.

As noted above, the Dallas Office has not received a current photograph of HALL; however, the attention of the Miami Office is called to Miami file 2-345 in regard to GERALD PATRICK HEMMING and LORENZO HALL, Neutrality Matters, wherein by Dallas letter dated 2/7/63, a verofax of a newspaper article which appeared in "The Dallas Morning News" issue of Wednesday, 1/23/63, was furnished the Miami Office. It is noted that this newspaper article contained a photograph of GERALD PATRICK HEMMING and HALL.

In the event the Dallas Office receives copies of HALL's photograph from the Los Angeles Office prior to Los Angeles' receipt of instant communication, the Dallas Office will immediately forward copies of HALL's current photograph to the Miami Office for their utilization.

LEAD:

MIAMI DIVISION

DL 100-10461

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Will display photographs of HALL, SEYMOUR and LAWRENCE to Miss SYLVIA ODIO for identification purposes.

FD-3 (Rev. 12-15-50)

FBI

Date: September 24, 1964

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: Director, FBI (105-82555) Attention: Criminal Section

FROM: Legat, Ottawa (163-364) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel 9/4/64, and Ottawa cables September 18 and 23, 1964.

Enclosed are original and five copies of letterhead memorandum setting out results of [redacted] investigation for dissemination to the President's Commission.

[redacted]

Extra copies of this airtel are furnished for the Dallas office (100-10461).

INNES

REC-42 105-82555-5008

EX-103

6 - Bureau (Encs. 6)
(2 - Dallas
1 - Liaison direct)
1 - Ottawa
MLI:MEG
(7)

Approved: ENCLOSURE Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

70 OCT 5-1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

September 24, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

[redacted]

SIMILAS is presently employed in the Marketing Section of the Ethnic Brewing Company Limited, Rexdale, Ontario. He has been employed in various promotional, advertising and sales positions during the past ten to fifteen years and a partial list of past employments is set out below:

1. Willowdale Window Washing Company (operated by a relative)
2. Toronto Telegram Newspaper (Office Junior Promotion Department)
3. Victoria Plaza (Cobourg) Investments, Ltd. Toronto, Ontario (involved in building and operating shopping plaza)
4. Grand River Discount Sales, Galt or Guelph, Ontario (destroyed by fire)
5. Royal Canadian Air Force - 2 years, stationed at Trenton, Ontario
6. E. Ryerson Cleaning, Willowdale, Ontario (Advertising Manager)
7. National Business Publications, January to June, 1964
8. Progress through Promotion, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario, January to July, 1959
9. Daisons Press Ltd., Toronto, Ontario, October, 1959, to August, 1960
10. Retail Advertising Consultants (Own business in partnership, October, 1960. Suspended operations)
11. Michele Martino, Ltd., Scarborough, Ontario, (January to May, 1961)
12. Canadian Beverage Review

COPIES DESTROYED

21 MAR 1975

- 5008

ENCLOSURE

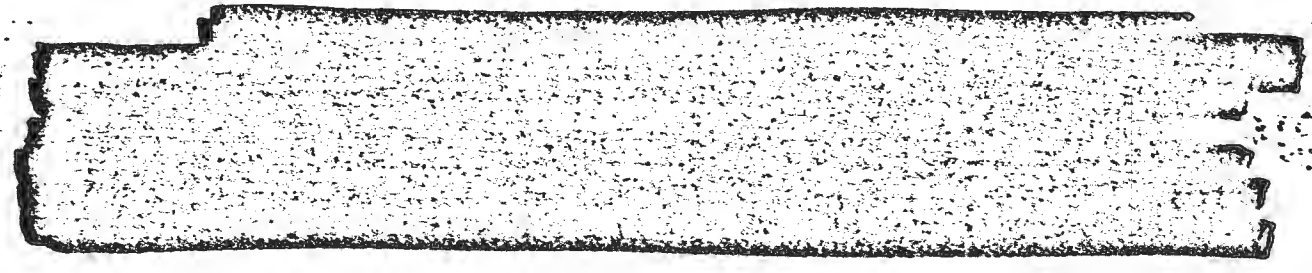
There appear to be many periods when SIMILAS was unemployed. His credit rating is fair. He has Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) No. FPS 607883, Metropolitan Toronto Police Department No. 417/46, and has convictions as follows:

1944 - March 31, Brockville, Ontario
Vagrancy - 7 days from March 24, 1944.

1946 - May 7, Toronto, Ontario (1) Taking automobile without consent - charge reduced from theft of automobile. (2) Breaking and Entering - suspended sentence and one year probation on each charge.

SIMILAS has resided on Lister Drive, Willowdale, Ontario; 110 Follis Avenue, Toronto; 281 Sheppard Avenue, Willowdale; and presently resides at 124 Chelmsford Avenue, Willowdale, Ontario, which is a suburb of Toronto.

Investigation revealed confidential information that SIMILAS at one time was negotiating to purchase "Liberty" magazine; however, financial backing failed to develop and the idea was eventually dropped.



According to SIMILAS, on November 23, 1964, when he and the Toronto Telegram reporter were examining the negatives, the reporter drew it to SIMILAS' attention that two persons may have been in the window. SIMILAS was careful to point out that it was the Toronto Telegram reporter who referred to "two people." During the interview SIMILAS referred to "two objects" which appeared to be people. SIMILAS said the reporter pointed out something which he thought might be a rifle barrel between the two persons or objects in the window but SIMILAS thought this object was obscure and blended into the shadow of the object to the left.

In the article appearing in "Liberty" magazine, SIMILAS suggests a security leak in regard to the route followed by the President's autocade and stated "...I have been told by reliable sources that the route was secretly planned two weeks prior to the President's visit...." SIMILAS advised that the "reliable sources" were in reality the Dallas newspapers.

Inquiries made at the Photo Department of the Toronto Telegram failed to produce the negatives in question and neither has their loss been verified as alleged by SIMILAS. The Photo Editor, who was employed by the Toronto Telegram at the time of the assassination, is now deceased.

Set out below is a statement obtained from SIMILAS during interview:

"I attended the American Bottlers' Carbonated Beverages Convention held at the Trade Mart in Dallas, Texas, November 17 to November 22, 1963. I attended this convention as a representative of the Canadian Beverage Review, a publication for the Canadian Beverage Industry.

"During the convention I took about 15 or 16 rolls of film (12 exposures each). On November 22, as I heard on T. V. that the President, John F. Kennedy, would be passing on the street immediately behind my hotel (The Adalphus), I took my camera with the intention of getting some photographs. I saw that it would be impossible to get a photo in the vicinity of the hotel due to the density of the crowd and I walked about three or four short blocks further down the street. The position I finally took was approximately 250 or 300 yards west of the Texas Book Depository Building. Approximately five minutes later the autocade appeared at the corner of Main and Houston. I took my first picture as the lead motorcycle passed in front of me. At the same time as I took the first picture I heard the first shot fired. I didn't take any more pictures until a bus carrying the Presidential Press party came into view.

"I started with a fresh roll of film and there were three exposures left when it was all over.

"I called the Toronto Star and my employer and advised them what I saw and a short time later I received a call at the hotel from a Hamilton Radio Station CHML, I believe, and a taped interview was made by a chap named JOHNSON.

"As I came from the scene I felt that the shots had come from the direction of the overpass which was behind me, and it was not until I saw a Secret Service Agent look up and back then I thought otherwise. At the same time an agent sitting in front of the car did the same thing. I then took a picture of the Depository Building. The Presidential car veered towards me and then took off accelerating very quickly.

"I took a bus from Dallas to Chicago as I was unable to make airline reservations. Enroute I picked up a newspaper in St. Louis and noticed a story which was published on the day of the assassination and which was written by a Dallas reporter. I might add that during the events preceding the assassination, I noted a person on the southeast corner of Houston and Elm Street. I identify him as being a reporter because he had a camera and a strobe unit. I also feel that I had seen him before during the events connected with the convention. The story which appeared in the Dallas paper and which was later copy-righted and appeared in other papers including the St. Louis Post Dispatch described the account of the view as being where this individual I referred to was standing. At no time did I ever meet or speak to this reporter. His account of the assassination indicated that he observed two people and the rifle barrel being withdrawn from the window into the building.

"At Chicago I contacted T.C.A. reservations where I received a message to call a local Chicago number. I called and a RAY JEFFERIES answered. It was the Associated Press office. They sent a car for me and I gave him the rolls of film less one of which I did not know the locale. They developed the film there and advised that they had coverage of most of the pictures that I had. I had one other roll which I thought may have contained more pictures of the assassination and it was in my camera case along with 14 or 15 other rolls. As I did not have time to wait for these to be processed, I left them with JEFFERIES to be processed later. JEFFERIES then drove me to the airport and sent me the films the following day via air mail, with the comment that it was too bad that there was so much duplication of the negatives I had with those they had received on the wire service.

"I arrived in Toronto at about 10 p.m., on November 23. Almost immediately on my arrival at home, I was contacted by a reporter from the Toronto Telegram who advised they received word from the Associated Press in Chicago that I had negatives that they might be interested in. He arrived at my home in five or

ten minutes. I went over the story giving him an eyewitness account of what I had seen and heard during and following the assassination. He then examined the negatives, and while examining them he exclaimed, 'There looks like two people at this window.' I then went over and looked at the negative and I agreed that there were two objects in the window on the 6th floor southeast corner of the building. This window differed from the others in that it had an alcove above the window as opposed to the others on the 5th and other floors, which had a square frame. The two objects appeared to be people and the Telegram Reporter thought he saw what appeared to be a rifle barrel between them. I did not make any comment on this upon looking at it as it blended into the shadow of the object on the left.

"This negative was one of a strip of three and this strip plus another strip of three was handed over to this reporter.

"The following day, Sunday, I was visited by another reporter of the Telegram who identified himself as the boss of the reporter who had been there the evening before. I told him that I had given the negatives and the story to the chap the preceding night. He asked me what I knew about JACK RUBY and he viewed the remaining negatives which I still had left. He took the ones of RUBY's Carousel Night Club and the Aldalphus Hotel. I believe there was a strip of three but I'm not sure.

"The story and a photo of me taken Saturday night, along with the follow-up story and my comments about JACK RUBY appeared in the Monday edition of The Telegram. I phoned the Telegram and suggested to them that they immediately return my negatives if they did not intend to use them in further editions that day. He inquired if it was the Toronto Daily Star that wanted the negatives and I said facetiously that if he sent them to me we'd see. It was, in fact, the Toronto Daily Star that wanted them.

"The following Wednesday my wife telephoned me at work and told me a letter had arrived from the Telegram. This letter apologetically explained that they had lost the negatives. The following day I received three 8 x 10 photos and three negatives. These negatives were, I believe, from the ones I gave the second reporter on Sunday. In a matter of a few days I received a cheque for $50.00 from the Telegram. Since that time I have heard nothing further from the Telegram.

"The photograph of the Depository Building which was printed in the "Liberty" magazine article is not the one in which I thought I saw the figures of the two people.

"The additional article which was to appear in "Liberty" magazine's August issue was drafted and is in type but because of financial difficulties of the magazine it does not appear that it will be published. A copy of this article could perhaps be obtained from Mr. Harold Cook or Mr. K. G. Armstrong, the writer with whom I collaborated.

(Signed) N. M. SIMILAS"

FBI

Date: 9/29/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas airtels to Bureau 2/20/64, 4/6/64, 5/5/64 and 7/29/64 which furnished a listing of the evidence inventory by item number and description along with a summary of action taken in connection with these items.

Set out below are items not included in previous airtels. Dallas reports referred to herein are identified as follows:

SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, Dallas, dated 6/19/64, 7/16/64, 8/7/64, 8/28/64 and 9/18/64, entitled "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS; MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING".

SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, Dallas, dated 7/2/64 and 9/19/64 in captioned matter.

SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS, Dallas, dated 12/2/63, in captioned matter.

REC-42 105-82555-5009

18 SEP 30 1964

EX-1

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas

PEW/jtf
(5)

cc Yick

SOVIET SECTION

79 OCT 5 - 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

cc mailed to yr office

In the interest of brevity, these reports will be referred to by page and date made only. Other communications when referred to will be identified in full unless they bear the same title as instant airtel, in which event the type of communication and date only will be given.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D212	Envelope postmarked "ST. THOMAS ONTARIO 6 PM 27 IV 1964" bearing handwritten address "F.B.I. Dallas texas US.A." and accompanying one-page handwritten letter beginning "The people of US. have...", and ending "...yours by a friend of Kennedy". (Q578) Reported on pages 18-21 of 6/19/64. Letter alleged KENNEDY killed by person other than OSWALD. Letter possibly written by patient of mental hospital at Ontario. Letter not identified by Laboratory. Action complete.
D213	Letter and envelope postmarked Dallas, Texas, 11-1-63, addressed to ARNOLD JOHNSON, 23 West 26th Street, New York, bearing return address P.O. Box 6225, Dallas, Texas. Letter signed LEE H. OSWALD. Not included in report. Letter advised OSWALD had attended meetings of American Civil Liberties Union, Dallas. Bureau letter of 5/11/64 advised this letter was written by OSWALD. Request for examination was made by President's Commission. No additional action.
D214	Photographs of localities involved in visit of OSWALD to Mexico. Reported in Legal Attache, Mexico City, letters to Bureau 5/7/64. Bureau letter to Dallas 5/21/64 advised no further reporting desired.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D215	Envelope (postmark illegible) bearing typewritten address "Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D.C.", and accompanying two-page typewritten letter headed "Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D.C." beginning "Gentlemen: A while back I overheard..." and ending "...people in public office. Sincerely, A Citizen". (Q580) Reported in letterhead memoranda of Dallas 5/28/64; Phoenix, 6/1/64 and 6/10/64; Las Vegas, 6/19/64; San Diego, 6/22/64, and Springfield, 7/16/64, captioned "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS; MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING". Letter alleges conversation between two men discussing assassination. One of men drove car with Arizona license EZY958. Owner of car, ARTHUR G. IMHOFF, interviewed. Laboratory unable to identify letter writer. Action complete.
D216	Documents obtained by President's Commission from Russian Government purported to contain handwriting of MARINA and LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Not included in report. President's Commission by letter to Bureau 5/20/64 requested handwriting examination. Bureau letter to President's Commission, 5/28/64, advised some contained writing of MARINA while other contained that of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. No additional action.
D217	Envelope postmarked "BROCKTON MASS. APR 16 _964 PM", bearing typewritten address "Mr. Attorney General Robert Kennedy Justice Department Washington 25, D.C. C/O The Attorney General's Office," and accompanying one-page typewritten letter dated "April 12, 1964", beginning "Dear Mr. Attorney General: A Mr. Johnny Carson, Host of the ..." and ending

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
	"...I can't give his name." (Q581) Reported on pages 16-20 of 7/16/64. Letter claims wire sent to CARSON 11/21/63 advising him KENNEDY to be shot next day. CARSON interviewed negatively. Letter not identified by Laboratory. Action complete.
D218	One pad of forms numbered 11851 through 11900 with carbon copies of various passenger reservations and ticket sales lists of the Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, office of the "Servicios Unidos Autobus Blancos Flecha Roja, S.A. de C.V." (The Unified Services of White Autobuses Red Arrow, Inc.) commonly referred to as the Flecha Roja Bus Line. Reported on pages 273-276 of 7/2/64. List covers only passengers scheduled to board at Monterrey for Mexico City. Pertains to Bus 516 on 9/26/63. No further action.
D219	Anonymous letter and envelope postmarked May 26, 1964 Kansas City, Missouri, addressed to "Federal Agents or Gov. Dallas, Texas.", also, three newspaper clippings (enclosed with letter). (Q582) Reported on pages 21-27 of 7/16/64. Letter claims KENNEDY shot because set up training camp to bomb a country not bothering him, and people other than Catholics believe he got what he deserved. Clippings pertain to KENNEDY memorial; Secret Service Agents guarding Mrs. KENNEDY; and re-enactment of assassination at Dallas. Writer not identified by investigation or examination by Laboratory. Action complete.
D220	Known handwriting specimens of MARINA OSWALD, which are Commission Exhibits 404A, 408A, 409A and 420. Not included in report. These items furnished to Bureau by President's Commission on 6/2/64 for purpose of using in handwriting comparison to determine if MARINA OSWALD prepared "A. J. HIDELL" signature on Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) card in LEE HARVEY

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
	OSWALD's wallet. These specimens not suitable for such use. Information is included in Bureau letter to President's Commission 6/17/64. Action complete.
D221	Anonymous letter postmarked April 22, 1964, Shepherdsville, Kentucky, addressed to "Committee Investigation of Kennedy Assanation Mr. Connolly Austin Texas" and accompanying four-page handwritten letter beginning "Commission of Investigation..." and ending "... this electric beam etc". (Q583) Reported on pages 3-9 of 8/7/64. Letter alleges KENNEDY shot by use of electric beam to guide shot. Not identified by Laboratory. Action complete.
D222	One 9 by 11 3/4 inches manila file folder bearing handwritten and handprinted numerology data with two Greek words handprinted on top line. (Q584) Reported on pages 127-134 of 7/16/64. Found on altar at St. Seraphim Eastern Orthodox Church, Dallas, Texas, by Father DMITRI ROYSTER. Reportedly shows date of death of President KENNEDY. WALTER HEWELL, Church Treasurer, mentioned as suspect. Laboratory did not identify writing and could make no conclusion as to whether writing prepared by HEWELL. Action complete.
D223	Three sheets of paper bearing known handwriting and handprinting of WALTER R. HEWELL. (K75) Reported on pages 127-134 of 7/16/64. HEWELL mentioned as suspect in preparation of D222. Laboratory unable to reach conclusion as to whether HEWELL prepared D223 due to variations in writing. Action complete.

DL 100-10461

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D224	Three sheets of paper bearing known handwriting and handprinting of GEORGE W. ALLMAN. (K76). Reported on pages 127-134 of 7/16/64. Specimens obtained to compare with writing on D222. Laboratory determined D222 not prepared by ALLMAN. Action complete.
D225	Handwriting specimens of MARINA OSWALD in the name "A. J. Hidell". (K77) Reported on pages 257-258 of 7/2/64. Bureau by letter 6/17/64 advised President's Commission that a comparison of D225 with the signature "A.J. Hidell" appearing on FPCC card in OSWALD's wallet resulted in conclusion that MARINA prepared signature on FPCC card. Action complete.
D226	Mexican Immigration records relative to individuals entering Mexico at Nuevo Laredo 9/26/63 and departing therefrom 10/3/63, who were travelling on Mexican Immigration documents other than FM-5 and FM-8 Tourist Permits. Reported in Legal Attache, Mexico City, letterhead memorandum dated 5/6/64. Bureau letter to Dallas 7/7/64 advised President's Commission has been informed not all persons being interviewed as modes of travel by OSWALD on those dates are known. No additional action.
D227	Work order of Texas Employment Commission, Fort Worth, Texas, on LEE H. OSWALD reflecting he was sent out on job to Louv-R-Pak, Division of Leslie Welding Company, Fort Worth, on or about 7/13/62. Reported on pages 244-246 of 7/2/64. Obtained at request of President's Commission. This item was only item not obtained previously. Action complete.

DL 100-10461

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D228	Anonymous letter and envelope furnished by the Bureau of Prisons, June 10, 1964; such letter having been received through the Prisoners' mailbox mailed from the U.S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, address "Mr. ROBERT KENNEDY, U.S. Attorney General, Washington 25, D.C." (Q581) Reported on pages 7-15 of 7/16/64. Letter alleges man named ANDREWS at prison has information on assassination. BILLY GEORGE ANDREWS, only inmate with that last name, claims has no information, but states did comment something would happen to President KENNEDY if he went to Dallas. He states he believes in spiritualism. Laboratory unable to identify letter writer. Action complete.
D229	Original slip of paper bearing writings in Russian and English found in the wallet of LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the time of his interview on 8/10/63, by Lt. FRANCIS L. MARTELLO of the New Orleans Police Department. (Q586) Reported on page 373 of 12/2/63. Furnished to SA ORRIN H. BARTLETT of Bureau 12/17/63, by Inspector ELLIOTT THACKER, U.S. Secret Service. Laboratory concluded written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Action complete.
D230	Three one-dollar bills furnished to the Houston Office by Reverend ELTON L. STEPHENSON, Chaplain, Methodist Hospital, Houston, Texas. Reported in letterhead memorandum of Houston Office dated 6/24/64, captioned "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING". On one of bills was written "Help Kennedy will be shot Nov 22, 1963 Warn him please." Obtained from bank at Houston along with other bills by STEPHENSON on 6/2/64. Examined by Laboratory. Action complete.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D231	Photograph of HUERTA OLIVA and four other individuals. Reported on pages 1-3 of report of SA ROBERT E. SHORTELLE, New Haven, dated 7/28/64. OLIVA stayed at Hotel Del Comercio, Mexico City, 8/19 to 9/23/63. Others are Mexicans and no Cubans known staying at hotel during this period, other than one Negro, who was reported to be a Cuban. No further action.
D232	Airmail envelope postmarked "Huddersfield Yorkshire 11 30 AM 20 JLY 1964" bearing handwritten address "MR. J. E. HOVER, c/o New York, FB.I. N.Y. City", and accompanying one-page handprinted and handwritten letter dated 19 July 64, beginning "Mr. J. Edgar Hover. Sir as a..." and ending on reverse side "... P.S. THIS. IS. NOT. A. JOKE". (Q606) Reported on pages 9-12 of 9/18/64. Letter alleges to know name of person shooting President KENNEDY. Letter not identified. Action complete.
D233	Envelope postmarked "PASADENA CALIF. NOV. 23 1963 PM" bearing handprinted address "TO MR. OSWALD IN CARE OF THE DALLAS POLICE DALLAS, TEXAS" and accompanying one-page handprinted letter beginning "MR. OSWALD; SINCE YOU KILLED MR. KENNEDY, WE WILL KILL YOU...." (Q607 and Q608) Reported on pages 114-119 of 8/28/64. Furnished by DECLAN P. FORD, 7/23/64, as being among correspondence of MARINA and LEE HARVEY OSWALD accumulated while MARINA was living at residence of JAMES H. MARTIN, her former business manager. Discovered by MARINA and given to FORD for referral to authorities. Investigation and examination by Laboratory netative. Prosecution declined by United States Attorney. Action complete.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D234	Yellow colored leaflet entitled "Hands Off Cuba". Reported in New Orleans letterhead memorandum dated 7/22/64 and pages 54-55 of 9/19/64. Obtained from Lt. ROY ALLEMAN, New Orleans Harbor Police, New Orleans, Louisiana, 7/21/64. Latent print appearing on leaflet not that of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Action complete.
D235	White colored leaflet entitled "The Truth About Cuba is in Cuba". Reported in New Orleans letterhead memorandum dated 7/22/64 and pages 54-55 of 9/19/64. Obtained from ROY ALLEMAN, New Orleans Harbor Police, New Orleans, Louisiana, 7/21/64. Latent print appearing on leaflet not that of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Action complete.
D236	One $5.00 Federal Reserve Note, Series 1950C, Serial number G58070975D, bearing on reverse side the hand-written notation "will be murdered Nov 22" and the names "Jackie Kennedy" and "John F. Kennedy". (Q614) Reported in letterhead memorandum of Chicago Office, dated 8/19/64, captioned "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING". Furnished by Mrs. LILLIAN MENZ, Cicero, Illinois. Laboratory determined writing not that of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.
D237	One bus ticket stub issued by TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE, # 13688. Reported on pages 33-36 of 9/19/64. Obtained from MARINA 8/27/64 as additional material belonging to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Laboratory determined this stub originally connected to the two stubs in D202. No latent prints developed. Laboratory report and translation to be included in next report.

DL 100-10461

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D238	One pamphlet entitled "This Week - Esta Semana" for the period September 28 to October 4, 1963. Reported on pages 34-36 of 9/19/64. Obtained from MARINA 8/27/64 as additional material belonging to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Examined by Laboratory, but writing on page 38 not adequate for comparison. Laboratory report to be included in next report.
D239	One book with cover torn off entitled "Learning Russian" by NINA POTAPOVA. Reported on pages 34-36 of 9/19/64. Examined by Laboratory negatively and findings to be reported in next report.
D240	One guide map of Mexico City, folded, published by Editorial Flecha, Mexico, D.F. Reported on pages 34-36 of 9/19/64. Examined by Laboratory negatively and findings to be included in next report.
D241	One pamphlet in English entitled "FIESTA BRAVA" published by Pemex Travel Club, Mexico, D.F. Reported on pages 34-36 of 9/19/64. Examined by Laboratory negatively and findings to be included in next report.
D242	One library pass in the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, dated April, 1962, written in the Russian language. Reported on pages 34-36 of 9/19/64. Examined by Laboratory negatively and findings to be included in next report along with translation.
D243	One deck of "Aviator" brand playing cards, manufactured by The United States Playing Card Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, containing 52 playing cards.

DL 100-10461

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
	Reported on pages 37-40 of 9/19/64. Obtained from MARINA OSWALD 8/28/64 as additional possible pertinent material. Examined by Laboratory negatively and findings to be included in next report.
D244	Envelope addressed to Mrs. Marine Oswald and accompanying one-page letter handwritten in the Russian language, dated 16/5/64. Reported on pages 37-40 of 9/19/64. Examined by Laboratory negatively and findings to be reported in next report along with translation.
D245	One-page letter handwritten in the Russian language ending on reverse side with English phrase "P.S. Excuse me for making you wait." Reported on pages 37-40 of 9/19/64. Examined by Laboratory negatively and findings to be reported in next report along with translation.
D246	Envelope addressed to Mrs. Marine Oswald and accompanying one-page letter handwritten in the Russian language, dated 25/03/64. Reported on pages 37-40 of 9/19/64. Examined by Laboratory negatively and findings to be reported in next report along with translation.
D247	Envelope addressed to Mrs. Marina Oswald and accompanying one-page letter handwritten in the Russian language, dated 29/10/64. Reported on pages 37-40 of 9/19/64. Examined by Laboratory negatively and findings to be reported in next report along with translation.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D248	Envelope with no postmark or stamp, bearing address "Marine Oswald Kindness of Irving Police." , with return address "Ruth Paine 2515 W. 5th Street Irving, Texas", and two accompanying two-page letters in the Russian language. Reported on pages 37-40 of 9/19/64. Examined by Laboratory negatively and findings to be reported in next report along with translation.
D249	Six United States of America Parcel Post Customs Declaration tags, three of which contain the signature "Lee H. Oswald". Reported on pages 37-40 of 9/19/64. Laboratory determined "Lee H. Oswald" signatures appearing on three of the cards were written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Remainder of examination negative. Results to be reported in next report.
D250	One Russian - German textbook. Reported on pages 37-40 of 9/19/64. Examined by Laboratory negatively and findings to be reported in next report along with translation.
D251	Hard cover journal bearing handprinted title on first page "DIARY OF IMPRESSIONS & OBSERVATIONS OF ERIC RITZEK BEGAN SEPT. 5, 1963". Reported on pages 98-136 of 9/19/64. Found 8/15/64 at Continental Trailways, Los Angeles, and furnished to Los Angeles Office of FBI on 8/19/64 by G.C. HOSKINS. Left by unknown person. Laboratory unable to identify material, which will be reported in next report.

DL 100-10461

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D252	One-page handwritten note with writing on front and back reported to be writing of LEV SETYAEV. Bureau to report Laboratory findings to President's Commission per Bureau airtel to Anchorage, 9/21/64. Obtained from LILLIE MAE RAHM. No positive conclusion reached by Laboratory regarding writing. Action complete.
D253	Change of address card purportedly signed by LEE HARVEY OSWALD when he opened Post Office Box 2915 in Dallas, Texas. Card addressed to Postmaster, Fort Worth, Texas, bearing effective date of "Oct. 10, 62". Not included in report. Obtained from President's Commission. Laboratory determined signature and handprinting on back written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD as well as "Fort Worth, Tex." on front. Bureau advised President's Commission of results by letter 9/17/64. Action complete.
D254	Book written in Russian for study of English, bearing note on flyleaf written to MARINA OSWALD by Mrs. RUTH PAINE. Book has blue cover with red lettering. Reported in Dallas letterhead memorandum dated 9/15/64. Obtained from MARINA OSWALD 9/11/64. Examined by Laboratory negatively and findings to be included in next report. President's Commission to be furnished results by Bureau.
D255	Book entitled "English" for study by Russian-speaking persons. Book cover has picture of English alphabet. Reported in Dallas letterhead memorandum dated 9/15/64. Examined by Laboratory negatively and findings to be included in next report. President's Commission to be furnished results by Bureau.

DL 100-10461

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D256	Book entitled "English in Pictures" which is English primer for Russian-speaking persons. Reported in Dallas letterhead memorandum dated 9/15/64. Examined by Laboratory negatively and findings to be included in next report. President's Commission to be furnished results by Bureau.
D257	Book entitled "English" for Russian students of English language for advanced study. Cover has photographs of girl and boy students sitting at a desk. Reported in Dallas letterhead memorandum dated 9/15/64. Examined by Laboratory negatively and findings to be included in next report. President's Commission to be furnished results by Bureau.
D258	Russian-Polish dictionary with blue cover. Reported in Dallas letterhead memorandum dated 9/15/64. Examined by Laboratory negatively and findings to be included in next report. President's Commission to be furnished results by Bureau.
D259	Three documents, further described as follows: Registration card of JUNE OSWALD at Richmond Freeman Memorial Clinic; Appointment slip for JUNE OSWALD for 11/21/63 to see Dr. CHAPMAN, Richmond Freeman Memorial Clinic; Dental appointment slip for MARINA OSWALD at Dallas County Health Department, November 20, (Wed.) at 10:00 Reported in Dallas letterhead memorandum dated 9/15/64. Examined by Laboratory negatively and findings to be included in next report. President's Commission to be furnished results by Bureau.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D260	Name tag, written in Russian, for JUNE OSWALD at time of her birth. Reported in Dallas letterhead memorandum dated 9/15/64. Examined by Laboratory negatively and findings to be included in next report. President's Commission to be furnished results by Bureau.
D261	Photograph of group including Mr. and Mrs. ALEXANDER ZIEGER, ELEANOR ZIEGER, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, MARINA OSWALD, and JUNE OSWALD. Reported in Dallas letterhead memorandum dated 9/15/64. Examined by Laboratory negatively and findings to be included in next report. President's Commission to be furnished results by Bureau.
D262	Photograph of ELEANOR ZIEGER and ANATOLE KHOLODOV taken in Minsk, Russia, train station, May, 1962. Reported in Dallas letterhead memorandum dated 9/15/64. Examined by Laboratory negatively and findings to be included in next report. President's Commission to be furnished results by Bureau.

FBI

Date: 9/22/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIR TEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909-Sub 1)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Re: Mrs. ELEANOR ATCHISON

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 8 copies of LHM concerning allegations made by Mrs. ELEANOR ATCHISON. Enclosed for the Dallas office are 2 copies of LHM

In view of the obvious mental instability of ATCHISON, San Antonio is not setting out any leads in this matter and is taking no further action on it.

Indices of the San Antonio office are negative concerning Mrs. ATCHISON and the COUMES.

(3-Bureau (Enc. 8) (AM RM)
2-Dallas (Enc. 2) (AM RM)
2-San Antonio

JMK/dnb
(7)

105-82555
11-1

REC-42

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

C G • Wick

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Antonio, Texas
September 22, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On September 22, 1964, an individual who identified herself as Mrs. ELEANOR AICHISON of 8977 Tember Rock, San Antonio, Texas, telephoned the San Antonio FBI office. She explained that her brother, J. B. COUMES, is a sheet metal worker with the United States State Department presently working in Washington, D. C.

She stated that approximately four years ago her brother was on a job for the State Department making estimates on some unknown building in Washington, D. C. when he discovered a small room in the basement filled with guns. Several days later, while working in the basement of a Masonic Temple in Washington, D. C., he discovered another room with guns in it and asked a fellow worker whether they should report it to the local police department. At that time his friend told him that it was a matter to be reported to the FBI. COUMES reportedly did not think any more of the matter and never reported it to anyone. Mrs. AICHISON stated that this morning she was looking at a picture of MARINA OSWALD, and she came to the realization that she believed her sister-in-law, ANNE COUMES, whose father is with the U. S. Embassy in Iran, might be identical with Mrs. OSWALD, and she felt that the matter of the two rooms with guns in them and the resemblance of her sister-in-law and Mrs. OSWALD should be reported to the FBI.

Mrs. AICHISON then began talking about the trouble she has been having with her husband recently and talked about the drugs that doctors gave her when she had her first child.

She added that she just wanted to report this matter to the FBI and that if the FBI felt she was crazy, just to let her know and she would go to a doctor.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

9 1 MAR 12 1973

REC-42 105-82555-5010

September 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies of a self-explanatory memorandum captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald" dated September 22, 1964, San Antonio, Texas.

In view of the information contained in this communication relating to Mrs. Eleanor Atchison, no further action is being taken.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

KMR:vow

NOTE: Mrs. Atchison contacted our SA Office and related that about four years ago her brother was on a job for the State Department making estimates on an unknown building in Washington when he discovered a small room in the basement filled with guns. Also, Mrs. Atchison stated that on the morning of 9/22/64 she was looking at a picture of Marina Oswald, and she believed that her sister-in-law, wife of her brother, might be identical with Mrs. Oswald and felt the matter of the guns and the resemblance of her sister-in-law to Marina Oswald should be reported to the FBI. It was indicated Mrs. Atchison had been having trouble with her husband and taking drugs prescribed by doctors following the birth of their first child. In view of the information obtained, no further action is necessary.

(105-82555)
(62-109090) (President's Comm.)

BY COURIER SVC. 19 OCT - 1 COMM.-FBI

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

29 OCT 5

FBI
SEP 30 4 00 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109090

September 29, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - I. W. Conrad (J. W. English)
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. McGowan (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter of September 25, 1964, which enclosed copies of five memoranda revealing results of interviews with Commission staff and others.

Enclosed are two copies each of five memoranda also pertaining to this matter, which are captioned and dated as follows:

"Lee Harvey Oswald
Internal Security -
Russia - Cuba"
September 22, 1964
San Francisco, California

"Jack L. Ruby,
Lee Harvey Oswald - Victim
Civil Rights"
September 22, 1964
San Francisco, California

"Jack L. Ruby;
Lee Harvey Oswald"
September 23, 1964
Los Angeles, California

"Lee Harvey Oswald"
September 25, 1964
Washington, D. C.

"Jack L. Ruby
Lee Harvey Oswald"
September 25, 1964
Washington, D. C.

As results of this investigation are received, you will be promptly advised.

Sincerely yours,

44-24016
(1)- 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
KMR:las
(11)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Enclosures (10)

105-82555
RECORDED
30 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

ERASE YELLOW

79 OCT 1-1964

NOTE:

As a result of the Commission's letter dated 9-10-64, investigation was initiated to interview Commission members, Commission staff and former attorneys of Jack L. Ruby relating to the leak of Oswald's diary, Ruby's polygraph and Ruby's testimony before Chief Justice Earl Warren to news media. In connection with Ruby's interview with Chief Justice Warren printed in the "New York Journal American" under the by-line of Dorothy Kilgallen, we have obtained copies from the Commission and New York is expeditiously attempting to obtain copy from Dorothy Kilgallen so that appropriate laboratory examinations can be conducted to ascertain if the leak occurred within the President's Commission.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum contained interviews with Mr. Richard M. Mosk, former staff member of the President's Commission; Mr. Joseph A. Ball, former staff counsel of the President's Commission; and Miss Ruth D. Shirley, former staff member in the records section of the President's Commission.

In lieu of any instructions from the President's Commission, we are continuing to furnish results of this investigation until it is logically concluded or we receive instructions to discontinue.

FBI

Date: 9/30/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL REGISTERED (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-370750)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-21198)(C)

SUBJECT: JOHN HOWARD LAWSON
SM-C
OO: Los Angeles

Re Los Angeles airtel to the Bureau and New York, 7/1/64.

On 9/30/64 [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past and who desired her identity be maintained in confidence orally advised that she had learned earlier in the day that Mr. LAWSON is leaving for New York on October 1, and will be gone for approximately six to eight weeks and will return late in November. LAWSON indicated that he will "Be speaking at a lot of meetings and taking care of business while in the New York area".

LAWSON discussed the recently released Warren report regarding the assassination of President KENNEDY. LAWSON feels this report "Is a complete whitewash" and that Warren "Has been silenced by the powers that be". LAWSON also indicated that he feels the question concerning any alleged pay to OSWALD by the Central Intelligence Agency has not been resolved.

Informant got the impression that some of LAWSON's speeches in the New York area might be describing these feelings concerning the Warren report.

(2) - Bureau (REGISTERED)
1 - New York (100-80918)(INFO)(REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles

GGB/jon
(4)

105-82555-

4 OCT 2 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

LA 100-21198

The above is being furnished for the information of the Bureau and New York and the case is being closed in the Los Angeles Division. An administrative tickler will be set to reopen this case at the end of November to verify the return of LAWSON to his home in the Los Angles area and as this is only a temporary trip no FD-122 will be submitted.

September 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 3, 1964, and my letter dated September 25, 1964, concerning an article which appeared in the July 15, 1964, issue of "Liberty," a Canadian magazine.

Enclosed are two copies of a self-explanatory communication dated September 24, 1964, relating to investigation conducted in regard to the above article.

Additional investigation is being conducted in this matter and when the results are received, you will be appropriately notified.

1 - Dallas (100-10461) Encs. (2)
2 - Chicago (Encs. (10)
1 - Legal Attache, Ottawa (163-364)
1 - Foreign Liaison
105-82555 1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (15)
Enclosures (2)

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

NOTE FOR SACs, DALLAS AND CHICAGO AND LEGAL ATTACHE, OTTAWA:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

105-82555 — 5011

REC-42

19 OCT 1

ReLegat airtel and enclosed letterhead memorandum dated 9-24-64, copies of which are furnished for the assistance of Dallas and Chicago. Also enclosed for Chicago are pertinent communications in this matter to enable intelligent investigation.

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

19 OCT 5 - 1964

FBI - RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109090
SEP 30 3 34 PM '64
FBI READING ROOM

BY COURIER SVC.
19 OCT - 1
COMM-FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Chicago should endeavor to locate Ray Jefferies associated with the Chicago Office of the Associated Press in an effort to verify the statements made by Norman Similas. It is pointed out if he did develop the photograph in question, he may remember same. Any other logical investigation resulting from this contact should be initiated. The results of investigation should be incorporated in an appropriate letterhead memorandum without property stamp and submitted to the Bureau in sufficient quantity for dissemination to the President's Commission and Legal Attache Ottawa. Expedite.

NOTE:

The article in the above magazine indicates the author, Norman Similas, photographer, took a photograph at the time the shots were fired at President Kennedy and that he obtained a photograph of the rifle with two individuals close by. The Commission requested this matter be checked out. Through Legat sources Similas, a free lance photographer, was interviewed on 9-16-64. In his statement he reveals that the information attributed to him is not actually correct and that he had not drawn the conclusions about the photograph taken by him but another, as yet unidentified, reporter did. He also states the negative and film were lost. In order to check on his story, we are having Jefferies interviewed as he is the one allegedly responsible for developing Similas' film. Legat has learned from [redacted] that Similas may have deliberately falsified this account to further his occupation and to make the article saleable. It is noted he has also been arrested on two occasions in Canada. When the results are received, the Commission or its duly delegated representative will be furnished the results thereof. Legat Ottawa is continuing to press this matter.

Laboratory Transmittal Form
FD-2

1 - Lab File

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (100-10461)

Date: September 23, 1964

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. D-458631 AX

Examination requested by: Dallas

Reference: Letter 9/14/64

Examination requested: Document - Cryptanalysis - Translation

Remarks:

You will be advised separately regarding the cryptanalysis - translation examination of D-254 through D-262.

One photograph of D-254 through D-262 is forwarded for the completion of your files.

The Bureau will advise the President's Commission of the results of the Laboratory examination and will furnish photographs of D-254 through D-262 to the Commission.

Enclosures (3) (Photograph of D-254 through D-262, 2 Lab report)

DEC-42 105-82555-5012

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Stokes 645 RB
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith

SEP 23 1964 COMM-FBI

Note: This matter has been co-ordinated with Mr. Stokes of the Domestic Intelligence Division.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JCC:MJD (9)

9 OCT 5 - 1964

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REPORT
of the

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (100-10461)

Date: September 23, 1964
FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. D-458631 AX

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Specimens received 9/15/64

D-254 Book written in Russian for study of English, bearing note on flyleaf written to MARINA OSWALD by Mrs. RUTH PAINE. Book has blue cover with red lettering.

D-255 Book entitled "English" for study by Russian-speaking persons. Book cover has picture of English alphabet.

D-256 Book entitled "English in Pictures" which is English primer for Russian-speaking persons.

D-257 Book entitled "English" for Russian students of English language for advanced study. Cover has photographs of girl and boy students sitting at a desk.

D-258 Russian-Polish dictionary with blue cover.

D-259 Three documents, further described as follows:

Registration card of JUNE OSWALD at Richmond Freeman Memorial Clinic

Appointment slip for JUNE OSWALD for 11/21/63 to see Dr. CHAPMAN, Richmond Freeman Memorial Clinic

Dental appointment slip for MARINA OSWALD at Dallas County Health Department, November 20 (Wed.) at 10:00.

D-260 Name tag, written in Russian, for JUNE OSWALD at time of her birth.

(continued on next page)

JCC:MJD (9)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

D-261 Photograph of group including Mr. and Mrs. ALEXANDER ZIEGER, ELEANOR ZIEGER, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, MARINA OSWALD, and JUNE OSWALD.

D-262 Photograph of ELEANOR ZIEGER and ANATOLE KHOLODOV taken in Minsk, Russia, train station, May, 1962.

Result of examination:

Exhibits D-254 through D-262 were examined for microdots but none were found.

The submitted evidence is retained.

1 - Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - J. R. Malley
1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - R. E. Lenihan

September 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mail Room
1 - T. N. Goble

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies of the report of Special Agent Henry A. Welke dated September 22, 1964, at Norfolk, Virginia. There are also enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated September 15, 1964, at Washington, D. C. The enclosures contain further results of our investigation concerning Lee Harvey Oswald.

REC-42 105-82555-5013

We will continue to furnish you with communications in duplicate containing further results of our investigation.

19 OCT 1 1964

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

Enclosures - 4

TNG:jad
(10)

NOTE:

The report consists of four pages and the memorandum is one page long. These have been approved by the Supervisors and by Mr. Belmont. Neither the report nor the memorandum is classified.

SEP 30 1 34 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM
F B I

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

XEROX

9 OCT 5 1964

OCT 1 1964

FBI SAVANNAH

411PMEST URGENT 9/29/64 HSC

TO DIRECTOR /105-82555/, LOUISVILLE AND MILWAUKEE

FROM SAVANNAH /105-801/

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

SHIRLEY ROSE FRANK CONTACTED AT INS OFFICE, SAVANNAH, GA., SEPTEMBER TWENTYEIGHT, LAST, ADVISED SHE WAS A COMMUNIST AND WISHED TO RETURN TO RUSSIA. FRANK STATED KNEW LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND HIS WIFE, HAVING MET THEM IN CHICAGO IN NINETEEN FIFTYTWO. FRANK ADVISED WAS A PATIENT AT EASTERN STATE HOSPITAL, LEXINGTON, KY., AND MONGODA STATE HOSPITAL, MADISON, WISCONSIN. FRANK CONTACTED SAVANNAH PD SEPTEMBER TWENTYEIGHT, LAST AND CURRENTLY BEING HELD BY THAT DEPARTMENT PENDING LUNACY INVESTIGATION. PRELIMINARY DIAGNOSIS BY DOCTOR AT SAVANNAH PD DETERMINED FRANK AMBULATORY SCHIZOPHRENIC.

(2) LHM RE INTERVIEW WITH FRANK FOLLOWS.

MILWAUKEE AND LOUISVILLE CONTACT ABOVE LISTED HOSPITALS TO VERIFY FRANK/S STORY. ALSO ADVISE SAVANNAH IF FRANK WANTED IN THESE DIVISIONS. SUTEL. END.

WA SML

FBI WASH DC

LS WPC

FBI LOUISVLE

MI MEW

FBI MILWAUK

FBI SAVANNAH
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 29 1964
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

105-82555-5014
EC-42
EX-103
10 OCT 2 1964

Goble

9-30-64

CODE

TT

RADIOGRAM URGENT

TO SACS SAVANNAH (105-801)
LOUISVILLE (105-620)
MILWAUKEE (62-1178)

REC-42

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555) — 5014

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

RESVTELETYPE NINE TWENTYNINE SIXTYFOUR.

DISCONTINUE EFFORTS TO VERIFY FRANK'S STORY THAT SHE KNEW OSWALD AND HIS WIFE IN CHICAGO IN NINETEEN FIFTYTWO. IN NINETEEN FIFTYTWO HE WAS THIRTEEN YEARS OLD AND SHE WAS ELEVEN AND AS OF THAT TIME HE HAD NOT VISITED SOVIET UNION. SAVANNAH FURNISH BACKGROUND RE FRANK TO SECRET SERVICE IN VIEW OF HER MENTAL CONDITION.

TNG:gow
(3)

NOTE:

Savannah advised in reteletype that Shirley Rose Frank advised on 9-28-64 she knew Lee Harvey Oswald and his wife having met them in Chicago in 1952. Frank said she was former mental patient and preliminary diagnosis by doctor at Savannah Police Department determined she was schizophrenic.

If radio contact missed send by Urgent teletype.

NR. 30 12 36
REC. 10
CK. 19
APPROVED BY
TYPED BY

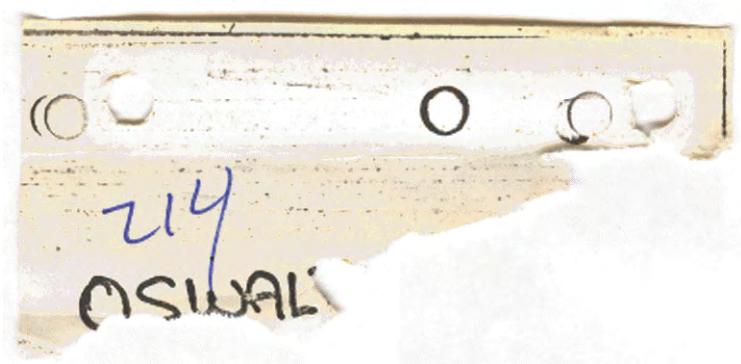
VIA TELETYPE
SEP 30 1964
3:32 PM OS
ENCIPHERED

5 OCT 5 - 19

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

105-82555-5015 IN THIS FILE SKIPPED DURING SERIALIZATION.

#1
10-27-64
Rec'd


214
OSWALT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (105-82555)

DATE: SEP 26 1964

FROM : SAC, Miami (105-8342)(P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Reference Los Angeles teletype to Bureau, Miami, Phoenix and Dallas, 9/17/64, setting out interview of LORAN HALL on 9/16/64; Phoenix teletype to Bureau, Los Angeles, Dallas and Miami, 9/18/64 setting out interview of WILLIAM SEYMOUR; Los Angeles teletype to Bureau, Dallas and Miami, 9.21/64 containing interview of LAWRENCE HOWARD.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 9 copies of LHM dated and captioned as above. Two copies of the LHM and an Immigration and Naturalization Service photograph of CELIO CASTRO, taken in November, 1961, are enclosed to the Dallas Office.

CELIO CASTRO advised that the American woman with the 17 year old daughter, who was visited in Dallas by HALL, HOWARD and CASTRO, is a friend of JERRY PATRICK. JERRY PATRICK is identical with GERALD PATRICK HEMMING, an American who has been involved in Cuban revolutionary activity at Miami. The Miami Office will interview PATRICK in an effort to determine the contacts of HALL and HOWARD while at Dallas, Texas during September, 1963, in particular the identity of the American woman with the 17 year old daughter, the American employed in a Dallas bank with whom HALL and HOWARD left the trailer containing equipment, and the identity of the Cuban woman whom HALL and HOWARD attempted to contact during an afternoon visit but who was not home at the time.

REC-42 105-82555-5016

REC-13 EX-108

2 - Bureau (Encls. 9)(RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461)(Encls. 3)(RM)
1 - Miami
JJO:JMS
(5)

Recorded Copy

NOV 13 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Miami, Florida
SEP 26 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

The following investigation is predicated on information received on September 16, 1964 from LORAN EUGENE HALL of Kernville, California, that he met a Cuban woman named Mrs. ODIO in Dallas, Texas, in September, 1963. He said he was accompanied at that time by LAWRENCE HOWARD, a Mexican-American, from Los Angeles, California, and WILLIAM SEYMOUR from Arizona.

It is recalled that SYLVIA ODIO, a Cuban exile residing in Dallas, Texas, has advised that on an evening in the latter part of September, 1963, she was visited at her apartment in Dallas by two Cubans or Mexicans, accompanied by an American, whom she believed to be LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

WILLIAM SEYMOUR of Phoenix, Arizona, stated on September 18, 1964, that he and LORAN HALL drove from Miami, Florida to Dallas, Texas, in October, 1963 and that he had been employed by Beach Welding and Supplies, Miami Beach, Florida during September and the first part of October, 1963. SEYMOUR said SYLVIA ODIO was not known to him.

On September 22, 1964, Mr. KEN SCHLESSLER, Manager, Beach Welding and Supplies, 1243 10th Street, Miami Beach, Florida, advised from pay records of his office that WILLIAM SEYMOUR had worked 40 hour weeks during the pay periods September 5 to October 10, 1963. The records reflected SEYMOUR's residence address as 1925 S.W. 4th Street, Miami, Florida, and his Social

COPIES DESTROYED

21 MAY 1963

ENCLOSURE

Security number as 526-40-6724. Mr. SCHLESSLER stated that SEYMOUR had previously worked for him during the period March 14, 1963 to June 6, 1963. Mr. SCHLESSLER recalled that when SEYMOUR terminated his employment in October, 1963, it was for the reason that SEYMOUR's mother in California or Arizona, was reportedly sick and he had to return there. He stated SEYMOUR was a dependable employee and he would rehire him.

LAWRENCE HOWARD, upon interview at Los Angeles, California on September 20, 1964, related that about September 17, 1963, he and LORAN HALL, and a Cuban from Miami, Florida named CELLIO ALBAS, left Los Angeles, California in HALL's car, pulling a trailer of medical supplies for the anti-FIDEL CASTRO movement. HOWARD said that about September 20, 1963, they arrived in Dallas, Texas, and registered at a motel near Memorial Park in Dallas, staying about ten days, while soliciting funds for the anti-CASTRO movement. HOWARD denied any contact with a Cuban woman named ODIO at Dallas.

On September 24, 1964, CELIO SERIO CASTRO ALBA, born September 28, 1931 in Cuba, was interviewed at the South Florida Sugar Company near Belle Glade, Florida, where he has been employed since Dec. 1963.

Mr. CASTRO, who advised he is generally known as CELIO CASTRO, said he arrived in Florida from Cuba in November, 1961 as a refugee, and subsequently became acquainted with LORAN HALL, whom he knew as LORENZO HALL, and LAWRENCE HOWARD, whom he knew as LORENZO HOWARD. He said his acquaintance with these individuals was made while they were involved in plans to engage in military action against the CASTRO regime by setting out from the Florida Keys.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Miami, Florida
SEP 26 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

The following investigation is predicated on information received on September 16, 1964 from LORAN EUGENE HALL of Kernville, California, that he met a Cuban woman named Mrs. ODIO in Dallas, Texas, in September, 1963. He said he was accompanied at that time by LAWRENCE HOWARD, a Mexican-American, from Los Angeles, California, and WILLIAM SEYMOUR from Arizona.

It is recalled that SYLVIA ODIO, a Cuban exile residing in Dallas, Texas, has advised that on an evening in the latter part of September, 1963, she was visited at her apartment in Dallas by two Cubans or Mexicans, accompanied by an American, whom she believed to be LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

WILLIAM SEYMOUR of Phoenix, Arizona, stated on September 18, 1964, that he and LORAN HALL drove from Miami, Florida to Dallas, Texas, in October, 1963 and that he had been employed by Beach Welding and Supplies, Miami Beach, Florida during September and the first part of October, 1963. SEYMOUR said SYLVIA ODIO was not known to him.

On September 22, 1964, Mr. [redacted], Manager, Beach Welding and Supplies, 1741 20th Street, Miami Beach, Florida, advised from pay records of his office that WILLIAM SEYMOUR had worked 40 hour weeks during the pay periods September 5 to October 20, 1963. The records reflected SEYMOUR's residence address as 1925 S.W. 4th Street, Miami, Florida, and his Social

RE HARVEY OSWALD

He did not have the name of the Cuban [illegible] and they attempted to make the contact about [illegible] in the afternoon. Mr. CASTRO stated that the [illegible] CUBELA ODIO or anyone named ODIO had never been [illegible] to his office with HALL or HOWARD in Dallas.

After about six days in Dallas with HOWARD and CASTRO departed to Miami, leaving [illegible] of equipment in Dallas. After arrival in Miami CASTRO broke off his association with HALL and HOWARD as he was convinced they were engaging in [illegible] CASTRO [illegible] for personal advantage and he felt that HALL and HOWARD had sold the matter of [illegible] while at Dallas. He said that he, CASTRO, then [illegible] work [illegible] at Princeton, Florida [illegible] of [illegible] and then, still in Oct. [illegible] obtained employment with the South Florida [illegible] Company, where he continues to work.

Description of CARLOS CASTRO [illegible] is as follows:

Age	31
Height	5'9"
Weight	160
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Medium
Build	Muscular [illegible] of [illegible]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Mr. CASTRO related that in early the beginning of September, 1963, he and [illegible] and another Cuban, whom he recalled as having the first name FRANK, left Miami, Florida, en route to [illegible]. They drove in a 1962 Pontiac which HOWARD had arranged to deliver for a Miami firm to a party in San [illegible], California. CASTRO explained that he [illegible] find employment in California and the other Cuban, named FRANK, intended to stay in San Francisco where he had some relatives. CASTRO said that HOWARD resided at 3193 Blanchard Street in Los Angeles, California, and it was at that address that CASTRO stayed after arrival in California. CASTRO stated that en route to California they did not pass through Dallas, Texas, but took a more northerly route.

Mr. CASTRO continued that after about two weeks in Los Angeles, HOWARD was contacted by MARGUERITE HALL, who had collected a supply of [illegible] and medicines in the Los Angeles area, and wanted HOWARD and CASTRO to accompany him back to Florida for the purpose of furnishing the arms and medicines to an anti-Castro group in Florida.

CASTRO said he agreed to return to Florida for this purpose and they left California in HALL's black 1956 model Pontiac, towing a trailer. He related that en route HALL and HOWARD seemed interested in enjoying themselves rather than getting on to Florida and spent time in Juarez, Mexico while CASTRO remained on the United States side of the border in El Paso. They proceeded on to Dallas, Texas, and rented a motel room for one day. The motel was located on a main highway [illegible] of a two lane overhead bridge. The motel [illegible] over of

a street feeding into the highway, and [illegible] is located across the highway from the m[illegible]el had a swimming pool.

Mr. CASTRO continued that th[illegible] in Dallas for approximately six days and h[illegible] spent all his time at the motel, with the ex[illegible] he made with HALL and HOWARD. H[illegible] was to an American woman who was a friend [illegible] this man was about 39 years of age and ha[illegible] about years of age. The second trip was [illegible] to an American male who lives in a sub[illegible], and this to a Dallas bank.

HOWARD and HALL left the [illegible] present this individual's residence. CAST[illegible] this American as 38 to 40 years of age, abo[illegible] 185 pounds, with graying hair. Mr. CASTRO [illegible] was not clear to him just what HOWARD and [illegible] me in Dallas, as they spoke English w[illegible] and he, CASTRO does not understand much Engl[illegible] HOWARD can speak good Spanish, but always spoke [illegible] English; HALL speaks very little Spanish.

Mr. CASTRO said that HALL [illegible] came from the motel at Dallas most of the [illegible] CASTRO just spent his time between [illegible] drive-in located on the same side of [illegible] the motel but separated by the overpass. [illegible] said all the expenses of the motel and the

CASTRO related that no one [illegible] accompanied HALL and HOWARD to the ar[illegible] [illegible] was in Dallas, but no one else at [illegible] ten.

FBI

Date: 9/29/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD appeared at the Fort Worth Resident Agency at 7:55 a.m., 9/29/64. Special Agents ROBLEY D. MADLAND, RICHARD T. RABIDEAU and BURNETT TOM CARTER were present. Mrs. OSWALD stated that she has just received a copy of the Warren Commission's report. She stated she had only read a few pages of the report and had already discovered that the report was full of inaccuracies. She stated she was still convinced in her own mind that even if her son, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, was responsible for the assassination that he was being used by others. She stated she was still attempting to discover who the others were.

Mrs. OSWALD also complained about the action of the Warren Commission. She stated that several members of the Commission, including Mr. RANKIN, were in Dallas during the early part of September, 1964. She stated she repeatedly called their room and on one occasion talked to a Mr. Kelly who was with the group. She asked that Mr. RANKIN contact her.

(3) Bureau
2 - Dallas

BTC/jtf
(5)

REC-6 105-82555-5017

3 SEP 30 1964

SOVIET SECTION

1 - [illegible]

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

She stated the members of the Commission left Dallas without ever contacting her. Mrs. OSWALD stated that "as usual she had vital information for the members of the Warren Commission". She did not elaborate on what the information was.

Mrs. OSWALD also stated she has just received a two-page telegram from some Government official but stated she did not recall the name or the agency with which this person was connected. This telegram invited her to appear on a television program at Washington, D.C., on October 5, 1964. She stated that the telegram explained that the President and Mr. RANKIN of the Warren Commission and other high officials of the Government would also be on this program. She stated that she was investigating this and was not at this time sure that she would attend this television program. She explained that she was afraid that it might possibly be a plot on her life. She also explained that this was based mainly on her "intuition".

The above is being furnished for the information of the Bureau only and UACB no investigation being conducted.

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan

September 24, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

7 105-82555-5018

FBI 109

1 - Branigan
1 - Malley
1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of September 21, 1964, regarding the investigation that was conducted concerning the possibility that Lee Harvey Oswald had some affiliation with various subversive underground activities. You indicated that the Commission is concerned that its records contain an indication of the scope of the investigation which this Bureau conducted into these particular matters and a clear statement of the result of that investigation.

In connection with the first matter mentioned in your letter, please be advised that we made a complete review of our files, both at Headquarters and in each of our offices, and we also made a nation-wide canvass of all of our security informants to determine if there was any evidence that Lee Harvey Oswald was at any time a member of or otherwise affiliated with the Communist Party, USA, the Socialist Workers Party, or any other extreme leftist organization. Results of such file reviews and canvass of all of our security informants have been fully reported to the Commission as has all other investigation we have conducted in this particular matter.

BY COURIER SVC. 10 SEP 24 AM 8 FBI

SEP 24 9 36 AM
FBI - READING ROOM

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

You will note in our letter of April 30, 1964, we assured you that the Commission has been furnished all information developed by this Bureau concerning the associations of Lee Harvey Oswald with any communist or subversive organization and that all informants of this Bureau had been contacted for any information they could furnish concerning any connection Oswald may have had with

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

REL:pdb
(8)

XEROX

OCT 2 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

SEE NOTE PAGES TWO AND THREE

the Communist Party. This same statement is true as of the current date. All information this Bureau has developed in this particular matter has been furnished to the Commission.

In regard to the second matter in your letter, our statement in our letter of May 26, 1964, indicating this Bureau had "thoroughly explored" the question "of possible contacts between Lee Harvey Oswald and any representative of or known sympathizer with the Castro Government of Cuba" and that "no information has been developed indicating Oswald was controlled, directed or employed by any individual so identified" is also true as of the current date. The scope of our inquiries upon which such statement is based includes a check of our files, both at Headquarters and in each of our offices and a canvass of all of our security informants on a nation-wide basis.

In connection with your request that you be furnished similar information in regard to the possibility that Lee Harvey Oswald at any time had contacts with persons or organizations active in underground activities directed against the Government of Premier Fidel Castro, please be advised that complete results of all of our investigation in this particular matter has also been furnished to the Commission. The scope of such investigation conducted in this particular matter includes a check of our files, both at Headquarters and in our offices and a canvass of all of our security informants on a nation-wide basis.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

Commission is winding up its investigation and wants assurances that all information developed by this Bureau concerning possibility Lee Harvey Oswald had some affiliation with various subversive underground activities has been furnished to Commission. Commission also desires to know the scope of our investigation in ascertaining such data concerning Oswald. We have conducted extensive investigation regarding this particular point and have furnished results to the Commission. We have informed the Commission of Oswald's contacts with individuals associated with the Communist Party, the Socialist Labor Party, the Fair Play for

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE 3

NOTE CONTINUED:

Cuba Committee, the "Worker" and the "Militant" and the Emergency Civil Liberties Union. We have interviewed numerous officials connected with each of these organizations and results of such interviews have been furnished to the Commission. Commission has also been given copies of all available correspondence exchanged between Oswald and these organizations. We have left no stone unturned in this particular phase of our investigation and have furnished the Commission all of our investigation in order that it can arrive at its conclusions in this matter.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

SEP 21 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

During the course of the work pursued by the President's Commission your Bureau has provided invaluable assistance investigating, among other things, the possibility that Lee Harvey Oswald had some affiliation with various subversive underground activities. In concluding its work, the Commission is now concerned, however, that its records contain an indication of the scope of the investigation which your Bureau has conducted into these particular matters and a clear statement of the results of that investigation.

In particular, we would appreciate receiving from you a letter indicating whether or not as a result of an examination of your complete nation-wide files and all investigation which you have conducted you have obtained any evidence that Lee Harvey Oswald was at any time a member of or otherwise affiliated with the Communist Party, U.S.A., the Socialist Workers Party, or any other extreme leftist organization. To the extent to which you are able to do so, we would appreciate your including in the letter a statement indicating the range of informants which you have contacted in this regard, and the scope of other investigation which you have conducted.

In your letter of May 26, 1964, you informed the Commission that your Bureau had "thoroughly explored" the question "of possible contacts between Lee Harvey Oswald and any representative of or known sympathizer with the Castro Government of Cuba" and that "no information has been developed indicating Oswald was controlled, directed or employed by any individual so identified." Would you please inform the Commission whether or not this statement remains true as of this date and, to the extent feasible and in the same manner as above, the scope of the investigation which has been conducted upon which this statement is based.

REC-6 105-82555-5018

17 SEP 22 1964

EXP. PROC.

SEP 22 1964

SOV

(3) We would further appreciate similar information in regard to the possibility that Lee Harvey Oswald at any time had contacts with persons or organizations active in underground activities directed against the Government of Premier Fidel Castro.

In making these requests, we are of course fully aware of the extensive investigation which has been conducted by your Bureau into all aspects of the assassination and we do not wish you to prepare a summary covering the many hundreds of investigative reports which you have thus far provided the Commission. However, what we do wish to obtain is a statement that the nation-wide files of your Bureau have been thoroughly examined with regard to the three matters mentioned above, if this is the case, and an indication of the extent to which informants and other such persons likely to be in possession of any pertinent information have been contacted by your Bureau in the course of developing possible leads to the above persons and organizations with whom Oswald might have had some connection.

This letter will confirm conversation between Mr. Pollak of the Commission staff and Mr. Malley. Since the Commission is about to submit its final report, we would appreciate receiving a response to this request as soon as possible.

The Commission once again wishes to thank your Bureau for its continuing cooperation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/25/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION
(Bureau #105-82555)
(WFO #105-37111)

JACK L. RUBY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
(Bureau #44-24016)
(WFO #44-520)

ReBuairtel 9/14/64 and WFO airtel 9/21/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 12 copies and for Dallas two copies of two separate LHMs setting forth details of an interview conducted by SA CARL E. GRAHAM, at Washington, D. C., 9/23/64, with RUTH D. SHIRLEY, former employee of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY.

Miss SHIRLEY was interviewed immediately following her return from New York City.

6-Bureau (Enc. 12)
2-Dallas (Enc. 2)
2-WFO

CEG/jsw
(10)

105-82555-5019

OCT 2 1964

AIRTEL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent In Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON XX D.C. 20535

September 25, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

By letter dated September 10, 1964, the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy requested that investigation be conducted with regard to the unauthorized disclosures to news media of Lee Harvey Oswald's diary and other material relating to Oswald. The Commission requested interviews with members of the Commission and interviews with the staff of the Commission.

Set out hereinafter is the result of an interview conducted by a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation with Miss Ruth D. Shirley, formerly employed by the President's Commission.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 MAR 1975

ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/25/64

1

Miss RUTH D. SHIRLEY, Apartment 713, Shirlington House, 4201 South 31st Street, Arlington, Virginia, advised as follows:

She formerly was an enlisted member of the United States Marine Corps, ceasing active duty January 1, 1964, and on January 9, 1964, began employment with the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY. She remained with the Commission until September 17, 1964, returning to employment with the Advanced Research Projects Agency, Office of Secretary of Defense.

While employed at the Commission Miss SHIRLEY worked in the Records Section under the supervision of JOSEPHINE FARRAR and her primary duties were handling incoming and outgoing mail. Miss SHIRLEY advised she was aware that some unauthorized disclosures to news media had occurred with regard to the diary of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, as well as to the OSWALD papers, including his discharge certificate from the United States Marine Corps and a letter directed to OSWALD from the Communist Party, USA.

Miss SHIRLEY stated she has no suggestion how such leaks relating to the OSWALD material occurred. She stated she does not know any persons employed in the news media and she certainly was never personally responsible for any "leaks" of information. Miss SHIRLEY added she had never disclosed any information to any unauthorized individuals while employed by the President's Commission and she had no suggestion as to how any unauthorized disclosures may have occurred.

On 9/23/64 at Arlington, Virginia File # WFO 105-37111

by SA CARL E. GRAHAM/jsw Date dictated 9/25/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

9/22/64

AIRTEL AMSD

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
Attn: Criminal Section
Bufile No. 105-82555
SF File No. 89-58 (RUC)

JACK L. RUBY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
Bufile No. 44-24016
SF File No. 44-494 (RUC)

Re Buairtel to WFO dated 9/14/64, and WFO airtel to Bureau dated 9/17/64.

Enclosed herewith are the original and six copies of two letterhead memoranda, one entitled "JACK L. RUBY, LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM, CIVIL RIGHTS," the other entitled "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA -CUBA."

These letterhead memoranda set forth results of interview of RICHARD M. MOSK at San Francisco on 9/21/64.

Two copies of this airtel and one copy of each letterhead memo have been designated for Dallas as Office of Origin.

6 - Bureau (Encs. 14)
2 - Dallas (Encs. 2)
2 - San Francisco
(1 - 89-58)
(1 - 44-494)
WNK:sab
(10) 4 ENCLOSURE

REC-6 105-82555-5020

61 OCT 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California

September 22, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY -
RUSSIA - CUBA

The President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY has requested investigation of leaks of information concerning the LEE HARVEY OSWALD diary.

Attached is a report of interview with RICHARD M. MOSK, Commission Staff Member.

CLASSIFIED
21 MAR 13 1973

ENCLOSURE

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/22/64

1

Mr. RICHARD M. MOSK, Legal Assistant, California State Supreme Court, Room 4080, California State Building, was interviewed in his offices on September 21, 1964. Mr. MOSK stated he resides in Apartment 708, 66 Cleary Court, San Francisco.

MOSK advised that he was employed as a member of the staff of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY at Washington, D. C. from the first week of February, 1964, until August 8, 1964. He advised that he returned to Washington on September 8, 1964, and again worked with the Commission until September 11, 1964. He advised that he may still appear on the list of Commission Staff Members; however, his duties with this organization have been completed and he is no longer on the payroll.

Mr. MOSK advised that his functions with the Staff were carried out in Washington, D. C. He stated that he did not visit Dallas, Texas, in connection with any of these official duties. He recalled that the Staff maintains offices in the VFW Building, 4th and 5th floors, 200 Maryland Avenue N. E., Washington, D. C. He advised that he is aware that there have been leaks of information during past months concerning the LEE HARVEY OSWALD - JACK L. RUBY matter. He advised that he has no specific information concerning this situation. He stated that he does not suspect any Commission Staff Member of furnishing Commission information to unauthorized individuals. He recalled that there has been considerable rumor and discussion regarding this problem among Staff Members. He has the impression that most of these rumors pointed to leaks of information occurring in the Dallas, Texas, area.

He could furnish no information concerning the revelation of LEE HARVEY OSWALD's diary by the press.

On 9/21/64 at San Francisco, California File # SF 89-58

by SA WILLIAM N. KIDWELL, JR./sab Date dictated 9/22/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 23 1964
TELETYPE

FBI DALLAS

507

PM CST URGENT 9-23-64 JAB

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

NEWARK (105-15291)

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 3P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS - R - CUBA

RE BUTEL TO DALLAS AND NEWARK SEPT. TWENTYTHREE INSTANT; DALLAS AIRTEL TO BUREAU SEPT. EIGHTEEN LAST ENCLOSING LHM PERTAINING TO ONE WALTER NEUNSON; AND DALLAS AIRTEL TO BUREAU, ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY, SEPT. TWENTYTHREE INSTANT, TRANSMITTING LETTER RECEIVED BY MRS. RUTH PAINE FROM WALTER NEUNSON.

ON SEPT. TWENTYTWO LAST, MRS. RUTH PAINE MADE AVAILABLE A LETTER SHE HAD LOCATED WHICH SHE RECEIVED FROM WALTER NEUNSON, NINE ZERO NINE NORTH TWENTYFOURTH STREET, CAMDEN, N.J. DATED NOVEMBER TWENTYEIGHT SIXTYTHREE, IN WHICH LETTER NEUNSON REFERS TO HIS TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH MRS. PAINE ABOUT MARINA OSWALD COMING TO LIVE WITH HIM.

END P1

REC-48 105-82555-5021

OCT 2 1964

EX-114

79 OCT 6-1964

THIS LETTER FORWARDED FBI LABORATORY BY DALLAS AIRTEL SEPT. TWENTYTHREE INSTANT PRIOR TO RECEIPT RETEL.

PAGE ONE HUNDRED OF THE REPORT OF SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING DATED FEB. ELEVEN SIXTYFOUR, SETS FORTH CHECK OF TOLL CALLS CHARGED TO MRS. PAINE'S TELEPHONE NUMBER AT IRVING, TEXAS, DURING PERIOD OCTOBER TWENTYNINE SIXTYTHREE THROUGH DECEMBER EIGHTEEN SIXTYTHREE, AND REVIEW OF SUCH TOLL CALLS FAILS TO REFLECT ANY CALL PLACED TO TELEPHONE NUMBER WO FOUR ZERO THREE FIVE SEVEN, CAMDEN, N.J., PAREN NEUNSON'S TELEPHONE NUMBER REFLECTED IN EXHIBIT D DASH TWO FOUR EIGHT ENPAREN CHARGED TO MRS. PAINE'S NUMBER.

IN VIEW OF LETTER BEING DATED NOVEMBER TWENTYEIGHT SIXTYTHREE AND DEATH OF OSWALD ON NOVEMBER TWENTYFOUR SIXTYTHREE, IT APPEARS TELEPHONE CALL FROM NEUNSON WOULD HAVE BEEN BETWEEN NOVEMBER TWENTYFOUR AND TWENTYEIGHT SIXTYTHREE.

END P2

SUPPLEMENTAL LHM BEING SUBMITTED SETTING FORTH CONTENTS OF LETTER FROM NEUNSON AND MRS. PAINE NOT BEING REINTERVIEWED UACB.

END

WA G

MTC

FBI WASH DC

NK FCE

FBI NEWARK

DISC

BIG: MR. SULLIVAN + Mr Stein

cc- Mr Conrad

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 24 1964

TELETYPE

FBI NEWARK

707 PM EDST URGENT 9724/64 M A B

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555) & DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM NEWARK (105-15291) <2 PAGES>

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R-CUBA

RE BUTEL TO DALLAS AND NK, SEPTEMBER TWENTY THREE LAST.

[redacted] N.J. BELL TELEPHONE CO., CAMDEN, NJ, (IDENTITY SHOULD BE PROTECTED), ADVISED SA WILLIAM J. ANDRIS ON SEPTEMBER TWENTY FOUR, SIXTY FOUR THAT TELEPHONE NO. WOODLAWN FOUR DASH ZERO THREE FIVE SEVEN IS LISTED TO W. C. NEUNSON AT NINE ZERO NINE N. TWENTY FOURTH ST., CAMDEN, N.J. RECORDS FROM NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO, SIXTY THREE THROUGH JANUARY NINETEEN LAST CONTAIN TWO TELEPHONE CALLS MADE FROM THE ABOVE NUMBER TO TELEPHONE NUMBER TWO ONE FOUR DASH BL3 THREE DASH ONE SIX TWO EIGHT AT IRVING, TEXAS, BOTH DIALED FROM CAMDEN TO TEXAS.

REC-48

105-82555-5022

THE FIRST CALL ON NOVEMBER TWENTY SEVEN, SIXTY THREE FOR TEN MINUTES, CONNECTING TIME TWO ONE FOUR THREE, AND SECOND CALL MADE ON NOVEMBER THIRTY, SIXTY THREE FOR ELEVEN MINUTES, CONNECTING TIME TWO ONE THREE ONE.

OCT 2 1964

END 9 OCT 6-1964

WA - CC - Mr. Sullivan

FBI NEWARK

PLS ACK ORFOR MESSAGE SENT

WA SXC

FBI WASH DC

DL ASP

FBI DALLAS

CLR AND TU

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 9/29/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION
(Bufile 105-82555)
(WFO 105-37111)

JACK L. RUBY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
(Bufile 44-24016)
(WFO 44-520)

On the morning of 9/29/64 Mr. RUSS ROURKE, identifying himself as Administrative Assistant to Congressman JOHN R. PILLION, New York, telephonically contacted SA HERBERT J. MORGAN, Jr., and referred to prior interview of PILLION by WFO agents. ROURKE stated Congressman PILLION in receipt of Bureau recording of his interview and Congressman desired to know whether releasing same to newsmen would raise any problems.

ROURKE advised FBI maintains interview in confidence; however, could not advise Congressman PILLION whether he should release data concerning interview. ROURKE stated that the relecse would be

(5 - Bureau
(1 - Assistant Director DE LOACH)
2 - WFO
HJM/pcn
(7)

REC-45 105-82555-5023

A I R T E L

8 SEP 29 1964

cc - Mr. Rosen

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M

Special Agent in Charge

79 OCT 6 - 1964

SOVIET SECTION

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

made at a "newsworthy time" and would merely be repetition of data concerning Warren Commission Report. ROURKE stated the Congressman was perturbed prior to release of report and upon reading same was very upset, particularly with reference to attacks on FBI and Secret Service, which he considered wholly unjustified. ROURKE stated this convinced Congressman PILLION he should make his feelings known to newsmen and would merely mention as side issue that he had been interviewed by the FBI.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 9/29/64

FROM : SAC, ANCHORAGE (44-48)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Anchorage 9/21/64.

Efforts at Ketchikan, Alaska, by SA RAMON W. STRATTON on 9/27 and 9/28/64 to contact LILLIE MAY RAHM were negative and discreet inquiry indicated that she is visiting in Prince Rupert, British Columbia, Canada.

She will be interviewed as soon as possible following her return to Ketchikan, and the letters and photographs furnished by her will be returned at that time as well as interview with her requested by referenced Bureau airtel.

2 - Bureau
1 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - Anchorage

RWS:jlr
(4)

REC-52 105-82555-5025

EX-103

79 OCT 6-1964

FBI

Date: September 25, 1964

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL VIA COURIER
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: Director, FBI (105-82555) Attention: Criminal Section

FROM: Legat, Ottawa (163-364) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Ottawa airtel dated September 24, 1964.

Enclosed are original and five copies of letterhead memorandum setting out results of interviews of COLIN DAVIES and KENNETH G. ARMSTRONG [redacted]

[redacted] ARMSTRONG's statement indicates that SIMILAS knowingly deceived ARMSTRONG into buying the story by promising him pictures which he knew to be non-existent. The paragraph on page 13, center column, of the July issue of LIBERTY Magazine wherein he states a picture he took showed two figures beside the gun barrel, etc., was actually the main point of interest of this story. There is doubt that such a picture ever existed or exists now. [redacted] if SIMILAS had taken the picture showing the assassin or assassins, it would have been exclusive and every medium would have been after it. According to COLIN DAVIES, the reporter, it would have been "The Million-Dollar Picture." No news editor would miss the opportunity of a scoop of this nature. SIMILAS told ARMSTRONG he had mailed this photograph, along with others, to the LIBERTY Magazine fully three months after he had been paid for the pictures lost by the Toronto Telegram and which supposedly contained this picture.

[redacted] SIMILAS' story [redacted] both DAVIES and ARMSTRONG, contains too many inconsistancies and "outright lies" to be taken seriously. [redacted] he is an opportunist who saw a chance to cash in on the fact that he had witnessed the assassination and in order to do so, he had to make his story as convincing as possible, and that it is unfortunate that by a coincidence the negatives which would prove the lie have been lost.

105-82555-5026

6 - Bureau (Encs. 6)
(2 - Dallas (1 - Liaison directed)
1 - Ottawa
MLI:MEG

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Extra copies of this airtel are furnished for the Dallas office (100-10461).

INNES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

September 25, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

[redacted] COLIN DAVIES, reporter and photographer of the Toronto Telegram. DAVIES advised he was the reporter who interviewed NORMAN MITCHEL SIMILAS on the night of November 23, 1963, and subsequently examined the negatives in SIMILAS' possession. DAVIES stated SIMILAS was very excited at the time of the interview. While viewing the negatives SIMILAS was said to have pointed out the window and asked DAVIES if he didn't think there were two people there. SIMILAS drew his attention to the article written by a Dallas reporter in which two people were mentioned as being in the window. DAVIES said he felt it was the power of suggestion and that SIMILAS wanted to see the two people in the negative so badly that he actually believed he did. It was DAVIES' opinion that the negatives were worthless from a news standpoint, but due to SIMILAS' state of excitement he did not have the heart to disappoint him. DAVIES decided to take the negatives and let the Photo Editor decide what should be done. During the next day or so, the negatives became lost and the Telegram, feeling responsible, sent SIMILAS a check to pay for them. DAVIES did not know the amount but he later met SIMILAS who told him he had received $300 for his negatives. (Actually he received $50.00).

DAVIES was questioned as to his impression of SIMILAS and his story. He said he had no doubt that SIMILAS had witnessed the assassination but "he was sure going to get a lot of mileage out of the story." There appears to be a complete reversal of the roles played by SIMILAS and DAVIES, depending on whose story is told.

On September 21, 1964, KENNETH G. ARMSTRONG was interviewed. The following statement was obtained from him:

"Sometime in about February, 1964, while I was editor of Liberty Magazine, I attended a press reception at Yorkdale Plaza. I met JOHN VIRGIN, whom I knew as a Public Relations Consultant and writer. During the luncheon he mentioned that

COPIES DESTROYED

21 MAR 13 1973

he knew a Toronto man who had witnessed the assassination of President Kennedy and would I be interested in the story.

"Following this discussion, I subsequently contacted NORMAN SIMILAS and met him at the Park Plaza Hotel. On our first meeting we discussed his visit to Dallas and the events leading up to the assassination. This discussion probably lasted three hours and I got a lot of background.

"There were two subsequent meetings at which I got the remainder of the information that I wanted for my story.

"SIMILAS offered to supply me with pictures which were taken prior to and during the assassination. These were to be used to illustrate the story. SIMILAS supplied me with some pictures and he said he was having prints made of the other ones. It was my understanding that one of these pictures was the one in which two persons and the gun barrel could be seen, and these were to be forthcoming when developed. I phoned SIMILAS a day or so later and he said they had been mailed to me from a Post Office on Yonge St. I felt that they may have been misdirected and would be arriving at any time. After a week had gone by, Albert Plock, Art Director of Liberty, and I went through the entire amount of mail received during the previous weeks but we found nothing. I mention this because it was so important to the story to have that picture which contained the two faces at the window. We still held out hope that they might arrive in time for the second installment; however, they never did arrive.

"As I completed each portion of the manuscript I submitted it to SIMILAS for his approval or whatever changes he might suggest. I also went back and double checked on facts he had mentioned previously and his account was basically the same each time.

"The paragraph appearing in the center column on page 13 of the July issue of Liberty beginning, 'Will the investigation committee ...,' was discussed between SIMILAS and me, and originally this appeared in LIFE Magazine.

"It was obvious to me that SIMILAS must have done considerable research and read most of news and views published in order to form the opinion expressed in the next column regarding the assassin's perch.

"The second installment was completed and was set in galley-type, but was never published. Liberty Magazine ceased publishing after the July issue was released.

"I cannot think of anything else which would be of assistance to you except that before the story was used I showed HAROLD COOK, the publisher, SIMILAS' signature of approval which would eliminate the possibility of a misunderstanding between us.

(Signed) Kenneth G. Armstrong"

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/15/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-37111) (P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
(OO:DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies and for the Dallas Office two copies of a letterhead memo dated and captioned as above.

The information concerning HOWE has been furnished locally to the U. S. Secret Service.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 5)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enc. 2) (RM)
1 - WFO

JFM:lkc
(6)

REC-52 105-82555-5027

AIRTEL

EX-103

9 OCT 6 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

September 15, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Mr. William Wayne Howe, 207 Hudson Avenue, Takoma Park, Maryland, telephone number JU 9-4307, employed by Pitney-Bowes, 1410 L Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., called at the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and furnished information about his and his wife's interest in Mrs. Lee Harvey Oswald.

He advised that he and his wife would like to "take in" Mrs. Oswald and her family to protect them from becoming a "national curiosity" for the rest of their lives. He thought that they could change their name and that he and his wife would give them "love and dignity."

Mr. Howe did not wish that his identity be divulged to any unauthorized individuals and stated that he had a friend who worked for the Secret Service and that he would advise him of this matter. Mr. Howe was informed that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was in no position to assist him with regard to this matter.

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21 MAR 2003

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 30 1964

TELETYPE

319 PM EST URGENT 9/30/64 JAH

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

SAVANNAH

MILWAUKEE

FROM LOUISVILLE (105-620) (RUC)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

RE SAVANNAH TELETYPE TO BUREAU SEPTEMBER TWENTY NINE LAST.

ON SEPTEMBER TWENTY NINE LAST FAYETTE COUNTY PD, LEXINGTON, KY., PD AND LOUISVILLE INDICES NEGATIVE ON SHIRLEY ROSE FRANK.

ON SEPTEMBER THIRTY INSTANT [redacted] EASTERN STATE HOSPITAL, CONFIDENTIALLY FURNISHED FOLLOWING INFORMATION CONCERNING FORMER PATIENT WHO MIGHT BE IDENTICAL WITH FRANK MENTIONED RE COMMUNICATION:

SHIRLEY R. FRANK, WHITE FEMALE, AGE THIRTY SIX, FIVE FT. THREE AND ONE HALF INCHES, ONE ZERO SIX POUNDS, BROWN HAIR AND EYES, SCARS ACROSS BUTTOCK, RELATIVES MOTHER MRS. HILDA STATLEY, ROUTE ONE, SARONA, WISCONSIN; BROTHER

END PAGE ONE

REC-52 105-82555-5028

10 OCT 2 1964

EX-103

79 OCT 6-1964

ART STATLEY, ROUTE THREE, BELOIT, WISCONSIN; WAS VOLUNTARILY ADMITTED EASTERN STATE HOSPITAL MAY TWENTY NINETEEN SIXTY THREE; RELEASED AND TRANSFERRED MENDOTA STATE HOSPITAL, MADISON, WISCONSIN, JUNE FIVE NINETEEN SIXTY THREE WHERE SHE WAS PREVIOUS PATIENT.

RECORDS INDICATE PATIENT HALLUCINATED AND EXPRESSED PARANOID DELUSIONS. WAS UNCOOPERATIVE WHEN ASKED TO DO ANYTHING UNTIL AFTER TREATMENT. PATIENT ADVISED SHE WAS SOUTHERNER AND IS PERSECUTED BY YANKEES AND BLAMES THEM FOR DEATH OF HER MILLIONAIRE FATHER. MADE REFERENCES TO DOPE ADDICTS AND ITALIANS HOLDING GUNS ON HER.

HOSPITAL RECORDS REFLECT DIAGNOSIS SCHZOPHRENIC REACTION, PARANOID TYPE.

END

SAVANNAH AND MILWAUKEE WILL BE ADVISED

WA MTC

FBI WASH DC

©PC

SECRET

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Goble

FOR PHILLPOTTS

October 1, 1964

REC-52 105-82555-5029 #6

RE: DOUGLAS WEBSTER

Reference is made to your letter dated September 22, 1964, your reference No. 5955.

Enclosed is one copy each of three letters dated November 25 and 29, 1963, and September 27, 1963, which we have received from the subject and which follow the same pattern as the copy of the letter you sent us. For your information, we have conducted no investigation of the subject.

We have no objection to your asking the appropriate authorities in Malaysia to let you know if Webster should come to notice in that part of the world.

105-82555
Enclosures - 3

TNG:kao
(7)
NOTE:

[redacted]

MAILED FROM DIVISION FIVE

OCT 1 1964

SECRET

OCT 9 1964

NOV 20

AIR ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 9-30-64

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - T. N. Goble

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Reference Sullivan to Belmont memorandum 9-21-64, which set forth that Congressman John R. Pillion (R. - New York) had written the President's Commission and subsequently been interviewed by us. We have had limited, though friendly relations with Congressman Pillion who is serving on the Appropriations Committee. The results of our interview were incorporated in a letterhead memorandum from the Washington Field Office (WFO) dated 9-17-64. A copy of this was furnished to Congressman Pillion in accordance with the recommendation in referenced Sullivan to Belmont memorandum, which was approved.

In substance, Congressman Pillion advised in his letter to the Commission and in the interview that it was his belief that Oswald was a tool of the communist conspiracy and was motivated by his communist ideology, training, associations, and objectives. He said he had no confidential sources and that his beliefs and conclusions were based on public source data. He stated in his interview he did not like the thought of the Commission possibly trying to place any blame for President Kennedy's death on the FBI, Secret Service, or the Dallas Police Department. Instead, he felt the blame for the assassination should be placed on the communist conspiracy.

On 9-29-64 the Congressman's Administrative Assistant, Russell A. Rourke inquired if the memorandum of 9-17-64 setting forth the results of our interview with the Congressman could be released to the press. He was advised the FBI maintains the interview in confidence. Rourke stated the Congressman was very upset upon reading the Commission's report, particularly regarding attacks on the FBI and Secret Service, which he considered wholly unjustified. Rourke stated this convinced the Congressman he should make his own feelings known to newspapermen. Rourke indicated the Congressman would mention to newsmen, as a side issue, that he had been interviewed by the FBI.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555-5030

REC-64

TNG:kao
(8)

EX-117

XEROX
OCT 5 1964

79 OCT 7-1964

31 OCT 5 1964

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/30/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, Miami and Los Angeles dated 9/22/64 forwarding to Miami photographs of WILLIAM HOUSTON SEYMOUR and LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD, JR., to be exhibited to Miss SYLVIA ODIO; Los Angeles report of SA HARRY H. WHIDBEE dated 9/25/64, which forwarded to the Dallas Office photographs of LORAN EUGENE HALL, LAWRENCE J. HOWARD, BILL SEYMOUR and CELLIOS ALBAS.

There are being forwarded herewith to the Miami Office the following photographs:

1. Full face photograph of LORAN EUGENE HALL taken about 1962;

2. Photograph of HALL taken 9/18/64

3. Photograph of LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD, JR., taken about summer of 1963

REC-61 105-82555-503

2 OCT 6 1964

LX. 117

(3) - Bureau
2 - Miami (105-8342) (Enc. 5)
1 - Los Angeles (105-15823) (Info)
2 - Dallas

RJB/jtf
(8)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

4. Photograph of WILLIAM SEYMOUR, aka Bill Seymour, taken summer of 1963

5. Photograph of CELLIOS ALBAS taken summer of 1963.

In the event the Miami Office has not already displayed photographs of the aforementioned individuals to Miss SYLVIA ODIO, it is requested that the enclosed photographs be exhibited to her to determine if either of these individuals were the visitors to her apartment in Dallas, Texas, around the latter part of September, 1963.

LEAD:

MIAMI

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Will, if not already handled, exhibit photographs of HALL, HOWARD, SEYMOUR and ALBAS to Miss SYLVIA ODIO for identification purposes.

1 - Stokes

10-2-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)
2 - Miami (105-8342)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Los Angeles report September 25 and Miami letterhead September 26 dealing with Sylvia Odio aspects.

Dallas suairtel summary results of efforts to resolve this phase of investigation. Advise specifically as to results of inquiry concerning statements of Hall, Howard and Castro Alba. Have you located and interviewed Kiki Ferror and have you located and checked records at motel at which above trio resided in Dallas in late September? What are results of efforts to resolve questions concerning Miss Insua's advice to Mrs. Connell? (See Butel 9-17). Advise as to date results of investigation into Sylvia Odio aspects will be submitted in form to disseminate.

Miami display photographs of Hall, Howard and Castro Alba to Sylvia Odio immediately and suairtel results following in form to disseminate.

Re Walter Neunson aspects, Dallas refer to Albuquerque teletype September 30 and to your teletype October 1. Do not attempt to enter Marina Oswald's house in her absence. Contact Declan Ford to ascertain if he may have in his possession letter in which we are interested and to ascertain date Marina Oswald is expected to return to Richardson. Suairtel in this regard.

105-82555-5032

JCS:pdb
(6)

MAILED 6
OCT 2 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

NOTE:

Sylvia Odio, a Cuban refugee, testified before Commission that Oswald accompanied by two men visited her at her apartment in Dallas on 9-26 or 27-63. This could not have been so as we have placed Oswald elsewhere on those dates. Hall, Howard and Castro Alba were in Dallas at appropriate time and Hall admitted visiting

OCT 7 - 1964
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

NOTE CONTINUED:

Odio at her apartment in late September and then recanted. We are endeavoring to disprove Odio's statements. Neunson is an SI subject of Newark Office who lived in Russia from 1922 to 1940 and has a wife and three children there. After assassination he wrote letter in Russian to Marina sending same to Ruth Paine who forwarded it to Marina. Neunson offered to be of assistance to Marina and told her that his son Edward in Russia had met her. Prior to interviewing Neunson we want to see his letter to Marina. Marina is now in Santa Fe assisting in the preparation of a book being written by Priscilla Johnson. She states she may have letter in question in her home in Richardson or that Declan Ford may have it. While she has given written permission for us to enter her home, Dallas recommends against this and in view of circumstances, we agree. There is no foreseeable objection to obtaining letter from Ford if he has it.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 1 1964

TELETYPE

FBI DALLAS

9-26 AM CST URGENT 10-1-64 LWD

TO DIRECTOR (105-82550), NEWARK (105-15291), ALBUQUERQUE (105-9910)

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 1 P

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA IS - R - CUBA. REAQTEL SEPTEMBER THIRTY.

IN REGARDS MARINA OSWALD'S WRITTEN PERMISSION FOR BUREAU AGENTS TO ENTER HER HOUSE IN RICHARDSON, TEXAS, TO SEARCH FOR AND TAKE LETTER IN QUESTION TO HER FROM WALTER NEUNSON, DALLAS OFFICE WILL NOT, REPEAT, NOT, TAKE SUCH ACTION WITHOUT BUREAU AUTHORITY.

DALLAS NOTES THAT WHILE MARINA OSWALD IS VERY COOPERATIVE AND FRIENDLY TO BUREAU AT PRESENT TIME IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO PREDICT HER FUTURE FEELINGS DUE TO HER BOOK WRITING ACTIVITIES. STRONG POSSIBILITY EXISTS THAT SHE COULD SOMETIME IN FUTURE STATE BUREAU AGENTS HAD ENTERED HER HOME WITHOUT HER BEING PRESENT AND TOOK HER PERSONAL MAIL.

IF BUREAU STILL DESIRES DALLAS ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN NEUNSON LETTER AT THIS TIME, DALLAS CAN PROBABLY GET DECLAN FORD, FRIEND AND ASSOCIATE OF MRS. OSWALD, TO ACCOMPANY BUREAU AGENTS TO MARINA'S HOME TO LOOK FOR LEETTER IN QUESTION.

NO ACTION BEING TAKEN UACB.

END AQ TO BE ADVISED ACK IN ORDER

WA SML

FBI WASH DC

NY 9 OCT 7-1964

FBI NEWARK

REC-64 105-82555-5033

3 OCT 6 1964

XEROX OCT 8 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

October 1, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1- Mr. Conrad
(J.M. English)
1- Mr. Sullivan
(R.E. Lenihan)
1- Mr. Belmont
1- Mr. Rosen
1- Mr. Malley
1- Mr. Shroder
1- Mr. McGowan
(J.W. Hines)
1- Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated September 29, 1964, which enclosed copies of five memoranda revealing results of interviews with Commission Staff members.

Enclosed are two copies each of four memoranda containing results of additional investigation conducted in this matter which are captioned and dated as follows:

"Lee Harvey Oswald
Internal Security -
Russia - Cuba"
September 23, 1964,
Boston, Massachusetts

"Jack L. Ruby
Lee Harvey Oswald -
Victim, Civil Rights"
September 23, 1964
Boston, Massachusetts

"Jack L. Ruby;
Lee Harvey Oswald
(deceased) - Victim
Civil Rights"
September 25, 1964
Houston, Texas

105-82555

"Joseph Kingsbury Smith;
Dorothy Kilgallen"
September 25, 1964
New York, New York

As results of our continuing investigation are received, you will be promptly advised.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (8)
KMR:mmb (12)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

1- 44-24016
1- 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1- 62-109090 (President's Commission)

100-16-15 M

NOTE: Based on Commission's request to interview Commission Staff members and Ruby's attorneys regarding various leaks to news media, to date we have conducted 79 interviews. We have obtained copies of Ruby's interview with Chief Justice Warren from the President's Commission which are in possession of the Laboratory. We are attempting to obtain a photostat copy of page 103 of this transcript from Dorothy Kilgallen which was published in the "New York Journal American." New York is following this matter closely and has had several contacts with Kilgallen, the last contacts were on 9/28-29/64. However, she has advised on both occasions she was still attempting to locate the photostats.

The enclosed letterhead memoranda contain interviews with Mr. Ray Fernald Shurtleff, former employee in the File Section of the Warren Commission, Mr. Joe M. Tonahill, attorney for Ruby and Mr. Joseph Kingsbury Smith, publisher of the "New York Journal American" and Mr. Paul Schoenstein of the "New York Journal American" who was liaison between the paper and Kilgallen at the time the article was published.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: September 28, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD,
ALSO KNOWN AS
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA
CUBA

Reference is made to Mr. Belmont to Mr. Tolson memorandum dated September 23, 1964, setting forth certain factual inaccuracies in connection with a motion picture script of a movie entitled "Four Days in November," which is to be released October 6, 1964.

It was recommended and approved that these inaccuracies be brought to the attention of Mr. David L. Wolper, President, Wolper Productions, Incorporated.

On September 25, 1964, Inspector Kemper called Mr. Wolper and pointed out to him that the FBI was not endorsing this script in any manner whatsoever but desired to point out certain inaccuracies.

At the conclusion of the conversation, Inspector Kemper again advised Mr. Wolper we wanted it understood that the FBI was in no way endorsing this script.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (H. C. Swanson)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (J. C. Stokes)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

REC-4 105-82555-5034

11 OCT 5 1964

ECK:amr
(8)

XEROX
OCT 6 1964

SOVIET SECTION

OCT 9 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: September 23, 1964

FROM : Mr. Belmont

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD,
ALSO KNOWN AS
INTERNAL SECURITY-RUSSIA
CUBA

1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. E. C. Kemper, Jr.
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan (J. C. Stokes)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (H. C. Swanson)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

By letter dated September 21, 1964, Mr. David L. Wolper, President, Wolper Productions, Incorporated, furnished the script for the first one hour and forty-five minutes of a two hour and ten minute motion picture "Four Days in November" which is to be released on October 6, 1964, in Washington, D. C., and then afforded nation-wide distribution.

According to the letter the remainder of the script relates to President Kennedy's funeral. Mr. Wolper requested our comments as to the accuracy of the script and our opinion of it.

Supervisors in the General Investigative Division and Domestic Intelligence Division familiar with the Oswald and related investigations have reviewed the script and the following inaccuracies of possible pertinence were noted:

On page four, item six, it is indicated Dallas papers published the President's probable route on November 16, 1963, six days before his visit.

The route was not published until November 19, 1963, as the final commitment was not agreed upon until November 18, 1963.

On page five, item eight, it is indicated that the Dallas Police Department in cooperation with the Secret Service and "other Government agencies" assisted in the security measures prior to the President's visit.

This would imply that "other Government agencies" were responsible for physical security arrangements whereas this is the responsibility of the Secret Service.

On page thirty, item seventy-nine, in dramatizing the actions taken immediately after the assassination, it is stated that Oswald was reported missing from the Texas School Book Depository and that "instantly the call goes out --- pick up Lee Harvey Oswald."

105-82555-5035

1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of President Kennedy)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:imt
(12)

OCT 9

CONTINUED - OVER

This is erroneous as Oswald was not missed until about 12:45 pm and the police had not started to check on his whereabouts until after he was arrested for the shooting of Tippit. Since the assassination occurred at 12:30 pm and Tippit's shooting was reported at 1:18 pm, the above statement would imply that Oswald's identity was known much sooner than actually known.

On page thirty-six, item ninety-eight, it is stated at 1:25 pm the police were hunting Oswald. The same objection set out above applies here as the Dallas Police Department did not commence looking for Oswald until later, only to realize he had already been arrested.

On page thirty-seven, item one hundred, it is indicated Officer J. D. Tippit was shot three times.

Four slugs were removed from Tippit's body.

On page thirty-seven, item one hundred and two, it is indicated that shoe salesman John Brewer was alerted by a radio description and followed Oswald to the Texas theater (where he was later arrested).

John Brewer followed Oswald because he acted suspicious and he saw Oswald with a gun and not because of any description of Oswald as none was available at that time.

On page fifty-three, item one hundred and forty, it is stated that the paraffin test was one of the links connecting Oswald with the assassination weapon.

This is erroneous as these tests were essentially negative and our Laboratory experts have so testified before the President's Commission. In addition highly technical examinations made by the Atomic Energy Commission and our Laboratory on the paraffin casts could not connect Oswald with the rifle.

On page fifty-four, item one hundred and forty-one, it is indicated that certain maps found at Oswald's residence were incriminating.

This is completely inaccurate. They were not incriminating.

On page sixty, item one hundred and fifty-nine, it is indicated Oswald at five years of age had already spent two years in a boarding institution.

 CONTINUED - OVER

Oswald only spent thirteen months in a boarding institution at five years of age.

On page sixty-nine, item one hundred and eighty-five, it is indicated that on Sunday (November 24, 1963) Jack Ruby took a dip in his apartment house swimming pool.

Our investigation has failed to disclose any such swim, however, he did go to the apartment house "washateria" for a short period in the morning.

RECOMMENDATION

That the above inaccuracies be brought to the attention of Mr. Wolper by the Crime Records Division.

we are not disposed to discuss this in any manner

9/23

October 2, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letters dated September 25, 1964, and September 30, 1964, concerning an article which appeared in the July 15, 1964, issue of "Liberty," a Canadian magazine.

Enclosed are two copies of a self-explanatory communication dated September 25, 1964, relating to investigation conducted in regard to the above article.

Additional investigation is being conducted in this matter and when the results are received, you will be appropriately notified.

1 - Dallas (100-10461) Encs. (2)
2 - Chicago Encs. (2)
1 - Legal Attache, Ottawa (163-364)

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

1 - Foreign Liaison
105-82555 1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (15)
Enclosures (2)

NOTE FOR SACs, DALLAS AND CHICAGO AND LEGAL ATTACHE, OTTAWA:

105-82555-5036

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

ReLegat airtel and enclosed letterhead memorandum dated 9-25-64, copies of which are furnished for the assistance of Dallas and Chicago. This matter should continue to receive preferred attention so that the President's Commission or its delegated representative can be promptly furnished the results of our investigation.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

7 OCT 7 - 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

BY COURIER SVC. 23 OCT - 2 COMM-FBI

RECD-READING ROOM OCT 7 11 45 AM '64

NOTE:

The article in the above magazine indicates the author, Norman Similas, photographer, took a photograph at the time the shots were fired at President Kennedy and that he obtained a photograph of the rifle with two individuals close by. The Commission requested this matter be checked out. Through Legat sources Similas, a free lance photographer, was interviewed on 9-16-64. In his statement he reveals that the information attributed to him is not actually correct and that he had not drawn the conclusions about the photograph taken by him but another reporter did. This reporter has been interviewed and tells a different story than Similas, maintaining that Similas made the conclusions concerning the photograph... The author of the article also advises that Similas verified and authenticated the article before it was published and that he has no way of knowing whether the statements made by Similas have any basis. Legat has learned [redacted] that Similas may have deliberately falsified this account to further his occupation and to make the article saleable. It is noted he has also been arrested on two occasions in Canada. When the results are received, the Commission or its duly delegated representative will be furnished the results thereof. Legat Ottawa is continuing to press this matter.

WOLPER PRODUCTIONS INC.

September 21, 1964

Mr. Edward Kemper
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kemper:

I enclose a script for the first one hour and forty-five minutes of the two hour and ten minute production, FOUR DAYS IN NOVEMBER. The last twenty minutes are about the funeral and has no reference to Oswald or Ruby, or any other details in Dallas, but rather are mostly the eulogy and films of the actual funeral.

The script has been read by the Warren Commission. While they did not give us any information on what we may have left out, they did tell us that what is in it is accurate. We did remove one scene which they told us was not verified.

After you have read the script, I would appreciate a call to hear any of your comments -- first, as to accuracy or any errors, and, second, as to your own personal opinion. If there is any other way we can be of assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us and we will be only too happy to oblige.

105-82555-
REC-64 5037

Yours very truly,

WOLPER PRODUCTIONS, INC.

David L. Wolper
President

DLW/vf

P. S. When a final script is prepared in about a week, I will forward it to you for your files.

D. L. W.

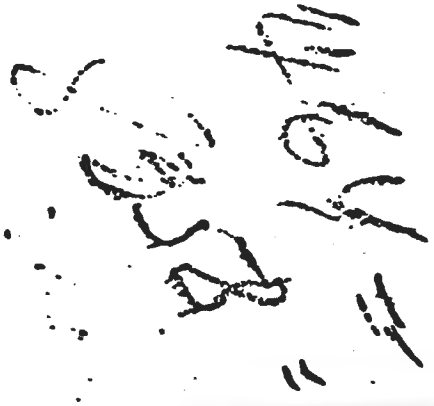
XEROX
OCT 6 1964

8720 sunset boulevard • hollywood 69, california • OL 2-7075

WOLPER PRODUCTIONS, INC.
8720 sunset boulevard • hollywood 69, ca[illegible] • ol 3-7075

Show: [illegible]OUR DAYS IN NOVEMBER #1
Prepared by: Ted Strauss
Rough: Revised: Final:

VIDEO	AUDIO
	REEL ONE
FIRING OF CANNON	(1) THERE ARE ONLY TWO OCCASIONS WHEN THE CANNON OF THE MILITARY DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON FIRI FIFTY-GUN SALUTE TO THE NATION -- EACH FOURTH OF J TO CELEBRATE THE COUNTRY'S BIRTH, AND AFTER THE DI OF A PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
JFK ON WHITE HOUSE LAWN	(2) OF ALL WHITE HOUSE OCCUPANTS, NONE HAS BI MORE CONFIDENT OF HIS RIGHT TO LIVE THERE THAN JOI FITZGERALD KENNEDY. HE HAS FOUGHT HARD FOR IT. W HIS BOSTON-BRED ACCENT, HIS DARTING WIT, AND RING POLITICAL CHALLENGES, HE HAS BROUGHT A NEW GENERA TO RULE. INAUGURATED AT FORTY-THREE, HE ACCEPTS POWER AS IF THIS WERE HIS NATURAL DESTINY. HE EN BEING PRESIDENT.



VIDEO	REEL ONE AUDIO
FAMILY ON PORTICO	(3) WITH HIS GENTLY-SPOKEN, RADIANT WIFE, HE HAS BROUGHT A NEW EXCITEMENT TO THE PILLARED MANS ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. A NATION OF NEIGHBORS DISCREETLY WATCHES ITS SPIRITED FIRST FAMILY, SMI AT CHILDREN BOUNCING ACROSS THE BARRIERS OF PROTC

VIDEO	REEL ONE AUDIO
NIGHT INTERIOR WHITE HOUSE	(4) TO THE SERIOUS TASKS OF GOVERNMENT, HE BROUGHT MEN KEEN AND HARD AND IN A HURRY. HE M. DEMANDS OF HIMSELF, AND OF THE COUNTRY. IN THO. MOMENTS WHEN THE PRESIDENT CONFRONTED SOVIET PO OVER CUBA, THE PEOPLE STOOD AS ONE BEHIND HIM. NOW, IN THE FALL OF 1963, AS HE SUMMONS THE NAT. FULFILL ITS CONSTITUTIONAL PLEDGES TO THE NEGRO, THREATENING RIFTS HAVE BEGUN TO APPEAR. FROM TI SOUTH HAVE COME ANGRY MUTTERINGS, EVEN SPORADIC VIOLENCE. YET, FACING A NEW ELECTION WITHIN A Y THE PRESIDENT SOMEHOW MUST SEEK TO SECURE THE VC AT LEAST TWO OF THE LARGER SOUTHERN STATES. HE WELL KNOWS HIS TENURE OF THIS LONELY EMINENCE RE WITH THE PEOPLE.

VIDEO	REEL ONE AUDIO
PRESS CONFERENCE	(5) IN MID-NOVEMBER, THE PRESIDENT'S PLANS T INSPECT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS -- FIRST IN FLORII THEN IN TEXAS -- ARE REVEALED BY PRESS SECRETARY PIERRE SALINGER. ALSO SCHEDULED ARE SPEECHES AND MOTORCADE TOURS THROUGH FIVE CITIES IN EACH STATE HOPEFULLY, SOME NEW VOTES CAN BE WON ALONG THE RO
NEWSPAPER PRESSES	(6) ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, SIX DAYS BEFORE THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT, DALLAS PAPERS PUBLISH HIS PROBABLE ROUTE. IT WILL TAKE THE PRESIDENT THROUGI THE DOWNTOWN STREETS TO THE HUGE TRADE MART BUILDI WHERE HE WILL ADDRESS 2500 LUNCHEON GUESTS.

VIDEO	REEL ONE AUDIO
	(7) AS ALWAYS, SECRET SERVICE AGENTS HAVE T ELABORATE PRECAUTIONS. THEY HAVE REVIEWED THE MART GUEST LIST AND EMPLOYEE ROSTER, STUDIED P DANGER POINTS, WILL EVEN INSPECT TABLE DECORAT THEY HAVE APPROVED THE MAIN COURT FOR THE GATH -- BUT RELUCTANTLY. ITS BALCONIES OFFER AN EXCELLENT PERCH FOR AN ASSASSIN.
	(8) OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED ON NOVEMBER 13 OF TH PRESIDENT'S IMPENDING VISIT, DALLAS POLICE DETE CHECK ON ALL KNOWN EXTREMIST ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS. IN COOPERATION WITH THE SECRET SE AND OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, DEPUTY CHIEF RAY LUNDAY MAKES A DETAILED INSPECTION OF HAZARDS A THE MOTORCADE ROUTE. AN AIRPORT FENCE IS REMOVED SO THE PRESID CAR CAN AVOID A BUSY PARKING LOT.

VIDEO	REEL ONE AUDIO
	EACH BRIDGE, GRADE CROSSING AND INTERSECTI
	WILL BE GUARDED BY A PATROLMAN AND TRAINS
	RESCHEDULED TO KEEP TRACKS CLEAR.
	TWO POLICEMEN WILL BE ASSIGNED TO LARGER
	BRIDGES SUCH AS THE TRIPLE UNDERPASS THROUGH WHIC
	THE MOTORCADE MUST GO EN ROUTE TO THE TRADE MART.
	AMID ALL EFFORTS, POLICE ARE UNAWARE THAT
	NEW SHIPPING CLERK WAS HIRED LAST MONTH AT THE NI
	TEXAS BOOK DEPOSITORY. HIS NAME: LEE HARVEY OSI

VIDEO	REEL ONE AUDIO
	(9) SINCE MID-OCTOBER, UNDER THE ASSUMED NAM O.H. LEE, HE HAS LIVED ALONE IN A CHEAP BEDROOM ROOMING HOUSE ON NORTH BECKLEY NEAR DOWNTOWN DA HIS LANDLADY KNOWS HIM AS A CLEAN, QUIET TENANT SOMETIMES WATCHES TELEVISION WITH OTHER GUESTS. LITTLE SUSPECTS HIS TROUBLED, SHADOWY PAST OR T LIVES MOST WEEKENDS WITH HIS RUSSIAN-BORN WIFE TWO CHILDREN IN AN OUTLYING SUBURB.

VIDEO	REEL ONE AUDIO
HELICOPTER APPROACHES BASEBALL FIELD	(10) IN FLORIDA THIS MID-NOVEMBER WEEKEND, PRESIDENT KENNEDY WATCHES THE FIRING OF A POLARIS MISSILE, VISITS HIS AILING FATHER, THEN SETS TO W WINNING VOTES. IN TAMPA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, FO ONE OF FIVE SPEECHES IN NINE HOURS, THE PRESIDENT AS USUAL, MOVES AHEAD OF HIS HOVERING GUARDS TO M CONTACT WITH THE CROWD. THE SECRET SERVICE WATCH ANXIOUSLY -- BUT THE WAITING THRONGS LOVE IT. SO DOES THE PRESIDENT. FOR ALL HIS ALLEGED ALOOFNES: HE ENJOYS THE RUDE DEMANDS OF POLITICS AND CAN EV. TAKE AN IRREVERENT DELIGHT IN ITS TIME-HONORED RITUALS.

VIDEO	AUDIO
	REEL TWO
LS DALLAS	(11) ON THE TEXAS PRAIRIE, THE LIGHTS OF DA SEQUIN THE NIGHT. OPULENT CENTER OF OIL FORTUN CITY OF SMART SHOPS AND ELEGANTLY DRESSED WOMEN PROUDLY CALLS HERSELF "BIG D." BUT HER CIVIC GLITTER HAS BEEN TARNISHED BY THE OCCASIONAL BE OF FANATIC FRINGE GROUPS. IN DALLAS, BOTH TEXA LYNDON JOHNSON AND U.N. AMBASSADOR ADLAI STEVEN HAVE BEEN PHYSICALLY ASSAULTED.
WALLACE DINNER	(12) THIS MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, A WARMER WE GREETS ALABAMA'S GOVERNOR GEORGE WALLACE, BITTE OF SCHOOL INTEGRATION. AMONG HIS APPROVING LISTENERS IS FORMER GENERAL EDWIN WALKER, HIMSE SPOKESMAN FOR THOSE WHO ARE DARKLY CERTAIN THAT AMERICAN DREAM IS BEING BETRAYED, EVEN BY SOME ELECTED LEADERS.

VIDEO	REEL TWO AUDIO
DALLAS CITY COUNCIL	(13) WITH PRESIDENT KENNEDY DUE ON NOVEMBER 22 THE DALLAS CITY COUNCIL IS STIRRED TO ACTION BY TH APPEARANCE OF DEFAMATORY LEAFLETS AGAINST THE PRESIDENT. IT PASSES AN ORDINANCE WHICH OUTLAWS ALL PROVOCATIVE ACTS INTERFERING WITH FREE SPEECH.
LS WHITE HOUSE	(14) IN A WEEK WITHOUT CRISIS, THE PRESIDENT RETURNS FROM FLORIDA TO A ROUND OF PERFUNCTORY OFFICIAL CHORES. HE ACCEPTS A VETERANS' GROUP CITATION, CONFERS WITH THE AMBASSADOR FROM A NEW AFRICAN STATE, ALSO BREAKFASTS WITH CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS, TALKS WITH EDUCATORS, AND MEETS THREE WES GERMAN ESSAY WINNERS. FROM POULTRY GROWERS, HE ACCEPTS A FIFTY-FIVE POUND THANKSGIVING TURKEY, BU INSISTS ON SPARING THE HUGE BIRD. "WE'LL JUST LET THIS ONE GROW," HE SAYS. "THAT'LL BE OUR THANKSGI PRESENT TO HIM."

VIDEO	REEL TWO AUDIO
NIGHT SHOT-WHITE HOUSE	(15) ON THE WEDNESDAY NIGHT BEFORE THE TEXAS ' SUPREME COURT MEMBERS ARE GUESTS AT AN ANNUAL RECEPTION. JACQUELINE KENNEDY, FOR THE FIRST TIM SINCE THE LOSS OF HER INFANT SON, PATRICK, JOINS HUSBAND AS OFFICIAL HOSTESS.
TELEVISION STATION	(16) AS THE DAYS MOVE TOWARD THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT ON NOVEMBER 22, DALLAS TELEVISION MONITORS RECORD A BUSY WEEK. ALMOST UNNOTICED ON TUESDAY MORNING IS VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S ARRIVAL BY COMMERCIAL AIRLINER TO ADDRESS A BOTTLERS' CONVI ON THURSDAY, HE WILL JOIN PRESIDENT KENNEDY IN S ANTONIO FOR HIS TEXAS TOUR.
POLICE CHIEF CURRY	(17) ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 20, THE P OF DALLAS HEAR A SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM POLICE CH CURRY.

VIDEO	REEL TWO AUDIO
HITE HOUSE HELICOPTER	(18) ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, BY WHITE HOUSE HELICOPTER, THE PRESIDENT MAKES A FAMILIAR FLIGHT OVER THE CAPITOL'S PARKS AND GRAY STONE VISTAS TO NEARBY ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE.
FK & WIFE WALKING AT IRPORT	(19) FOREVER SHY OF PUBLIC HURLY-BURLY, YET HERSELF AN INCALCULABLE POLITICAL ASSET, JACQUELINE KENNEDY HAS DECIDED TO ACCOMPANY HER HUSBAND TO TEXAS -- THEIR FIRST SUCH TRIP TOGETHER SINCE HIS ELECTION.
R FORCE ONE	(20) WAITING IS AIR FORCE ONE, THE DESIGNATION GIVEN ANY PLANE THE PRESIDENT FLIES. THIS MORNING, AS USUAL, IT IS NUMBER 26000, AN AIRBORNE COMMAND POST FROM WHICH HE CAN COMMUNICATE WITH POINTS AROUND THE EARTH. ITS INTERIOR FITTINGS SUPERVISED BY MRS. KENNEDY, THE SLEEK TRANSPORT HAS CARRIED THE PRESIDENT NEARLY 75,000 MILES.

VIDEO	REEL TWO AUDIO
LS TEXAS HOTEL	(21) AT FORT WORTH'S TEXAS HOTEL, WHERE THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. KENNEDY WILL SPEND THIS THURSI NIGHT, WORKMEN AND MAIDS GROOM THE PRESIDENTIAL S FOR THE PRESIDENT'S COMFORT THEY HAVE INSTALLED A ROCKING CHAIR AND, NEAR IT, THE PRESIDENT'S SPECI PHONE -- THAT THIN AND CONSTANT THREAD WHICH LINK HIM TO WASHINGTON AND PRESIDENTIAL POWER.
INTERIOR-BROOKS AFB	(22) LANDING FIRST IN SAN ANTONIO AT 2:30 THURSDAY AFTERNOON, THE PRESIDENT INSPECTS A NEW AEROSPACE MEDICAL CENTER WHICH HE HAS JUST DEDICAT AT BROOKS AIR FORCE BASE. AT 3:30, HE IS AGAIN AIRBORNE FOR HIS NEXT STOP -- HOUSTON. HIS TASK: TO UNITE WRANGLING MEMBERS OF HIS OWN PARTY.

VIDEO	REEL TWO AUDIO
HOUSTON AIRPORT	(23) DESPITE THE SURFACE SHOW OF HARMONY, A CRACKLING FEUD BETWEEN THE STATE'S GOVERNOR CONN AND SENATOR YARBOROUGH THREATENS TO SPLIT TEXAS DEMOCRATS INTO WARRING LIBERAL AND CONSERVATIVE CAMPS. AIDED BY VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON, THE PRESIDENT WORKS TO FORESTALL AN IRREPARABLE BREA
RIDE INTO TOWN	THIS EVENING, THE PRESIDENT WILL CLIMAX POLITICAL EFFORTS BY SPEAKING AT A BANQUET IN HOUSTON HONORING LOCAL CONGRESSMAN ALBERT THOMAS
LATIN DINNER	(24) BUT BEFORE THE SPEECH, THE PRESIDENT AN LADY SURPRISE A DELIGHTED GATHERING OF SPANISH-SPEAKING CITIZENS BY AN IMPROMPTU APPEARANCE.

VIDEO	AUDIO
	24A. A special serenade for the First Lady:
	A pretty story Murmured by the wind, Already a legend That belongs to all time...
	Jacqueline, cry the mountains Jacqueline, cry the valleys! May God be with her Wherever she may be.

VIDEO	AUDIO
	REEL THREE
BOOK DEPOSITORY	(25) TWO HUNDRED MILES AWAY, AT THE TEXAS BOO DEPOSITORY, LEE HARVEY OSWALD LEAVES AT THE END O THE DAY'S WORK.
STEMMONS FREEWAY	(26) CATCHING A RIDE WITH FELLOW EMPLOYEE WES FRAZIER, HE GOES THROUGH THE TRIPLE UNDERPASS ON WAY TO VISIT HIS FAMILY -- HIS FIRST VISIT ON A W NIGHT SINCE HE TOOK THE NORTH BECKLEY STREET ROOM EN ROUTE, HE PASSES THE TRADE MART WHERE PRESIDEN KENNEDY WILL ADDRESS DALLAS' PROMINENT CITIZENS A MIDDAY TOMORROW.
LS IRVING	(27) THIRTY MINUTES LATER, OSWALD IS IN THE SU OF IRVING. THERE, HIS TWO SMALL CHILDREN AND WIFI MARINA LIVE WITH MRS. RUTH PAYNE, A QUAKER WOMAN W HAS BEFRIENDED THE FAMILY AND, IN OCTOBER, EVEN HELPED THE IMPROVIDENT OSWALD GET HIS JOB AT THE B DEPOSITORY.

VIDEO	REEL THREE AUDIO
INTERIOR GARAGE	(28) SURPRISED BY OSWALD'S VISIT ON A WEEK MRS. PAYNE LATER WILL RECALL THAT HE SPENDS HAL HOUR IN THE GARAGE IN WHICH ARE STORED SOME OF FAMILY'S MEAGER BELONGINGS -- AMONG THEM, A ROL BLANKET CONTAINING, AS MARINA WILL REMEMBER, A OSWALD BOUGHT BY MAIL-ORDER LAST MARCH.
LS HOME	2(29) THAT NIGHT, LEE OSWALD GOES TO BED ABO NINE THIRTY.
LS DALLAS	(30) IN DOWNTOWN DALLAS, EARLY EDITIONS OF T MORNING NEWS AGAIN CONFIRM TOMORROW'S PRESIDENTI ROUTE AND THE TIME OF HIS LUNCHEON APPEARANCE -- TWELVE THIRTY.
LS TRADE MART	(31) IN THE TRADE MART'S INNER COURT, WORKME PUSH LAST-MINUTE PREPARATIONS FOR THE LUNCHEON, POLICE AND SECRET SERVICE AGENTS MAKE FINAL SECU CHECKS. AS ALWAYS, THE PRESIDENT'S PHONE IS INSTALLED AND READY.

VIDEO	REEL THREE AUDIO
INTERIOR TRADE MART BOXED SADDLES	(32) ALSO AWAITING THE PRESIDENT ARE TWO SAI -- GIFTS FROM DALLAS CITIZENS TO HIS CHILDREN, CAROLINE AND JOHN-JOHN.
EXTERIOR CAROUSEL CLUB	(33) ELSEWHERE IN DALLAS, IT IS A LIVELY EVE ...ALONG COMMERCE STREET AT THE CAROUSEL CLUB, S OF THE LIVELIER ARTS ARE PRESENTED BY ITS EXCITA IMPRESARIO, JACK RUBY, A 52-YEAR-OLD BACHELOR, W ASPIRES TO THE BIG TIME, CULTIVATES INFLUENTIAL CONNECTIONS, AND ADMIRES CLASS IN ALL ITS FORMS.
INTERIOR-PEPSI-COLA CONVENTION	(34) AT THE BAKER HOTEL, MOVIE STAR JOAN CRA GIVES AUTOGRAPHS AND, AS A BOTTLING EXECUTIVE, JC A RECEIVING LINE WITH ANOTHER FAMED FIGURE, FORME VICE-PRESIDENT RICHARD NIXON, WHO WRYLY COMMENTS THE PURPOSE OF THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TOMORROW.

VIDEO	REEL THREE AUDIO
OUSTON BANQUET	(35) AT NINE THIRTY THAT EVENING, THE PRESIDENT IS STILL IN HOUSTON. AFTER BOOSTING DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMAN THOMAS IN HIS BANQUET SPEECH, PRESIDENT KENNEDY PRAISES THE CITY'S ROLE IN THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE SPACE PROGRAM.
G-APPLAUDING CROWD	(36) AFTERWARD, HE LEAVES AT ONCE FOR FORT WORTH
XTERIOR HOTEL-FORT WORTH	(37) SINCE ELEVEN THIS MORNING, THE PRESIDENT HA FLOWN OVER 2000 MILES, TOURED THE STREETS OF THREE CITIES, CONFERRED WITH WARRING PARTY CHIEFS, AND MAI TWO MAJOR SPEECHES. TOMORROW'S SCHEDULE IS AS RIGOROUS. THERE WILL BE A BREAKFAST SPEECH IN FORT WORTH, A MOTORCADE THROUGH DOWNTOWN DALLAS, A $100-A-PLATE DINNER IN AUSTIN, AND FINALLY A NINETY-MILE RIDE TO THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S RANCH. BUT NOW, CLOSE TO MIDNIGHT, THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. KENNEDY GET A BRIEF RESPITE AS THEY RETIRE AT THE TEXAS HOTEL IN FORT WORTH TO CATCH THEIR BREATH IN PRIVACY.

VIDEO	REEL THREE AUDIO
	(38) ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22nd, LEE HARVEY OSW RISES QUIETLY AND BOILS WATER FOR A QUICK CUP C INSTANT COFFEE. HALF AN HOUR LATER, WITHOUT AWAKING ANYO HE LEAVES THE SILENT PAYNE HOUSEHOLD.
	(39) CARRYING A LONG, PAPER-WRAPPED PARCEL, H WALKS THE HALF BLOCK TO WESLEY FRAZIER'S HOUSE HIS RIDE TO THE BOOK DEPOSITORY. FRAZIER'S SIS MRS. WILLIAM RANDLE, WATCHES HIM APPROACH THIS MORNING.
	MRS. RANDLE (inner monologue) "About 7:10 AM in the morning, I was preparing lunches. I looked out the window and saw a man who I learned later was Mr. Oswald cross the street with a package approximately 2 1/2 feet long. He proceeded across to my carport and I opened the door to see where he wa going. And I saw him put the package into my brother's car."
	(40) MINUTES LATER, HE IS JOINED BY FRAZIER.

VIDEO | REEL THREE | AUDIO

WESLEY FRAZIER (inner monologue)

"I went out the back door and Lee was there standing justoutside the door and we walked to the car. As we were getting in the car, I saw the package and I said, 'What's the package, Lee?' And Lee said, 'curtain rods.'"

WESLEY FRAZIER (inner monologue)

"The only comment that was made on the way to work was about the babies and the weather. I always managed to get some comment out of him about the children, 'cause he seemed like he was very fond of them. And I asked him did he have fun playing with the babies, and he says, 'Oh, yeah,' and kind of chuckled to himself."

(41) FIFTEEN MINUTES AFTER LEAVING THE SUBURB

IRVING, WESLEY FRAZIER'S 1953 CHEVROLET SEDAN J

THE FLOW OF TRAFFIC SPEEDING ALONG STEMMONS FRE

TOWARD THE GRAY TOWERS OF DOWNTOWN DALLAS.

WESLEY FRAZIER (inner monologue)

"About the only other comment was made about the weather and it was a hazy day and we both said if it didn't clear up, it was sure gonna be a bad day."

VIDEO	REEL THREE AUDIO
	(42) IT IS NEARING EIGHT O'CLOCK WHEN THE DRAB BULK OF THE BOOK DEPOSITORY LOOMS UP BEYOND THE TRIPLE UNDERPASS. HERE, THE PRESIDENTIAL MOTORC IS DUE TO PASS IN FOUR AND A HALF HOURS.
	(43) AS USUAL, WESLEY FRAZIER DRIVES HIS CAR T A DISTANT EMPLOYEE PARKING LOT, BESIDE A RAILROA YARD, A FOUR-BLOCK WALK FROM THE BOOK DEPOSITORY BACK ENTRANCE. BUT THIS MORNING, HIS COMPANION IN A HURRY.
	WESLEY FRAZIER (inner monologue)
	"And then after he got out of the car, see, and picked up the package while I was charging my battery, see, the battery needed charging pretty bad, see, then I got out of the car and before I shut the door, he started off walking a little bit faster, and he finally got about 50 feet ahead of me."

VIDEO	AUDIO
	REEL FOUR
	(44) UNLOVELY AMID DALLAS' SPLENDID DOWNTO STRUCTURES, THE DEPOSITORY IS A TEXTBOOK DISTRI CENTER. OSWALD'S JOB, GATHERING BOOKS FOR SHIPP TO TEXAS SCHOOLS, GIVES HIM ACCESS TO THE BUILDI SEVEN FLOORS.
	(45) IN FORT WORTH THIS MORNING, THE PRESID JOKES WITH THE CROWD OUTSIDE HIS HOTEL. EXCUSIN MRS. KENNEDY'S ABSENCE, HE SAYS IT TAKES HER LON TO ORGANIZE HERSELF. BUT, HE SUGGESTS, THE RESU IS WORTH THE WAIT.
	(46) AT NINE, HE RE-ENTERS THE HOTEL WHERE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BREAKFAST GUESTS HAVE GATHERE
	(47) AFTER A SPEECH RECITING GAINS IN NATION DEFENSE, THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE ALLOWS FOR A PRESENTATION BY RAYMOND BUCK, PRESIDENT OF FORT WORTH'S CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

VIDEO	REEL FOUR AUDIO
JFK & JACKIE IN CAR	(48) TWIN CITY RIVALRY BETWEEN FORT WORTH AN DALLAS NOW REQUIRES A SMALL GESTURE TO CIVIC PRI THE PRESIDENT MUST RETURN TO THE FORT WORTH AIRP AND MAKE THE 30-MILE HOP TO DALLAS BY THE 600-MI AN-HOUR PRESIDENTIAL JET. THE PRESIDENT IS IN G SPIRITS. THE TEXAS TRIP IS GOING WELL. ASIDE F AN OCCASIONAL HOSTILE PLACARD, THE CROWDS ARE FR
JFK SHAKES HANDS AT AIRPORT	(49) AS HE DEPARTS FORT WORTH, EAGER CITIZEN BASK BRIEFLY IN THE PRESIDENTIAL AURA.
PEOPLE IN STORES & NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE	(50) ELSEWHERE, INDIFFERENT TO TEXAS POLITIC THE NATION DRIFTS IN A PRE-THANKSGIVING CALM SO OF ALARM THAT WASHINGTON'S TOP LEADERS CAN BE AB AT THE SAME TIME.
RUSK & CABINET IN HAWAII	(51) IN HAWAII AT THIS MOMENT, A CABINET GRO LED BY SECRETARY OF STATE RUSK RESUMES ITS FLIGH JAPANESE CONFERENCES.

VIDEO	REEL FOUR AUDIO
PEOPLE ON STREETS	(52) ALONG THE EASTERN SEABOARD, SIDEWALKS AR CROWDED WITH PEOPLE GOING TO LUNCH.
BOWLERS AT MEET	(53) IN CHICAGO, THE FIRST GAMES OF AN INTERNATIONAL BOWLING MEET GET UNDERWAY.
CATTLEMEN	(54) ON THE GREAT PLAINS, STOCKMEN HAVE WORKE THREE HOURS SINCE DAYBREAK.
CHILDREN IN SCHOOL	(55) ALONG THE PACIFIC, CHILDREN HAVE JUST BE THEIR CLASSES. WITH HOLIDAYS CLOSE BY, IT IS HAR TO MEMORIZE DATES IN HISTORY -- SO REMOTE AND FAR
CROWD AT LOVE FIELD	(56) BUT IN DALLAS, BY SPECIAL PERMISSION, TH CHILDREN ARE OUT OF SCHOOL. THEY JOIN THE CROWD LOVE FIELD WAITING TO SEE THE PRESIDENT.
STILL OF CARGO PLANE	(57) ALREADY A SPECIAL CARGO PLANE HAS ARRIVE AND UNLOADED THE PRESIDENT'S BUBBLE-TOP CONVERTIB

VIDEO	AUDIO
	REEL FIVE
KENNEDY IN MOTORCADE	(58) NEAR NOON, THE MOTORCADE HEADS DOWNTOWN, PROGRESS RECORDED BY BROADCASTERS' VOICES AND CAM AMATEURS.
EXTERIOR BOOK DEPOSITORY	(59) IT IS LEE OSWALD'S LUNCH HOUR. IN LESS TWENTY-FIVE MINUTES, THE PRESIDENT IS SCHEDULED T PASS THE DEPOSITORY.
INTERIOR BOOK DEPOSITORY	(60) BUT, AS OTHER EMPLOYEES GO DOWNSTAIRS TO THE PRESIDENT, OSWALD STAYS ON THE SIXTH FLOOR. ASKS THAT THEY SEND THE ELEVATOR BACK UP.
LS - EMPTY FLOOR	(61) NOW, IN THE STILLNESS OF THE DESERTED FL A RIFLE IS BROUGHT OUT, LOADED, AND CARRIED TO A CORNER WINDOW. THERE, CAREFULLY ARRANGED BOOK CARTONS WILL SHIELD THE ASSASSIN FROM VIEW.

VIDEO	REEL FIVE AUDIO
	(62) BUT THE ASSASSIN'S VIEW IS EXCELLENT. DIRECTLY BELOW, THE PRESIDENT'S CAR MUST TURN, ANGLE TOWARD THE UNDERPASS.
	(63) AMID THE TRADE MART'S FOUNTAINS AND TWITTERING PARAKEETS, DALLAS' ELITE AWAIT THE PRESIDENT'S EARLY ARRIVAL. UNDER SECURITY PRECAUTIONS, HIS LUNCHEON STEAK WILL BE SELECT RANDOM FROM THE 2500 STEAKS TO BE SERVED THE G
	(64) DESPITE SOME WORRIED EXPECTATIONS, THE CROWDS ARE SO THICK AND FRIENDLY THAT THE MOTO IS SLOWED EVEN BEFORE IT REACHES THE DOWNTOWN TWO CARS BEHIND THE PRESIDENT, VICE-PRE LYNDON JOHNSON IS CONCERNED THAT THEIR TRADE M ARRIVAL WILL BE MINUTES BEHIND THE SCHEDULED T 12:30.

VIDEO	REEL FIVE AUDIO
LS FLOOR	(65) NOW, BY THE OPENED WINDOW, UNSUSPECTEI THE DEPOSITORY'S HUSHED SIXTH FLOOR, THE ASSASS LISTENS FOR THE SOUND OF THE MOTORCADE. TURNI FROM MAIN TO HOUSTON, THE PRESIDENT'S CAR MUST APPROACH THE DEPOSITORY DEAD ON, THEN TURN AGAI JUST AS ANY OTHER PASSING CONVERTIBLE MIGHT, AN FOR THIRTY YARDS, THE PRESIDENT HIMSELF WILL BE TO TRACK ON THE FOUR-POWER SCOPE.
LS TRADE MART	(66) AMONG THE WAITING CROWDS OUTSIDE THE T: MART, FOUR MILES AWAY, A FEW SPECTATORS EXERCIS: THEIR CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT TO EXPRESS A LESS FRIENDLY GREETING.
LS WINDOW	(67) NOW THE ASSASSIN BRACES HIS WEAPON, I CLEARED STREETS, ONLY THE TARGET IS MISSING.

VIDEO	REEL FIVE AUDIO
INTERIOR BOOK DEPOSITORY	(68) ROUNDING THE END OF MAIN STREET, TH PRESIDENT'S CAR SWINGS ONTO HOUSTON, TOWARD WINDOW OF THE BOOK DEPOSITORY. BENEATH IT, MOMENT, THE MOTORCADE WILL TURN TOWARD THE U:
CU FREEWAY	(69) ON POLICE INSTRUCTIONS, THE LEAD CAI FOR PARKLAND HOSPITAL, CLOSELY FOLLOWED BY TH IN WHICH A SECRET SERVICE AGENT SHIELDS THE V PRESIDENT WITH HIS BODY.
	(70) AT THE DEPOSITORY, THE MOTORCADE LIE: SHATTERED BY THE SUDDEN, UNSEEN BLOW. AS IT I ON AMID DAZED AND TERRIBLE QUESTIONS, THE NEAI AVAILABLE POLICE ENTER THE BUILDING. STOPPED GUNPOINT IN THE LUNCHROOM, LEE OSWALD IS IMMED CLEARED AS AN EMPLOYEE, THEN QUICKLY ESCAPES T: BUILDING UNNOTICED.

VIDEO	REEL FIVE AUDIO
SWITCHBOARD	(71) ALERTED BY POLICE RADIO, HOSPITAL EMERG CALLS SHATTER LUNCH HOUR CALM, WHILE THE CAR WIT THE STRICKEN PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR CAREENS TO T EMERGENCY ENTRANCE.
CU OPERATING ROOM	(72) IN STILL READINESS, MEDICINE'S IMPARTIA APPARATUS WAITS -- THIS TIME FOR THE PRESIDENT C THE UNITED STATES. LED BY DR. MALCOLM PERRY, SPECIALISTS CONVERGE (THE EMERGENCY OPERATING ROOM.
	(73) WITHIN THE HOSPITAL, SECURITY CLOAKS T VICE-PRESIDENT AS EXECUTIVE AIDES RUSH UP, FOLL BY BREATHLESS WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENTS AND A PERSONAL STAFF.

VIDEO	REEL FIVE AU
UPI TICKERTAPE	(74) ALREADY, MINUTES AFTER THE EVENT, NEWS SERVICES CARRY WORD OF THE SHOOTING, GROPE AT T DREAD POSSIBILITIES.
MS - DALLAS TV STATION	(75) IN A DALLAS TELEVISION STATION, THE NE BURSTS UPON A ROUTINE MIDDAY PROGRAM.

VIDEO	AUDIO
	REEL SIX
	(76) SHOCKED BY THE TELEVISION REPORT, A PRI AT HOLY TRINITY RECTORY GATHERS THE ARTICLES OF LAST SACRAMENTS. THEN, UNSUMMONED, FATHER OSCAR HUBER HURRIES TO THE PRESIDENT HE HAD WATCHED PA THROUGH HIS PARISH THIRTY MINUTES AGO.
	(77) POLICE SURROUND THE BOOK DEPOSITORY. U OTHER CROWDED VANTAGE POINTS, IT OFFERED SUREST PRIVACY TO AN ASSASSIN. WITNESSES REPORT SEEING RIFLE IN AN UPPER WINDOW. A CHECK SHOWS THE ANG FIRE IS PERFECT. AMID THE SILENT STACKS OF BOOK CARTONS, THE SEARCH BEGINS, FOOT BY FOOT, FOR A A WEAPON, ANYTHING ----

VIDEO	REEL SIX AUDIO
	(78) OUTSIDE, THE POLICE SURGE THROUGH THE SURROUNDING AREA IN SEARCH OF A SNIPER, ROUNDING U WITNESSES AND SUSPECTS FOR QUESTIONING.
	(79) TO POLICE COME REPORTS OF A SINGLE MISSI DEPOSITORY EMPLOYEE. INSTANTLY, THE CALL GOES OU --- PICK UP LEE HARVEY OSWALD.
	(80) IN MORTAL PREMONITION, THE CROWD AT PARKL HOSPITAL WATCHES THE PRESIDENT'S BELONGINGS CARRI FROM THE SEALED-OFF CONVERTIBLE.

VIDEO	REEL SIX AUDIO

(81) SEVEN BLOCKS FROM THE SHOOTING, LEE OSWA BOARDS THE NUMBER 30 MARSALIS STREET BUS TO HIS ROOMING HOUSE, HEADING TOWARD THE DEPOSITORY HE JUST LEFT. WHEN THE BUS FAILS TO MOVE IN THE PARALYZED TRAFFIC, HE GETS OFF, THEN WALKS TWO TO THE GREYHOUND BUS TERMINAL WHERE HE HIRES TH OF WILLIAM WHALEY.

WILLIAM WHALEY (inner. monologue

"I picked up a fare at the Greyhound Bus taxicab stand. This young man told me that he wanted to go to the 500 block of North Beckley and when he got in, police sirens was running, criss-crossin each other and policemen on tricycles wa runnin' down, and I thought it was a fir or somethin'. And I asked him, I said, 'I wonder what the hell all this uproar' about,' and he didn't answer, so I figur he was one of these people, which we hav lots of,,that don't like to talk...that got other things on their mind, so I jus carried him on to where he wanted to go. So I carried him on across the viaduct, turned left to the 500 block of North Beckley. And, when I got over on North Beckley, and coming on to the intersecti of Neely and North Beckley, he said, 'th will do fine.' And I pulled over to the curb, the fare was 95¢, he handed me a dollar bill and got out, walked in front my cab across the street, and that's the last I saw of him."

VIDEO	REEL SIX AUDIO
	(82) HAVING GOTTEN OUT FIVE BLOCKS BEYOND HIS DESTINATION, LEE OSWALD BACKTRACKS THE DISTANCE THE SMALL NORTH BECKLEY STREET BEDROOM HE KEEPS O.H. LEE.
	HIS RUSH INTO THE HOUSE STARTLES HOUSEKE EARLENE ROBERTS, WHO WILL LATER RECALL THAT HE I ALMOST INSTANTLY IN A DIFFERENT, LIGHTER JACKET.

VIDEO	REEL SIX AUDIO
	(83) OUTSIDE PARKLAND, IN TERRIBLE HELPLESSNE PEOPLE WAIT, WHILE IN THE HOSPITAL, DOCTORS FIGH BATTLE ALREADY LOST. AT ONE O'CLOCK, FRIDAY NOVEMBER 22, JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY IS DEAD.
	(84) BEYOND VIEW, WHITE HOUSE AIDE KENNETH O'DONNELL WALKS STEADILY 100 FEET TO ANOTHER ROO TO LYNDON JOHNSON, HE SAYS, "MR. PRESIDENT -- TH PRESIDENT IS DEAD."
	(85) THE CROWD SEES MRS. JOHNSON DEPART, FOL BY THE MAN WHO, UNKNOWN TO IT, NOW IS ACTING PRESIDENT. NEWS OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S DEATH IS WITHHELD UNTIL THE NEW PRESIDENT CAN BE PLACED I THE SECURITY OF AIR FORCE ONE.

VIDEO	REEL SIX AUDIO
	(86) ...EVEN NOW, THE GREAT PLANE IS BEING READIED FOR INSTANT RETURN FLIGHT TO WASHINGTON WHERE THE SECRET SERVICE CAN MORE EFFECTIVELY G THE PRESIDENT AGAINST WHATEVER THREATS MAY COME
	(87) IN THE QUIET VIRGINIA COUNTRYSIDE, A SHRILLS AND WORD COMES TO ROBERT KENNEDY THAT I BRIGHT COMPANION, THE PRESIDENT -- HIS BROTHER DEAD.
	(88) ALREADY, THE NATION'S DEFENSES HAVE S INTO READINESS. NO ONE YET KNOWS IF THE DALLAS SHOOTING IS PART OF A WIDER PLOT. SIGNALS ALER UNITED STATES FORCES EVERYWHERE, FROM POLARIS SUBMARINES IN DISTANT SEAS TO MISSILE SILOS, WH BALEFUL WINDOWS OPEN TO THE SKY.

VIDEO	AUDIO
	REEL SEVEN
	(89) AT 1:33 PM, RUMOR AND FEAR BECOME FAC PRESIDENT'S DEATH IS OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED.
	(90) TRADE MART GUESTS HEAR HE WILL NEVER
	(91) IN SWIFT TRANSFER, AN INSTRUMENT OF P ALREADY BELONGS TO ANOTHER VOICE.
	(92) IN STUNNED WASHINGTON, YOUNGER BROTHE EDWARD KENNEDY GETS WORD AS HE PRESIDES IN THE
	(93) POLITICAL ANTAGONISMS FORGOTTEN, MAJO LEADER MIKE MANSFIELD AND REPUBLICAN LEADER EVE DIRKSEN STARE IN BLANK DISMAY.
	(94) AGING HOUSE SPEAKER JOHN McCORMACK F THE AWESOME FACT HE IS NEXT IN LINE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

VIDEO	REEL SEVEN AUDIO
	(95) EVER SENSITIVE TO DISASTER, THE NEW YOR STOCK MARKET PLUNGES DOWNWARD 22 POINTS IN A WIL SURGE OF SELLING.
	(96) THIRTY-FOUR YEARS OLD, AND ONE HOUR A W MRS. KENNEDY LEAVES THE HOSPITAL, STILL IN SHOCK, INCREDIBLY COMPOSED. AS SHE RETURNS TO WASHINGTC WITH THE BODY OF HER SLAIN HUSBAND, JACQUELINE KENNEDY ALSO BEGINS HER OWN LONELY JOURNEY INTO THE PROUD HISTORY OF HER COUNTRY.
	(97) AT NEARLY THE SAME TIME, FEDERAL DISTRIC JUDGE SARAH T. HUGHES, AN OLD FRIEND OF LYNDON JOHNSON'S, IS STARTLED BY A PHONE CALL FROM AIR F ONE. IT SUMMONS HER TO SWEAR IN THE NEW PRESIDEN SHE HURRIES TO LOVE FIELD, ROBERT KENNEDY CONVEYS PHONE TO THE PLANE, INSTRUCTIONS ON THE PROPER ADMINISTRATION OF THE OATH. THE BIBLE TO BE USED THE CEREMONY BELONGED TO JOHN F. KENNEDY.

VIDEO	REEL SEVEN AUDIO
	(98) AT 1:25, EVEN AS POLICE HUNT LEE OSWALD THROUGHOUT THE CITY, THE SEARCHERS AT THE BOOK DEPOSITORY FIND A RIFLE -- A TWENTY DOLLAR 6.5 MANNLICHER CARCANO WITH A FOUR-POWER TELESCOPIC SIGHT. IT HAS BEEN HASTILY CONCEALED NEAR THE SIX FLOOR STAIRWAY LANDING, DIAGONALLY ACROSS FROM THE ASSASSIN'S WINDOW. ALSO FOUND ARE PALM PRINTS ON THE BOXES STACKED NEAR THE WINDOW, AND THREE SPENT SHELLS WHICH ARE QUICKLY FITTED TO THE BOLT-ACTION RIFLE'S FIRING CHAMBER.
	(99) SUDDENLY TO DALLAS POLICE HEADQUARTERS COMES WORD THAT AN OFFICER, J.D. TIPPITT, HAS BEEN SHOT AND KILLED IN THE OAK CLIFF SECTION ON EAST TENTH STREET. INSTANTLY, AN ALARM IS BROADCAST FOR POLICE KILLER.

VIDEO	reel seven AUDIO
	(100) IN THE QUIET NEIGHBORHOOD, A FEW BLOCKS I OSWALD'S ROOMING HOUSE, WITNESSES TELL POLICE HOW OFFICER TIPPIT GOT FROM HIS PATROL CAR TO TA TO HIS ASSAILANT, AND WAS SHOT THREE TIMES. A C SALESMAN HAS SEEN A MAN RUNNING WITH A PISTOL -- MAN HE LATER WILL IDENTIFY AS LEE OSWALD. NEARB A LIGHT JACKET IS FOUND.
	(101) IN FULL FLIGHT ON JEFFERSON BOULEVARD, LEI OSWALD TAKES REFUGE IN A SHOE STORE ENTRANCE, WHI HE IS NOTICED BY SALESMAN JOHN BREWER.
	(102) ALERTED BY THE RADIO DESCRIPTION, JOHN BREWER FOLLOWS OSWALD TOWARD THE NEARBY TEXAS THE
	(103) WHERE THE SECOND FEATURE, A KOREAN WAR FIL ON SCREEN. UNNOTICED, LEE OSWALD SLIPS PAST A DISTRACTED CASHIER AND ENTERS THE DARK, NEAR-EMPTY THEATRE.

VIDEO	REEL SEVEN AUDIO
	(104) UNKNOWN TO LEE OSWALD AS HE WATCHES THI JOHN BREWER ENLISTS THE AID OF THE THEATRE'S MA AND TOGETHER THEY BLOCK THE THEATRE'S TWO EXITS. THE SAME TIME, THE CASHIER HURRIEDLY CALLS THE I TO REPORT OFFICER TIPPITT'S SUSPECTED KILLER.
	(105) ON AIR FORCE ONE, JACQUELINE KENNEDY BE LEAVES HER HUSBAND'S COFFIN TO STAND BESIDE LYNI JOHNSON FOR THE SWEARING-IN CEREMONY, SCRATCHILY RECORDED FOR HISTORY ON A DICTAPHONE.
	(106) IN HIS FIRST COMMAND, THE PRESIDENT ORD THE PLANE'S INSTANT TAKE-OFF.

VIDEO	REEL SEVEN AUDIO
	(107) POINTED OUT BY BREWER, OSWALD IS SURPR BY POLICE IN THE TEXAS THEATRE. THERE IS A BRI STRUGGLE AS HIS PISTOL MISFIRES, THEN THE SUSPE POLICE KILLER IS DRAGGED FROM THE THEATRE, THRU INTO A CAR, AND DRIVEN OFF TO POLICE HEADQUARTE
	(108) NOW, AS AIR FORCE ONE RACES TOWARD WASHINGTON WITH ITS TRAGIC BURDEN, LYNDON JOHNS BEGINS HIS PRESIDENCY. BY PHONE, HE COMFORTS T DEAD PRESIDENT'S MOTHER, THEN DRAFTS A STATEMEN THE COUNTRY.

VIDEO	REEL SEVEN AUDIO
	(109) BELOW THE PLANE, THE NEWS CROSSES THE I LIKE A VAST SHOCK WAVE. IN ANGER OR STUNNED INCOMPREHENSION, THE PEOPLE SEIZE NEWSPAPERS, OF LISTEN TO ENDLESS CONFIRMATIONS OF WHAT THEY CAI YET BELIEVE IN EQUALLY SHOCKED STATEMENTS FROM PERSONS GREAT AND SMALL.

VIDEO	AUDIO
	REEL EIGHT
	(110) SILENCES ALSO SPEAK. UNITED NATIONS DELEGATES BOW IN MUTE HOMAGE, THEN, AS THE SESSI IS QUICKLY ADJOURNED, THEY PRESS CONDOLENCES ON ADLAI STEVENSON AND THE UNITED STATES MISSION.
	(111) AS WORD AND PICTURE ARE FLASHED OVERSEA COUNTRIES AROUND THE WORLD TREAT THE UNITED STAT TRAGEDY AS THEIR OWN.
	(112) IT IS NIGHT IN LONDON AS THE GREAT BLAC HEADLINES JOLT CROWDS OUTSIDE THE THEATRES. SIL THRONGS CONVERGE ON THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY TO WATCH THE NEWS BULLETINS.

VIDEO	REEL EIGHT AUDIO
	(113) IN MOSCOW, THERE IS SOMBRE SADNESS AS SPECIAL NEWSPAPER EDITIONS ARE QUICKLY MADE UP. AN RADIO MOSCOW PLAYS ONLY FUNERAL MUSIC. PEOPLE AS ABOUT THE NEW PRESIDENT. TONIGHT THERE IS NO COL WAR.
	(114) IN BERLIN, FIVE MONTHS AGO, JOHN KENNEDY DECLARED, "ICH BIN EIN BERLINER." TONIGHT, A HANDFUL OF STUDENTS CARRYING TORCHES START TOWARD THE CITY HALL STEPS WHERE THE PRESIDENT SPOKE. WHEN THEY ARRIVE, THEY ARE 60,000.
	(115) BUT IN AMERICA, UNDER AIR FORCE ONE'S SWIFT WINGS, THIS DAY HAS NOT YET ENDED.

VIDEO	REEL EIGHT AUDIO
	(116) IN DALLAS POLICE HEADQUARTERS, LEE OS BOOKED FOR THE SLAYING OF OFFICER TIPPITT. TI LIPPED, BRUISED FROM HIS BATTLE WITH HIS CAPTC IS LED THROUGH A GAUNTLET OF NEWSMEN, AND THE GETS ITS FIRST LOOK AT LEE HARVEY OSWALD, SUSI POLICE KILLER. BUT NOW, FROM ARTICLES IN HIS POCKETS, POLICE MAKE THE STARTLING DISCOVERY T THIS IS THE MISSING BOOK DEPOSITORY EMPLOYEE, IMMEDIATELY SEND INVESTIGATORS TO QUESTION HIS AS EXAMINATION PROVES HIS PISTOL FIRED THE SHC KILLING TIPPITT, EVIDENCE SWIFTLY MOUNTS THAT COMMITTED THIS DAY NOT ONE MURDER, BUT TWO.

VIDEO	REEL EIGHT AUDIO
	(117) IN WASHINGTON, ACROSS THE STREET FROM TH WHITE HOUSE, A SMALL CROWD GATHERS IN THE AFTERNC SEEKING SOMETHING IT CANNOT NAME. ON THE BACK LA ALWAYS IN EARSHOT OF THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE, THE CHILDRENS' SWINGS ARE STILL. FOR A MOMENT -- BUT MOMENT ONLY -- TIME PAUSES IN THIS QUIET ROOM OF PRESIDENTS.
	(118) ALREADY, AT NEARBY FORT McNAIR, DEATH'S ORDERLY PROCEDURES HAVE BEGUN.
	(119) ON INSTRUCTIONS FROM AIR FORCE ONE, THE ARMY'S CEREMONIAL CHIEF, PAUL C. MILLER, SETS IN MOTION THE VAST PREPARATIONS FOR A STATE FUNERAL. SUBJECT TO SARGENT SHRIVER, WHITE HOUSE SPOKESMAN CEREMONIES WILL BE EXECUTED BY THE MILITARY DISTR OF WASHINGTON UNDER MAJOR GENERAL PHILLIP C. WEHLI

VIDEO	REEL EIGHT AUDIO
	(120) AS YET IT IS KNOWN ONLY THAT, AFTER REPOSE IN THE WHITE HOUSE, THE PRESIDENT'S BODY WILL LIE STATE AT THE CAPITOL. BUT PLANS ARE PRECISE AND DETAILED-- THE COFFIN, THE WIDOW AND CHILDREN, NATION'S LEADERS, MILITARY UNITS -- EACH HAS AN APPOINTED PLACE. (121) AT FORT MYER, MEN OF THE THIRD INFANTRY REGIMENT, THE "PRESIDENT'S OWN," REHEARSE THE SOL DUTIES OF THE DEATH WATCH. AN HONOR GUARD OF ENLISTED MEN, DRAWN FROM EACH OF THE ARMED SERVIC WILL BE POSTED ABOUT THE PRESIDENT'S COFFIN AT AL TIMES.

VIDEO	REEL EIGHT AUDIO
	(122) IN HONOLULU, ANOTHER EXECUTIVE JET REFUELS AFTER TURNING BACK FROM JAPAN IN MIDFLIGHT ON ORD OF SECRETARY RUSK. WITH FIVE OTHER CABINET MEMBE AND PRESS SECRETARY SALINGER, THE PLANE QUICKLY CONTINUES ITS FLIGHT TO A STRICKEN AND UNCERTAIN WASHINGTON.
	(123) A HUSH SETTLES ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE AS IT HALTS THE FRENZIED TRADING 83 MINUTES BEFORE REGU CLOSING.

VIDEO	REEL EIGHT AUDIO
1st ALTERNATE READING------	(124) GRADUALLY THE CITIES GROW SILENT, STREE EMPTIED AS IF BY PLAGUE OR PRIVATE SORROW. WITHO PLAN, PEOPLE GO HOME, BUSINESSES CLOSE -- EVEN A HONKYTONK IN DALLAS.
2nd ALTERNATE READING------	(124) GRADUALLY THE CITIES GROW SILENT, STREE EMPTIED AS IF BY PLAGUE OR PRIVATE SORROW. WITHO PLAN, BUSINESSES CLOSE -- EVEN A HONKYTONK IN DAL
	(125) AT ITS TELEVISION SCREENS, THE GREATEST AUDIENCE IN HISTORY WATCHES IN STRICKEN FASCINATI
	THE TRAGEDY WHICH IS ALSO ITS OWN. THROUGH HIS CAMPAIGNS AND HIS PRESIDENCY, TELEVISION HAS MADE JOHN F. KENNEDY A FAMILIAR GUEST IN EVERY HOME.
	(126) NOW THE DAY OF HIS DEATH WILL BE RELATE IN CRUEL DETAIL AND ENDLESS REPETITION BY THE STRANGELY ASSORTED PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN WITNESSE TO IT.

Prepared By: Ted Strauss
Rough: Revised: Final:

VIDEO	REEL EIGHT AUDIO
	(127) WASHINGTON LIES STILL IN THE NOVEMBER D A WEAK STORM FRONT PROMISES RAIN -- AND, AT ANDR FIELD, THE NATION, BY TELEVISION, AWAITS THE HOMECOMING OF TWO PRESIDENTS.
	(128) HERE ALSO STAND THE MEN OF WASHINGTON -- WHITE HOUSE AIDES, CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS, JUDGES DIPLOMATS -- EACH IN SILENT SEPARATION, WAITING AIR FORCE ONE TO EMERGE RROM THE DARK.

VIDEO	AUDIO
	REEL NINE
	(129) NOW AN INTENSE STRAIN TRANSFIXES THE SILE GALLERY. ON THE CARGO LIFT, IN THE GLARE OF LIGHT THE BRONZE COFFIN IS AN INCREDIBLE, BRUTAL TRUTH.
	(130) AN HONOR GUARD MOVES TO CARRY THE COFFIN A WAITING AMBULANCE. BUT THE LONG-TIME AIDES OF T DEAD PRESIDENT INSIST ON PERFORMING THIS LAST SERVICE THEMSELVES.
	(131) IN THE PITILESS LIGHTS, JACQUELINE KENN APPEARS, AN INCONGRUOUSLY TRAGIC FIGURE IN THE PRETTY PINK SUIT THAT THIS MORNING DAZZLED TEXAS CROWDS. ALTHOUGH A LIMOUSINE STANDS BY FOR HER, DETERMINEDLY REMAINS NEAR HER HUSBAND FOR THE JOU TO THE NAVAL HOSPITAL AT BETHESDA, MARYLAND.

VIDEO	REEL NINE	AUDIO

(132) BEFORE THE GAZE OF A SHAKEN COUNTRY, THE NEW PRESIDENT NOW APPEARS. HE HAS BEEN THRUST IN POWER BY THE CRUELLEST CONCEIVABLE CIRCUMSTANCE. IN HIS FIRST PUBLIC UTTERANCE, HE PROVIDES STRONG ASSURANCE THAT THE NATION'S LEADERSHIP CONTINUES.

(133) TOLD OF WAITING CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS, LYNDON JOHNSON TURNS BACK TO GREET THE OLD COLLEAGUES -- POLITICAL FOES AND FRIENDS ALIKE -- WITH WHOM HE HAS WORKED THROUGHOUT HIS CAREER. T HE JOINS ADVISORS FOR THE SHORT FLIGHT TO THE WHI HOUSE AND AN IMMEDIATE BRIEFING ON THE WORLD'S TROUBLED ZONES.

VIDEO	REEL NINE AUDIO
	(134) IN AN UPPER ROOM AT BETHESDA NAVAL HOSPITAL, JACQUELINE KENNEDY STAYS SLEEPLESS IN TH NIGHT HOURS AS HER HUSBAND'S BODY IS PREPARED FOR BURIAL. AROUND HER RALLY HIS OLD, STAUNCH FRIENDS LARRY O'BRIEN AND DAVE POWERS, AND KENNY O'DONNELL, WHO RECOVERS THE RING SHE PLACED ON HER HUSBAND'S HAND.
	(135) AT THE WHITE HOUSE'S SOUTH LAWN, THE NEW PRESIDENT ARRIVES AND APPROACHES THE GREAT HOUSE HE NOW WILL OCCUPY.
	(136) HE GOES INTO THE WEST WING THROUGH THE SILENT CABINET ROOM WHERE HENCEFORTH HE WILL PRESIDE

Prepared By: Ted Strauss
Rough: Revised: Final:

VIDEO	REEL NINE AUDIO
1st ALTERNATE READING -----	(137) ANOTHER OFFICE -- THE PRESIDENT'S -- HE NOT ENTER. INSTEAD, HE GOES THIS NIGHT TO HIS OL VICE-PRESIDENTIAL ROOMS IN THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUIID ING ACROSS THE STREET. THERE, WITH SWIFT AI FLUENT PRECISION, HE BEGINS THE IMMEDIATE TASK OF STEADYING THE NATION.
2nd ALTERNATE READING	(137) AT ANOTHER OFFICE -- THE PRESIDENT'S -- HESITATES, THEN ENTERS ALONE. A FEW MOMENTS LATE GOES TO HIS OLD VICE-PRESIDENTIAL ROOMS IN THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING ACROSS THE STREET. THE WITH SWIFT AND FLUENT PRECISION, HE BEGINS THE IMMEDIATE TASK OF STEADYING THE NATION.

VIDEO	REEL NINE AUDIO
	(138) AT ONCE, IN RAPID SUCCESSION, THE PRESIDENTIAL CALLS GO OUT. HE SEEKS SUPPORT FROM FORMER PRESIDENTS TRUMAN AND EISENHOWER, CALLS BUSINESS LEADERS, MEETS CONGRESSMEN AND WHITE HOUSE AIDES.
	(139) BUT BEFORE LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON LEAVES HIS OFFICE AT NINE O'CLOCK, HE WRITES HIS FIRST LETTERS AS PRESIDENT TO TWO CHILDREN -- CAROLINE AND JOHN KENNEDY JR.
	(140) DISPLAYED IN DALLAS, THE DEATH WEAPON IS ITSELF DESTROYING LEE OSWALD'S JERRY BUILT DEFENSES. IT IS TRACED TO A PURCHASER NAMED A. HIDELL, AN ALIAS ON AN IDENTIFICATION CARD OSWALD CARRIES. PALM PRINTS, PARAFFIN TESTS, EVEN A STRAND OF CLOTHING, CONNECT HIM TO THE WEAPON.

VIDEO | REEL NINE AUDIO

(141) IN WILLING TESTIMONY, HIS WIFE, MARINA, REVEALS THAT OSWALD OWNS SUCH A RIFLE AND THAT I IS MISSING. THROUGH HER, POLICE ARE LED TO THE NORTH BECKLEY ROOMING HOUSE WHERE THEY FIND MAPS OTHER INCRIMINATING MATERIAL.

(142) AS THE EVIDENCE ACCUMULATES AND THE PUBLIC BECOMES AWARE OF THE INCREASING POLICE SUSPICIONS LEE OSWALD IS SHUTTLED BACK AND FORTH THROUGH THE CORRIDORS OF POLICE HEADQUARTERS TO FACE WITNESS AFTER WITNESS. IN A WILD AND NOISY GATHERING IN T LINE-UP ROOM, POLICE PERMIT THE PRESS TO ASK A FEW QUESTIONS.

(143) YET FOR ALL OF LEE OSWALD'S DENIALS, DIRECT OR INDIRECT, INVESTIGATORS REACH AN OPPOSITE CONCLUSION REVEALED BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY HENRY WADE

VIDEO	REEL NINE	AUDIO

(144) LATER THE GUN AND OTHER EVIDENCE IS SE

WASHINGTON FOR TESTS BY THE FBI.

(145) AT HIS HOME IN A WASHINGTON SUBURB,

PRESIDENT JOHNSON EXCUSES HIS AIDES AND RETIRE

THEN RESTLESS, HE AGAIN ROUSES THEM TO TALK AN

PLAN UNTIL 3:30 IN THE MORNING. EVEN IN TRAGE

THE NATION'S UNSPARING NEEDS WILL NOT WAIT.

VIDEO	AUDIO
	REEL TEN
	(146) AT NEARLY FOUR THIRTY ON SATURDAY MORI LED BY A MARINE HONOR GUARD, JOHN KENNEDY COMES FOR THE LAST TIME.
	(147) THEY BEAR THE PRESIDENT TO THE EAST R(WHERE HE AND HIS LADY HAVE GRACED THE HISTORY O: HOUSE WITH GAY AND LUSTROUS GATHERINGS. NOW, I: FINAL TENANCY, THEY WILL ENNOBLE IT.
	(148) AT AN ACCELERATING PACE, THE PREPARAT: OF THE MILITARY DISTRICT CONTINUE THROUGHOUT TH: NIGHT.

VIDEO	REEL TEN AUDIO
	(149) A GREAT FUNERAL TAKES FORM, AN IMMENSE CEREMONY COVERING THREE DAYS. SEVEN THOUSAND ME OF ALL SERVICES WILL MARCH IN ITS PROCESSIONS OR AT 10-PACE INTERVALS ALONG THE STREETS. THE LIN CATAFALQUE MUST BE ERECTED IN THE ROTUNDA, SHELL BROUGHT FROM ARSENALS FOR THE CANNON SALUTES, 4 MINUTES ALLOWED FOR THE CAISSON TO TRAVEL FROM WH HOUSE TO CAPITOL AT 100 STEPS A MINUTE. NO MISTA CAN BE PERMITTED TO FLAW ITS SOLEMN GRANDEUR.
	(150) SATURDAY THE MORNING BREAKS WET AND GRAY A THE NATION LABORS WITH ITS ANGUISH. AS IF ITS PRESENCE WERE REQUIRED, A CROWD WAITS MUTELY NEAR THE WHITE HOUSE. EVEN NOW, BY OLD HABIT, THE MIN STILL SEES THE PRESIDENT IN LIFE, STUBBORNLY DENI YESTERDAY'S TERRIBLE NOON.

VIDEO	REEL TEN AUDIO
	(151) BUT ALWAYS, IMPLACABLY, REALITY PREVAILS. YOUNGEST ELECTED PRESIDENT, SOONEST TO DIE, HE LI NOW WHERE 100 YEARS AGO, LINCOLN LAY.
	(152) ALREADY, AS PRIVATE SERVICES END, THE WHIT HOUSE STAFF FILES BY.
	(153) IN HYANNISPORT, ROSE KENNEDY LEAVES MASS WITH HER SON EDWARD, FINALLY TO TELL THE SLAIN PRESIDENT'S INVALIDED FATHER THE DARK NEWS WHICH I LONGER CAN BE WITHHELD. WITHIN THE HOUR, JOSEPH KENNEDY MOURNS HIS THIRD CHILD TO MEET VIOLENT DEA
	(154) THIS MORNING, ON JACQUELINE KENNEDY'S BEHALF, ROBERT KENNEDY LEADS A SMALL PARTY TO ARLINGTON CEMETERY TO CONFER ON THE PRESIDENT'S POSSIBLE INTERMENT THERE.

VIDEO	REEL TEN AUDIO
	(155) THREE BURIAL SITES ARE CONSIDERED -- ONE DEWEY CIRCLE; ANOTHER SITUATED NEAR THE MEMORIAL AMPHITHEATRE AT THE TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIERS AND A THIRD, LATER CHOSEN BY MRS. KENNEDY, LYING SLOPE OVERLOOKING THE CAPITOL HE LOVED.
	(156) CROSSING TO HIS OLD OFFICES AFTER AN EARL BRIEFING IN THE WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM, PRES JOHNSON IS SYMBOL OF THE NATION'S STABILITY IN SORROW. NOW, AS PRESIDENT, HE CONFERS WITH SECRI OF STATE RUSK, WHOSE PLANE RETURNED TO THE CAPITO DURING THE NIGHT, THEN MEETS WITH DEFENSE SECRETA MCNAMARA. AS IF A KEY TO HIS INTENDED POLICIES, ASKS THE KENNEDY TEAM TO REMAIN.

VIDEO	REEL TEN AUDIO
	(157) LEE HARVEY OSWALD. WHO LIVES BEHIND T FACE?
	(158) A PRETTY CHILD BORN IN 1939 IN NEW ORL TO A WIDOWED MOTHER ....
	(159) A LAUGHING FIVE-YEAR-OLD BETWEEN HIS BROTHERS, ALREADY A VETERAN OF TWO YEARS IN A BOARDING INSTITUTION...
	(160) A PLEASED SECOND-GRADER IN FORT WORTH HIS MOTHER DIVORCES HER THIRD HUSBAND...
	(161) A FAILING SCHOOLBOY SWEPT BY GUSTS OF WITHOUT ROOTS IN FAMILY OR FRIENDSHIPS OR PLACE.
	(162) A TEENAGE TRUANT IN NEW YORK CITY FOR A COURT-APPOINTED PSYCHIATRIST URGES INSTITUTION THERAPY, WHICH HE NEVER GETS.

VIDEO	REEL TEN AUDIO
	(163) HIS MOTHER, MARGUERITE OSWALD, TELLS LEE'S PROBATION OFFICERS TO KEEP OUT OF FAMILY AFFAIRS.
	(164) AT SEVENTEEN, A TROUBLESOME MARINE, HE FOUND THROUGH KARL MARX A FOCUS FOR HIS HATES.
	(165) DISCHARGED IN 1959, OSWALD GOES TO MOSCOW, THERE DRAMATICALLY RENOUNCES HIS NATIVE
	(166) HE MARRIES A YOUNG PHARMACIST. SOON A FRIENDLESS AND DISILLUSIONED, HE BEGS TO RETURN

VIDEO	REEL TEN AUDIO
	(167) BUT BACK IN THE UNITED STATES, LEE OSWALD IS AS BITTER AND UNSETTLED AS EVER. HE GETS A L ATTENTION IN NEW ORLEANS BY PASSING OUT PRO-CAST LEAFLETS. IN MARCH 1963, HE SECRETLY BUYS A SEC HAND RIFLE BY MAIL ORDER. UNHAPPILY, HE DRIFTS JOB TO JOB, NEW ORLEANS, FORT WORTH, DALLAS ... ACQUAINTANCES BACK AWAY FROM HIS ABUSE, THERE AR RUMORS OF MARITAL TENSION....
	(168) THAT SPRING, AS IF FOR HISTORY, LEE OSWAL ASKS MARINA TO TAKE HIS PICTURE. HE SEEMS SURER HIS HATE NEEDING ONLY A TARGET OF OPPORTUNITY. INCREDIBLE CHANCE, THE TARGET WILL BE THE PRESID OF THE UNITED STATES.

VIDEO	REEL TEN	AUDIO

(169) EVEN NOW, HE SEEMS UNSHAKEN, ADAMANTLY HE DENIES ALL CHARGES, ENDURES THE REPEATED MARCH THROUGH THE HEADQUARTERS HALLWAY WITH THE AIR OF A SULLEN MARTYR. BUT THE CASE AGAINST HIM CONTINUES TO TIGHTEN HOUR BY HOUR, AS POLICE CHIEF CURRY REPO TO THE PRESS.

(170) IN HIS FURNISHED DALLAS APARTMENT, JACK RUBY GRIEVES THE PRESIDENT'S DEATH AS AN INSUFFERAB PERSONAL CALAMITY.

(171) SOBBING, HE FEELS COMPELLED TO CALL FRIEN AND WORRIED RELATIVES AS FAR AWAY AS DETROIT.

(172) WATCHING TELEVISION, HE IS OUTRAGED BY ~~THE~~ OSWALD'S ~~SUSPECT'S~~ SEEMING ARROGANCE.

VIDEO	REEL TEN	AUDIO

(173) IN GROWING AGITATION, HE REPEATEDLY CALL THE TIMES-HERALD AMUSEMENT EDITOR, DON SAFFRON, TO REMIND HIM THAT HE HAS CLOSED HIS Carousel CLUB IN PATRIOTIC TRIBUTE.

(174) ACROSS WASHINGTON'S RAIN-SWEPT COBBLESTO INTO STORAGE THIS SATURDAY MORNING PASS PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S OFFICE FURNISHINGS, WARMLY FAMILIAR MEMENTOES OF A MAN AND AN ERA THAT ENDED ONLY YESTERDAY.

(175) ALREADY, BY STRICT ORDER OF PROTOCOL, THE DISTINGUISHED MOURNERS COME, AMONG THEM FORMER PRESIDENT EISENHOWER AND CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN.

VIDEO	REEL TEN AUDIO
	(176) IN MOSCOW, AT THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY, ANOTHER IMPORTANT MOURNER ALSO ARRIVES. WELCOMED BY AMBASSADOR FOY KOHLER, CHAIRMAN NIKITA KRUSHCH SOLEMNLY SIGNS THE EMBASSY'S BOOK OF CONDOLENCES.
	(177) THROUGH ALL THE IRON CURTAIN LANDS EXCEPT CHINA, THE PEOPLES PAY HOMAGE TO THE PRESIDENT WH OFTEN ASSERTED THE COMMON HUMAN NEEDS THAT BIND NATIONS ABOVE THEIR DIFFERENCES.
	(178) IN IRELAND, MRS. MARY RYAN MOURNS A COUSIN WHO STOPPED FOR TEA FIVE MONTHS AGO.

VIDEO AUDIO

... 79 ... ENGLAND'S WEST INDIES ARMY, THE OF

VIDEO	AUDIO
	REEL ELEVEN
	(180) IN WASHINGTON, IT IS LONG AFTER MIDNIGHT LIGHTS GO ON IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. ON URG REQUEST FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT, LIBRARY STAFF MEMBERS DESCEND TO THE SUBTERRANEAN STACKS SEEKI USEFUL DETAILS FROM CONTEMPORARY NEWS ACCOUNTS O THE MILITARY FUNERALS OF OTHER PRESIDENTS, PARTICULARLY THAT OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
	(181) ON SUNDAY AT FORT MYER, NEAR ARLINGTON CEMETERY, MEN READY THE BLACK-DRAPED CAISSON WHI ONCE BORE FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT AND THE UNKNOWN SOL DRAWN BY MATCHED GRAY HORSES, IT WILL CARRY PRES KENNEDY'S FLAG-COVERED CASKET IN FINAL PROCESSIO THROUGH THE CAPITOL.

VIDEO	REEL ELEVEN AUDIO
	(182) BLACK JACK, A 16-YEAR-OLD CHESTNUT GELDI IS PREPARED FOR HIS RITUAL ROLE. BY ANCIENT TRADITION, REACHING ~~GOING~~ BACK TO THE DAYS OF GENGHIS KH FALLEN WARRIOR IS FOLLOWED BY HIS CAPARISONED H IN THE SILVER STIRRUPS OF THE SADDLE, NEVER AGA BE OCCUPIED, THE BOOTS ARE REVERSED. IN THE SAI SCABBARD, THE SWORD IS FOREVER SHEATHED.
	(183) MEN OF THE FAMED THIRD INFANTRY REGIMENT, "THE OLD GUARD," ALSO PREPARE. THIS PROUD GROUP WHOSE 39 BATTLE STREAMERS SPAN THE NATION'S HISTO NOW IS THE CAPITOL'S SHIELD AND CEREMONIAL UNIT. FAULTLESS ORDER, IT HAS SERVED PRESIDENT KENNEDY OFTEN. NOW IT PREPARES TO SERVE HIM ONE MORE TIM

VIDEO	REEL ELEVEN AUDIO
	(184) TO PACE THE FUNERAL'S LONG AND SOMBRE MAR EVEN THE SPIRITED RATTLE OF THE DRUMS MUST BE MUFFLED. BY OLD MILITARY CUSTOM, DRUMHEADS ARE LOOSENED AND THE DRUMS SHROUDED IN BLACK.
	(185) IN DALLAS EARLY THIS SUNDAY, JACK RUBY DESCENDS FOR HIS DAILY DIP IN THE APARTMENT HOUS: POOL. SINCE FRIDAY, ON VARIOUS PRETEXTS, HE HAS WORMED HIS WAY INTO POLICE HEADQUARTERS, EVEN OBSERVED OSWALD AT CLOSE RANGE. UNSETTLED, HE BROODS OVER THE SEEMING IRONY OF THE PROTECTION GIVEN THE SUSPECTED ASSASSIN.

VIDEO	REEL ELEVEN AUDIO
	(186) ABOUT 11 AM, RUBY WIRES TWENTY-FIVE DOLLA TO A NEEDY STRIPPER IN FORT WORTH. A FEW MINUTE LATER, CARRYING A SMALL GUN, HE WILL ENTER THE POLICE HEADQUARTERS BASEMENT, LESS THAN A BLOCK
	(187) IN WASHINGTON'S CHILL SUN, IMAGES OF GRIE CAST SHADOWS -- THE CAISSON'S HORSEMEN, THE SILE DRUMS, THE WHITE HOUSE LIKE A SERENE PRESIDING PRESENCE, THE STATES' FLAGS FLUTTERING ALONG THE DRIVE -- A GREAT PANOPLY WAITING, AS IF FOR SOME FINAL ACT OF PURIFICATION.
	(188) IN DALLAS, IT IS ELEVEN TWENTY. UNDER HEAV GUARD, LEE OSWALD IS BEING MOVED FROM POLICE HEADQUARTERS TO THE COUNTY JAIL.

VIDEO	REAL RECORD	AUDIO
		[illegible]ENNEDY, JACK RUBY HAS MADE THE BIG TIME -
		IT HAS COMMITTED MURDER BEFORE AN AUDIENCE OF

VIDEO	REEL ELEVEN AUDIO
	(192) AT 1:07 PM SUNDAY, LEE HARVEY OSWALD IS DEAD.

VIDEO	REEL ELEVEN AUDIO
1st ALTERNATE READING	(193) FOREVER SILENT, LEE OSWALD'S GUARI IS WHEELED AWAY. HE IS CONDEMNED BY OVERWHE EVIDENCE, YET ONLY HE MIGHT HAVE REVEALED WH WHEN THE PRESIDENT FIRST PASSED BEFORE THE GU IN HIS TWISTED MIND.
2nd ALTERNATE READING	(194) FOREVER SILENT, LEE OSWALD'S GUARDE CORPSE IS WHEELED AWAY. ALTHOUGH CONDEMNED B OVERWHELMING EVIDENCE, ONLY HE MIGHT HAVE REVI WHEN AND WHY ~~HIS~~ THE (FEARFUL) CRIME TOOK SHAPE IN H TWISTED MIND.
	(194) AT LAST IN WASHINGTON, A NOBLER DRAMA TA COMMAND. LED BY THE SLIM DARK FIGURE OF JACQUE KENNEDY, THERE NOW BEGIN THOSE MEASURED STEPS B WHICH THE NATION BEARS ITS FALLEN PRESIDENTS IN HISTORY.

VIDEO	REEL ELEVEN AUDIO
	(195) ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, THE DRUMS GO BY, 100 BEATS A MINUTE. BEHIND THEM, ENDLESSLY SOL. AMID THE SILENT MULTITUDE, THE CAISSON GOES TO T CAPITOL WHERE JOHN KENNEDY RECEIVED POWER THREE YEARS AGO.

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 9/30/64

FROM: SAC, SAVANNAH (105-801)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka

Remytel dated 9/29/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting information re SHIRLEY ROSE FRANK. One copy of this letterhead memorandum is also being sent to Milwaukee and Louisville because they have outstanding investigation in this matter. A copy is also enclosed for Dallas for information.

A copy of letterhead memorandum is being furnished the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Atlanta and to Secret Service, Atlanta, Georgia.

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 5) (RM)
1 - Dallas (Info) (Enc. 1) (RM)
2 - Louisville (Enc. 1) (RM)
2 - Milwaukee (Enc. 1)
3 - Savannah
(1 - 105-801)
(1 - 66-1296) (Dissem. of Info file)
(1 - 89-37) (Secret Service File)
(10)

EX-104

AGENCY Secret Service
REC'D
DATE 9-30-64
HOW
BY

105-82555-5038

11 OCT 2 1964

SOVIET SECTION

OCT 7 - 1964

U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Savannah, Georgia
September 30, 1964

SHIRLEY ROSE FRANK

On September 28, 1964, Robert L. Poole, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Savannah, Georgia, advised that Mrs. Frank contacted his office and stated that she wanted to go to Russia because she is a Communist. She stated that it was her understanding that the "Yankees" kicked all the commies out of the country.

On September 28, 1964, Mrs. Frank advised that she was a Communist and wanted to go to Russia. When asked why she considered herself a Communist, Mrs. Frank simply laughed and restated that she was a Communist and that was all. She advised that her son was living in Leningrad, Russia, and that is where she wanted to go. She stated that she was born in Leningrad, Russia, and that the birth certificate in Madison, Wisconsin, reflecting that she was born in that state was erroneous. When queried as to how she entered this country, Mrs. Frank stated that she came to the United States when she was two years old and does not recall any of the details.

Mrs. Frank advised that her husband, Harold Lorin Frank, Jr., died in England after he was "poisoned by the crazy Yankees because he was a Jew." When asked who the "crazy Yankees" were, Mrs. Frank stated that they are all "fairies who take dope." Mrs. Frank advised that these "crazy Yankees" follow her around all the time and continually dope her and keep her covered with guns.

Mrs. Frank stated that she was in jail in Madison, Wisconsin, and she said that this jail was also called the Mongoda State Hospital. Mrs. Frank stated that during her stay at the Mongoda State Hospital, the "crazy Yankees" doped her and threatened her with guns.

COPIES DESTROYED
21 MAR 13 1973

SHIRLEY ROSE FRANK

Mrs. Frank advised that she knew Lee Harvey Oswald and his wife, Marina, having met them in Chicago in 1952. When the fallacy of this statement was pointed out to Mrs. Frank, and she was pressed for details, she was noncommittal and simply laughed and reiterated that she knew the Oswald's in Chicago.

On September 29, 1964, Mrs. Mildred LaMott, Women's Division, Savannah Police Department, Savannah, Georgia, advised that Shirley Rose Frank came to the Police Station on the afternoon of September 28, 1964, and advised that she wanted to go to Russia because she was a Communist. Mrs. Frank was examined by a physician employed by the Savannah Police Department, and his preliminary diagnosis was that she was an "ambulatory schizophrenic." Consequently, Mrs. LaMott advised that she is being held by the Savannah Police Department for "investigation of lunacy." During this investigation Mrs. LaMott stated that she determined from some of the personal effects of Mrs. Frank that she was born in Rock County, Wisconsin. During interview, Mrs. LaMott advised that Mrs. Frank told her that she was also confined to the Eastern State Hospital, Lexington, Kentucky.

The following description of SHIRLEY ROSE FRANK was obtained by interview and observation:

Sex	Female
Race	White
Place of Birth	Rock County, Wisconsin Leningrad, Russia
Date of Birth	March 1, 1928
Height	5 feet, 1 inch
Weight	110 pounds
Hair	Red (dyed)
Eyes	Brown
Social Security Number	390-20-9386
Husband	Harold Lorin Frank, Jr. (deceased)
Occupation	Waitress
Previous employment	Carouso's Restaurant, Atlanta, Georgia

SHIRLEY ROSE FRANK

Address	905 Juniper Street, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia
	31 East Gorham Street, Madison, Wisconsin
Remarks:	Mrs. Frank carried Wisconsin barmaid identification card, number A6821, issued November 6, 1963.
	Mrs. Frank had in her possession a copy of a marriage license dated July 31, 1948, issued to Shirley Rose Staley and Harold Lorin Frank, Jr., at Beloit, Wisconsin.

10-5-64

1- Mr. Conrad
(J.M. English)
1- Mr. Raupach

Airtel

To: SAC, Washington Field (105-3711)
(44-520)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)
(44-24016)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS-R-CUBA

JACK L. RUBY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

OCT 5 4 45 PM '64
FBI
READING ROOM

ReWFOairtels 9/18/64 and 9/20/64.

WFO is instructed to immediately conduct the following investigation and submit results expeditiously.

To further facilitate the Laboratory examination regarding Ruby's transcripts, WFO is instructed to contact Ward and Paul, 917 G Street, Northwest, who reproduced the Ruby transcript for the Commission. Obtain the stamps, plates or negatives used to reproduce the "confidential" classification on the Ward and Paul copies. Identify and interview individuals responsible for the reproduction of the transcript and ascertain the date it was received and the date returned to the Commission. Determine number of copies reproduced for the Commission and whether Ward and Paul retained any copies for their record and if there was any further dissemination.

REC-53 105-82555-5039

Contact personnel of the President's Commission to determine if "confidential" stamps used by the Commission are available. Obtain these stamps and furnish along with those obtained from Ward and Paul to the Laboratory expeditiously.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale

Enclosures (11)

14 OCT 6 1964

KMR:mmb (7)

NOTE: This matter concerns various leaks which have occurred regarding the testimony of Ruby and the Oswald evidence. We have

Airtel to SAC, WFO
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Immediately set out appropriate leads and background to interview Miss Lucille Ann Robinson, former Commission stenographer. You are instructed this phase of the investigation must be handled immediately.

Enclosed for WFO assistance are additional letterhead memoranda concerning this investigation not previously furnished to you by auxiliary offices.

NOTE: Continued

"New York Journal American" under the by-line of Dorothy Kilgallen, and is necessary to make an appropriate examination of the confidential stamps which appeared in the Kilgallen article and on the Commission's transcript. One known individual who was formerly employed by the Commission has yet to be interviewed. This matter is being closely followed.

1 - Liaison
1 - Stokes

(S) 105-82555

BY LIAISON

Date: October 2, 1964

To: Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

OCT 7 10 17 AM
REC-READING ROOM
FBI

There are enclosed seventeen photographs depicting pertinent portions of Exhibits D-254 through and including D-262 in this case. The material depicted in the enclosures was described in the report of interview of Marina Oswald on September 14, 1964, which was attached to our September 15, 1964, memorandum in this case. The latter document was furnished to you by a transmittal form on September 24, 1964.

Exhibits D-254 through and including D-262 have been examined for microdots and none were found. The results of the translation of pertinent portions of these Exhibits and of cryptanalytic examination of them will be furnished to you in the near future.

Enclosures - 17

JCS:pdb
(5)

NOTE:

Enclosed material was obtained on 9-11-64 from Marina Oswald. It represents last material in her possession which was considered possibly pertinent by Dallas Office. We have followed practice of furnishing all this material to Commission and CIA.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

REC-53 105-82555-5040

OCT 5 1964

9 OCT 7-1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 10/1/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-24016)(105-82555)
ATTN: CRIMINAL SECTION

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
(Bufile 105-82555)
(NO file 100-16601)

JACK L. RUBY;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
(Bufile 44-24016)
(NO file 44-2064)

ReBuairtel 9/29/64 captioned as above.

Results of interview with Mr. LEON D. HUBERT, JR. set out in two letterhead memoranda transmitted to Bureau by separate airtels marked to attention of the Criminal Section, both of which dated 9/29/64.

(3) - Bureau (RM)
2 - Dallas (44-1639)(RM)
2 - New Orleans
HGM:jam
(7)

REC-53 105-82555-1504

OCT 3 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

C. C. Wicky

1 XEROX
OCT 16 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 OCT 7-1

October 5, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Goble

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to Dallas report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated November 30, 1963, pages 441, 442, and 443; Dallas report of Special Agent Gemberling dated December 10, 1963, page 330, concerning specimen "Q41"; and Dallas report of Special Agent Gemberling dated August 5, 1964, page 90, all in the Oswald matter.

These references concern a motel registration card made available during the course of this investigation by Mrs. Lois Sitz and Mr. Cecil Sitz, owners of the "Half-Circle J" Motel at Fort Worth, Texas. A handwriting examination was made of the handwriting on the card and it was concluded it was not written by Lee Harvey Oswald.

Mr. Cecil Sitz contacted our Dallas Office on September 29, 1964, and asked when the registration card would be returned to him. We would appreciate being advised if the registration card may now be returned to Mr. Sitz.

REC-53 105-82555-5042

Sincerely yours,

TNG:pdb:klw
(8)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: The owners of the motel believed Oswald registered there on November 20, 1963, but were mistaken, as the handwriting examination proved. Now they want the registration card back. The Commission should decide when it may be returned to them. Dallas is being advised separately that the matter has been referred to the Commission.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 OCT 7 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OCT 5 4 05 PM '64

FBI READING ROOM

BY COURIER SVC. COMM-FBI

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 29 1964

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

12-42 PM CST URGENT 9-29-64 SCW

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

ATTENTION; INSPECTOR JAMES R. MALLEY

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) (2P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD AKA, IS-R-CUBA.

MRS. J.T. (GERTRUDE) HUNTER, WHO WAS ONE OF THE WOMEN AT THE FURNITURE MART IN IRVING, TEX., WITH EDITH WHITWORTH WHO ALLEGED LEE HARVEY OSWALD HAD APPEARED AT THAT FURNITURE STORE, TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED DALLAS OFFICE, SEPTEMBER TWENTYNINE INSTANT, STATING SHE WAS EXTREMELY ANGRY AT THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION BECAUSE THEIR REPORT HAD LABELED HER A LIAR. SHE STATED SHE HAD TOLD THE TRUTH IN THIS MATTER AND THAT THE COMMISSION HAD ACCEPTED THE WORD OF DORIS DOMMNEY INSTEAD OF HERS. SHE STATED SHE WAS CONSIDERING OBTAINING ASSISTANCE FROM SOMEONE TO PREPARE A LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION.

MRS. RUTH PAINE, WHEN INTERVIEWED ON SEPTEMBER TWENTYNINE INSTANT, IN CONNECTION WITH A PHASE OF INSTANT INVESTIGATION, COMMENTED THAT SHE, TOO, HAD FOUND CERTAIN ERRORS IN THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION REPORT AND INQUIRED AS TO WHAT PROCEDURE

END PAGE ONE

REC. 17 105-82555-3043

DL-100-10461

SHE SHOULD TAKE TO HAVE SAME CORRECTED.

MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD APPEARED AT THE FORT WORTH RA, SEPTEMBER TWENTYNINE INSTANT, AND STATED SHE HAD ONLY READ A FEW PAGES OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION REPORT, BUT HAD ALREADY DISCOVERED THAT THE REPORT WAS FULL OF INACCURACIES. A DETAILED AIRTEL CONCERNING MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD'S VISIT WAS SUBMITTED SEPTEMBER TWENTYNINE INSTANT.

NO COMMENT WAS MADE TO ANY OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED INDIVIDUALS OTHER THAN THAT THE REPORT WAS PREPARED BY THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION AND THAT ANY QUESTIONS CONCERNING IT SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION AND THAT THE FBI HAD NO COMMENT.

ABOVE IS FURNISHED FOR BUREAU'S INFORMATION AND NO OTHER ACTION BEING TAKEN, UACB.

UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY BY BUREAU

END

WA SML

FBI WASH DC

FD-263 (Rev 5-1-58)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW ORLEANS	NEW ORLEANS	9/18/64	7/9/64 - 9/10/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
OREST PENA, Aka.	SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS	:jas
	CHARACTER OF CASE	
	IS - CUBA	

REFERENCES:

Report of SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS, 7/17/64, at New Orleans.
St. Louis letter to the Bureau, 8/25/64.
Miami letter to New Orleans, 8/31/64.
Bureau airtel to New Orleans, 7/21/64.
WFO airtel to Director, 7/30/64.
Legat, Paris letter to Bureau, 7/27/64.
Legat, Bonn letter to Bureau, 7/30/64.
Legat, Rome letter to Bureau, 8/11/64.
New Orleans letter to Bureau, 9/10/64.

- P -

LEADS:

ATLANTA DIVISION

AT COLUMBUS, GEORGIA

Will expedite coverage of lead set forth for the

A

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE:		105-82555
10 - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL) (1 - 105-82555, OSWALD) 1 - INS, New Orleans (RM) 2 - Atlanta (REGISTERED MAIL) 2 - Dallas (REGISTERED MAIL) (Info.) (1 - 100-10461, OSWALD) 2 - New York (REGISTERED MAIL) 2 - New Orleans (105-1926)		NOT RECORDED 178 SEP 21 1964

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT				
AGENCY				
REQUEST RECD.				
DATE FWD.				
HOW FWD.				
BY				

NOTATIONS

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

NO 105-1925
WDC:jas

Atlanta Division in referenced New Orleans report.

NEW YORK DIVISION

AT NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

Will expedite coverage of leads set forth in referenced New Orleans report dated 7/17/64 and will also report pertinent information regarding this subject contained in the report of SA J. WILLIAM LOVE dated 11/30/62 at New York and captioned, "CUBAN SABOTAGE EFFORTS IN THE UNITED STATES" (New York file #105-58712). New York should submit results of investigation in report form.

INFORMANTS:

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	FILE WHERE LOCATED
NO T-1 is the [redacted]	NO file 105-1926-26
NO T-2 is the [redacted]	NO file 105-1926-26
NO T-3 is the [redacted]	NO file 105-1926-26
NO T-4 is the [redacted]	NO file 105-1926-28

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECRET

Copy to: 1 - Immigration and Naturalization Service, New Orleans, Louisiana (REGISTERED MAIL)

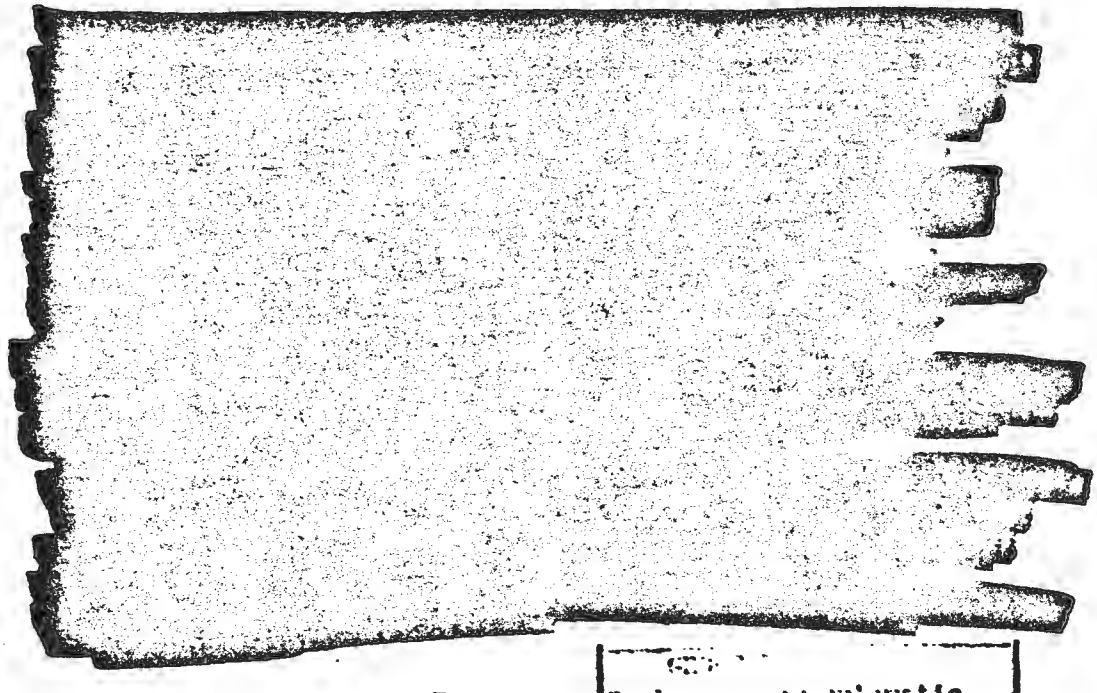
Report of: SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS Office: NEW ORLEANS
Date: September 18, 1964

Field Office File No.: NO 105-1926 Bureau File No.:

Title: OREST PENA

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Synopsis:



- P -

Declassified by authority of automatic downgrading and declassification

DETAILS:

A review of the military service records on file at the Military Personnel Records Center, St. Louis, Missouri, for ORESTES FARNICIO PENA, Serial Number 51 061 050, indicated he was inducted into the U. S. Army on January 28, 1949 at New York, New York, and served on active duty until January 27, 1950, at which time he was honorably released from

SECRET

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

active duty as a Private at Fort Benning, Georgia, and was transferred to the U. S. Army Enlisted Reserve Corps where he served in an inactive status until June 12, 1954 receiving an honorable discharge by reason of completion of his military obligation.

Records failed to reflect any foreign service, awards, citations, or decorations. His character and efficiency ratings ranged from unknown to excellent and there is no record of courts-martial or absence without official leave.

At Washington, D. C.

The following information was obtained from a review of Merchant Marine personnel file pertaining to OREST PENA obtained from Miss LUCILE R. SCHILDER, Supervisor, Merchant Vessel Personnel Records and Welfare Branch:

On August 3, 1954, at Port of New York, New York City, Orestes Farnicio Pena, 223 West 195th Street, New York City, executed an application for a United States Merchant Mariner's Document. On this application, Orestes Farnicio Pena showed he was born August 15, 1923, at Colon, Cuba, was holder of a Cuban passport, number 16583, issued June 23, 1949, by the Department of Immigration, Havana, Cuba, also was in possession of United States Immigration and Naturalization alien registration card, number A-6434157. He requested a Merchant Mariner's Document endorsed for duty as an Ordinary Seaman, Wiper and Messman. He was validated for emergency service and on November 2, 1954, was issued United States Merchant Mariner's Document, number Z-1068920. He was described as a white male, five feet eight inches tall, weight 140 pounds, black hair, brown eyes and wearing a mustache. His Social Security Number was shown as being number 068-24-0156. His next of kin was identified as his wife, Paula Pena, at 223 West 105th Street, New York City.

On May 19, 1955, Pena was issued Merchant Mariner's

NO 105-1926
WCD:jas

Document Z-1068920 in the name Orest Pena. The file reflected he requested his name to be changed to conform with his name as it appeared on his Certificate of Naturalization, number 7426151, issued to him May 6, 1955, in United States District Court, Southern District of New York, New York City. His new Merchant Mariner's Document also showed him to be endorsed for service as Ordinary Seaman, Wiper and Messman.

On January 7, 1957, Pena's Merchant Mariner's Document was reissued at Mobile, Alabama, to show him as an able seaman-any-waters-twelve months. At that time he showed his permanent residence as 515 West 107th Street, New York City, and next of kin was identified as his daughter, Margaret Pena, at the same address.

On April 24, 1961, he was issued a Replacement Document, at which time his local address was shown as 117 Decatur Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

The Merchant Marine jacket reflected the following service record for Pena:

Date of Shipment	Place	Name of Vessel	Date Discharged	Place	Rating
2/8/55	New York City	Columbia Heights	4/27/55	Tacoma, Washington	Wiper
6/3/55	New York City	Gulf Service	6/21/55	Lake Charles, Louisiana	Ordinary Seaman
6/22/55	Lake Charles, Louisiana	Gulf Service	12/9/55	New York City	Ordinary Seaman
1/5/56	New York City	Gulf Service	7/3/56	New York City	Ordinary Seaman

NO 105-1926
WCD:jas

Date of Shipment	Place	Name of Vessel	Date Discharged	Place	Rating
9/21/56	New Orleans, Louisiana	Sue Lykes	12/3/56	New Orleans, Louisiana	Ordinary Seaman
12/8/56	New Orleans, Louisiana	Yaque	12/20/56	New York City	Ordinary Seaman
12/21/56	New York City	Yaque	1/7/57	Mobile, Alabama	Ordinary Seaman
1/7/57	Mobile, Alabama	Yaque	1/23/57	Mobile, Alabama	Ordinary Seaman
1/26/57	New Orleans, Louisiana	Yaque	2/28/57	New Orleans Louisiana	Ordinary Seaman
3/1/57	New Orleans, Louisiana	Yaque	3/15/57	Baltimore, Maryland	Ordinary Seaman
3/25/57	New Orleans, Louisiana	Drake Victory	6/7/57	New Orleans Louisiana	Able Bodied
6/30/57	Houston, Texas	Jean Lykes	7/10/57	Galveston, Texas	Able Bodied Seaman
7/11/57	Houston, Texas	Gibbes Lykes	7/26/57	Houston, Texas	Able Bodied Seaman
7/27/57	Houston, Texas	Gibbes Lykes	8/20/57	New Orleans Louisiana	Able Bodied Seaman
10/25/57	Ostrica, Louisiana	Gulf Flight	10/31/57	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Ordinary Seaman

NO 105-1926
WCD:jas

Note: Voyages beginning on June 3, 1955, June 22, 1955, January 5, 1956, and October 25, 1957, were coastwise; all other voyages were to foreign ports.

****

Set out below is the Identification Record pertaining to OREST PENA:

CONTRIBUTOR OF FINGERPRINTS	NAME & NUMBER	ARRESTED OR REC'D	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
Army	Oreste Farnicio Pena #US 51 061 050	1-28-49 NY NY		
USINS-AR	Orestes F. Pena #6434157	FP 1-18-53		
USCG	Orestes Farnicio Pena #Z	FP 8-3-54		
USCG	Orest Pena #Z-1068920	FP 5-18-55		

NO 105-1926
WCD:jas

[redacted]

At New Orleans, Louisiana

On September 10, 1964, GUILLERMO FIALLO, 2003 Laurel Street, an employee of A-Z Paper Company, 630 South Front Street, New Orleans, advised as follows:

FIALLO, it is to be noted, is the source of the original allegation on which this investigation was based, namely, that subject had some time ago planned to travel to Europe and Moscow. FIALLO advised on September 10, 1964, that since he was last interviewed by an Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on July 6, 1964 he has endeavored to determine subject's sympathies regarding FIDEL CASTRO. Source advised that he has had close contact with the subject in the past and has seen him several times since July 6, 1964, however, he did state that he has not had too close a contact with the subject during the last 30 days. FIALLO stated that he has endeavored in his contacts with the subject and with other persons who are known to the subject to ascertain whether the subject could possibly be pro-CASTRO or perform any activity on behalf of CASTRO. FIALLO stated that after all of his efforts he still retains his original firm belief that the subject is definitely anti-CASTRO and added that he has learned nothing that would cause him to believe that subject was anything but anti-CASTRO.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
September 18, 1964

Title : OREST PENA

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Reference: Report of SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS dated September 18, 1964, at New Orleans

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations not conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-263 (Rev. 5-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW YORK	NEW ORLEANS	9/30/64	8/17 - 9/22/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
OREST PENA, aka	JOHN D. HURLEY, Jr.	rfb
	CHARACTER OF CASE	
	IS - CUBA	

REFERENCES:

NOrep of SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS, 7/17/64.
NMlet to NO, 8/31/64.
NOlet to Bu, 9/10/64.
NOrep of SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS, 9/18/64.
NYairtel to Bu, 9/24/64.

- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Distribution to Bureau and CO of copies of this report is the same as utilized in the OSWALD case, due to the fact that prior communications indicate this method of dissemination was used.

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
		105-82555

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COVER PAGE

NY 105-68666

The information in report of SA J. WILLIAM LOVE, dated 11/30/62, at NY, captioned "CUBAN SABOTAGE EFFORTS IN THE UNITED STATES," (NYfile 105-58712 and Bufile 105-115667) on page 33, sets forth the name ORESTE ALFONSO as a person known to MANUEL BETANCOURT SANCHEZ back in Cuba.

MANUEL BETANCOURT SANCHEZ, 3070 34th Street, Astoria, NYC, [redacted] has been interviewed on several occasions by SAS of the NYO, wherein he has expressed a cooperative attitude and voiced opposition to the present Cuban regime. SA JOHN D. HURLEY, Jr., contacted BETANCOURT on 9/22/64, at which time he advised that the only ORESTE ALFONSO known to him is still residing in Cuba and would be approximately 34 or 35 years of age at this date. He stated that ALFONSO was this individual's family name, not his matronymic name; consequently, the ALFONSO known to him cannot be identical with ORESTES FABRICIO PENA ALFONSO, wherein ALFONSO is used as a matronymic name.

Information copies are being furnished the offices as designated since they have received prior correspondence in this matter.

The Indices of the NYO contain no identifiable information pertaining to PAULA PENA.

The Indices of the NYO contain no references to subject other than prior correspondence from the OO.

Contact with the Credit Bureau of Greater New York was made by IC JOHN M. DUNAY, and contact with BCI, NYCPD, was made by SA AUGUST J. MICEK concerning the subject, with negative results.

COVER PAGE

NY 105-68656

INFORMANTS:

INFORMANT	DATE OF CONTACT	CONTACTING AGENT
[redacted]	9/1/64	JOHN D. HURLEY, JR.
	9/16/64	VINCENT G. HARGER
	9/17/64	MAURICE H. LAUZIERE
	9/17/64	JOHN E. HARNETT
	9/21/64	"
	9/21/64	"
	9/21/64	C. DALE SCHANT
	9/22/64	J. E. HAGY

Since no further leads remain outstanding in the NYO, this case will be considered RUC.

COVER PAGE

-D*-

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - INS, NEW ORLEANS

Report of: JOHN D. HURLEY, Jr. Office: New York, New York
Date: 9/30/64

Field Office File #: 105-88656 Bureau File #:

Title: OREST PENA

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

Synopsis: Subject unknown at NY employments. Subject only known at one NY residence, that of 49-08 66th Street, Queens, NY, where he lived for about one year with his wife PAULA. Credit and criminal checks negative.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

NEW YORK RESIDENCES:

On September 1, 1964, [redacted] 530 West 123rd Street, New York City, advised that he had no record of the subject ever having resided at instant address. He further advised that there was no tenant presently living in the house who had resided at this address prior to 1950.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

On September 9, 1964, [redacted] 49-06 66th Street, Woodside, New York City, owner of the house at this address, advised that he has resided at this address for the past five years, and that he is unaware of the present whereabouts of the previous owner. Consequently, [redacted] advised that he would have no knowledge regarding the subject's ever having resided at this address during the period 1952-1953.

On September 1, 1964, [redacted] 49-06 66th Street, Queens, advised that she vaguely recalls the subject as having resided at this address. She advised that his wife's name was PAULA, and that he resided in an apartment at this address for about one year approximately 12 years ago. She advised that she could furnish no information regarding the political beliefs of either the subject or his wife.

[redacted] owner, 135 West 69th Street, New York City, advised that the subject never resided at this address. She further advised that she has owned this residence for at least the last five years.

[redacted] Superintendent, 130 West 71st Street, advised after a review of subject's photograph, that the subject looked familiar, but that he does not know whether the subject ever resided at that address. He stated that the individuals residing at this address were mostly transients and that no one presently residing here has lived here for more than a year.

[redacted] 304 West 77th Street, New York City, who is acquainted with many individuals in the vicinity of 130 West 71st Street, New York City, advised that the subject is unknown to her.

On August 19, 1964, [redacted] owner, Belnord Residence Hotel, 209 West 87th Street, New York City, advised that he has no records of tenants dating back more than five years ago. (It is noted that this residence was completely renovated during the last two years).

On September 1, 1964, [redacted] Superintendent, 223 West 105th Street, New York City, advised he has no records of tenants residing at this address prior to 1959. He further advised that there are no tenants presently residing at instant address for more than two years.

EMPLOYMENTS:

Pan American Laundry

The City Directory for the City of New York reflects no such address as 38 LaSalle Street, New York City. It is to be noted that the numbers in this particular street begin with #55.

Special Agent (SA) JOHN D. HURLEY, Jr., reviewed the area of LaSalle Street and noted that it has been torn down and renovated within the last five years.

Tri Vet Belts

[redacted] Tri Vet Belts, advised on August 20, 1964, that his payroll records only go back six years, and that he has no knowledge as to whether subject was ever employed at instant firm. He further advised that he employs a large number of Puerto Rican and Cuban individuals at instant firm and that there is quite a turnover in employees each year.

Starlite Belts Corporation

On August 18, 1964, [redacted] former manager of the property at 545 Eighth Avenue, New York City advised that he managed instant property from 1947 through December, 1963. He stated that the Starlite Belts Corporation had been a tenant in instant building sometime during that period, but that this firm had gone out of business. He further advised that he does not know the present whereabouts or the name of the owner of the defunct Starlite Belts Corporation.

On August 18, 1964, [redacted] Credit Bureau of Greater New York, advised that she could locate no record of the subject in her files.

On August 27, 1964, the Bureau of Criminal Identification, New York City Police Department, advised that they could locate no record of the subject or his wife, PAULA PENA, in their files.

Cuban sources in the New York area who are cognizant of pro and anti-CASTRO activities and individuals were contacted during September 1964 regarding the subject, with negative results.

FBI

Date: 9/24/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.;
IS - R - CUBA

LEAK OF INFORMATION AS CARRIED IN
"THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS",
6/27/64 - 6/28/64, and 9/24/64

Re Dallas teletype to Bureau 9/24/64.

Enclosed is one copy of a copyrighted newspaper article by HUGH AYNESWORTH, reporter for "The Dallas Morning News", which article appeared in "The Dallas Morning News" on 9/24/64.

A review of this article reveals that it undoubtedly refers to the following identified items, which were among the 455 items of evidence obtained by the Dallas Police Department and made available shortly after the assassination:

Item # 85

Item # 86

Item # 116 - A part of this item was the OSWALD diary. A part of this item also bears the heading "Speak Before---"

Item # 117

1 ENCLOS

1 XEROX
OCT 6 1964

REC 57 105-82555

5044

2 Bureau (Enc. 1)
2 - Dallas
RPG/jtf
(5)

SEP 25 1964

SOVIET

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

DL 100-10461

Item # 400 - In this letter, reference is made to OSWALD's letter of August 28 to ELIZABETH G. FLYNN.

Item # 412

Item # 424 - It is believed possible reference is made to this item in this article, which item is actually a Russian Embassy letter to MARINA OSWALD dated 8/5/63.

Item # 429

Item # 430

It appears that the material used by HUGH AYNESWORTH in the preparation of this newspaper article came from the same source and at the same time as the OSWALD diary, and UACB no investigation is being conducted concerning instant article.

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

BOTH COMMUNISM, CAPITALISM CONDEMNED

Oswald Manifesto Outlined New U.S. Movement

By HUGH AYNESWORTH
(c) The Dallas Morning News, 1964

Lee Harvey Oswald, who presumably will be named the lone assassin of President John F. Kennedy when the Warren Commission report becomes public Sunday, thought the U.S. Marine Corps might one day take over this nation in a Latin American-style military coup.

And, expecting that occurrence, he had a plan for what he termed an "Activist" or "Futurist" to "safeguard an independent course of action after the debacle."

His "outline for the future" did not advocate the overthrow of the U.S. Government. He wrote:

"Why should we manifest opposition, when there are far greater forces at work to bring about the fall of the United States government than we could ever possibly muster."

Oswald's writings apparently were penned in late 1962 and early 1963. Presumably they are included in the Warren Commission report, soon to be handed to President Johnson.

HIS DOCTRINE, which he considered "a truly democratic system," would combine the best qualities of both capitalism and communism, but would be opposed to both world systems as they now operate.

Oswald wrote that the American Communist party had outlived its usefulness and no longer could be considered a haven for futuristic thinkers.

He said that party had "betrayed itself," and added:

"It has turned itself into the traditional lever of a foreign power to overthrow the government of the United States, not in the name of freedom or high ideals, but in servile conformity to the wishes of the Soviet Union and in anticipation of Soviet Russia's complete domination of the American continent.

"The Forsters and the Flynns of the subsidized Communist party of the United States have shown themselves to be willing, gullible messengers of the Kremlin's internationalist propaganda.

"THERE CAN BE no international solidarity with the arch betrayers of that most sublime ideal."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

26
"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 9-24-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Jack B. Krueger
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

Oswald went on: "There can be no sympathy for those who have turned the idea of communism into a vile curse to Western man.

"The Soviets have committed crimes unsurpassed even by their early-day capitalist counterparts, the imprisonment of their own peoples, with the mass extermination so typical of Stalin, and the individual suppression and regimentation under Khrushchev."

Oswald, the 24-year-old who presumably saw the Communists at their best and worst in his 2½ years behind the Iron Curtain, wrote despicably of what he called "the murder of history" and the "prostitution of art and culture" in Russia.

Why, he asked, does the American Communist party condone such actions by the Soviet Union as nuclear testing, the situation in Hungary and Eastern Germany, the spy Sobel and the "Warsaw Pact maneuvers" when they "bring pious protest" award the United States for similar actions?

OSWALD LISTED "atom bomb test, Cuba, NATO maneuvers, U2 and Congo" as some of the "similar actions."

His movement, he wrote, would not only declare itself as independent to Soviet domination, but would oppose it. Only by this strong stand against the Russians can "dorment and disillusioned persons hope to unite to free the radical movement from its inertia," he wrote.

Because the American Communist party had refused to condemn the Russian Communists, Oswald wrote, "Progressives have been weakened into a stable class of fifth columnists of the Russians."

Oswald, printing most of his "doctrine" on 2-ring notebook paper as used by schoolboys, said members of his organization would have to "free themselves" from the yoke of the American Communist party.

"It is readily foreseeable that a coming economical, political or military crisis, internal or external, will bring about the final destruction of the capitalist system.

"ASSUMING THIS, we can see how preparation in a special party could safeguard an independent course of action after the debacle."

He termed this "course of action" as "an American course, steadfastly opposed to intervention by outsiders, relatively stable foreign powers, no matter from where they come."

"But in particular," he emphasized, "and if necessary," this group would be "violently opposed to Soviet intervention."

Oswald knew he would have trouble recruiting people of his own ilk. He wrote:

"No party of this type can attract into its ranks more than a nominal number of fundamental radicals."

He didn't think his party would grow as large as the Republican party, probably the understatement of all his known writings.

"IT IS NOT the nature of such an organization to attract such a membership as, let's say, the Republicans or even the Socialist party, but it is possible to enlist the aid of disenchanted members of the Socialist party and even some from more 'respected' (from a capitalist viewpoint) parties," he penned.

Then he warned:

"But whereas our political enemies talk loudly now, they have no concept of what total crisis means.

"The faction which has the greater basis in spirit and the most far-sighted and ready membership of the radical futurist, will be the decisive factor.

"We do not have any interest in directly assuming the head of government in the event of such an all-finishing crisis. As dissident Americans we are merely interested in opposing foreign intervention which is an easily drawn conclusion if one believes in the theory of crisis.

THE UTOPIA-MINDED youth then put all his marbles in one sack and shook them thusly: "The emplacement of a separate, democratic, pure Communist society is our goal."

He wrote that his "doctrine" included "democratic socializing of production, union communes" and "without regard to the twisting apart of Marxist communism by other powers."

Oswald said religious tolerance, the right to own and accumulate private property and freedom of travel must be retained by his group. All have been violated by the Russians, he wrote in parentheses.

His next words are hypocritical, coming from a man who would a few months later kill the U.S. president:

"Resourcefulness and patient working toward the aforesaid goals are preferred rather than loud and useless manifestations of protest.

"Silent observance of our principles is of primary importance."

RESTRAINT was the watchword, Oswald wrote.

He said these efforts would likely appear "too limited" in the near future but said they "should not be confused with slowness, indecision or fear.

"Only the intellectual fearless could even be remotely attracted to our doctrine, and yet this doctrine requires the utmost restraint, a state of being in itself majestic in power.

"This is stoicism," he added, "and yet stoicism has not been effected for many years, and never for such a purpose."

Oswald considered the Minutemen unfit to associate with his group. "Organizations such as the Minutemen are the opposite of a stoical organization," he printed, his usual misspellings perhaps stealing a bit from his elated feelings of stoicism.

The Minutemen, he went on, "are simply preparing to redefend in their own back yards a system which they take for granted will be defeated militarily elsewhere—a strange thing to hear from 'patriots.'

"THESE ARMED groups represent hard-core American capitalist supporters.

"There will also be small armed Communist and probably fascist groups. There will also be anarchist and religious groups at work."

Oswald apparently believed that in case of such a crisis the bulk of the American people would not back any of aforementioned groups, but would jump at the chance of joining his movement.

He wrote:

"The bulk of the population will not adhere to any of these groups, because they will not be inclined to join any of the old factions with which we all are so familiar. But the people will never accept a new order presented by politicans or opportunists. Logically, they will deem it necessary to oppose those systems against whom they have been educated, but they will be against anything resembling their former capitalist masters also."

Enter Oswald's Furutists or Activists, or so he figured:

"STEADFASTEDLY opposed to the revival of the old forces, they will seek a new face. Thus will be the sentiment of the masses."

Oswald thought certain safeguards should be built in his organiation, for he said, "Any organization cleverly manipulating words may sway the masses."

A safety valve, he called it, is needed to "shut off opportunist forces from within and foreign powers from without."

Procurement of members and slow, deliberate organization was necessary for his group to be strong enough to meet the challenge, he thought.

"There can be no substitute for organization and procurement work toward the aforestated ideals and goals," he wrote.

His group must be an armed group he felt.

"Work is the key to the future door, but failure to apply that key because of possible armed opposition in our hypothetical, but very probable crisis, is as useless as trying to use force now to knock down the door.

"ARMED DEFENSES of our ideals must be an accepted doctrine after the crisis, just as refraining from any demonstrations of force must be our doctrine after the crisis, just as re-scratched on the notebook paper.

Oswald showed his hatred for both the United States and Russia. He wrote:

"No man, having known, having lived under the Russian Communist and American capitalist system, could possibly make a choice between them. There is no choice. One offers oppression, the other poverty.

"Both offer imperialistic injustice, tinted with two brands of slavery.

Oswald saw his doctrine and party as the ultimate social system, much, much better than either capitalism or communism.

"No rational man," he wrote, "can take the attitude of 'A curse on both your houses.' There ARE two world systems, one twisted beyond recognition by its misuse, the other decadent and dying in its final evolution.

.Y Democratic system would combine the better qualities of the two upon an American foundation, opposed to both world systems as they are now.

"This then is our ideal," he closed.

Membership in his group, Oswald wrote, would require adherence to the doctrine, the distribution of information about the movement and "acceptance of the idea of stoical readiness in regards to practical measures once instituted in the crisis."

Oswald's belief that the U.S. Marines would one day overthrow the government was apparent in a speech he wrote for delivery to a New Orleans audience less than four months before he killed the president. It is not known whether or not the speech was actually made, since Oswald's arrest in that city in a clash with the anti-Castro exiles somewhat curtailed his Marxist activities, at least outwardly.

"AMERICANS ARE apt to scoff at the idea that a military coup in the United States, as so often happens in Latin-American countries, could ever replace our government," he wrote.

"But that is an idea that has grounds for consideration," he added. Then he launched into why he thought the Marines were the likely force in such an uprising.

"Which military organization has the potentialities of executing such action? Is it the Army with its many (word illegable), its unwieldly size, its scores of bases scattered across the world?

"The case of Gen. Walker shows that the Army, at least, is not fertile enough ground for a far right regime to go a very long way.

"For the same reasons of size and disposition, the Navy and Air Force are to be more or less disregarded.

"Which service, then, can qualify to launch a coup in the United States?

"Small size, a pemanent hard core of officers and few bases is necessary.

"ONLY ONE outfit fits that description and the USMC is a right-wing-infiltrated organization of dire potential consequences to the freedoms of the United States."

Oswald, who shot himself in the arm with a .22 once in Japan when he felt his Marine officers were mistreating him, bared his hatred for the service as he said, "I agree with former President Truman when he said that 'The Marine Corps should be abolished.'"

He then touched on racial troubles in the United States. He called segregation "that undemocratic, country-wide institution."

Oswald said "the action of the active segregationist minority and the great body of indifferent people in the South" do more harm to this nation than all the Communists combined.

"Segregationist tendencies can be unlearned," Oswald wrote. "I was born in New Orleans and I know."

LATER ON, he took a pot-shot at right-wingers, with:

"Nowadays most of us read enough about certain right-wing groups to know how to recognize and guard against their corrosive effects."

Although he obviously despised the right-wingers, Oswald said he knew what prompted them. "There are probably no other American-born persons who have as many personal reasons to know and therefore hate and mistrust communsim," he said.

Oswald didn't want any part of their movement, he said.

"I would never become a pseudo-professional anti-communist like Herbert Philbrick or McCarthy. I would never jump on any of the many right-wing bandwagons because our two countries have too much to offer each other to be tearing at each others' throats in an endless Cold War."

This obviously doesn't sound like the same man who in the "doctrine" stated so bodly that his organization would be dead set against anything the Russians had to offer.

"BOTH OUR countries," Oswald went on, "have major shortcomings and advantages, but only in ours is the voice of dissent allowed.

"In returning to the United States, I hope I have awakened a few who were sleeping and others who are indifferent.

"I have done a lot of criticizing of our system. I hope you will take it in the spirit it was given.

"In going to Russia, I followed the old principle 'Thou shall seek the truth, and the truth shall make you free.'

"In returning to the United States I have done nothing more or less than select the lesser of two evils."

(Editor's note: The quote is "And ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," from St. John 8:32.)

Other notes, which apparently were "dos" and "don'ts" for Oswald's planned movement, showed the youth had little idea how things worked either in Russia or his homeland.

THE "FORS" included freedom of information, speech, religion and elections. He was "against" disarmament, income taxes, all forms of international communism, facists and nationalism, segregation and unemployment.

Oswald thought medical care should be free, but no taxes should be levied against individuals. He thought taxes should be used "solely for the building or improvement of public projects," but didn't say where other monies would be gotten for his medical plans.

Pensions should be higher, too, he wrote. And it should be a movement without any extremist tendencies toward race or religion.

Perhaps most blatant of all was this note: "Against . . . sale of arms. Pistols should not be sold in any case, rifles only with police permission; shotguns free."

Though this man professed he didn't want anything to do with the American Communist party, he was a regular subscriber to The Worker, its newspaper.

A WORKER blasting Bobby Kennedy (Oct. 20, 1963) was found in Oswald's personal effects. A copy of the leftist paper, The Militant, the Oct. 7, 1963, edition, was there too.

The Dallas News was unable to learn whether the speech quoted from above might also have been the one given last July 27 at the Jesuit House of Studies at Mobile, Ala.

Oswald was invited to speak to that group on July 6 by Eugene J. Murret, of New Orleans, a student at the institution. The writer told Oswald about 90 men were studying philosophy there and they would like to know more about communism in Russia.

Oswald appeared that Saturday night at 7 p.m.

From letters to the assassin from Murret and a Mr. Paul Piazza, SJ, it can be assumed that Oswald discussed the good and bad points of both systems, with emphasis on the woes of speculation and exploitation in the United States.

MURRET WROTE him and told him one of his professors had thought Oswald had made "a number of good points." But, said Murret, the professor felt Oswald was vague and didn't make sufficient application to back up his beliefs (definitely a pattern through all his writings).

Piazza wrote Oswald a thank-you note a few days later, Aug. 1.

"I feel that I came away from your talk with an understanding of the Russian people as a people, with ideals, goals, problems —normal, everyday human beings, something that is quite easy to forget with all the threats of war hanging in the air."

He added, "I find your talk has helped to make me a broader and deeper person, more universal and sympathetic in my thinking. I hope in the future both America and Russia can draw closer to one another and thereby increase in friendship and understanding."

The Dallas News asked Mr. Piazza details about Oswald's speech, but received only a curt reply:

"IN ANSWER to your letter requesting information concerning Lee Oswald's talk, I reply that I have nothing to add above what I have already written in my thank-you note to Mr. Oswald himself.

"I thank you for your letter, and I hope that your 'private investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald's background' is most successful. Cordially yours, Paul Piazza, SJ."

During much of this time Oswald was not working and apparently his wife, Marina, was getting tired of it.

She has told reporters that Oswald wanted to send her back to Russia, but that she didn't want to go. She must have wanted to go a little bit, for on Aug. 5, 1963, the Russian embassy wrote her a 2-paragraph letter (to 4907 Magazine St., New Orleans) acknowleging a letter she had written stating her desire to return to Moscow, but asking for more particulars.

Oswald, it seemed at that time, planned to move to Baltimore. He said so in an Aug. 26 letter to Elizabeth G. Flynn, who was at that time chairman of the American communist party. (Mrs. Flynn died earlier this month while on a visit to Moscow—Ed. Note.)

THREE WEEKS later, another Communist party official, Arnold Johnson, replied to Oswald and instructed him to let the New York office know when he arrived in Baltimore and "We will find some way of getting in touch with you in that city."

Johnson told Oswald he thought he could best be utilized by "remaining in the background, not underground.

"I assume," he closed, "this is pretty much of an academic question now, and we can discuss it later."

EX-114

REC-51 105-82555-5044

October 2, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed are two copies of a copyrighted newspaper article written by Hugh Aynesworth, reporter for "The Dallas Morning News." This article appeared in "The Dallas Morning News" on September 24, 1964.

This article is being furnished for your information and no further action is being taken by this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
23 OCT - 5
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

KMR:jad (9)

1 - 105-82555
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

NOTE: By airtel 9/24/64 Dallas furnished the newspaper article appearing in "The Dallas Morning News." Following a review of this article Dallas indicated it undoubtedly refers to items of evidence which were among the 455 items of evidence obtained by the Dallas Police Department shortly after the assassination. Dallas indicated it appears that the material used in preparation of the article came from the same source and the same time as the Oswald diary which was previously published. We conducted extensive investigation regarding the leak of Oswald's diary which was previously sent to the Commission and we indicated we were conducting no further investigation in this matter.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 XEROX

56 OCT 12 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OCT 1 2 02 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM

FBI

Date: 9/29/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Rerep SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 8/5/64, at Dallas.

Page 90 of referenced report reflects information concerning registration card of the "Half-Circle J" Motel at Fort Worth, Texas, which was made available during course of instant investigation. An examination of the handwriting appearing on this registration card was established as not having been written by OSWALD.

On 9/29/64, Mr. CECIL SITZ, owner of the "Half-Circle J" Motel, 9600 West Highway 80, Fort Worth, Texas, telephonically inquired of the Fort Worth Resident Agency as to when he could obtain the return of his registration card and indicated that he considered it to be a valuable item, (apparently believing same was actually a registration card containing the handwriting of OSWALD). Dallas records reflect this registration card still in possession of FBI Laboratory.

Bureau is requested to advise when such registration card may be returned, and consider the advisability of making it known to Mr. SITZ at the time of such return that the writing on this card is not that of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

REC-51 105-82555-5045

3 OCT 7 1964

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas

RPG/jtf
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

1 - Lenihan
1 - Goble

SAC, Dallas (100-10461) 10-7-64

EX-111 Director, FBI (105-82555) REC-5 — 5045

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Reurairtel 9-29-64.

The Commission has been requested to advise if the registration card may now be returned to Mr. Sitz. You will be promptly advised upon receipt of the response from the Commission. In the event Mr. Sitz inquires again about the card, you may advise him that this matter is being taken up with the President's Commission and he will be promptly advised of its decision in this matter.

TNG:pdb
(5)

NOTE:

Mr. Sitz is part-owner of a motel in Fort Worth, Texas. He and Mrs. Lois Sitz believed Oswald registered in their motel on 11-20-63, however, handwriting examination of the registration card proved the handwriting was not Oswald's. The registration card was Laboratory specimen Q41 and is still being held by the Laboratory. The Commission has been requested by separate communication to advise if the registration card may now be returned to Mr. Sitz.

OCT 8 4 33 PM '64

MAILED 6
OCT 6 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

OCT 9 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. Stokes

10-6-64

PLAINTEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC MIAMI (105-8342)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA

REURLHM OCTOBER TWO LAST CONCERNING SYLVIA ODIO ASPECT. IN VIEW OF ODIO'S REPORTED ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE DURING LAST WEEK SEPTEMBER, MIAMI IS NOT TO RECONTACT HER OR TO CONTACT MEMBERS OF HER IMMEDIATE FAMILY WITHOUT PRIOR BUREAU AUTHORITY. DALLAS ADVISED BY MAIL.

1 - DALLAS (100-10461)

JCS:kas (5)

NOTE: Odio is a Cuban refugee and probably a mental case. She has been under the care of several psychiatrists in recent months. She has alleged that Oswald called on her at her apartment 9-26 or 27-63 in the company of two other individuals. We know this is not so as Oswald was not in Dallas on those dates. Commission has asked that we conduct further inquiry to substantiate or disprove Odio's story. Miami on 10-1 showed to Odio photographs of three individuals who may have visited at her apartment in September. This resulted negatively. Miami was advised by a friend of Odio that she is presently under the care of a psychiatrist [redacted] Advisable therefore for us to stay away from her and members of her family to avoid charges of harrassing a mentally ill person. 105-82555 - 5046

REC-17

COPIES DESTROYED

21 MAR 13 1973

79 OCT 8 - 1964

10 OCT 7 1964

FBI - DALLAS
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 6 1964

TELETYPE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 30 1964
TELETYPE

FBI ALBUQUEE

600PM MST URGENT 9-30-64 GWV

TO DIRECTOR 105-82550, DALLAS 100-10461, NEWARK

FROM ALBUQUERQUE 105-991 3P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA IS DASH R DASH CUBA. OO DALLAS.

RE DALLAS TEL TO BUREAU AND ALBUQUERQUE, SEPT TWENTYNINE LAST.

MRS. MARINA OSWALD INTERVIEWED SEPT THIRTY SIXTYFOUR, AT DAVID DAVENPORT RESIDENCE, BISHOP'S LODGE ROAD, SANTE FE, NEW MEXICO, BU AGENT.

SHE ADVISED SHE RECALLED RECEIVING ONE LETTER FROM RUTH PAINE IN WHICH MRS. PAINE REFERRED TO LETTER FROM WALTER NEUNSON, IN WHICH NEUNSON MENTIONED THAT MARINA IS ACQUAINTED WITH HIS SON EDWARD. MRS. OSWALD DOSE NOT RECALL NOW HOW SHE LEARNED IT, BUT SHE UNDERSTANDS THAT NEUNSON'S WIFE WAS BORN IN RUSSIA, AS WERE HIS SONS.

SHE COMMENTED THAT SHE RECEIVED HUNDREDS OF LETTERS IN LATE NOV SIXTYTHREE AND THAT SHE DID NOT READ ALL OF THEM. ON OR ABOUT NOV TWENTYEIGHT SIXTYTHREE, MRS OSWALD WAS STAYING AT SIX FLAGS MOTEL BETWEEN DALLAS AND FORT WORTH, TEXAS, AND LETTERS SHE RECEIVED AT THAT TIME WERE NOT READ BY HER. SUCH LETTERS ARE NOW IN RED BOX IN KITCHEN CABINET OF HER HOME IN RICHARDSON, TEXAS.

REC-57 105-82555-5047

OCT 6 1964

END PAGE ONE

XEROX

OCT 7 1964

70 OCT 2 1964

SHE EXPLAINED THAT IN LATE NOV AND DURING DEC SIXTYTHREE, MAIL CAME TO HER THROUGH SECRET SERVICE, FBI, AND RUTH PAINE, BUT SHE DOES NOT RECALL THAT IRVING, TEXAS PD HANDLED ANY MAIL FOR HER.

MRS. OSWALD DECLARED THAT SHE DOES NOT KNOW WHAT LETTER RUTH PAINE REFERRED TO IN HER INTERVIEW BY AGENTS ON ~~NOV~~ SEPT TWENTYNINE LAST. SHE ACKNOWLEDGED THAT SHE MAY HAVE RECEIVED A LETTER IN RUSSIAN FROM NEUNSON, BUT SHE DOES NOT RECALL IT SPECIFICALLY AND SHE DOES NOT RECALL ANSWERING SUCH A LETTER. AT THAT TIME SHE RECEIVED MANY LETTERS IN BOTH RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH.

AT PRESENT DECLAN FORD HAS SOME OF THESE LETTERS IN HIS POSSESSION AND THE REMAINING ONES ARE IN MRS. OSWALD'S HOME IN RICHARDSON, TEXAS.

MRS OSWALD GAVE PERMISSION IN WRITING FOR AGENTS TO EXAMINE THE LETTERS NOW IN HER HOME AND TO TAKE ANY OF THEM THEY WISH TO REVIEW AND EXAMINE FURTHER.

SHE CONCLUDED WITH STATEMENT THAT SHE WOULD LIKE TO BE HELPFUL IN ANY WAY, BUT THAT SHE DOES NOT REMEMBER EVERYTHING THAT HAPPENED IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ASSASSINATION.

LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM FOLLOWS.

PLS ACK ON PAGE THREE

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

ALL STATS PLS ACK IN O CORRECT MANNER WAIN WAITING

TURN DO NOT DISC CONN UNTIL ALL STATEIONS HAVED ACKED

WZ WA IWBS

FBI WASH DC

NK E

FBI NEWARK

INTIALS PLS NK EJC

FBI NEWARK

DL ASP

FBI DALLAS

CLR

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 29 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

433PM CST URGENT 9-29-64 SCW

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

FROM DALLAS (100-10461)(2P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS-R-CUBA. ATTENTION; CRIMINAL SECTION.

ON SEPTEMBER TWENTYNINE INSTANT, EUGENE P. ALDREDGE, NINE THREE ZERO FOUR LENEL, DALLAS, TEXAS, TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED THE DALLAS OFFICE STATING HE DISAGREED WITH PRESIDENT COMMISSION'S REPORT THAT OSWALD DID NOT HAVE HELP IN ASSASSINATION.

HE STATED HE SAW A TELEVISION PROGRAM SHORTLY AFTER ASSASSINATION, BELIEVED TO BE ON CHANNEL FOUR, IN WHICH A MARK ON THE SIDEWALK WAS POINTED OUT.

APPROXIMATELY THREE MONTHS AGO HE STATED HE VIEWED SUCH MARK, WHICH HE IS SURE WAS CAUSED BY A BULLET, AND THAT THIS MARK IS APPROXIMATELY SIX INCHES LONG. HE DESCRIBED THE LOCATION OF THIS MARK AS BEING IN THE MIDDLE OF THE SIDEWALK ON THE NORTH SIDE OF ELM STREET, WHICH SIDE IS NEAREST THE TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK

REC-17 105-82555-5048

EX-117

25 OCT 6 1964

END PAGE ONE

79 OCT 8-1964

DL-100-10461

DEPOSITORY BUILDING. HE STATED THERE IS A LAMP POST NEAR THE SIDEWALK, WHICH IS ABOUT EVEN WITH THE WEST END OF THE TSBD BUILDING AND THAT THE ABOVE DESCRIBED MARK IS APPROXIMATELY EIGHT FEET EAST OF THE LMP POST ON THE SIDEWALK. HE SATED THAT A REPORTER FOR QUOTE THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS UNQUOTE, CARL FREUND, HAS ALSO STATED THIS IS A BULLET MARK.

WHEN ASKED AS TO WHY HE HAD WAITED UNTIL THIS TIME TO FURNISH THE FOREGOING INFORMATION, HE STATED HE FELT THAT SUCH IMPORTANT POINT WOULD BE COVERED IN THE PRESIDENT COMMISSION'S REPORT AND DID NOT WANT TO BECOME INVOLVED BY FURNISHING THE INFORMATION AT THIS TIME, BUT FELT THAT SUCH INFORMATION IF OVERLOOKED SHOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE.

NO COMMENT WAS MADE ON THE PRESIDENT COMMISSION'S REPORT.

EXAMINATION WILL BE MADE OF AREA DESCRIBED AND NO OTHER INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED UACB.

END

WA LLD

FBI WASH DC

P

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

September 30, 1964

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We appreciate the cooperation of your Bureau in furnishing to the Commission a number of documents which aided us in the preparation of our summary report.

The Commission wishes to publish at the earliest opportunity the attached list of classified documents which were cited in the summary report, and requests your authorization to declassify these documents.

Also, many other FBI documents were cited in our report which do not bear a security classification; however, the following printed statement appears on each document: "This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency." Therefore, we are requesting your authority to publish these documents, also.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Attachment

1 ENCLOSURE

32 OCT 12 1964

105-82555-5049

all handled

5 XEROX

11-2-64

12 OCT 8 1964

SOVIET SECTION

69 NOV 18 1964

LIST OF CLASSIFIED FBI ITEMS

4 FBI report of John W. Fain dated 7-3-61, field office file No. Dallas 100-10461, title, Lee Harvey Oswald, Bureau File No. 105-82555 CONFIDENTIAL

FBI report of Carl E. Graham dated 12-2-63 field office file No. 105-37111, Title, Lee Harvey Oswald, Bureau File No. 105-82555 INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI report dated 12-23-63, re Lee Harvey Oswald SECRET

4 FBI report of John James O'Flaherty dated 12-6-63, field office file No. 105-38431, title Lee Harvey Oswald INTERNAL SECURITY

5 FBI report New York, New York dated April 10, 1964, re Lee Harvey Oswald INTERNAL SECURITY - R - Cuba

6 FBI report, Houston, Texas, dated April 17, 1964, re Lee Harvey Oswald INTERNAL SECURITY - R - Cuba

7 FBI report dated April 22, 1964, re Lee Harvey Oswald CONFIDENTIAL

8 FBI - Report of John James O'Flaherty dated May 8, 1964, Bureau File No. 105-82555 of Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

9 FBI - Report of SA Edward P. Gazur dated 12-31-63, Bureau File No. 105-82555 of Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

10 FBI - Identification Record dated 6-4-64, Number 261 801 A - OFFICIAL USE ONLY

11 FBI - Report of SA Darrel B. Currie dated 12-23-63, Bureau File No. 105-126128 and 105-126129 of Ruth Hyde Paine and Michael Ralph Paine - INTERNAL SECURITY

12 FBI - Report of SA James P. Hosty, Jr. dated 12-11-63, Field Office File No. DL 105-1716 of Ruth Hyde Paine - INTERNAL SECURITY

13 FBI - Report dated May 14, 1964 of Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

14 FBI - Report of John James O'Flaherty dated April 9, 1964, Bureau File No. 105-82555 of Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

15 FBI - Report dated March 17, 1964 of Lee Harvey Oswald - SECRET

16 FBI - Report of Robert James Nelson dated March 14, 1964, Bureau File No. 105-125128 of Ruth Hyde Paine and Michael Ralph Paine - INTERNAL SECURITY

17 FBI - Report of SA Milton L. Newson dated March 21, 1964, Bureau File No. 105-82555 of Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

5 XEROX
OCT 7 1964

[redacted]

18 FBI - Report dated May 18, 1964 concerning Lee Harvey Oswald - investigation on all aspects of his connections and contacts in Mexico - SECRET

19 FBI - Report dated March 12, 1964, of Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

20 FBI - Report of John H. Kenny dated April 30, 1964, Bureau File No. 105-82555 of Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

21 FBI - Report of SA Edwin Dalrymple dated January 14, 1964, Bureau File No. 105-82555 of Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

22 FBI - Report of John H. Kenny dated January 6, 1964, Bureau File No. 105-8255 of Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

23 FBI - Report of SA John H. Kenny dated February 28, 1964, Bureau File No. 105-82555 of Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

24 FBI - Letter dated August 26, 1964 to J. Lee Rankin from J. Edgar Hoover - CONFIDENTIAL

25 FBI - Report of SA Edwin Dalrymple dated February 20, 1964, Bureau File No. 105-82555 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

26 FBI - Report of SA Stephen H. Callender dated 12-16-63, Bureau File No. 105-82555 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

27 FBI - Report dated March 16, 1964 re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

28 FBI - Report of Chester C. Orton dated December 18, 1963, Bureau File No. 105-82555 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

29 FBI - Report of SA Emory E. Horton dated March 11, 1964, Bureau File No. 105-82555 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

30 FBI - Report of John James O'Flaherty dated 12-13-63, Bureau File No. 105-82555 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

31 FBI - Report of SA Richard L. Kesler dated December 18, 1963, Field Office File No. 105-1731 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

32 FBI - Report of SA Edwin Dalrymple dated 12-4-63, Bureau File No. 62-109060 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

33 FBI - Report of SA Ervin B. Bruninga dated February 11, 1964, Bureau File No. 105-82555 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

34 FBI - Report dated June 10, 1964 re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

35 FBI - Letter dated July 1, 1964, to J. Lee Rankin from J. Edgar Hoover - SECRET and FBI report dated June 23, 1964, re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

36 FBI - Report dated July 10, 1964 re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

37 FBI - Report dated April 8, 1964, re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

38 FBI - Report of Harry N. Whidbee dated June 11, 1964, Bureau File No. 105-82555 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

39 FBI - Letter dated June 29, 1964 to J. Lee Rankin from J. Edgar Hoover - LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

40 FBI - Report dated March 31, 1964 re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

41 FBI - Letter dated July 1, 1964, to J. Lee Rankin from J. Edgar Hoover - CONFIDENTIAL and FBI report dated June 23, 1964, re Lee Harvey Oswald- CONFIDENTIAL

42 FBI - Report dated December 11, 1963 re Lee Harvey Oswald - SECRET

43 FBI - Report dated July 23, 1964 re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

44 FBI - Letter dated July 16, 1964 to J. Lee Rankin from J. Edgar Hoover - CONFIDENTIAL and FBI report dated 7-9-64, re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

45 FBI - Report dated 2-20-64, re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

46 FBI - Transportes Del Norte Dated October 2, 1963 - CONFIDENTIAL

47 FBI - Agencia de Viajes Transportes Chihuahuenses - dated September 30, 1963, - CONFIDENTIAL

48 FBI - Western Greyhound Lines dated October 31, 1963 - CONFIDENTIAL

49 FBI - Report dated May 11, 1964 re Lee Harvey Oswald-Confidential

50 FBI - Report dated April 7, 1964 re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

51 FBI - Transportes del Norte tickets No. 13688 and trip envelope for bus - CONFIDENTIAL

52 FBI - Report of John P. McHugh dated April 6, 1964, Bureau File No. 105-82555 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

53 FBI - Letter dated 4-6-64, to J. Lee Rankin from J. Edgar Hoover - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Report dated April 23, 1964 of Oswald's Hotel Account in Mexico City- CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Report dated April 20, 1964 re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Letter dated May 4, 1964, to J. Lee Rankin from J. Edgar Hoover - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Report dated May 4, 1964 re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Report dated May 6, 1964 re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Report of James J. O'Connor dated July 16, 1964, Bureau File No. 105-82555 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Report dated July 21, 1964 re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Report of SA Robert E. Shortelle dated July 28, 1964, Bureau File No. 105-82555 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Report dated July 31, 1964 re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Report dated August 4, 1964 re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Report dated August 7, 1964 re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Report dated August 10, 1964 re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Report dated May 18, 1964 re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Letter dated September 4, 1964 to J. Lee Rankin from J. Edgar Hoover - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Letter dated 9-4-64, to J. Lee Rankin from J. Edgar Hoover - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Report of SA John J. Sweeney dated 12-1-63, Bureau File No. 62-109060 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Report dated March 31, 1964 re George de Mohrenschildt and Jeanne de Mohrenschildt - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Report of SA Marion C. Street dated April 10, 1964, Bureau File No. 105-82555 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Report dated June 12, 1964, re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Report dated 12-12-63 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Letter dated September 10, 1964 to J. Lee Rankin from J. Edgar Hoover - CONFIDENTIAL and FBI report dated August 25, 1964 re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Report of SA Edwin Dalrymple dated March 24, 1964, Bureau File No. 105-82555 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Report dated 12-20-63 (NH 105-8382) - SECRET

FBI - Report of James J. O'Connor dated 1-23-64, Bureau File No. 105-82555 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Report dated January 23, 1964 re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Report dated January 13, 1964 re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Report of James J. O'Connor dated March 27, 1964, Bureau File No. 105-82555 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Report of SA Joseph T. Boston dated March 30, 1964, Bureau File No. 105-82555 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Report dated 5-15-64 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Report dated 8-14-64 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Report dated 6-11-64 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY

FBI - Report dated 12-3-63 re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL

FBI - Letter dated September 21, 1964 to J. Lee Rankin from J. Edgar Hoover - CONFIDENTIAL and FBI report dated September 11, 1964 re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 5052

PAGE NO. 1-2

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

214

PPO

REFERRAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 29 1964
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI DALLAS

7-14 PM CST URGENT 9-29-64 LJH

TO DIRECTOR, 105-82,555 ALBUQUERQUE 105-991 NEWARK

FROM DALLAS 100-10,461 4-P.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS - R - CUBA.

RE BUTEL. TO DALLAS SEPT. TWENTY EIGHT, LAST.

FOR INFO. ALBUQUERQUE, PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED UPON REQUEST OF PRESIDENT-S COMMISSION REGARDING ANY WRITTEN OR TELEPHONIC CONTACTS BETWEEN MARINA OSWALD, MRS. RUTH PAINE, FORMER IRVING, TEXAS LANDLADY OF OSWALDS, AND ONE WALTER NEUNSON OF CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY.

MARINA OSWALD IN INTERVIEW THIS MATTER SEPT. SEVENTEEN LAST ADVISED SHE RECALLED RECEIVING A LETTER FROM RUTH PAINE WHICH FURNISHED INFORMATION THAT A MR. WALTER NEUNSON HAD OFFERED HER A PLACE TO LIVE. MARINA ADVISED SHE DID NOT KNOW NEUNSON AND HAD NEVER WWITTEN TO HIM OR TALKED TO HIM ON THE TELEPHONE, NOR HAS SHE RECEIVED ANY LETTERS FROM NEUNSON. SHE SAID SHE HAD NOT ANSWERED RUTH PAINE-S LETTER CONCERNING NEUNSON.

REC 8 105-82555 -5051

EX. 16

RUTH PAINE IN INTERVIEW SEPT. SEVENTEEN LAST ADVISED THAT WALTER NEUNSON TELEPHONED HER FROM NEW JERSEY TO EXTEND MARINA

END PAGE ONE

XEROX

79 OCT 8 - 1964 OCT 7 1964

1 5 98

OSWALD, THROUGH HER, AN INVITATION FOR MARINA TO COME AND LIVE WITH HIS FAMILY IN NEW JERSEY. SHE WROTE MARINA TO ADVISE OF NEUNSON-S OFFER BUT DID NOT RECEIVE AN ANSWER FROM MARINA IN REGARD TO NEUNSON MATTER.

ON SEPT. TWENTYTWO LAST, RUTH PAINE MADE AVAILABLE A LETTER TO HER FROM WALTER NEUNSON, NINE ZERO NINE NORTH TWENTYFOURTH ST., CAMDEN FIVE, NEW JERSEY, DATED NOV. TWENTYEIGHT, SIXTYTHREE WHICH LETTER HAD BEEN RECEIVED SUBSEQUENT TO NEUNSON-S TELEPHONE CALL TO MRS. PAINE. IN THIS LETTER, NEUNSON STATED HE WAS SENDING A LETTER IN RUSSIAN TO QUOTE MARINA NICKOLOIVNA OSWALD, END QUOTE.

RUTH PAINE ADVISED ON SEPTEMBER TWENTYNINE INST. THAT SHE RECALLS THAT NEUNSON-S LETTER TO MARINA OSWALD REFERRED TO IN HIS LETTER OF NOVEMBER TWENTYEIGHT SIXTYTHREE WAS WRITTEN IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE AND WAS FORWARDED BY MRS. PAINE TO MARINA ALONG WITH THE MAILING ENVELOPE THROUGH THE IRVING POLICE DEPART. WHO WAS ACTING AS THE INTERMEDIARY BETWEEN MARINA OSWALD AND MRS. PAINE

FOR A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME AFTER THE ASSASSINATION .

BY TELETYPE DATED SEPT. TWENTYEIGHT LAST, BUREAU INSTRUCTED THAT MRS. PAINE AND MARINA OSWALD BE CONTACTED REGARDING THIS LATTER LETTER IN RUSSIAN FROM NEUNSON TO MARINA AND THAT EFFORTS BE MADE TO OBTAIN THIS LETTER. IF LETTER LOCATED, SUBMIT TO BUREAU.

MARINA OSWALD CURRENTLY STAYING WITH MISS PRISCILLA JOHNSON, WHO IS HELPING HER WRITE A BOOK AT THE RESIDENCE OF RELATIVE NAMED DAVID DAVENPORT, SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, TELEPHONE NUMBER FIVE ZERO FIVE DASH NINE EIGHT TWO ZERO EIGHT ONE SEVEN.

CONTACT FOR INTERVIEW OF MARINA REGARDING LETTER IN QUESTION SHOULD BE MADE BY TELEPHONE CALL TO DAVENPORT RESIDENCE REQUESTING TO SPEAK TO MISS JOHNSON. DO NOT, REPEAT, DO NOT ASK FOR MARINA OSWALD. IDENTIFY SELF TO MISS JOHNSON AND EXPLAIN NECESSITY TO INTERVIEW MARINA OSWALD AND HANDLE IMMEDIATELY .

END PAGE THREE

INFO. RE WHEREABOUTS OF MARINA OSWALD FURNISHED SEPT. TWENTYNINE INST. BY DECLAN FORD, DALLAS, TEX. A PERSONL FRIEND AND ADVISER OF MARINA OSWALD, WHO ADVISED HER WHEREABOUTS BELIEVED BY HIM TO BE UNKNOWN TO NEW MEDIA WHO ARE TRYING TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW MARINA REGARDING COMMISSION REPORT.

END AND ACK. - OTHER OFFICES ADVISED. SEP.

WA LLD

FBI WASH DC

NE NK FCE

FBI NEWARK

DSC@@BIEXSXYPPDG[A!TBIJ8@

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 9/23/64

FROM : SAC, BOSTON

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
(ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION)
(Bufile 105-82555)
(BSfile 105-10911) (C)

JACK L. RUBY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
(Bufile 44-24016)
(BSfile 44-337) (C)

Rebusirtel to WFO dated 9/14/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies each of letterhead memoranda dated and captioned as above. One copy each is also enclosed for Dallas in accordance with instructions contained in referenced airtel.

The interview of RAY FIRNALD SHURTLEFF was conducted at Boston, Mass., on 9/22/64 by SAC JAMES T. SULLIVAN and DARRELL D. CURRIE.

105-82555
REC 8
ENCLOSURE
EX-103
SEP 28 1964

4 - Bureau (Encs.10)(RM)
(2 - 105-82555)(Encs.10)(RM)
(2 - 44-24016)(Encs.10)(RM)
2 - Dallas (Encs.2)(RM)
2 - Boston (105-10911)
(44-337)

DDS:mmj
(8)

SOUTH SECTION

OCT 8 - 1964

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Deleted Copy Sent by Letter 2/12/75 LLL
Per FOIA Request

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Boston, Massachusetts
September 23, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY -
RUSSIA - CUBA

Ray Fernald Shurtleff, born January 14, 1943, a student at Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts, residing in Apartment #16 at 111 Jersey Street, Boston, Massachusetts, furnished the following information on September 22, 1964:

In connection with the Northeastern University Cooperative Plan, he was employed in the File Section of the National Archives, Washington, D. C., from November 18, 1963 - January 25, 1964, when he returned to Northeastern University. On April 6, 1964, he was again employed at the National Archives, Washington, D. C., working in the Office of Presidential Libraries. On or about April 29, 1964, he was detailed by National Archives to work at the Warren Commission offices and was employed there in the File Section until July 31, 1964, when he left voluntarily to return to college in Boston.

His supervisor at the Warren Commission was Josephine Farrar. His duties were filing, placing documents in chronological order, indexing and in some cases source checking footnotes of various testimony.

Shurtleff recalled that at one time the File Section contained one copy of a document containing the Oswald Diary. Under normal procedure the original document would have been placed in the Commission's Exhibit File and one copy of this routed to the File Section, which copy may have been only one of possibly ten or more copies of the same document. He stated that as there was no central system for number of copies made or distributed, he could not say how many copies of this document may have been prepared.

Deleted Copy Sent RAY F. SHURTLEFF
by Letter 4/21/75 JFK
Per FOIA Request

COPIES DESTROYED
1 MAR 13 '73

ENCLOSURE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

After the Oswald Diary appeared in the press, Shurtleff recalls checking the File Section for its copy of the diary. He did this out of general curiosity and for no other purpose. At this time there was no copy in file and no type of charge out to indicate where it might be. Shurtleff did not consider it unusual that the file copy of the diary was out of file and he made no attempt to locate it.

Shurtleff stated that at no time did he ever make or cause to be made any copies of the Oswald Diary; he never received any request for a copy of the diary and he has no knowledge of how the diary reached the press. He stated that it would have been possible for any staff member or employee to have made copies of this document as everyone had access to Xerox machines in the basement. He has no knowledge that any copy of the Oswald Diary was ever distributed to unauthorized individuals.

Shurtleff further advised that during this period he rented a room from Mrs. Eunice Mercer at 2010 Pierce Mill Road, Washington, D. C., and that nobody else from the National Archives or the Warren Commission resided there.

Shurtleff advised that he had no other information on this matter.

Deleted Copy Sent RAY F. SHURTLEFF
by Letter 8/29/75 RL
Per FOIA Request

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 10/6/64

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas 9/1/64 regarding a listing of all material belonging to LEE HARVEY OSWALD and/or MARINA OSWALD.

Enclosed to the Bureau are 10 copies of such a listing bearing the heading "PROPERTY OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND/OR MARINA OSWALD". It should be noted no file number appears on the attached listing as a copy is to be furnished to MARINA OSWALD and it is possible it may be furnished to others outside the Government. The item numbers are indicated to facilitate identification and location of such articles at the Bureau. The descriptive data was obtained from the inventory list previously furnished by the Bureau.

It is suggested the following changes be made to the inventory list at the Bureau, such changes being suggested as the result of comparing photographs in possession of the Dallas Office with the data appearing on the inventory list furnished Dallas by routing slip 5/8/64:

ITEM NO.	SUGGESTED CHANGE
123	"Holland-America_ Line"_
124	same correction
125	same correction

105-82555

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 10)
2 - New Orleans (100-16601)
2 - San Antonio (105-2909)
2 - Dallas

PEW/jtf
(8)

ENCLOSURE

REC-35

DL 100-10461

ITEM NO.	SUGGESTED CHANGE
170	"Dallas City Water Works Deposit Slip K33331"
188	"Zebra NCO Open Mess"
250	"Marina Nikolilava Oswald"
279	"18/5/62"
337	"Part I The Collective"
339	"to Mrs. M. Oswald (In Russian)"
344	"dob 2/15/62 Minsk"
347	"data re Audrey Marina Rachel Oswald, 10/20/63"
348	"birth 7/17/41 (Passport)"
355	"Fort Worth Public Library card of Lee H. Oswald, 2703 Mercedes, Ft. Worth, PE 2-3245"
360	"Lee H. Oswald New Orleans" "to Mr. & Mrs. Lee H. Oswald in Minsk"
423	"3/1/63"
B11	Delete "Join" as it does not appear on positive furnished by Bureau
D35	Add to end "narrow black belt with buckle", as this article appears in photograph furnished by Bureau

The listing of OSWALD property, which is enclosed, includes the above changes. Dallas has also made the above changes to the inventory list maintained in the files of the Dallas Office.

Bureau also requested to make the following corrections to the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, Dallas, 3/10/64, it being noted only a part of the above suggested changes actually appears in the report:

ITEM NO.	CORRECTION
170	Page 39, next to last line, at end "K33331"
347	Page 54, line 2 of Item 347, "October 20, 1963"
355	Page 54, last two lines should read "Fort Worth Public Library card of LEE H. OSWALD, 2703 Merced Ft. Worth, PE 2-3245"
423	Page 59, date ...es 2 and 3 of ...be "March 1, 1963" Item 423 sh...
B11	Page ..., line 1 of Item B11, delete "...in" as this word does not appear in positive furnished by Bureau and put quotes before "The"
D...	Page 76, last line should read "LEE, narrow black belt with buckle" (This item appears on photograph furnished by Bureau).

Copies of Dallas report of 3/10/64 in possession New Orleans, San Antonio and Dallas will be changed to reflect these corrections, UACB.

Bureau is requested to review listing of OSWALD property attached hereto and advise Dallas Office when copy should be furnished to MARINA OSWALD.

RE: PROPERTY OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND/OR MARINA OSWALD

The following is a listing of all material believed to be the property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and/or MARINA OSWALD, as of September 30, 1964, which was obtained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation from indicated sources:

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
1 - 43	Photographs and pictures	Dallas Police Department
44-64	Postcards	Dallas Police Department
65	Negatives	Dallas Police Department
66	18 Christmas cards; 5 envelopes; 5 folded note papers with flowered border	Dallas Police Department
67	Christmas card with picture of mother	Dallas Police Department
68	Christmas card from mother	Dallas Police Department
69	Russian postcard	Dallas Police Department
70	Photographs	Dallas Police Department
71	Marine Corps 2nd Btn. Class Book	Dallas Police Department
72	Hammond Doubleday World Atlas	Dallas Police Department
73	Modern Postage Stamp Album	Dallas Police Department
74	Texnika Russian Magazine	Dallas Police Department
75 - 83	Russian books	Dallas Police Department
84	Russian book	Dallas Police Department

FOIPA

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
85	Copy of Militant (10-7-63)	Dallas Police Department
86	Copy of Worker (10-20-63)	Dallas Police Department
88	Copy of Pocketbook entitled "GEORGE ORWELL, 1984"	Dallas Police Department
89 - 94	Russian pamphlets	Dallas Police Department
95	Russian telegram with picture on front	Dallas Police Department
96	Applications for Fair Play for Cuba Committee	Dallas Police Department
97	Handbills entitled "Hands Off Cuba! Join the Fair Play for Cuba Committee"	Dallas Police Department
98	Receipt for fine from 2nd Municipal Court, New Orleans, 8/12/63, # 21902, and newspaper clipping	Dallas Police Department
99	Pamphlets by CORLISS LAMONT "The Crime Against Cuba"	Dallas Police Department
100	Road map "Eastern States", Cities Service	Dallas Police Department
101	Texas Highway Map, Phillips 66	Dallas Police Department
102	Map of Moscow	Dallas Police Department
103	Map of Minsk	Dallas Police Department
104	Map of City of New Orleans	Dallas Police Department
105	Map of "Beautiful Russia"	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
106	Map of the World	Dallas Police Department
107	No Admittance Sign	Dallas Police Department
108	Notebook and contents in English	Dallas Police Department
109	Notebook entitled "TETTADB" and Russian language contents	Dallas Police Department
110	Notebook with designs	Dallas Police Department
111	Red Russian Stamp folder with stamps	Dallas Police Department
112	4" x 7" blue book in Russian language bearing No. 732648	Dallas Police Department
113	Pocket size blue book apparently identification booklet with small photograph of Oswald	Dallas Police Department
114	Brown billfold with Marine Group photograph	Dallas Police Department
115	Fair Play For Cuba Committee, New Orleans Chapter ID Cards	Dallas Police Department
116	Sheets of English writing both sides which appears to be a diary	Dallas Police Department
118	Negative offset print of Russian City Moscow	Dallas Police Department
119	Penciled diagram	Dallas Police Department
121	Brown Manila envelope from Dept. of the Navy directed to Mr. Lee H. Oswald, Minsk, USSR	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
122	Single sheet in black ink printing entitled "The New Era"	Dallas Police Departmen
123	Pages of blue ink handwriting numbered 1 - 11 on Holland-America Line stationery	Dallas Police Department
124	Sheets of blue ink handwriting on Holland-America Line stationery, numbered 1A through 4A	Dallas Police Department
125	Sheets of blue ink handwriting on Holland-America Line stationery, numbered 1B and 2B	Dallas Police Department
126	Folder captioned "BLOKNOTS"	Dallas Police Department
127-155	Letters in Russian script	Dallas Police Department
156-167	Envelopes and their contents and 5 empty envelopes in Russian language	Dallas Police Department
168	Withholding Tax Statements for 1955 and 1956 for Lee Oswald	Dallas Police Department
169	Withholding Tax Statements for 1955 and 1956 for Lee Oswald	Dallas Police Department
170	Deposit slip New Orleans Public Service # 464792; Dallas City Water Works Deposit Slip # K33331, and Texas Employment Commission slip dated 4/16/63, all in name of L.H. Oswald	Dallas Police Department
171	Rent receipt, 8/9/63, signed I. Dawson (New Orleans)	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
172	Receipt from U.S. Department of Justice for $5.00 (Immigration and Naturalization Service) in name of Marina N. Oswald	Dallas Police Department
173	Birth certificate for Audrey Marina Rachel Oswald, born 10/20/63, #19133, Dallas, Texas	Dallas Police Department
174	Social Security receipt, Oswald, Social Security No. 433-54-3937, August, 1963	Dallas Police Department
175	Withholding Tax Statement for 1956 in name of Lee Harvey Oswald	Dallas Police Department
176	Invoice No. 38210, United States of America, Department of State, in name OSWALD, transportation costs $435.71	Dallas Police Department
177	A promise by OSWALD to pay loan to Department of State	Dallas Police Department
178	Remittance slips, State Department Numbers 298249; 298861; 299461, addressed OSWALD, Box 2915, Dallas, Texas	Dallas Police Department
179	Receipts from U.S. Department of State, Numbers 1152090, 1152091, 1152095, 1152096	Dallas Police Department
180	Form I-90, Immigration and Naturalization Service, in name of Marina Oswald	Dallas Police Department
181	Incomplete form FDI-130 (Immigration and Naturalization Service) in name of Lee Harvey Oswald	Dallas Police Department
182	Russian language forms, one entitled "АНКЕТА"	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
183	4-page form in Russian language which appears to be questionnaire	Dallas Police Department
184	4-page form in Russian language which appears to be questionnaire	Dallas Police Department
185	Form DD293 Application for Review of Discharge from Armed Forces of the U. S., two sheets	Dallas Police Department
186	Booklets which appear to contain embroidery patterns	Dallas Police Department
187	Color slides approx. 2" square	Dallas Police Department
188	Pass dated 9/58 in name Sgt. Oswald Zebra NCO, Open Mess	Dallas Police Department
189	2-Cmeha Russian Document	Dallas Police Department
190	Empty envelope to Mr. and Mrs. Lee H. Oswald from Vernon, Texas	Dallas Police Department
191	Magazine wrapper addressed to Lee H. Oswald from Minsk	Dallas Police Department
192	Pamphlet #13 Russian Document (May belong to RUTH PAINE)	Dallas Police Department
193	Russian language document	Dallas Police Department
194	Hand sketches on plain paper	Dallas Police Department
195	Letter in foreign language	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
196	One letter and envelope from John Connally to Lee H. Oswald	Dallas Police Department
197	Notebook in foreign language	Dallas Police Department
198	Foreign language magazine pages	Dallas Police Department
199	Note paper bearing name Paul Gregory, Norman, Oklahoma	Dallas Police Department
200	Subscription coupon. Life Magazine	Dallas Police Department
201 ✓	Pages from foreign-language book	Dallas Police Department
202 ✓	Pages from foreign-language book	Dallas Police Department
204	Calling card, McKamy Secretarial Service	Dallas Police Department
206	Address label advertisement	Dallas Police Department
207	Negative bearing "Crime Against Cuba"	Dallas Police Department
208	Note bearing telephone number EM 31365	Dallas Police Department
209	Postal form bearing name Lee Oswald dated 11/20/63	Dallas Police Department
210-218	Empty envelopes	Dallas Police Department
219	Letter and envelope bearing name Alex Kleinlerer, P.O. Box 11277, Ft. Worth, Texas	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
220-224	Envelopes with contents	Dallas Police Department
226-230	Empty envelopes	Dallas Police Department
231	Slip of paper containing names Carlos J. Bringuier, Miguel M. Cruz and Lt. William Gaillot	Dallas Police Department
232-248	Envelopes with contents	Dallas Police Department
249	Manila envelope containing above stated letters and designated as letters during his stay in Soviet Union	Dallas Police Department
250	Affadivit by Byron Phillips guaranteeing Marina Nikolilava Oswald will not be ward of state	Dallas Police Department
251	Letter dated 10/8/62 at Minsk from Erick to Aleck	Dallas Police Department
252	Letter from Dept. of State, American Embassy, Moscow, 1/31/62 to Lee H. Oswald, Minsk, Russia	Dallas Police Department
253	Letter from American Embassy, Moscow, 11/13/61 to Lee Harvey Oswald	Dallas Police Department
254	A promise to Repay Financial Assistance Loan for Repatriation 6/1/62 signed by Lee Harvey Oswald to the Dept. of State	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
255	Letter from American Embassy, Moscow, 7/10/6[illegible], to Mrs. Marina Oswald, Minsk, for interview regarding her visa application	Dallas Police Department
256	Form (official) in Russian language dated 12/1/62	Dallas Police Department
257	One page Russian language form No. UN-3/266 dated 30as1961	Dallas Police Department
258	Letter from Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C., dated 6/4/63, directed to Mr. M. Oswald, New Orleans, in Russian language	Dallas Police Department
259	Single sheet containing typed Russian script and dated 25 mas 1962	Dallas Police Department
260 ✓	3" x 5" cards bearing respectively names G. Hall; A. J. Hidell; B. Davis, and V. T. Lee	Dallas Police Department
262 ✓	Green 4" x 8" sheet apparently a Russian form bearing No. 16-2U050	Dallas Police Department
263	International Smallpox Vaccination Certificate in name of Marina Oswald	Dallas Police Department
264	International Smallpox Vaccination Certificate in name of June Oswald	Dallas Police Department
265	Russian language form executed in writing bearing No. 16-24424	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
266	Green Identification booklet No. 3517282 in Russian language with photograph of Mrs. Oswald	Dallas Police Department
267 ✓	Red Russian language identification folder bearing Mrs. Oswald's photograph and number 560123	Dallas Police Department
268 ✓	Small single sheet folder booklet bearing name Oswald in Russian and No. 123610	Dallas Police Department
269 ✓	Lavender colored booklet in name of Marina issued in 1960 in Russian language	Dallas Police Department
270	"Fort Worth Press" news clipping showing photograph of Iranian native Mrs. John R. Hall	Dallas Police Department
271	Small white sheet bearing ink Russian script	Dallas Police Department
272	Envelope postmarked Minsk "24-462-7" addressed in Russian script to Marina Oswald	Dallas Police Department
273 ✓	4" x 6" sheet of paper bearing Russian language script in blue ink	Dallas Police Department
274 ✓	Letter by Lee H. Oswald to Federal Income Tax [illegible]	Dallas Police Department
275	Russian language form bearing No. 419128	Dallas Police Department
276	Photographs portraying scenes in Russia	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
277	American Embassy letter, Moscow 7/10/61, to Mrs. Marina Nikilieva Oswald, nee Proosakova, Minsk	Dallas Police Department
278	Russian language form bearing writing and numerals (Numerals on last line 70, 64; 25-63)	Dallas Police Department
279	Small sheets of paper bearing Russian language one carrying name of "LA VISTA" the other bearing date 18/5/62	Dallas Police Department
280	Letter from Russian Embassy, Washington, to Marina Oswald, Box 2915, Dallas (3/8/63)	Dallas Police Department
281	Group of sewing patterns	Dallas Police Department
282	"Top Value" Stamp Book	Dallas Police Department
284	Various articles including small stamp pad, two marking devices, pocket flashlight, fountain pen, four small bottles of Pentids 400 Penicillin powder	Dallas Police Department
285	Brown identification booklet bearing No. Y3095/K in the name of Oswald in Russian script bearing date 10/7/61	Dallas Police Department
286	Small blue pouch containing Elgin 17 pocket watch, tie clasp bearing letters CCCP, cuff links with hammer and sickle; stick pin with hammer sickle and star; one master lock key; one Benrus wrist watch, 876343; one belt buckle; one tie clasp;	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
	one silver cuff link; one Marine Corps lapel button; one lapel button bearing Red flag with hammer and sickle; one Sharpshooters Medal; one die; one dog tag No. 1653230; U.S. Marine Corps lapel pin with "hammer and sickle 2-1-59"	
287	"620" exposed film with Nine negatives, Size 620	Dallas Police Department
288	Blue suitcase (composition type) (28" x 16" x 8")	Dallas Police Department
300	Handbills entitled "Hands Off Cuba! Join the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New Orleans Charter Member Branch"	Dallas Police Department
301	Application form to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New Orleans, Louisiana	Dallas Police Department
302	Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New Orleans Chapter, identification cards	Dallas Police Department
303	Pamphlets entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" by Corliss LaMont	Dallas Police Department
304	Booklet entitled "Fidel Castro Denounces Bureaucracy and Sectarianism"	Dallas Police Department
305	Booklet entitled "The Socialist Workers Party" by Joseph Hansen	Dallas Police Department
306	"The Coming American Revolution" by James P. Cannon	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
307	"Cuban Counter Revolutionaries to the U.S.", published by Fair Play for Cuba Committee	Dallas Police Depar
308	Pamphlet by Dobbs-Weiss Campaign Committee, 116 University Place, New York	Dallas Police Depart
309	List of Russian and Communist literature publications	Dallas Police Departm
310	Booklet entitled "The Pact of Madrid" by the Committee for a Democratic Spain	Dallas Police Departm
311	Booklet entitled "The McCarran Act and The Right to Travel"	Dallas Police Departme
312	Pamphlet entitled "The Revolution Must Be a School of Unfettered Thought" -- Fidel Castro	Dallas Police Departmen
313	Booklet entitled "Ideology and Revolution" by Jean Paul Sartre	Dallas Police Department
314	Pamphlet by Fair Play for Cuba Committee reflecting literature catalog, Spring, 1963	Dallas Police Department
315	Pamphlet "The Road to Socialism" by Blas Roca	Dallas Police Department
316	New Century Publishers 1961 catalog	Dallas Police Department
317	Pamphlet entitled "The End of the Comintern" by James P. Cannon	Dallas Police Department
318	Booklet "Speech at the United Nations" by Fidel Castro	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
319	"Continental Congress of Solidarity with Cuba", (Brazil, 3/t.) by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New York	Dallas Police Department
320	Publication entitled "The Nation" dated 1/23/60	Dallas Police Department
321	Pamphlet by The Weekly People entitled "Automation: A Job Killer"	Dallas Police Department
322	Magazine entitled The New Republic reprint-"Cuba, A Dissenting Report" from 9/12/60 issue of The New Republic	Dallas Police Department
323	Russian booklet bearing Oswald's name in Russian script "Oswald L.H."	Dallas Police Department
324	Russian book dated 1962 at Sofia	Dallas Police Department
325	Brown-covered Russian pamphlet bearing number 500 on its cover	Dallas Police Department
326	Russian book dated 1961 at Kiev	Dallas Police Department
327	Russian magazine bearing No. 16(1702) whose cover shows a group of men dressed in black standing behind what appears to be a master of ceremonies dressed in white	Dallas Police Department
328	Russian-English-Russian pocket-size dictionary	Dallas Police Department
329	Literature list of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New York	Dallas Police Department
331	Photograph of Russian workers	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
332	Photograph, female Russian workers in what appears to be radio factory	Dallas Police Department
333	Photograph of Russian workers in factory	Dallas Police Department
334	Photograph of Fidel Castro	Dallas Police Department
335	Fair Play for Cuba Committee handbill bearing address "L. H. Oswald, 4907 Magazine, New Orleans, Louisiana"	Dallas Police Department
336	Brown Manila envelope containing return address in Russian at Moscow	Dallas Police Department
337	Legal size typewritten sheets entitled "Part I The Collective"	Dallas Police Department
338	32-page typewritten dissertation outlining political, domestic and labor life of the Russian, as well as other guides to the Russian political system (with 5 photographs)	Dallas Police Department
339	Letter from Embassy, Soviet Union, Washington, 4/18/63, to Mrs. M. Oswald, (in Russian script)	Dallas Police Department
340	Folded sheet representing some type of Russian identification card bearing No. 100584 and Oswald's wife's name "Marina" in Russian script	Dallas Police Department
341	Pay vouchers of the Leslie Welding Company, 11241 West Melrose Street, Franklin Park, Illinois, covering employment between July 21 and September 29, 1962	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
342	Payroll vouchers of the Jaggers-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., Dallas, Texas, for the period 10/24/62 through 4/10/63	Dallas Police Department
343 &	Payroll vouchers of the William B. Reily Company, Inc., New Orleans, Louisiana, for the period 5/17/63 through 7/22/63	Dallas Police Department
344	Birth certificate for June Oswald date of birth 2/15/62, Minsk, Russia, and two Texas Employment Commission cards for Lee Oswald	Dallas Police Department
345	Alien Registration Card No. A12530 645, Marina N. Oswald	Dallas Police Department
346	Information and identification card for the Division of Employment Security, State of Louisiana for Lee H. Oswald	Dallas Police Department
347	Birth data regarding Audrey Marina Rachel Oswald, 10/20/63	Dallas Police Department
348	Russian identification booklet with picture of Marina Oswald reflecting date of birth 7/17/41 (Passport)	Dallas Police Department
349	New Orleans Public Service bills (3), August - September, 1963; one voucher from Louisiana Employment Security and IBM card notifying of last payment from Texas Employment Commission	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
350	Petite notebook with Russian script	Dallas Police Department
351	Booklet containing food recipes	Dallas Police Department
352	Pocketsize fashion magazine entitled "Simplicity", with a Manila envelope	Dallas Police Department
354	Sears female wearing apparel catalog	Dallas Police Department
355	Fort Worth Public Library card for Lee H. Oswald, 2703 Mercedes, Fort Worth, PE 2-3245; one return address "Mrs. Arthur Young, 35 E. 75th St., New York", and one Russian language form No. 5099	Dallas Police Department
356	Envelope and letter in Russian directed to Mrs. Marina Oswald, New Orleans, from Russia, postmarked New Orleans 10/7/63	Dallas Police Department
357	3-page letter and envelope addressed to Marina Oswald at New Orleans from Loyola Villa, in Russian language (Battles Wharf, Alabama)	Dallas Police Department
358	Letter to Marina Oswald, New Orleans, in Russian language, postmarked 23 763 13 Russia	Dallas Police Department
359	2-page letter in Russian language in envelope directed to Marina Oswald, New Orleans, postmarked Paoli, Pennsylvania, 8/25/63, return address "Arthur Young"	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
360	Postcards, one directed to Lee H. Oswald, New Orleans, from Minsk, Russia, signed "Erick"; one directed to Mr. and Mrs. Lee H. Oswald, in Minsk, Russia, from Vernon, Texas, signed "Mother"	Dallas Police Department
361	Letter addressed to Mrs. Ruth Paine (for Mrs. M. Oswald), Irving, Texas, from Minsk, Russia, postmarked 10/7/63, Irving	Dallas Police Department
362	Envelopes, one from Ruth Paine to Marina Oswald, New Orleans; the other directed from Minsk, Russia, to Ruth Paine, Irving, postmarked Irving, 10/7/63 (letter for M. Oswald)	Dallas Police Department
363	Letter on letterhead of Pioneer Publishers, 4/26/63, to L. H. Oswald, P. O. Box 2915, Dallas, Texas	Dallas Police Department
364	2 letters in Russian script addressed "Dear Marina" (3 pages written on both sides)	Dallas Police Department
365	Letter from Department of State, 1/11/63, to Oswald, Dallas, Texas	Dallas Police Department
366	Photographs and a tourist pamphlet entitled "Visit the USSR"	Dallas Police Department
367	Photographs	Dallas Police Department
368	Photographs	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
369	Photograph of house and car	Dallas Police Department
370	Photographs (apparently Russia - mountainous)	Dallas Police Department
373	Medical items including pills, Lanacane, Pentids "400", aspirins, Feen-a-mint, 7 various containers of pills, some labeled in Russian language, thermometer, nasal decongestant, two eyedroppers, small container of white powder, numerous envelopes of powder and bottle of liquid labeled in Russian	Dallas Police Department
378	One Stereo Realist camera; one Cuera-2 camera; one Stereo View-Master (Stereo Realist camera, owned by Ruth Paine, returned to her June 23, 1964)	Sawyer Dallas Police Department
380	Applications for "The Militant" (3); one envelope containing three subscriptions for "The Worker" with return envelopes entitled "Publishers New Press, Inc."	Dallas Police Department
381	Russian language newspapers	Dallas Police Department
382	Red billfold; one scrap of white paper with Russian script in pencil	Dallas Police Department
400	Letter from Arnold Johnson to Lee H. Oswald, P.O. Box 30061, New Orleans, Louisiana, 9/19/63	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
401	Letter on letterhead Socialist Workers Party 11/5/62, to Lee H. Oswald, Box 2915, Dallas, signed by Farrell Dobbs, National Secretary	Dallas Police Department
402	Letter from Bob Chester to Lee H. Oswald, Dallas, Texas, stating Oswald's letter turned over to him by SWP	Dallas Police Department
403	Letter from V. T. Lee, National Director, Fair Play for Cuba Committee, to Lee H. Oswald, New Orleans	Dallas Police Department
404	Letter from Louis Weinstock, General Manager of "The Worker", dated 12/19/62, addressed to Lee H. Oswald, P.O. Box 2915, Dallas, Texas	Dallas Police Department
405	Letter from James J. Tormey, dated 12/13/62 addressed to Lee H. Oswald, Box 2915, Dallas, on letterhead of Gus Hall - Benjamin J. Davis, Defense Committee, New York	Dallas Police Department
406	Letter from Arnold Johnson, Director, Information and Lecture Bureau, Communist Party, USA, 7/31/63, to L. H. Oswald, P.O. Box 30061, New Orleans, Louisiana	Dallas Police Department
407	3-page letter from V. T. Lee, National Director, Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New York, to Lee H. Oswald, 4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, 5/29/63	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
408	Gregg Shorthand dictionary; "20,000 Words" by Leslie; Robert's "Rules of Order", Revised 75th Anniversary Edition"	Dallas Police Department
409	Book entitled "A Study of the USSR and Communism", Rieber and Nelson	Dallas Police Department
410	Pocketbook editions by Ian Fleming; one entitled "The Spy Who Loved Me" and the other "Live and Let Die"	Dallas Police Department
411	Bulletin New York School for Marxist Study, Fall Term, 1963	Dallas Police Department
412	Letter on letterhead of Jesuit House of Studies, Mobile, Alabama, 8/22/63, addressed "Dear Lee" and signed "Gene"	Dallas Police Department
413	Envelope addressed Mr. Lee H. Oswald, 2703 Mercedes Avenue, Ft. Worth , postmarked New York, with return address Rm. 329, 799 Broadway and newspaper clipping, "Times Picayune", New Orleans, with article reflecting Oswald's fine of $10.00 or 10 days for disturbing peace	Dallas Police Department
414	Handbill of Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New Orleans, with address L. H. Oswald, 4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
415	Invoice of the Jones Printing Company, 422 Girod Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, 6/4/63, billed to "Mr. Osborne" for 3,000 Fair Play for Cuba Committee circulars, total $9.60, balance $5.89, paid 6/4/63	Dallas Police Department
416	Fair Play for Cuba Committee application slip	Dallas Police Department
417	Envelope with news clipping regarding Oswald defection to Russia and other news clippings concerning Oswald and cartoon regarding defectors	Dallas Police Department
418	Drivers Handbook, State of Texas	Dallas Police Department
419	Identification booklet in Russian script containing Oswald's name and No. 01311655	Dallas Police Department
420	U.S. Marine Corps document appointing Lee Harvey Oswald 1653230/6741 Private First Class 3/3/59	Dallas Police Department
421	U.S. Air Force document certifying Oswald No. 1 653 230 satisfactorily passed specialized course in Aircraft Control and Warning Operator, 18 June 1957, Keesler Air Force Base	Dallas Police Department
422	Receipts, Texas School Book Depository, for salary Lee H. Oswald, no date listed	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
423	Typewritten promise to pay loan for repatriation with paid stamp Department of State, 3/1/63, made out in name of Lee H. Oswald	Dallas Police Department
424	Letter from Embassy, USSR, Washington, addressed to Mrs. M. Oswald, New Orleans, 8/5/63, in Russian language	Dallas Police Department
425	Undesirable Discharge U.S. Marine Corps, 9/13/60, Lee Harvey Oswald No. 1653230	Dallas Police Department
426	Letter from U.S. Navy to Lee H. Oswald, Minsk, Russia, signed by R. McC. Tompkins, Brigadier General, U.S. Marine Corps, 3/7/62	Dallas Police Department
427	Letter from Department of Navy, 7/25/63, to Lee H. Oswald, New Orleans, stating "no modifications to discharge warranted"	Dallas Police Department
428	Form IB-14, Louisiana Division of Employment Security, to Lee H. Oswald, Social Security Number 433 54 3937, pertinent date 4/29/63, address 757 France Street, New Orleans, Louisiana	Dallas Police Department
429	Letter from Paul Piazza, S.J., 8/1/63, to Oswald on letterhead of Jesuit House of Studies, Mobile, Alabama	Dallas Police Department
430	Letter on letterhead of Jesuit House of Studies, Mobile, dated 7/6/63, and addressed to "Dear Lee and Moreno", signed "GENE"	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
431	Letter on stationery of Peter P. Gregory, Fort Worth, Texas, dated 6/19/62, attesting to Oswald's ability as Russian interpreter and translator	Dallas Police Department
432	Envelope containing receipt for Post Office Box 6225, Dallas, Texas, dated 11/11/63, for period ending 12/31/63	Dallas Police Department
433	Single sheet in Russian script containing OSWALD's name bearing No. 4-5408	Dallas Police Department
434	Sheet, folded in half, which appears to be Russian identification document No. 332281, bearing the name of Oswald in Russian script	Dallas Police Department
435	Form bearing months and blank spaces for stamps in Russian language, with No. 01311655	Dallas Police Department
436	Folded Russian language form bearing No. 01311655 with Oswald's name in Russian script	Dallas Police Department
437	Legal-sized sheet in purple ink bearing date 3/22/62, with an official stamp	Dallas Police Department
438	Letter by Johnny Tackett on letterhead of "The Fort Worth Press", dated 6/22/63, addressed to Lee Oswald in envelope of "The Fort Worth Press"	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
439	Payroll vouchers, one from Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., Dallas, 1/2/63; one from William B. Reily and Co., New Orleans, 5/31/63	Dallas Police Department
440	Letter from Department of Navy, dated 4/2/62, to Lee H. Oswald, Minsk, Russia	Dallas Police Department
441	Articles: One payroll voucher, Leslie Welding Company, Inc., 11241 West Melrose, Franklin Park, Illinois, No. 7619, dated 10/13/62; One Withholding Tax Statement addressed to Lee H. Oswald, 3519 Fairmount, Dallas, Texas	Dallas Police Department
442	U. S. Armed Forces Institute, Madison, certifying Oswald completed high school level tests 3/23/59	Dallas Police Department
443	Department of Navy certification of 5/3/57, that Oswald, Pvt., No. 1653230, U.S. Marine Corps, completed Elect-Electron, Occupational Group Course, Jacksonville,	Dallas Police Department
445	Letter from Joseph Task on letterhead of Socialist Workers Party, 3/27/63, directed to Lee H. Oswald, P.O. Box 2915, Dallas	Dallas Police Department
446	Passport No. D092526 in name of Lee Harvey Oswald, date of birth 10/18/39	Dallas Police Department
447	Separation form, U. S. Marine Corps in name of Lee Harvey Oswald, dated 11 September 1959	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
448	Birth certificate No. 17034 for Lee Harvey Oswald reflecting birth 10/18/39, Folio 1321, Book No. 207	Dallas Police Department
449	Passport No. 1733242 of United States of America in the name of Lee H. Oswald	Dallas Police Department
450	Application for Texas Driver's License	Dallas Police Department
451	Photographs (6 of Oswald and one of his wife) two scenic shots, a Mexican Airmail stamp and New Orleans Library Card No. N8640 in the name of Lee H. Oswald	Dallas Police Department
452	Sewing kit with medal (religious), Mexican 20 cent piece, package of needles with fingernail file	Dallas Police Department
453	World Atlas; The Catholic Geography Series	Dallas Police Department
454	Writing tablet (Fifth Avenue)	Dallas Police Department
455	Postcard, City of New Orleans; 5 Russian stamps and one 10 cent U.S. postage stamp	Dallas Police Department
A1	Blue and black zipper handbag with loop handles with side zipper compartment	Dallas Police Department
A2	Brown plastic portable radio with gold trim	Dallas Police Department
A3	Pair of men's brown Oxford shoes, "Pinehurst" brand	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
A4	Pair of men's black Oxford shoes with crepe soles, "John Hardy" brand	Dallas Police Department
A5	Pair of men's shoes "thongs style"	Dallas Police Department
A6	Brown plastic power supply electronic device with blue cord (for use with radio)	Dallas Police Department
A7	Pair of black 4 x 20 binoculars, No. 501928, bearing the legend 6NT, with brown case with strap	Dallas Police Department
A8	Blue plastic zipper shaving kit with strap handle	Dallas Police Department
A9	Pair of heavy cotton ribbed men's socks	Dallas Police Department
A10	Pair of men's brown socks with brown and white diamond design	Dallas Police Department
A11	Pair of brown elastic top men's socks with brown and white pattern	Dallas Police Department
A12	Pair of men's white, elastic top, socks	Dallas Police Department
A13	Pair of men's brown cotton gloves	Dallas Police Department
A14	Pair of men's gray cotton slacks with zipper	Dallas Police Department
A15	Pair of men's gray cotton slacks, "Farah" brand - ripped	Dallas Police Department
A16	Men's brown cotton sport shirt with long sleeves, "Briarloom Traditionals by Enro"	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
A17	Pair of men's blue shorts with elastic top	Dallas Police Department
A18	Two white washcloths with yellow stripes, "Cannon" brand	Dallas Police Department
A19	Two white hand towels with pink and red stripes with frazzled edges	Dallas Police Department
A20	Two bath towels with white and pink stripes	Dallas Police Department
A21	One white cloth, unlabeled	Dallas Police Department
A22	One pillowcase with green top and flowered design	Dallas Police Department
A23	One men's "BVD" T shirt, size 34-36 (dirty)	Dallas Police Department
A24	One men's white T shirt, "Brent" brand, size 38-40	Dallas Police Department
A25	One men's "Arrow" T shirt, size 36	Dallas Police Department
A26	One men's white undershirt	Dallas Police Department
A27	One pair of men's white shorts with name "L H Oswald"; torn in back	Dallas Police Department
A28	Two men's white handkerchiefs	Dallas Police Department
A29	One men's handkerchief, gray with gray and red stripes	Dallas Police Department
A30	One box "Marcal Kitchen Charm" wax paper	Dallas Police Department
A31	One box of four bottles and one box of three bottles of "Squibbs" Fentids "400"	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
A32	One bar pink "Lux" soap	Dallas Police Department
A33	One small plastic box containing three lima bean-shaped "Squibbs" tablets and piece of cotton	Dallas Police Department
A34	One single blade brown pocketknife	Dallas Police Department
A35	One two-blade pocketknife, plastic handle, with corkscrew	Dallas Police Department
A36	Plastic box containing tweezers and two pieces of cotton	Dallas Police Department
A37	Small plastic box, empty	Dallas Police Department
A38	Mirror in green folding case	Dallas Police Department
A39	One can "Tidy" deodorant powder	Dallas Police Department
A40	One "Gillette" adjustable razor with blade	Dallas Police Department
A41	One tube of "Colgate" dental cream, partially empty	Dallas Police Department
A42	One plastic bottle "Mum" mist spray deodorant	Dallas Police Department
A43	Yellow toothbrush, "Colgate" brand	Dallas Police Department
A44	Small cake, used, pink soap	Dallas Police Department
A45	Small green plastic hand brush	Dallas Police Department
A46	Green and brown "BB" automatic ball-point pen	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
A47	Small pair scissors bearing letters "USA"	Dallas Police Department
A48	Package containing 14 "Gillette" thin blades and one sample "Gillette" Super Blue Blade"	Dallas Police Department
A49	Pair black-rimmed green lens sunglasses	Dallas Police Department
A50	"Farmers Electric Co-Op, Inc." (advertisement) ball point pen	Dallas Police Department
A51	Nail clipper with chain, "Gem" brand	Dallas Police Department
A52	Nail clipper, "Trim" brand	Dallas Police Department
A53	Small hotel type green bar of soap made by "Fabrica de Jabon, LaLuz, S. A., Mexico, D. F." (LaLuz Soap Factory, Mexico, D. F.)	Dallas Police Department
A54	White plastic cup	Dallas Police Department
A55	Partial tube "Foille"	Dallas Police Department
A56	Small bottle iodine, "Layman's" brand	Dallas Police Department
A57	Two small brown unlabeled bottles with liquid	Dallas Police Department
A58	Small bottle of clear liquid bearing labels with Cyrillic printing	Dallas Police Department
A59	Four unused airmail envelopes	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
A60	One unused U.S. Post Office Change of Address card	Dallas Police Department
A61	Four onionskin blank sheets of paper	Dallas Police Department
A62	One "Pearl" beer bottle opener	Dallas Police Department
A63	One small red soft plastic open container	Dallas Police Department
A64	One "Venus Forum" pencil	Dallas Police Department
A65	One yellow "Yellowstone" pencil	Dallas Police Department
A66	One brown "E-Z Note" pencil	Dallas Police Department
A70	One padlock key on key chain	Dallas Police Department
A71	One black, small crayon pencil	Dallas Police Department
A72	Two large paper clips	Dallas Police Department
A73	One 10 cent box of "Steel City Gem" small #3 paper clips	Dallas Police Department
A74	One cardboard box with 18 brass-colored thumbtacks	Dallas Police Department
A75	One brush with hollow tin handle	Dallas Police Department
A76	Label with "King Oscar Kipper" recipes	Dallas Police Department
A77	Box, yellow top, black bottom, bearing name "Ektachrome" (torn)	Dallas Police Department
A78	One silver-colored men's cuff link	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
A79	Alphabetical index guidecards labeled A through Z - unmarked	Dallas Police Department
A80	Steel index card box,"Weis, Monroe, Michigan" brand	Dallas Police Department
A81	31 6"x 4" lined index cards, blank	Dallas Police Department
A82	Two small padlocks with keys	Dallas Police Department
A83	One "Fair Play for Cuba" positive film strip	Dallas Police Department
A84	Tie bar	Dallas Police Department
A85	"PB" and eyelet	Dallas Police Department
B1	Wallet belonging to Lee Harvey Oswald containing: 1. Social Security card # 433-54-3937 2. Selective Service Notice of Classification SSN 41-114-39-532 3. Department of Defense Service Identification Card # N4,271,617, USMC #1653230 4. USMC Certificate of Service 5. Fair Play for Cuba Committee Identification Card, National Card 6. Selective Service Registration Certificate 7. Hotel card 8. Fair Play for Cuba Committee membership card New Orleans chapter 9. Identification card, U.S. Forces in Japan 10. Dallas Public Library card 11. Three photographs 12. Slip of paper with three addresses "The Worke", "The Worker" and Russian Embassy	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
B3	Envelope containing: 28 35 millimeter negatives 6 2 1/4 x 2 1/4 negatives 1 positive of building 1 negative of Oswald's wife	Dallas Police Department
B4	Brown leather holster	Dallas Police Department
B5	"Imperial"brand hunting type knife with sheath	Dallas Police Department
B6	Secretarial type notebook with foreign words entered on some pages	Dallas Police Department
B7	Two "Fair Play for Cuba" handbills stamped: "L. H. Oswald 4907 Magazine St New Orleans, La."	Dallas Police Department
B8	Set of flash cards, Russian Alphabet, and Numbers	Dallas Police Department
B9	Set of flash cards, German Phrase - Sentences	Dallas Police Department
B10	Set of "School Aid" flash cards, Phonics	Dallas Police Department
B11	Negative bearing: 'Join "The Socialist Workers Party fight for a better world! write Box 2915 Dallas, Texas"	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
B12	Slip of paper bearing: "The attached 1 Promissory Note (s) for financial Assistance Loans totaling 435.71 are hereby returned marked PAID as final payment of 106.00 is acknowledged. Remarks: L. H. Oswald Box 2915 Dallas, Texas"	Dallas Police Department
B13	Envelope postmarked 12:00 p.m. 11/4/63, Washington, D.C. , with return address "Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Washington 6, D. C."	Dallas Police Department
B14	Envelope addressed to "To Whom It May Concern" with return address "Peter P. Gregory, 1503 Continental Life Building, Fort Worth 2, Texas"	Dallas Police Department
B15	Envelope marked "Passports and health certificate"	Dallas Police Department
B16 ✓	Envelope postmarked 12 M 8/2/63, Mobile, Ala., addressed to Mr. Lee Oswald, 4906 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La., return address Paul Piazza, S. J. Jesuit House of Studies, Spring Hill Station, Mobile, Ala.	Dallas Police Department
B19	Top of yellow box stamped inside "R-42 Mar 24 '55"	Dallas Police Department
B20	Two Manila envelopes	Dallas Police Department
B21	Envelope marked "Personal Military Papers & Birth Certificate"	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
B22	Blue loose leaf binder containing Manila envelope, 6 Fair Play for Cuba Committee handbills, piece of cardboard, 3 celluloid insert pages, postal card photograph of Karl Marx and photograph of a building	Dallas Police Department
B23	Two frames of 35 millimeter negatives found in Item 75 (Russian book)	Dallas Police Department
B24	Unaddressed American Greetings Corp. Christmas card with envelope	Dallas Police Department
B25	Unused Post Office Change of Address form	Dallas Police Department
B26	Pages 7 through 10, of Section 6 of "The Times - Picayune" newspaper, dated 8/22/63	Dallas Police Department
B27	8 newspaper clippings; one instruction sheet for child's car seat and one film mailer bag	Dallas Police Department
B28	Manila envelope with notation "Grand Jury Hall", small photograph of Oswald and 8 cent U.S. Airmail stamp	Dallas Police Department
B29	2 1/2" x 4" gray plastic covered address type notebook	Dallas Police Department
B30	Two single sheet letters in Russian script dated 22/IX/61 and 24-7-62	Dallas Police Department
B31	Single sheet of paper, Russian script on each side	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
B32	One cash register slip dated 11/19/63, 3 sheets of paper, one sheet of a letter in English	Dallas Police Department
B33	3 prescriptions in Russian, and Arlington Heights Senior High School Student Identification Card for Lee Oswald	Dallas Police Department
C8	6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge from building	Dallas Police Department
C11	Suspect's shirt	Dallas Police Department
C12	Blanket	Dallas Police Department
C14	6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, with telescope sight, Serial No. C2766	Dallas Police Department
C15	.38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial No. V510210, Assembly No. 65248	Dallas Police Department
C37	Enco map of Dallas and Fort Worth	Dallas Police Department
C51-C54	Four .38 Special cartridges	Dallas Police Department
C55-C59	Five .38 Special cartridges	Dallas Police Department
C60	Gray jacket	Dallas Police Department
C137-C138	Two .38 Special cartridges obtained from Secret Service	U. S. Secret Service
C139-C147	Oswald's clean clothes: Belt, tie, tan sweater, olive sweater, blue-gray shirt, red and gray sport shirt, blue shirt, blue sport shirt, white shirt	U.S. Secret Service

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
C226	Blue jacket from Depository identified by Mrs. Marina Oswald as being property of Lee Harvey Oswald	Texas School Book Depository (Roy S. Truly)
C227	Gray long-sleeved shirt	Robert Oswald
C228	U.S. Marine Corps overcoat liner	Robert Oswald
C229	Beige long-sleeved shirt	Robert Oswald
C230	Pair of blue jeans	Robert Oswald
C231	Pair of Marine Corps trousers in green wool	Robert Oswald
C232	Pair of Marine Corps trousers in green wool	Robert Oswald
C233	Beige short-sleeved sport shirt	Robert Oswald
C234	Pair of blue outdoor shorts	Robert Oswald
C235	Blue and white print short-sleeved shirt	Robert Oswald
C236	Brown and white flannel type shirt, long-sleeved	Robert Oswald
C237	Fatigue jacket - U. S. Marine Corps	Robert Oswald
C238	✓ Pair of khaki-colored trousers	Robert Oswald
C239	✓ Pair of khaki-colored trousers	Robert Oswald
C240	✓ Khaki colored long-sleeved shirt with two USMC collar insignias	Robert Oswald
C241	✓ Khaki-colored long-sleeved shirt	Robert Oswald

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
C242	✓ Khaki colored long-sleeved shirt	Robert Oswald
C243	✓ Khaki colored long-sleeved shirt	Robert Oswald
C244	✓ Khaki colored long-sleeved shirt	Robert Oswald
C245 - C246	Pair of high top shoes	Robert Oswald
C247 - C248	Pair of black Russian boots	Robert Oswald
C254	"Val-pak"type suitcase	Robert Oswald
C255	Texas flag - small	Robert Oswald
C256	Master lock (padlock)	Robert Oswald
C257	Shower spray attachment	Robert Oswald
C258	Treated cloth in paper container	Robert Oswald
C259	Marine Corps belt and buckle	Robert Oswald
C260	Pencil	Robert Oswald
C261	Sea bag	Robert Oswald
C262	Carton for "Vigran" chewable vitamins	Robert Oswald
C263	Set of long underwear	Robert Oswald
C264	Three ties	Robert Oswald
C265	Pair of men's black gloves	Robert Oswald

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
C266	Brown and gray leather cap	Robert Oswald
C267	Two mufflers	Robert Oswald
C268	Summer khaki overseas hat	Robert Oswald
C269	Chess set (board and 27 pieces) and dominoes (15)	Robert Oswald
C270	Extension cord	Robert Oswald
C271	Pair of shoe trees	Robert Oswald
C272	Can of black shoe polish	Robert Oswald
C273	Pencil sharpener	Robert Oswald
C274	Sea shell	Robert Oswald
C275	Green eraser	Robert Oswald
C276	Shoebrush	Robert Oswald
C277	Coloring pencil	Robert Oswald
C278	Shaving brush	Robert Oswald
C279	Schick box for electric shaver	Robert Oswald
C280	Manicure set	
C281	Miniature silver spoon - broken	Robert Oswald
C282	Knit shopping bag	Robert Oswald
C283	Green winter overseas hat (USMC)	Robert Oswald

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
C284	Book entitled "V. I. LENIN - MARX - ENGELS - MARXISM"	Robert Oswald
C285	Book entitled "Baby and Child Care" - Dr. Benjamin Spock	Robert Oswald
C286	Book entitled "The Iliad" - Homer	Robert Oswald
C287	Book entitled "Perfect Lovers Guide and Other Stories" - Stephen Leacock	Robert Oswald
C288	Book entitled "Squibb Product Reference"	Robert Oswald
C289	Book entitled "Short Russian Reference Grammar"	Robert Oswald
C290	Book entitled "Russian - Elementary Course I"	Robert Oswald
C291 ✓	Book written in Russian language ("Idiot" by F.M. Dostoevski)	Robert Oswald
C292	Book written in Russian language ("USSR-1960 Annual")	Robert Oswald
C293	Book written in Russian language ("International Electro-technical Vocabulary")	Robert Oswald
C294	Book written in Russian language ("Practical Aids for Cutting and Sewing")	Robert Oswald
C295	Book written in Russian language ("Newspapers and Magazines for USSR-1963")	Robert Oswald

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
C296	Book written in Russian language ("Course in Spanish Language")	Robert Oswald
C297	Cellophane tape, one roll	Robert Oswald
C298	Small fuse (electrical)	Robert Oswald
C299	Pair of dice	Robert Oswald
C300	Twenty-nine dominoes and one box - "Made in Japan"	Robert Oswald
C301	Pencil sharpener	Robert Oswald
C302	Carriage bolt	Robert Oswald
C303	Clothespin	Robert Oswald
C304	Sheet of white bond paper located in book	Robert Oswald
C305	Cardboard box	Robert Oswald
D9	Warrior rubber stamp kit	Dallas Police Department
D20	Photo of Oswald holding rifle	Dallas Police Department
D30	Letter in Russian found in Oswald's room by his wife on night of 4/10/63	U. S. Secret Service
D33	Forty-seven photos recovered by Dallas Police Department	Dallas Police Department
D35	Transfer, Police Department property receipt, key, ring, identification bracelet inscribed "Lee", narrow black belt with buckle	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
D39	Two envelopes obtained from property of Oswald and Mrs. Paine	Ruth Paine
D40	Envelope and letter to New Orleans Public Library	Ruth Paine
D42	News clipping regarding the President	Dallas Police Department
D43	Eight and a half sheets of paper written in green ink regarding the Communist Party of the United States	Dallas Police Department
D44	Twenty-four negatives in Oswald's possession	Dallas Police Department
D47	Photocopy of Oswald's vaccination certificate	Dallas Police Department
D57	Cuban letter to Oswald	U.S. Secret Service
D64	Two dictionaries and six blank postcards (Mexican)	Ruth Paine
D69	Seven-page handwritten resume on lined notebook paper concerning background of Oswald	Dallas Police Department
D72	One-page handwritten letter beginning "This is too inform"	Ruth Paine (returned to Ruth Paine, 4/28/64)
D74	Russian book on cooking and other useful information, in which was found the Walker note written in Russian by Oswald	U.S. Secret Service
D75	Bracelet, silver colored, engraved "Marina"	Ruth Paine

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
D82	Four miscellaneous photographs found in Russian language cookbook of Marina Oswald, who identified them as street scenes at Minsk and Leningrad, Russia	U.S. Secret Service
D83	Folded card entitled "Rules for Betting", published by Hipodromo De Las Americas, S.A., Mexico, D.F., obtained from Mrs. Ruth Paine	Ruth Paine
D85	Two magazine ads of "Klein's Sporting Goods", 227 West Washington Street, Chicago 6, Illinois, found at 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas	Dallas Police Department
D119	Envelope postmarked Minsk, 9/11/63, bearing handwritten address "Lee H. Oswald, P.O. Box 30061, New Orleans LA, USA" and accompanying one-page handwritten letter dated "Minsk, September 9, 1963", beginning "Dear Aleck, It has been...." and ending on reverse side "....Your friend, Erick."	Dallas Police Department
D120	Envelope postmarked Minsk, 10/28/63, bearing handwritten address "Lee H. Oswald, P.O. Box 30061, New Orleans, La, USA", (address marked through evidently by U.S. Post Office to reflect address 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas), and accompanying one-page handwritten letter dated "Minsk, Oct. 28, 1963", beginning "Dear Aleck, I hope everything...." and ending on reverse side "...Your friend, Erick."	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
D123	Four-page handwritten letter in Russian with the heading "2515 W. 5th Street, Irving, Texas December 27, 1963" which is a letter to Marina Oswald from Ruth Paine	Marina Oswald
D146	Camera, Imperial Reflex, duo lens, size 620, used by Marina Oswald to take Lee Harvey Oswald's picture holding rifle, newspaper and wearing a pistol, and believed by her to have been used by Lee Harvey Oswald to photograph Walker's house	Robert Oswald
D184	Volume I of "The Outline of History", by H. G. Wells, obtained from Robert Oswald and identified by Marina Oswald as the property of Lee Harvey Oswald	Robert Oswald
D185	Volume II of "The Outline of History" by H.G. Wells, obtained from Robert Oswald and identified by Marina Oswald as the property of Lee Harvey Oswald	Robert Oswald
206	Photograph of Marine Corps Certificate of Service card in the name"Alek James Hidell"	Dallas Police Department
207	Photograph of Selective Service System Notice of Classification card in name "Alek James Hidell"	Dallas Police Department
229	Original slip of paper bearing writings in Russian and English found in the wallet of Lee Harvey Oswald at the time of his interview on 8/10/63, by Lt. Francis L. Martello of the New Orleans Police Department	U.S. Secret Service

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
D233	Envelope postmarked "PASADENA CALIF. NOV. 23 1963 PM" bearing handprinted address "TO MR. OSWALD IN CARE OF THE DALLAS POLICE DALLAS, TEXAS" and accompanying one-page handprinted letter beginning "MR. OSWALD; SINCE YOU KILLED MR. KENNEDY, WE WILL KILL YOU..."	Declan P. Ford
D237	One bus ticket issued by Transportes Del Norte, # 13688	Marina Oswald
D238	One pamphlet entitled "This Week - Esta Semana" for the period September 28 to October 4, 1963	Marina Oswald
D239	One book with cover torn off entitled "Learning Russian" by Nina Potapova	Marina Oswald
D240	One guide map of Mexico City, folded, published by Editorial Flecha, Mexico, D.F.	Marina Oswald
D241	One pamphlet in English entitled "Fiesta Brava" published by Pemex Travel Club, Mexico, D.F.	Marina Oswald
D242	One library pass in the name of Lee Harvey Oswald, dated April, 1962, written in the Russian language	Marina Oswald
D243	One deck of "Aviator" brand playing cards, manufactured by The United States Playing Card Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, containing fifty-two playing cards	Marina Oswald

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
D244	Envelope addressed to Mrs. Marina Oswald and accompanying one-page letter handwritten in the Russian language, dated 16/5/64	Marina Oswald
D245	One-page letter handwritten in the Russian language ending on reverse side with English phrase "P. S. Excuse me for making you wait."	Marina Oswald
D246	Envelope addressed to Mrs. Marina Oswald and accompanying one-page letter handwritten in the Russian language, dated 25/02/64	Marina Oswald
D247	Envelope addressed to Mrs. Marina Oswald and accompanying one-page letter handwriten in the Russian language, dated 23/10/63	Marina Oswald
D248	Envelope with no postmark or stamp, bearing address "Marina Oswald Kindness of Irving Police.", with return address "Ruth Paine 2515 W. 5th Street Irving, Texas," and two accompanying two-page letters in the Russian language	Marina Oswald
D249	Six United States of America Parcel Post Customs Declaration tags, three of which contain the signature "Lee H. Oswald"	Marina Oswald
D250	One Russian - German textbook	Marina Oswald

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
D254	Book written in Russian for study of English, bearing note on flyleaf written to Marina Oswald by Mrs. Ruth Paine. Book has blue cover with red lettering.	Marina Oswald
D255	Book entitled "English" for study by Russian-speaking persons. Book cover has picture of English alphabet.	Marina Oswald
D256	Book entitled "English in Pictures" which is English primer for Russian-speaking persons.	Marina Oswald
D257	Book entitled "English" for Russian students of English language for advanced study. Cover has photographs of girl and boy students sitting at a desk	Marina Oswald
D258	Russian-Polish dictionary with blue cover.	Marina Oswald
D259	Three documents, further described as follows: Registration card of JUNE OSWALD at Richmond Freeman Memorial Clinic Appointment slip for JUNE OSWALD for 11/21/63 to see Dr. CHAPMAN, Richmond Freeman Memorial Clinic Dental appointment slip for MARINA OSWALD at Dallas County Health Department, November 20 (Wed.) at 10:00	Marina Oswald

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
D260	Name tag, written in Russian, for JUNE OSWALD at time of her birth.	Marina Oswald
D261	Photograph of group including Mr. and Mrs. ALEXANDER ZIEGER, ELEANOR ZIEGER, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, MARINA OSWALD, and JUNE OSWALD	Marina Oswald
D262	Photograph of ELEANOR ZIEGER and ANATOLE KHOLODOV taken in Minsk, Russia, train station, May, 1962	Marina Oswald

1 - [redacted] Room
1 - Mr. Stokes

10/23/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) 5053

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Reurlet 10/6/64 transmitting 10 copies of a listing of all material belonging to Lee Harvey and Marina Oswald. There are returned herewith eight copies of your listing the first of which has been marked "correction copy." This copy of the listing contains numerous markings in pencil which should be incorporated in the listing to be disseminated to the Commission. The Bureau agrees with the suggested changes in relet except for the change concerning item B-11. The work "join" does appear in the negative of the film of this exhibit in the possession of the Bureau and, accordingly, that item should be described as suggested by the pencil markings on page 33 of your list. The Bureau's inventory list and SA Robert P. Gemberling's 3/10/64 report in this case are being amended in accordance with your suggestions with the exception of the B-11 item. Note that Bureau suggests the date in the first paragraph of the listing be amended to read October 6, 1964. In this connection, on page 48 of the listing the following items should be added:

D-266, a letter dated 11/23/63 in Russian to Marina Oswald from Walter Neunson; D-267, a photograph of a woman andboy said to be Mrs. Edna Neunson and her son, John; D-268, a photograph of a male said to be Walter Neunson.

The listing should show that these items were obtained from Mr. Declan Ford. In addition, you are to add item E-2 to the list, which is $13.87 found in the possession of Lee Harvey Oswald at the time of his arrest. These funds, which are in the possession of the Bureau, were obtained from the Dallas Police Department.

Enclosures - 8
JCS:mec
(5)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

64 NOV 4 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

When the listing has been corrected as indicated herein and as suggested by the markings on the correction copy, furnish a copy to Marina Oswald in accordance with her request. Furnish five copies of the corrected listing to the Bureau.

NOTE:

Marina asked for a list of all property belonging to her or Lee Oswald, which the Bureau obtained. Likewise, the President's Commission has asked to be assured that they are aware of all the property of Lee and Marina Oswald as of 11/22/63. We have told the Commission we cannot grant this assurance to them for we did not conduct the searches of Oswald's residence or of the Paine house. We also told the Commission we were preparing a complete listing of all property which ever came into our possession and which we believed to be the property of the Oswalds. This is the listing in question. It has been checked for descriptive accuracy against the Bureau's master inventory by Mr. Frazier of the Laboratory. Indicated corrections are primarily typographical but there are several items which Laboratory feels could be more accurately described. All of these changes are noted in the correction copy. The original listing is being filedwith the corrections notedthereon.

FBI

Date: 10/6/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) (44-24016) 1X

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-37111) (44-520) (P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

JACK L. RUBY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

ReBuairtel to WFO, 10/5/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are six sheets of paper bearing "Confidential" stamp at top and bottom of each sheet obtained this date from Ward and Paul, Incorporated. Also, enclosed are two "Confidential" stamps obtained this date from Mrs. BEVERLY ANN HECKMAN, Secretary to J. LEE RANKIN, General Council to the President's Commissioner on the Assassination of President KENNEDY.

Mr. WAYNE BIRDSELL, Manager, Ward and Paul, Inc., 917 G Street, N. W., related details as according to his records concerning their handling of transcript of RUBY testimony. BIRDSELL stated this material was the 106th such material furnished to Ward and Paul by the Commission for reproduction. According to his receipt, only five copies with the original of the RUBY testimony were delivered to the Commission at 3:35 p.m. on 6/13/64. This receipt is Ward and Paul Number 3359, dated 6/13/64. BIRDSELL states he has no recollection of this particular document, although it is his belief the original stenographic transcript was received by his firm on the morning of June 18, and such a job would have taken approximately three and one-half to four hours to complete.

5 - Bureau (Encls. 3)
2 - WFO

REC-55 105-82555-5054

CEG:ejb
(7)

OCT 8 1964

AIRTEL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

He also states had material been received on previous day, June 17, it would have been delivered to Commission early on morning of June 18. BIRDSELL states paper used for reproduction on Zerox machine is pre-stamped "Confidential" with blank paper being run through an old style hand-feed Multigraph machine with the word "Confidential" consisting of separate letters blocked in place on the Multigraph cylinder. He produced a ream of such pre-stamped blank paper from which six blank specimen sheets were obtained to be furnished herewith.

BIRDSELL states his firm has handled all such testimony and despositions for the Commission and recalls earlier material was all classified "Top Secret"; however, by memorandum 5/1/64, from J. LEE RANKIN, General Councel, Ward and Paul were informed that as of that date all despositions and testimonies handled by Ward and Paul would be classified "Confidential". BIRDSELL states Ward and Paul never made extra copies nor retained extra copies of any material relating to Commission business.

BIRDSELL states his firm handles classified material including "Secret" and "Top Secret" for such Senate and congressional committees as Armed Services and persons in his firm are "cleared" for such material by Department of Defense.

Instant transcript of RUBY hearing was actually run through the Zerox machine by either ROBERT E. HAWKINS or PETE WARD, son of one of the owners. WARD not available for interview, but interview had with ROBERT E. HAWKINS, who has no independent recollection of instant document and transcript; states he has no knowledge of how any leak could have occurred and personally was not responsible for same. PETE WARD to be interviewed.

Inquiry at the Commission determined three "Confidential" stamps known to have been used during conduct of Commission inquiry. One such stamp borrowed from Department of Defense and other two stamps obtained through requisition from General Services Administration. The stamp borrowed from Department of Defense, which is enclosed and marked Number One was located in the desk of Mrs. BEVERLY ANN HECKMAN. The second enclosed stamp, which bears Number Three, was located in a secretary's desk in a room occupied

by several Commission secretarys. The third stamp was left at Commission office at request of Mrs. HECKMAN. It is noted this third stamp, which is one of two obtained through General Services Administration, was located in the supply cabinet at the Commission quarters. This stamp has never been used.

During contact with Commission this date, inquiry received as to when Bureau expected to complete examination of material previously forwarded to FBI Laboratory. This inquiry based on fact Commission anticipates presenting all such material to the National Archives within the next few weeks. It was indicated the return of material previously forwarded within the next two weeks would be most satisfactory. This being furnished for information of Bureau.

10/1/64

AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-409763)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-117344) (P)

SUBJECT: MARK LANE
SM - C
(CO:NY)

ReNYairtel, 9/24/64.

For the information of San Francisco the "National Guardian" issue of 10/3/64, page 11, column 1, contains an advertisement reading as follows:

"San Francisco - Melvin Belli-Mark Lane Debate. 'Could Oswald be Innocent?' An analysis of Warren Commission Report. J. M. Ehrlich, Moderator, Fri., Oct. 9, 3 p.m., Masonic Auditorium."

For the information of San Antonio, no additional information has been received by the NYO to indicate an appearance of LANE at The University of Texas, Austin, Texas, in the near future.

Investigation continuing at New York.

9-Bureau (RM)
(1-105-82555) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
2-Dallas (Info) (RM AM)
(1-100-10461) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
(1-100-10970) (MARK LANE)
1-San Antonio (Info) (RM AM)
1-San Francisco (100-52919) (Info) (RM AM)
1-New York (105-33431) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD) (312)
1-New York (100-117344)

105-82555 -
NOT RECORDED

DMA:jmk
(11)

OCT 5 1964

OCT 7-

FBI

Date: 9/29/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601) P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

ReBuairtel to WFO, 9/14/64 and WFO airtel to Bureau, 9/17/64, both captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka., IS - R - CUBA, Attention CRIMINAL SECTION and JACK L. RUBY; LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM, CR."

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies and for Dallas 1 copy of a LHM setting forth the results of an interview with LEON D. HUBERT, JR., an attorney at New Orleans, La., on 9/28/64.

For the information of the Bureau, on 9/23/64, inquiry was made at Hubert's Law Office and residence in New Orleans and it was determined that he was on vacation in Mexico and would be returning to New Orleans on 9/28/64.

3-Bureau (Enc. 10) (REGISTERED)
2-Dallas (Enc. 1) (REGISTERED)
2-New Orleans
SMC:lyc
7

REC 8 105-82555-5055

11 OCT 1 1964

10 ENCLOSURE

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M P
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
September 29, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy has requested investigation of the publication of Lee Harvey Oswald's diary by "The Dallas Morning News" and "Life" magazine.

Attached is a report of the interview with Leon D. Hubert, an attorney at New Orleans, Louisiana, on September 28, 1964. Mr. Hubert was formerly employed as a legal consultant to the Commission.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 29, 1964

1

LEON D. HUBERT, JR., attorney, Room 300, Oil and Gas Building, 1100 Tulane Avenue, advised that he was employed as a legal consultant by the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, commonly known as the Warren Commission, on a full-time basis from January 10, 1964 until June 4, 1964.

Mr. HUBERT stated that a great majority of his work for the commission involved the matter pertaining to the assassination of LEE HARVEY OSWALD by JACK L. RUBY and that the majority of his time was spent at the commission headquarters located in the Veterans of Foreign Wars Building in Washington, D. C. He stated, however, that on occasions he traveled to Dallas, Texas, where he interviewed and obtained depositions from various individuals regarding the RUBY matter.

Mr. HUBERT stated he could provide no information which could be of possible assistance in determining how "The Dallas Morning News" or "Life" magazine came into the possession of a copy of the diary of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He said that he could not suggest the identities of any individual or individuals who may have been responsible for making available a copy of this diary to the newspaper or to "Life"magazine.

Mr. HUBERT advised that since June 4, 1964, he has been in Dallas on two or three occasions for anywhere from one to three days handling additional details in connection with the RUBY case.

On 9/28/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER /lvc Date dictated 9/29/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OSWALD
105. 82555
SECTION 215
COPY 2

MORTON FERRIER, M.A.
GRAPHOLOGIST

HANDWRITING ANALYSIS EVALUATION OF CHARACTER, PERSONALITY TRAITS, AND APTITUDES FOR INDIVIDUALS, INDUSTRY, AND THE PROFESSIONS.

TELEPHONE
AREA CODE 305
276-6760

P. O. BOX 2533
DELRAY BEACH, FLORIDA

Sept. 29, 1964

Mr. J Edgar Hoover, Chief,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Dept. of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I submit for your consideration, herewith, a proposal which I feel would be of considerable help to your Bureau as a part of the tot evaluation of persons under suspicion or surveillance as actual or pote tial criminals and security risks..

I am a graphologist, and graphology is an accurate, scientific met of analyzing a person's character and personality traits through a stu his handwriting. I had occasion to do an analysis of Lee Oswald's hand writing from a photostatic copy of his letter to the Secretary of the N published in a magazine sometime after the assassination of President K nedy. A copy of my analysis and its findings is enclosed, though I ha to add that reports to your Bureau would be of an entirely different an more concise nature, as this particular one was designed for another sp fic purpose. I have done a great many analyses of persons unknown to m and have, in every case, astounded them with the accuracy of my knowled of their personal qualities as revealed by graphology.

It is my conviction that such analysis of character and personalit as I do on a graphological basis, and with no other knowledge of the in vidual involved, would be of immeasurable value in the total picture of that individual - with regard especially to his capabilities for violen for deceit, for his potential talkativeness about his activities if thi method of interrogation and suggestion were used instead of that. I fir believe, for example, if my analysis of Lee Oswald had been a part of y files, with its indication of his capacity for violence, he would have removed from the Dallas Trade Mart prior to President Kennedy's motorca past it. But I am inclined to agree with your offices that, based on h behaviour and activities only up to that time, how would one feel there were grounds to detain him as a potential security

REC 4 105-82555-5056

I believe I could help in security measures in this fashion. I bel I could help you concentrate on one subject as against another where bo are suspected of the same thing, as a result of the revelation of his p tential. And I believe I can help show whether or not one method of que ioning would prove more fruitful than another (as, fear vs. sympathy), d pending on the individual's emotional traits.

Try me with a half dozen handwriting samples - and include one or t persons above suspicion of anything - including an F.B.I. man, if you as long as it is their natural handwriting.

MORTON FERRIER, M. A.
GRAPHOLOGIST

HANDWRITING ANALYSIS: EVALUATION OF CHARACTER, PERSONALITY TRAITS, AND APTITUDES FOR INDIVIDUALS, INDUSTRY, AND THE PROFESSIONS.

TELEPHONE
AREA CODE 305
276-6760

P. O. BOX 2533
DELRAY BEACH, FLORID

There are two things that handwriting analysis cannot do accurate It cannot tell the age nor the sex of the writer. Briefly, this is because some men write feminine hand, and vice-versa, and some older peopl write with a younger hand than seem half their age.

At the end of this letter I will acquaint you with my personal bac ground which I am sure you will find to be worthy of your complete confi dence, but at this point, let me submit my proposition.

I would like to establish a working relationship with the F.B.I. whereby I would analyze the handwriting samples of any individuals you would be interested in forwarding me (via clear photostat would be sati factory). I would not need to know the names of these individuals, nor your reasons for sending them to me. A code number could be used in li of names. Samples consisting of a minimum of a paragraph would do. Yo could send them either directly to me via registered mail, or you could send them to the F.B.I. Agent in West Palm Beach, Fla. and I could pick them up from him and return them to him, as it is only a 14 mile drive from here.

I would give you a complete breakdown of the individual's characte and personality traits, or I would answer specific questions you might to me regarding his honesty, stability, secretiveness vs, talkativeness resentment, jealousy, capacity for violence, brutality, and others.

I would rather not know the background of the particular problem, that any potential influence of knowledge of the circumstance would not present to color my analysis.

I would do this work on a fee basis if there were only a scattered number of them over a period of time. But I would be happy to be kept busy on a full time basis at a salary commensurate with a professional status government employee, less certain amounts for living at home; or a contractual basis as an independent contractor. This latter might be more satisfactory under the circumstances.

On this latter point, I must say that, being semi-retired, I would want to do this work from my home here, as I am most content here as is with wife, and we would not wish to consider a move. Actually, in my opinion it is an advantage to the project itself, as I would be far removed from influences on the scene which could conceivably color one's thinking in spite of oneself. Here, in calm and placid surroundings one's power of concentration are unbefuddled by outside matters and official attitudes, and the work could proceed apace in an untrammeled manner.

Now for some information about myself. I am 61 years old, married, have a married daughter and grandchild. I lived in Providence, Rhode I from birth to 1940 where I graduated from Brown University in 1900 with

MORTON FERRIER, M.A.
GRAPHOLOGIST

HANDWRITING ANALYSIS. EVALUATION OF CHARACTER, PERSONALITY TRAITS, AND APTITUDES FOR INDIVIDUALS, INDUSTRY, AND THE PROFESSIONS.

TELEPHONE:
AREA CODE 305
276-6760

P. O. BOX 2533
DELRAY BEACH, FLORI

A.B. Degree at the age of 20. I attended Brown University Graduate Sc in 1934, and wrote my Master's Thesis on: "Changes In the Content and nique Of The Potery Of Archibald MacLeish " in 1938, receiving my M.A. ree that year. This Thesis is in the Harris Collection of American P and Criticism in the John Hay Library at Brown. I think it is worthy note in connection with my natural bent for analysis that in an Englis Cours Examination in my Senior year I correctly identified 13 out of passages of writing that I had never seen before as being written by s authors whose other works we had studied. The next highest student na ll correctly and also received a mark of "A".

From 1935 until 1952 I was Ass't Treasurer and Vice-President, the Prseident & Treasurer of Ferrier Land Company in Providence, a suburba development concern, except for a period during World War II (1945) wh I was in cryptography work for the (then) Army Security Agency i Arli Virginia. I was, of course, screened and cleared at that time by the F and the Army and Navy Intelligence. So, you can see, I am used to bei trusted with confidential and top secret information. In 1959 I moved Delray Beach, Florida where I now reside. I have been elected Vice-Pre then President , and then Treasurer of the Nautical Aire Co-op Apartme Bldg. in which I reside. Until 1956 I owned and operated Post House, a wholesale firm which distributed Hawaiian imports to gift and specialty shops from Maine to Florida. I sold this in 1956. In 1962 I wrote and published a book entitled: " The Garden of Quivéra ". It is a philoso novella which symbolizes man's search for truth and beauty. It receive some fine reviews in Southeast Florida papers. (Copy on request).

I will be glad to furnish a list of references at any time. But i a starter, you might contact Mr. Spencer b. Eddy of 23 Madison Avenue, Saratoga Springs, New York, who is a former Commissioner of Public Util for the State of New York, a member of the Board of Governors of Union C and was on General MacArthur's Staff during World War II.

Earnestly awaiting a favorable reply, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Morton Ferrier, Jr.

by Morton Ferrier

In the opinion of this graphologist the handwriting of Lee Harvey Oswald is a textbook example of that of a man who would stop at nothing - not even murder - to accomplish his aim. Whether that aim is to righ a feal or imagined wrong, or to achieve some form of fulfillment of a twisted or frustrated ego, for him the end justifies the means - any means.

It has been said that it is regrettable that Oswald's presence in Dallas was not known, so that he could have been watched or even detain ed during President Kennedy's visit there. It is also regrettable that the science of graphology, which is in growing use in personnel depart-ments in industry and in the professions in the evaluation of character personality traits, and aptitudes, has not achieved greater status amon law-enforcement agencies. If it had, individuals like Lee Oswald would have been under much closer surveillance. For, regardless of whether the message itself in his letter (shown here) to (then) Secretary of th Navy Connally could or could not be judged as threatening (" I will us all means " etc.), the analysis of the handwriting itself is unmistakal The writer of that letter was capable of the worst of crimes. If a gra ologist had had the opprtunity to see that letter in the files when it was first received, he would have warned the proper authorities that thi was the handwriting of a dangerous individual, one who could react with a violent, overt act under conditions of real or imagined provocation.

There are many thousands of threatening letters written to public and private individuals by so-called " cranks ", many- doubtlessly most-of whom are incapable of following through with an overt act of any consequence. But this one had the earmarks of a violent nature.

Let us examine the letter for the tell-tale signs. The most obviou feature of this writing is its heavy, muddy, uneven pressure present in

every line. Note the thick, filled-in, blotted letters in word after word, - the result of uneven surges of heavy bearing down on the pen. Constant heaviness of pressure itself merely indicates intensity of emotions, but muddy, unevenly pressured writing indicates a coarse, glu tonous, sensuous, and vicious individual who seeks his own satisfaction without regard to the feelings or rights of others. This kind of writi appears quite frequently among criminals. It is rare in the handwritin that one sees in everyday life. When a graphologist does come across such writing he knows at once the sort of character he is studying. He is not surprised by it if he is doing work for law-enforcement agencies or in prisons. But if he comes across a sample in his work with indust or with private individual analyses, he pays special heed.

Let us look now at three ending strokes: that of the next to last word in the second line of the body of the letter, the word "you"; then the word "Paris" in the 7th line; and the word "certain" in the 9th lin These are all thick, clublike endings. And, in handwriting analysis, this indicates brutality. There is another meaning to the strong, verti cal direction of that ending of "Paris", also, as well as the unusual second upstroke of the "y" in "family" in line 20, and this is the indi cation of a possible fanatic.

Look now at the fish-hook endings in the words "Ft. Worth" (line 5 "this" (line 11); and "California" (line 14). These show great tenacit and fixedness of purpose. This is not an evil trait, of course, (Abra- ham Lincoln's writing, for example, showed this), but when found in a nature such as this, it is clearer evidence as to what lengths and with what determination he would go to accomplish his ends. The majority of the remaining words have no ending strokes at all or are clipped short. This is a sign of basic selfishness.

Let us now look at the angle of inclination, or slant of the writ- ing. You will see that the predominant slant is somewhat to the right

But note how th[illegible]sic forward angle of in[illegible]ation changes time and again to a vertical one, as shown by many of the small "b's" and "d's" and even to a backward slant as, for example, in the first two letters of the word: "answers" in line 8; the first "e" in the word "reported" (line 9); the "d" stem in the word "had" (line 12); the word "men" (li: and the first two letters of "and" (line 26), to name but a few. This changeable slant demonstrates psychic instability, and when you also f: three other factors that demonstrate so clearly the same thing, you ha: an unsettled state of mind in continual conflict - a deeply moody and emotionally disturbed psychopathic individual. These three additional factors are 1.) the continual change of slope of entire lines(compare line one with line two; lines six, eight, and nine, to name a few); 2.) the inability to keep the words of each line on an even base line. One of the clearest examples is line 26, but practically all lines qual Place a ruler along the base lines and see the unevenness. 3.) the eve changing size of the small letters. Take the single line 9. Note the two sizes of the "o" in Moscow; the size of the "e" in criticized", "certain", "facets", and "American"; the "c" in"Moscow" "criticized". "certain" and "American". You can go through each line with the same result.

There are other supplemental characteristics, too. Occasional ver tall "d" stems point to vanity; small, inverted loops on initial stroke as the "T" in "El Toro" indicating jealousy; and a number of long, inflexible initial strokes such as those at the start of many of the smal "t's" at the beginning of a word show resentment.

Many of these latter characteristics, of course, appear in many handwritings in some degree and are not in themselves criminal tendencies. But the muddy, uneven, heavy-pressured writing <u>is</u> typical of the criminal. And so, too, are the thick, club-like ending strokes indicating brutality. And when are added to these the traits of jealousy,

resentment, vanity, moodiness, and the like, the criminal potential is activated and compounded by these motivations, while in the non-criminal individual these traits make him in varying degrees merely a difficult, disagreeable, or obnoxious person to have around.

There is another trait that Oswald had which makes his murder by Jack Ruby the more disastrous. Notice that, while many of his small letter "a's" and "o's" are closed at the top indicating secretiveness as is borne out by much of his behaviour, there are also many (about 58 of them open at the top which means talkativeness at other times.

What significance does this have ? It indicates that, in all likelihood, Oswald eventually would have talked about the crime ! It is doubtful if he would have been able to keep from talking about it. The Chief of Police of Dallas, on the morning of Oswald's murder by Ruby, said that Oswald was becoming " more co-operative ". You may recall, also that Oswald, during his attempted get-away, was reported to have mentioned to other passengers on the bus - shortly after boarding it - that the President had just been shot. This remark in no way strengthened his security. On the contrary, - since the other passengers were presumably unaware that such a thing had happened, such a statement could only serve if anything, to increase his jeopardy ! Why, then, did he say it ? Only because he had a streak of both vanity and talkativeness, and had to say something about it.

Those open letters bear this out, and, in the opinion of this analyst, he would definitely have shed considerable light on it. We may never know whether Oswald was part of a conspiracy or whether he played a lone hand. If he was part of a conspiracy, were his masterminds aware of his potential talkativeness, and was Ruby assigned to silence him.?

Re. to Secnav

Lee H. Oswald
U.S.M.C.R. 1653230
Kalinina St. 4-24
Minsk, U.S.S.R.
January 30, 1961

Secretary of the Navy
John B. Connally Jr.
Fort Worth, Texas

Dear Sir.

I wish to call your attention to a case about which you may have personal knowlege since you are a resident of Ft. Worth as I am.

In November 1959 an event was well publicised in the Ft. Worth newspapers concerning a person who had gone to the Soviet Union to reside for a short time. (much in the same way E. Hemingway resided in Paris.)

This person in answers to questions put to him by reporters in Moscow criticized certain facets of american life, the story was blown up into another "Defector" sensation, with the result that the navy department gave this person a belated dishonourable discharge, although he had recived an honourable discharge after three years service on Sept. 11, 1959 at El Toro, marine corps base in California.

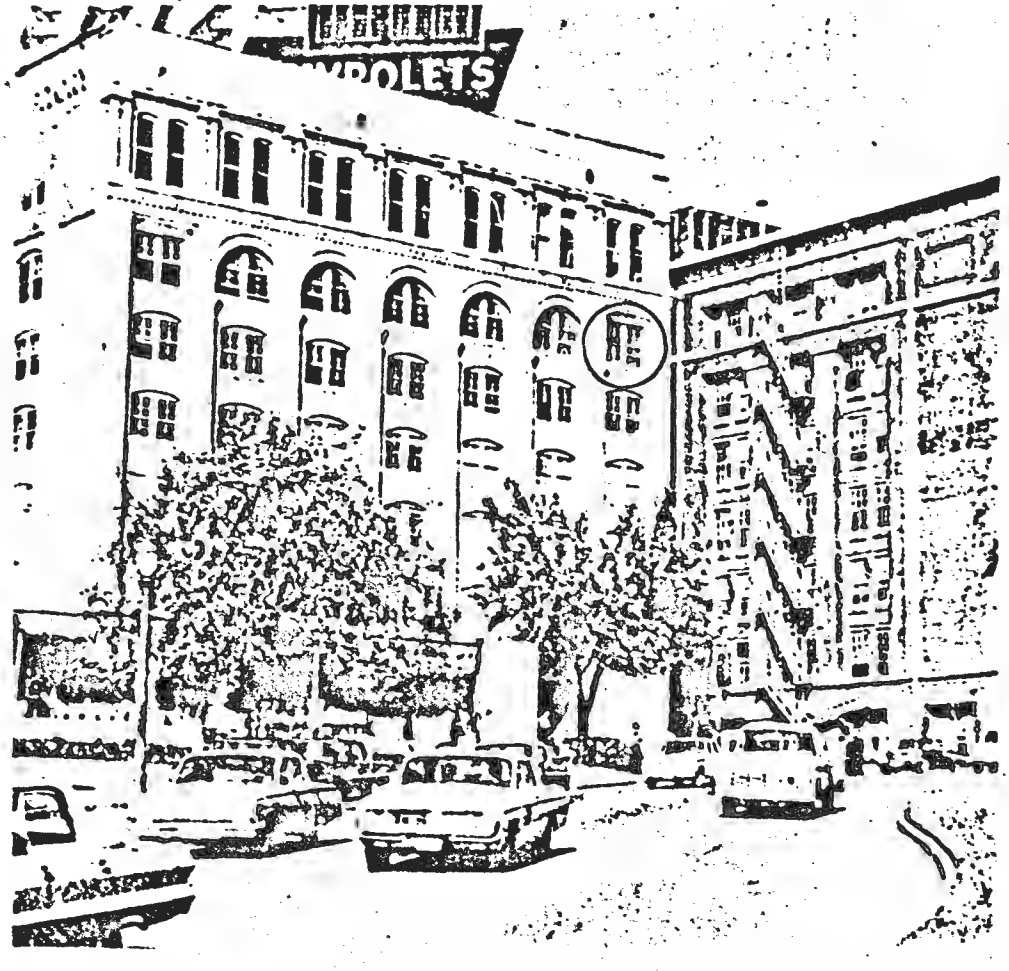
These are the basic facts of my case.

I have and allways had the full sanction of the U.S. Embassy, moscow U.S.S.R. and hence the U.S. goverment. In as much as I am returning to the U.S.A. in this year with the aid of the U.S. Embassy bring with me my family (since I married in the U.S.S.R.) I shall employ all means to right this gross mistake or injustice to a bona-fied U.S. citizen and ex-service man. The U.S. goverment has no charges or complaints against me. I ask you to look into this case and take the necessary steps to repair the damage done to me and my family. For information I would direct you to consult the american Embassy, Chikovski St. 19/21, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Thank You

Lee H Oswald 2 pgs

Sniper had this view as he fired from the 6th floor of the Dallas book storage building. Rifle, with 4-power scope mounted on it, was found near open window.



Detectives and newsmen are shown checking sixth floor open corner window (upper left). Sniper fired bullets from his advantage point.

Dallas police (above) start downtown search for killer as word is received that President Kennedy died, the victim of a sniper's bullet.

Dallas School book building (left), the sixth floor window marked, is spot sniper fired from, President's car was approximately at point of white truck, lower left. Bullets traveled 100 yards.

October 7, 1964

REC 4 105-82555-5056

Mr. J. Morton Ferrier, Jr.
Graphologist
Post Office Box 2533
Delray Beach, Florida

Dear Mr. Ferrier:

Your letter of September 29th, with enclosures, was received during Mr. Hoover's absence from the city. You may be sure your communication will be brought to his attention upon his return. I know he would want me to thank you for your offer to provide your services and your letter will be made a matter of record in our files.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles and there is nothing derogatory concerning Spencer B. Eddy.

DFC:ems
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

9 OCT 13 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 10/6/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
(OO:DL)
(Bufile 105-82555)
(WFOfile 105-37111) (P)

JACK L. RUBY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CR
(OO:DL)
(Bufile 44-24016)
(WFOfile 44-520) (P)

ReBuairtel to WFO 10/5/64; WFOairtels to Bu 9/20/64 and 9/17/64; also reBuairtel to WFO and auxiliary offices 9/14/64. Copy BUairtel 9/14/64 and WFOairtel 9/17/64 enclosed for KC.

For information of Kansas City, WFO and other offices have completed interviews with members of the President's Commission, past and present members of the Commission Staff in effort to pinpoint the source or sources of leaks to the news media of materials consisting of various personal papers of OSWALD as well as leaks concerning the polygraph examination and testimony of RUBY. Inquiry thus far has not resolved any

(4) - Bureau
3 - Kansas City (Enc. 2) (AM)
2 - WFO

CEG:eeb
(9)

AIRTEL

C. C. Wick

REC 4 105-82555-5057

4 OCT

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

79 OCT 13 1964

information relating to the probable source of the leak of RUBY's testimony which was published verbatim in the "New York Journal American" newspaper under the by-line of DOROTHY KILGALLEN. With regard to leaks involving the various OSWALD items, as well as the leak pertaining to the polygraph examination afforded JACK L. RUBY, investigation conducted by the Bureau substantially has indicated those leaks in all probability occurred in Dallas.

Inquiry 9/18/64 by WFO disclosed Miss LUCILLE ANN ROBINSON, a former employee of the staff of the President's Commission had moved from 5000 Dixon Street, S.E., Washington, D. C., on 8/29/64 leaving a forwarding address of Friends Bible College, Haviland, Kansas. Info obtained by WFO was to the effect that prior to her employment by the Commission Miss ROBINSON worked for Department of Agriculture. The dates of her employment by the Commission are not known.

LEAD

KANSAS CITY

AT HAVILAND, KANSAS. Will interview LUCILLE ANN ROBINSON, former stenographer employed by the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY. She should be specifically questioned as to any knowledge she may have relating to the possible source or sources of leaks of information to the news media of the material relating to OSWALD, namely the OSWALD diary, the photograph of a letter from CP USA to OSWALD, the photograph of his discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps and the photograph of his international certificate of vaccination. These matters are set out in detail in reBuairtel 9/14/64 and should be reported in LHM form, incorporating her information on form 302.

Miss ROBINSON also should be interviewed with regard to the leak of material relating to RUBY, namely the RUBY testimony before Chief Justice WARREN and the polygrnph examination of RUBY. Miss ROBINSON's knowledge of these materials also should be recorded in an LHM using form 302. Six copies of each 302 should be forwarded to Bureau and single copies to Dallas for info.

ReWFOairtel 9/17/64 which is enclosed points out pertinent points of investigation at the Commission with regard to the transcript of the interview of RUBY 6/7/64 at Dallas. If Miss ROBINSON has any knowledge concerning the making of reproduced copies of the RUBY testimony or any other similar documents at the Commission during her employment there full details of same should be obtained.

Bureau instructs this investigation be handled immediately and results submitted expeditiously.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: 9/30/64

ATTENTION: ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (89-43-3697)

SUBJECT: MR. ROY S. TRULY, SUPERINTENDENT
TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY
411 ELM STREET, DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to memorandum from Inspector GAUTHIER to Mr. CALLAHAN, dated 3/27/64, titled "PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION, ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY".

This memorandum reflected that Mr. TRULY, who had testified before the President's Commission, was given a tour of the Bureau while in Washington, D.C., and recommended that consideration be given to having a personal letter sent from the Director, thanking TRULY for his assistance in helping the FBI carry out its responsibilities concerning its investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy after the Commission had completed its work.

It is recommended that such a letter be directed to Mr. TRULY. He has been most cooperative with the Agents of this office and is a great admirer of the FBI and the Director.

2 - Bureau
2 - Dallas (89-43-3697) (67-425)
JGS:mfr
(4)

EX 109

OCT 2 10 AM '64

REC 3 105-82555-5058

OCT 5 1964

OCT 1 8 23 AM '64

REC'D - MASON

SAC, Dallas (89-43-3697) 10/6/64

EX 109 REC-3 105-82555-5058

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. DeLoach (D.C. Morrell)
1 - Mr. Callahan (L.J. Gauthier)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

MR. ROY S. TRULY, SUPERINTENDENT
TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY
411 ELM STREET, DALLAS, TEXAS

Reurlet 9/30/64, recommending a letter of appreciation be sent to Mr. Truly.

The assistance rendered by Truly does not appear to be unique or unusual considering Truly's position and the circumstances surrounding the assassination investigation. You are also reminded Truly, at times, has indicated reluctance to comply with some of our requests made on behalf of the President's Commission.

In view of the above, no further action is being taken on your request.

1 - 62-109060 (Assassination of President Kennedy)

RDR/cb
(12)

Note:

Truly is warehouse superintendent at the Texas School Book Depository from where Oswald fired the shots that killed President Kennedy. Although Truly has cooperated with us in many instances he has at times balked or indicated reluctance to comply with some of our requests made on behalf of the President's Commission. Truly has also made several statements to the press concerning investigation in progress at the Texas School Book Depository. It is not felt the assistance rendered by him should be considered any more than that expected from any American citizen in a comparable position under similar circumstances. Further, it is possible Truly might endeavor to capitalize on any such letter from the Director by seeking publicity to exaggerate the part he played in this investigation. In view of the above, it is not recommended a letter of appreciation be sent to Truly.

MAILED 7
OCT 6 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

9 OCT 14 1964

DALLAS TELETYPE UNIT

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THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 5059

PAGE NO. 1-19

NO. OF PAGES 19

SECTION NO.

_____

_____

REFERRAL

1 - Goble

10-5-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Jacksonville (105-824)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) 5060

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

EX 109

Enclosed for each recipient is one copy each of the following documents: (1) Letter from the Secretary of Defense to Earl Warren dated 9-22-64 (2) Memorandum from Department of the Army dated 9-19-64 (3) Summary of information from Department of the Army dated 9-18-64 (4) CIA name check request concerning Alberto de Jesus Santalo (Fuertes) (5) Agent report dated 12-18-63 concerning interviews conducted 12-3-63 (6) Agent report dated 12-18-63 concerning record checks made 12-9-63 (7) Agent report dated 12-19-63 concerning interview conducted 12-17-63 (8) Agent report dated 12-18-63 concerning interview conducted 12-16-63 (9) Agent report dated 12-19-63 concerning interview conducted 12-16-63 (10) Agent report dated 12-19-63 concerning file review conducted 12-16-63 (seven pages) (11) Agent report dated 12-26-63 (two pages) (12) Agent report dated 12-27-63 (13) Agent report dated 1-9-64 (14) Agent report dated 1-23-64 concerning check of Santalo's company (15) Agent report dated 1-23-64 concerning interview conducted 1-23-64.

MAILED 5
OCT 5 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Your attention is directed to the information in the enclosures concerning allegations made by Alberto de Jesus Santalo-Fuertes that Oswald met Cuban Premier Fidel Castro in Mexico, that Oswald and Ruby were "connected" and that one million dollars had been offered for the assassination of Castro.

Santalo-Fuertes should be thoroughly interviewed for complete details concerning his allegations and for the identities of the sources of his information. Bureau has determined through

Enclosures - 15

1 - Baltimore (105-7740) (Enclosures - 15)
1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosures - 15)

Tolson
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Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TNG:pdb (6)

XEROX

OCT 9 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

OCT 2

29 OCT 14 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

- Goble 10-5-64

liaison with Department of the Army that Santalo-Fuertes was discharged from the Army on 3-6-64. According to the enclosed Summary of Information (item three listed above) the last known address for Santalo-Fuertes was care of Roberto Hart, Englewood Avenue, Jacksonville, Florida. Jacksonville locate and interview Santalo. Submit results of interview in report form.

Copy sent Baltimore since the enclosures indicate Santalo-Fuertes resided and worked in Baltimore, Maryland, prior to entering the Army.

NOTE:

The information from the Department of Defense concerni the allegations made by Santalo-Fuertes was referred to us by the President's Commission. The Agents reports concerning the investigation done by the Army in December, 1963, and January, 19 regarding Santalo-Fuertes were received from the Department of t Army on 9-29-64. The allegations made by Santalo-Fuertes should be run out. He is a Cuban refugee who entered the Army on 7-11-63. We do not know why he was discharged before the end of his two-year "hitch" but the enclosures include an application for release from active duty to join the anti-Castro forces in Central America. The enclosed Army reports advise he never cause any trouble in the Army but there is no evaluation of his reliabi

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE

Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

SEP 23 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter to the Honorable Earl Warren from Robert S. McNamara, The Secretary of Defense, dated September 22, 1964 and the enclosures thereto dealing with the allegation of a certain Alberto de Jesus Santalo-Fuertes. We are referring this to the Bureau for whatever action it deems appropriate under its continuing authority to investigate all aspects of the investigation.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosure 4

4- ENCLOSURE

1 XEROX

REC-3 105-82555-5060

10-8

1 SEP 24 1964

EX-109

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

SEP 32 1964

1 - Outlet to SAC, Jackson
10-8-64 Enc-15
1-BA Enc-15
1-10X-Enc-15

SEP 22 1964

Honorable Earl Warren
Chairman, President's Commission
on the Assassination of
President Kennedy
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with your letter of September 10, 1964, attached is my affidavit that Lee Harvey Oswald was never an informant or agent of any intelligence agency under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense.

There is also attached a copy of a report concerning Lee Harvey Oswald which does not appear to have been previously furnished the Commission. Otherwise, all known information that the Department of Defense has that relates to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy has been sent to the Commission. The Department of Defense does not have any information suggesting that the assassination of President Kennedy was caused by a domestic or foreign conspiracy.

Sincerely yours,

Signed
ROBERT S. McNAMARA

Enclosures

(1)

105-[illegible]-5000

ENCLOSURE

AFFIDAVIT

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
COUNTY OF ARLINGTON

This certifies that Lee Harvey Oswald was never an informant or agent of any intelligence agency under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense.

Secretary of Defense

Subscribed and sworn to before me this

21 Sept 1964.

Notary Public

My commission expires My Commission Expires May 19, 1968.

(2)

105-[illegible]-5061

19

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 5060

PAGE NO. 1-2

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

215

DIA

REFERRAL

FD-263 (Rev 3-1-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
DALLAS	DALLAS	10/8/64	2/24/64 - 10/6/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka	ROBERT P. GEMBERLING	jtf

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCE:

Report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 9/19/64, at Dallas.

-P-

ENCLOSURES: TO THE BUREAU:

Enclosed herewith and attached to appropriate copies of this report for the Bureau are two photographs each of Exhibit D-251 and three copies each of Exhibits C-323 and C-324.

The two photographs of Exhibit D-251 and two copies each of Exhibits C-323 and C-324 are listed as enclosures for the President's Commission or its designated representative in the body of this report with those copies being attached to the copies of the report that are designated as President's Commission or its designated representative copies.

APPROVED | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

(10) - Bureau (105-82555) (Enc. 8) (RM)
1 - New Orleans (100-16601) (Info) (RM)
1 - San Antonio (105-2909) (Info) (RM)
4 - Dallas (100-10461)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

			COPY	
AGENCY				
REQUEST RECD.	2 - P			
DATE FWD.	10/13/64			
HOW FWD.	P.C.			
BY				

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105-82555-5061 REC

REC-105

OCT 19 1964

NOTATIONS

13 SCV

Bailey Gibbs destroyed per b 12/17/76

52 AUG 26 1965

The Bureau's attention is called to the fact that by Bureau letter dated September 10, 1964, only three photographic copies of Exhibit D-251 were forwarded to Dallas, with instructions to be handled as exhibits had been handled previously. In view of the fact that only three copies were furnished Dallas rather than the usual four, Dallas is retaining one copy in its files and the two enclosed herewith are being considered as copies for the President's Commission or its designated representative.

The Bureau may desire to remove the enclosure page of this report if it is disseminated to agencies other than the President's Commission or its designated representative.

LEADS:

All leads in this case have been set forth by teletype or airtel in the past and are not being restated herein. Requests for investigation and allegations are still being received and are being investigated promptly and will be continued to be reported in captioned matter.

NEW ORLEANS and SAN ANTONIO: (INFORMATION)

One copy of this report is being furnished each of the New Orleans and San Antonio Offices for information in view of the extensive investigation conducted in those divisions.

INFORMANTS:

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	FILE WHERE LOCATED
DL T-1 is [redacted] who was contacted on November 11, 1963, by the Miami Office.	Instant report, page 212; per information contained in Miami letter to Dallas dated 12/9/63 in the matter captioned [redacted] Serial 7 of Dallas file 2-68.

DL 100-10461

ADMINISTRATIVE:

The identities of the Agents participating in this investigation are reflected in this report.

In connection with this report, it should be borne in mind that the Dallas Office has a separate case in connection with the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD captioned, "JACK L. RUBY, aka; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka (Deceased) - VICTIM, CIVIL RIGHTS," Dallas file 44-1639, Bufile 44-24016. It is also pointed out that the Dallas Office has a separate case captioned, "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING," Dallas file 89-43, Buf'le 62-109060.

Communications are still being received under this Assassination caption which, upon review, are found to contain information pertaining to OSWALD or his connection with the assassination and such communications are being filed and reported in instant case captioned, "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka." Also, numerous communications are being received carrying the OSWALD caption, which contain no information concerning OSWALD or his connection with the assassination, and such communications are being filed and reported in the case bearing the Assassination caption. For the most part, miscellaneous allegations bearing on the Assassination are being reported in Dallas file 89-43 and all others in the LEE HARVEY OSWALD case. All information pertaining to items of evidence having a direct bearing on the Assassination or concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD are being reported under the LEE HARVEY OSWALD caption.

By Bureau airtel dated September 30, 1964, to all offices, the Bureau instructed that Dallas should open a new file bearing the caption, "The President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY" to handle inquiries relating to the President's Commission report. Dallas has complied with this instruction and has opened file # 62-3588. It is anticipated, however, that any

investigation conducted as a result of inquiries brought about by the publication of the President's Commission report will necessarily have to be handled under the individual captioned case to which they relate, that is, the LEE HARVEY OSWALD captioned case or the Assassination captioned case; therefore, Dallas is considering this newly-opened file as a control file.

The overlap in the period of this report with that of previous reports in this matter was occasioned by the receipt of material from other offices included herein. The results were withheld until such time as the complete resolving of the particular phase could be included in one report.

No local dissemination of this report is being made to either the United States Attorney, the local United States Secret Service, or any other agency. Extra copies have been made by the Dallas Office for use in the event the Bureau directs dissemination.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: ROBERT P. GEMBERLING
Date: October 8, 1964

Office: DALLAS, TEXAS

Field Office File No.: 100-10461

Bureau File No.: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Synopsis:

Mrs. CORA D. HAZLEWOOD, Crosbyton, Texas, states she saw on television the rifle being fired from the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) window by man having OSWALD's build and complexion. - Supplemental listing of exhibits by item number and description prepared. Investigation establishes clip found in Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, Serial Number C2766, was empty at time it was found. Lt. JOHN CARL DAY, Crime Laboratory, Dallas Police Department, furnished details concerning his lifting of latent palm print from assassination weapon, which was identified as that of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, but states did not photograph such print because of instructions received from Chief of Police to immediately turn rifle over to FBI. Weights of each of the four cardboard cartons comprising Exhibit C40 determined, as well as fact that no cartons on sixth floor of TSBD on 11/22/63, which could not have been handled by one individual. All identifiable latent fingerprints and palm prints found on four cardboard cartons, Exhibit C40, identified with the exception of one palm print concerning which investigation still being conducted. EUGENE P. ALDREDGE alleges OSWALD had help in the assassination because there was what appeared to be bullet mark on sidewalk on Elm Street about even with west end of TSBD. - Results of FBI Laboratory examinations of additional items of property obtained reflect one bus ticket stub No. 13688, issued by Transportes del Norte (Exhibit D237) was originally connected to the two stubs (Exhibit D202) and that "Lee H. Oswald" signatures appearing on three of the six United States of America Parcel Post Customs Declaration tags (Exhibit D249) were written by

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Results of FBI Laboratory examinations of other items set forth. Translations of additional foreign language material contained on certain described exhibits set forth. Concerning alleged contact by LEE HARVEY OSWALD to purchase automobile at Downtown Lincoln-Mercury, Dallas, Texas, in November, 1963, ALBERT GUY BOGARD states he prepared customer's purchase sheet; but, inasmuch as individual believed to be OSWALD declined to sign a purchase order, he, BOGARD, tore up the purchase sheet and threw it away. States individual did not show him any identification. Additional investigation conducted concerning allegation by CLIFTON M. SHASTEEN that individual believed to be OSWALD was in his barbershop at Irving, Texas, on several occasions prior to assassination. FLOYD GUY DAVIS and Mrs. VIRGINIA FAYE DAVIS, who operate Sports Drome Rifle Range, Dallas, Texas, made available only records reflecting identities of individuals who used such range from 10/26/63 to 11/3/63. Mrs. GARLAND G. (LUCILLE) SLACK states she was at Sports Drome Rifle Range with her husband on 11/17/63 and that she did not see OSWALD or anyone resembling him. She stated she believes her husband is confused as to the date he saw individual he thought was OSWALD. Investigation established that BERNARD WEISSMAN, who was alleged to have been at the Carousel Club, Dallas, Texas, at a two-hour meeting with Dallas Police Officer J. D. TIPPIT and JACK RUBY, was working on night of 11/14/63 as a carpet salesman for Carpet Engineers of Texas, Dallas, Texas. Signed statements obtained from ROY S. TRULY, TSBD, and Patrolman MARRION L. BAKER, Dallas Police Department, who observed OSWALD alone in lunchroom on second floor of TSBD immediately after assassination. Allegation that ERICH LINTROP knew OSWALD, JACK RUBY and the "money man", who were involved in the assassination, not substantiated by investigation. Additional investigation conducted to identify and locate "JERRY TOLLIVER" in connection with allegation by JAMES ALFORD MARKHAM that he (MARKHAM) met OSWALD prior to assassination, with negative results. Extensive investigation conducted concerning allegation by SYLVIA ODIO that she observed OSWALD in company of two Cuban or Mexican men sometime in late September or early October, 1963, including investigation concerning reputation of ODIO for veracity.

DL 100-10461

FBI Laboratory examination of alleged diary of ERIC RITZEK reflects cryptic entries therein similar to entries observed from other sources, which are frequently derived from demented minds. MARINA OSWALD states she does not know anyone by name LEO SETYAEV and has never met individual who OSWALD said assisted him in broadcast of Radio Moscow. MARINA made available certain additional items which were in her possession 11/22/63 and states she has now made available all such property, exclusive of wearing apparel. MARINA states to her knowledge neither she nor LEE HARVEY OSWALD were ever in Hutch's Super Market, Irving, Texas. MARINA states she has never met or talked with WALTER NEUNSON from whom Mrs. RUTH PAINE received letter dated 11/28/63 offering to have MARINA come live with his family. MARINA accompanied PRISCILLA JOHNSON, with who she is colloborating on book, to Santa Fe, New Mexico, prior to release of President's Commission report in order to avoid being disturbed by newsmen.

-P-

DETAILS:

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DL 100-10461

ENCLOSURES: TO PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION OR ITS DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE:

Enclosed for the President's Commission are the following described exhibits, together with information as to where the results of investigation concerning such exhibits are located:

Exhibit Number	Description	Where Results of Investigation Reported
D-251	Alleged diary of ERIC RITZEK reflecting he caused LEE HARVEY OSWALD to commit assassination and OSWALD's subsequent murder by JACK L. RUBY by hypnosis	Instant report, pages 215 - 219, and report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated September 19, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, pages 98 - 130
C-323 (Q616)	Bottle cap found in Dealey Plaza, Dallas, Texas	Instant report, page 107; and report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated September 19, 1964 at Dallas, Texas, pages 41 - 46
C-324 (Q617)	Piece of metal found in Dealey Plaza, Dallas, Texas	Instant report, page 107; and report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated September 19, 1964 at Dallas, Texas, pages 41 - 46

I. ADDITIONAL ASSASSINATION WITNESSES

A. Allegation By Mrs. Cora D. Hazlewood That She Saw On Television The Rifle Being Fired From Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) Window By Man Having Lee Harvey Oswald's Build And Complexion

A. Allegation By Mrs. Cora D. Hazlewood That She Saw On Television The Rifle Being Fired From Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) Window By Man Having Lee Harvey Oswald's Build And Complexion

DL 100-10461
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By communication dated September 25, 1964, the Philadelphia Office advised that on September 24, 1964, a Mrs. HARRIS, 810 Bristol Pike, Croydon, Pennsylvania, telephonically contacted the Philadelphia Office and advised that recently she had been in Texas and while there visited a Mrs. CORA HAZLEWOOD, Crosbyton, Texas. According to Mrs. HARRIS, Mrs. HAZLEWOOD related the story that she had been watching the parade of President KENNEDY on television when he visited Dallas, Texas. Mrs. HAZLEWOOD, according to Mrs. HARRIS, stated that just before President KENNEDY was shot she saw what appeared to be a broomstick come out of the window of a building. Mrs. HAZLEWOOD reportedly later learned this was the building from which the fatal shots were fired. Mrs. HARRIS stated that according to Mrs. HAZLEWOOD, the broomstick appeared, withdrew, reappeared, and then the shots were fired that killed the President.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date October 2, 1964

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CORA D. HAZLEWOOD, 114 South Durham, furnished the following information:

She advised she is 68 years of age and spends a great deal of time viewing television programs due to the fact that she is badly crippled by arthritis.

She stated that at approximately 12:30 p.m. on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, she was watching President KENNEDY's parade through Dallas, Texas, on Channel 13. She advised that as the President's car drew even with the Texas School Book Depository, she heard Mrs. KENNEDY say to the President, "You may think that they do not love you here, but look how they are cheering you." She further advised that the President then turned to Mrs. KENNEDY and with a smile said, "Yes".

She advised that approximately two minutes before this exchange of words between the President and his wife, she had seen a gun barrel protruding from the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository. She stated that she knew this was a rifle barrel because she could see the sights on the rifle. She stated that the rifle followed the President's car until it was about even with the Texas School Book Depository. After hearing the exchange of words between the President and his wife, she glanced up at the window where she had seen the rifle and saw three puffs of smoke. She then looked at the President and saw him slumping down in the seat. She further advised that she then looked at the window from which the rifle was protruding and saw someone drawing the rifle back inside. She stated that then a man looked out the window. She further advised she was unable to say definitely that the man she saw was LEE HARVEY OSWALD but that the man she saw certainly had OSWALD's build and complexion. She further stated that the man in the window had wild-looking eyes and appeared to be frightened.

on 10/1/64 at Crosbyton, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JOSEPH H. PFIESTER/jtf Date dictated 10/1/64

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Mrs. CORA HAZLEWOOD further stated that she was certain that JACK RUBY had murdered OSWALD to keep him from talking about their association. She stated that she believes RUBY was behind President KENNEDY's murder; however, she has no proof or evidence to support her belief.

She further stated that although she is badly crippled, she would be willing to travel any distance to aid in the investigation into the assassination of President KENNEDY.

DL 100-10461
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It should be noted that the investigation into the assassination of President KENNEDY revealed that the conversation referred to by Mrs. HAZLEWOOD as being between the President and Mrs. KENNEDY actually was a conversation between Mrs. JOHN CONNALLY and the President and which actual conversation was not recorded on any television program. The reported conversation did receive news dissemination in various news media. There was no information developed that any of the conversation taking place in the Presidential car immediately before or after the shooting was recorded.

It should be further noted that all known available film depicting activities at the Texas School Book Depository immediately before and after the assassination have been thoroughly reviewed during the course of this investigation.

II. INVESTIGATION RELATING TO PHYSICAL EVIDENCE AND CRIME SCENES, INCLUDING FBI LABORATORY AND RELATED EXAMINATIONS

A. Listing By Item Number And Description Of Additional Exhibits

B. Investigation Establishing That Clip In Mannlicher-Carcano Rifle, Serial Number C2766, Was Empty When Located On Sixth Floor Of Texas School Book Depository

C. Circumstances Regarding Lifting Of Latent Palm Print From Assassination Weapon (Mannlicher-Carcano Serial Number C2766) By Lieutenant John Carl Day Of Dallas Police Department Crime Laboratory

D. Investigation Concerning Weights Of Four Cardboard Cartons (Exhibit C-40) Located Near Window On Sixth Floor Of Texas School Book Depository On November 22, 1963

E. Investigation To Identify Unidentified Latent Fingerprints And Palm Prints On Four Cardboard Cartons (Exhibit C-40) Found Near Sixth Floor Window Of Texas School Book Depository And On Which The Fingerprint And Palm Prints Of Lee Harvey Oswald Were Located

F. Allegation By Eugene P. Aldredge That Location Of Mark On Sidewalk On Elm Street About Even With West End Of Texas School Book Depository Convinced Him Lee Harvey Oswald Had Help In The Assassination

G. FBI Laboratory Examinations, Including Translation Of Foreign Language Material And Related Examinations

A. Listing By Item Number And Description Of Additional Exhibits

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Set forth below is a supplemental listing of exhibits by item number and description which is in addition to the exhibits listed in the reports of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, Dallas, dated March 10, 1964, on pages 30-79; May 28, 1964, on pages 94-103, and August 5, 1964, on pages 11-26.

Information in detail regarding some of these exhibits is reported in the case entitled "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS; MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING". When this has occurred, the words "ASSASSINATION CAPTION" will follow the description of the particular exhibit.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION
D212	Envelope postmarked "ST. THOMAS ONTARIO 6 PM 27 IV 1964" bearing handwritten address "F.B.I. Dallas texas US.A." and accompanying one-page handwritten letter beginning "The people of US. have..." and ending "...yours by a friend of Kennedy". (Q578) (ASSASSINATION CAPTION)
D213	Letter and envelope postmarked Dallas, Texas, November 1, 1963, addressed to ARNOLD JOHNSON, 23 West 26th Street, New York, bearing return address Post Office Box 6225, Dallas, Texas. Letter signed "Lee H. Oswald".
D214	Photographs of localities involved in visit of OSWALD to Mexico.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION
D215	Envelope (postmark illegible), bearing typewritten address "Mr. J. Edgar Hoover Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D.C." and accompanying two-page typewritten letter headed "Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D.C.", beginning "Gentlemen: A while back I overheard..." and ending "...people in public office. Sincerely, A Citizen". (Q580) (ASSASSINATION CAPTION)
D216	Documents obtained by President's Commission from Russian Government purported to contain handwriting of MARINA and LEE HARVEY OSWALD.
D217	Envelope postmarked "BROCKTON MASS. APR 16 _964 PM", bearing typewritten address "Mr. Attorney General Robert Kennedy Justice Department Washington 25, D.C. C/O The Attorney General's Office", and accompanying one-page typewritten letter dated "April 12, 1964", beginning "Dear Mr. Attorney General: A Mr. Johnny Carson, Host of the ..." and ending "...I can't give his name." (Q581) (ASSASSINATION CAPTION)
D218	One pad of forms numbered 11851 through 11900 with carbon copies of various passenger reservations and ticket sales lists of the Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, office of the "Servicios Unidos Autobus Blancos, Flecha Roja, S.A. de C.V." (The Unified Services of White Autobuses Red Arrow, Inc.) commonly referred to as the Flecha Roja Bus Line.
D219	Anonymous letter and envelope postmarked May 26, 1964, Kansas City, Missouri, addressed to "Federal Agents or Gov. Dallas, Texas.", also, three newspaper clippings (enclosed with letter). (Q582) (ASSASSINATION CAPTION)

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION
D220	Known handwriting specimens of MARINA OSWALD, which are Commission Exhibits 404A, 408A, 409A, and 420.
D221	Anonymous letter postmarked April 22, 1964, Shepherdsville, Kentucky, addressed to "Committee Investigation of Kennedy Assanation Mr. Connolly Austin Texas", and accompanying four-page handwritten letter beginning "Commission of Investigation..." and ending "...this electric beam etc". (Q583) (ASSASSINATION CAPTION)
D222	One 9 by 11 3/4 inches manila file folder bearing handwritten and handprinted numerology data with two Greek words handprinted on top line. (Q584) (ASSASSINATION CAPTION)
D223	Three sheets of paper bearing known handwriting and handprinting of WALTER R. HEWELL. (K75) (ASSASSINATION CAPTION)
D224	Three sheets of paper bearing known handwriting and handprinting of GEORGE W. ALLMAN. (K76) (ASSASSINATION CAPTION)
D225	Handwriting specimens of MARINA OSWALD in the name "A. J. Hidell". (K77)
D226	Mexican Immigration records relative to individuals entering Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963, and departing therefrom October 3, 1963, who were traveling on Mexican Immigration documents other than FM-5 and FM-8 Tourist Permits.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION
D227	Work order of Texas Employment Commission, Fort Worth, Texas, on LEE H. OSWALD reflecting he was sent out on job to Louv-R-Pak, Division of Leslie Welding Company, Fort Worth, on or about July 13, 1962.
D228	Anonymous letter and envelope furnished by the Bureau of Prisons, June 10, 1964, such letter having been received through the Prisoners' mail box, mailed from the U. S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, addressed to "Mr. ROBERT KENNEDY, U. S. Attorney General, Washington 25, D.C." (Q581) (ASSASSINATION CAPTION)
D229	Original slip of paper bearing writings in Russian and English found in the wallet of LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the time of his interview on August 10, 1963, by Lieutenant FRANCIS L. MARTELLO of the New Orleans Police Department. (Q586)
D230	Three one-dollar bills furnished to the Houston Office by Reverend ELTON L. STEPHENSON, Chaplain, Methodist Hospital, Houston, Texas. (ASSASSINATION CAPTION)
D231	Photograph of HUERTA OLIVA and four other individuals.
D232	Airmail envelope postmarked "Huddersfield Yorkshire 11 30 AM 20 JLY 1964", bearing handwritten address "MR. J.E. HOVER, c/o New York, F.B.I. N.Y. City", and accompanying one-page handprinted and handwritten letter dated "19 July 64", beginning "Mr. J. Edgar Hover. Sir as a..." and ending on reverse side "...P.S. THIS. IS. NOT. A. JOKE". (Q606) (ASSASSINATION CAPTION)

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION
D233	Envelope postmarked "PASADENA CALIF. NOV. 23 1963 PM" bearing handprinted address "TO MR. OSWALD IN CARE OF THE DALLAS POLICE DALLAS, TEXAS" and accompanying one-page handprinted letter beginning "MR. OSWALD; SINCE YOU KILLED MR. KENNEDY, WE WILL KILL YOU...." (Q607 and Q608) (ASSASSINATION CAPTION)
D234	Yellow colored leaflet entitled "Hands Off Cuba"
D235	White colored leaflet entitled "The Truth About Cuba is in Cuba"
D236	One $5.00 Federal Reserve Note, Series 1950C, Serial Number G58070975D, bearing on reverse side the handwritten notation "will be murdered Nov 22" and the names "Jackie Kennedy" and"John F. Kennedy" (Q614) (ASSASSINATION CAPTION)
D237	One bus ticket stub issued by TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE, # 13688
D238	One pamphlet entitled "This Week - Esta Semana" for the period September 28 to October 4, 1963
D239	One book with cover torn off entitled "Learning Russian" by NINA POTAPOVA
D240	One guide map of Mexico City, folded, published by Editorial Flecha, Mexico, D.F.
D241	One pamphlet in English entitled "FIESTA BRAVA", published by Pemex Travel Club, Mexico, D.F.

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION
D242	One library pass in the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, dated April, 1962, written in the Russian language.
D243	One deck of "Aviator" brand playing cards, manufactured by The United States Playing Card Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, containing fifty-two playing cards
D244	Envelope addressed to Mrs. Marina Oswald and accompanying one-page letter handwritten in the Russian language, dated 16/5/64
D245	One-page letter handwritten in the Russian language ending on reverse side with English phrase "P. S. Excuse me for making you wait."
D246	Envelope addressed to Mrs. Marina Oswald and accompanying one-page letter handwritten in the Russian language, dated 25/02/64
D247	Envelope addressed to Mrs. Marina Oswald and accompanying one-page letter handwritten in the Russian language, dated 29/10/63
D248	Envelope with no postmark or stamp, bearing address "Marina Oswald Kindness of Irving Police.", with return address "Ruth Paine 2515 W. 5th Street Irving, Texas," and two accompanying two-page letters in the Russian language.
D249	Six United States of America Parcel Post Customs Declaration tags, three of which contain the signature "Lee H. Oswald"

ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION
D250	One Russian - German textbook
D251	Hard cover journal bearing handprinted title on first page "DIARY OF IMPRESSIONS & OBSERVATIONS OF ERIC RITZEK BEGAN SEPT. 5, 1963"
D252	One-page handwritten note with writing on front and back reported to be writing of LEV SETYAEV
D253	Change of address card purportedly signed by LEE HARVEY OSWALD when he opened Post Office Box 2915 in Dallas, Texas. Card addressed to Postmaster, Fort Worth, Texas, bearing effective date of "Oct. 10,62"
D254	Book written in Russian for study of English, bearing note on flyleaf written to MARINA OSWALD by Mrs. RUTH PAINE. Book has blue cover with red lettering.
D255	Book entitled "English" for study by Russian-speaking persons. Book cover has picture of English alphabet.
D256	Book entitled "English in Pictures" which is English primer for Russian-speaking persons.
D257	Book entitled "English" for Russian students of English language for advanced study. Cover has photographs of girl and boy students sitting at a desk.
D258	Russian-Polish dictionary with blue cover.

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ITEM NO.	DESCRIPTION
D259	Three documents, further described as follows: Registration card of JUNE OSWALD at Richmond Freeman Memorial Clinic Appointment slip for JUNE OSWALD for November 21, 1963, to see Dr. CHAPMAN, Richmond Freeman Memorial Clinic Dental appointment slip for MARINA OSWALD at Dallas County Health Department, November 20 (Wed.) at 10:00
D260	Name tag, written in Russian, for JUNE OSWALD at time of her birth
D261	Photograph of group including Mr. and Mrs. ALEXANDER ZIEGER, ELEANOR ZIEGER, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and JUNE OSWALD
D262	Photograph of ELEANOR ZIEGER and ANATOLE KHOLODOV taken in Minsk, Russia, train station, May, 1962

B. Investigation Establishing That Clip In Mannlicher-Carcano Rifle, Serial Number C2766, Was Empty When Located On Sixth Floor Of Texas School Book Depository

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By letter dated September 7, 1964, the President's Commission requested that confirmation be obtained as to whether the clip found in Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, Serial Number C2766, was empty at the time it was found.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 10, 1964

1

Mr. SEYMOUR WEITZMAN, Deputy Constable, Dallas County Deputy Constable's Office, Dallas, Texas, residence 2802 Oates Drive, Dallas, was interviewed on September 10, 1964.

Mr. WEITZMAN stated that he was on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository immediately after the shots were fired at President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY and Governor JOHN B. CONNALLY on November 22, 1963. Mr. WEITZMAN stated that after spotting a rifle on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building, he waited until Captain WILL FRITZ of the Homicide Bureau of the Dallas Police Department and Lieutenant J. CARL DAY of the Crime Laboratory of the Dallas Police Department arrived to assume possession of this rifle. He stated that the rifle was carefully picked up by Lieutenant J. CARL DAY, while Captain WILL FRITZ pulled the bolt back, at which time he observed a live round of ammunition that was ejected from the chamber. Mr. WEITZMAN stated that he did not observe this gun close enough to pay any particular attention to the clip of the rifle. He stated that he did not observe the inside of the rifle and did not know whether or not the clip was empty after the live round of ammunition was ejected from the gun by Captain WILL FRITZ. He stated that shortly thereafter, Lieutenant J. CARL DAY removed the rifle to the Crime Laboratory of the Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas.

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on 9/10/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN /jtf Date dictated 9/10/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 10, 1964

1

Captain WILL FRITZ, Homicide Bureau, Dallas Police Department, was interviewed on September 10, 1964.

Captain FRITZ advised that shortly after the shots were fired at President KENNEDY and Governor CONNALLY, a rifle was pointed out to him on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building, which was believed to have been used in the shooting of President KENNEDY and Governor CONNALLY. Captain FRITZ stated that Lieutenant J. CARL DAY, Crime Laboratory, Dallas Police Department, quickly dusted the rifle for latent fingerprints. According to Captain FRITZ, Lieutenant DAY carefully picked up this gun in order not to disturb any latent fingerprints which might be on the rifle, at which time Captain FRITZ pulled the bolt back ejecting a live round of ammunition from the chamber of this gun. Captain FRITZ stated that after observing the inside of the rifle barrel, as well as the rifle clip, he was satisfied that the chamber of the rifle, as well as the clip, was empty. He stated the clip was not removed from the gun, and that Lieutenant DAY removed this gun intact to the Crime Laboratory of the Dallas Police Department. He stated that as far as he knew no one removed the clip from the rifle after it was found and turned over to Lieutenant DAY. Captain FRITZ stated that he assumed Lieutenant DAY probably removed the clip after carrying the gun to the Crime Laboratory of the Dallas Police Department for further examination.

Captain FRITZ stated the rifle, as well as the live round of ammunition and the empty cartridge hulls, was recovered and taken into possession of Lieutenant J. CARL DAY of the Crime Laboratory of the Dallas Police Department.

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on 9/10/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN /jtf Date dictated 9/10/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 10, 1964

1

Lieutenant J. CARL DAY, Crime Laboratory, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed on September 10, 1964.

Lieutenant DAY related that he arrived at approximately 1:12 p.m., November 22, 1963, on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building. He stated that the rifle believed to have been used in the shooting of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY and Governor JOHN B. CONNALLY was found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building. He stated he immediately dusted this rifle for latent fingerprints and after dusting same, he carefully picked it up in order not to obliterate any fingerprints which might still be on the rifle. He advised that Captain WILL FRITZ of the Homicide Bureau, Dallas Police Department, pulled the bolt back on the gun, ejecting a live round of ammunition from the chamber of this rifle. DAY stated that he observed both the chamber and the clip of the rifle to be empty. DAY stated he removed this rifle to the Crime Laboratory of the Dallas Police Department, at which time the clip was removed from the rifle. DAY related that he removed the clip from the rifle at the Crime Laboratory of the Dallas Police Department for further examination and for dusting for latent fingerprints. DAY stated that he placed his initials on the clip as well as the rifle. DAY related after he had been told by Chief of Police JESSE E. CURRY, of the Dallas Police Department, to release this gun to Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, he placed the clip back in the rifle, as the clip appeared when he had first examined the rifle. DAY related that as far as he knew no one, with the exception of himself, removed the clip from the rifle after it was found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building on November 22, 1963.

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on 9/10/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN /jtf Date dictated 9/10/64

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C. Circumstances Regarding Lifting Of Latent Palm Print From Assassination Weapon (Mannlicher-Carcano Serial Number C2766) By Lieutenant John Carl Day Of Dallas Police Department Crime Laboratory

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DL 100-10461
RPG/cms/nc

By letter dated September 1, 1964, the President's Commission requested certain investigation into the circumstances under which Lieutenant J. C. DAY of the Dallas Police Department processed the assassination rifle for latent fingerprints and palm prints and specifically, concerning his having lifted a palm print from the assassination rifle which was identified as that of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

By letter dated September 4, 1964, from Federal Bureau of Investigation headquarters, Washington, D.C., the President's Commission was advised that the palm print which Lt. J. C. DAY of the Dallas Police Department testified he lifted from the barrel of the assassination rifle, had been compared with the assassination rifle in the FBI Laboratory. The Laboratory examiners were able to positively identify this lift as having come from the assassination rifle in the area of the wooden foregrip. This conclusion is based on a comparison of irregularities in the surface of the metal of the barrel with the impressions of these irregularities as shown in the lift.

Lieutenant JOHN CARL DAY, Crime Laboratory, Dallas Police Department, stated the records of the Dallas Police Department reflected the following information relative to when he first arrived at the Texas School Book Depository on November 22, 1963, and his actions during that day regarding the processing of various pieces of evidence. Lt. DAY stated he had made a written report on January 8, 1964, to Mr. G. L. LUMPKIN, Deputy of Police, Service Division of the Dallas Police Department. This report is set forth as requested of Lt. DAY, and a copy of such report was furnished by Lt. DAY for transmittal to the President's Commission investigating the assassination of President KENNEDY. Lt. DAY stated he preferred to let the written report speak for itself and would rather elaborate orally on the lifting of the palm print from the underside of the rifle, which palm print was found when he examined the rifle on November 22, 1963, rather than to make a written signed statement.

"January 8, 1964

"Mr. G. L. Lumpkin
"Deputy of Police
"Service Division

"Subject: Crime Scene Search
Investigation of the
Shooting of President J. F.
Kennedy on Offense F 86056.

"Sir:

"At 1:12 P.M. on November 22, 1963, Lieutenant J. C. Day 391 and Detective R. L. Studebaker 966 arrived at 411 Elm Street in response to a call from the dispatcher. Detectives J. B. Hicks 441 and H. R. Williams 757 arrived about 3:00 P.M. to assist in the investigation of the shooting of the President J. F. Kennedy on offense F 86056.

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"Lieutenant Day and Detective Studebaker on arrival were directed to the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building. Three spent rifle shells had been found in the southeast corner of the building. These were under the eastern most window on the south side of the building further described as the south window nearest Houston Street.

"Photographs were taken of the three hulls as found. They were checked for prints, marked for identification and released to Detective R. M. Sims 629 of the Homicide Bureau. The hulls were 6.5 caliber and no legible prints were found.

"About 1:25 P.M. Captain J. W. Fritz 9 directed Lieutenant Day to the northwest portion of the sixth floor where a rifle had been found between some cartons near the stairs. Photographs were taken of the rifle as found, then it was picked up by Lieutenant Day in such a way as to destroy no fingerprints that might be present. With Lieutenant Day holding the gun, Captain Fritz opened the bolt and a live shell fell from the barrel. This shell was in position to fire should the trigger be pulled. The live shell was checked for prints, marked for identification and released to Captain Fritz. No fingerprints were found.

"The rifle, a 6.5 caliber, made in Italy in 1940, Serial C 2766, was taken by Lieutenant Day to the Identification Bureau about 2:00 P.M. and locked in an evidence box until further checking

"could be done. Agent Odum, Dallas office of the F.B.I. drove Lieutenant Day to the City Hall. The rifle had no manufacturer's name and had a telescope sight mounted on it which was marked as follows:

4 x 18 coated Ordinance Optics Inc., Hollywood, California. There was a small cloverleaf design with 'OSC' stamped inside the cloverleaf.

"Lieutanant Day returned to 411 Elm Street about 2:45 P.M. and continued the investigation with other Crime Scene Search officers.

"About fifty photographs were made of the area involved in the shooting and a scale drawing was made of the sixth floor by Detectives J. B. Hicks and R. L. Studebaker.

"The cartons in the area where the rifle was found, and also the cartons near the window where the spent hulls were found were dusted for prints. A palm print was found on the top northwest corner of a carton that appeared to have been used by the assassin to sit on while aiming the rifle. This palm print was collected and preserved, along with the carton it came off of, and three cartons stacked by the window apparently to rest the rifle on.

"Lieutenant Day returned to the Identification Bureau about 7:00 P.M. and started checking the rifle for prints. Two fingerprints were found on the side

"of the rifle near the trigger and magazine housing and a palm print was found on the underside of the gun barrel near the end of the stock. It appeared probable these prints were from the right palm and fingers of Lee Harvey Oswald, but the rifle was released to the F.B.I. to be sent to Washington, D.C. before the examination was completed and positive identification of the prints could be made. The prints were not very good for comparison purposes.

"Paraffin casts were made of Oswald's hands and the right side of his face about 9:00 P.M. November 22, 1963, in the Homicide Bureau office by Sergeant W. E. Barnes 598 and Detective J. B. Hicks. These casts were sent to DCCCIL November 23, 1963 for nitrate tests.

"All other evidence collected by the Crime Scene Search was released at 11:45 P.M. November 22, 1963 to Agent Vince Drain to be delivered to the F.B.I. headquarters at Washington, D.C.

"Respectfully submitted,

"/s/ J C Day
"J. C. Day 391
"Lieutenant of Police
"Identification Bureau"

Lt. DAY further related that when he carried the rifle from the Texas School Book Depository to the Dallas Police Department, it was locked up in the Dallas Police Crime Laboratory. Lt. DAY related that at the time this rifle

was found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository, he held the rifle up being careful not to obliterate the fingerprints, and Captain WILL FRITZ, Homicide Division of the Dallas Police Department, racked the bolt back ejecting a live round of ammunition, at which time he identified the live round of ammunition.

Lt. DAY stated he dusted the left side of the rifle at about where the clip housing is located and in front of the trigger housing and observed three impressions, two of which indicated ridge patterns. Lt. DAY stated he told Captain FRITZ he wanted to remove the gun to the Dallas Police Crime Laboratory where more suitable conditions were present in which to further examine this gun.

The rifle was taken to the Dallas Police Crime Laboratory of the Dallas Police Department where on the evening of November 22, 1963, Lt. DAY stated he made three photographs of the impressions of the fingerprints which had been raised near the clip housing and in front of the trigger housing. Lt. DAY advised he took the wooden part of the rifle off by loosening three or four screws and uncovered what he considered to be an old dry print with a loop formation underneath the barrel. He stated this appeared to him to be the right palm print of some individual. This print was found on the underside of the barrel which was completely covered by the wooden stock of the gun and not visible until he had removed the wooden portion of the gun. Lt. DAY estimated this print was within three inches of the front end of the wooden stock. Lt. DAY advised he dusted this print with black powder and made one lift.

Lt. DAY stated at this point he received instructions from Chief of Police JESSE E. CURRY not to do anything else concerning the examination of

evidence as it was to be immediately turned over to SA VINCENT E. DRAIN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for transmittal to the FBI Laboratory. Lt. DAY stated he normally would have photographed this print, but since his instructions from the Chief of Police were not to do anything further, he literally took him at his word. Lt. DAY stated the reason he had preserved the other prints found on the gun by photography was the fact he had already photographed these prints prior to getting the instructions from the Chief of Police to cease further examination of the evidence.

Lt. DAY stated he had no assistance when working with the prints on the rifle, and he and he alone did the examination and the lifting of the palm print from the underside of the barrel of the rifle which had been found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository on November 22, 1963.

Lt. DAY related that after he made the lift of the palm print on the underside of the barrel, he could still see this palm print on the underside of the barrel of the gun and would have photographed same had he not been ordered to cease his examination. Lt. DAY stated he had no reason for not photographing this palm print first before attempting to lift it other than in the interest of time.

Lt. DAY stated he did not take any photographs of the palm print which he lifted on the underside of the rifle barrel after the lift was made, and that the prints of the less valuable ones he had found near the trigger housing and clip housing were photographed prior to the time he received instructions to conduct no further examination of this evidence.

Lt. DAY advised it was his customary practice to photograph fingerprints in most instances prior to lifting them, but in some cases where it was felt by him that he could make a lift, he would go ahead and make the lift and then photograph the print in question.

Lt. DAY stated he saw no reason for wrapping the palm print on the underside of the barrel with any protective covering since it was protected by the wood stock when fully assembled and that it was not necessary to use cellophane or other protective coating as it would have been on the exposed prints.

Lt. DAY stated he tentatively identified the palm print that was lifted off the underside of the rifle, which was believed to have been used in the assassination of President KENNEDY, as matching that of the known palm print of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated this was done on the night of November 22, 1963, in the Crime Laboratory of the Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas. Lt. DAY related on that night he told only two people that he had made the tentative identification of the palm print obtained off the underside of the rifle barrel with that of the known palm print of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Lt. DAY stated these two individuals were Chief of Police JESSE E. CURRY of the Dallas Police Department and Homicide Captain WILL FRITZ of the Dallas Police Department. Lt. DAY advised he could not remember the exact time he made the identification nor the exact time he advised Chief of Police CURRY and Captain WILL FRITZ of the tentative identification, but he did know it was on the night of November 22, 1963, prior to the time he released the rifle to SA VINCENT E. DRAIN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for transmittal to the FBI Laboratory, Washington, D.C.

Lt. DAY stated he received instructions from Chief of Police JESSE E. CURRY, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, to turn over all of the evidence collected that he was examining, which related to LEE HARVEY OSWALD, to the FBI shortly before midnight

on November 22, 1963. The exact time he received these instructions he cannot recall, but the evidence which included the rifle believed to have been used by OSWALD was turned over to SA VINCENT E. DRAIN, Federal Bureau of Investigation, at 11:45 p.m., November 22, 1963, for transmittal to the FBI Laboratory. Lt. DAY stated that he could positively state that the palm print, which was lifted by him from the rifle, came from the underside of the barrel which, when the gun is fully assembled, is covered by the wooden stock. This palm print, which was lifted by him from this location, was not turned over to SA VINCENT E. DRAIN for examination by the FBI Laboratory until November 26, 1963, inasmuch as he wanted to make further comparisons of this palm print with the known palm print of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Lt. DAY stated the gun was carefully reassembled, and when the wooden stock was reassembled to the barrel of the gun, this afforded the print that was still visible on the underside of the barrel sufficient protection that it would not be disturbed in his estimation. Lt. DAY related he would have offered this print the same protection by photographing it as he had other less identifiable prints found on the gun near the trigger housing and clip housing had he had enough time prior to receiving instructions to cease examination and turn the rifle over to the FBI. Lt. DAY stated he had no other reason for not affording all of the prints found the same protection.

Lt. DAY related that when the rifle was turned over to SA VINCENT E. DRAIN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it was fully assembled and in the same condition as when he had found it on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository on November 22, 1963.

D. Investigation Concerning Weights Of Four Cardboard Cartons (Exhibit C-40) Located Near Window On Sixth Floor Of Texas School Book Depository On November 22, 1963

1
DL 100-10461
RPG/cms

On September 11, 1964, the President's Commission verbally requested a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation headquarters, Washington, D. C., to have Mr. Roy S. Truly, Warehouse Superintendent, Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas, interviewed to determine the following:

(1) Weight of each of the "Second Rolling Reader" cartons when they are loaded with the "Second Rolling Reader" books.

(2) The approximate weights of the other two cartons with their contents, that were located at the 6th floor window and which were among the four cartons described as Exhibit C-40.

(3) If there were any cartons on the 6th floor which could not be handled by one male individual.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 9/11/64

Mr. ROY S. TRULY, Warehouse Superintendent, Texas School Book Depository, advised that the approximate weight of each of the "Second Rolling Reader" cartons when they are loaded with "Second Rolling Reader" books is eight pounds.

He advised that the approximate weights of the two cartons with their contents that were located at the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository and which were among the four cartons previously identified as Exhibit C-40, would be 55 pounds each.

Mr. TRULY advised that there were no cartons on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository on November 22, 1963, which could not have been handled by one male individual.

:7

on 9/11/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent NAT A. PINKSTON/cms Date dictated 9/11/64

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E. Investigation To Identify Unidentified Latent Fingerprints And Palm Prints On Four Cardboard Cartons (Exhibit C-40) Found Near Sixth Floor Window Of Texas School Book Depository And On Which The Fingerprint And Palm Prints Of Lee Harvey Oswald Were Located

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DL 100-10461
RPG:pm

The following is a summary of investigation conducted in an effort to identify all the identifiable latent fingerprints and palm prints found on the four cartons, which have been identified as Exhibit C40, recovered from near the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD), 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, following the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY on November 22, 1963:

By letter dated March 30, 1964, to the President's Commission from Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Headquarters, Washington, D. C., it was pointed out that employees of the TSBD had not been fingerprinted or palm printed by the FBI, U. S. Secret Service, or the Dallas Police Department. This letter related to 19 identifiable latent fingerprints and six identifiable latent palm prints, which figures do not include the one fingerprint and the one palm print on the four cardboard cartons which have been identified as those of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

As reflected on page 363 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated December 10, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, the Latent Fingerprint Section of the Identification Division of the FBI under date of November 29, 1963, advised that an examination of one piece of cardboard bearing a latent palm print and the four cardboard boxes, which have since been identified as Exhibit C40, revealed that the one latent palm print on the piece of cardboard carton taken from one of the cartons was identified as the right palm print of OSWALD. This examination further revealed one latent fingerprint and one latent palm print developed on the cardboard box marked "A" as the fingerprint and palm print of OSWALD.

On August 31, 1964, fingerprints and palm prints of the following employees of the Dallas Office of the FBI were submitted to the Latent Fingerprint Section of the Identification Division of the FBI for comparison with the identifiable latent fingerprints and palm prints on the four cardboard cartons:

Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN, who obtained the cartons from the Dallas Police Department on November 26, 1963;
Special Agent NAT A. PINKSTON, who was on the sixth floor of the TSBD immediately after the assassination;

Clerk L. JOSEPH HERSLEY;
Clerk CARL E. WALTERS;
Clerk FOREST L. LUCY.

The three above named clerks of the FBI have occasion to handle mail and assist in the wrapping of packages in the Dallas Office of the FBI.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 2, 1964

1

Mr. ROY S. TRULY, Warehouse Superintendent, Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas, (TSBD), advised that it is his recollection that the three cartons of books stacked up on the sixth floor, which were apparently used as a support for the rifle, and the one carton, apparently used as a seat, contained the "Think and Do" books, "People and Progress", and the "Second Rolling Reader" books. His records indicate that George Banta Company, Incorporated, Menasha, Wisconsin, on September 26, 1963, shipped Texas School Book Depository Order Number 1327, containing the "Think and Do" books, "People and Progress", via freight, and they were in railroad car # 30465 Milwaukee. The boxcar was switched to the siding in Dallas, Texas, by the Texas and Pacific Railroad, and unloaded by employees of the TSBD on October 2, 1963. Scott, Foresman and Company, Pinola, Illinois, shipped TSBD Order Number 2377-2380, containing the "Second Rolling Reader" books, on October 9, 1963, via La Porte Transit Company, Incorporated, their Freight Bill Number H34680, from Pinola, Illinois, to Chicago, Illinois. From Chicago, Illinois, to Dallas, Texas, this shipment was handled by East Texas Motor Freight, their Freight Bill Number 61-045001, and was delivered by that company in Dallas, Texas, on October 14, 1963.

Mr. TRULY stated that from the time these cartons of books were received at TSBD until the four cartons were picked up by the Dallas Police Department as evidence in the assassination of President KENNEDY, the only employees, who could possibly have handled the cartons, were HAROLD DEAN NORMAN, CARL EDWARD JONES, former employees, and present employees EDWARD SHIELDS, DANIEL GARCIA ARCE, JACK EDWIN DOUGHERTY, BUELL WESLEY FRAZIER, CHARLES DOUGLAS GIVENS, JAMES EARL JARMAN, JR., FRANKIE KAISER, ROY EDWARD LEWIS, BILLY NOLAN LOVELADY, EDDIE PIPER, WILLIAM HOYT SHELLEY, TROY EUGENE WEST, and BONNIE RAY WILLIAMS.

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on 9/1/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents C. RAY HALL and CURTIS L. PERRYMAN /jtf Date dictated 9/2/64

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Mr. TRULY stated that when the floor paneling was done at the TSBD building, any movement of the cartons of books was handled by these employees listed above. None of the employees handling these cartons ever wear gloves.

Mr. TRULY related that within fifteen minutes after the shots were fired at President KENNEDY, there were numerous people all over the TSBD building, and he did not know any of them. He assumed that many of them were law enforcement officers, although they were not in uniform. A number of uniformed officers of the Dallas Police Department were making a systematic search of the building and were guarding the doors to the building. About thirty minutes after the shots were fired, Mr. TRULY was on the sixth floor of this building, and a number of newspaper, radio and television reporters and photographers were on that floor, as well as Captain WILL FRITZ of the Dallas Police Department. Mr. TRULY said he had no idea who these news media people were, but knew that they did represent the news media, because a number of them were trying to interview him. He does not know who may have handled any cartons on the sixth floor of the TSBD building, from the time the shots were fired until they were removed by the Dallas Police Department, except he is positive that none of the TSBD employees touched the boxes except those listed above, who may have handled them prior to the assassination. Mr. TRULY stated he believes it is very possible that spectators and others, who are not connected with any law enforcement agency or news media, were wandering around the TSBD building the afternoon following the assassination. He is positive as to which of the TSBD employees could have touched these cartons of books, but he has no idea who else may have handled the cartons following the assassination.

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On September 2, 1964, fingerprints and palm prints of the following individuals who were employees of the TSBD on November 22, 1963, were submitted to the Latent Fingerprint Section of the Identification Division of the FBI for comparison with the identifiable latent fingerprints and palm prints on the four cardboard cartons.

ROY S. TRULY
CARL EDWARD JONES
HAROLD DEAN NORMAN
EDWARD SHIELDS

It should be noted that on June 15, 1964, fingerprints and palm prints were obtained from the following employees of TSBD and submitted to the Latent Fingerprint Section of the Identification Division of the FBI for comparison with the identifiable latent fingerprints and palm prints on the four cardboard cartons:

DANIEL GARCIA ARCE
JACK EDWIN DOUGHERTY
BUELL WESLEY FRAZIER
CHARLES DOUGLAS GIVENS
JAMES EARL JARMAN, JR.
FRANKIE KAISER
ROY EDWARD LEWIS
BILLY NOLAN LOVELADY
EDDIE PIPER
WILLIAM HOYT SHELLEY
TROY EUGENE WEST
BONNIE RAY WILLIAMS

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 3, 1964

1

Captain GEORGE M. DOUGHTY, Crime Laboratory, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, advised on August 31, 1964, that the four cardboard boxes, which were recovered from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository by Lieutenant J. CARL DAY and Detective R. L. STUDEBAKER, were brought to the Dallas Police Crime Laboratory on the morning of November 25, 1963, by DAY and STUDEBAKER. According to DOUGHTY, these boxes had been previously dusted for fingerprints on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, by DAY and STUDEBAKER. These boxes were believed by Lieutenant DAY and Detective STUDEBAKER to have been used as a shield and a rest by LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the time he fired the shots on November 22, 1963, at President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY and Governor JOHN B. CONNALLY.

Captain DOUGHTY stated that these boxes were not brought to the Dallas Police Crime Laboratory on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, since they had been dusted for fingerprints, and only one palm print was found on one of these boxes, which in his opinion had been used as a seat by OSWALD prior to the time he fired at the President and Governor CONNALLY. The portion of the palm print, that was raised by the use of fingerprint powder, was cut out of the box on Friday afternoon, November 22, 1963, and brought to the Dallas Police Crime Laboratory by Lieutenant DAY. It was not decided that these boxes should be brought to the Crime Laboratory until November 25, 1963, at which time Lieutenant DAY and Detective STUDEBAKER went to the Texas School Book Depository and brought these boxes to the Dallas Police Crime Laboratory.

Captain DOUGHTY stated he had made a survey of his department, and the following individuals had handled these boxes:

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on 8/31/64 at Dallas, Texas 64 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN /jtf Date dictated 9/2/64

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Captain GEORGE M. DOUGHTY

Lieutenant J. CARL DAY

Detective RICHARD WARD LIVINGSTON

Detective R. L. STUDEBAKER

The above-listed police officers are all members of the Dallas Police Crime Laboratory, and Captain DOUGHTY stated he would gladly make these men available, as well as himself, for the taking of their fingerprints for elimination purposes from these boxes.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 3, 1964

1

Captain GEORGE M. DOUGHTY, Crime Laboratory, Dallas Police Department, advised he handled four cardboard boxes which were brought from the Texas School Book Depository by Lieutenant J. CARL DAY of the Dallas Police Department. These boxes were believed to have been used by LEE HARVEY OSWALD near the window on the sixth floor on November 22, 1963, at the time he shot President KENNEDY.

Elimination fingerprints and palm prints were taken by Special Agent JAMES W. BOOKHOUT from Captain GEORGE M. DOUGHTY and submitted to the FBI Identification Division for comparison with the prints found on these boxes.

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on 8/31/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JAMES W. BOOKHOUT and VINCENT E. DRAIN /jtf Date dictated 9/2/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 3, 1964

1

Lieutenant J. CARL DAY, Crime Laboratory, Dallas Police Department, was interviewed on August 31, 1964.

Lieutenant DAY stated he was accompanied to the Texas School Book Depository by Detective R. L. STUDEBAKER, Dallas Police Crime Laboratory, for examination of evidence after shots had been fired at President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY and Governor JOHN B. CONNALLY. He stated, to the best of his recollection, this was about 1:12 p.m., November 22, 1963. He stated that four cardboard boxes were stacked against the sixth floor window overlooking the street. These boxes were dusted for fingerprints, since it was their opinion that the boxes possibly had been used as a shield and a rest for the person who fired the rifle at President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY and Governor JOHN B. CONNALLY. He stated after dusting these boxes, a palm print was raised on the box, which was believed to have been the box that the person firing the rifle had been sitting on. This part of the box, which contained the palm print, was cut out and brought to the Dallas Police Crime Laboratory. The boxes were then left on the sixth floor and not taken to the Dallas Police Crime Laboratory until the morning of November 25, 1963. Lieutenant DAY stated that it did not seem pertinent to him at the time, since there were no other prints on these boxes that he observed.

Lieutenant DAY stated that on Saturday, November 23, 1963, many persons unknown to him had apparently been on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building and had taken a lot of photographs, in view of the fact that he noticed many empty film pack cartons near where the boxes were located, and the boxes had been re-arranged, apparently for the purpose of taking photographs.

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on 8/31/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents VINCENT E. DRAIN and JAMES W. BOOKHOUT /jtf Date dictated 9/2/64

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[illegible] there were many people there on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, who he assumed were newsmen, whose identity he did not know.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 3, 1963

1

Lieutenant J. CARL DAY, Crime Laboratory, Dallas Police Department, was interviewed on August 31, 1964.

Lieutenant DAY advised that he found four cardboard boxes near the window on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository on November 22, 1963. These boxes were believed to have been used by LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the time he shot President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963. These boxes were handled by Lieutenant DAY in his examination and processing of the boxes for latent prints.

On August 31, 1964, fingerprints and palm prints were taken from Lieutenant DAY by Special Agent JAMES W. BOOKHOUT and forwarded to the FBI Identification Division for elimination purposes and comparison with prints that were found on these boxes of unknown origin.

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on 8/31/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JAMES W. BOOKHOUT and VINCENT T. DRAIN /jtf Date dictated 9/2/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 3, 1964

1

Detective RICHARD W. LIVINGSTON, Dallas Police Department, was interviewed on August 31, 1964.

Detective LIVINGSTON stated the only time he handled the four cardboard boxes found at the crime scene at the Texas School Book Depository building, which were believed to have been used by LEE HARVEY OSWALD in his shooting of President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963, was at the Dallas Police Department.

Elimination fingerprints and palm prints were taken from Detective LIVINGSTON on August 31, 1964, by Special Agent JAMES W. BOOKHOUT and forwarded to the FBI Identification Division for comparison with prints found on these boxes of unknown origin.

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on 8/31/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent JAMES W. BOOKHOUT and VINCENT E. DRAIN /jtf Date dictated 9/2/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 9, 1964

1

ROBERT D. STUDEBAKER, Detective, Crime Laboratory, Dallas Police Department, was interviewed on September 3, 1964.

Detective STUDEBAKER stated that he arrived very shortly before 2:00 p.m. at the Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963. Detective STUDEBAKER stated he accompanied Lieutenant J. CARL DAY, Dallas Crime Laboratory, to the sixth floor of this building. Detective STUDEBAKER related that their mission was to do a crime scene search of the area in which it was believed that the shots came from that were fired at President KENNEDY and Governor CONNALLY. According to Detective STUDEBAKER, while Lieutenant DAY was dusting for fingerprints from boxes which were stacked near the window, STUDEBAKER was photographing the area on the sixth floor near the window from which the shots were believed to have been fired.

Detective STUDEBAKER advised that he handled the four cardboard boxes that where sent to the FBI Laboratory for examination purposes. Detective STUDEBAKER stated he was so concerned with his own duties on the sixth floor during the period shortly before 2:00 p.m. on November 22, 1963, and for a period of approximately two hours thereafter that he paid very little attention to other people who were on the sixth floor. Detective STUDEBAKER stated, however, that he did notice that there were numerous uniformed police officers on the sixth floor during the period he was there. He advised there were literally dozens of news media representatives from radio and television stations, newspapers and magazines. STUDEBAKER related that he did not pay enough attention to any of these individuals to recognize them, and, as far as he knew, there were no restrictions on newsmen and law enforcement officers from moving freely about the sixth floor. He stated that any one of these individuals may have possibly handled the four cardboard boxes that were sent to the FBI Laboratory for examination.

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on 9/3/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN /jtf Date dictated 9/4/64

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STUDEBAKER stated that on Saturday, November 23, 1963, newsmen were all over the building and particularly on the sixth floor photographing and generally looking for and examining anything that might have been related to the shooting of President KENNEDY and Governor CONNALLY.

STUDEBAKER stated that on November 24, 1963, he was again at the Texas School Book Depository and observed dozens of newsmen in the Texas School Book Depository building. He stated some of these individuals were believed by him to be newspaper correspondents and television people from England, France, Spain and Germany. He stated he was conscious there were many members of the foreign press taking pictures. Detective STUDEBAKER stated that although there were many uniformed officers there during the periods he was there on November 22, 23 and 24, 1963, he actually paid no attention to the identities of these individuals and did not recall any specific names. STUDEBAKER stated he saw what he believed were Deputy Sheriffs on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building on November 22, 1963, but does not know their identities. STUDEBAKER stated it was his personal opinion that there was very little restriction, if any, on people moving freely in and out of the Texas School Book Depository on November 22, 23, and 24, 1963.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 5, 1964

1

Detective ROBERT LEE STUDEBAKER, Dallas Police Department, was interviewed at the Dallas Police Department on September 3, 1964.

Detective STUDEBAKER stated that while participating in the crime scene search on November 22, 23 and 24, 1963, he had an occasion to handle some of the four cardboard boxes that were found near the window and which boxes were believed to have been used by LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the shooting of President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963.

Elimination fingerprints and palm prints were taken from Detective STUDEBAKER by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN and forwarded to the FBI Identification Division for comparison with prints found on the boxes of unknown origin.

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on 9/3/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN :lfx Date dictated 9/9/64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 9, 1964

1

BOBBY GENE BROWN, Detective, Crime Laboratory, Dallas Police Department, was interviewed on September 8, 1964, at the Dallas Police Department.

Detective BROWN advised he was at the Texas School Book Depository on November 23, 1963, at which time he assisted Detective STUDEBAKER and Lieutenant DAY in the charting and drawing of the Texas School Book Depository building. He stated that he handled four cardboard boxes which were stacked near the window and which were believed to have been used by OSWALD as a rest for his rifle at the time he shot President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963.

A set of fingerprints and palm prints were taken from Detective BROWN by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN and submitted to the FBI Identification Division for comparison with the prints found on these boxes.

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on 9/8/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent VINCENT E. DRAIN /jef Date dictated 9/9/64

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DL 100-10461
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On September 4, 1964, the fingerprints and palm prints of the following named Dallas Police Officers connected with the Crime Laboratory of the Dallas Police Department were submitted to the Latent Fingerprint Section of the Identification Division of the FBI for comparison with the identifiable latent fingerprints and palm prints on the four cardboard cartons:

Captain GEORGE M. DOUGHTY
Lieutenant J. CARL DAY
Detective RICHARD W. LIVINGSTON
Detective ROBERT LEE STUDEBAKER

On September 8, 1964, the fingerprints and palm prints of Detective BOBBY GENE BROWN of the Crime Laboratory, Dallas Police Department, were submitted to the Latent Fingerprint Section of the Identification Division of the FBI for comparison with the identifiable latent fingerprints and palm prints on the four cardboard cartons.

The 19 identifiable latent fingerprints and six identifiable latent palm prints on the four cardboard cartons, which are exclusive of the one palm print of LEE HARVEY OSWALD found on Box "A", were identified as follows:

19 Latent Fingerprints

8	latent fingerprints of Detective ROBERT LEE STUDEBAKER, Dallas Police Department, on Box "A".
5	latent fingerprints of Detective ROBERT LEE STUDEBAKER, Dallas Police Department, on Box "B".
1	latent fingerprint of Detective STUDEBAKER on Box "C".
2	latent fingerprints of FBI Clerk FOREST L. LUCY on Box "B".
1	latent fingerprint of FBI Clerk FOREST L. LUCY on Box "C".
2	latent fingerprints of FBI Clerk FOREST L. LUCY on Box "D".
19	Total

6 Latent Palm Prints

2	latent palm prints of Detective ROBERT LEE STUDEBAKER, Dallas Police Department, on Box "A".
1	latent palm print of Detective STUDEBAKER on Box "B".
1	latent palm print of Detective STUDEBAKER on Box "C".
1	latent palm print of FBI Clerk FOREST L. LUCY on Box "A".
5	Total

From the above tabulation, it should be noted that there is one latent palm print remaining unidentified, and investigation is continuing in an effort to identify same.

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
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The palm prints of the following individuals have been submitted to the Latent Fingerprint Section of the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for comparison with the one remaining unidentified latent palm print without effecting an identification:

NAME OF INDIVIDUAL	DATE PALM PRINT SUBMITTED	DATE ADVISED NOT IDENTIFIED WITH REMAINING UNIDENTIFIED LATENT PALM PRINT
EUGENE LAWRENCE BOONE, Deputy Sheriff, Dallas County Sheriff's Office	September 15, 1964	September 16, 1964
A. D. MC CURLEY, Deputy Sheriff, Dallas County Sheriff's Office	September 15, 1964	September 16, 1964
LUKE ELMO MOONEY, Deputy Sheriff, Dallas County Sheriff's Office	September 15, 1964	September 16, 1964
BILLY J. VICTORY, Deputy Sheriff, Dallas County Sheriff's Office	September 15, 1964	September 16, 1964
SAMUEL THOMAS WEBSTER, Deputy Sheriff, Dallas County Sheriff's Office	September 15, 1964	September 16, 1964
JOHN W. WISEMAN, Deputy Sheriff, Dallas County Sheriff's Office	September 15, 1964	September 16, 1964

NAME OF INDIVIDUAL	DATE PALM PRINT SUBMITTED	DATE ADVISED NOT IDENTIFIED WITH REMAINING UNIDENTIFIED LATENT PALM PRINT
C. W. DHORITY, Detective, Dallas Police Department	September 15, 1964	September 16, 1964
SA IVAN D. LEE, FBI	September 16, 1964	September 17, 1964
OCHUS VIRGIL CAMPBELL, Texas School Book Depository employee	September 17, 1964	September 19, 1964
FRANKLIN EMMETT WESTER, Texas School Book Depository employee	September 17, 1964	September 19, 1964
OTIS NEVILLE WILLIAMS, Texas School Book Depository employee	September 17, 1964	September 19, 1964
JAMES M. ENGLISH, Captain, Property Supervisor, Dallas Police Department	September 17, 1964	September 19, 1964
SA DAVID H. BARRY, FBI	September 17, 1964	September 21, 1964
SA JOHN J. FLANAGAN, FBI	September 17, 1964	September 21, 1964
SA J. CALVIN RICE, FBI	September 17, 1964	September 21, 1964
SA ALBERT SAYERS, FBI	September 17, 1964	September 21, 1964

NAME OF INDIVIDUAL	DATE PALM PRINT SUBMITTED	DATE ADVISED NOT IDENTIFIED WITH REMAINING UNIDENTIFIED LATENT PALM PRINT
HELEN MARIE BROWN, FBI employee	September 17, 1964	September 21, 1964
MARIAN LANETTE KOCH, FBI employee	September 17, 1964	September 21, 1964
VIRGINIA G. MC GUIRE, FBI employee	September 17, 1964	September 21, 1964
J. WAYNE STURDIVAN, FBI employee	September 17, 1964	September 21, 1964
JERRY G. WEST, FBI employee	September 17, 1964	September 21, 1964
SA KENNETH B. JACKSON, FBI	September 17, 1964	September 21, 1964
SA WILLIAM O. JOHNSON, FBI	September 17, 1964	September 21, 1964
SA JAMES WEIR, FBI	September 17, 1964	September 21, 1964
DORANN P. CASSATA, FBI employee	September 17, 1964	September 21, 1964
MAGDALEN DEMOURELLE, FBI employee	September 17, 1964	September 21, 1964
MARY R. GILMORE, FBI employee	September 17, 1964	September 21, 1964
JACQUETTA JORDAN, FBI employee	September 17, 1964	September 21, 1964
JUDY G. MC CORMICK, FBI employee	September 17, 1964	September 21, 1964

NAME OF INDIVIDUAL	DATE PALM PRINT SUBMITTED	DATE ADVISED NOT IDENTIFIED WITH REMAINING UNIDENTIFIED LATENT PALM PRINT
JOYCE A. NERREN, FBI employee	September 17, 1964	September 21, 1964
SA ROBERT M. BARRETT, FBI	September 19, 1964	September 21, 1964
SA RONALD E. BRINKLEY, FBI	September 19, 1964	September 21, 1964
SA CHARLES T. BROWN, JR., FBI	September 19, 1964	September 21, 1964
SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS, FBI	September 19, 1964	September 21, 1964
SA RAYMOND C. ECKENRODE, FBI	September 19, 1964	September 21, 1964
SA ALFRED C. ELLINGTON, FBI	September 19, 1964	September 21, 1964
SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, FBI	September 19, 1964	September 21, 1964
SA C. RAY HALL, FBI	September 19, 1964	September 21, 1964
SA BEN S. HARRISON, FBI	September 19, 1964	September 21, 1964
SA URAL E. HORTON, JR., FBI	September 19, 1964	September 21, 1964
SA JAMES P. HOSTY, JR., FBI	September 19, 1964	September 21, 1964
SA RAYMOND M. LESTER, JR., FBI	September 19, 1964	September 21, 1964

NAME OF INDIVIDUAL	DATE PALM PRINT SUBMITTED	DATE ADVISED NOT IDENTIFIED WITH REMAINING UNIDENTIFIED LATENT PALM PRINT
SA JOSEPH J. LOEFFLER, FBI	September 19, 1964	September 21, 1964
SA THOMAS J. O'MALEY, FBI	September 19, 1964	September 21, 1964
SA NORMAN W. PROPST, FBI	September 19, 1964	September 21, 1964
SA LELAND D. STEPHENS, FBI	September 19, 1964	September 21, 1964
SA J. DOYLE WILLIAMS, FBI	September 19, 1964	September 21, 1964
SA GARY S. WILSON, FBI	September 19, 1964	September 21, 1964
SA ROBERT E. BASHAM, FBI	September 18, 1964	September 21, 1964
SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS, FBI	September 18, 1964	September 21, 1964
SA JOSEPH G. PEGGS, FBI	September 18, 1964	September 21, 1964
SA ALVIN J. ZIMMERMAN, FBI	September 18, 1964	September 21, 1964
EVELYN A. HERZOG, FBI employee	September 18, 1964	September 21, 1964
MARTHA ANN MC BRIDE, FBI employee	September 18, 1964	September 21, 1964

NAME OF INDIVIDUAL	DATE PALM PRINT SUBMITTED	DATE ADVISED NOT IDENTIFIED WITH REMAINING UNIDENTIFIED LATENT PALM PRINT
CAROLYN VAUGHN, FBI employee	September 18, 1964	September 21, 1964
JAMES HERBERT SAWYER, Inspector, Dallas Police Department	September 22, 1964	September 24, 1964
SA GEORGE W.H. CARLSON, FBI	September 19, 1964	September 22, 1964
SA ARTHUR E. CARTER, FBI	September 19, 1964	September 22, 1964
SA JAMES C. KENNEDY, FBI	September 19, 1964	September 22, 1964
SA JACK B. PEDEN, FBI	September 19, 1964	September 22, 1964
CAROL SUE [illegible]RDIN, FBI employee	September 19, 1964	September 22, 1964
JAMES E. HASSMAN, FBI employee	September 19, 1964	September 22, 1964
SA LOUIS M. KELLEY, FBI	September 21, 1964	September 23, 1964
SA HENRY J. OLIVER, FBI	September 21, 1964	September 23, 1964
SA RALPH E. RAWLINGS, FBI	September 21, 1964	September 23, 1964

NAME OF INDIVIDUAL	DATE PALM PRINT SUBMITTED	DATE ADVISED NOT IDENTIFIED WITH REMAINING UNIDENTIFIED LATENT PALM PRINT
SA PAUL L. SCOTT,FBI	September 21, 1964	September 23, 1964
GLADYS A. MANAHAN, FBI employee	September 21, 1964	September 23, 1964
SA KENNETH R. ALBERT, FBI	September 25, 1964	September 28, 1964
ROSE MARY BOEKEE, FBI employee	September 25, 1964	September 28, 1964
NANCY J. COLLINS, FBI employee	September 25, 1964	September 28, 1964
MARTHA ANN CONNALLY, FBI employee	September 25, 1964	September 28, 1964
ALICE T. DAVIDSON, FBI employee	September 25, 1964	September 28, 1964
NANNIE LEE FENNER, FBI employee	September 25, 1964	September 28, 1964
SA JOSEPH J. HANLEY, FBI	September 25, 1964	September 28, 1964
SA RICHARD E. HARRISON, FBI	September 25, 1964	September 28, 1964
CLAUDIA J. HENDERSON, FBI employee	September 25, 1964	September 28, 1964

NAME OF INDIVIDUAL	DATE PALM PRINT SUBMITTED	DATE ADVISED NOT IDENTIFIED WITH REMAINING UNIDENTIFIED LATENT PALM PRINT
CAROLYN ANN HUNTER, FBI employee	September 25, 1964	September 28, 1964
ANNA D. KING, FBI employee	September 25, 1964	September 28, 1964
WANDA V. MC ELROY, FBI employee	September 25, 1964	September 28, 1964
PATRICIA G. MORRIS, FBI employee	September 25, 1964	September 28, 1964
JOE A. PEARCE, FBI employee	September 25, 1964	September 28, 1964
ROBERT G. RENFRO, FBI employee	September 25, 1964	September 28, 1964
MARILYN S. SIGEL, FBI employee	September 25, 1964	September 28, 1964
SUNNY K. STONE, FBI employee	September 25, 1964	September 28, 1964
MARGARET L. WALTERS, FBI employee	September 25, 1964	September 28, 1964
SHERRY A. WHITE, FBI employee	September 25, 1964	September 28, 1964
SHARON C. WICKLIFFE, FBI employee	September 25, 1964	September 28, 1964

F. Allegation By Eugene P. Aldredge That Location Of Mark On Sidewalk On Elm Street About Even With West End Of Texas School Book Depository Convinced Him Lee Harvey Oswald Had Help In The Assassination

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 29, 1964

1

On September 29, 1964, EUGENE P. ALDREDGE, 9304 Lenel, Dallas, Texas, telephonically advised that he disagreed with the President's Commission report that OSWALD did not have help in the assassination.

ALDREDGE stated he saw a television program shortly after the assassination, believed to be on Channel Four, in which a mark on the sidewalk was pointed out.

Approximately three months ago, he stated he viewed such mark, which he is sure was caused by a bullet, and that this mark is approximately six inches long. He described the location of this mark as being in the middle of the sidewalk on the north side of Elm Street, which side is nearest the Texas School Book Depository Building. He stated there is a lamp post near the sidewalk, which is about even with the west end of the Texas School Book Depository Building and that the above-described mark is approximately eight feet east of the lamp post on the sidewalk. He stated that a reporter for "The Dallas Morning News", CARL FREUND, has also stated this is a bullet mark.

When asked as to why he had waited until this time to furnish the foregoing information, he stated he felt that such an important point would be covered in the President's Commission report and did not want to become involved by furnishing the information at this time, but felt that such information, if overlooked, should be made available.

CC

on 9/29/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING /jtf Date dictated 9/29/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 30, 1964

1

The sidewalk on the east side of Elm Street between the triple underpass and Houston Street was visually checked for any scars which might appear to have been made by a bullet.

The area covered in this inspection was in the general sidewalk area from the first to the second lamppost on the east side of Elm Street and just west of the intersection of Elm and Houston Streets. It is noted that the first lamppost is almost directly in line with the west end of the main multistoried building of the Texas School Book Depository building, while the second lamppost is almost directly in line with the western end of the one story building which is connected to the main Texas School Book Depository building.

It was noted that the sidewalk is made of concrete and the general texture of the sidewalk is rough.

No mark was located on the sidewalk in the general area of the first lamppost which would appear to have been made by a projectile.

In the area of the second lamppost, approximately thirty-three feet east of the post, in the sixth large cement square, four feet from the street curb and six feet from the parkside curbing, is an approximately four inches long by one-half inch wide dug-out scar, which could possibly have been made by some blunt-end type instrument or projectile. It is noted that this scar lies in such a direction that if it had been made by a bullet, it could not have come from the direction of the window the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY has publicly stated was used by LEE HARVEY OSWALD when firing his assassination bullets at the late President.

67

on 9/30/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent MANNING C. CLEMENTS and RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 9/30/64

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This particular scar is in line with the western end of the multifloor section of the Texas School Book Depository building, that is, the opposite end of the building from where OSWALD was shooting at the President.

No other mark was found in the area of the second lamppost which might appear to have been made by a bullet.

G. FBI Laboratory Examinations, Including Translation Of Foreign Language Material And Related Examinations

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
1

Under date of September 2, 1964, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning an examination requested by the Dallas Office on August 28, 1964:

Specimens received August 31, 1964

D-237 One bus ticket stub issued by Transportes del Norte, #13688 -

D-238 One pamphlet entitled "This Week - Esta Semana" for the period September 28 to October 4, 1963

D-239 One book with cover torn off entitled "Learning Russian" by NINA POTAPOVA

D-240 One guide map of Mexico City, folded, published by Editorial Flecha, Mexico, D. F.

D-241 One pamphlet in English entitled "Fiesta Brava" published by Pemex Travel Club, Mexico, D. F.

D-242 One library pass in the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, dated April, 1962, written in the Russian language

Result of examination:

The writings on page 38 of D-238 are too limited for an adequate comparison with the known writings of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, K4, K5, etc.

It was concluded that the two ticket stubs previously submitted and contained in D-202 were originally connected. The stub in D-237 was originally connected to the two stubs in D-202.

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
1

Under date of September 8, 1964, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning an examination requested by the Dallas Office on August 28, 1964:

Specimens received August 31, 1964

D-237 One bus ticket stub issued by Transportes del Norte, # 13688

D-238 One pamphlet entitled "This Week - Esta Semana" for the period September 28 to October 4, 1963

D-239 One book with cover torn off entitled "Learning Russian" by NINA POTAPOVA

D-240 One guide map of Mexico City, folded, published by Editorial Flecha, Mexico, D. F.

D-241 One pamphlet in English entitled "Fiesta Brava" published by Pemex Travel Club, Mexico, D. F.

D-242 One library pass in the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, dated April, 1962, written in the Russian language

Result of examination:

Specimens D-237 through D-242 were examined cryptanalytically. While submitted specimens or any similar material could conceivably involve code or cipher, on the basis of material and information available for analysis, no valid coded message can be established as being present nor was there any indication that the Russian grammar book containing the alphabetical vocabulary was being used for coding purposes.

Under date of August 31, 1964, the Latent Fingerprint Section of the Identification Division of the FBI advised that Exhibit D-237 and Exhibit D-242 had been examined for latent prints but none were developed.

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
1

Under date of September 4, 1964, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning an examination requested by the Dallas Office on August 31, 1964:

Specimens received September 2, 1964

D-243 One deck of "Aviator" brand playing cards, manufactured by The United States Playing Card Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, containing fifty-two playing cards

D-244 Envelope addressed to Mrs. MARINA OSWALD and accompanying one-page letter handwritten in the Russian language, dated 16/5/64

D-245 One-page letter handwritten in the Russian language ending on reverse side with English phrase "P. S. Excuse me for making you wait."

D-246 Envelope addressed to Mrs. MARINA OSWALD and accompanying one-page letter handwritten in the Russian language, dated 25/02/64

D-247 Envelope addressed to Mrs. MARINA OSWALD and accompanying one-page letter handwritten in the Russian language, dated 29/10/63

D-248 Envelope with no postmark or stamp, bearing address "Marina Oswald Kindness of Irving Police." with return address "Ruth Paine 2515 W. 5th Street Irving, Texas," and two accompanying two-page letters in the Russian language

D-249 Six United States of America Parcel Post Customs Declaration tags, three of which contain the signature "Lee H. Oswald"

D-250 One Russian - German textbook

Result of examination:

It was concluded that the "Lee H. Oswald" signatures appearing on three of the cards in D-249 were written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, K4, K5, etc.

No microdots were found in the examination of D-243 through D-250.

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
1

Under date of September 14, 1964, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows concerning an examination requested by the Dallas Office on August 31, 1964:

Specimens received September 2, 1964

D-243 One deck of "Aviator" brand playing cards, manufactured by The United States Playing Card Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, containing fifty-two playing cards

D-244 Envelope addressed to Mrs. MARINA OSWALD and accompanying one-page letter handwritten in the Russian language, dated 16/5/64

D-245 One-page letter handwritten in the Russian language ending on reverse side with English phrase "P.S. Excuse me for making you wait."

D-246 Envelope addressed to Mrs. MARINA OSWALD and accompanying one-page letter handwritten in the Russian language, dated 25/02/64

D-247 Envelope addressed to Mrs. MARINA OSWALD and accompanying one-page letter handwritten in the Russian language, dated 29/10/63

D-248 Envelope with no postmark or stamp, bearing address "Marina Oswald, Kindness of Irving Police." with return address "Ruth Paine, 2515 W. 5th Street, Irving, Texas," and two accompanying two-page letters in the Russian language

D-249 Six United States of America Parcel Post Customs Declaration tags, three of which contain the signature "Lee H. Oswald"

D-250 One Russian - German textbook

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
2

Result of examination:

Specimens D-243 through D-250 were examined and nothing of cryptographic significance was noted.

DL 100-10461
RPG:rmb

1

The following is a translation from Spanish of Item No. D-237, which is described as one bus ticket stub issued by Transportes Del Norte 13688:

Item No. D-237

North Transportation Buses
Headquarters
Heroes 271 West
Monterrey, Nuevo Leon

From Mexico, D. F. to Laredo, Texas

Connections
Greyhound
Lines

Invalid Stub

Keep this stub: It entitles you to accident insurance.

We are not responsible for checkless baggage in cases of loss or destruction of same. The passenger accepts the conditions named in Article 99 of the General Law on Communication Routes by the purchase of this ticket.

This line does not assume any responsibility for packages or other property which are taken by the passenger into the bus.

Insured against accidents on Mexican territory.

One-Way Ticket
Price: $ (Mexican pesos)* 93.75

(Printed lengthwise on the margins:)*

No. 13688
First Class /1/2/3/4/5/

(Reverse Side)*

Insured against accidents on Mexican territory. Money returned in accordance with the law, provided a timely

*Translator's Notes

cancellation is made with the office of departure and it is collected within thirty days from issuance.

Printed by El Regidor, Inc., Mont.

(Stamp reading;)*

North Transportation
September 30, 1964
Mexico, D. F.
J. Gascon

*Translator's Notes

DL 100-10461
RPG:rmb

1

The following is a translation from Belorussian of Item No. D-242, described as one library pass in the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD dated April, 1962, written in the Russian language:

Item No. D-242

Copy of a library card

* * *

THE STATE V. I. LENIN MEMORIAL LIBRARY

OF THE BELORUSSIAN SSR

Nontransferable

* * *

For 1962

CARD No. 16031/9132

Surname (left blank)*

Name OSWALD

Patronymic LEE HAREY (sic)*

—

Address of employment or school (left blank)*

Registering Clerk (signature illegible)* 4/20

(Round seal of the State V. I. Lenin Memorial Library)*

*Translator's Notes

DL 100-10461
RPG:rmb

2

EXTRACT FROM LIBRARY RULES

1. The card has to be shown every time on entering the library and reading room.

2. The No. of the card, surname, and address of employment or school is entered on a control slip, which is shown together with the card when checking out books.

3. Transfer of the card to other persons is prohibited.

4. In case of loss, the duplicate card will be issued one month after it is reported. In case the duplicate is lost, no second duplicate will be issued.

5. The books are not permitted to be taken out of the reading room to any other room.

6. Readers of the library are financially responsible for books they take out.

7. Entry into reading rooms with own books is prohibited.

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
1

Under date of September 15, 1964, there was furnished the following translations of Exhibits D-244 through and including D-248 and a translation of the cover title page and table of contents of Exhibit D-250, which translations are set forth as follows:

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Item D-244

A two-page handwritten letter addressed to:

Mrs. MARINA OSWALD
P. O. Box 1407
Grand Prairie,
Texas, U.S.A.

and readdressed to:

14057 Brookcrest
Dallas, Tex.

From: GALINA P. KHONTULEVA
K-95 General Delivery
Leningrad, USSR

Postmark: Leningrad, USSR
Kalininsk Post Office
Terminal
5/16/64

* * *

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
2

5/16/64
Leningrad

Hello, dear MARINOCHKA,

I thought a long time about your last letters. There is much in them which I do not understand. Of course, I did not expect that you would keep on shedding floods of tears for a whole year or two. But, on the other hand, you are so preoccupied right now with those dollars and furniture. Generally, I have nothing against furniture, especially if it is good. But it seemed to me somehow that you would keep on being yourself, first of all, and furniture and all other things would come after.

Of course, it is difficult and simply impossible for me to form a conception of all about which you write. From my point of view, the only consolation for you is your girls. Here everything is clear and simple. You are their mother and it is your duty to raise them and bring them up properly.

It seems to me all the time, that I am not writing what I should. But I, myself, do not know what I can write to you. It is very sad to realize that I absolutely cannot help you in any way, and I feel even in those few letters of yours that you went far away from me, and not only in actual distance.

What can I write to you? And what for? Of course, all this is sad, but I cannot express it any better.

Good bye

I warmly kiss you,

/s/ Your Galka.

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
3

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Item D-245

One-and-a-half-page handwritten letter without envelope.

* * *

Bobruysk
September 18, 1963

Hello LEE, MARINA and JUNE,

I passed my examinations for the spring term, but not completely - a few arrears remain, which I shall liquidate in the near future. So, I am practically a third-year student. My last exam was on July 3, and on July 4, I got a job for summer vacation. There is nothing generally more interesting for me than my specialty and this job is better than any I ever had. I had to go on field trips. I am on a field trip right now. But this is the last one - my school will start on October 1. Generally speaking, I developed a taste for field trips - one travels, in a manner of speaking. It is too bad that our organization does not send people to Rio de Janeiro or Kilimanjaro.

LEE, I think that you will like the reproduction of KRAMSKOY's painting "An Unknown." KRAMSKOY saw her only once, but she produced such an impression upon him that on returning home he started to work on this picture.

In addition to a post card series "Vicinity of Moscow," I am sending one of your snapshots and a post card with our first cosmonauts.

As soon as I return to Minsk, I will send you several views of Minsk which I took in summer.

Write how you are getting along, how JUNE is growing; does she speak Russian well?

Good bye

/s/ Pavel

P.S. Excuse me for making you wait.

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

ITEM NO. D-246

Cover of Envelope

Postmark: Leningrad, Kalinsk Post Office Station
2/25/64

From: GALINA PETROVNA KHONTULEVA
Leningrad K-67, USSR

To be called for at the Post Office.

To: Mrs. MARINA OSWALD
P.O. Box 1407
Grand Prairie
Texas, U.S.A.

(The above address has been crossed out and letter forwarded to: 14057 Brookcrest, Dallas, Texas.) *

* * *

* Translator's note.

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
5

February 25, 1964, Leningrad

Dear MARINOCHKA!

There are no letters from you for so long! I, myself, wanted to write you but did not know where. Certainly, I was worried about you and your little ones. Your letter has somewhat dispersed this worry, but at the same time confused me. We have read here about President KENNEDY before, but after his tragic death we learned more about him. The news about his death startled many and aroused surprise and doubt. How come, MARINOCHKA, in America, in this interesting country, and suddenly a murder of the President on the street? I was astonished when I read in the newspaper and heard on the radio the name of ALIK. Although he is not alive, how can you doubt his character for a minute? Well, I remember how you talked about him. Even you, yourself, are asking now how can one understand what he has done? If I were in your place and loved my husband the same way, I, too, would defend my husband and father of my children. You, yourself, in my opinion, seriously doubt that he is guilty. I, for example, cannot believe that he has done it. It simply can't be! He was not the kind of man, it seems, to me, to leave you alone with the children without means in a strange country without hope of returning. He could not forsee, that you would get those thousands of dollars about which you are writing. In general, all of this is an absurdity of some kind. I am confused in guessing.

He knew that you had nobody to depend on in his America except him alone. Do you know, in my opinion, it is important for you to look into the matters regarding ALIK and other questions? It will be very difficult for you to live this way. All of this is incomprehensible to me. It

surprised me greatly that so many Americans sent you money. Well, this is only because they, too, do not believe that he killed the President. It is not for the murder that they are paying you money. Here we read many various articles from America and other countries. They even now broadcast over the Voice of America and sometimes over BBC. Everybody everywhere says that it was not OSWALD who did it. It is probably difficult for you to read there especially with small children. I cannot imagine, my dear, how I can help you. If this letter reaches you, be sure and write me. I am waiting. The newspapers here say that you were taken away somewhere and nobody is allowed to see you. I do not have much credence in this. Pour out your soul to me and you will feel better. Kissing you,

/s/ Galka

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Item D-247

A three-page handwritten letter addressed to:

Mrs. MARINE OSWALD
4907 Magazine Street
New Orleans, La., U.S.A.

(address changed to)*:

Irving, Texas

From: D (the rest illegible)*
p/o (Post Office)* Uruche,
Minsk, USSR

* Translator's Note.

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
7

Postmark: Minsk (?)*
Date illegible

* * *

10/29/63

Hello, dear friends, MARINA, ALIK, little JUNE and the littlest member of your family, still unknown to us:

First of all, accept our very belated but warmest and sincere congratulations on the birth of your second big bundle of joy. It does not matter, whether it is a girl or a boy; the birth of a new human being is still a wonderful thing. Let him grow beautiful, happy, and healthy for your joy. Personally to MARINOCHKA we wish health, energy, an earliest recovery and as many quiet nights as possible.

Now, I wish to ask your pardon for such a long and inexcusable silence; to blame for this is simply my unusually stubborn habit - to postpone for tomorrow anything which is not too urgent. That is why I often turn out to be such a little pig.

MARINCHIK, do not be angry with me. KOLKA (NIKOLAY)* and I often remember you; your last letter made us very happy and, in general, any news from you is precious to us.

We are still living in Uruche, but will soon move to town; they gave us a room in the vicinity of the Academy. I broke with INNA for a very simple reason: I got tired of her playing at idleness, and, moreover, our interests now are different. Somehow, our friendship ended on a sour note, although outwardly it does not seem that anything happened.

* Translator's Note.

Now, I will complain about my YULKA, because she eats so poorly; she would not eat any thick or coarser food and lives exclusively on milk and kefir (**); therefore, she lags behind in weight and is very small in size. However, I have to note that she is as quick and lively as a lizard; she crawls fast, moves a lot; I do not know where her energy comes from.

MARINA, write about your children. It is very interesting to know more about them. Write about yourselves.

In my first letter I forgot to ask you, MARINA, whether LYALYA writes to you. We met her at VALERIK (VALERIAN)* VINOKUROV's last New Year's party; she said that she wanted to have your address and to write to you. I have not seen her since then.

Well, that is all for the time being.

Ask what interests you about us.

We are impatiently waiting for at least a couple of lines in answer to this letter. Good bye,

We embrace you warmly,

/s/ Olya (Olga)* and Kolya (Nikolay)*

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

* Translator's Note.

** "Kefir" is a fermented liquor made from goat's milk.

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Item D-248

Dear MARINA,

My mother has written me, that you may live in her house. This house is vacant now while she is in school. (Until February.

My brother called me on Tuesday to say, that you may live in Yellow Springs, Ohio, where he is. People are good there. He said that someone there speaks Russian. They teach Russian language in Antioch College. I was in school in Antioch (Antiok). I want to go to Philadelphia to see what kind of work and if an apartment is possible to find there. It is true, I am contemplating moving there in the summer, but not now, but it would be useful now to find a position as a teacher for the school-year of 1964-5.

If you want to fly East, I can go with you, in order to help you with the language. For example, if you want to live for the time being with Mr. NUNSON in Camden, New Jersey.

This paper is an invitation for you from "Stern" magazine in Germany (not standard as I thought at first) to speak with him about your life and memoirs of LEE. It would be difficult for you to talk about it. But $10,000 would help. This is completely your business. If you want to sign this paper, I advise you to have an attorney who would watch over it. If you want to sign it, Stern magazine will send two men from Germany. It is necessary to sign two copies of the paper, and have another signature by an officer of the Irving Police, your attorney, or somebody else.

Another matter:

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"Standard" from Germany wants (Skala?) to pay you $10,000 for the history of you and LEE. "Life," too, wishes to buy something and also the "Daily Express," London. I do not even want to write you about this but ... I do not know. Mr. NEUNSON said, that he would pay bus fare for you and the children. I will tell you that flying is better. It is not convenient to travel by bus with children. I can buy you a plane ticket. I am afraid that you never want to see me again. It is true, we have horrible memories. It is probably better that we do not live together again. But we are sisters, whether we want to be or not. Sisters in misfortune. I want to see you sometime. For now, it is probably better that I do not know where you are. I would like to know though whether you are with Mother OSWALD or not. In my opinion, it would be difficult to live with her.

/s/ Ruth Paine
BL 3-1628

Translator's Note: All parentheses are as they appear in the original material.

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

To - Mrs. MARINA OSWALD
% Irving Police

MARINA-

Several people called me in order to invite you to live and work with them (if you want).

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At first:

1. MR. WALTER NEUNSON
(VLADIMIR NUNSON)
(909 N. 24th St.
Camden, N.J. (New Jersey)

Telephone:

Area code 609-WO 4-0357

He was raised in the Soviet Union, born in America. He has 4 sons in the Soviet Union. He told me that you met his son, Edward. (Edward) He is of the opinion that it is possible to find work for you there.

2. Mrs. ABRAHAM SCHECK. Area Code 316. Great Bend, Kansas. GL 3-9297. She called in order to invite you to come with your children and live there till you find out what you want to do. There is a little house for you.

3. Mrs. MARIA PULTS

Invited you to come and live with her in San Antonio. See (note)

Mrs. SCHECK and Mr. NEUNSON requested me to call them back. Mrs. SCHECK does not speak Russian, but Mr. NEUNSON speaks it fluently. Of course, Camden (Cmden) is across the river from Philadelphia.

Call up Mr. NEUNSON and answer yes or no. All right? He wanted to know. You may tell the operator "Reverse the charges please."

Area 609 WO 4-0354

Kissing you,

/s/ Ruth

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I want to call MR. --

at area code 609, WO 4-0354 and reverse the charges, please. He said he is home after 5:00 PM (after work). He speaks Russian. If you want to go to Camden, I would want to ask my friend there whether there is any work for you at the University of Pennsylvania (Pennsylvania University). There, I know, many Russians work in the laboratory.

Do you have an interpreter?

Translator's Note: All parentheses are as they appear in the original material.

Cover of envelope:

From: RUTH PAINE
2515 W. 5th Street,
Irving, Texas

To: MARINA OSWALD
Kindness of Irving Police

Reverse side of envelope:

MARIA MARTIN
AD 9-56-42 MARINA
KATAYA FORD

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TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Item D-250

(1) Cover:

I. V. Rakhmanov and K. M. Pogodilov

TEXTBOOK
OF THE GERMAN
LANGUAGE

For the Higher Educational
Institutions

Publishing House of
Literature in Foreign Languages
Moscow, 1958

(2) Title page:

I. V. Rakhmanov and K. M. Pogodilov

TEXTBOOK
OF THE GERMAN
LANGUAGE

Fifth, Revised Edition

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
14

Approved by the Ministry of the Higher Education
of the USSR
as a textbook for higher educational
Liberal Arts institutions
and departments

Publishing House of
Literature in Foreign Languages
Moscow, 1958

(3) Back of the title page:

Editor:
A. A. Leping

Publishing Editor A. Gaus
Proofreaders I. Smirnov and V. Churilov
Art Editor V. Samsonov
Technical Editor A. Firsova

ShO-4728. Approved for printing 6/10/58. Dimensions 60 x 92 1/16
Sheet 5 1/8 - 10 1/4, printed sheet of Textbook
Publications 1. 12.59.
Order 1477. Price 3 rubles 50 kopecks.
75,000 copies.

The First Model A. A. Zhdanov Memorial Printing Shop
of the Moscow City Council of the National Economy
Moscow Zh-54, Valovaya, 28.

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TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN AND GERMAN

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"TEXTBOOK OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE"

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1

Under date of September 23, 1964, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning an examination requested by the Dallas Office on September 14, 1964:

Specimens received 9/15/64

D-254 Book written in Russian for study of English, bearing note on flyleaf written to MARINA OSWALD by Mrs. RUTH PAINE. Book has blue cover with red lettering.

D-255 Book entitled "English" for study by Russian-speaking persons. Book cover has picture of English alphabet.

D-256 Book entitled "English in Pictures" which is English primer for Russian-speaking persons.

D-257 Book entitled "English" for Russian students of English language for advanced study. Cover has photographs of girl and boy students sitting at a desk.

D-258 Russian-Polish dictionary with blue cover.

D-259 Three documents, further described as follows:

Registration card of JUNE OSWALD at Richmond Freeman Memorial Clinic

Appointment slip for JUNE OSWALD for 11/21/63 to see Dr. CHAPMAN, Richmond Freeman Memorial Clinic

Dental appointment slip for MARINA OSWALD at Dallas County Health Department, November 20 (Wed.) at 10:00.

D-260 Name tag, written in Russian, for JUNE OSWALD at time of birth.

D-261 Photograph of group including Mr. and Mrs. ALEXANDER ZIEGER, ELEANOR ZIEGER, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, MARINA OSWALD, and JUNE OSWALD

D-262 Photograph of ELEANOR ZIEGER and ANATOLE KHOLODOV taken in Minsk, Russia, train station, May, 1962

Result of examination:

Exhibits D-254 through D-262 were examined for microdots but none were found.

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
1

Under date of September 23, 1964, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning an examination requested by the Dallas Office on September 14, 1964:

Specimens received September 15, 1964

D-254 Book written in Russian for study of English, bearing note on flyleaf written to Marina Oswald by Mrs. Ruth Paine. Book has blue cover with red lettering.

D-255 Book entitled "English" for study by Russian-speaking persons. Book cover has picture of English alphabet.

D-256 Book entitled "English in Pictures", which is English primer for Russian-speaking persons.

D-257 Book entitled "English" for Russian students of English language for advanced study. Cover has photograph of a girl and a boy student sitting at a desk.

D-258 Russian-Polish dictionary with blue cover.

D-259 Three documents, further described as follows:

Registration card of JUNE OSWALD at Richmond Freeman Memorial Clinic.

Appointment slip for JUNE OSWALD for November 21, 1963 to see Dr. CHAPMAN, Richmond Freeman Memorial Clinic.

Dental appointment slip for MARINA OSWALD at Dallas County Health Department, November 20 (Wednesday) at 10:00.

D-260 Name tag, written in Russian, for JUNE OSWALD, at time of her birth.

D-261 Photograph of group including Mr. and Mrs. ALEXANDER ZIEGER, ELEANOR ZIEGER, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, MARINA OSWALD, and JUNE OSWALD.

D-262 Photograph of ELEANOR ZIEGER and ANATOLE KHOLODOV taken in Minsk, Russia, train station, May, 1962.

Result of examination:

Specimens D-254 through D-262 were examined and nothing of cryptographic significance was noted.

Translation of handwritten note in Russian appearing on flyleaf of D-254 is as follows:

Marina,

With heartfelt wishes that you will find America a friendly country and that you will find yourself at home here in America.

Ruth Paine

Translations of handwritten notation in Russian appearing on last page of D-258 is as follows:

"Gloomy River" (book title)*

* Translator's note

DL 100-10461
3

Translation from Russian of D-260 is as follows:

31 OSWALD
Marina
Nikolaevna
girl

2/15/62 10^{00}

(five character group at bottom of tag is illegible, possibly "2900C")*

* Translator's note

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
1

Under date of September 25, 1964, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows concerning an examination requested by the Dallas Office on September 18, 1964:

Specimens received 9/21/64

Q616 C323 Bottle cap found in Dealey Plaza
Q617 C324 Piece of metal found in Dealey Plaza

Results of examination:

Specimen C323 is a metal bottle cap, painted black, from a metal can or glass bottle.

Specimen C324 is an aluminum alloy plug from the end of a piece of tubing. C324 appears to have been lying in a street, on a sidewalk or path since sand grains have been pressed into its surface.

Neither C323 nor C324 is in any way associated with a bullet. Neither C323 nor C324 has been struck by a bullet or by a bullet fragment.

III. OTHER INVESTIGATION RELATING TO LEE HARVEY OSWALD

A. Alleged Contact By Lee Harvey Oswald To Purchase Car At Downtown Lincoln-Mercury, Dallas, Texas

B. Allegation That Lee Harvey Oswald Was In Clifton's Barbershop, Irving, Texas, On Several Occasions Before The Assassination

C. Investigation Concerning Alleged Rifle Practice By Lee Harvey Oswald At Sports Drome Rifle Range, Dallas, Texas

D. Allegation That On November 14, 1963, There Was A Two-Hour Meeting At The Carousel Club, Dallas, Texas, Of Bernard Weissman, Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit and Jack Ruby

E. Telephone Call To Chief Of Police Jesse E. Curry, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, From Individual Identifying Himself As Carl Schreiber On September 8, 1964

F. Signed Statements Of Roy S. Truly, Warehouse Superintendent, Texas School Book Depository, And Patrolman Marrion L. Baker, Dallas Police Department, Who Observed Lee Harvey Oswald Alone In Lunchroom On Second Floor Of Texas School Book Depository Immediately After Assassination

G. Allegation That Erich Lintrop Knew Lee Harvey Oswald, Jack Ruby, And The "Money Man" Who Were Involved In The Assassination

A. Alleged Contact By Lee Harvey Oswald To Purchase Car At Downtown Lincoln-Mercury, Dallas, Texas

DL 100-10461
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1

By letter dated September 1, 1964, the President's Commission requested additional investigation into the allegation by ALBERT GUY BOGARD, a former salesman for Downtown Lincoln-Mercury, Dallas, Texas, to the effect that he was contacted by an individual giving his name as LEE OSWALD on November 9, 1963, concerning the purchase of an automobile and that he gave this individual a demonstration ride. The President's Commission specifically requested that in connection with the polygraph examination of BOGARD on February 24, 1964, that the details concerning the precise questions asked and the answers received be furnished.

On February 24, 1964, ALBERT GUY BOGARD was interviewed with the use of the polygraph by Special Agent C. RAY HALL at the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In connection with this interview, the following relevant questions were asked:

FIRST SERIES OF QUESTIONS

Q. "Have you ever talked with LEE HARVEY OSWALD?"

A. "Yes."

Q. "Did you ever permit LEE HARVEY OSWALD to drive an automobile?"

A. "Yes."

Q. "Did you try to sell LEE HARVEY OSWALD an automobile?"

A. "Yes."

SECOND SERIES OF QUESTIONS

Prior to the questions being asked, BOGARD was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, which photograph was taken by the Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, on November 23, 1963, No. 54018. The following questions were then asked:

Q. "Have you ever talked with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, whose photograph I have shown you?"

A. "Yes."

Q. "Did you ever permit LEE HARVEY OSWALD, whose photograph I have shown you, to drive an automobile?"

A. "Yes."

Q. "Did you try to sell LEE HARVEY OSWALD, whose photograph I have shown you, an automobile?"

A. "Yes."

THIRD SERIES OF QUESTIONS

Q. "Has anyone ever told you his name was LEE OSWALD?"

A. "Yes."

Q. "Did you try to sell a car to a man giving his name as LEE OSWALD?"

A. "Yes."

Q. "Did LEE HARVEY OSWALD tell you he had some money coming in, in two or three weeks?"

A. "Yes."

Q. "Have you ever ridden in a car driven by LEE HARVEY OSWALD?"

A. "Yes."

Q. "Did you see LEE OSWALD drive a car at speeds over sixty miles per hour?"

A. "Yes."

FOURTH SERIES OF QUESTIONS

Q. "Did you give the name of OSWALD, as a prospect, to another salesman?"

A. "Yes."

Q. "Was this salesman ORAN PAUL BROWN?"

A. "Yes."

Q. "Are you positive you have ridden in a car driven by LEE HARVEY OSWALD?"

A. "Yes."

Q. "Did you see LEE HARVEY OSWALD drive a car at speeds over sixty miles per hour?"

A. "Yes."

FIFTH SERIES OF QUESTIONS

Q. "Have you ever talked with a man who told you his name was LEE OSWALD?"

A. "Yes."

Q. "Was this the same person as the one whose photograph I have shown you?"

A. "Yes."

Q. "Did you let this man drive a car?"

A. "Yes."

Q. "Did you let LEE OSWALD drive a car on the expressway in Dallas?"

A. "Yes."

The above series of questions do not include irrelevant or control-type questions, which are used during the polygraph technique. For the most part, these are questions of identity and do not relate to the substantive investigation.

Bogard is reportedly no longer in Dallas, Texas, and efforts are continuing to locate him for interview.

1

DL 100-10461
CRH:cms/pm

Mr. ORAN PAUL BROWN, 101 Savannah, Waxahachie, Texas, furnished information on December 10, 1963, that one to two weeks before the assassination, ALBERT GUY BOGARD asked BROWN to take care of a prospect by the name of LEE OSWALD, who was interested in buying a car, if OSWALD should come in. BROWN then wrote the name "LEE OSWALD" down on something, and thought he wrote the name down on the back of one of BROWN's cards. When BROWN got home on the evening of November 22, 1963, his wife asked him what he knew about OSWALD, telling him she had seen the name OSWALD on a piece of paper among his effects. He told her that this was a prospective customer, but he thought he had written the name on one of his cards. They both looked around the house but could not find the card or a piece of paper with the name of OSWALD on it.

The report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated December 23, 1963, at Dallas, pages 218 and 219, sets forth this interview.

By letter dated September 1, 1964, the President's Commission requested that Mrs. ORAN PAUL BROWN be interviewed to determine whether or not she ever observed the name "LEE OSWALD" on a piece of paper among BROWN's effects and whether or not she ever made the remark to her husband which he ascribed to her.

Mrs. ORAN PAUL BROWN, 101 Savannah, Waxahachie, Texas, was interviewed on December 10, 1963, at her residence in Waxahachie, Texas, as soon as she could be located, following the interview of her husband at his place of employment in Dallas, Texas. The interview was conducted prior to the time of her husband's arrival home from work. Her interview is reported on page 220 of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated December 23, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

On the occasion of this interview, Mrs. BROWN advised that on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, she watched the television news concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY. When she heard that a man named LEE OSWALD had been arrested, she recalled seeing the name OSWALD on a piece of paper that her husband had left at the house. When her husband came home late that afternoon, she asked him about it and told him she thought she had seen the name OSWALD on a piece of paper about three weeks previously. Her husband then told her that one of the other salesmen where he worked had given him the name OSWALD as a prospective customer.

Mrs. BROWN stated she recalled the name on the piece of paper was "OSWALD", and she thinks this name was preceded by two initials, but she does not remember what the initials were.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 9/9/64

Mr. ORAN PAUL BROWN, 101 Savannah, Waxahachie, Texas, who is employed as a mechanic at Ken-Ray Ford, Inc., 3795 Forest Lane, Dallas, Texas, advised that during November, 1963, he was employed as a salesman at Downtown Lincoln-Mercury in Dallas. To the best of his memory, he believes that sometime about 3:00 p.m. on November 22, 1963, following the assassination of President KENNEDY, he came to work, and employees in the showroom at Downtown Lincoln-Mercury were listening to the news. AL BOGARD was present, and possibly some more of the salesmen, but he does not remember for sure whether others were present, and either the news, or someone else, said something about LEE HARVEY OSWALD being arrested. BROWN recalls that AL BOGARD took a card out of his pocket or billfold, and made a remark to the effect that this was the man who was supposed to get some cash and come in and buy a car, then threw the card in a wastebasket and said that he would not need that prospect any more. In a few minutes, BOGARD came up to BROWN and reminded BROWN that OSWALD was the one whose name BOGARD had given BROWN, telling him that the prospect might come by when BOGARD was not there and asking BROWN to handle the prospect if BOGARD were not present at the time.

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on 9/9/64 at Waxahachie, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent C. RAY HALL/cms Date dictated 9/9/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 9/9/64

Mr. EUGENE M. WILSON, 3012 Westminister Avenue, Dallas, Texas, who is employed as a salesman for the Eagle Lincoln-Mercury, Inc., 6116 Lemmon Avenue, Dallas, Texas, advised that he was formerly a salesman for the Downtown Lincoln-Mercury agency in Dallas, Texas, during November, 1963.

WILSON related that another salesman at Downtown Lincoln-Mercury, known as AL BOGARD, on some day about the first part of November, 1963, believed to be a Saturday, but exact date not recalled, came to him with a customer. The company had a policy that if a salesman had a prospective customer that the salesman could not sell a car, the salesman was supposed to bring the prospect to a senior salesman, before letting the customer go. On this occasion, BOGARD brought this customer to him and introduced the customer, but WILSON does not recall the customer's name. BOGARD told WILSON that the customer had no cash, no credit, and had been employed on his job for only a short period of time, and BOGARD had not been able to sell him a car. WILSON said he talked to this customer for only a minute or so, and told him that if he did not have a credit rating, or a substantial amount of cash, and had not been employed on his job for some time, they would be unable to sell him a car. This customer then said, rather sarcastically, "Maybe I'm going to have to go back to Russia to buy a car." WILSON then told the customer, "Maybe that is where you should go." The customer immediately walked away without further conversation, and WILSON did not pay any attention as to where the customer went. WILSON is now of the opinion that this event occurred sometime during the morning, before noon, on a Saturday, sometime during the first part of November, 1963, but cannot be more specific as to the date of the month, day of the week, or hour of the day. After this customer left, BOGARD mentioned to WILSON that he had used the red demonstrator car, that WILSON had been using, and the car did not have much gasoline in it when he let the customer drive it. BOGARD also said that the customer drove like a mad man, driving much too fast, as it had been raining and the pavement was slick. BOGARD seemed very unhappy with the way this customer drove, commenting that he drove "like he was crazy." WILSON described this customer as a white male, between 26 and 30 years old, weighed about 135 pounds, and was only about five feet tall. WILSON said that he is five feet eight inches tall, and he definitely recalled that the customer was much shorter

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on 9/8/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent C. RAY HALL/cms Date dictated 9/8/64

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than he, WILSON, because he looked down, when talking to the customer. After the customer left, WILSON dismissed the matter from his mind. The next day after President KENNEDY was assassinated, BOGARD walked up to WILSON and mentioned that the man who had shot President KENNEDY, was the customer to whom BOGARD had introduced WILSON. WILSON stated he did not see BOGARD with a card in his pocket with the name OSWALD on it, did not hear BOGARD say anything about having the name OSWALD on a card, and did not see BOGARD throw a card away and state that he had no further use for this prospect's name. After BOGARD mentioned to WILSON that he had introduced OSWALD to WILSON, WILSON saw photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the newspapers and on television, but he could not say that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was or was not the customer to whom BOGARD had introduced him, and was or was not the customer who said that he might have to go back to Russia to buy a car. WILSON explained that he has had cataracts on his eyes, and cannot see out of his left eye, and only has 20/15 vision in his right eye. Due to his poor vision, and the fact that he talks to many prospects during a period of two or three weeks, he could not remember enough about what this customer looked like, to know whether or not this customer was identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Mr. WILSON stated that his company had five red demonstrators, all just alike, and they were not assigned specifically to any salesman. Various salesmen usually drove the same car, but they were all parked outside with the keys in them, and if the vehicle was not in use, any salesman could go out and get one without seeking permission from anyone else.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 9/9/64

Mr. ROBERT V. TETER, 1814 Glynn Oaks, Arlington, Texas, who is employed as a salesman for Hamilton Chrysler-Plymouth, Inc., 2312 Cedar Springs, Dallas, Texas, related that he does not now recall the circumstances under which he first learned of AL BOGARD's allegation that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been a prospective customer at Downtown Lincoln-Mercury, Dallas, Texas, where they both worked in November, 1963. He now believes it was on the day following the assassination of President KENNEDY, that he heard of BOGARD's allegation, but does not recall who told him, or anything about the circumstances surrounding his learning of BOGARD's allegation. He at no time saw BOGARD take a card from his wallet or pocket, and announce that OSWALD's name was on the card as a prospect, and then throw the card in the trash.

TETER further advised he does not now recall whether or not he told Mr. PIZZO of Downtown Lincoln-Mercury, that JACK A. LAWRENCE had told TETER that LAWRENCE had received a bad conduct discharge from the military service. He said he could have told Mr. PIZZO about this, and may very well have, but just does not now remember specifically whether he did or not, and if he did tell PIZZO, he does not recall PIZZO's reaction to this information. He said that LAWRENCE was an undesirable salesman, in that he was not a resident of Dallas or vicinity, and seemed to be just drifting around the country. LAWRENCE listed some personal references, and these references did not answer correspondence sent to them, inquiring about LAWRENCE. When LAWRENCE went to work at Downtown Lincoln-Mercury, he was not given a demonstrator to use, because they had no information as to LAWRENCE's personal history or background, other than what LAWRENCE had told them. When these references failed to reply, LAWRENCE was let go because he just did not work out, and was not the type salesman the company liked to have working for them, in that he did not mix well with other salesmen or the customers.

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on 9/8/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent C. RAY HALL/cms Date dictated 9/8/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 17, 1964

1

ALBERT GUY BOGARD was interviewed in the Dallas County Jail, where he is being held on charges of passing worthless checks and theft by conversion.

BOGARD advised that subsequent to his discussion with the individual he believes to have been LEE HARVEY OSWALD on Saturday, November 9, 1963, at the Downtown Lincoln-Mercury Automobile Agency, and prior to the date of President KENNEDY's assassination, the only person, except Mr. PIZZO to whom he had mentioned anything concerning OSWALD as a prospective customer, was ORAN BROWN, another car salesman. Mr. BOGARD stated that he had given ORAN BROWN the name of LEE OSWALD as a potential customer and had told BROWN to handle OSWALD for him in the event OSWALD should appear at the automobile agency while he, BOGARD, was away. BOGARD noted that he had given this information to BROWN as he, BOGARD, was leaving Dallas on the afternoon of November 9, 1963, for his home in Shreveport, Louisiana. BOGARD stated that he actually did not leave Dallas until around 5:30 p.m. or 6:00 p.m. that same Saturday afternoon.

BOGARD stated that while he was discussing the sale of a Comet automobile to OSWALD, he had prepared a customer's purchase sheet which described the automobile to be purchased, the equipment thereon, and the various costs of the items on the vehicle. However, BOGARD stated that inasmuch as OSWALD declined to sign a purchase order for the car he, BOGARD, just tore up the order sheet and threw it away.

BOGARD stated that the individual he believes to have been LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not show him any identification whatsoever which would have contained the name of OSWALD thereon, such as a driver's license, Social Security card, et cetera.

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on 9/17/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent MANNING C. CLEMENTS and RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 9/17/64

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DL 100-10461
RJB/jtf
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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT:

It is noted that the information furnished by ALBERT GUY BOGARD is to the effect that he had discussed the sale of a Comet automobile on Saturday afternoon, November 9, 1963, to an individual he believes was LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

The possibility exists that BOGARD may have demonstrated a new Comet to an individual with the surname of OSWALD, but who was not identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

It is noted that the State of Texas does not keep automobile registrations by the name of the car owner, but by serial number and license number.

On September 17, 1964, JOHN CHILES, Tax Records Office, Dallas County, Dallas, Texas, advised that the tax records of this county do not list the names of automobile owners, but he noted that if a car owner resided in a local tax area in which personal property taxes are assessed on automobiles, such as the City of Dallas, then such tax records would possibly alphabetically list the names and addresses of such car owners.

On September 17, 1964, inquiry was made at the Tax Office of the City of Dallas, Municipal Building, and it was determined from a review of the automobile tax roll that the following individuals residing in Dallas with the surname of "OSWALD" were listed as car owners:

1. JOHN OSWALD, 5030 Wren Way, 1963 Chevy II, License PZ-7512

2. N.D. OSWALD, 1600 Sylvan Drive, 1963 Pontiac Grand Prix, Texas License RC-8139

3. W.N. OSWALD, 1616 Sylvan Drive, a 1959 Pontiac, License PW-9360, and a 1960 Corvair, Texas License PW-9631

The tax records for the City of Dallas contain no further record of a car owner with the surname of "OSWALD".

On September 17, 1964, NORMAN D. OSWALD and WILLIAM N. OSWALD each advised that he resided at 1600 Sylvan and 1616 Sylvan Drive, respectively. Both advised that they had not visited the Downtown Lincoln-Mercury automobile agency at 118 Commerce, Dallas, Texas, on November 9, 1964, to look at or take a demonstration ride in any type of an automobile. Both added that they had not looked at any cars at this agency during 1963.

JOHN OSWALD, JR., 5030 Wren Way, Dallas, Texas, advised on September 18, 1964, that he had not been to the Downtown Lincoln-Mercury automobile agency in November, 1963, to look at a car. (He stated that he does not have any sons.) It is noted that Mr. OSWALD is fifty-three years of age.

In addition to the aforementioned "OSWALDs" residing in the City of Dallas tax area, who own automobiles, the 1964 Dallas City Directory was reviewed for other individuals with the surname of "OSWALD" who reside in the Dallas area, but outside the City of Dallas tax area. Two such individuals were identified and they are:

1. DELOY OSWALD, The Visador Company, 2429 Converse, Dallas; a resident of Irving, Texas

2. LOUIS E. OSWALD, District Clerk, Mobil Oil, Dallas; a resident of 4013 Glenridge Road, Dallas County

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On September 18, 1964, DELOY OSWALD, The Visador Company, 2429 Converse, Dallas, advised that as of November 9, 1963, he was residing in Seattle, Washington, and did not arrive in the Dallas area until December 31, 1963.

HERSCHEL P. HOLLAND, Mobil Oil Company, Akard and Commerce Streets, Dallas, Texas, advised on September 17, 1964, that LOUIS E. OSWALD, formerly of this company and a former resident of 4013 Glenridge Road, Dallas, is now assigned to the Mobil office in Beaumont, Texas. Mr. HOLLAND noted that LOUIS OSWALD is a man of 50 to 55 years of age, who does not in any manner resemble LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

B. Allegation That Lee Harvey Oswald Was In Clifton's Barbershop, Irving, Texas, On Several Occasions Before The Assassination

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DL 100-10461
RPG:pm

By letter dated September 1, 1964, the President's Commission advised that CLIFTON M. SHASTEEN, 2214 Fairfax, Irving, Texas, who owns Clifton's Barbershop, 1321 South Storey Road, Irving, Texas, had testified before the President's Commission that a man he believes to have been LEE HARVEY OSWALD was in his barbershop on several occasions prior to the assassination for the purpose of obtaining haircuts. He testified that on at least two occasions the person believed to be OSWALD was accompanied by a 14-year-old boy, who was also in the barbershop by himself on other occasions, and also that he saw the man thought to be OSWALD drive to the barbershop in Mrs. PAINE's station wagon.

The President's Commission requested interviews with other barbers who worked for Mr. SHASTEEN during October and November, 1963, as well as a reinterview of Mr. SHASTEEN.

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DL 100-10461
RPG:pm

On September 18, 1964, Mrs. RUTH PAINE, 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, advised that she does not recall LEE HARVEY OSWALD going for a haircut on a weekend during October or November, 1963, and that she does not recall the location of any barbershop where OSWALD ever obtained a haircut.

Mrs. PAINE has previously advised, as reflected on pages 635 and 636 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated December 23, 1963, that she did not know of any boy about 14 years of age with whom OSWALD was ever associated in the neighborhood and that she had never allowed OSWALD to take her car anywhere by himself.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 10, 1964

BERT ELMO GLOVER, residence 3129 Williamsburg Street, Irving, Texas, employed as a barber, Clifton's Barbershop, 1321 South Storey Road, advised that he recalled seeing a man in the barbershop on three occasions whom he believed to be identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He advised that as he recalled he just observed this man in the barbershop and did not see him prior to entering. Mr. GLOVER stated at no time did he see this person utilizing an automobile. He advised that on one of these occasions he cut this person's hair and stated that this person made no statements which could have been used in any way to identify him. He stated that CLIFTON SHASTEEN, owner of the barbershop, told him following the assassination that he remembered this same person and related that this person had been there with a 14 or 15-year-old boy and that the boy had made a statement something to the effect that, "This country would be better off when all countries are governed the same." He stated that he did not hear this statement. He advised that SHASTEEN also told him about his discussion with this person concerning a pair of odd looking shoes he was wearing and that this man claimed that he had purchased them in Mexico. Mr. GLOVER stated that he could not recall seeing this young boy.

Mr. GLOVER described the person he believed to be identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD as white, male, 34 to 35 years of age, 5'11" in height, weight 140 pounds, hair dark brown, complexion ruddy, thin or sharp features, clean-shaven, but dark beard, dressed in everyday clothes, sport shirt and slacks.

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on 9/9/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ALFRED D. NEELEY/dk:pm Date dictated 9/10/64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/10/64

BUDDY LAW, Route 1, Box 290, Grand Prairie, employed by Ling Temco Vought, Grand Prairie, in the Production Control Department advised that for several years he has worked on Friday afternoons and Saturdays as a part-time barber for CLIFTON M. SHASTEEN, 1321 South Storey Road, Irving, Texas. He advised that during October and November, 1963, he was employed as stated for MR. SHASTEEN. MR. LAW advised that he had no recollection of ever seeing LEE HARVEY OSWALD or anyone resembling him in this barbershop. He advised that he saw numerous photographs of OSWALD in the newspapers, magazines and on TV but could never place this person in the barbershop.

MR. LAW stated that MR. SHASTEEN told him that OSWALD had been in the barbershop on at least three occasions and on one of these occasions he (LAW) had cut his hair, but that he could not recall it. He stated definitely he had no recollection of the incident mentioned by SHASTEEN.

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on 9/9/64 at Grand Prairie, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ALFRED D. NEELEY/dk Date dictated 9/10/64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 9/10/64

MR. CLIFTON M. SHASTEEN, Clifton's Barbershop, 1321 South Storey Road, advised that he is the owner of Clifton's Barbershop and that this is a three-chair barbershop. He advised that during October - November, 1963, he employed BERT GLOVER as a full-time barber and BUDDY LAW as a part-time barber working Friday afternoons and Saturdays.

MR. SHASTEEN stated his brother-in-law is J. W. HALLMARK, residence 2816 Grove Street, Irving, Texas, and is employed as a city truck driver for Illinois-California Express (ICX), 6184 Harry Hines Boulevard, Dallas, Texas. He advised that HALLMARK formerly owned a home at 2510 West Fifth Street, Irving, which is located directly across the street from the MICHAEL FAINE residence, 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, but sold this place in early 1961 and moved to his present address. MR. SHASTEEN stated that he, SHASTEEN, owns rental property located at 138 Crandall Street and at either 1214 or 1412 Luzon Street, both in Irving, Texas.

MR. SHASTEEN stated that he had previously furnished all information which he had relating to LEE HARVEY OSWALD to the FBI and to the representative of the President's Commission and that the information so furnished was true.

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on 9/9/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ALFRED D. NEELEY/dk Date dictated 9/10/64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 9/14/64

Mr. P. M. WALLS, Supervisor, Tax Assessing Department, Dallas County Tax Assessor and Collector's Office, advised that the records of his office showed that C. M. [illegible], 2211 Fairfax, Irving, Texas, owned the following property at Irving, Texas:

1. Lot 12, Block C, Arcadia Gardens (420 Brandenburg Street).

2. Lot 24, Block B, West Irving Acres (Luzon Street).

3. Lot 11, Block A, Sandalwood Addition (2214 Fairfax Street).

4. Part of Lot 4, West Irving Acres (138 Crandall Street).

Mr. WALLS stated his records show J. W. HALLMARK, 2816 Grove Drive, Irving, Texas, owned property at Lot 5, Block G, Shadygrove Park Addition (2816 Grove Drive). The deed records showed that J. W. HALLMARK, wife IRA FAYE, sold property identified as Lot 13, Block C, Western Hills number 8, second installment, and located at 2514 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, to KENNETH D. REYNOLDS. This deed was recorded April 5, 1960.

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on 9/11/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ALFRED D. NEELEY/saw Date dictated 9/14/64

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 9/14/64

J. W. HALLMARK, 2816 Grove Street, Irving, Texas, employed as a truck driver for Illinois-California Express (ICE), 6814 Harry Hines Boulevard, advised that he did own property located at 2514 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, (not 2510 West Fifth Street as furnished by Mr. SHASTEEN). However, he traded this property to KENNETH D. REYNOLDS, a builder and real estate developer, in 1959 for his home located at 2816 Grove Street, Irving, Texas.

Mr. HALLMARK stated he did not know the MICHAEL PAINES, and had never seen them to his knowledge. He stated the MICHAEL PAINES did not live aoross the street from him during the time he resided on West Fifth Street from 1955 to 1959. He advised he did not know why Mr. REYNOLDS waited until April 1960, to record the sale of this property.

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on 9/11/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ALFRED D. NEELEY/saw Date dictated 9/14/64

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C. Investigation Concerning Alleged Rifle Practice By Lee Harvey Oswald At Sports Drome Rifle Range, Dallas, Texas

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
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The President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY by letter dated August 28, 1964, requested the recontact of Mrs. VIRGINIA LOUISE DAVIS, 2225 By Way, Dallas, Texas, who, with her husband, operates the Sports Drome Rifle Range in Dallas.

The Commission noted that Mrs. DAVIS was originally interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on December 1, 1963, at which time she apparently indicated that no written "register" was maintained at the rifle range during the period from September to November, 1963, when OSWALD is alleged to have practiced at the rifle range.

The Commission further noted that in the course of her deposition to a member of the President's Commission on April 1, 1964, Mrs. DAVIS referred to a "journal", which she described as a daily record she kept of everything that happens at the range, which everyone had to sign when they first opened the range. She noted that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had picked up the sign-in slips and checked them out.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 4, 1964

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FLOYD GUY DAVIS, owner, Sports Drome Rifle Range, 8000 West Davis, Dallas, Texas, advised that his wife, VIRGINIA, and he are the sole operators of this range.

Mr. DAVIS stated that in the course of their business, they maintain only one type of record, and that is a business ledger which lists by days the amount of money taken in at the range, as well as the amount of expenses paid out with the names of the business concerns to whom the money was paid. He stated that this ledger, or "journal", does not contain the names of customers at the range.

Mr. DAVIS stated that when they opened their range for business on Saturday, October 26, 1963, they started off keeping a guest sign-in type register wherein the shooter signed his name and address. The purpose of this register was to aid them in their new business so they could send a card to those who had registered advising them of the date of their future "turkey shoots".

However, many of the shooters did not desire to sign the register for various reasons, and after November 3, 1963, they stopped maintaining such a sign-in sheet.

Mr. DAVIS stated that if his wife had referred to a "journal" in her testimony to a member of the President's Commission, she undoubtedly was referring to their business ledger and not to a so-called guest register of shooters.

In regard to the "sign-in" records maintained from October 26, 1963, to November 3, 1963, inclusive, Mr. DAVIS produced from his desk six sheets of 12" by 8½" lined tablet paper and two sheets of 7" by 5½" white memorandum size paper on memo paper of the "F. B. McINTIRE EQUIPMENT CO.", which he stated is the entire listing of

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on 9/3/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 9/3/64

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those customers who signed the register. He noted that this list is not to be considered as all inclusive as many shooters had declined to sign such a register during the time they had maintained such a listing.

Mr. DAVIS advised that the red "x" marks by the names of many of the individuals listed on these sheets were made by someone other than his wife and him, and he does not know the meaning of the marks.

Mr. DAVIS turned over the aforementioned sheets of paper and advised that the President's Commission may use them for any purpose they might desire; however, he does desire their return to him eventually.

-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 4, 1964

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Mrs. VIRGINIA PASH DAVIS, also known as VIRGINIA LOUISE DAVIS, was interviewed in her trailer home located at 2825 By Way, Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. DAVIS stated that her husband, FLOYD GUY DAVIS, and she first opened their Sports Drome Rifle Range, at 8000 West Davis, Dallas, Texas, on Saturday, October 26, 1963.

She stated that when they first opened the range, they had decided to have the customers sign a register, on ordinary tablet paper, listing their home addresses. The purpose of this was to obtain the addresses of the customers in order for her to drop them a post card to advise them when the range would hold a "turkey shoot". Some of the customers did not react very kindly to signing such a register; some refused to sign the register, and after a week or so, they discontinued this practice of having the guests sign a register. Mrs. DAVIS stated that this list is certainly not to be considered as the complete listing of all individuals who had used this rifle (and revolver) range between Saturday, October 26, 1963, and November 3, 1963; the last day a listing was maintained.

Mrs. DAVIS stated that the "journal" she was referring to when interviewed by a member of the President's Commission is actually a business-type ledger listing credit and debits for a particular day's business. This journal contains the identity of business expenses and the names of the business concerns to whom money was paid, as well as listing the amount of money taken in at the rifle range. She stated this journal does not contain the names of any customers or shooters at the range on a particular day.

Mrs. DAVIS stated that she referred to the "journal" in her deposition in her efforts to definitely pinpoint the

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Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 9/3/64

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Date September 4, 1964

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Mrs. [redacted] DAVIS, also known as VIRGINIA

the date of the first "turkey shoot" held at the range. She did not mean to imply that this "journal" contained the names of customers at the range for a particular day in question.

Regarding records maintained by their range, Mrs. DAVIS stated that she and her husband maintain this "business journal", referred to above, and for approximately one week (from October 26, 1963, to November 3, 1963) had maintained the previously referred to "sign-in" register containing the names of the customers and their mailing addresses. They keep no other record other than the "journal".

Mrs. DAVIS viewed the six 12" by 8½" lined tablet paper sheets and the two 7" by 5½" white business note sheets on "F. B. McINTIRE EQUIPMENT CO." memorandum paper, furnished by her husband on September 3, 1963, and advised that these eight pieces of paper are the entire "sign-in" register maintained previously at the range from October 26, 1963, and which they discontinued keeping after November 3, 1963. Mrs. DAVIS stated that the President's Commission is most welcome to use these papers for any purpose they see fit. She noted that the red "x" marks by various individuals' names were made by some other Government agency, and the meaning of the check marks are unknown to her.

Mrs. DAVIS stated that her husband and she need their business journal in the course of their business, but if the Commission still desires the use of same (after now understanding the true nature of this ledger), she can possibly make it available to them.

DL 100-10461
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It should be noted in the interview of Mr. GARLAND G. SLACK on December 1, 1963, which is recorded in the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING at Dallas, dated December 10, 1963, pages 236-238, that Mr. SLACK furnished information to the effect that he had seen a man believed to be identical with OSWALD at the Sports Drome Rifle Range on November 10, 1963, and believed that he was accompanied by another man described as tall, as having a lot of dark hair, dark complexion, and a full beard.

By letter dated September 1, 1964, the President's Commission advised that Mr. GARLAND SLACK, 3130 de Lee Street, Dallas, Texas, had testified before the President's Commission that on November 17, 1963, he was present at the Sports Drome Rifle Range in Dallas, where he observed a man whom he thought to be LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He testified that while there he became involved in an altercation with this person because the man was firing at his target. SLACK also testified he observed "a tall boy", wearing a beard, accompanying the man he thought to be OSWALD and that the two of them left together in an old model four-door sedan. Mr. SLACK testified that his wife LUCILLE was present with him on the occasion on the firing range. The President's Commission requested that LUCILLE SLACK be interviewed for all information she has in regard to the above incident at the firing range. It should be noted that the bearded man has been identified as MICHAEL BENTLEY MURPH, whose interview is reflected on Pages 116 and 117 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated April 15, 1964, at Dallas, Texas.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 10, 1964

Mrs. GARLAND G. (LUCILLE) SLACK, 4130 DeLee Street, advised that on November 17, 1963, she went with her husband to the Sports Drome Rifle Range. She stated she was certain of the date, November 17, 1963, as her daughter, son-in-law, and grandson had visited them on November 9, 10, and 11, 1963, and her son-in-law and grandson had accompanied Mr. SLACK to the Sports Drome Rifle Range on November 9 and 10, 1963, whereas her son-in-law and grandson did not accompany them the following Sunday, November 17, 1963. She stated they arrived at the rifle range about noon, and after Mr. SLACK had purchased his ticket and had talked to some people, she carried a 30.06 rifle from their car through the building to Mr. SLACK, who was in the far west shooting stall, believed to be No. 9. She stated she remained with him until dark. Mrs. SLACK stated that she did not see LEE HARVEY OSWALD or anyone who resembled him at the Sports Drome Rifle Range. She claimed she did not recall Mr. SLACK being involved in any altercation; however, she did remember someone firing on his target on two different occasions, and he told Mr. DAVIS, owner, Sports Drome Rifle Range, about this and received new targets. Mrs. SLACK advised she recalled seeing a "great big man" with a beard, who was wearing ear muffs, a red plaid shirt, and green pants. She stated he was shooting "big guns" and was shooting from stall No. 4 or 5. She stated she did not see anyone with this person and believed that he was alone at the rifle range.

Mrs. SLACK advised on the night of November 22, 1963, Mr. SLACK, after seeing LEE HARVEY OSWALD's picture on television, mentioned to her he believed he had seen OSWALD before. Mrs. SLACK stated that Mr. SLACK first thought that OSWALD was a truck driver for the Dallas City Water Works. She explained that she and Mr. SLACK owned the Urbandale Water Works, but had turned this business over to the Dallas City Water Works on July 1, 1963, and for about eight weeks subsequent thereto, a number of the Dallas City Water Works trucks were in and out of their place. She stated that following Thanksgiving dinner on November 28, 1963, Mr. SLACK told her he believed he had seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the Sports Drome Rifle Range. She stated they drove to the rifle range and talked with Mr. and Mrs. FLOYD DAVIS. She stated they did not want to talk about

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on 9/8/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ALFRED D. NEELEY/jtf:cms:pm Date dictated 9/9/64

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LEE HARVEY OSWALD being seen at the rifle range, saying that it might hurt their business. She stated they did mention that a dentist and his son had been at the rifle range and had claimed OSWALD was there the day they had been there.

In an effort to resolve discrepancies in information furnished by Mr. SLACK concerning this incident, Mrs. SLACK contacted Mr. SLACK during the interview. According to Mrs. SLACK, Mr. SLACK maintained that OSWALD was at the rifle range on November 17, 1963, and that he had been brought there by a man named "FRAZIER" from Irving, Texas. Mrs. SLACK stated she felt her husband was confused as to the date when he observed the individual he believed to be OSWALD at the range, but he was sincere in the statement he had previously made to Agents of the FBI and during his testimony before the President's Commission.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 9/14/64

Mr. BUELL WESLEY FRAZIER, 1413 Shady Grove, Apartment 27, Irving, Texas, employed at Texas School Book Depository, advised that on no occasion did he ever take LEE HARVEY OSWALD to a rifle range. He advised that he did not take OSWALD to the Sports Drome Rifle Range, Dallas, Texas, on either November 10, or 17, 1963, or on any other date.

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on 9/11/64 at Dallas, Texas 140 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ALFRED D. NEELEY/saw Date dictated 9/14/64

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D. Allegation That On November 14, 1963, There Was A Two-Hour Meeting At The Carousel Club, Dallas, Texas, Of Bernard Weissman, Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit and Jack Ruby

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
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The President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY by letter dated August 31, 1964, made reference to an interview of BERNARD WEISSMAN on August 10, 1964, at New York City. In this interview, WEISSMAN stated that he was employed during November, 1963, by the Carpet Engineers, Incorporated, 1002 South Beckley, Dallas, Texas, working from 6:00 p.m. to midnight. WEISSMAN believed that he was working during the evening of November 14, 1963. The President's Commission requested verification of this information.

The following investigation supplements that contained on pages 57 to 63 of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated September 19, 1964, at Dallas, Texas.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 3, 1964

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NORMAN J. SIEGEL, Vice President, Carpet Engineers of Texas, 2006 South Beckley Avenue, Dallas, Texas, advised that BERNARD WEISSMAN worked for this company as a carpet salesman from approximately November 6, 1963, to November 21, 1963. While working for this company, WEISSMAN was never paid any money as he never made any sales. He worked on a commission basis and received no salary whatsoever.

While Mr. SIEGEL has no employment records to specifically cite the exact dates of WEISSMAN's employment, he noted that the beginning date of November 6, 1963, is based on the date of WEISSMAN's application, and the last date is based on the company's daily appointment sheet, which shows the last sales appointment for WEISSMAN as being on November 21, 1963.

Regarding the question as to whether or not WEISSMAN was working on Thursday, November 14, 1963, Mr. SIEGEL noted that the appointment sheet for salesmen for that date indicates that WEISSMAN had an appointment that date with one "HOBGOOD", telephone number FEderal 9-8881. No other appointments were listed for WEISSMAN on that particular date.

Mr. SIEGEL stated that this does not mean that

Mr. SIEGEL pointed out that the appointment sheet for November 14, 1963, which lists the appointments for all the salesmen and not for just one particular individual, contains a "remarks" column which is filled out the following day by the salesman indicating the results of his interview with the potential customer. In regard to WEISSMAN's comment about his contact with the HOBGOODs, WEISSMAN had noted that he had given them a sales talk, noted that they would need 116 yards of carpeting, which would cost $1,390, but the HOBGOODs only wanted to spend $600.00.

Mr. SIEGEL continued that the appointment sheet for November 14, 1963, is the only record that his company has which would indicate whether or not WEISSMAN had worked that particular day. He further noted that WEISSMAN could have spent a few hours at the company's office, but normally a commissioned salesman, such as WEISSMAN, only spends a short time at the office daily and that is to pick up a list of his appointments for that day. This is true with all the workdays of the week with the exception of Friday when the salesmen attend a sales conference.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 4, 1964

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DONALD D. HOBGOOD, 1220 Burns Avenue, Dallas, Texas, advised that his telephone number is FEderal 9-881, which telephone number he also had as of November 14, 1963.

DONALD HOBGOOD stated that his wife had been interested for some time in carpeting their house, and had a representative of some now unrecalled carpet company visit their house sometime in November, 1963, exact date not now recalled.

DONALD HOBGOOD stated that both his wife, ELLEN, and he were at home the night this salesman came to talk to them and give them an estimate on the cost of carpeting their house. HOBGOOD recalls that this person arrived around 7:30 p.m. in the evening and remained in his house for over two hours, finally leaving between 9:30 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. HOBGOOD knows that this salesman was in the house for over two hours, as he, HOBGOOD, had a previous engagement that night and was trying to get rid of the carpet salesman, who seemed to stay on and on.

HOBGOOD stated this salesman gave them a cost estimate of around $1,400 to carpet their house, which sum was far above the amount that they would even consider spending on carpeting their house.

HOBGOOD stated that while he does not recall the name of this salesman, he recalled that he arrived in an old automobile, wore what appeared to be second-hand clothing, indicated he had been in the military service, and had recently come to Dallas from some other part of the country.

HOBGOOD stated he told this salesman that the carpet price was too high, and they have not been recontacted by this individual since that time.

P45

on 9/3/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 9/3/64

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He advised that the name of WEISSMAN sounds vaguely familiar to him, but he cannot say that this was positively the name of the carpet salesman who visited his home in November, 1963.

HOBGOOD described the carpet salesman as white, around 26 to 30 years of age, dark black hair and medium build.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date September 10, 1964

Mrs. LIDY VOLTZ, 1220 Burns Street, Dallas, Texas, advised that she is the mother of DONALD HOBGOOD who lives at this same address.

Mrs. VOLTZ viewed a photograph of BERNARD WEISSMAN and stated that this individual is the same person who had come to their house in November, 1963, to sell carpeting to her son and daughter-in-law.

Mrs. VOLTZ could not recall the date of the visit of this carpet salesman, but remembered that he had come back the same night and had talked to DONALD HOBGOOD and his wife.

Mrs. VOLTZ stated that the carpet salesman first arrived at their home in theearly evening before the HOBGOODs had come home from work. She told him to come back later that evening and he did so.

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on 9/9/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT/emm Date dictated 9/10/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date September 10, 1964

Mrs. ELLEN HOBGOOD, 1220 Burns Avenue, Dallas, Texas, advised that she is the wife of DONALD D. HOBGOOD. Mrs. HOBGOOD was interviewed at her residence.

Mrs. HOBGOOD stated that around the middle part of November, 1963, she was telephonically contacted by a lady representative of a carpet company inquiring if she was interested in carpeting for her home. She advised that she was and set up an appointment for 7:00 p.m. several nights later for a personal visit by a salesman for this carpet company.

Mrs. HOBGOOD stated that she does not recall the name of the carpet company, but knows that they were located on South Beckley. She stated that she does not recall the name of the salesman who came to her home.

Mrs. HOBGOOD stated that the night of the appointment, she and her husband were at home to talk to the salesman. He was late for his appointment, but arrived about 7:30 p.m. The salesman spent about two hours in her home and quoted them a carpeting price of around $1,400.00, which was quite a bit more than her husband and she planned to spend on carpeting.

Mrs. HOBGOOD could not recall the date of this carpet salesman's visit, but remembers that the very next day she had gone out and purchased two rugs for her house.

Mrs. HOBGOOD located the purchase contract for these two rugs which indicated that she had purchased the two rugs on November 15, 1963, from the Bolin and Selvidge Furniture Company, 209 East Jefferson, Dallas, Texas.

Accordingly, Mrs. HOBGOOD stated that the carpet salesman was positively in her house the night of November 14, 1963.

Mrs. HOBGOOD viewed a photograph of BERNARD WEISSMAN and stated that this was the carpet salesman who was in her home on the night of November 14, 1963.

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on 9/9/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT/emm Date dictated 9/10/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 14, 1964

DONALD D. HOBGOOD, 1220 Burns Street, Dallas, Texas, advised upon viewing photograph of BERNARD WEISSMAN that this appears to him to be identical with the carpet salesman who had visited his home on a night in November, 1963.

HOBGOOD stated that he is not as good as his mother and wife in identifying individuals; however, the photograph of WEISSMAN appears to him to be the person who had visited his home.

HOBGOOD stated that he could not make a positive identification of WEISSMAN being the salesman, as he (HOBGOOD) is poor in remembering features of an individual and he noted that the visit of the carpet salesman to his home was over ten months ago and for only a few hours at that. HOBGOOD further noted that the photograph of WEISSMAN at this time appears to be a little heavier than he remembers the salesman; however, he noted that the hair style being curly was identical.

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on 9/14/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT/pm Date dictated 9/14/64

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E. Telephone Call To Chief Of Police Jesse E. Curry, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, From Individual Identifying Himself As Carl Schreiber On September 8, 1964

DL 100-10461
RPG:rmb

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On September 8, 1964, Chief of Police JESSE E. CURRY, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, telephonically advised SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN that he had received a call from an individual who identified himself as CARL SCHREIBER from New York City, who gave his New York telephone number as EN 2-1006 Apartment 11-F. This individual was inquiring about the OSWALD-RUBY investigation and indicated that the President's Commission report would not be factual and that he was very much in favor of MARK LANE. According to Chief CURRY, this individual stated he was a disabled war veteran and also claimed he was the general counsel for MARK LANE. According to Chief CURRY, this man rambled on about the assassination and appeared to be trying to pump Chief CURRY about the investigation.

Chief CURRY was of the opinion this individual was intoxicated and Chief CURRY insisted he did not give this individual any information.

The files of the Dallas Office reflect no information identifiable with the above-named CARL SCHREIBER.

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent JOHN JAMES O'FLAHERTY at New York, New York:

On September 9, 1964, it was determined that New York City telephone number EN 2-1006 is registered to the Hotel Milburn, 243 West 76th Street, New York City.

On September 9, 1964, the files of the New York City Office reflected that on March 1, 1963, one CARL SCHREIBER, 345 West 86th Street, New York City, telephonically contacted the New York Office and requested that an FBI Agent discreetly contact him at the above address in order that SCHREIBER could furnish information in his possession regarding activities in the Dominican Republic. Thereafter, an Agent of the New York Office attempted to contact SCHREIBER at the above address but SCHREIBER had moved without leaving any forwarding address.

On September 10, 1964, Mr. M. KAIN, Manager, Hotel Milburn, 243 West 76th Street, advised that hotel records reflect that CARL SCHREIBER registered at that hotel on August 21, 1964, and presently occupies Room 11F. A previous address for SCHREIBER was indicated as Box 800, Los Alamos, New Mexico. Mr. KAIN stated he does not know SCHREIBER personally and could only advise SCHREIBER is about 48 years of age. He was unable to furnish any additional descriptive data or employment concerning SCHREIBER.

On September 10, 1964, SIMON CWERN, Manager, Hotel Dexter House, 345 West 86th Street, New York City, advised that CARL SCHREIBER, white male, 45 - 50 years of age, approximately 5'10", stocky build, although not presently at the Hotel Dexter House, has in the past periodically resided there on numerous occasions. Mr. CWERN stated that a 1961 registration card reflected a previous address as Box 206, Alamogordo, New Mexico.

Mr. CWERN remarked that he personally knows SCHREIBER and stated that SCHREIBER is a World War II disabled veteran who receives disability checks from the Government. He stated that SCHREIBER was a captain and a pilot in the United States Air Force, and, as a result of a head injury received in combat, he has a metal plate in his head. CWERN advised that whenever SCHREIBER's head injury causes pain, SCHREIBER drinks to excess and quite often, while in an intoxicated state, has a habit of making numerous telephone calls. CWERN stated that on a few occasions, while in this condition, SCHREIBER has placed long distance telephone calls to his brother, first name unknown, who resides in New Mexico and reportedly occupies some political position in that area. CWERN remarked that on one occasion, while apparently intoxicated, SCHREIBER placed a call through the hotel switchboard to New York Governor ROCKEFELLER.

Mr. CWERN added that SCHREIBER is an attorney and reportedly was a candidate, on one occasion, for the office of District Attorney somewhere in the New Mexico area. He further stated on one occasion SCHREIBER displayed to him a letter which SCHREIBER stated was a letter indicating that consideration was being given to appointing SCHREIBER as Commissioner of the New York State Thruway. CWERN was of the opinion that due to SCHREIBER's disability, he never received the appointment.

On September 10, 1964, inquiry at the Credit Bureau of Greater New York and the Bureau of Criminal Identification, New York City Police Department, concerning CARL SCHREIBER met with negative results.

F. Signed Statements Of Roy S. Truly, Warehouse Superintendent, Texas School Book Depository, And Patrolman Marrion L. Baker, Dallas Police Department, Who Observed Lee Harvey Oswald Alone In Lunchroom On Second Floor Of Texas School Book Depository Immediately After Assassination .

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
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On September 23, 1964, signed statements were obtained by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT from ROY S. TRULY, Warehouse Superintendent, Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas, and Patrolman MARRION L. BAKER, Dallas Police Department, who were the individuals who approached OSWALD in the lunchroom on the second floor of the Texas School Book Depository immediately after the assassination on November 22, 1963. Previous interview with Mr. TRULY reflecting such information appears on pages 322 - 323 of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated November 30, 1963, at Dallas, Texas. A previous interview with Patrolman M. L. BAKER, who is identical to MARRION L. BAKER, concerning this matter is reflected on page 339 of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated November 30, 1963.

There is set forth below the signed statement of Mr. ROY S. TRULY, obtained on September 23, 1964:

"Dallas, Texas
September 23, 1964

"I, Roy S. Truly, do hereby furnish this voluntary statement to Richard J. Burnett who has identified himself to me to be a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am the Superintendent of the Texas School Book Depository located at 411 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, and was so employed as of November 22, 1963.

"On the above date and just as President Kennedy's motorcade passed in front of my building, I reentered the building with a Dallas police officer after some shots had been heard coming from this general vicinity.

"The officer and I proceeded to the stairway located in the northwest corner of the Texas School Book Depository building in order to proceed to the upper part of the building to see if we could see who had fired the shots.

"I was leading the way up the stairs and the police officer was following me. After I was starting to ascend the stairs towards the third floor from the second floor, I noticed that the police officer was talking to someone in the lunch room located on the second floor.

"I then went to the lunch room where I saw the officer facing Lee Harvey Oswald. Oswald was by himself in the lunch room. There was noone else in the vicinity of the lunch room on the second floor other than Oswald, the police officer and myself.

"I identified Oswald to the police officer as an employee of the Texas School Book Depository.

"I have read this statement consisting of this page and one other page and it is true and correct to the best of my recollection.

/s/ " x R S Truly
"Roy S. Truly

"Witnesses
"Richard J. Burnett, Special Agent, F.B.I., Dallas, Texas, 9/23/64.
"William H. Shelley 126 S. Tatum Dallas 11, Tex 9-23-64"

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
3

There is set forth below the signed statement of Patrolman MARRION L. BAKER obtained on September 23, 1964:

"September 23, 1964
Dallas, Texas

"I, Marrion L. Baker, do hereby furnish this voluntary signed statement to Richard J. Burnett who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"I am employed as an officer with the Dallas police department and was so employed as of November 22, 1963.

"On the early afternoon of that day after hearing what sounded to me to be bullet shots, I entered the Texas School Book Depository Building on the northwest corner of Elm and Houston Streets in downtown Dallas.

"I had entered this building in an effort to determine if the shots might have come from this building.

"On the second floor, where the lunch room is located, I saw a man standing in the lunch room. He was alone in the lunch room at this time.

"I saw noone else in the vicinity of the lunch room at this time.

"I have read this statement consisting of this page and one other page and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge. I have initialled each page and each correction.

/s/ " x Marrion L. Baker

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
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"Witnesses
"Richard J. Burnett, Special Agent, F.B.I., 9/23/64, Dallas
"Bobby W. Hargis # 1083 Dallas Police Dept."

G. Allegation That Erich Lintrop Knew Lee Harvey Oswald, Jack Ruby, And The "Money Man" Who Were Involved In The Assassination

DL 100-10461
RFG/jtf
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The following investigation supplements that reflected in the report of Special Agent HENRY A. WELKE, dated September 22, 1964, at Norfolk, Virginia, in instant matter.

JK 89-10
WHH:jeb
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At 3:30 PM on September 14, 1964, Mr. R. M. MC DAVID, Special Agent in Charge, Treasury Department, United States Secret Service, contacted the Jacksonville Office of the FBI and furnished the following information:

JOSEPH STALLINGS, a Florida Highway Patrol Auxiliary Patrolman advised Mr. MC DAVID that between 10:30 PM and 11:00 PM on September 8, 1964, he was performing highway patrol duties in Jacksonville, Florida. At a service station near the George Washington Hotel, he encountered one ERICH LINTROP. LINTROP had been drinking and persuaded STALLINGS to take him to his ship and subsequently return him to the Seminole Hotel where LINTROP was staying. During this time LINTROP told STALLINGS that he knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY. LINTROP also claimed that he knew the "money man" who financed or spearheaded the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. LINTROP did not name this "money man" but said that the man is from Pakistan and is currently living in Paris, France.

Mr. MC DAVID stated that he determined that LINTROP was an able bodied seaman on the SS American Flyer which at that time was at Commodore's Point, Jacksonville, Florida. LINTROP's seaman number is Z-72988-1, his address is 550 West 20th Street, New York City. The SS American Flyer is operated by the United States Lines and departed Jacksonville, Florida, on the evening of September 11, 1964. The ship was scheduled for a brief stop at Brunswick, Georgia, then from whence it is to sail from New York City, New York.

The following is the contents of a letter dated September 14, 1964, from R. M. MC DAVID, Special Agent in Charge, Treasury Department, United States Secret Service, Jacksonville, Florida, directed to Mr. D. K. BROWN, Special Agent in Charge, FBI, Jacksonville, Florida:

"Dear Mr. Brown:

"This will confirm conference of even date wherein you were furnished possible information concerning assassination of President Kennedy, said possible information having originated from the following subject:

"Erich Lintrop, (believed to be Finnish extraction), White/Male; 55-60; Able Bodied seaman; American Seaman No. Z-72988-1; crew member SS American Flyer; home address 550 West 20th Street, New York, New York.

"On September 13, Auxiliary Sergeant Joseph Starling of the Florida Highway Patrol, Jacksonville, telephonically contacted the writer at his residence and reported his experience or contact with the subject the night of September 8, 1964, at Jacksonville, Florida, at the same time stating that he had conveyed this information to Mr. William Lankford, Customs Agent in Charge, Jacksonville, on the evening of September 11.

"Sergeant Starling stated that at approximately 10 or 10:30 PM on September 8, 1964, he was officially engaged with the Highway Patrol and was having his cruiser car serviced at the Texaco Station across from the George Washington Hotel on Pearl and Adams Street when he was approached by the subject who appeared to be drinking but not completely intoxicated. Sergeant Starling was not sure whether his State Trooper car was mistaken for a taxi, however, the subject asked if Sergeant Starling would take him to his ship, the American Flyer, which was docked at Commodores Point, St. Johns River, Jacksonville. The request was granted and during the ride to dock side the subject stated that he personally knew Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby. Further, he stated he personally knew "the money man" who had financed the assassination plot; that "the money man" was from Pakistan but currently lives in Paris. He did not furnish the name of the latter individual.

"Upon arriving at dock side, the subject requested that Sergeant Starling wait for him a few minutes and give him a ride back to the City. This request was granted. The subject boarded the American Flyer and returned in about five minutes. He offered Sergeant Starling and his co-duty officer each $5.00 for their services but such payment was refused. Subject stated that he did not know the name of his hotel but that it was an Indian name, whereupon the Seminole Hotel was suggested and the subject was thereafter transported to the Seminole Hotel where he entered and proceeded to the elevetor. Sergeant Starling states that he confirmed the subject was a registered guest and thus dismissed the matter.

"On September 14 Custom Agent in Charge William Lankford, Jacksonville, contacted this office and advised that he had received the information as reported by Sergeant Starling from him and had made sufficient inquiry to identify the subject as being a crew member of the SS American Flyer, further determining the subject's Seaman number, rate and home address. Mr. Lankford further advised that the SS American Flyer departed Jacksonville the evening of September 11 for a stop at Brunswick, Georgia, and was thereafter to proceed to New York, New York. Mr. Lankford also advised that the SS American Flyer is operated by the United States Lines.

"It is not know whether the American Flyer was in Jacksonville on a regular call or whether she was taking emergency haven due to hurricane 'Dora', which as you know hit Jacksonville September 8-9."

FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-63)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/21/64

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JOSEPH T. STALLINGS, 1908 Rogero Road, Jacksonville, Florida, a Florida Highway Patrol Auxiliary Patrolman, advised as follows:

On the evening of September 8, 1964, he was working with Trooper A. J. FORSYTHE in a Florida Highway Patrol (FHP) cruiser during Hurricane Dora. He stated that between 10:30 PM and 11:00 PM that evening they stopped for gas at the Mayflower Hotel and Trooper FORSYTHE left the car to sign the gas ticket at the office. He stated that while FORSYTHE was away from the car an individual who later identified himself as LINTROP and who appeared to be drinking but not intoxicated approached the cruiser carrying a bottle of beer. STALLINGS stated that LINTROP spoke broken English and indicated that he wanted them to take him somewhere. When FORSYTHE returned to the car he told LINTROP to get in. Once inside LINTROP indicated he would like to be taken to his ship, the American Flyer, but he was not sure exactly where it was located except that it was near Seaman's Bar. STALLINGS stated that he asked LINTROP if the ship was docked at Commodore's Point to which LINTROP stated he believed that was the right location.

STALLINGS stated that when they arrived at the dock LINTROP offered to pay them each $5 but when the money was refused by both FORSYTHE and himself, LINTROP asked them if they would wait a few minutes until he returned from the ship.

STALLINGS stated that approximately 5 minutes later LINTROP returned and asked them if they would return him to the Seminole Hotel where he had a room.

STALLINGS stated that on the way to the hotel LINTROP started a conversation concerning the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. LINTROP indicated to STALLINGS that he was acquainted with

164.

On 9/15/64 at Jacksonville, Florida File # JACKSONVILLE 89-10

by SA WILLIAM H. HAGERTY, JR. :jeb Date dictated 9/18/64

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LEE HARVEY OSWALD, JACK RUBY and also "the money man" who he said was from Pakistan. STALLINGS stated that he attempted to obtain more information from LINTROP concerning what he knew about OSWALD, RUBY and "the money man", however, all LINTROP would say was something to the effect that these 3 were the only ones involved in the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

STALLINGS stated that they returned LINTROP to the Seminole Hotel, Jacksonville, Florida, and have not seen him since that time.

STALLINGS stated that on September 11, 1964, he contacted Customs Agent WILLIAM LANKFORD, Jacksonville, Florida, on a personal matter, and while talking to LANKFORD mentioned the incident concerning LINTROP. STALLINGS stated that he told LANKFORD that he did not know LINTROP's full name or any details about him to which LANKFORD stated that he would have his Assistant JAMES DUGGAN obtain this information from the ship's list.

STALLINGS stated that that same evening he telephonically contacted DUGGAN to ask him if he had obtained any information concerning LINTROP. He stated that DUGGAN told him that he obtained LINTROP's full name and address in New York City and that his superior, Mr. LANKFORD, was going to contact Mr. R. M. MC DAVID, United States Secret Service, Jacksonville, Florida, and furnish him this information.

On September 13, 1964, STALLINGS stated that he telephonically contacted Mr. MC DAVID out of curiosity to see if any action had been taken concerning LINTROP. STALLINGS stated that Mr. MC DAVID indicated that Mr. LANKFORD had not contacted him. STALLINGS stated he then furnished the entire story to Mr. MC DAVID.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/21/64

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ALFRED J. FORSYTHE, 2616 Congrace Drive West, Jacksonville, Florida, a Florida Highway Patrolman, furnished the following information:

On September 8, 1964, he was on patrol in a FHP cruiser with JOSEPH STALLINGS, an auxiliary patrolman, during Hurricane Dora. Between 10:30 PM and 11:00 PM that evening he stopped at the Mayflower Hotel for gas. He stated that while in the station he observed an individual nearby who appeared to be intoxicated in that he was staggering and making a nuisance of himself. The individual was also carrying beer with him at that time and FORSYTHE stated that he placed him in the cruiser with the intention of putting him in jail which he considered the safest place for him during the hurricane.

FORSYTHE stated that when he got the individual into the car he asked him where he was going and his name to which he replied that he was ERIC H LINTROP, a Finnish sailor and was returning to his ship, the American Flyer, which was near the Sailor Boy Restaurant. FORSYTHE stated that STALLINGS asked LINTROP if the ship was docked at Commodore's Point to which LINTROP replied that he believed that was the place. FORSYTHE stated that during the ride to the ship LINTROP started a conversation in which he indicated that he had some inside knowledge concerning the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. He stated that LINTROP was hard to understand in view of the fact that he spoke broken English and also since he appeared to be intoxicated. FORSYTHE stated that LINTROP did indicate that he was acquainted with the "money man" who supposedly was the finance backer for LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY.

FORSYTHE stated that when they arrived at the ship, LINTROP offered to give STALLINGS and him $5 each but when they refused to accept the money he asked

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On 9/16/64 at Jacksonville, Florida File # JACKSONVILLE 89-10

by SA WILLIAM R. HAGERTY, JR. :jeb Date dictated 9/18/64

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them to wait a few minutes while he went on board. A few minutes later LINTROP returned from the ship and asked them if they would drive him to a hotel in town where he had a room. FORSYTHE stated that he asked LINTROP what hotel it was to which LINTROP replied the name of the hotel was the same as an Indian tribe. FORSYTHE stated that he asked LINTROP if he meant the Seminole Hotel to which LINTROP replied that that was in fact the hotel in which he had a room.

FORSYTHE stated on the trip to the hotel he attempted to obtain additional information concerning the "money man" but all LINTROP would say was that this "money man" was a Monk.

FORSYTHE stated that the conversation lead him to believe that this Monk was from the far East, however, he cannot recall why this fact sticks in his mind.

FORSYTHE stated that they took LINTROP to the Seminole Hotel and he has not seen him since that time.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS ALLEGED ACTIVITIES OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD

A. Allegation By James Alford Markham That He Met Lee Harvey Oswald Prior To Assassination And That Oswald Discussed Killing The President When He Came To Dallas

B. Allegation By Sylvia Odio That She Observed Lee Harvey Oswald In The Company Of Two Cuban Or Mexican Men Sometime In Late September Or Early October, 1963

C. Alleged Diary Of Eric Ritzek Reflecting He Caused Lee Harvey Oswald To Commit Assassination And Oswald's Subsequent Murder By Jack L. Ruby By Hypnosis

A. Allegation By James Alford Markham That He Met Lee Harvey Oswald Prior To Assassination And That Oswald Discussed Killing The President When He Came To Dallas

DL 100-10461
RPG:rmb

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The following information supplements that contained on Pages 73 to 86 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated September 19, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, in instant case:

DL 100-10461
RPS/jtf
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Under date of September 3, 1964, the San Antonio Office advised that a check of the records of the Driver's License Division, Texas Department of Public Safety, Austin, Texas, on September 3, 1964, reflected that "JERRY DON TOLIVER" was issued operator's license # 5475125 on June 10, 1963. This individual was described as a white male, 6' tall, 210 pounds, born August 16, 1941, brown hair, brown eyes, residence - 4411 Junius, Dallas, Texas, occupation - mechanic's helper, 2726 Lombardy Lane, Dallas, Texas.

The records of the Driver's License Division also reflect that a "JERRY WAYNE TOLLIVAR" was issued operator's license # 3347481 on August 7, 1961. This individual was described as a white male, born October 30, 1946, blue eyes, brown hair, residence - 802 North Second Street, Edinburg, Texas.

The Driver's License Division records also reflect that "JERRY DUANE TOLIVAR" was issued operator's license #3610751 on April 23, 1963. He was described as a white male, born October 26, 1947, 5'8" tall, 155 pounds, residence - 1712 13th Street, Galena Park, Texas.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 2, 1964

1

JERRY DON TOLIVER, a roomer at the home of Mrs. MIRELE M. DICKEY, 4411 Junius, Dallas, Texas, advised that he was born on August 16, 1941, at Boswell, Oklahoma.

TOLIVER stated that he does not know JAMES MARKHAM; anyone called "OZZIE"; nor did he know LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

TOLIVER stated he resides in an area of Dallas, Texas, quite removed from the Oak Cliff section of this city, and he has not spent any of his spare time in that section of the city.

TOLIVER stated he does not know nor has he ever heard of any other individual residing in Dallas with a similar name to his.

It is noted that this JERRY DON TOLIVER does not fit the general description of the JERRY TOLLIVER (phonetic) as furnished by JAMES ALFORD MARKHAM.

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on 9/1/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 9/1/64

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DL 100-10461
RJB/jtf
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The following investigation was conducted by SA RICHARD J. BURNETT:

On September 2, 1964, Mrs. L. LIGHTFOOT, Clerk, Adjustments Department, Water Department, City of Dallas, Municipal Building, Main and Harwood, Dallas, Texas, advised that the names of the subscribers to water service in Dallas are filed by street addresses and not by name. However, she stated that a name file is maintained on those customers who have service deposits with the water department. Mrs. LIGHTFOOT stated that a review of the name file of those subscribers having deposits with the Water Department fails to disclose such a customer by the name of "JERRY TOLIVER" or "JERRY TOLLIVER".

CURTIS L. HUDDLESTON, Assistant Supervisor, Accounts Department, Dallas Power and Light Company, 1506 Commerce, Dallas, Texas, advised on September 2, 1964, that all names of this utility's customers are filed by address and street number and not alphabetically by name. The only name file maintained by his company is one pertaining to individuals who have moved without clearing their debt to the electric company. Mr. HUDDLESTON noted that the name of "JERRY TOLLIVER" or "JERRY TOLIVER" does not appear in the latter file.

Mr. HUDDLESTON noted that the Lone Star Gas Company, 301 South Harwood, Dallas, the utility that supplies gas service to businesses and residences in the Dallas area, does maintain a cross reference of subscriber names and subscriber addresses. Mr. HUDDLESTON contacted the Lone Star Gas Company on September 2, 1964, and was advised that the name of "JERRY TOLLIVER" or "JERRY TOLIVER" does not appear in their records as one of their customers.

On September 2, 1964, Mrs. MYRL HOLLIS, Clerk, Selective Service Headquarters, Local Boards 26 through 31,

1114 Commerce, Dallas, Texas, which boards serve the Dallas metropolitan area, advised that her records do not record a registrant at any of the aforementioned local boards by the name of "JERRY TOLLIVER" or "JERRY TOLIVER".

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date September 10, 1964

JERRY M. GENTRY, police officer, Dallas Police Department, and a part-time employee of the Oak Cliff Bowling Lanes, 309 East Jefferson Boulevard, Dallas, advised that he has been unable to develop any further information regarding one JERRY TOL(L)IVER from his source.

GENTRY stated that apparently TOL(L)IVER has not been seen in this section of Dallas for nearly two months.

GENTRY stated that he had questioned his informant regarding where the informant had learned about TOL(L)IVER and his source stated that he had heard his name from the brother of JAMES ALFORD MARKHAM.

GENTRY stated that he could not disclose the name of the informant.

GENTRY further advised that his personal opinion of the MARKHAM brothers is that "they would lie to their own mother." He added that he would put no confidence whatsoever in any information they might furnish.

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on 9/8/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT/emw Date dictated 9/10/64

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B. Allegation By Sylvia Odio That She Observed Lee Harvey Oswald In The Company Of Two Cuban Or Mexican Men Sometime In Late September Or Early October, 1963

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DL 100-10461
RPG:pm

By letter dated August 28, 1964, the President's Commission requested additional investigation concerning the allegation of SYLVIA ODIO that she observed LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the company of two Cuban or Mexican men sometime in late September or early October, 1963.

ODIO, in her testimony before the President's Commission, has claimed that three individuals, two possibly Cuban underground members or Mexicans, and LEE HARVEY OSWALD, visited her apartment in late September, 1963, to solicit her aid in the underground.

ODIO is alleged to have told Mrs. C. L. CONNELL on November 28, 1963, that OSWALD had spoken previously to small Cuban exile groups in Dallas and had been well received. ODIO is also alleged by Mrs. CONNELL to have mentioned that a friend of ODIO's had called a Cuban friend in New Orleans who warned the Cubans in Dallas to beware of OSWALD, as they considered him a possible double-agent trying to infiltrate the Cuban exile groups.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 9/11/64

Mrs. MARY LUCILLE BASS CONNELL, also known as Mrs. C. L. CONNELL, 6949 Lake Shore Drive, advised she first met SYLVIA ODIO shortly after ODIO arrived in Dallas in March, 1963, from Puerto Rico.

Mrs. CONNELL stated she is active in local Dallas charitable activities pertaining to mental health. Through this activity she met Miss SYLVIA ODIO, a young Cuban exile divorcee, who had been referred to her for possible assistance in receiving mental treatment.

Mrs. CONNELL stated she was able to have ODIO's case accepted by the local Southwestern Medical School's psychiatric section at Parkland Hospital even though she did not meet the standard requirements of residency in Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. CONNELL stated that Miss ODIO was treated by Dr. EINSPRUCH, a psychiatrist intern at Parkland Hospital.

She stated that in view of her interest in Miss ODIO's case, she had conversed on several occasions with Dr. EINSPRUCH regarding ODIO's progress. She stated that the doctor told her that Miss ODIO's condition was very serious and it might be as long as two years before she was completely cured. Dr. EINSPRUCH described her condition as that of a person suffering from "Grand Hysteria", that is, a mental condition common to women of European descent where the accepted social custom is for the women of the family to take a secondary place in society to the men. The doctor stated this mental condition does not prevail among women in the United States due to the differences in family environment and American social standards.

The doctor explained to Mrs. CONNELL that women suffering from this condition often try to build up their ego by various means, such as making up things to make themselves appear important in the eyes of others.

Mrs. CONNELL stated she personally feels that Miss ODIO used her for all that she could get out of her, and when Miss ODIO thought she had nothing further to gain from their association, she dropped Mrs. CONNELL from her group of friends.

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on 9/10/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT/cms Date dictated 9/10/64

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Mrs. CONNELL stated she has had very little contact with Miss ODIO in the past year and has only talked to her by telephone on several occasions.

She stated that on Thanksgiving Day, November 28, 1963, Miss ODIO telephoned her and told her about LEE HARVEY OSWALD having talked to various small groups of Cuban exiles previously where he had been well received. She also mentioned that a friend of hers (ODIO's) had telephoned another Cuban friend in New Orleans at which time the Cuban in New Orleans had warned ODIO's friend to beware of OSWALD in Dallas as he was suspected of being a "double agent" trying to infiltrate the Cuban exile movement.

Mrs. CONNELL stated that most positively, Miss ODIO had made the afore-mentioned statements to her.

She stated that she actually had never placed much credence in this information as she had caught ODIO in so many lies in the past she had lost confidence in what she said.

Mrs. CONNELL noted that once Miss INSUA, the daughter of a Cuban active in Cuban Catholic Charities in Dallas, had told her about two men coming to Miss INSUA's door looking for Miss ODIO who was then also living on Oram Street. Miss INSUA later related that Miss ODIO had told her the two men were from the Cuban underground and wanted her to join their movement.

Mrs. CONNELL stated that Miss ODIO appears to her to be a person who creates things to make herself look important in the eyes of others. She will resort to anything to gain notoriety. She even once disappeared from a local movie theatre where she was attending a movie with her friends, and when her family became concerned over her whereabouts, they called Mrs. CONNELL, knowing she was a friend of Miss ODIO. Mrs. CONNELL called her (ODIO's) doctor and he told Mrs. CONNELL not to worry about her as she would show up after she got the attention she wanted to gain by such a disappearance.

Mrs. CONNELL stated that Miss ODIO would faint and be out for anywhere from a few seconds to hours when she heard something she did not want to hear. She has even fainted in Mrs. CONNELL's home upon being faced with a topic unpleasant to her.

Mrs. CONNELL stated that Miss ODIO used to use tranquilizers abundantly.

She stated that ODIO had two other sisters in the Dallas area. One, SARITA, graduated from the University of Dallas and was recently married, and the other, ANNIE, graduated from high school in Dallas and used to live with SYLVIA ODIO. Mrs. CONNELL stated that the two sisters are just like SYLVIA and apparently suffer from "Grand Hysteria" as SYLVIA does.

Mrs. CONNELL noted that she does not know whether Miss ODIO is still living in the Dallas area, as she has been saying for a year that she was going to move soon to Miami, Florida, with her entire family.

She described Miss ODIO as a very brilliant person who speaks Spanish, English, French, Italian and Portuguese.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date September 8, 1964

JOAQUIN INSUA FERNANDEZ was interviewed at his home, 6223 Oram Street.

INSUA said he is employed with the Catholic-Cuban Resettlement Office in Dallas. He said he knows SYLVIA ODIO and knows that her father is a political prisoner in Cuba at the present time. He said he knew her father in Cuba. At that time the father was engaged in the transport business in Cuba.

INSUA said he has often talked to SYLVIA ODIO because she formerly lived near him on Oram Street in Dallas. He said ODIO is a divorced woman and lives with her children at the present time at another address in Dallas.

INSUA advised ODIO has never discussed with him the assassination of President KENNEDY, nor has she ever related to him that she knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD or had seen him. INSUA said ODIO had never told him that three persons, including OSWALD, had visited her at her home.

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on 9/4/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN/pm Date dictated 9/8/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 8, 1964

MARCELA INSUA, daughter of JOAQUIN INSUA FERNANDEZ, a representative of the Catholic-Cuban Resettlement Office in Dallas, and who is herself a schoolteacher in Dallas, advised she is a Cuban National and a former resident of Cuba. She said she knows SYLVIA ODIO quite well. She advised SYLVIA ODIO at the present time is a resident in Dallas, where she lives with her minor children and where she is employed.

She advised that ODIO has never discussed with her any aspect of the assassination of President KENNEDY or any item related thereto to the best of her knowledge. She said ODIO has never told her that she knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD or had ever seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

MARCELA INSUA said she has had many conversations with SYLVIA ODIO and considers the latter to be a person with a mental disturbance of some sort. She believes ODIO is a sick woman. She said ODIO is the type of person who wants to be someone of importance. She said ODIO in her conversation likes to speak of something of which her listener knows nothing.

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on 9/4/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN/pm Date dictated 9/8/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 8, 1964

JORGE RODRIGUEZ ALVAREDA was interviewed at 1919 Llewellyn Street, Apartment No. 28. This is the apartment of a relative of RODRIGUEZ. RODRIGUEZ advised he is an employee of the Curtis Mathes Manufacturing Company at Athens, Texas, in which town he resides.

RODRIGUEZ explained that he was the first president of the organization known as Junta Revolucionaria Cubana (Cuban Revolutionary Junta)(JURE). He said he had relinquished his post as president of JURE when he moved from Dallas to Arkansas, where he also worked with Curtis Mathes Company. RODRIGUEZ explained he had also been employed with Curtis Mathes in Puerto Rico.

RODRIGUEZ advised that ROGELIO CISNEROS DIAZ, a national officer of JURE, had come to Dallas in late May or early June of 1963 for the purpose of organizing the Dallas branch of JURE. RODRIGUEZ advised CISNEROS had known SYLVIA ODIO, a Cuban refugee in Dallas, as well as SYLVIA ODIO's father in Cuba during the pre-CASTRO days.

CISNEROS, accompanied by RODRIGUEZ, had gone to the home of SYLVIA ODIO to enlist her cooperation in the organization of the Dallas unit of JURE. RODRIGUEZ explained ODIO had assisted in the organization of JURE, but had never been an official of the Dallas unit. She wanted to be the secretary for propaganda. RODRIGUEZ, however, would not allow this because he thought ODIO was too emotional and would, therefore, not make a good officer of the organization.

Concerning ODIO, RODRIGUEZ said that she is very emotional and tends to be unstable. He said she talks incoherently at times and that frequently her conversation has no form or substance. RODRIGUEZ stated ODIO had never related to him that she had been visited by three persons, one of which was LEE HARVEY OSWALD, at her home in Dallas. RODRIGUEZ said that in his opinion ODIO wants to know more about any particular thing than anyone else and frequently will say things which are not true. RODRIGUEZ said for this reason, if ODIO were to tell him she had been visited by LEE HARVEY OSWALD and other persons, he would have a tendency not to believe the story based upon his personal knowledge of her personality and character.

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on 9/4/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN/pm Date dictated 9/8/64

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RODRIGUEZ advised he cannot recall that ODIO had discussed with him any aspect of the assassination of President KENNEDY.

RODRIGUEZ advised he has no information concerning the identity of any possible pro-CASTRO individuals who might have attempted to infiltrate anti-CASTRO groups in Dallas, such as JURE.

RODRIGUEZ said he had not known LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had never seen OSWALD to his knowledge.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 9, 1964

ANTONIO ALENTADO LEON was interviewed at his place of employment, Colombo's Italian Pizza Bakery, Inc., 2415 North Haskell.

ALENTADO said he is the president of the Dallas unit of the Junta Revolucionaria Cubana (Cuban Revolutionary Junta) (JURE). He said the original president of the Dallas unit of JURE had been JORGE RODRIGUEZ ALVAREDA. He said when RODRIGUEZ left Dallas, he (ALENTADO) became president of the group.

ALENTADO advised a national officer of JURE, ROGELIO CISNEROS DIAZ, had come to Dallas in late spring or early summer of 1963 for the purpose of promoting a Dallas unit of JURE. He said the leader of the Dallas unit had been selected by the national officers and this leader was JORGE RODRIGUEZ ALVAREDA.

ALENTADO said CISNEROS knew SYLVIA ODIO because her father had been a revolutionary leader in Cuba and was known to CISNEROS. On the occasion of CISNEROS' visit to Dallas, he (CISNEROS) and RODRIGUEZ visited at the home of SYLVIA ODIO to enlist her cooperation in the organization of a Dallas unit of JURE.

ALENTADO said ODIO could understand English and Spanish and could be useful in the translation of propaganda material to be used in the organization of the group at Dallas. ALENTADO said ODIO had never been an officer in the Dallas unit of JURE, but had cooperated in the organization of a unit to the extent that she had done some translation work and had been enthusiastic in praise of the organization among the Cubans in Dallas.

ALENTADO said ODIO had many personal problems. He said SYLVIA is a divorced woman with several children and for that reason has the pressing problem of furnishing a livelihood for herself and her children. In addition, certain of the Cuban refugees in Dallas look down upon ODIO because she is a divorced woman, which carries with it a social stigma among Cubans. Furthermore, ODIO is reportedly very close to her father, who is at present a prisoner on the Isle of Pines in Cuba. She worries about her father a great deal.

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on 9/4/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN/pm Date dictated 9/8/64

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ALENTADO said ODIO is a great talker and the topics of her conversation cover a wide range. ALENTADO said ODIO talks so much about so many things that he cannot put any confidence whatever in what she says.

ALENTADO said he recalled ODIO had a few weeks ago related a story to him. She said three persons had visited her at her home in the Casa Linda section, and two of these persons appeared to be Mexicans and the third person she believed to have been LEE HARVEY OSWALD. ODIO said these persons talked to her about the situation in Cuba and how JURE was doing in Dallas. ALENTADO said he did not question her extensively about this story because he did not put any confidence in the statements of ODIO.

ALENTADO advised he has no information concerning the identity of any possible pro-CASTRO individuals who might have attempted to infiltrate anti-CASTRO groups in Dallas, such as JURE.

ALENTADO said he had not known LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had never seen OSWALD to his knowledge.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/8/64

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FELIX GUILLERMO OTHON PACHO, a Cuban national, who now resides at Dallas, Texas, at 3901 Prescott Street, and is employed by Forrest and Cotton Engineers, Mercantile Continental Building, Dallas, was interviewed at the Dallas Office of the FBI. He said for business purposes he is known as BILL OTHON in Dallas among Americans.

OTHON advised he is a Cuban national and is a refugee living in Dallas. He advised he is the official delegate of an anti-CASTRO Cuban group, Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil (Revolutionary Student Directory) (DRE). He advised there is no formal organized Dallas unit of the DRE nor has there ever been such an organized group in Dallas to his knowledge. He said the official Dallas delegate for the DRE had previously been SARITA CASTILLO, who has now departed Dallas and is residing in New York where she is employed. OTHON said he had been designated as the delegate of the DRE in approximately September or October, 1963, when MANUEL SALVAT, secretary general of the national organization of DRE had come to Dallas from Miami along with two other persons who are members of the DRE, JOAQUIN PINCILLAS and another person, ANITA (last name unknown). SALVAT designated OTHON as the delegate of the DRE in Dallas for the purpose of organizing a unit of the organization in Dallas. OTHON advised he had worked with the DRE in Cuba and was therefore familiar with the organization. OTHON explained that SALVAT had wanted a male delegate in Dallas instead of a female such as SARITA CASTILLO. OTHON said that because of a lack of students among the Cuban refugees in the Dallas area and because he, OTHON, could not spare enough time to devote to organizational efforts of DRE that the Dallas unit had not been formed. OTHON said he worked at a full time job all day and was attending school at night and for that reason had not been able to devote sufficient time to the organization of the DRE in Dallas.

OTHON said that when MANUEL SALVAT came to Dallas, a meeting had been held in a Dallas bank near the White Rock Lake at which meeting approximately thirty or forty persons attended. Persons in attendance were both

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on 9/8/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN/tll Date dictated 9/8/64

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Americans and Cubans. The meeting had been organized by Mr. DEAN PERKINS who was sympathetic with the purposes of the DRE, which purposes OTHON explained were completely anti-CASTRO. OTHON explained that although Americans could not be full members of the DRE, their cooperation was solicited mainly from the standpoint of financial assistance. It was for the purpose of raising money primarily for the organization that the meeting was held at the bank near White Rock Lake.

OTHON said that about two months ago, Mr. DAMASO OLIVO, who is the national secretary of organization for DRE, had come to Dallas from Miami for the purpose of exhibiting a motion picture film entitled, "Cuba de Ayer" (Cuba of Yesterday). This film was exhibited at the Holy Trinity Church in the Oak Lawn section of Dallas for the purpose of raising money for the DRE. Very little money was raised according to OTHON.

OTHON advised that he intended to relinquish his title as delegate of the DRE in Dallas because he cannot spend enough time for the organization and will suggest that another person be designated as delegate. OTHON explained that he does not know SYLVIA ODIO, although he knows of her as he is acquainted with her sister, SARITA ODIO. OTHON further explained that he has never been to the home of SYLVIA ODIO and has never met her to his knowledge. OTHON further explained that he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and never met OSWALD to his knowledge. OTHON said he knows nothing about a reported visit to the home of SYLVIA ODIO by three persons, one of whom was reported by ODIO to have appeared to be OSWALD and the other two of whom are unknown.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/8/64

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OSVALDO AURELIO PINO PINO, a Cuban national, who presently resides at Dallas at the address 719 North Bishop Street, Dallas, and is employed at the El Chico Restaurant Warehouse, 171 Howell Street in Dallas, was interviewed at his place of employment.

PINO stated he is a member of the anti-CASTRO group known as Second National Front of the Escambray (Operation Alpha 66) (SNFE) but does not belong to any other organizations in Dallas.

PINO stated he does not know SYLVIA ODIO and has never met her to his knowledge. He said he remembers that a general reunion of various Cuban refugees had been held several months ago at a picnic ground near White Rock Lake, and that a woman by the name of ODIO had made a short speech at the reunion.

PINO advised he had never been to the home of SYLVIA ODIO to his knowledge. He said he had not visited the home of any Cuban woman along with two other male persons. He advised he had not known LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had never met or seen OSWALD to his knowledge. He advised he knew nothing concerning the reported visit to the home of SYLVIA ODIO by three persons, one of whom was reported to have the appearance of OSWALD.

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on 9/8/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN/tll Date dictated 9/8/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 9, 1964

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JEFFERSON D. WOOSLEY, Investigator, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Room 1402, Rio Grande National Building, Dallas, Texas, advised that a review of their name record file on the following names was unproductive as no record of such an individual was located in their files:

(1) SYLVIA ODIO

(2) SYLVIA ODIO HERRERA

(3) SYLVIA HERRERA

(4) SYLVIA ODIO-DEL TORO

Mr. WOOSLEY advised that the Alien Registration cards for 1964 had just been sent by the Dallas office to another office for correlation, and he was unable to check this particular file for any registration card submitted by such a named person for 1964.

Mr. WOOSLEY added that he would immediately send a communication to his headquarters in Washington, D. C., in an effort to determine the present location of SYLVIA ODIO's immigration file.

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on 9/4/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 9/4/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 9/12/64

Mrs. ROBERT D. ROGERS, 3821 Whitehall Road, Dallas, Texas, advised that she has known Miss SYLVIA ODIO for about a year. She stated Miss ODIO's family were acquaintances of friends of her husband's family in Miami, Florida, from pre-BATISTA days.

Mrs. ROGERS stated when Miss ODIO's parents were arrested and put in jail in Cuba by the CASTRO government, Miss ODIO and all of her brothers and sisters were able to get out of Cuba and they all came to the United States. She stated Miss ODIO went to Puerto Rico with her husband and children, but became involved in marital troubles in Puerto Rico and eventually divorced her husband. She understands that the husband actually obtained the divorce from Miss ODIO, but they have some sort of written agreement permitting her to have the children.

She stated that when Miss ODIO arrived in Dallas, Texas, she was quite upset emotionally and has undergone psychiatric treatment at the Southwestern Medical School. For a while she resided with Mrs. ROGERS' brother-in-law, JOHN B. ROGERS, at 4626 Watauga Road in Dallas.

Mrs. ROGERS stated Miss ODIO had stayed a short time with the JOHN B. ROGERS' family due to the family ties that went back beyond the BATISTA days in Cuba. However, when she was able to bring her four children to Dallas from Puerto Rico, she moved into her own apartment.

Mrs. ROGERS described Miss ODIO as a very well educated person who has a typical "Latin" personality, that is, she is very excitable and emotional. However, Mrs. ROGERS stated she is a truthful person, who is not believed to be the type who would make up a story to impress others of her importance. Mrs. ROGERS stated she has never known Miss ODIO to lie to her about anything.

Mrs. ROGERS stated that she has had very little contact with Miss ODIO in recent months and has never heard anything

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on 9/11/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /rmb Date dictated 9/11/64

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concerning Miss [redacted] having seen OSWALD at her apartment prior to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

1

Date 9/10/64

Mrs. MARJORIE RIGBY, Assistant Manager, Crestwood Apartments, 1080 Magellan Circle, Dallas, advised that her records indicate that Miss SILVIA ODIO resided in Apartment number A at 1084 Magellan Circle from August 1, 1963, until the end of September, 1963 (no date of termination of residency noted).

Mrs. RIGBY stated that there are no present tenants at 1084 Magellan Circle who were residing in that apartment house during the time Miss ODIO resided in Apartment A at that address. Mrs. RIGBY noted that she, herself, has been employed as the assistant manager of these apartments for a long time, but she does not personally recall Miss ODIO. She added that the names of former tenants who have given the Crestwood Apartments trouble in the past are well known to her, but that Miss ODIO's name does not come to her mind in this regard.

on 9/9/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT/saw Date dictated 9/10/64

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Mrs. JAMES MUNSELL, Cliffwood Apartments, 1836 West Davis, Dallas, Texas, advised that she is the wife of the manager of these apartments, and she normally is in charge of the records maintained in the manager's office.

Mrs. MUNSELL stated that SYLVIA ODIO resided in Apartment A at 1816 West Davis, Cliffwood Apartments, from November 1, 1963, until some unknown date in February, 1964. She noted that her last month's rent was paid on February 5, 1964.

Mrs. MUNSELL stated she did not know Miss ODIO as Mr. MUNSELL and she took over the management of these apartments subsequent to March, 1964. She further noted that many of the tenants of the Cliffwood Apartments are of the transient type, and the only present tenant residing in the apartment building at 1816 West Davis, who was a tenant during the period of Miss ODIO's residence at this address, is Mr. WILLIAM HANSEN, who resides in Apartment B at 1816 West Davis Street.

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1 D 9/10/64

WILLIAM M. HANSEN, Apartment B, 1816 West Davis Street, Dallas, Texas, advised that Miss SYLVIA ODIO and her children were his "across the hallway" neighbors approximately five months from late 1963 to early 1964.

Mr. HANSEN stated that Miss ODIO and his family were not close neighbors but that they did speak to each other occasionally. He stated that Miss ODIO had no close friends in this apartment development and all of her visitors seemed to him to be the "Latin" type, who frequently visited her on weekends. He noted that her visitors spoke entirely in Spanish, and he does not know the nature of their conversations.

Mr. HANSEN added that he has never had any reason to question the mental condition or reliability of Miss ODIO.

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on 9/9/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT/saw Date dictated 9/10/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 9/10/64

JAMES H. DYER, International Co-ordinator, National Chemsearch Corporation, 2730 Carl Road, Irving, Texas, was interviewed in his office at this company.

Mr. DYER stated that Miss SYLVIA EUGENIA ODIO was employed in his office as a secretary from September 16, 1963, until February 10, 1964, when she resigned on her own accord. Mr. DYER stated that Miss ODIO is a Cuban exile whose parents are believed to be in prison in Cuba at the present time. He stated that she is a person with many family problems, as her brothers and sisters are living in the United States at various locations. He stated she is divorced and has four children living with her in Dallas, Texas.

Mr. DYER stated that Miss ODIO has no real close friends with the exception of SHEILA MACOUREK, who worked in this same office with Miss ODIO and himself. Mr. DYER noted that SHEILA MACOUREK was recently married and is now living somewhere in the country of Portugal.

Mr. DYER stated that on the day of the assassination of President KENNEDY, and when the news was received by Miss ODIO in this office, she became very nervous and fainted. She was subsequently taken by ambulance to the local Irving hospital where she was treated.

Subsequently Miss ODIO related to him the story concerning her belief that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, in the company of two other unknown individuals, had visited her apartment one evening prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY, and based upon the impression left with her by these three persons, she thought that they could have been responsible for killing President KENNEDY. Mr. DYER stated that upon hearing this story from Miss ODIO, he became very angry with her because she had not told him about the incident previously, for if he, Mr. DYER, would have known about the visit, he would have contacted the FBI and President KENNEDY would most probably be alive today.

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on 9/8/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT/saw Date dictated 9/10/64

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Mr. DYER stated he lost confidence in Miss ODIO in view of this event and decided he would have to let her go. He suggested that she take another job which she decided to do on her own accord. However, Mr. DYER noted that if she had not resigned, he would have dismissed her.

Mr. DYER described Miss ODIO as a very nervous and high-strung individual which he considered "typical Latin type", that is, an easily excitable person. Mr. DYER stated he has traveled and spent many years in Latin America, and he is familiar with the composure of the Latin people. However, Mr. DYER noted that he had never gained the impression that Miss ODIO was untruthful, a prevaricator or suffered from illusions.

[redacted] Professional Center Hospital, 1735 West Irving Boulevard, Irving, Texas, advised that her files contain the complete records of treatment of each patient at this small hospital.

[redacted] stated her records indicate that SILVIA EUGENIA ODIO, 1816-A, West Davis, Dallas 8, Texas, was a patient at this hospital on one occasion and that was from the time of her admission at 4:00 p.m. on November 22, 1963, until her discharge from the hospital around 3:15 p.m., November 24, 1963. The patient was described as a single female, 26 years of age, born May 4, 1937, and an employee of National Chemsearch, Carl Road, Irving, Texas. She listed as her friend one SHEILA MACOURICK, 4222 North Crest, Dallas, Texas.

The hospital records note that Miss ODIO was treated by Dr. LOUIS SHLIPAK, whose final medical diagnosis of Miss ODIO's condition was "Psychophysiologic Vasomotor Reaction."

Dr. SHLIPAK prepared a history and physical report on November 22, 1963, pertaining to Miss ODIO's health and it reads as follows:

"This 25 year old white female was admitted on 11-22-63, after fainting at work. The patient is apparently two months' pregnant, and has been having a threatened abortion. She has been bleeding for approximately four or five days, and at the present time. Approximately three nights ago, she had very heavy bleeding, but this has lessened since that time.

"The patient was in an automobile accident approximately one month ago in which her abdomen was slightly injured. She had bleeding for approximately two days following this. The patient has been under considerable emotional strain, and has been under the care of a psychiatrist.

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on 9/8/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT/saw Date dictated 9/10/64

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"Soon after hearing of President Kennedy's death, the patient fainted at work. She was seen at work, and then taken to the hospital via ambulance.

"This is apparently the patient's fourth pregnancy.

"The patient has been having rather frequent, though intermittent headaches."

Miss GORE added her files do not indicate that Miss ODIO has ever been a patient at this hospital prior to or subsequent to this one occasion from November 22 through November 24, 1963.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 9/10/64

LOUIS SELIPAK, Medical Doctor, Internal Medicine and Diseases of the Heart, 212 South Main, Irving, Texas, advised that on November 22, 1963, he received an emergency call to go to the offices of National Chemsearch, Irving, Texas, to treat some employee who had fainted.

Dr. SHLIPAK stated he recalls the incident very well as President KENNEDY had just been assassinated and he, himself, was literally ill from this shocking news.

Dr. SHLIPAK stated that when he arrived at the offices of National Chemsearch, he was taken to one Miss SYLVIA ODIO, previously unknown to him, who had apparently fainted upon learning of President KENNEDY's death. He advised she was very nervous and upset, so he ordered her to the hospital in Irving by ambulance.

Dr. SHLIPAK stated he later the same day visited Miss ODIO at the hospital and saw her daily until he authorized her discharge from the hospital on November 24, 1963.

Dr. SHLIPAK stated that during the conversations he had with Miss ODIO, she never discussed or mentioned the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She seemed to him to be a person with a great number of personal family problems which were bothering her and which had made her very nervous. Regarding these personal problems, and inasmuch as they had no connection with the assassination of President KENNEDY, Dr. SHLIPAK stated he professionally feels that he is not at liberty to discuss ODIO's family affairs.

However Dr. SHLIPAK stated that Miss ODIO seemed to him to be a mentally competent person.

Dr. SHLIPAK added that he has not treated or heard from Miss ODIO since November 24, 1963.

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on 9/8/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT/saw Date dictated 9/10/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/12/64

Mrs. CANDACE DOWLER, Secretary to Dr. LAWRENCE W. MARTIN, Head of the Psychiatric Section of the University of Texas, Southwestern Medical School, Dallas, Texas, advised that Dr. MARTIN is out of the city for a few days attending a medical convention.

Mrs. DOWLER stated that as the Head of the Psychiatric Section at this medical school, Dr. MARTIN would have interviewed SYLVIA ODIO uponher original contact with this office, and then she would have been referred to one of the assistants for medical and psychiatric treatment.

Mrs. DOWLER stated that her records concerning Miss ODIO indicate that she was originally interviewed by Dr. MARTIN, but from then on was under the care of Dr. BRUTON C. EINSPRUCH, M. D., who is presently in the United States Navy assigned to the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. DOWLER stated that Dr. EINSPRUCH would have firsthand knowledge of Miss ODIO's mental condition, while Dr. MARTIN's information concerning her would have to be gained from a review of her medical record.

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on 9/11/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /rmb Date dictated 9/11/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 10, 1964

1

SYLVIA ODIO advised that she resides with her four small children in a one family house at 4223 West Lovers Lane, Dallas, Texas. She stated that she is currently employed by Knoll Associates, Incorporated, 250 Decorative Center, Dallas, Texas.

Miss SYLVIA EUGENIA ODIO was born on May 4, 1937, at Havana, Cuba. She speaks English fluently.

SYLVIA ODIO noted that she is planning to move with her four children around the end of September to Miami, Florida, where she intends to unite her nine brothers and sisters into one family. She stated she does not have a house located as yet in Miami, but her oldest brother, CESAR ODIO, presently resides at 1600 Southwest 82nd Place, Miami, Florida.

Miss ODIO stated she is from a large family consisting of ten brothers and sisters, namely, CESAR, AMADOR, JAVIER, FREDDY, JORGE, SARA, ANNIE, MARY LOU, CRISTINA and herself. Her parents, AMADOR ODIO-PADRON and SARA DEL TORO, are still in Cuba. Her father is in jail on the Isle of Pines, Cuba, for being an enemy of the Castro Government. Her mother is now in Santiago de Cuba, Oriente, Cuba. She stated that all of her brothers and sisters are in the United States. Several of the younger brothers and sisters are now in an orphanage in Dallas. All of the brothers and sisters will be reunited in Miami, with the exception of one sister, SARA, who recently married JACOB MEIER and who will continue to reside in Dallas.

Miss ODIO stated her father, AMADOR ODIO-PADRON, was active in the Cuban underground assisting CASTRO in the revolution against BATISTA. Her father was exiled twice previously from Cuba during BATISTA's era. After FIDEL CASTRO

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on 9/9/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 9/3/64

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came to power in Cuba, her father, realizing too late that CASTRO was a Communist, joined the Cuban underground and fought against the CASTRO regime. He and his family used to hide members of the Cuban underground who were fighting CASTRO. One of the persons hidden in their Havana home was MANOLO RAY, now a prominent underground leader and the head of the Junta Revolucionaria, more commonly referred to as "JURE".

ODIO stated that she married GUILLERMO HERRERA, a Cuban, in Havana, Cuba, in 1957. In 1960, her husband, their children and she were able to leave Cuba and went to Ponce, Puerto Rico, via Miami, Florida, where they spent a few days being processed by U. S. Immigration authorities.

She and her family then resided at Ponce, Puerto Rico, until she left for Dallas, Texas, in March, 1963, to join her sister, SARA, who was at that time a student at the University of Dallas. She left her children in Puerto Rico until she could make living arrangements for them with her in Dallas. Miss ODIO stated she had obtained a divorce from her husband in both Ponce and San Juan, Puerto Rico, in early 1963. She stated due to her marital problems, her parents being in jail in Cuba, and her brothers and sisters all scattered throughout the United States, she had developed a nervous condition but same had not effected her mentality, and she does not suffer from illusions.

Miss ODIO stated in regard to previous information furnished by her to the President's Commission regarding the visit to her apartment, around the latter part of September, 1963, of three individuals, one of whom she believes was LEE HARVEY OSWALD, she has the following information to furnish:

She advised that she has tried and tried to definitely determine the exact date these three persons came to her apartment. She stated that she has discussed this matter with her sister, ANNIE, who was in her apartment when these three men came to her residence.

She stated her sister, ANNIE, normally came to her apartment on Friday to baby-sit for her, as she, SYLVIA, normally went out that night of the week; however, ANNIE had come early this particular week, and both she and her sister now believe that she, ANNIE, had arrived on Thursday, September 26, 1963.

Miss ODIO remembers that she moved from her apartment at 1084 Magellan Circle, Casa View, Dallas, Texas, on Monday, September 30, 1963, to avoid having to pay any additional rent for October at this address. She stated she does not go out on Sundays and would have been home on Sunday, September 29, 1963. On Saturdays, Miss ODIO stated that she is normally so tired that she stays home all day and accordingly would have been home on Saturday, September 28, 1963.

Miss ODIO stated that she received the one telephone call from the previous night's visitor, who had identified himself to her as "LEOPOLDO", after she returned home from work. Accordingly, this telephone call would have had to be on either Thursday, September 26, 1963, or Friday, September 27, 1963; however, she stated that Friday, September 27, 1963, would be her best recollection of the exact day.

She stated that the three men, one of whom is believed by her to have been OSWALD, were most probably at her apartment on Thursday night, September 26, 1963. She stated that if it was not Thursday night, September 26, 1963, then it would have been Wednesday, September 25, 1963, but she considers the Thursday date to be the most probable date.

Miss ODIO advised that the Cuban anti-CASTRO group known as the Directorio Revolucionario Estudiantil, more commonly referred to as the "DRE", has never to her knowledge been an organized group in the Dallas area.

She stated that while a resident of Ponce, Puerto Rico, she had attended the organizing meeting of "JURE" held in early 1963 at Juana Diaz, Puerto Rico, a town located near Ponce, Puerto Rico. She stated that she was one of the original members of this organization.

Miss ODIO stated that if the two other individuals who visited her home on the night in question were truly members of the "JURE", then MANOLO RAY, head of this group, should positively know the identity of any such "JURE" member who uses the war name of "LEOPOLDO".

Miss ODIO stated that in her own mind she rather doubts that these two other visitors were actually members of "JURE". She stated that she bases this doubt on the fact that these two unknown men appeared to her to be Mexicans rather than Cubans. She stated that their skin was "olive" colored, which skin tone is common among Mexicans and not among Cubans.

She stated that in their approximately fifteen minute conversation on the night in question, she cannot recall any phrases or words in Spanish used by "LEOPOLDO" or the other man which would indicate that they were not actually Cubans, but instead Mexicans. She noted that she does not recall any idiomatic phrases used by them at that time, as she did not then question their authenticity.

She stated that she would probably have never given much thought to their visit if it had not been for the subsequent assassination of President KENNEDY. When she first heard of President KENNEDY's assassination, at work, on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, she immediately recalled the visit of the three men to her home in late September, 1963, and thought it

very possible that they might have been responsible, as one had mentioned that night that President KENNEDY should have been killed by the Cubans.

She stated she became very nervous regarding this possibility and feared that the Cuban exiles might be accused of the President's death and, upon dwelling on this thought, had fainted at work and was taken to the hospital in Irving, Texas.

Miss ODIO emphatically denied that she had ever told Mrs. C. L. CONNELL that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had made talks to small groups of Cuban refugees in Dallas. She similarly denied knowledge of ever telling Mrs. CONNELL that a Cuban associate of hers had called anyone in New Orleans regarding OSWALD, in which this Cuban friend had been advised that OSWALD was a double agent attempting to infiltrate Cuban exile groups.

Miss ODIO stated that a gun seller called JOHNNY MARTIN had spoken before small groups of Cuban refugees in Dallas, and she believes she had mentioned this person's name to Mrs. CONNELL; however, she does not know what Mrs. CONNELL is talking about in regard to the alleged telephone call to New Orleans where a person was discussed who might be a double agent trying to infiltrate Cuban refugee groups.

In reply to a question as to why Mrs. CONNELL would attribute such a statement to her, Miss ODIO stated that, "You would have to be a woman to understand". She stated that Mrs. CONNELL and she had been friends, but due to personal reasons, they had had a falling out. She believes that Mrs. CONNELL in attributing the aforementioned information to her was using a "double-edge knife", that is, she was trying to help in the investigation of the assassination and at the same time was trying to embarrass or get her, Miss ODIO, in trouble.

In regard to the information attributed to her by Mrs. CONNELL, Miss ODIO noted that she most certainly would have mentioned these facts to FBI Agents when they first interviewed her if she had such knowledge of same, as she fully realizes the importance of such information, if true.

Miss ODIO stated she had not previously contacted the FBI with her information about the three visitors who had come to her home in September, 1963, as she had not considered it pertinent at the time and did not want to bother the Government investigative agencies with what they might consider a "nut" complaint when they were undoubtedly so busy with other investigative matters pertaining to the assassination.

She stated that she might have eventually proceeded on her own initiative to bring this incident to the attention of the appropriate authorities, but she still considers her information meager, and even unimportant, due to the very short duration of her conversation with the three visitors to her apartment in late September, 1963.

Miss ODIO stated she still personally believes that it was LEE HARVEY OSWALD who was the third man who accompanied the two self-identified Cubans to her apartment; however, she stated that she has seen so many pictures of LEE HARVEY OSWALD since the assassination of President KENNEDY that she is getting confused on this point at this late date, and added that even though she thinks it was LEE HARVEY OSWALD, it may not have been.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 9, 1964

1

OPEL STINNETT, Report Clerk, Continental Trailways Bus System, 1500 Jackson, Dallas, Texas, advised she is the person who prepares the daily "Open Form" reports on all tickets sold by the Dallas ticket office of this bus line.

Mrs. STINNETT advised that the "Open Form" report lists the destination of each ticket sold during the course of a day at a particular ticket office, and in this case, those sold at the Dallas ticket office of Continental Trailways.

Mrs. STINNETT located the "Open Form" ticket reports for September 24, 1963, and September 25, 1963. She advised after reviewing these daily forms, which are in her own handwriting, that there is no indication that any tickets were sold on these two days at Dallas, Texas, for travel to Laredo, Texas, or beyond into Mexico. She also noted that she had, likewise, checked the "Open Form" reports for September 23, 1963, and September 26, 1963, with negative results regarding the possibility that any ticket had been sold by Continental Trailways for travel from Dallas to Laredo or beyond.

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on 9/4/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 9/4/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 18, 1964

1

MARCELA INSUA, daughter of JOAQUIN INSUA FERNANDEZ, representative of the Catholic-Cuban Resettlement Office in Dallas, was interviewed with regard to the statement made by Mrs. MARY LUCILLE BASS CONNELL of Dallas. Mrs. CONNELL had reported that Miss INSUA told her that SYLVIA ODIO had related that the two men, who had come to Miss INSUA's door looking for SYLVIA ODIO, were from the Cuban underground and wanted her to join their movement.

Miss INSUA advised she recalls that of the two men, who came to her door looking for SYLVIA ODIO, one was ANTONIO ALENTADO, a Cuban refugee, who lives in Dallas and is known to her. She stated she cannot recall the other person, and it may be that the other person waited for Mr. ALENTADO outside. Miss INSUA said she knows Mr. ALENTADO is a member of some anti-Castro organization in Dallas.

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on 9/18/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN /jtf Date dictated 9/18/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 18, 1964

1

ANTONIO ALENTADO LEON was interviewed at his place of employment, Colombo's Italian Pizza Bakery, Incorporated, 2415 North Haskell. He said he is President of the Dallas unit of the Junta Revolucionaria Cubana (Cuban Revolutionary Junta) (JURE). He said he remembered going to the home of MARCELA INSUA to ask her for the address of SYLVIA ODIO. He said he went to the INSUA house with JORGE RODRIGUEZ, the former President of the Dallas unit of JURE, but he does not recall if RODRIGUEZ went to INSUA's door with him. He said he was informed by Miss INSUA that SYLVIA ODIO had moved from her former Oram Street address to an address in east Dallas. He said ODIO had subsequently been contacted by him with regard to her possible participation in the organization of a local unit of JURE.

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on 9/18/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN /jtf Date dictated 9/18/64

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DL 100-10461
RJB/jtf
1

The President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY by letter dated August 28, 1964, requested investigation be conducted in order to determine the reputation for veracity of SYLVIA ODIO. Miss ODIO has previously furnished information to the President's Commission regarding a visit to her apartment around the latter part of September, 1963, of three individuals, one of whom she believes to have been LEE HARVEY OSWALD and two other men whom she does not know but who identified themselves to her as members of the Cuban underground movement.

In its efforts to resolve this question of the true identity of the American individual, who had visited her apartment on the night in question and whom Miss ODIO believes was OSWALD, the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has researched its files in an effort to identify any particular individual who might have been in the Dallas area during the period in question in an effort to determine whether it was possibly someone other than OSWALD who appeared with the two men at Miss ODIO's apartment.

The records of the Dallas Office of the FBI reflect that one LORAN EUGENE HALL was arrested by the Dallas Police Department on October 17, 1963, on a charge of investigation for violation of the Dangerous Drug Law. HALL was arrested in the company of WILLIAM HOUSTON SEYMOUR. Subsequent investigation determined that LORAN EUGENE HALL has been active in the anti-CASTRO movement and in 1963 had travelled between Miami, Florida, and Los Angeles, California, making speeches and soliciting funds to finance Cuban exile raids.

In mid-1963, HALL left the Los Angeles area and became active in the organization known as the "Committee to Free Cuba", which is described as a group attempting to raise funds to channel to any legitimate organization attempting to overthrow FIDEL CASTRO.

On November 11, 1963, Dallas T-1 , who is acquainted with various individuals active in anti-CASTRO activities in the Miami area, advised that HALL and WILLIAM HOUSTON SEYMOUR visited Dallas, Texas, in October, 1963, to collect financial donations under the guise of representing an anti-CASTRO organization.

An associate of HALL's is LAWRENCE HOWARD, a soldier of fortune, who also uses the nicknames of "LARRY" and "MEXICAN". HOWARD is described as an individual of Mexican-American descent who,during the summer of 1963, went with HALL to California.

It is noted that SYLVIA ODIO has advised that she believes that the two "Cubans", who accompanied the individual she believes to have been OSWALD to her apartment in September, 1963, were not actually Cubans, but possibly Mexicans.

ODIO has previously noted that the individual she believes was OSWALD spoke only a few words in Spanish to her.

DL 100-10461
RJB/jtf
1

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT:

An inquiry was made at the Records Bureau of the Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, on September 15, 1964, to obtain photographs of LORAN EUGENE HALL and WILLIAM HOUSTON SEYMOUR, who were reportedly arrested by the Dallas Police Department on charges of investigation for violation of the Dangerous Drug Law.

Miss JUDY HAHN, Clerk, Records Bureau, Dallas Police Department, advised on that date that her records to not indicate that either HALL or SEYMOUR were photographed by this department at the time of their arrest on October 17, 1963. Miss HAHN checked with the Identification Division of the Dallas Police Department and was advised that they have no record of either HALL or SEYMOUR having been photographed by this department in the past.

On September 21, 1963, LLOYD SANDERS, Identification Division, Dallas County Sheriff's Office, Dallas, Texas, advised that his files contain no reference to either HALL or SEYMOUR.

On September 18, 1964, Mrs. MARJORIE RIGBY, Assistant Manager, Crestwood Apartments, 1080 Magellan Circle, Dallas, advised that her records to not indicate that anyone with the surname of "FERRER", "FERROR" or similarly spelled surname was residing in this apartment development during September, 1963. Mrs. RIGBY stated that the rental records of this development are not kept by apartment numbers or street address, but simply by the name of the renter. She stated that a person by the surname of "FERRER", or similar name, could well have been living with some other tenant, and such information would not have been known to her office.

On September 22, 1964, DONALD TURNER, 4219 West Lovers Lane, Dallas, Texas, advised that he is the owner of the residence next door at 4223 West Lovers Lane. He advised that this house was, until the weekend of September 19, 1964, rented by SYLVIA ODIO. He advised that ODIO resided at this address with her four small children and a younger sister.

Mr. TURNER stated that ODIO's brother came to Dallas from Miami, Florida, stayed a few days, and then returned to Miami with ODIO's four children. He stated that a day or two after their departure, ODIO also left for Miami to take up permanent residency in that city. He added that she left no forwarding address.

On September 22, 1964, an inquiry at Knoll Associates, Decorative Center, Dallas, former employer of SYLVIA ODIO, revealed that she had left Dallas for Miami, Florida, the previous weekend. She left no forwarding address, but had indicated that she would be living with her brother, CESAR ODIO, until she found a permanent residence for herself and her children. It is the understanding of Knoll Associates that Miss ODIO does not intend to return to the Dallas area, but will permanently reside in Miami, Florida.

C. Alleged Diary Of Eric Ritzek Reflecting He Caused Lee Harvey Oswald To Commit Assassination And Oswald's Subsequent Murder By Jack L. Ruby By Hypnosis

1
DL 100-10461
RPG/rmb/nc

The following information supplements that contained on pages 98 - 136 of report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated September 19, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, in instant case.

1
DL 100-10461
RPG/rmb/nc

Under date of September 10, 1964, FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning examination requested by the Dallas Office on August 31, 1964:

"Specimens received 9/3/64

"D-251 Hard-cover journal bearing hand printed title on first page "DIARY OF IMPRESSIONS & OBSERVATIONS OF ERIC RITZEK BEGAN SEPT. 5, 1963"

"Result of exmination:

"D-251 was not identified with any of the material contained in the Anonymous Letter File. Appropriate photographs of this exhibit will be added to this file.

"It was not possible to determine if D-251 was all written at or about the same time. It was noted that at least two different ball-point pen inks were used. One blue ink was used from the beginning up to 1/3/64, and a second blue-black ink for the remainder of the journal."

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
1

Under date of September 17, 1964, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning an examination requested by the Dallas Office on August 31, 1964:

Specimens received September 3, 1964

D-251 Hard-cover journal bearing handprinted title on first page "DIARY OF IMPRESSIONS & OBSERVATIONS OF ERIC RITZEK BEGAN SEPT. 5, 1963"

Result of examination:

The submitted specimen, D-251, was examined cryptanalytically and the following determinations effected:

Some of the cryptic symbols following the entry dated October 22, 1963, are copied from electronic symbols. Others may be attempts to generate writing resembling shorthand. No valid meaning could be derived from these symbols.

The entry dated October 24, 1963, may be an attempt to fabricate writing resembling a foreign language. The Latin phrases "In hoc signo vinces" and "per aspera ad astra" are set forth consecutively in the entry. The former quotation means "In, or by this sign thou shalt conquer" and is a motto said to have been adopted by the Emperor Constantine after seeing a vision of the cross. The latter means "To the stars by hard ways" and in the reverse order "Ad astra per aspera" is the motto of the State of Kansas.

The above entry also contains isolated words in Latin, Spanish, German, Russian, and Scandinavian and possibly other languages. Other than mentioned above, no valid meaning was derived from this entry.

The entry following the January 3, 1964, entry appears to be an invalid mathematical formula. The entry on the following page has the appearance of a sketch of a solar system. The first word above the sketch appears to be "moon" but the remaining writing is illegible.

The symbol of the skull with crossed cigarette and pistol with connecting rod appearing on the third page from the end of the written material would appear to be a representation of the views expressed immediately preceding and following the symbol concerning death, cigarette smoking and drivers.

In general, the cryptic entries in the submitted specimen evidence the characteristics of being randomly generated with no valid meaning. These cryptic entries are very similar to entries observed from other sources which are frequently derived from demented minds.

DL 100-10461

V. BACKGROUND -- INTERVIEWS WITH MARINA NIKOLAEVNA OSWALD, NEE PRUSAKOVA, ALSO KNOWN AS MRS. LEE HARVEY OSWALD; DATA RELATING TO HER AND LEE HARVEY OSWALD; AND INFORMATION CONCERNING OFFER TO MARINA OSWALD TO LIVE AT RESIDENCE OF WALTER NEUNSON, CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY

Date September 8, 1964

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at a cabin at Lake Tawakoni, in which she was residing temporarily with PRISCILLA JOHNSON, with whom she is collaborating on a book. She was interviewed in the English language.

MARINA was questioned as to whether to her knowledge LEE HARVEY OSWALD had prepared any written material, such as a letter to her or any other document, prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963. It was pointed out to her OSWALD had left a note for her on the occasion that he attempted to assassinate General WALKER, and he had furthermore left his wedding ring in MARINA's room at the PAINE house on the evening before or the morning of the assassination of President KENNEDY.

MARINA said she had made available everything in the way of documents, books and other articles which could be considered pertinent to the investigation of the assassination or the inquiry into OSWALD's background. She stated that to her knowledge OSWALD had not prepared any letters or other documents prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY.

She was asked if OSWALD had said anything in her presence or performed any act which to her mind would lead her to believe that he intended to perform some act similar to the attempted assassination of WALKER.

She answered that OSWALD's leaving of his wedding ring at the PAINE house and his directions to her to buy needed articles for herself and the children, as well as the fact he visited her on Thursday night instead of his usual week-end visit and told her he would not return to the PAINE house the following day, Friday, were unusual circumstances, but these did not strike her as important incidents in themselves until her reflection upon the things that had happened in the time leading up to the assassination.

She said she had discussed all of these things with the FBI and with representatives of the President's Commission. She said she has sincerely tried to aid in the investigation of the assassination and will continue to do so. She said that to the best of her knowledge she has informed the FBI and the President's Commission of all information which might be of value in this investigation.

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on 9/5/64 at Lake Tawakoni, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents WALLACE R. HEITMAN and WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN/pm Date dictated 9/8/64

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MARINA was questioned as to whether she had ever stated OSWALD had had the intention of killing President EISENHOWER. She stated she had never heard OSWALD make such a remark, nor did she have any information which would indicate OSWALD had any such intention. She said she has no idea whatever as to how such a rumor could have started; that is, that she had said that OSWALD had the intention of killing President EISENHOWER.

MARINA was questioned concerning the reported radio broadcast of OSWALD in Moscow. At the time of MARINA's first visit to Moscow with OSWALD, he referred to his address book to find a name of an individual. It was OSWALD's intention to call this person on the telephone. He showed the name to MARINA. This name she has identified from a photograph of one page of OSWALD's address book which contains the name written in the Latin alphabet, "LEO SETYAEV". MARINA said this written name, as well as the line immediately above it and three lines immediately below it, all of which are written in Cyrillic handwriting, were not written by OSWALD or by her. She said she could not identify the person who performed this handwriting.

MARINA said OSWALD tried to contact this person, but had been unsuccessful. MARINA asked OSWALD who this individual LEO SETYAEV was. OSWALD replied he was a man who had helped him make some money shortly after his arrival in Moscow by assisting him in a broadcast for Radio Moscow. MARINA asked OSWALD what he had said, and he told her he had criticized the United States and said Russia was a better place in which to live. MARINA asked him why he had said this, and OSWALD replied it was necessary to make this propaganda because at the time he had wanted to live in Russia.

MARINA said OSWALD had remarked to her of the visit of LEO SETYAEV to him at the Hotel Metropole in Moscow. MARINA connects this visit to OSWALD by SETYAEV at the Hotel Metropole to the broadcast reportedly made by OSWALD over Radio Moscow.

She advised further SETYAEV had taken a photograph of OSWALD during his visit to the latter at the Hotel Metropole. This photograph is one of the photographs of OSWALD presently in possession of investigators of the assassination as MARINA

recalls seeing it. It is the photograph of OSWALD standing in a room, in which he wears a black suit, a white shirt, and a tie. MARINA said OSWALD looks quite serious in the photograph. The photograph is about 5" by 7" in size. MARINA said it was obvious to her OSWALD was quite worried in this photograph because she noticed that a vein was standing out very noticeably on the right side of his face.

MARINA said she does not know anyone by the name of LEO SETYAEV, nor has she, to her knowledge, ever met the individual whom OSWALD said assisted him in the broadcast over Radio Moscow. She said she does not know any member, nor has she ever seen to her knowledge any member, of SETYAEV's family or any person who worked in Radio Moscow.

MARINA was exhibited the following photographs which were obtained from LILLIE MAY RAHM at Ketchikan, Alaska, on August 4, 1964. RAHM is the mother of ANITA MAY SETYAEVA. These photographs are described as follows:

1. Wedding photo of MARINA (last name unknown). At far left is head of MARINA's mother, ANITA MAY SETYAEVA (SETYAEV), nee ZUGOFF, and her son, KOSTIA HENKIN; unknown woman, MARINA (last name unknown) and VASHI (Last name unknown), who is MARINA's husband, unknown man, woman, man and woman.

2. Head photo of ANITA MAY SETYAEVA.

3. Full-length photo of ANITA MAY SETYAEVA in Moscow.

4. Full-length photo of ANITA MAY SETYAEVA at Moscow University.

5. Photo of Radio Moscow personnel, taken December 27, 1957, left to right - LUCY (OLGA) PRAVDINA, ANITA MAY SETYAEVA, SERGEI (EDDIE) RUDIN, JOE ADAMOV and sitting, NIKOLAI (NICK) SERGEYEV.

6. Photo of Radio Moscow personnel, taken September 9, 1960, left to right - JOE ADAMOV, ANITA MAY SETYAEVA, ANNABELLE BUCAR, SERGEI RUDIN.

7. Photo of Radio Moscow personnel - sitting, SERGEI RUDIN and ANITA MAY SETYAEVA; standing - LUCY PRAVDINA, JOE ADAMOV, NIKOLAI SERGEYEV.

8. Photo of Radio Moscow personnel - SERGEI RUDIN, ANITA MAY SETYAEVA, JOE ADAMOV, LUCY PRAVDINA, NIKOLAI SERGEYEV.

9. (First name unknown) HENKIN, ANITA MAY HENKINA, now SETYAEVA (SETYAEV), and KOSTIA (BUNNY) HENKIN, taken June 1, 1957.

10. Photo of Radio Moscow personnel, left to right - SERGEI RUDIN, LUCY PRAVDINA, JOE ADAMOV, ANITA MAY SETYAEVA, NIKOLAI SERGEYEV, taken December 28, 1958.

MARINA could identify none of the individuals appearing in these photographs. When the above described photographs were examined by MARINA OSWALD in the presence of interviewing Agents, no unusual reactions were noted.

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DL 100-10461
RPG:pm

By letter dated September 3, 1964, the President's Commission requested that appropriate steps be taken to insure that no property in the possession of LEE HARVEY and MARINA OSWALD as of November 22, 1963, the existence of which is not known to the President's Commission, still remains in the possession of MARINA OSWALD, ROBERT OSWALD, MICHAEL or RUTH PAINE, or any other person.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 9/14/64

MICHAEL FAINE was interviewed at his residence, 2515 West Fifth Street. He said that, to his knowledge, neither he nor his wife, RUTH PAINE, have in their possession at this time any property of LEE HARVEY or MARINA OSWALD, and that all such property which may have previously been in their care or custody had been turned over to investigators of the assassination.

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on 9/9/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN /rmb Date dictated 9/12/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 9/14/64

RUTH PAINE, 2515 West Fifth Street, was interviewed at her residence. She advised that, to her knowledge, she does not have any property which is or was the property of LEE HARVEY or MARINA OSWALD, and that all such property that had ever been in her care or custody had been turned over to investigators of the assassination.

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on 9/10/64 at Irving, Texas 207 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN /rmb Date dictated 9/12/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 9/14/64

ROBERT OSWALD, who presently resides at Wichita Falls, Texas, where he is employed by Acme Brick Company, was interviewed by telephone, at which time he gave assurances that neither he nor his wife had in their possession any property of LEE HARVEY or MARINA OSWALD, and that all such property had been made available to persons investigating the assassination.

on 9/10/64 at Wichita Falls, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN /rmb Date dictated 9/12/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 9/14/64

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at her residence, 629 Belt Line Road. Present during this interview was DECLAN FORD, who is MARINA's adviser.

MARINA OSWALD was requested to produce for perusal of the interviewing Special Agent all material presently in her possession which may have been the property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, including any writings of OSWALD and any writings to him. She was further requested to produce any items belonging to her, exclusive of personal items such as wearing apparel, which were in her possession as of November 22, 1963. MARINA was also asked to produce any additional correspondence she may have received from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) subsequent to the assassination.

MARINA said she does not have, to her knowledge, anything that could be considered solely the property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as all of his property is presently in the hands of officials concerned with the assassination investigation. MARINA made available for examination various documents, books, photographs and other property, which she said was all of her property, exclusive of personal wearing apparel, which she had in her possession as of November 22, 1963. The property made available by MARINA was examined by the interviewing Agent in the presence of MARINA and DECLAN FORD. The following articles, which might be considered of possible pertinence to this investigation, were taken and a receipt was given to MARINA OSWALD:

(1) Book written in Russian for study of English with note on flyleaf written to MARINA OSWALD by Mrs. RUTH PAINE. Book has blue cover with red lettering.

(2) Book entitled "English" for study by Russian-speaking persons. Book cover has picture of English alphabet.

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on 9/11/64 at Richardson, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN /rmb/jtf Date dictated 9/12/64

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(3) Book entitled "English in Pictures", which is English primer for Russian-speaking persons.

(4) Book entitled "English" for Russian students of English language for advanced study. Cover has photograph of girl and boy students sitting at a desk.

(5) Russian-Polish dictionary with blue cover.

(6) Three stapled documents, as follows:

(A) Registration card of JUNE OSWALD at Richmond Freeman Memorial Clinic;

(B) Appointment slip for JUNE OSWALD for 11/21/63 to see Dr. CHAPMAN, Richmond Freeman Memorial Clinic;

(C) Dental appointment slip for MARINA OSWALD at Dallas County Health Department, November 20 (Wed.), at 10:00.

(7) Name tag, written in Russian, for JUNE OSWALD at time of her birth.

(8) Photograph of group including Mr. and Mrs. ALEXANDER ZIEGER, ELEANOR ZIEGER, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, MARINA OSWALD, and JUNE OSWALD.

(9) Photograph of ELEANOR ZIEGER and ANATOLE KHOLODOV taken in Minsk, Russia, train station, May, 1962.

MARINA OSWALD said she has received no correspondence from Russia subsequent to the assassination other than that previously furnished by her to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
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By letter dated September 3, 1964, the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY requested investigation to determine if RUTH PAINE was ever a customer in Hutch's Super Market, 2333 West Shady Grove, Irving, Texas, and to obtain from Mrs. PAINE certain additional information concerning her knowledge of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. This letter also requested reinterviews of MARINA OSWALD and MARGUERITE OSWALD along the same lines and, in particular, requested that a determination be made whether MARINA OSWALD, MARGUERITE OSWALD and LEE HARVEY OSWALD ever shopped together at Hutch's Super Market on a Wednesday evening sometime during October or November, 1963.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 9/14/64

RUTH PAINE, 2515 West Fifth Street, was interviewed at her residence. She said she has resided in Irving for approximately five years and, as best she can recall, she has only been in Hutch's Super Market, 2333 West Shady Grove, Irving, Texas, perhaps once or twice. She said she believes that the only time she ever went into Hutch's Super Market was to buy some milk. She believes that it is possible MARINA OSWALD was with her on one occasion that she went into Hutch's Super Market, but she does not recall whether or not MARINA actually went into the store with her or waited in the car. She said she could not remember the date that she had actually gone into Hutch's Super Market. She said she believes the occasion on which MARINA was with her when she went to Hutch's Super Market was sometime in March or April, 1963, and MARINA was visiting her for the day during the time that the OSWALDs were living on Neely Street in the Oak Cliff Section of Dallas, Texas. She said she cannot recall another specific occasion when she was a customer at Hutch's Super Market, but she has a vague recollection that she may have purchased ice at this store on one occasion.

She said LEE HARVEY OSWALD had never been a customer of Hutch's Super Market, to her knowledge.

She recalls that she passed by Hutch's Super Market on the day she took OSWALD to the Oak Cliff driver examination station because the route she took included West Shady Grove. She is sure that she did not stop at Hutch's Super Market on that occasion.

She said she can recall one occasion on which MARINA fixed a lunch for LEE HARVEY OSWALD which he took with him to work on a Monday morning after he had spent the week end at her house. She said there may have been other occasions but she cannot specifically recall that there were. She believed the one occasion that she can recall in which MARINA fixed a lunch for OSWALD was in late October or perhaps early November, 1963.

She said she had never seen OSWALD drink large quantities of milk or any other liquid. She said she seemed to recall OSWALD liked sweet rolls and would generally eat sweet rolls, if Mrs. PAINE had them, with coffee on the Monday mornings following his week ends at the PAINE house.

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on 9/10/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN /rmb Date dictated 9/12/64

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Date 9/1 64

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Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, 2220 Thomas Place, mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, advised that she does not know if she will answer any questions that the President's Commission may ask, as she had tried repeatedly this past weekend to contact members of the Commission when they were in Dallas, and they refused to answer her telephone calls or to return any calls that she made to them. Mrs. OSWALD said this upset her a great deal, and therefore, she is "very mad" at the Commission; however, Mrs. OSWALD stated for SAS EARLE HALEY and ROBLEY D. MADLAND to ask her any question and she would decide if she would answer the question.

Mrs. OSWALD stated that she had not seen her son, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, for about one year prior to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, until her son's arrest in Dallas on November 22, 1963. Mrs. OSWALD stated further that she did not know anything about her son's activities or his life during the time that he resided in Dallas or in Irving, Texas during the fall of 1963, because she was not in contact with him during that period of time.

Mrs. OSWALD stated that she does not know if her son took a bag of lunch with him to work during October and November of 1963, but would assume that he did not, because of the fact that she understands he was residing in a rooming house in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas, and does not know if he had kitchen privileges.

Mrs. OSWALD stated further that she was never with her son and his wife, MARINA, at Hutch's Super Market in October or November, 1963, and never shopped with them in Irving at any time. Mrs. OSWALD said further that to her knowledge, her son never had a habit of eating cinnamon rolls with large quantities of milk.

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on 9/10/64 at Ft. Worth, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents ROBLEY D. MADLAND & EARLE HALEY/ss Date dictated 9/10/64

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Mrs. OSWALD expressed a keen curiosity concerning the location of Hutch's Super Market in Irving, Texas, and stated that she believed that she would conduct her own investigation and possibly contact Hutch's Super Market, because she felt that she could learn a great deal of information, because she was the "sorrowing mother" and that people "just tended to give more information" to her than they would investigators. Mrs. OSWALD said "I am a sorrowing mother", but still more "I am a very good investigator."

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 9/14/64

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at her home, 629 Belt Line Road. Present during this interview was Mr. DECLAN FORD, who is MARINA OSWALD's adviser.

She was interviewed concerning whether or not she had ever been a customer of Hutch's Super Market, 2333 West Shady Grove, Irving, Texas, and concerning other questions requested by the President's Commission on the assassination.

MARINA said to her knowledge she had never been in Hutch's Super Market at Irving, Texas, nor had her late husband, LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She said she does not believe LEE HARVEY OSWALD ever had a check for $189.00 in his possession during the time they lived in the United States. She has no information indicating OSWALD ever tried to cash a check for $189.00 at Hutch's Super Market, 2333 West Shady Grove, Irving, Texas. She stated when she lived at Mrs. PAINE's house, she generally traded at the A and P Grocery Store in Irving, and she went generally with Mrs. PAINE. She said she could recall one occasion on which OSWALD had attempted to cash a check which was refused. She believed this occurred in New Orleans, Louisiana. She was with him on that occasion but was in another part of the store when he tried to cash the check. She believed this was one of the $33.00 unemployment checks which OSWALD received. She cannot be sure of the date. She is sure that OSWALD did not try to cash this check at Hutch's Super Market in Irving, Texas. She stated further she had never shopped at Hutch's Super Market on any Wednesday evening during October or November, 1963, with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his mother, MARGUERITE OSWALD, as she had never been in Hutch's Super Market, to her knowledge. Furthermore, she does not recall shopping together with MARGUERITE OSWALD and LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She said she does not recall whether or not OSWALD cashed a $33.00 check at the A and P Store in Irving, Texas, or any other place, on October 31 or November 1, 1963.

Concerning whether or not LEE HARVEY OSWALD took lunches to work on the Monday mornings following the week ends which he spent at the PAINE house, MARINA OSWALD advised as follows:

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on 9/11/64 at Richardson, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN /rmb Date dictated 9/12/64

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She stated she believed she had fixed lunch for OSWALD on about three occasions. On these occasions, she fixed the lunch at night, put it in a paper bag, and then put the lunch in the ice box. She would usually fix a sandwich, perhaps of cheese, sometimes of chicken, and also put fruit in the bag. She did not get up in the morning when OSWALD left for work. She cannot recall the exact occasions on which she fixed these lunches.

Concerning the question as to whether OSWALD was in the habit of eating cinnamon rolls with large quantities of milk, MARINA said that OSWALD liked sweet rolls but did not ever drink much milk because it was expensive and whatever milk the family had was mostly left for the children. If he drank milk, one glass was the usual quantity taken. He did like milk, however, but never drank it in large quantities, to MARINA's knowledge. She said when she was residing at Mrs. PAINE's house, she did not fix OSWALD's breakfast on the Monday mornings he was at the house and was not aware of what he had eaten, if, in fact, he had eaten breakfast on these occasions. She said she believed, however, he would eat sweet rolls or toast with coffee. She said during evening meals when OSWALD was at the PAINE house, she, MARINA, would fix iced tea for him.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 14, 1964

On September 14, 1964, SA RICHARD J. BURNETT clocked the mileage from the house of RUTH PAINE, 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, to the Hutch's Food Mart, which is commonly referred to as Hutch's Super Market, 2333 West Shady Grove Road, Irving, Texas, as .8 miles.

There are only two logical ways to walk the route between Mrs. PAINE's residence and the grocery store, and they are as follows:

1. From Mrs. PAINE's residence, 2515 West Fifth Street, east to Westbrook Drive; south to Tenth Street; southeast to 11th Street; east to South Storey Road; and then south to the northeast corner of West Shady Grove Road and South Storey Road, on which corner the grocery store is located. It takes approximately 13 minutes to walk this route at a normal man's pace.

2. From Mrs. PAINE's address, 2515 West Fifth Street, east to South Storey Road, and then south on South Storey Road to the northeast corner of West Shady Grove Road and South Storey Road, takes approximately 14 minutes walking at a normal man's pace.

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on 9/14/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT/pm Date dictated 9/14/64

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DL 100-10461
RPG:pm

The following information supplements that contained in a letter to the President's Commission, dated September 15, 1964, from Federal Bureau of Investigation Headquarters, Washington, D. C., relating to translations of foreign language material in Exhibits D-244 through D-248 and to WALTER NEUNSON, referred to in Exhibit D-248.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 18, 1964

1

RUTH PAINE was interviewed at her residence, 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas. She was questioned concerning her contact with WALTER NEUNSON, who reportedly had offered MARINA OSWALD a place to stay at his home. She said she recalled WALTER NEUNSON had called her on the telephone from New Jersey to extend to MARINA through her an invitation that MARINA could come to live at his home with his family. She stated she considered NEUNSON's offer to be very generous and that she thought it might have been good for MARINA to live in a large Eastern community where there would be more Russian-speaking persons. She said she had written a letter to MARINA not too long after the assassination to tell MARINA of the offer of NEUNSON, as well as financial offers from other persons. She said she cannot recall now whether she returned NEUNSON's call or if he called her a second time. She said she recalled NEUNSON said MARINA had met his son, EDWARD. She did not discuss this point further with NEUNSON and cannot add anything in this regard. She did not receive an answer from MARINA with regard to her letter telling of NEUNSON's offer. She said she had had no prior contact with NEUNSON and had not been in contact with him since the two occasions noted above.

Mrs. PAINE advised the notations on the back of one of the envelopes containing a letter written by her to MARINA OSWALD, which notations are "Maria Martin AD 9-56-42 Marina Kataya Ford", are not her notations. She said she recognized the name "Kataya Ford" as the name of MARINA's friend, Mrs. DECLAN FORD, whom she, Mrs. PAINE, also knows. She does not know anything about the name "Maria Martin" or the telephone number "AD 9-56-42". She presumes the name "Marina" refers to MARINA OSWALD.

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on 9/17/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN /jtf Date dictated 9/18/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 18, 1964

1

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at a cabin in which she was staying with PRISCILLA JOHNSON, her collaborator on a book. During this interview, Mr. DECLAN FORD, adviser to MARINA, was present. PRISCILLA JOHNSON was not present.

MARINA was questioned concerning Exhibit D-248, which is comprised of two letters in the Russian language directed to MARINA by RUTH PAINE; D-245, a letter in the Russian language directed to the OSWALDs from PAVEL GOLOVACHEV; D-247, a handwritten letter in the Russian language to the OSWALDs from "OLYA" and "KOLYA"; and D-246 and D-247, which are letters to MARINA from GALINA KHONTULEVA.

MARINA said she recalls receiving the letter from RUTH PAINE, which furnished information that a Mr. WALTER NEUNSON had offered a place to live to her. She stated she did not know this Mr. NEUNSON and had never written him nor talked to him on the telephone, nor had she received any letters from NEUNSON. She said she had not answered RUTH PAINE's letter concerning NEUNSON. She advised she recalls that RUTH PAINE said NEUNSON told her that MARINA had met NEUNSON's son, EDWARD. MARINA said she could not recall this "EDWARD".

Concerning a person named "EDWARD" whom she had known in Russia, MARINA stated she recalled one young man named "EDWARD" whom she met in Leningrad, Russia, on Russian Revolution Day, November 7 or 8, 1960. She said on this occasion, she was with a young man acquaintance, OLEG TARUSIN, and they were in attendance at a dance at one of the buildings of Leningrad University. She was introduced to this young man, whose name was "EDWARD", and she danced with him. The next day she recalls she visited the apartment

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on 9/17/64 at Lake Texoma, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN /jtf Date dictated 9/18/64

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of this "EDWARD" with her friend, OLEG TARUSIN. There was no one else in the apartment on that occasion except the three of them to the best of MARINA's knowledge. She said she cannot recall this "EDWARD's" last name or anything else about him except his appearance. She said "EDWARD" was dressed well in clothes which appeared to be other than Russian in origin. She said he was handsome and had a thin appearance. His eyes were dark and he had dark blond hair. She did not see him again after these two occasions.

MARINA stated she could think of no other person named "EDWARD", who might possibly be identical with the son of WALTER NEUNSON named "EDWARD".

MARINA said the writing on the reverse side of one of the envelopes, which contained one of the above-mentioned RUTH PAINE letters, which writing is "Maria Martin. AD 9-56-42 Marina Kataya Ford", were notes made by either her or JAMES HERBERT MARTIN. She said she would have to examine the handwriting to determine who prepared it. She said the name "Maria Martin" referred to her, MARINA, as this was the name under which she had a joint account with JAMES HERBERT MARTIN of moneys which had been donated to her. She said the telephone number AD 9-5642 is the telephone number of her friend and adviser, DECLAN FORD. It will be noted that this telephone number presently is that of DECLAN FORD. She said the name "Marina" pertains to her and the name "Kataya Ford" refers to her friend, Mrs. DECLAN FORD.

MARINA said she has not received any correspondence from PAVEL GOLOVACHEV subsequent to the assassination. The only correspondence she has received from Russia since the assassination have been the two letters from GALINA KHOMTOLEVA.

She said the person mentioned in Exhibit D-247 - VALERIK VINOKUROV - was a friend of hers in Russia. She said VINOKUROV is a young man about her age who lives in Minsk with his parents. His father is Vice President of the Academy of Science of Belorussia, in Minsk. She does not know his father's name. VINOKUROV was one of the group of friends with whom MARINA associated in Minsk just prior to the time she was married. She stated VINOKUROV was attending the Polytechnical Institute in Minsk at the time she knew him.

She stated that "LYALYA", who is mentioned in the letter labeled Exhibit D-247, is identical with LARISSA PETROVANA PETRUSEVICH, who is another of her friends in Minsk. MARINA considered PETRUSEVICH to be one of her best girl friends.

MARINA advised that she has copies of Exhibits D-246 and D-244, which are the letters from KHONTULEVA noted above.

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
1

The report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated February 11, 1964, on page 100, sets forth long distance telephone calls charged to telephone number BL 3-1628, listed in the name of MICHAEL R. PAINE (husband of RUTH PAINE), 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, during the period October 29, 1963, through December 18, 1963. A review of such telephone calls fails to reflect that any one of them was to telephone number WO 4-0357, Camden, New Jersey, which, according to Exhibit D-248, is the telephone number of WALTER NEUNSON.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 9/23/64

Mrs. RUTH PAINE was interviewed at her home, 2515 West Fifth Street on September 22, 1964. She made available a letter to her from Mr. WALTER NEUNSON, 909 North 24th Street, Camden 5, New Jersey. Mrs. PAINE said that in the previous interview had with her concerning NEUNSON, she had not been sure she had received a letter from NEUNSON, and if so if she had retained it. She said she had searched through her personal files and had found the letter and desired to make it available for examination and consideration in connection with this investigation. She said she desired this letter be returned to her when it had served its purpose. She explained the letter had been written to her following the previously mentioned telephone call made to her by NEUNSON in which he invited MARINA OSWALD to reside with him in his home.

The letter is written on two sides of one sheet of paper and is without an envelope. It is quoted verbatim as follows:

"Walter Neunson
909 N 24th St
Camden, 5 N.J.

"11-28-63

"Hello Dear Mrs. Ruth Paine

"After talking to you on phone I talk to my wife, told her that Mrs. Marina was not living in your home. So I will write you and hope you will help in some way. I am sending letter for Mr. Marina Nickoloivna Oswald. I wrote to her in Russian so she will under stand the situation. I wrote her, asking her to give me her answer on my letter what she want to do; My wife and rest of the family wanted her to come. I talk to some of the Russian families they are here about 5 year they also said it

---

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On 9/22/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by SA WALLACE R. HEITMAN/saw Date dictated 9/23/64

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"would be better for her & children to come and live with us. If she is ready to leave will you & your husbad help her to get on the airliner. I will sent the money to you. I hope your husbad is not mad on me someday will meet. When you come to Phila. drop in and see us. I also told Marina not to go back to sovite Union their is no life. It will be better here, people will cool off and she will raise the children, I will help her as father to her. Will you please forward the letter to her in person. Please find out where she is and tell her to call me, or tell Marina that you will dail for her but just I want to talk with her. the weather is getting bad, and she better start on her way. so the children will not catch cold. I will be waiting from you, please write what you have news about Marina. I will be very thankful to you and your husbad. If I hear from her I will let you know. I told her in the letter to get about me and when to leave to ask you and I will sent the money to you. waiting from you soon.

"Very Truly Yours

"Walter Neunson."

The above letter has been furnished to the FBI Laboratory at Washington, D.C.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 18, 1964

1

DECLAN FORD, adviser to MARINA OSWALD, furnished the following information:

He said that in anticipation of the release of the President's Commission report, MARINA OSWALD had been interviewed by representatives of the three major radio-television networks, ABC, NBC and CBS. These interviews were filmed. Mr. FORD said the interviews with CBS and ABC had been given free by MARINA, but upon being approached by NBC, MARINA had requested $10,000 for an interview, and had finally settled with NBC for $5,000, which was paid her and the interview was made and taped. Mr. FORD said these interviews are to be released immediately following the issuance of the Commission's report.

Mr. FORD also advised that PRISCILLA JOHNSON, the person with whom MARINA is collaborating on a book, intends to proceed with MARINA OSWALD to a relative's house in Santa Fe, New Mexico, upon the issuance of the Commission's report in order that MARINA will not be bothered by newsmen and, thereby, distract her from her attention to the preparation of the book.

Mr. FORD advised he would keep the FBI advised as to the whereabouts of MARINA.

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on 9/17/64 at Lake Texoma, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN /jtf Date dictated 9/18/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 30, 1964

1

Mrs. RUTH PAINE, 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, was interviewed at her place of residence.

Mrs. PAINE stated that she recalls that in the one letter that she had received from WALTER NEUNSON, 909 North 24th Street, Camden, New Jersey, which was dated November 28, 1963, NEUNSON had commented in his letter that he was sending another letter written in Russian to MARINA OSWALD. Mrs. PAINE stated that this latter letter to MARINA OSWALD was enclosed in Mrs. PAINE's letter from NEUNSON.

Mrs. PAINE stated that she sent the NEUNSON letter for MARINA OSWALD, as well as the envelope which enclosed her letter and MARINA's letter from NEUNSON, to MARINA through the Irving Police Department, who was acting as the intermediary between herself and MARINA OSWALD for a short period of time subsequent to the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Mrs. PAINE stated that she does not have this letter from NEUNSON to MARINA OSWALD and does not know its present whereabouts, unless MARINA has it herself. She noted that MARINA OSWALD had never discussed this particular letter with her.

Mrs. PAINE added that she does not know the nature of the contents of the letter from NEUNSON to MARINA OSWALD.

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on 9/29/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 9/29/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 30, 1964

1

Mr. DECLAN P. FORD, friend and adviser of MARINA OSWALD, 14057 Brookcrest, Dallas, Texas, telephonically advised that MARINA OSWALD as of this date is staying in seclusion with her writer, Miss PRISCILLA JOHNSON, at the home of a relative of Miss JOHNSON's in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Mr. FORD identified this relative as DAVID DAVENPORT whose telephone number is "505-9820817". The "505" is the Area Code number for Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Mr. FORD stated that he suggests that when contacting MARINA OSWALD at this Santa Fe telephone number, that the Agent ask to speak to Miss JOHNSON, and not to ask for MARINA OSWALD. He continued that the Agent should then identify himself to Miss JOHNSON and explain to her the purpose of the call.

Mr. FORD continued that to the best of his knowledge, the present whereabouts of MARINA OSWALD is unknown to the news media who have been trying to locate her and interview her regarding the published report of the President's Commission.

949

on 9/29/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING /jtf Date dictated 9/29/64

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
October 8, 1964

Title	LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA
Reference	Report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated October 8, 1964, at Dallas, Texas.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
October 8, 1964

Title	LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA
Reference	Report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated October 8, 1964, at Dallas, Texas.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI SANANTON

219 PM CST URGENT 10/5/64 MRH

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM SAN ANTONIO 89-67

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOV. TWENTYSECOND LAST, DALLAS, TEXAS.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WAGGONER CARR/S REPORT TO GOVERNOR CONNALLY OF TEXAS DATED TODAY, OF TWENTY PAGES IN LENGTH.

REPORT CONSISTS OF SHORT SUMMARY OF EVENTS THAT OCCURRED AND CARR/S REASONS FOR NOT CONDUCTING COURT OF INQUIRY. IT ALSO CONTAINS CERTAIN RECOMMENDATIONS OF CARR INCLUDING ONE SET FORTH BELOW.

PAGE NINE CONTAINS STATEMENT QUOTE ASPECTS OF INVESTIGATION INCLUDED WITHIN THE COMMISSION/S REPORT WHICH WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED BY THE/ TEXAS/ COURT OF INQUIRY ARE, FOR EXAMPLE, THE ADEQUACY OF THE PROTECTION ACCORDED THE PRESIDENT BY THE SECRET SERVICE AND THE RESPONSIBILITES OF THE FBI PRIOR TO THE PRESIDENT/S VISIT....UNQUOTE

PAGES SEVENTEEN AND EIGHTEEN STATE QUOTE WHILE LOCAL OFFICIALS RECOGNIZE THAT SUBSEQUENT EVENTS, INCLUDING THE KILLING

END PAGE ONE

105-82555-5062

OCT 12 1964

OF OSWALD BY RUBY DURING AN ATTEMPTED TRANSFER FROM THE CITY JAIL TO THE COUNTY JAIL, MAGNIFIED THE DEFICIENCY IN SECURITY MEASURES. THEY DO NOT ACCEPT THE FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR SUCH CONDITIONS. BECAUSE OF THE FACT THAT THEY HAD NO KNOWLEDGE WHATEVER OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND HIS BACKGROUND UNTIL AFTER THE ASSASSINATION ON NOV. TWENTYSECOND, WHEN THEY WERE ADVISED OF HIS PRESENCE IN DALLAS AND HIS PAST ACTIVITIES BY THE FEDERAL AUTHORITES" ~~UNQUOTE~~.

PAGE EIGHTEEN RECOMMENDS, ~~QUOTE~~" APPROPRIATE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE VARIOUS FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCES IN TEXAS CONDUCT A THOROUGH STUDY FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF COORDINATION AND EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION CONCERNING CRIMINAL OR SUBVERSIVE SUSPECTS AND RECOMMEND WAYS AND MEANS OF IMPROVING SECURITY MEASURES FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT, OTHER HIGH OFFICIALS AND DISTINGUISHED GUESTS WHILE VISITING OUR STATE" ~~UNQUOTE~~.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

BASED ON INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED BY SAN ANTONIO IN THIS MATTER, SAN ANTONIO DOES NOT NOTE ANY DISCREPANCIES IN CARR/S REPORT.

COPIES OF REPORT BEING FUNISHED BUREAU AND DALLAS TODAY UNDER COVER.

END

JAB @@ALAS

" MIN-PLS MIN PLS PAGE 1 LINE 4 SHOULD BE LS,,XXXX IS WORD 6 AND CORR PAGE 1 LINE 14 IS PRESIDENT/S, PAGE 2 LINE 4 WORD 4 IS COUNTY, LINE 10 WORD 3 IS VARIOUS, LINE 12 WD. 3 IS EXCHANGE AND OMIT "O" AFTER WORD INFO. END

WA MSL

FBI WASH DC

DL JAB

FBI DALLAS

TU@ROKV

October 6, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - I. W. Conrad (J. M. English)
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. McGowan (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated October 1, 1964, which enclosed copies of four memoranda revealing results of interviews with Commission staff members and others.

Enclosed are two copies each of two memoranda captioned "Jack L. Ruby; Lee Harvey Oswald" and "Lee Harvey Oswald" both of which are dated September 29, 1964, New Orleans, Louisiana. These memoranda contain the results of an interview with Mr. Leon D. Hubert, Jr., former staff member on the President's Commission.

I will continue to furnish results of this investigation as received.

Sincerely yours,

44-24016
(1) - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
KMR:las
(12)

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 9 1964

Enclosures (4)

NOTE: This matter concerns the various leaks which have occurred regarding Ruby's testimony and the Oswald evidence. This is the fifth communication sent to the Commission since we initiated investigation. The Commission requested members of the Commission and staff to be interviewed. We have interviewed 80 individuals regarding this matter, none of whom have indicated they were aware how the leaks occurred. One individual has yet to be interviewed and appropriate laboratory examinations regarding the Ruby transcript are being conducted. Results of this investigation are being promptly furnished to the Commission and this investigation is being closely followed.

79 OCT 12 1964

FBI (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 10/6/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (89-67) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Re San Antonio tel and airtel to the Bureau dated 10/5/64.

Referenced airtel enclosed for the Bureau and Dallas copies of Texas Attorney General WAGGONER CARR's report on the assassination.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 2 copies of an article appearing in the Final Edition of the San Antonio Express, a daily San Antonio newspaper, on 10/6/64. Enclosed herewith for Dallas is 1 copy of that article.

The article is entitled, "State's Report on KENNEDY Assassination Made Public," and has the byline of JON FORD. It is datelined Austin. In addition to synopsizing CARR's report on the assassination, the article contains comments of Attorney General CARR, Governor JOHN CONNALLY, and others. It has been determined from the Texas Attorney General's office that CARR's report is the first and only report made by him and is a supplement to the report of the President's Commission. It is not a summary report of a larger report. The 17 volumes mentioned in the enclosed article consists of reproduced copies of correspondence, exhibits, and statements, according to the Texas AG's office.

3-Bureau (Enc. 2) (AMSD RM)
2-Dallas (Enc. 1) (AM RM) (89-43)
2-San Antonio

105-82555

JMK/dnb
(7)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

A. Rosen 10/7/64

R. I. Shroder

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

TAPE RECORDINGS OF
THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION REPORT
RELEASED 9/27/64 BY
THREE TV NETWORKS

On Sunday, September 27, 1964, at 6:30 p.m., Eastern Daylight Time, The President's Commission report was officially released.

For future reference and completion of our files, three television network broadcasts concerning the report were tape recorded by the Laboratory. The network programs were recorded from Washington, D. C. television stations identified as follows:

Channel 4 - NBC - 6:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.
Channel 7 - ABC - 6:30 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.
Channel 9 - CBS - 5:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.

ACTION:

That the enclosed tape recordings be placed in file for permanent retention.

Enclosures (3)

KMR:jad
(8)

1 - 62-109060
(1) - 105-82555
1 - 144-24016

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109090)

DATE: 10/9/64

FROM : SAC, MILWAUKEE (62-1243)

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Re Bureau airtel 9/30/64

On 10/7/64, GERALD HANSEN, 2736 North Downer Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, who said he worked in a factory of the American Motors Corp., Milwaukee, employed there since April, 1959, gave the following information to SA GEORGE V. HUEBSCH. HANSEN personally appeared in the Milwaukee Office. HANSEN brought with him the "New York Times," of 9/28/64, which published the "Warren Commission's Report" which appeared to be a verbatim copy, though unannotated, of the first 806 pages of the report of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

HANSEN made specific reference to the last of the four columns appearing on the newspaper's page 39A, the three last full paragraphs there, beginning, "On September 14, Oswald sailed with his unit for the South China Sea area ..." The three specific paragraphs appeared on pages 684 and 685 of the report.

HANSEN explained that he was an ex-Marine and had been interested in OSWALD ever since the assassination, though he never previously approached any local, state, or federal official about his concern. He pointed out that the three paragraphs seemed imprecise about OSWALD's whereabouts after OSWALD arrived in San Francisco on the US NS Barrett 13 days subsequent to 11/2/58. The report specifically said that OSWALD "on November 19 ....took 30 days leave" and did not speak as though OSWALD's activities were not known until the subsequent December 22, when, according to the report, he was at the Marine Corps air station in El Toro.

(2) - Bureau (62-109090)
1 - Dallas
1 - Milwaukee (62-1243)
GVH:ah
(4)

105-82555

10 OCT 19 1964

61 OCT 16 1964

HANSEN said that it was certainly about that time, probably in December, 1958, that he himself served as a Marine at the Lake Meade Base, Las Vegas, Nevada. He said he went on leave that month, probably the day after Christmas, and that shortly before he did so, the following incident occurred involving a man who might have been OSWALD - if OSWALD was ever stationed at the Lake Meade Base.

One of the supply clerks at the Lake Meade Base during that month was a man whose description closely fit OSWALD, and HANSEN's curiosity about him was aroused when he heard the supply clerk addressed by a surname other than the surname "BENJAMIN," which appeared on the man's utility shirt. HANSEN asked what the man's real name was. He directed his inquiry to one R. G. ACKERMAN, another Marine on the base, whose first name might have been RONALD.

ACKERMAN told him that the man's last name was not "BENJAMIN" but "HARVEY"; but, ACKERMAN added that though the man was using the surname of "HARVEY," his real surname was "OSWALD."

HANSEN said he subsequently verified the fact that the man was using the surname of "HARVEY" when he heard the company commander, Captain VERNON S. MUNSELL, address the man as "Corporal HARVEY." In addition, HANSEN later saw the man wearing a utility shirt with the surname "HARVEY" stamped on it.

HANSEN added that somebody mentioned that the man in question, the supply clerk, was from Texas; and he recalled that "HARVEY" came to him shortly before he went on leave, asking HANSEN to sign a delivery receipt for some GI garbage cans. HANSEN had refused to sign the receipt because he was no longer acting, he said, as property sergeant, inasmuch as a replacement had been designated for him in view of his coming leave.

The most significant fact about the man at the Lake Meade Base, who HANSEN thought might be LEE HARVEY OSWALD, was the fact that HANSEN associated that man with a reported incident of homosexuality about the same time.

HANSEN said he knew almost nothing about the homosexual incident. He believed he had been told of it by a Sgt. HATFIELD, whose home state was Oklahoma, or one Corporal TIPKE, who came from the State of Washington. Sgt. HATFIELD had served in Headquarters Supply at the Marine base.

In any case, the story, or rumor, as HANSEN remembered it, was generally to the effect that one Marine had reported to his Sergeant that another Marine owed him $20. The debt was incurred, the man told his Sergeant, in a homosexual affair. The Sergeant thereafter reported it to his own superiors and not long afterward the three men who were supposed to have been involved in the matter all left the base, transferred or discharged. One of them was the man who might have been LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Another was a battalion clerk, whose name HANSEN did not know; and the third HANSEN thought could have been the Marine with the surname "BENJAMIN."

HANSEN also claimed that the supply clerk who served with the clerk who might have been LEE HARVEY OSWALD, was R. R. ACKERMAN. HANSEN said he himself had served in the Marines from October, 1957 to March, 1959, under Marine service number 166-48-19.

HANSEN added that R. G. ACKERMAN, who originally identified "BENJAMIN" to him as a man with the surname "HARVEY" or "OSWALD" was a Milwaukeean who formerly worked for Square D in Milwaukee, attended Spencerian Business College in Milwaukee, and had joined the Marines in Milwaukee.

Milwaukee is taking no action in this matter, other than forwarding the information herewith to the Bureau and Dallas. Milwaukee is unable to assess the accuracy or pertinance of HANSEN's story.

10/9/64

CODE

RADIOGRAM URGENT

1 - Mr. Rogge

TO SAC CHICAGO

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS DASH R DASH CUBA, ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION.

REBUREAU LETTERS TO PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION NINE THIRTY LAST AND TEN TWO LAST CONCERNING JULY FIFTEEN LAST ISSUE OF QUOTE LIBERTY UNQUOTE AND NORMAN SIMILAS.

ADVISE DATE AND IDENTITY OF COMMUNICATION WHICH FURNISHED RESULTS OF REQUESTED INVESTIGATION. DALLAS ADVISED BY MAIL.

1 - Dallas (100-10461) (By mail)

105-82555—5062

RDR/map
(4)

REC-18

NOTE:

If regular radio contact missed, send by urgent, plain text, teletype, at once.

Above investigation initiated upon request of President's Commission. Above communication being sent to ascertain status.

VIA RADIOGRAM
OCT 9 1964
1:48 PM SXC

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

5062

9 OCT 14 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

October 9, 1964

PLAIN TEXT

1 - Mr. Raupach

URGENT

TELETYPE

TO SAC, KANSAS CITY

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) (44-24016)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

JACK L. RUBY; LEE HARVEY OSWALD DASH VICTIM, CR.

RE WFO AIRTEL TO BUREAU OCTOBER SIX, LAST.

TC ENABLE EXPEDITIOUS DISSEMINATION TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION, YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO INSURE THE INTERVIEW WITH LUCILLE ANN ROBINSON IS CONDUCTED IMMEDIATELY AND RESULTS SUBMITTED PROMPTLY. INSURE ACCURACY AND THOROUGHNESS IN YOUR COMMUNICATION TO PRECLUDE REVISIONS OR CORRECTIONS AT THE BUREAU. EXPEDITE. MAIL COPY TO WFO.

REC-18 105-82555-5063

1 - Washington Field Office (105-37111)

18 OCT 12 1964

KMR:pah
(5)

EX-103

NOTE: This interview is the one remaining lead concerning interviews with Commission members and staff regarding various leaks. The Laboratory is concluding examination of pertinent documents. Following receipt of results and dissemination to the Commission of this interview and Laboratory examination, our inquiries will be concluded concerning this matter.

COPIES DESTROYED

OCT 21 MAR 13 1973

OCT 9 1964

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 9 1964

TELETYPE

Tolson
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Callahan
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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

OCT 14 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 9/29/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Toland
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
Attention: Assistant Director WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas telephone call to Assistant Director WILLIAM C. SULLIVAN, 9/29/64.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of news release captioned "FBI REPORTEDLY DISCIPLINED TWO", by JIM LEHRER, as appeared in the "Dallas Times Herald", final edition, 9/29/64.

SHANKLIN

3 - Bureau (enc-1)
1 - Dallas

KGC:ej
(4)

REC-18 105-82555-5064

1 SEP 30 1964

SOVIET SECTION

C C - [illegible]

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

67 OCT 15 [illegible]

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FBI Reportedly Disciplined Two

By JIM LEHRER
Staff Writer

Copyright, 1964, The Dallas Times Herald

Disciplinary action was quietly taken several months ago against the two FBI agents who were in charge of the Lee Harvey Oswald case in Dallas and New Orleans prior to the assassination, The Times Herald has learned.

Unimpeachable sources said the moves resulted in the demotion of the Dallas agent and the ordered transfer of the man in New Orleans. The agent there refused to take the disciplinary transfer, however, and quit the FBI.

The Dallas man supervised the section known as a "desk" in FBI parlance. Under his jurisdiction came such persons as Oswald, as a former defector to Russia.

The New Orleans man, who now works as an investigator for a private firm, was assigned to the Oswald case while Oswald lived in New Orleans.

The actions against the two agents, both veterans of more than 20 years government service, reportedly occured sometime in late spring. The FBI, as is its normal practice, has made no announcement concerning them.

J. Gordon Shanklin, special agent in charge of the Dallas FBI office, was out of the city Tuesday. His representative in Dallas said the FBI had no comment on the story.

The New Orleans man, reached by The Times Herald in New Orleans Monday, also declined comment. He confirmed only that he had been employed by Southern Research Co. there since May 1, the day he left the FBI.

The Dallas agent, as a supervisor, was on the second level of command in the Dallas FBI office behind the special agent in charge and the assistant special agent in charge.

RETURNED TO DUTIES

Since the demotion, he has returned to duties as a regular agent handling rutine out-of-the-office investigative chores. Another agent was promoted to replace him as supervisor.

The demotion meant a drop in pay of more than $1,000 a year for the Dallas agent.

On Nov. 22, and for several years before that, he was in charge of all intrnalsubv ersion investigations in the Dallas office.

The New Orleans agent, as a subversion expert, conducted the New Orleans aspects of the Oswald investigation. His part in the case is mentioned on page 437 of the Warren Commission report which was released Sunday.

Sources said the FBI ordered the agent transferred to Springfield, Ill. in April, but that he declined the move. Since he had the requir3d time to be eligible for retirement, he retired from the FBI rather than go to Springfield.

According to the Warren Report, neither agent testified before the commission nor gave depositions.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"The Dallas Times-Herald" Dallas, Texas

Page 1

Date: 9-29-64
Edition: 7, Sec 1.
Author:
Editor: Felix R. McKnight
Title:

Character:
or
Classification: 62-109060-1
Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

1/-

ENCLOSURE

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 5065

PAGE NO. 1-5

NO. OF PAGES 5

SECTION NO.

215

CIA

REFERRAL

10/9/64

AIRTEL

1 - C. L. Trotter (S. F. Latona)
1 - Mr. Rogge

TO: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

FROM: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.,
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

Reference is made to various communications relating to efforts to identify the one remaining latent palm print on the cartons found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

By return airtel advise what action remains to be taken to complete this project. Specifically advise whether all FBI personnel in Dallas as of 11/26/63 have been eliminated.

RDR/map
(5)

105-82555-5066

REC-18

MAILED 8
OCT 9 - 1964
COMM-FBI

EX-103

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
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Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

19 OCT 14 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

September 19, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This letter confirms a telephone conversation of this date between Mr. Norman Redlich of the Commission staff and Special Agent Cortlandt Cunningham of your Bureau.

Mr. Redlich requested that the rifle used in the assassination be tested outdoors to determine whether a flame is visible from the muzzle of this weapon when it is fired. If possible, we would like this test to be performed on Monday, September 21, 1964.

We further request that the results of this test be forwarded by telephone either to Mr. Redlich or to Mr. Howard P. Willens of the Commission staff and that the results then be confirmed by letter.

Your cooperation in the work of the Commission is appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EXP. PROC.
24 SEP 21 1964

REC. 66 105-82555-6067

14 SEP 23 1964

SEVEN

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Office, 7133
1 - Mr. Frazier

105-82555—5067

REC-66

September 23, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In your letter dated September 19, 1964, you inquired as to whether any flame was visible at the muzzle of the 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, Serial No. C2766 when this weapon was fired under daylight conditions.

The rifle was fired both in direct sunlight and in full shade and no flame was visible. A small amount of white smoke was visible; however, the pale orange flame from burning gases emitted from the muzzle would be visible only at night or in a darkened room.

The results of these tests were furnished by telephone to Mr. Norman Redlich of the Commission staff on September 21, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

RAF:BHM (12)

Tolson
Belmont
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Sullivan
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

BY COURIER SVC. 09 SEP 23 COMM.-FBI

SEP 21 1 32 PM '64 READING ROOM

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 9/25/64

FROM : Mr. W. R. Wannall

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. D.J. Brennan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - J.F. Wacks

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
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Evans
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

At 11:35 a.m. today, H. Bartlett Wells of the Department of State called and referred to Bureau's letter to State of 9/23/64 in the Oswald Case in which we asked for the views of State concerning the advisability of the FBI's declassifying the report dated 5/18/64 prepared by the Legat, Mexico City, on Oswald. (This was a result of a Warren Commission request of the Bureau). Wells wanted to know whether we desired his answer today or whether State should wait and send it over Monday. He was advised that if he had the answer at hand we would accept it telephonically and he could confirm his remarks by letter.

Wells advised that State's reply would be, "The Department of State considers that the declassification of the 5/18/64 report so that it might be included in that portion of the Warren Commission Report which will be released to the public would not be likely to occasion harmful repercussions between the Government of Mexico and the United States, consequent upon public disclosure of the material in question. Thus, if the FBI sees fit to accede to the Commission's request of 9/22/64, the State Department will have no objection."

ACTION:

For information. As indicated above, Wells said that State's position will be furnished the Bureau by letter.

105-82555

REC. 66

JFW:mec
(6)

105-82555-5068

79 OCT 14 1964

Mr. Clark Anderson's Call 3:20 p.m. 9/25/64

RE: OSWALD

A Mr. Robert Adams, Deputy Assistant of State Inter-American Affairs, who was taken to Washington by Ambassador Mann, called Anderson today. He had copy of 5/18/64 summary letter memorandum on case and stated he saw no objection of declassifying the document. He called from Washington. Anderson feels pages 122 and 124 could hurt them down there if it was declassified or published. He took no position but feels personally it should not be declassified. Adams called 12:45 Mexico City time.

NW THOV 1-17-03P

215

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

VERY URGENT 9-25-64
TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)
FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 882

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

REMY TELEPHONE CALL TO ASSISTANT DIRECTOR W. C. SULLIVAN TODAY.

IT IS BELIEVED FOLLOWING FACTORS, WHICH COULD NOT BE MENTIONED IN TELEPHONE CALL FOR SECURITY REASONS, SHOULD BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION IN REACHING DECISION AS TO WHETHER MEXICO LHM OF MAY 18 LAST SHOULD BE DECLASSIFIED IN ORDER TO PERMIT ITS PUBLICATION BY COMMISSION.

WRITER FEELS MOST STRONGLY THAT LHM SHOULD NOT BE DECLASSIFIED AS ITS PUBLICATION WOULD MATERIALLY DAMAGE OUR OPERATIONS IN MEXICO AND CONCEIVABLY WOULD RESULT IN NEED TO SUSPEND THEM COMPLETELY. REC. 66 105-82555- 5069

[redacted]

INFO CONTAINED PAGES 122 - 127 LHM ON [redacted] IF PUBLISHED, PROBABLY WOULD PERMIT THEM READILY TO IDENTIFY THE SOURCE AND WOULD ENABLE THEM AND OTHER MEMBERS OF AMERICAN COMMUNIST GROUP IN MEXICO TO RATHER ACCURATELY ESTIMATE THE DEPTH OF OUR COVERAGE ON THIS GROUP.

[redacted]

C

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 2 & 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

9/26/72 SOV

COPY - BRANIGAN

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

[redacted]

FINALLY INFORMATION FURNISHED BY EXCELLENT LIAISON CONTACTS OF THIS OFFICE WAS GIVEN AS A RESULT OF CONFIDENCE INSTILLED BY US IN THESE CONTACTS OVER THE YEARS THAT INFORMATION FURNISHED BY THEM TO US WOULD BE HANDLED IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO CAUSE NO EMBARRASSMENT TO THEM.

PUBLICATION OF THE ENTIRE LHM COULD WELL DESTROY THIS CONFIDENCE AND YEARS OF WORK INVOLVED IN ESTABLISHING IT.

IF IT IS STILL FELT THAT THE BUREAU, IN ORDER TO FULFILL ITS COMMITMENTS TO THE PRESIDENT AND THE COMMISSION, SHOULD DECLASSIFY THE LHM, IT IS STRONGLY RECOMMENDED THAT A SANITIZED VERSION OF THE LHM BE PREPARED, OMITTING THOSE PARTS WHICH COULD SERIOUSLY DAMAGE OUR OPERATIONS HERE IF PUBLISHED.

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 11:11 PM JR

3RD CC: MR. BRENNAN

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

1 - Mr. Stokes

9/25/64

CODE

CABLEGRAM ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE REC- 66 URGENT CONFIDENTIAL

TO LEGAT MEXICO CITY

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555) — 5069

LA. 11. 0

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA.

[redacted]

1 - DALLAS (100-10461) (ENCLOSURE)
1 - Foreign Liaison Unit - Route through for review
JCS:REC
(5)

NR. 266
CI. 19
CK.
APPROVED BY
TYPED BY

NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS:

Commission has requested that Legat's 5/18/64 last summary LEI be declassified so that it can be included in public record of this case or in the alternative that LEI be rewritten in such fashion to enable declassification. Enclosed for information is copy of reLegat cab.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

VIA CABLEGRAM
SEP 26 1964
8:07 PM - WBS

19 OCT 1 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

WCS/wob

CONFIDENTIAL

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 1 J 2 4 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 10/7/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTN: FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas dated 9/15/64 pertaining to WALTER NEUNSON in addition to other matters; Dallas airtels and letterhead memorandums dated 9/18, 9/24, and 9/30/64 in regard to WALTER NEUNSON and correspondence between NEUNSON, Mrs. RUTH PAINE and MARINA OSWALD.

There are enclosed herewith a letter and two photographs, written in the Russian language, dated 11/28/63, from WALTER NEUNSON, 909 North 24th Street, Camden 5, New Jersey, which is apparently the letter in question to MARINA OSWALD which had been sent as an enclosure in Mrs. PAINE's letter from NEUNSON on 11/28/63 to be forwarded to MARINA OSWALD.

This letter was made available on 10/6/64 by DECLAN FORD, 14057 Brookcrest, Dallas, Texas, the close friend and adviser of MARINA OSWALD. Mr. FORD had obtained this letter from the home of MARINA OSWALD. No FBI Agent accompanied Mr. FORD to search for this letter. Mr. FORD had been contacted on 10/5/64 regarding this letter and its possible location as described by MARINA OSWALD in her interview by Bureau Agents at Santa Fe, New Mexico, on 9/30/64.

REC-66 105-82555-5079

(4) - Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM)
2 - Newark (1 - 105-15291) (1 - 105-795) (Info)
2 - Dallas

RJB/jtf
(8)

COPY AND ENCLOSURE FILED IN LAB.
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

C C - Wick

COPIES DESTROYED
21 MAR 2013

56 NOV 1 1964

The letter should be returned directly to Mr. FORD upon the completion of its use by the FBI.

It is requested that the FBI Laboratory translate, photograph and conduct any other appropriate examination of the enclosed letter and two photographs and furnish results to Dallas and Newark.

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

A four-page handwritten letter and two photos.

Translator's Note: the letter and inscriptions on photographs are written in very bad, broken Russian and contain numerous errors. The writer's grammar is so poor that in places it was not clear what the writer wanted to say and had to be surmised. Errors in name in salutation underlined.

The city of Penza in or near which the writer says his son works is not in the Urals, but in the Volga region.

* * *

My address:

Walter Neunson
909 N. 24th St.
Camden 5, N. J.

11/28/63

Hello, esteemed Marena Nikolaivnaya,

Excuse me for troubling you. I wanted to get you on the phone but was unable to do it. I asked Miss (sic*) Ruth Paine where you lived; she told me that she did not know where you are now. I gave her my address and telephone number, so that she could give them to you and you could phone me and discuss your situation and where you think you will stay. When I learned about you and the children, you cannot imagine how I felt. I am very sorry for you and the children and that you are in such a bad situation. I talked with other Russians here. They say that you should come directly here. We have 175 Russian and Belorussian families here. In short, it will be good for you here, I assure you; and there will be work. There is work for women here, paying $1.15 - $1.25 an hour. My daughter is working; she has two small children; she receives $1.25 an hour. If you wish to come here, I will send you money for the ticket. Leave that place as soon as possible. I would not advise you to go back to the USSR; therefore (sic*) I remained here. I was in Moscow and Leningrad six months and returned to America. I own two houses and my

copies of this translation to CIA 11/9 ISOC 11/5 11/16

* Translator's Note.
TRANSLATED BY:
TATIANA NIKONISHIN:dek
October 13, 1964

Nelson 105-82555

ENCLOSURE 105-82555-5070

wife also works. She (also*) says that you should come to us. She is a very fine person and could teach you many things. Here you will have peace and be close to the people of your own nationality, the Russian people. I will be like a father to you and, I assure you, I will be good to the children, too. I would ask, if you decide to come, to let me know by telephone. Mrs. Ruth Paine (the woman where you lived) — she will help you to come here. She will put you on a plane, directly (going*) here, Camden, in the State of New Jersey. You can also write to me. You may telephone me at my expense. Leave soon, so that the children would not catch cold, (because*) afterwards the weather will be cold. Take care of the little one. Do not worry about your things - you will acquire new ones here. People here are not like those over there. I understand your situation; that you do not even know whom you can trust. I also went through an experience like this a long time ago and I understand your situation. Now, about myself. I am from the USSR, from the city of Voronezh, Voronezh Region. I worked (or "work"*) in a foreign department (sic*) as a technician and interpreter. My son and daughter, too, are now in the USSR. My son is employed as a chief engineer in the Urals, in the city of Penza (or "near Penza"*). I came from the USSR after (?*) 1958 and have been living here ever since. I shall be waiting for a reply from you by letter and telephone. I am home from work at 5 p.m. I am sending you my card with my address and telephone number. I wish all of the best to you and the children; hurry up and come here. You can come to us at any time. Only let us know, when you are ready to go; when you will arrive in Camden and I will meet you. Do not tell journalists and other people. You know, they only write sneeringly. Our people in the U. S. are not like that; am I right? I will conclude on this for the time being. My wife and daughter say, "let her come soon." Your children will be provided for; they will not starve. Think it over well. If you wish to know more, write and I will write about it to you. But better come; then you will see it will be good for you here, as I have already told you. I will be truly like a father to you. I am waiting for a reply from you.

Your faithful friend,

(s) Walter Neunson

My address:

Walter Neunson
909 N. 24th St.
Camden, N. J.

* Translator's Note.

Telephone No.:

WO 4-0357

Phone after 5 p.m.

* * *

Writing on top of page 3:

I am sending you two photographs of my wife, son and myself. We are your friends, (just?) like your own family.

* * *

Writing on the back of a snapshot of a woman and small boy:

"This is my wife and son, Zhaney (Johnny?*) and Edna Neunson. He (sic?) wants that you come to live with us soon. We will be together in the same house. The house and bedrooms are big; there is room."

* * *

Writing on the back of a snapshot of a man standing in front of a car:

"This is I, Walter Neunson. This was the year when I came from the USSR. I am waiting for your dear children daughters; I will be like father."

* * *

* Translator's Note.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Jevons - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Gallagher - Enclosure
1 - Office, Room 7133 - Enclosure

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 10-5-64

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: Dr. Vincent P. Guinn
Neutron Activation Analysis

In my memo dated September 21, 1964, you were advised of the erroneous press releases attributed to Dr. Vincent P. Guinn, Technical Director of the Activation Analysis Program of General Atomic Division of General Dynamics Corporation, San Diego, California. These press releases inferred that Dr. Guinn was knowledgeable of the results of the neutron activation analysis conducted on the Oswald casts and implied that he worked with the FBI on the analysis.

Since Dr. Vincent P. Guinn is an Atomic Energy Commission, (AEC), contractor, Dr. Spofford G. English, Assistant General Manager for Research and Development, AEC, was contacted on September 18, 1964, by Special Agent John F. Gallagher of the Laboratory, who expressed the Bureau's concern for the erroneous statements attributed to Guinn. Dr. English advised that AEC was also concerned and he agreed to contact Guinn as soon as practical and advise him of both the Bureau's and AEC's concern of the erroneous releases relating to the neutron activation analysis conducted on Oswald's casts.

Attached hereto is a copy of a letter from Dr. Vincent P. Guinn dated September 25, 1964, sent to the editors of the New York World Telegram and Sun, New York City, New York, in which he vigorously denounces their erroneous reporting. "It is the worst job of reporting I have ever seen..." "Your version was shot full of atrocious misstatements. Worse yet, the writer had the gall to make up his own statements, then put them into alleged direct quotations attributed to me."

From a reading of Dr. Guinn's letter, it appears that Guinn has the firm conviction that he was misquoted and is taking action to set the record straight.

REC-3 105-82555-5071

ACTION: None. For information only.

Enclosure
1 - Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1 - 80-814 - Enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure

79 OCT 14 1964

JFG:nlb (8)

September 25, 1964

Editor
N.Y. World-Telegram and Sun
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

I am writing to you in regard to an article that appeared in the August 28, 1964 issue of your newspaper, which has just been brought to my attention. It is entitled, "Radioactivity Aids Oswald Probe", is labeled as a United Press International report, datelined Glasgow, August 28, and is apparently based on a paper I presented in Glasgow, Scotland on that date at the August 27-28 International Conference on Recent Advances in Activation Analysis.

In my opinion, the person who is responsible for the version that you published should be thoroughly bawled out — it is the worst job of reporting I have ever seen. My paper was reported quite accurately in several European newspapers; your version is shot full of atrocious misstatements. Worse yet, the writer had the gall to make up his own statements, then put them into alleged direct quotations attributed to me. This is reporting of the worst kind. The person responsible for that article must be, in my opinion, either grossly incompetent or highly unscrupulous, or -- more likely -- both. He apparently was much more interested in making a spectacular report than in making an accurate report. I have cited some specific erroneous statements contained in his article below.

(1) That General Atomic did not work with the FBI on the Kennedy case. We offered to, immediately after the assassination, but our offer was not taken up by the FBI. We did carry out test firings with an identical type of rifle, on our own, in conjunction with the Los Angeles Police Department, and made NAA measurements

1 XEROX
OCT 12 1964

105 - [illegible] - 5 [illegible]

ENCLOSURE

on paraffin casts from this study which yielded valuable information. This information was passed on to the FBI with the recommendation that they undertake NAA of the "used" Oswald casts, which by that time had apparently been turned over to the FBI. We understand that they acted upon this suggestion, but we at General Atomic had no hand in their measurements, and have no knowledge of their results.

(2) The statement, "I cannot say what we found out about Oswald because .....", is an entirely false "quotation" put into my mouth by your writer. "We" didn't find out anything about the Oswald casts, because we never did any work on them whatsoever. I have never so much as seen the Oswald casts, nor has any member of my NAA group. This was made abundantly clear in my Glasgow report. Your writer either garbled the facts presented, or chose to ignore them to make a "better" story. His false use of quotation marks is especially reprehensible.

(3) The statement, "Then we took the casts of Oswald's cheek and.....", is totally manufactured by your writer. As I made completely clear in my Glasgow presentation, we never did anything whatsoever with the Oswald casts. The statement, "We found no barium but we found antimony....." is an almost accurate statement of what I said about the results we obtained from test firings of a similar Italian rifle (not the one used in the assassination) following NAA measurements on hand and cheek paraffin casts after they had first been processed by the usual chemical test. Again -- extremely sloppy reporting.

I have cited above only the three most glaring errors and misstatements contained in the August 28 article you published. It is also full of other inexcusable inaccuracies of lesser import. All in all, I think your newspaper should hang its face in shame for publication of such garbled and erroneous nonsense. A brief statement of correction published by you in the near future would be most welcome.

Very truly yours,

Vincent P. Guinn, Technical Director
Activation Analysis Program

VPG:mm

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 10/2/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed is one copy of a newspaper article appearing in "The Dallas Morning News", Dallas, Texas, October 2, 1964, reflecting that Congressman-at-Large JOE POOL had stated in a speech before the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit's central zone regional conference at Dallas on October 1, 1964, that Congress will investigate the lack of liaison between the FBI and other law enforcement agencies prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY.

POOL is quoted as stating that the House Un-American Activities Committee "has always offered complete cooperation to the FBI in releasing information from our files. It is unfortunate that this has not always been a 2-way street."

The article continues that earlier in the day Governor JOHN CONNALLY and Colonel HOMER GARRISON of the Texas Department of Public Safety had also scored the lack of liaison between federal agencies. Colonel GARRISON is quoted as stating, "I firmly believe that if the information on subversives in this area had flowed down through proper agencies to the Dallas Police Department, the terrible assassination would not have occurred."

The above is furnished for the Bureau's information.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
2 - Dallas

REC-3 105-82555-5078

RPG/jtf

OCT 12 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Pool Vows Probe of Breakdown

Congressman-at-Large Joe Pool promised Thursday that Congress will investigate the lack of liaison between the FBI and other law enforcement agencies prior to the assassination of President Kennedy.

Speaking before the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit's central zone regional conference at Holiday Inn Central, Pool said the House Un-American Activities Committee—of which it is a member—"has always offered complete cooperation to the FBI in releasing information from our files."

"It is unfortunate that this has not always been a 2-way street," he said.

Earlier in the day, Gov. John Connally and Col. Homer Garrison of the Department of Public Safety also scored "the lack of liaison between federal agencies" in speeches before some 120 law enforcement officers representing 10 states and the District of Columbia.

Gov. Connally said he was reluctant to cite the assassination as an example.

"But the need for more liaison and cooperation between federal agencies in that case is apparent," he said.

Connally also urged officers to continue to foster exchanges of information between intelligence agencies on the state and local level.

Col. Garrison told the group: "I firmly believe that if the information on subversives in this area had flowed down through proper agencies to the Dallas police department, the terrible assassination would not have occurred."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

8
"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 10-2-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Jack B. Krueger
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

1 - [redacted] Stokes

10/12/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

ReAQairtel and letterhead dated 10/3/64 and your airtel 10/7 last. Upon return of Marina Oswald to Richardson, Texas, request her to make available for your perusal all of the letters she received subsequent to the assassination to which she referred during interview at Santa Fe. This includes such letters which may now be in possession of Declan Ford. Advise as to results of your review of this material. If anything of possible pertinence is noted among letters in question, furnish copies of same to Bureau.

105-82555-5073

REC-3

JCS:mec
(4)

NOTE:

Marina Oswald belatedly in late 8/64 furnished Dallas a letter to her shortly after the assassination from Ruth Paine by which Paine forwarded to her a letter in Russian from a Walter Neunson, a Security Index subject of Newark. Neunson, who has a Russian wife and three children in Russia, offered to take Marina and her children in his home and he stated that his son, Edward, met Marina in Russia. When questioned about the Neunson correspondence, Marina said that she received hundreds of letters immediately subsequent to the assassination which she has not read and which she still has at her home in Richardson. She said that her advisor, Declan Ford, also has some of these letters. Dallas was previously instructed to ask Marina to produce copies of all communications received by her subsequent to the assassination from Russia. It is possible that among the letters in question there may be other letters of interest to us; hence, it is advisable for Dallas to look at them.

OCT 14 1964

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 10/9/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Reference is made to Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 9/14/64 enclosing letterhead memorandum of same date relating to efforts to identify the latent palm prints appearing on four cardboard cartons (Exhibit C-40) located near the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository immediately after the assassination, copies of which were not furnished to offices receiving instant airtel.

In an effort to identify one remaining unidentified latent palm print, all employees who were on duty at the Dallas Office on November 26-27, 1963, are being requested to have their palm prints taken for submission to the Latent Fingerprint Section, Identification Division.

The four cartons were within the premises of the Dallas FBI Office on November 26-27, 1963. The following employees, who have since been transferred, were among those employees on duty on November 26-27, 1963, at the Dallas Office:

SA BENJAMIN O. KEUTZER, now assigned to the Atlanta Office

SA WARREN A. LARSON, now assigned to the Newark Office

(3) - Bureau
2 - Atlanta (105-3193)
2 - Denver (89-41)
2 - Newark (105-15291)
C - 8 - Dallas
RPG:jtf (11)

REC-3 105-82555-5074

EX 101

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

79 OCT 14 1964 27

DL 100-10461

Stenographer N. JEANETTE TANKSLEY, now assigned to the Denver Office.

LEADS:

ATLANTA, DENVER and NEWARK

Will immediately obtain the palm prints from the above-listed employees and submit same to the Bureau, Attention: Latent Fingerprint Section, Identification Division.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
OCT 9 1964
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI CHICAGO

845PM CDST 10-9-64 DEFERRED <1PAGE.>

TO: DIRECTOR (105-82555), ATTN: CRIMINAL SECTION

FROM: CHICAGO (62-6115)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

REBUTEL TO CHICAGO OCTOBER NINE.

AIRTEL AND LHM UNDER ABOVE CAPTION SUBMITTED OCTOBER NINE WITH COPY TO DALLAS.

END

REC-3 105-82555-5076

OCT 13 1964

OMS

FBI WASH DC

PLS HOLD FOR MSG

79 OCT 14 1964

10-12-64

1 - Mr. Sullivan (R.E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Conrad (L.L. Shaneyfelt)
1 - Mr. Rogge

AIRTEL

[redacted]

FBI (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 10/. 4

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL REGISTERED SPEC DELIVERY
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (89-67) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

ReButel to San Antonio 9/30/64 and San Antonio tel to Bureau 10/5/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 2 copies of the Texas Attorney General's report concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Enclosed for Dallas is 1 copy of that report.

ENCLOSURE

105-82555

2-Bureau (Enc. 2) (AMSD RM)
2-Dallas (Enc. 1) (89-43) (AMSD RM)
2-San Antonio

JMK/dnb
(7)

C. C. WicR

Memo Belmont to Tolson 10/9/64 re Report of Texas Atty Gen. Waggoner Carr to Gen. J.B. Connally regarding events in Dallas on 11/22/63 and subsequent thereto.

6-Kerr

79 OCT 19 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 10/2/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTN: LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 9/14/64; Houston airtel to Bureau, 9/17/64, and Bureau airtel to Houston, 9/21/64; all dealing with efforts to identify palm print on cardboard carton.

Referenced Dallas airtel sets forth identity of ten employees from Houston Division, and referenced Houston airtel to Bureau stated palm prints of ten employees being submitted to Bureau.

Bureau airtel to Houston dated 9/21/64 lists nine employees whose palm prints were not identified with remaining unidentified palm print. Bureau airtel failed to include the name of SA EDMOND C. HARDIN. In the event Houston failed to submit palm print of SA HARDIN, please do so. In the event the Bureau failed to compare the palm prints of SA HARDIN with the unidentified latent palm print, please do so and advise Dallas.

(3) - Bureau
2 - Houston (105-1291)
2 - Dallas

REC-3 105-82555-5077

EX-101

RPG/jtf
(7)

SOVIET EMBASSY

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CC - Wick

For the information of the Bureau, efforts are still continuing by the Dallas Office with respect to obtaining palm prints for comparison with the one remaining unidentified palm print.

10-5-64

airtel airmail

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) REC-3 5077

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS -R- CUBA.

Reference Buairtel to Houston 9-21-64 and Dallas airtel 10-2-64.

Remaining latent palm print on carton in this case not identical palm prints of SA Edmond C. Hardin.

1- Houston (105-1291)
1- Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1- 62-109060 (Assassination)
1- 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RGW:cco
(10)

airtel mailed from Ident. Div. 10-5-64 cco

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 OCT 14 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: 9-21-64

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Branigan

FROM : MR. W. C. SULLIVAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

On 9-10-64 Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission advised that a letter had been received from Congressman John R. Pillion, Republican from New York. Mr. Rankin stated that while many of the items in the letter were of no interest to the Commission, there were certain items concerning which he desired the Bureau to interview the Congressman. He also stated that he had talked to the Congressman concerning the letter and the Congressman was willing to be interviewed by the FBI.

A review of the letter sent to the Commission by Congressman Pillion discloses that the Congressman was of the belief that Oswald was definitely a tool of the communist conspiracy and that Oswald was greatly influenced and motivated by his communist ideology, training, associations and objectives. In his letter, Congressman Pillion stated that if the Warren Commission excludes communism as the prime motivating factor, then their report would, in effect, provide a "cover up" and a "white wash."

A review of Bufiles discloses that we have had limited though friendly relations with Congressman Pillion who is serving on the Appropriations Committee.

On 9-16-64 Congressman Pillion was interviewed by Agents of the Washington Field Office in the presence of his Administrative Assistant, Russell A. Rourke. The results of this interview were incorporated in a memorandum dated 9-17-64. During the interview Congressman Pillion stated that all of his statements in his letter to the President's Commission were based on public source data, including magazine articles, newspaper articles and the "Washington Report," which is a publication of the American Security Council, Washington, D. C. Congressman Pillion said that he has no confidential sources and that his conclusions were arrived at from reading the aforementioned publications.

MAB:hrt
(9)
105-82555

REC-3 105-82555-5078

Enc.

ENCLOSURE 2 XEROX

CONTINUED - OVER

OCT 15 1964

OCT 15 1964

79 OCT 14 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BELMONT
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

During the interview, Congressman Pillion stated that he did not like the thought of the Commission possibly trying to place any blame for President Kennedy's death on the FBI, the Secret Service or the Dallas Police Department. Instead, he felt the blame for the assassination should be placed on the communist conspiracy. Congressman Pillion had no direct evidence of any association of Oswald with communism or the KGB (Committee of State Security).

The memorandum containing the results of the interview was furnished to the Commission by letter 9-18-64.

On 9-21-64 Supervisor Oberndorf, WFO, advised that Russell A. Rourke, Administrative Assistant to Congressman Pillion, had telephonically requested to be furnished a copy of the Congressman's interview.

RECOMMENDATION:

If you agree, Inspector Malley will contact Mr. Rankin and advise him that we have received this request from the Congressman and unless Mr. Rankin his some objection, it is our intention to furnish the Congressman with a copy of his interview with Bureau Agents. A copy of WFO's memorandum incorporating the interview is attached for reference purposes.

Mr. Rankin advised copy of memorandum reporting interview should be furnished Congressman Pillion. 9/22/64 Memo C.D. DeLoach to furnish memo. 3:40 p.m. 9/22/64 JE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D.C. 20535

September 17, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

It will be recalled that the Honorable John R. Pillion, Member, United States House of Representatives, directed a letter to the President's Commission dated September 10, 1964. The President's Commission requested that Congressman Pillion be interviewed concerning certain data in his letter. The specific items about which the Congressman was to be questioned were underlined with the request to determine from him the basis or proof of each of the underlined items.

On September 16, 1964, Congressman Pillion was interviewed in his office in the House Office Building, Washington, D.C., in the presence of his Administrative Assistant, Russell A. Rourke, by representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

When the purpose of the interview was explained to the Congressman, he stated that he had talked to Mr. Rankin of the President's Commission who had indicated that the Congressman's letter would be placed in the "Archives" and not in the Commission's record. Mr. Pillion also stated that he could not see any point to the interview, that since it had been reported that the investigation had been completed, the interview would serve no useful purpose. However, since he wished to cooperate in such an important matter, he said he would answer any questions raised by the Commission as to his letter.

As an explanation for his letter, he stated that from what he had read in newspapers and periodicals he thought that about eighty per cent or more of the Commission's investigation would deal with events subsequent to the assassination; for example, with such items as the determination of blame on various government or local agencies. That meant to him that not enough of the investigation would deal with the motivation of Oswald, which motivation he thought was communist inspired as indicated in his letter to the Commission. He also stated that he did not like the thought of the Commission possibly trying to place any blame for President Kennedy's death on the FBI, the Secret Service or the Dallas Police Department. Instead, he felt the blame for the assassination should be placed on the communist conspiracy.

XEROX

OCT 13 1964

ENCLOSURE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

In his letter Congressman Pillion stated that the anticipated conclusions of the Commission as related in news reports would absolve internal and international communism from complicity in and guilt for the assassination; that these anticipated conclusions were contrary to the known facts. By known facts he said that he meant the background data of Oswald which has appeared in various publications and public source material, which to him painted a picture of a dedicated communist thoroughly trained and indoctrinated by the communists and Soviet Secret Police or KGB; that the assassination by Oswald would be one result of such training. He thought the blame for the assassination should be placed on the communist conspiracy and the Soviet Secret Police whose doctrines and teachings were directed toward world domination through assassination, sabotage, and all other means short of armed conflict.

In his letter the Congressman stated that American official and private investigative agencies have been silenced during this nine month period and, further, that the Commission's inquiries have suppressed the free flow of available information and prevented the American public from rendering a true and balanced judgment as to the communist role and involvement. The Congressman stated that by these statements he meant that the American people had been promised by the President the results of the FBI's investigation; that the results have not been published to date; that the FBI was not permitted to divulge any information from its reports; that independent investigations by Congress, the State of Texas, by county and city authorities, and even private individuals, had also been stalemated by the priority of the Commission. As a result of this, in his opinion, the Commission had, in effect while not intentional, suppressed any other source of information to the American public in this regard. He reasoned that the communists were using this delay to direct blame for the assassination on the rightist groups, rather than the leftist groups. In this respect, he cited Oswald's reported contribution of two dollars to the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), which to him meant Oswald was a member of that group. He thought that Oswald's connections with the ACLU had not been fully explored; that such exploration would tend to prove his leftist leanings and would fit in with his

reported communistic background. He explained that his office had telephonically contacted the ACLU some time ago and was informed that the two dollars forwarded by Oswald was a contribution; that normally for such contribution he would have in time been mailed a membership card. He added that he had not seen published any elaboration on possible connection of Oswald and the ACLU, and it was his understanding at the time of his contact in the past with the ACLU that no investigative inquiry had been made at the ACLU concerning Oswald.

With regard to his statement that Oswald voluntarily became associated with the Soviet Secret Police, known as the KGB, he indicated that his source for this statement was a publication of the American Security Council, possibly unrecalled magazine articles, and published material in general on the case.

The Congressman also stated in his letter that following Oswald's arrival in Moscow the KGB arranged press conferences to publicize Oswald's defection. He also stated that the KGB provided Oswald with a job in a sheet metal shop of a radio factory in Minsk, which job was a sham "cover" job. The Congressman stated that the source for these statements was the "Washington Report" of the American Security Council dated March 16, 1964, entitled, "Background for Assassination." This report is the same as the publication of the American Security Council to which reference has been previously made.

With regard to his statement that Marina Oswald was "planted" by the KGB and induced to marry Oswald as part of a KGB operation, he stated that he indicated in his letter that this was a probability, hence conjecture on his part. He added that from his public source research of KGB methods of operation, this would seem to be a distinct possibility in his opinion. The Congressman also stated in his letter that the grant of an exit visa to Oswald and to his wife, Marina, was a most extraordinary Soviet act. He also stated that there could be no question but that Oswald and Marina were considered by the KGB to be potential agents for either specific or future assignments. He said that he based these

statements on the fast service that the Oswalds reportedly received on their exit visas, and on comments reported in the previously described the "Washington Report" of the American Security Council.

Concerning the statement that the KGB had allowed Oswald to engage in target practice and shooting during his more than two years stay in Minsk, he stated that any KGB direction would be conjecture on his part consistent with his previously outlined thoughts regarding his understanding of KGB operations; that Mrs. Michael Paine of Irving, Texas, told his office about Oswald engaging in target practice with a rifle while in the Soviet Union. Mrs. Paine in turn received that information from conversations with Marina Oswald and the subject. The Congressman believed that the Reference Section of the Library of Congress, upon inquiry, was the source of his statement that the use of a rifle and practice privileges were absolutely forbidden by foreigners in the Soviet Union. He also mentioned that Mrs. Paine had advised hearing from either Marina or Oswald that Oswald had practiced "dry sighting" with a rifle in New Orleans. The Congressman explained that his office had telephonically contacted Mrs. Paine about three times last June or July.

The Congressman stated in his letter that a KGB directed school in terrorism, sabotage and assassination is located in the Minsk area. He said that the source of this statement was research at the Library of Congress which indicated that there was such a school at Minsk. Since Oswald was at Minsk and such a school was in the same vicinity, it seemed logical to Mr. Pillion to assume that Oswald received training there at such a school. He added that he had indicated in his letter that this receipt of specialized training and indoctrination from the KGB by Oswald during his extended assignment in Minsk was an assumption.

With regard to the statement in his letter that "Oswald's mind and body was only an instrument for death, manipulated by sinister sources and vicious men," he meant no specific individuals but rather meant communists in general, or the KGB, since he assumed the KGB was involved in the direction of Oswald's activities.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Regarding the statement that Oswald became a cold, calculating, professional, paranoid killer who was intimately associated with the communist apparatus, this was a conclusion of the Congressman. Based on his experience in the past of observing communist techniques as a judge and practicing attorney, augmented by his interest and knowledge in and of communist conspiracies from youth, Oswald, in his opinion, fitted the classic pattern of the antisocial dedicated communist. The Congressman said he had no direct evidence or knowledge of any actual association of Oswald with any communist apparatus.

The Congressman indicated in his letter that Oswald made a number of trips to Mexico, where he consorted with communists. He also indicated in part that Oswald gravitated precisely to Mexico, not once, but on several occasions. In regard to these statements, the Congressman stated that he had no information indicating that Oswald had made more than one trip to Mexico. With regard to Oswald consorting with communists, it was his opinion that the fact Oswald visited the Soviet Embassy in Mexico would tend to substantiate such a statement. He pointed out also that there had been efforts made by some unrecalled individuals and organizations to seek out information concerning communist groups in Mexico but such efforts to his knowledge had been thwarted although it was commonly conceded that such groups did exist in that country and that Mexico was conceded as a hotbed for communist activities.

The Congressman also stated in his letter that Oswald was trained to kill for an attainment of a political objective. The Congressman related that this would appear to be self-evident because Kennedy was the President; Nixon was a former Vice President; Walker was a member of a rightist group; and Connally was a Governor. He stated that Oswald's action would fall into what he feels is a communist pattern of political assassinations. Since he previously expressed his opinion that Oswald fitted the classic pattern of a communist, the Congressman was of the opinion that Oswald's actions would have been communist-motivated, hence the reason for the statement in his letter that the sole and whole incitation and motivation of Oswald in all these killings and attempted killings were the communist ideology and the Communist Party world apparatus.

The Congressman also indicated in his letter that there was an abundance of direct evidence linking Oswald to the Soviet Secret Police and further that evidence already available establishes Oswald's close association with the Soviet Secret Police and other communist agencies and terroristic groups. The Congressman said that he had no direct evidence of any such connection between Oswald and the groups described. He stated that he believed there was a great deal of circumstantial evidence to warrant such a statement such as Oswald's background, his residence in Russia, his probable association with the KGB, the statements in the published portion of his diary, the information set forth in previously described reports of the American Security Council, his participation in such organizations as the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and his contribution to the ACLU. He said that while this evidence described would not satisfy legal requirements, he felt it was sufficient to be logically correct and in that sense, evidentiary for all other purposes except legal purposes.

Among the conclusions in his letter the Congressman indicated that Oswald's assassination of President Kennedy was part of a pattern of political assassinations and criminal anarchy; that in this homicide, Oswald was wholly influenced and motivated by his communist ideology, training, associations and objectives. He further concluded that the circumstantial evidence was sufficient to exclude to a moral certainty, any other hypothesis, except that Oswald assassinated President Kennedy to advance the world communist plan designed to ultimately destroy the United States and the free world. The Congressman also concluded that the lack of available direct evidence does not exclude the reasonable presumption that the KGB indoctrinated, trained and prepared Oswald as a professional specialist for future use as an assassin or terrorist. With reference to these conclusions, the Congressman stated that these would logically follow from his answers to the questions posed to him and which are set forth previously.

He again reiterated that he had no direct evidence of any association of Oswald with communism or the KGB.

At the conclusion of the interview Congressman Pillion requested that his letter of September 10, 1964, to

the Commission be included in the record of the Commission. He also mentioned that he might produce a paper similar to his letter of September 10, 1964, but dealing mainly with his thoughts on the connection of the subject and the American Civil Liberties Union.

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM xx CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

URGENT 9-30-64
TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)
FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 890

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - CUBA - R.

US EMBASSY PRESS OFFICER, MEXICO CITY TODAY RECEIVED INQUIRY FROM TWO REPRESENTATIVES OF SPANISH LANGUAGE EDITION OF "LIFE" MAGAZINE WHO ASKED FOR LOCAL ADDRESS OF SYLVIA DURAN, FORMER CUBAN EMBASSY EMPLOYEE HERE WHO DEALT WITH OSWALD DURING VISIT TO MEXICO, FOR INFORMATION ON ALBERT OSBORNE, WHO ALLEGEDLY SAT BY SUBJECT ON BUS TRIP TO MEXICO FROM US, AND IN EFFORT SECURE COPIES OF DOCUMENTS SUCH AS HOTEL REGISTRATION SHEET AND OTHER DOCUMENTS WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN ACQUIRED BY MEXICAN GOVERNMENT DURING ITS INQUIRIES. PRESS OFFICER BELIEVES INQUIRY BASED ON DATA REVEALED IN COMMISSION'S REPORT RELEASED ON SEPTEMBER 27 LAST AND STATED LIFE REPRESENTATIVES PLAN TO PREPARE PICTORIAL PRESENTATION OF SUBJECT'S VISIT TO MEXICO.

EMBASSY PRESS OFFICER CONTACTED THIS OFFICE TODAY CONCERNING ABOVE PRESS INQUIRY AND WAS TOLD LEGAT UNABLE TO ENLARGE ON ANY INFORMATION RELEASED BY COMMISSION.

ABOVE FOR BUREAU'S INFO.

REC-3 105-82555-5079

CLARK D. ANDERSON

RECEIVED: 11:10 PM CMM

cc: Belmont
3rd cc: Mr. Sullivan

79 OCT 14 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

DATE: 9-29-64

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Brennan

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Stokes

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

This reviews pertinent portions of the on-the-record testimony before the Commission of Robert ~~I.~~ Bouck, Agent in Charge of Secret Service Protective Research Section, and of Chief James J. Rowley and responds to the Director's inquiry as to why we did not previously check Bouck's testimony.

Page 458 of the Commission's report records that Bouck expressed belief that the accumulation of facts known to the FBI should have constituted a sufficient basis to warn the Secret Service of the Oswald risk. This statement does not accurately record Bouck's testimony on this point and is definitely out of context. Bouck testified that Oswald's status as a defector would have been of no consequence to the Secret Service. Under questioning of Commissioner McCloy and Counsel Stern, he enumerated several factors developed re Oswald's background, two of which were not known at the time of the assassination and said that if all that information had been furnished, plus the fact that Oswald worked on the parade route, Secret Service would have "looked at that." He emphasized that he did not know that the FBI was aware of all the information about which he spoke and he expressed the opinion that this information was scattered through many Federal agencies.

Bouck did not make any statement to the effect that the Bureau should have furnished its information to the Secret Service at the time of the assassination. Elsewhere, he admitted that Secret Service had no written criteria defining threats to the President; that none of the known factors concerning Oswald in themselves indicated danger to the President; and that the agency knows of "tremendous numbers of people who are bad people that we don't keep an eye on."

REC-11
REC-3 105-82595

Chief Rowley, when asked what Secret Service would have done had Oswald's name been submitted to him at the time of the assassination, said "If...we had this present criteria, then we would investigate him." Rowley hedged his answer and did not

JCS:hnt
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CONTINUED - OVER

OCT 14 1964

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directly reply to Commissioner Dulles' inquiry and the matter was dropped. Rowley previously testified that there were no written criteria defining danger to the President; that written criteria were prepared and extended subsequent to the assassination. It was to the latter criteria he referred when answering Dulles' question as to what they would have done on 11-22-63.

Bouck testified on 4-23-64 and the Director has inquired why we did not check his testimony previously.

From the inception of this investigation, it has been our intention to render full and complete cooperation to the Commission. In the early stages, it was clear from information furnished by Rankin that the Commission did not desire to release to investigating agencies any of the testimony taken by the Commission from outside sources. Rankin confidentially and in general terms advised Malley in April, 1964, of some statements made by Bouck and unnamed Secret Service representatives. When pressed for specifics by Malley, Rankin became somewhat disturbed and said he was not at liberty to furnish the desired information. At the time, we weighed carefully the advisability of making inquiry at the Secret Service for we regarded it likely that such inquiry would get back to Rankin and cause him to distrust us. We decided then to talk to Rowley without indicating that our information came from the Commission or its staff and we so advised Rankin. To have asked to see testimony of Secret Service officials would have indicated to Secret Service that the source of our information was from within the Commission. For this reason, we did not seek out the actual testimony.

Furthermore, we did not want the Commission to gain the impression that we were endeavoring to thwart its wishes by way of attempting to gain access to information it did not want us to have at the time.

ACTION:

Foregoing is for information. Pertinent pages of Bouck's testimony attached.

Mr. Bouck. That is the total file that we looked into.

Mr. Stern. On a national basis?

Mr. Bouck. The total two or three files we looked into would encompass about that many people.

Mr. Dulles. All right. That gives me just what I was asking for.

Mr. Stern. In point of fact, Mr. Bouck, when you looked at the check-up control file and the trip index file before the Dallas trip how many names were, in fact, reported for the areas in Dallas where the President was to visit?

Mr. Bouck. We found no uncontrolled people in the trip file for Dallas. All of the cases in Dallas were controlled to our satisfaction. We found also in the check-up file no uncontrolled individuals that we thought warranted an alert for Dallasfr. Dulles:- Did you ask the FBI or any other local agency for any cases they might have?

Mr. Bouck. Yes, sir.

Mr. Dulles. In connection with the trip?

Mr. Bouck. In fact, they referred several cases to us in connection with the trip, right prior to the trip on the local level.

Mr. Dulles. On the local level?

Mr. Bouck. On the local level.

Mr. Mc Cloy. Being as objective as you can be under the circumstances, what would you have done if the FBI had told you

there was a man named Oswald in Dallas who was a defector, had been a defector?

Mr. Bouck. I think if they had told us only that, we probably would not have taken action. If I might qualify it further, if we had known what all of the government agencies knew together, and know that he had that vantage point on the route, then we certainly would have taken very drastic action.

Mr. McCloy. If they had told you that there was a man named Oswald in Dallas who had been a defector who was employed at the Texas School Book Depository?

Mr. Bouck. Yes, sir, we would have looked at that.

Mr. McCloy. You would have looked at that?

Mr. Bouck. Yes, sir.

Mr. McCloy. Knowing that the Texas School Book Depository was on the President's route?

Mr. Bouck. On the President's route.

Mr. Stern. Would it have made a difference to you if he was a legitimate employee of that institution?

Mr. Bouck. Well, not from our standpoint of having us look at it. I can't predict too well what the field office would have done after they looked. It would depend on what they found out, but the field office would have checked that. We would have asked them to check it and they would in fact have checked it not knowing what conclusions they would have arrived at, I don't quite -- I am not quite able to predict just what measures

they would have taken.

Sen. Cooper. May I ask a question on this point? Have you examined your records since the assassination of President Kennedy to determine if the name Lee Oswald appears in your files?

Mr. Bouck. We have never had it prior in any connection, ever in our records.

Sen. Cooper. I gathered from what you said in response to Mr. McCloy's question you do not keep any special file relating to defectors?

Mr. Bouck. No, sir.

Sen. Cooper. In this country?

Mr. Bouck. Not unless there is something much more to it than the fact they defected.

Sen. Cooper. Then in the case of Lee Oswald from your statement that you do not keep any file on defectors, if you had known about his presence there, what would have been the cause then for you to have taken special notice of him ?

Mr. Bouck. The key there would have been a defection plus a knowledge that he had a vantage point on the route. These two together would have required action.

Sen. Cooper. The point I make is, and this again is arguing after the fact, if the fact he was a defector, plus a vantage point would make you take notice of him it would seem to me it would be very substantial evidence to have in your file that he

was a defector, wouldn't you think so?

Mr. Bouck. Well, again, this is part of this big study that we are in. We never before do we know, I think of a defector who did anything like this so we are not quite sure that defection in itself is a key to an assassin. However, that combined with certain things, knowing that he had a vantage point would have caused us to look.

Mr. Stern. Were there any other characteristics of Oswald that you believe to have been known to other Federal agencies before November 22 that would have been important to you in deciding whether or not he was a potential threat?

Mr. Bouck. Yes. I think I have supplied you with a list of about 18 things that were known to the Federal agencies, but these, I believe, were spread from Moscow to Mexico City in at least four agencies, so I am not aware of how much any one agency or any one person might have known.

But there was quite a little split of derogatory information known about Oswald in this broad expanse of agencies.

Mr. Stern. Without respect to any such list, what other characteristics, trying as much as possible to avoid hindsight, do you think were germane to determine his potential danger?

Mr. Bouck. I would think his continued association with the Russian Embassy after his return, his association with the Castro groups would have been concern to us, a knowledge that he had, I believe, been court-martialed for illegal possession

of a gun, of a hand gun in the Marines, that he had owned a weapon and did a good deal of hunting or use of it, perhaps in Russia, plus a number of items about his disposition and unreliability of character, I think all of those, if we had had them altogether, would have added up to pointing out a pretty bad individual, and I think that, together, had we known that he had a vantage point would have seemed somewhat serious to us, even though I must admit that none of these in themselves would be, would meet our specific criteria, none of them alone.

But it is when you begin addin g them up to some degree that you begin to get criteria that is meaningful.

Sen. Cooper. I am sure you have answered what I am going to ask but I will ask it anyway. Then it is correct prior to the assassination the Secret Service had no information from any agency or any source --

Mr. Bouck. That is correct.

Sen. Cooper. --relating to Lee Oswald?

Mr. Bouck. That is correct.

Mr. Stern. I believe you said earlier, Mr. Bouck, that before Dallas you thought the liaison arrangements were satisfactory and that other Federal agencies, in particular, had full awareness of the kind of information that the Secret Service was looking for under the general criteria that you articulated?

Mr. Bouck. Yes, sir.

Mr. Stern. Now then, do you think Oswald -- you were not

notified of Oswald. Was there perhaps something wrong with the system?

Mr. Bouck. This, of course, is opinion. In my opinion, there was no lack of knowledge of what we should have. Insofar as I know no individual knew enough about Oswald to judge him to meet our criteria of presenting a danger to the President. I know of no individual who knew all about Oswald, including the fact that he had a vantage point on the route.

If that is so, I don't know. I didn't know.

Mr. McCloy. Somebody in the FBI knew it, didn't they?

Mr. Bouck. I have no record to know that. They knew certain information. I have no record that would indicate they knew all of the derogatory information.

Mr. McCloy. I don't know I would say they knew all the derogatory information but they certainly knew the vantage point and they certainly knew the defection elements.

Mr. Bouck. I know they knew he was in Dallas. Whether they recognized that as being on the route, I don't know that.

Mr. McCloy. I think the record shows he was employed there, or the deposition shows.

Mr. Bouck. I don't know that.

Mr. Stern. Is it of key importance to what you say now that the information on Oswald before the assassination to identify his vantage point, if you would take that away from the other characteristics does he then not become a threat?

Mr. Bouck. He would not meet the criteria of a threat as we had it at that time, if you take that away.

Mr. Stern. And the criterion was --

Mr. Bouck. That there be some specific indication that a possible danger to the President existed.

Mr. Dulles. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. McCloy. Back on the record.

Mr. Stern. Well, Mr. Bouck, if the pivotal ingredient is his employment at that depository, is that because that showed some, to your mind, some intention, some a desire to be on the route, because access to the route --

Mr. Bouck. No, it relates him to the President. This, I think if all the information that was known about him, indicates that he was a pretty untrustworthy individual, I think there was no indication that that untrustworthiness might be of a danger to the President until you associated that he had a vantage point where he might use it toward the President.

There was nothing previous that indicated that the President might be an object of this, and --

Mr. Stern. As far as any of us know, any citizen had pretty much the same sort of access to the parade route. Is there any difference --

Mr. Bouck. We would feel the same way if we knew this much derogatory type of information about any citizen if we

knew he had a particular vantage point on a route.

Mr. Stern. But a citizen, possessing all the characteristics you believe to have been known about Oswald but not having access through employment or residence or some comparable relationship to the parade route, would not have been of concern to you under the criteria and practices in effect at the time of Dallas, is that what you are saying?

Mr. Bouck. I think a little broader than that. Access of any kind, working in a hotel or any point where he might have unusual access.

If you broaden the question to that, I would say that is what I am saying.

Mr. Stern. Unusual access?

Mr. Bouck. Yes.

Mr. McCloy. If I might intervene here, if I understand it. I don't know whether it is good but it is speculation and conjecture in it, I don't know if you will get far with it, if you probably had known all the derogatory information that you now know was accumulated in all of the agencies of the government irrespective of where this fellow was in Dallas you might have kept your eye on him.

Mr. Bouck. Again, that would be speculation. I don't know. It wouldn't be normal. It wouldn't fit within our normal category unless we knew he was -- he had a vantage point. We know of tremendous numbers of people who are bad people that we-

don't keep an eye on.

Mr. McCloy. Yes, but suppose you knew these men, or suppose you encountered some of these, I am told there are 18 others, wouldn't you have been somewhat negligent if you didn't check up to him when he got to the vantage point in Dallas?

Mr. Bouck. If we had checked up, I don't know whether we would have gone beyond that.

Mr. McCloy. I don't suggest that but you might have kept him under surveillance.

Mr. Bouck. We would have taken note of this.

Mr. Stern. Would that have been true if he had not been known to be living in Dallas, if his last known address was New Orleans?

Mr. Bouck. If he had not been living in Dallas we would not have checked on him in this trip even with the other information.

Mr. Stern. Suppose he had been living in Fort Worth?

Mr. Bouck. Well, if we had known he were living in Fort Worth that would be the same as Dallas, to us. When we speak of a city we speak of the driving distance or the commutable distance to a city.

Mr. Stern. We will move very quickly to questions concerning Oswald and I would like to go back now and cover the details of your file search and other FBS activity for the Texas trip, the total Texas trip, and if you would starting with the first date

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: September 29, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

1- Mr. Mohr
1- Mr. Callahan
(A.M. Newman)
1- Mr. Casper
1- Mr. Conrad
1- Mr. DeLoach
1- Mr. Evans
1- Mr. Gale
1- Mr. Sullivan
(R.E. Lenihan)
1- Mr. Tavel
1- Mr. Trotter
1- Mr. Belmont
1- Mr. Rosen
(J.W. Hines)
1- Mr. Malley
1- Mr. Shroder
1- Mr. Rogge

Reference is made to my memorandum dated 9-4-64 relating to arrangements made to obtain 100 copies of the above report from the Department. Ten copies of the report were received from the Government Printing Office on 9-25-64 and were disseminated as follows:

1- Mr. Belmont
1- Mr. Rosen
2- General Investigative Division
2- FBI Laboratory
3- Domestic Intelligence Division
1- Mr. Malley.

On 9-28-64 ninety additional copies were obtained and will be disseminated as follows:

1- Administrative Division
2- Domestic Intelligence Division
3- General Investigative Division
1- Laboratory Division
3- Crime Records Division
5- Files and Communications Division
1- Identification Division
1- Training Division
1- Special Investigative Division
1- Inspection Division.

In addition to the above Seat of Government dissemination 56 copies will be disseminated to our field offices and ten copies will be disseminated to our Legal Attaches.

105-82555

Enclosure
RDR:mmb
(16)

CONTINUED - OVER

1- 62-109060 Assassination of President Kennedy
1- 105-82555 Lee Harvey Oswald AKA
1- 44-24016 Jack Leon Ruby

DETACH YELLOW

Similar dissemination will be made of subsequent volumes of the Commission's report when available. These subsequent volumes contain the completed testimony of all witnesses who appeared before the Commission or gave sworn depositions or affidavits, the accompanying documentary exhibits and other investigative materials which are relied upon in the report.

The field and/or Legats are being instructed to answer all inquiries with a "no comment" and to refer the matter to the Bureau for appropriate instructions, if necessary. Indexing will not be done in the field but at the Seat of Government.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the attached All SACs and All Legal Attaches airtel be approved, advising a copy of the report will be sent them under separate cover and instructing how to handle inquiries upon receipt,

2. Upon approval of the above, that the Administrative Division make appropriate arrangements to disseminate the reports as indicated above,

3. That the Administrative Division make similar dissemination of subsequent volumes of the report when available.

4. That the Files and Communications Division thoroughly index the Commission's report and subsequent volumes relating thereto, when received.

9-30-64

Airtel

105-82555

1- Mr. Mohr
1- Mr. Callahan
(A.N. Newman)
1- Mr. Casper
1- Mr. Conrad
1- Mr. DeLoach
1- Mr. Evans
1- Mr. Gale
1- Mr. Sullivan
(R.E.Lenihan)
1- Mr. Tavel
1- Mr. Trotter
1- Mr. Belmont
1- Mr. Rosen
(J.W. Hines)
1- Mr. Malley
1- Mr. Shroder
1- Mr. Rogge

To: All SACs
All Legats

From: Director, FBI (62-109090)

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON
THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Under separate cover you will be receiving one copy of the above Commission's report. Dallas and New Orleans will receive three copies each.

Subsequent volumes of the Commission's report containing backup material, etc., will be furnished to you when available. You should not index the report or subsequent volumes as this will be done at the Bureau.

Inquiries received concerning the report should receive a "no comment" from you and referred to the Bureau. Those inquiries obviously not requiring a reply should be submitted with a recommendation that no further action will be taken UACB.

Those inquiries appearing to require a reply should be similarly sent, however, should include your specific recommendation as to how the particular inquiry should be answered and if readily available, reference should be made to the volume and page of the Commission's report relating to the inquiry in question.

You should be guided by the nature of the inquiry as to the means of referring it to the Bureau.

One copy of all inquiries should be sent to Dallas by continental field offices including Anchorage, Honolulu, and San Juan. Legal attache referrals should be prepared so that one copy can be disseminated to Dallas by the Bureau.

RDR:mmb (152)

NOTE: See Rosen to Belmont memo captioned as above, dated 9-30-64, RDR:mmb.

1- 62-109060 Assassination of President Kennedy
1- 105-82555 Lee Harvey Oswald AKA
1- 44-24016 Jack Leon Ruby
1- Foreign Liaison

58 OCT 26 1964

CHANGE YELLOW

Airtel to All SACs, All Legats
RE: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Dallas is instructed to open a new file if not already done under the above caption. Any additional action necessary for Dallas will be furnished by the Bureau. Dallas will be considered office of origin in all such inquiries.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach

TO : MR. BELMONT

DATE: 9-28-64

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Stokes

FROM : MR. SULLIVAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

In response to your inquiry, this is to advise that we have not to date seen the testimony before the Commission of Secret Service Chief James J. Rowley or of Robert I. Bouck, Agent in Charge of the Protective Research Section of that agency. The facts, as we know them concerning Secret Service testimony before the Commission, follow:

On 4-13-64 Rankin told Inspector Malley that unnamed Secret Service representatives told the Commission that Secret Service would have had Oswald under surveillance in Dallas 11-22-63 had they been furnished information concerning his activities. On 4-17-64 this was discussed with Chief Rowley who was shocked and indignant. Rowley said that at no time was any question raised by the Commission concerning a possible surveillance of Oswald and that the only persons who could speak for Secret Service in that regard were himself and Bouck. Rowley said flatly that Secret Service would make no statement that Oswald would have been placed under surveillance as there was no information indicating the possibility of physical violence on his part. He said, therefore, Oswald would not have been placed under surveillance and he added that had Secret Service checked the School Book Depository Building they would have taken no action concerning Oswald as he was employed in the building.

105-82555

REC-49

On 4-23-64 Bouck of Secret Service testified before the Commission and on 4-24-64 Rankin told Malley that Bouck told the Commission some action probably would have been taken concerning Oswald had Secret Service been advised of his activities prior to the

JCS:hrt
(10)

64 OCT 27 1964

XEROX
OCT 4 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BELMONT
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

assassination. Rankin said that the 3 Commission members present during Bouck's testimony did not "buy" it and felt that Bouck was being evasive and attempting to look after his own position in the Secret Service.

Bouck's testimony on 4-23-64 followed the assurance of Chief Rowley on 4-22-64 that he would brief Bouck on the official position of Secret Service, namely that they would not have placed Oswald under surveillance even if they had information he was in Dallas in view of no history of physical violence and that had they checked the School Book Depository building they would have taken no action concerning Oswald as he was an employee there.

You (Belmont) testified before the Commission 5-6-64 and the Director presented his testimony 5-14-64. Chief Rowley testified before the Commission 6-18-64. Prior to testifying, Rowley asked to be permitted to review that portion of the Director's testimony and your testimony which related to Secret Service. He was permitted to see that testimony on 6-15-64 and at his request, Rowley on 6-17-64 personally met with the Director the day before he testified.

On 9-25-64 Inspector Thomas Kelly offered to furnish to Malley the transcript of the testimony of Agent in Charge Bouck.

As the full testimony of the Secret Service officials will not be made public for some time, it would be of interest for us to see exactly what they said to the Commission.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that Liaison request Secret Service to furnish us with the already offered testimony of Agent in Charge Bouck and the testimony of Chief Rowley.

Mr. Belmont

October 6, 1964

A. Rosen

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

PURPOSE

To recommend the attached All SACs and All Legats airtel be approved and disseminated to the field.

DETAILS

Although the President's Commission Report on the assassination of President Kennedy has been published, it is anticipated complaints and allegations will continue to be received. We intend to investigate each and every such complaint and allegation thoroughly.

The Commission was requested by letter to advise us to whom our investigative results should be disseminated after the Commission terminates. However as of this date no reply has been received.

It is felt the field should be put on notice that this matter will continue to be closely followed by the Bureau and they should be advised as to the administrative handling of investigation conducted.

RECOMMENDATION

That the attached communication be approved and disseminated to All SACs and All Legats.

Enclosure
1 - Foreign Liaison
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

RDR:lmt
(11)

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
15 OCT 14 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

10-6-64
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Airtel 105-82555

To: All SACs,
All Legats

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

Although the President's Commission's report on the assassination of President Kennedy has been published, it is anticipated complaints and allegations will continue to be received concerning the assassination. These complaints, allegations and the like must continue to be appropriately investigated and the results reported.

Miscellaneous-type complaints and allegations will be reported under the above caption by Dallas, the office of origin (Dallas file 89-43), while information specifically relating to Lee Harvey Oswald will be reported under the caption "Lee Harvey Oswald, aka., IS - R - Cuba," Bureau file 105-82555, Dallas file 100-10461.

Investigative results should be prepared in accordance with existing Bureau reporting procedures with the exception that 25 copies of inserts and FD-302s, where necessary, should be furnished to Dallas for incorporation in subsequent reports under the applicable captions.

It cannot be emphasized too strongly that thoroughness of investigation is absolutely essential. It will be the responsibility of the office first receiving the complaints or allegations or to whom the Bureau first refers a matter for investigation, to conduct a thorough inquiry and promptly initiate logical investigation where necessary. Meticulous care must be taken in preparing investigative results to preclude the necessity of Dallas' making corrections and/or revisions.

1 - Foreign Liaison
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
(1) - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

RDR:las (142)

7) OCT 16 1964

Airtel to All SACs,
All Legats
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

Those matters received, which would appear to require prompt dissemination, should be submitted to the Bureau and Dallas in a letterhead memorandum without property stamp. In those instances where investigative results are furnished by letterhead memorandum, inserts need not be submitted to Dallas. Any question which should arise with regard to the appropriateness of disseminating information, should be resolved in favor of submitting a letterhead memorandum at which time a decision as to dissemination will be made or further instructions issued.

NOTE:

This is being sent in order to reiterate prior instructions and to remind our offices and personnel that this matter will continue to be closely followed by the Bureau. The Commission has been requested to advise us to which authority our investigative results should be furnished when the Commission finally terminates all its activities. As of this date we have not been advised; however, all results will be incorporated in report form and disseminated to the Commission or its duly designated authority.

See memorandum Rosen to Belmont, "Assassination of President Kennedy," 10/6/64, RDR:las.

10/7/64

AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-409763)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-117344) (P)

SUBJECT: MARK LANE
SM - C
(OO:NY)

ReNYairtel, 9/24/64, which indicated that subject was scheduled to appear on the "New David Susskind Show" (WPIX-TV) with WILLIAM BUCKLEY, publisher of "National Review" and DOROTHY KILGALLEN, New York newspaper columnist.

On 10/5/64, [redacted] advised that at a WWP meeting held 10/2/64, in NYC, it was announced that LANE's appearance on WPIX-TV had been cancelled.

On 10/5/64, by means of a suitable pretext to WPIX-TV it was learned subject had been scheduled to appear on a new program entitled "Hot Line" which will be shown every Tuesday and Thursday over WPIX-TV at 11:15 p.m. This program will start on 10/6/64, and is being produced by Talent Associates, 444 Madison Ave., NYC, which is headed by Producer DAVID SUSSKIND.

The above pretext was conducted by SA RONALD E. YOUNG under the guise of an inquiry by an admirer of LANE.

4-Bureau (RM)
(1-105-32555) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
1-New York (105-33431) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD) (312)
1-New York (100-117344)

BFH:jmk
(7)

105-82555-5080

79 OCT 14 1964

On 10/6/64, by means of a pretext with an individual who identified herself as JOYCE DAVIDSON, Talent Associates, 444 Madison Ave., NYC, it was determined the new "Hot Line" program started that date over WPIX-TV. Miss DAVIDSON, who described herself as one of the program officials responsible for guest selections, stated LANE had originally been scheduled to appear on "Hot Line" on 10/15/64, but had been cancelled because it was felt the program had already scheduled too many "political figures". She stated that no date has been set for an appearance of LANE but if he is scheduled in the future it would be sometime after the National Elections in November, 1964.

The above pretext was conducted by SA YOUNG under the guise of being an admirer of LANE.

Investigation continuing at New York.

10/7/64

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION
(Bureau # 105-82555)
(WFO # 105-37111)

JACK L. RUBY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
(Bureau # 44-24016)
(WFO # 44-520)

ReBuairtel dated 10/5/64, with enclosures to WFO; also reWFO airtel 10/6/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau and for Dallas are six and one copies respectively of an LHM setting forth details of investigation conducted with regard to the reproduction of the transcript of the RUBY testimony, done by Ward and Paul, Incorporated; also investigation with regard to the use of "Confidential" stamps used by the Commission itself.

6-Bureau (Enc. 6)
1-Dallas (Enc. 1)(Info)(RM)
2-WFO

CEO/jsw
(9)

ENCLOSURE

105-82555-5081
NOT RECORDED
190 OCT 20 1964

AIRTEL

58 OCT 21 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

October 7, 1964

JACK L. RUBY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD

It will be noted the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy previously has been furnished the results of investigation conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation with regard to the unauthorized disclosure to the news media of the testimony of Jack L. Ruby before Chief Justice Warren. It is recalled that in connection with that prior investigation, it was determined the transcript of the testimony of Ruby had been reproduced by a commercial reporting agency, Ward and Paul, on or about June 18, 1964, at the direction of the Commission.

Hereinafter are the results of investigation conducted at Ward and Paul with regard to the reproduction by the firm of the transcript of the testimony of Jack L. Ruby. Also set out is the result of inquiry made regarding "Confidential" classification stamps used by or in the possession of the Commission.

ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 10/7/64

1

Mr. WAYNE BIRDSELL, Manager, Ward and Paul, Incorporated, a commercial reporting agency at 917 G Street, N.W., furnished the following information concerning the handling by his firm of the transcript of testimony of JACK L. RUBY before Chief Justice WARREN and members of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY.

Mr. BIRDSELL related this transcript of testimony was the 106th item which had been forwarded to Ward and Paul by the Commission for purposes of having it reproduced. He referred to his records pertaining to this one item and stated his receipt Number 3359 dated June 18, 1964, reflected the original and five copies of the testimony of JACK L. RUBY had been delivered to the Commission June 18, 1964, at 3:35 p.m., by JESSE LEE WARD, III, son of one of the principals in the firm.

Mr. BIRDSELL stated he has no specific recollection with regard to this particular document, although from his records it was his belief the original stenographic transcript was received by his firm on the morning of June 18, 1964, as such a reproduction job would have taken approximately three and one-half hours to four hours to complete on a Xerox machine. This particular transcript was reproduced on one of two Xerox machines located in the basement of this building, which are operated during daytime hours by either ROBERT E. HAWKINS or JESSE LEE WARD, III, commonly known as "PETE" WARD. BIRDSELL stated to substantiate his belief the material was received from the Commission on June 18, 1964, it would have been delivered to the Commission early in the morning at approximately 9:00 a.m., on June 18, 1964, if the material had been received from the Commission on the previous date. He stated the original with five copies, the latter separately bound and classified "Confidential" on each page as well as outer side of the cover, was returned along with the copies to the Commission and no copies of any of this material were retained. BIRDSELL said his firm never made extra copies nor retained copies of any material relating to Commission business.

On 10/6-7/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 44-520

by SA CARL E. GRAHAM/jsw Date dictated 10/7/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Mr. BIRDSELL stated paper used for reproducing the testimony transcript on the Xerox machine is pre-stamped with the classification "Confidential" appearing in red ink on the top and bottom of each page. This pre-stamping is done by Ward and Paul in their premises on an old style hand-feed multigraph machine with the word "Confidential" consisting of separate letters blocked into place on the top and bottom of a multigraph cylinder. He stated this paper is prepared in advance and a goodly supply is kept on hand, stocked in packages containing one ream each. Mr. BIRDSELL advised Ward and Paul handles classified material, including "Confidential," "Secret," and "Top Secret," inasmuch as the firm handles the reporting for numerous Congressional Committees and for this reason, employees in his firm are "cleared" for handling such classified materials by Department of Defense.

Mr. BIRDSELL stated that his records specifically show that the RUBY testimony was reproduced by his firm only on one occasion and there was no instance where this testimony may have been returned to his firm for the purposes of preparing additional copies. BIRDSELL stated he was aware there had been some "leaks" to news media of various matters pertaining to the business of the President's Commission and he was cognizant that the RUBY testimony had been published in the newspaper under the by-line of DOROTHY KILGALLEN. BIRDSELL stated he had no suggestions as to how the leak to KILGALLEN had occurred. He said he did not know KILGALLEN and did not know anyone who was acquainted with her.

With regard to classification of the testimony of JACK L. RUBY, Mr. BIRDSELL stated the standing order as to classification of testimony or depositions ordered to be reproduced by the Commission was that such material should be classified "Confidential." He recalled in the early days of the existence of the President's Commission testimony and depositions were all classified "Top Secret;" however, by memorandum dated May 1, 1964, from Mr. J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel of the Commission, Ward and Paul were advised that as of that date all depositions and testimony forwarded for reproduction should be classified "Confidential".

Mr. BIRDSELL furnished six blank pages of paper bearing the pre-stamped classification of "Confidential" as specimens of the type paper used to reproduce the transcript of the RUBY testimony.

FD-302 (Rev. 10-11-63)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 10/7/64

1

Mr. JESSE LEE WARD, JR., one of the principal owners of Ward and Paul, Incorporated, was interviewed at his office, 917 G Street, N.W. He stated he had no independent knowledge of his firm handling specifically the reproduction of the testimony of JACK L. RUBY before Chief Justice WARREN at Dallas. He stated his firm had been retained to handle the reporting for the Commission and as well the reproduction of transcripts required by the Commission. He stated there had been no requests received for copies of the RUBY testimony from any source outside the Commission, but in this connection related the following:

Shortly after the mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD testified, he received a telephone call from JOE TONAHILL, Texas attorney who was then representing the interests of JACK RUBY, inquiring as to the cost of obtaining a copy of the transcript of the testimony of LEE HARVEY OSWALD's mother. Mr. WARD pointed out that previously Mr. J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel for the President's Commission, had authorized the release of testimony of some witnesses to TONAHILL. During the telephone exchange between Mr. WARD and TONAHILL, Mr. WARD stated, when he advised TONAHILL the price for approximately 1,000 or more pages of testimony transcript would be $.15 per page, TONAHILL indicated he was no longer interested. WARD stated his firm had never received any requests for a copy of RUBY's testimony from any source outside the Commission.

Mr. WARD went on to explain his firm has two Xerox machines, which are rented from the manufacturer, and each machine has a counting device to show the number of copies of any material produced on a given machine. This is for the purpose of determing the monthly rental fee due to the Xerox company which owns the machines. Mr. WARD stated with each machine there is maintained a monthly log to show the material produced and to reflect the number of copies of same for purposes of auditing the charges due the Xerox company. He stated he keeps a close check on the use of the machines and it would be virtually impossible for anyone to make an extra or unauthorized copy of a 103 page document without such reproduction coming

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On 10/7/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 44-520

by SA CARL E. GRAHAM/jsw Date dictated 10/7/64

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to the immediate attention of himself or Mr. BIRDSELL.

With regard to the unauthorized disclosure as represented by the newspaper articles by DOROTHY KILGALLEN, Mr. WARD advised he was certain no leak pertaining to this material had occurred at Ward and Paul. He stated he did not know DOROTHY KILGALLEN and did not know anyone who might be acquainted with her or who might have furnished her a copy of the transcript of the RUBY testimony.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 10/7/64

Mr. ROBERT E. HAWKINS advised he resides at 1303 North Pierce, Arlington, Virginia, and he is a long-time employee of Ward and Paul. He was interviewed at his place of employment, 917 G Street, N.W. HAWKINS advised that all classified reproduction work performed on Xerox machines is done either by himself or by "PETE" (JESSE LEE, III) WARD. HAWKINS states he recalls having done a large volume of reproduction work for the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY and stated in the early stages such work generally was classified "Top Secret," but sometime later the work bore the classification of "Confidential." HAWKINS advised such jobs for the Commission were performed as needed, and he never paid any particular attention to the nature of the material to be reproduced or the text of its contents. He said with regard to the transcript of the testimony of JACK L. RUBY before the President's Commission, June 7, 1964, HAWKINS advised he has no specific recollection as to whether he or "PETE" WARD may have handled this piece of work. He stated that in order to reproduce five copies of a document consisting of 103 pages, such work would take approximately 3½ hours to 4 hours and if the finished material along with the original transcript was received by the Commission on June 18, 1964, at 3:35 p.m., it would indicate to him that the job had been received in the office of Ward and Paul that same day. In explanation of this, he said if the material had been received initially by Ward and Paul on the previous day, June 17, 1964, delivery of the finished copies would have occurred at approximately 9 a.m. on June 18, 1964.

HAWKINS stated he never had made any extra copies of any material received for reproduction and never had caused any material whatsoever to fall into the hands of any person not authorized to receive it. HAWKINS stated he personally was not responsible for any "leak" of information to the news media and specifically had no information as to how DOROTHY KILGALLEN came into possession of a copy of the testimony of JACK RUBY.

10/6/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 44-520

Date dictated 10/7/64

SA CARL E. GRAHAM:cjl

document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; d its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Re: [illegible]

Mr. JESSE LEE WARD, III, son of JESSE LEE WARD, JR., one of the owners of Ward and Paul, was interviewed at his place of employment, 917 G Street, N.W. He stated that he is generally known as "PETE" WARD in order to avoid confusion in names around the business establishment. PETE WARD advised he had no specific recollection of the testimony of JACK L. RUBY, who was afforded a hearing at Dallas, Texas, June 7, 1964. He stated that during daytimes, all classified reproduction work to be done on Xerox machines is handled personally by either himself or ROBERT HAWKINS. He said he does not recall whether he may have run off the 5 copies of the RUBY testimony; however, he stated the receipt for delivery of the original transcript along with the 5 copies to the President's Commission on June 18, 1964, bore his signature as having released the material to H. A. BECKMAN, an employee of the President's Commission, at 3:35 p.m. that date. PETE WARD stated he had no information as to how any leak or leaks of material relating to the inquiry being conducted by the Commission had occurred. Specifically with regard to the unauthorized disclosure of the JACK L. RUBY testimony, which appeared in the newspaper under the by-line of DOROTHY KILGALLEN, he had no suggestion as to how this "leak" may have occurred. He stated he did not know KILGALLEN and did not know any one who might have been acquainted with her.

On 10/7/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 44-520

by SA CARL E. GRAHAM:ejl Date dictated 10/7/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 10/7/64

Mrs. BEVERLY ANN HECKMAN, Secretary to J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel to President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY, 200 Maryland Avenue, N.E., advised she recalls ANN WELSH, a secretary in the Department of Defense who worked for the Commission, had borrowed a "Confidential" stamp from the Department of Defense during the earlier stages of the Commission's existence. Mrs. HECKMAN stated WELSH had also borrowed a "Secret" and "Top Secret" stamp for the use of the Commission.

Mrs. HECKMAN said it had been necessary to obtain additional classification stamps, and she had requisitioned these items from the General Services Administration. Mrs. HECKMAN reviewed records at the Commission offices and determined she had requisitioned two sets of classification stamps on January 16, 1964. Each set of stamps contained one "Confidential" stamp, as well as a "Secret" and "Top Secret" stamp.

Mrs. HECKMAN made available two "Confidential" stamps. One of these stamps was identified as Number 1, and the second was identified as Number 3. Mrs. HECKMAN informed stamp Number 1 was borrowed from the Department of Defense, whereas stamp Number 2 was one of two obtained from General Services Administration. Stamp Number 1 was located in Mrs. HECKMAN's desk and stamp Number 3 was found in a secretary's desk in a room occupied by several secretaries.

Mrs. HECKMAN located the third "Confidential" stamp, which is one of two obtained from the General Services Administration. This stamp was located in the Commission supply cabinet, and had never been used. This stamp was left at the Commission at Mrs. HECKMAN's request.

On 10/6/64 at Washington, D. C. File # WFO 44-520

by SA HOMER R. HAUER/jgm Date dictated 10/6/64

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FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 10/9/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION,
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau 9/14/64 enclosing letterhead memorandum dealing with efforts to identify the reamining one latent palm print on one of the cardboard cartons (Exhibit C-40).

Enclosed herewith are the palm prints of the following named employees of the Dallas Office to be compared with the one remaining unidentified latent palm print:

SA JOE B. ABERNATHY
SA JOHN V. ALMON
SA ROBERT J. ANDERSON
SA JAMES W. ANDERTON
SA JAMES W. BOOKHOUT
ASAC KYLE G. CLARK
SA JACK A. FRENCH
SA WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN
SA ROBERT C. LISH
SA JOSEPH M. MYERS
SA ALFRED D. NEELEY

REC-32 105-82555-5082

3 - Bureau (Enc. 20) (RM)
2 - Dallas

RPG/jtf
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SA BARDWELL D. ODUM
SA CURTIS L. PERRYMAN
SA RICHARD T. RABIDEAU
MARIAN F. ROBERTS
SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN
SA JAMES W. SWINFORD
SA GASTON C. THOMPSON
SA CARL E. UNDERHILL
SA PAUL E. WULFF

10-12-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) REC-32 5082

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

Reurairtel 10-9-64, submitting the palm prints of the following listed employees for comparison with the remaining latent palm print from the cardboard cartons recovered in this case:

SA Joe B. Abernathy
SA John V. Almon
SA Robert J. Anderson
SA James W. Anderton
SA James W. Bookhout
ASAC Kyle G. Clark
SA Jack A. French
SA Will Hayden Griffin
SA Robert C. Lish
SA Joseph M. Myers
SA Alfred D. Neeley
SA Bardwell D. Odum
SA Curtis L. Perryman
SA Richard T. Rabideau
Marian F. Roberts
SAC J. Gordon Shanklin
SA James W. Swinford
SA Gaston C. Thompson
SA Carl E. Underhill
SA Paul E. Wulff

MAILED 7
OCT 12 1964
COMM-FBI

The latent palm print is not identical with these submitted palm prints.

The submitted prints are being retained.

Tolson
Belmont — 1 — Mr. Belmont
Mohr — 1 — Mr. Conrad
DeLoach — 1 — Mr. DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad — 1 — Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
Evans
Gale — 1 — Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
Rosen — 1 — 62-109060 (Assassination)
Sullivan — 1 — 62-109090 (President's Commission)
Tavel
Trotter — GJD:sem
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SENT FROM D.O. TELETYPE UNIT

79 OCT 19 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan 1- Lenihan

October 13, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of September 30, 1964, wherein you requested our authorization to declassify a number of FBI documents which were furnished to the Commission during the course of our investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald.

The reports listed below may be regarded as unclassified. In this regard, the Commission may disregard the printed statement appearing on each of the reports in question, namely: "It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency."

Reports entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - Russia Cuba."

REC-53 105-82555 - 6083

Report of Special Agent John W. Fain dated July 3, 1961, at Dallas, Texas.

Report of Special Agent John J. Sweeney dated December 1, 1963, at Mobile, Alabama.

Report of Special Agent Carl E. Graham dated December 2, 1963, at Washington, D. C.

Report of Special Agent Edwin Dalrymple dated December 4, 1963, at Houston, Texas.

Report of Special Agent John James O'Flaherty dated December 6, 1963, at New York, New York.

Report of Special Agent Stephen M. Callender dated December 16, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Report of Special Agent Richard L. Kesler dated December 18, 1963, at Charlotte, North Carolina.

Report of Special Agent Chester C. Orton dated December 18, 1963, at Los Angeles, California.

REL:mec
(8)

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

XEROX

OCT 14 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

Report of Special Agent Edward P. Gazur dated December 31, 1963, at Cleveland, Ohio.

Report of Special Agent John M. Kemmy dated January 6, 1964, at San Antonio, Texas.

Report of Special Agent Edwin Dalrymple dated January 14, 1964, at Houston, Texas.

Report of Special Agent James J. O'Connor dated January 23, 1964, at Miami, Florida.

Report of Special Agent Ervin B. Bruninga dated February 11, 1964, at Birmingham, Alabama.

Report of Special Agent Edwin Dalrymple dated February 20, 1964, at Houston, Texas.

Report of Special Agent John M. Kemmy dated February 28, 1964, at San Antonio, Texas.

Report of Special Agent Emory E. Horton dated March 11, 1964, at Dallas, Texas.

Report of Special Agent Milton L. Newson dated March 21, 1964, at Dallas, Texas.

Report of Special Agent Edwin Dalrymple dated March 24, 1964, at Houston, Texas.

Report of Special Agent James J. O'Connor dated March 27, 1964, at Miami, Florida.

Report of Special Agent Joseph T. Boston dated March 30, 1964, at Mobile, Alabama.

Report of Special Agent John P. McHugh dated April 6, 1964, at San Francisco, California.

Report of Special Agent John James O'Flaherty dated April 9, 1964, at New York, New York.

Report of Special Agent Marion C. Street dated April 10, 1964, at Kansas City, Missouri.

Report of Special Agent John M. Kemmy dated April 30, 1964, at San Antonio, Texas.

Report of Special Agent John James O'Flaherty dated May 8, 1964, at New York, New York.

Report of Special Agent Harry H. Whidbee dated June 11, 1964, at Los Angeles, California.

Report of Special Agent James J. O'Connor dated July 16, 1964, at Miami, Florida.

Report of Special Agent Robert E. Shortelle dated July 28, 1964, at New Haven, Connecticut.

Reports entitled "Ruth Hyde Paine; Michael Ralph Paine; Internal Security - Russia."

Report of Special Agent Darrel B. Currie dated December 23, 1963, at Boston, Massachusetts.

Report of Special Agent Robert James Nelson dated March 14, 1964, at Denver, Colorado.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

We are continuing our review of the other documents listed in the attachment to your letter of September 30, 1964, and you will be promptly advised when this review has been completed.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

By letter 9/30/64 the Commission furnished a list of approximately 100 documents which it desires to publish as backup data (exhibits and the like) to its report which was recently made available to the public. The documents listed herein have been reviewed and all were unclassified with the exception of Special Agent Fain's report of July 3, 1961, when such reports were originally disseminated to the Commission. However, they contained the property stamp which is printed on the first page of all FBI reports to the effect that such report is the property of the FBI, is loaned to an agency, and its contents are not to be distributed outside that agency. We have reviewed Special Agent Fain's report and it can now be downgraded to unclassified without compromising any of our sources or coverage. We are authorizing the Commission to disregard the property stamp since it was understood throughout the investigation the Commission would probably publish some of our reports and memoranda in its overall report to the nation.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 _____, 1964

TO:

- ✓ Director
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. DeLoach
- Mr. Evans
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Callahan
- Mr. Casper
- Mr. Conrad
- Mr. Gale
- Mr. Sullivan
- Mr. Tavel
- Mr. Trotter
- Mr. Clayton
- Miss Gandy
- Miss Holmes
- Personnel Files Section
- Records Branch
- Mrs. Skillman
- Mrs. Brown
- John Quander

See Me — For appropriate action
Send File — Note and Return
Please Call Me

[illegible]

J. Clyde Tolson

105-82555 - 5084

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND FORMER HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

[illegible] NOTE: [illegible] WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THE SYMBOLS BECAUSE CERTAIN DECISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUREAU 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC		HSC	
ACC. _____	DATE _____	ACC. _____	DATE _____
DEL. _____	DATE _____	DEL. _____	DATE _____

MISC.: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR RELEVANT DOCUMENT. DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

_____ TO DEPT.

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 10/13/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) Attn: Criminal Section

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE : LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

ReBuairtel to Dallas requesting Dallas to advise what action remains to be taken to complete efforts to identify one remaining latent palm print on the cartons found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) building.

The following action remains to be taken:

By Dallas airtel to Bureau, with copies to Atlanta, Denver and Newark, dated 10/9/64, request was made of these three offices to obtain the palm prints of SA BENJAMIN O. KEUTZER; Steno JEANETTE TANKSLEY; and SA WARREN A. LARSON, respectively.

By Dallas airtel to Bureau, Attention: Latent Fingerprint Section, Identification Division, dated 10/9/64 palm prints of 20 employees of the Dallas Office were submitted.

By Dallas airtel to Bureau, Attention: Latent Fingerprint Section, Identification Division, dated 10/12/64, palm prints of 10 employees of the Dallas Office were submitted.

There are remaining to be obtained the palm prints of four employees of the Dallas Office whose palm prints will be obtained as such employees are available.

There are remaining to be obtained the palm prints of nine former employees of the Dallas Office who have retired, resigned or gone on maternity leave since 11/26/63.

The palm print of SEYMOUR WEITZMAN, Deputy Constable, and THOMAS P. ALYEA, WFAA-TV, Dallas, who are both known to have been on the sixth floor of the TSBD on 11/22/63, are being

REC-4 105-82555-5085

1 - Bureau
2 - Dallas
RPG:jeg

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 OCT 16 1964

obtained. Efforts are also being maintained to obtain palm prints of HADDON SPURGEON AIKEN and JACK CHARLES CASON of TSBD.

With respect to obtaining the palm print of Captain WILL FRITZ, Dallas Police Department, he has been contacted several times in an effort to arrange to obtain his palm prints. He was last contacted on 10/12/64 at which time he stated that he had not touched the four cardboard cartons and could see no reason for his palm prints being taken, and that he was refusing to have his palm prints taken. No further efforts are being made to obtaining the palm prints of Captain WILL FRITZ in view of his attitude.

In the event the one remaining latent palm print is not identified from the above described palm prints, there does not appear to be any logical course of action which can be taken.

Previous investigation has established that these four cartons remained at the TSBD until 11/25/63, and that there is no way to determine the identity of all persons who were on the sixth floor during this period.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - W. A. Branigan 1-Stokes

October 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
OCT 14 2 37 PM '64

62-109090 — 69

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 30, 1964, with which was enclosed a list of communications in this case which the President's Commission seeks authority to declassify. The following communications may be regarded as unclassified:

(1) Memorandum of four pages dated April 10, 1964, at New York, New York.
(2) Memorandum of seven pages dated April 17, 1964, at Houston, Texas.
(3) Memorandum of two pages dated May 14, 1964, at New York, New York.
(4) Memorandum of thirteen pages dated April 22, 1964, at Washington, D. C.
(5) Memorandum of seven pages dated March 12, 1964, at Washington, D. C.
(6) Memorandum of seven pages dated March 16, 1964, at Washington, D. C.
(7) Memorandum of three pages dated June 10, 1964, at Washington, D. C.
(8) Memorandum of four pages dated July 10, 1964, at Washington, D. C.
(9) Memorandum of five pages dated April 8, 1964, at Washington, D. C.
(10) Letter to Honorable J. Lee Rankin dated July 1, 1964, and the two enclosures thereto, namely memoranda of two pages and four pages dated June 23, 1964, at Washington, D. C.
(11) Memorandum of two pages dated July 23, 1964, at Washington, D. C.
(12) Letter to Honorable J. Lee Rankin dated July 16, 1964, and its enclosure, namely a memorandum of three pages dated July 9, 1964, at Washington, D. C.
(13) Memorandum of four pages dated February 20, 1964, at Washington, D. C.

REC-47 105-82555 — 5086

19 OCT 15 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 OCT 16 1964

JCS:mec (8)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

XEROX MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OCT [illegible] 64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Our review of the documents referred to in the enclosure to your letter of reference is continuing and the results thereof will be promptly furnished to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

Items referred to herein are identified as follows:

(1) New York unclassified letterhead serial 3443.
(2) Houston unclassified letterhead serial 3539.
(3) New York unclassified letterhead serial 3870.

While above documents were unclassified, Dr. Goldberg of the President's Commission on 10/7 advised that Commission requested authority to regard them as unclassified in view of fact that they contained the character Internal Security - Russia - Cuba.

Items four through thirteen are our letterheads all prepared by Legat, Mexico City, and, where indicated, Bureau letters transmitting them to Commission. The Bureau letters all contained statement that, upon detachment from enclosures, the letters should be regarded as unclassified. All the letterheads prepared by Legat were classified "Confidential" [redacted] All the letterheads have been carefully reviewed and all sources, where necessary, have been properly protected.

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE THREE.

NOTE CONTINUED:

Further sanitizing of the letterheads referred to herein is not necessary. State Department has advised that it has no objection to declassification of results of our inquiries in Mexico, which in part, were summarized in a 178-page summary letterhead prepared by Legat which has been sanitized and declassified. While some of the material in letterheads referred to herein is covered in part in the sanitized summary, all of the information is not therein; hence, in view of State Department's reaction and as our sources have been properly protected, it is advisable to declassify letterheads in question.

These letterheads bear the following serial numbers in the Oswald file:

(4, 3509; 5, 2857; 6, 2830; 7, 4108; 8, 4425; 9, 3222; 10, 4257 and 4258; 11, 4546; 12, 4443; 13, 2103.

FD-36 (Rev. 10-13-54)

FBI

Date: 10/12/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
SAC, DETROIT

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (62-1965) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63
MISC. - INFO. CONCERNING
OO: Dallas

EDWARD W. MAYER, Lewiston, Idaho, retired FBI Agent, advised SA STEINAR E. GORUD that recently SIEBERT SWENSON, Senior Law Student, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, told him that his aunt, Mrs. WALLACE LAMB, Pillon Road, Muskegan, Michigan, mentioned that the name LEE HARVEY OSWALD was entered on a church guest register in Muskegan about two years ago. He mentioned that President KENNEDY or RICHARD NIXON may have been in the Muskegan area about this time. The identity of the church in Muskegan is unknown.

LEAD

DETROIT DIVISION

AT MUSKEGAN, MICHIGAN

Contact Mrs. WALLACE LAMB, Pillon Road, to determine name of church involved.

C. C. Wick

REC-47 105-82555-5087

(3) - Bureau (AM)
2 - Detroit (AM)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (AM)
1 - Butte
SEG/ar
(8)

4 OCT 13 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 OCT 16 1964

October 15, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - I.W. Conrad (J.M. English)
1 - W.C. Sullivan (R.E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. McGowan (J.W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated October 6, 1964, which enclosed copies of two memoranda revealing results of an interview with Mr. Leon D. Hubert, Jr., former staff member on the President's Commission.

Enclosed are two copies each of three memoranda which also pertain to this matter captioned and dated as follows:

"Jack L. Ruby
Lee Harvey Oswald"
October 7, 1964,
Washington, D. C.

"Jack L. Ruby
Lee Harvey Oswald - Victim
Civil Rights"
October 10, 1964,
Kansas City, Missouri

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 20 1964

"Lee Harvey Oswald
Internal Security -
Russia - Cuba"
October 10, 1964,
Kansas City, Missouri

I would like to point out that attempts were made to obtain from Dorothy Kilgallen a copy of the transcript of Jack L. Ruby's testimony before Chief Justice Warren

1 - 44-24016
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
KMR:jh
(12)

See Note Page 2

30 OCT 21 1964

published in the "New York Journal American." However, Dorothy Kilgallen did not choose to cooperate and further contacts with her were discontinued.

With the submission of the enclosures, inquiries conducted by this Bureau based on your letter dated September 10, 1964, are concluded. However, results of the FBI Laboratory examinations conducted on documents obtained from you and others will be submitted separately.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosures (6)

NOTE: In regard to the leak of Oswald's diary, Ruby's testimony before Chief Justice Warren, and Ruby's polygraph to news media, the Commission by letter dated 9/10/64 requested Commission members, Commission staff, Ruby's current and former attorneys be interviewed regarding this matter. These interviews were conducted expeditiously and over 80 individuals have been interviewed; the results were furnished to the Commission by letters dated, 9/23, 9/25, 10/1, and 10/6/64. Individuals interviewed indicated they were not aware of how the information was leaked to the news media. The Laboratory has conducted an examination of transcripts obtained from the Commission and others and made examinations concerning Page 103 of the transcript which appeared in the "New York Journal American." The Laboratory results are being furnished to the Commission by separate communication dated 10/16/64 and our inquiries are now complete.

October 15, 1964

1 - W.C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C.D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rogge

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS-R-CUBA
ATTENTION CRIMINAL SECTION

ReBuairtel 10/14/64 relating to George and Patricia Nash, a Columbia University research team and their criticism of the report published by the President's Commission.

Enclosed for Dallas and New York is one copy each of an article prepared by the Nashes entitled "The Other Witnesses" which appeared in the 10/12/64 issue of "The Newleader."

The enclosed is furnished for your information and to assist in handling the investigation requested in reBuairtel.

Enclosure

1 - New York (Enclosure)

RDR:pah
(7)

MAILED 5
OCT 15 1964
COMM-FBI

NOTE: In reBuairtel, Dallas and New York were furnished an article which appeared in the 10/12/64 issue of "The New York Times." This article relates that the Nashes had written an article critical of the Commission and summarized some of their criticisms. The enclosed article is the basis for the Times' clipping. The two-page article is based on an allegedly intensive two-week study by the Nashes in Dallas. It is loaded with inaccuracies, misinformation and fails to take into account the back-up material which has not been released by the Commission. This back-up material would tend to negate the better part of the Nashes criticism. They endeavor to discredit witnesses used by the Commission to reach its conclusion that Oswald killed Tippit and completely discount positive evidence linking Oswald to this killing such as his revolver, identification of cartridge cases

SEE NOTE CONTINUED PAGE 2.

105-82555-5088

REC-47

OCT 15

ENCLOSURE

79 OCT 16 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
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Evans
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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

NOTE: (cont)

and testimony of numerous witnesses. The article in part repeats some of the allegations made by Mark Lane, the reported pro-communist New York Attorney who has been trying to discredit the investigation in this matter since its inception. "The Newleader" is reportedly very liberal and anti-communist.

OCT. 12, 1964 • 35c

THE NEW LEADER

A BIWEEKLY OF NEWS AND OPINION... 41ST YEAR OF PUBLICATION

PRODSKY IN ARKHANGELSK
AN EDITORIAL

THE WARREN REPORT—TWO ARTICLES
KARL E. MEYER GEORGE AND PATRICIA NASH

EUGENE O'NEILL: A TOUCH OF THE ADOLESCENT
ERIC BENTLEY

The Other Witnesses

By George and Patricia Nash

THE WARREN Commission Report already has won the respect of almost all who have read it, and deservedly so. It is a clearly written, remarkably comprehensive document that is cautious in reaching conclusions. It dispels rumors, wrecks theories, dismisses items of "evidence" used to convict Lee Harvey Oswald in the public mind, and draws some order from the confusion surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy over these past 10 months.

In the process, it also takes the trouble to dispense justice where injustices have been done. The Dallas police, for example, had issued an extremely damaging story about Joe Molina, for 17 years credit manager at the Texas School Book Depository, as a "possible Number 2 man" in the murder. Their suspicions had been aroused by the fact that Molina belonged to a veterans' organization called the American GI Forum, which the Dallas police alone considered subversive, and the publicity cost him his job. The Commission delves into the details of Molina's case and clears him.

But what of the future historians or political scientists attempting to reconstruct the events of last November 22? Will they find all the pertinent facts in the voluminous Report? In the light of an intensive two-week investigation that we conducted ourselves in Dallas, we would have to answer: No. Particularly where the slaying of Patrolman J. D. Tippit and the ev[illegible] at the Depository are concerned, the Report is less than complete.

The most convincing aspect of the case against Oswald involves the testimony of three witnesses to the Tippit shooting at 10th Street and Patton Avenue, in Oak Cliff. Here the evidence is not merely circumstantial, as with the assassination. The Commission quotes extensively the accounts given by three persons who were near the scene of the crime: William Scoggins, Domingo Benavides and Mrs. Helen Louise Markham.

Taxi-driver Scoggins—eating lunch in his parked taxi—noticed a man and the approaching police car, heard shots, saw Tippit fall, then saw the man run south on Patton. At the moment of the actual shooting his view was partially obstructed by shrubbery, and he did not emerge from the cab until he heard the firing. The next day he picked Oswald out of a lineup, not as the killer but simply as the man he had seen running past him.

Domingo Benavides was driving a pickup truck west on 10th Street. As he crossed the intersection a block east of 10th and Patton, he saw a policeman standing by the left door of the patrol car and

man standing on the [illegible] right side. He then heard the shots, saw the policeman fall. He waited in the truck until the gunman ran to the corner, and saw him empty the shells into some bushes. "It was Benavides, using Tippit's car radio, who first reported the killing of Patrolman Tippit at about 1:16 P.M.," the Report declares, although the ambulance records show a different source of the shooting report. The Report goes on to note that Benavides told police "he did not think that he could identify the man who fired the shots."

Mrs. Markham gave the only detailed account of what occurred between the gunman and Tippit from the moment the patrolman stopped on 10th Street. According to the Report: "Her description and that of other eyewitnesses led to the police broadcast at 1:22 P.M. describing [Tippit's] slayer as 'about 30, 5'8", black hair, slender.'" But Mrs. Markham also told attorney Mark Lane that the gunman was "short, a little on the heavy side," with "somewhat bushy" hair. In testifying before the Commission, she first denied that she had ever said this and changed her story only when confronted with a tape recording of the conversation. The Commission observes that "in her various statements and in her testimony, Mrs. Markham was uncertain and inconsistent in her recollection of the exact time of the slaying." Nevertheless, the Report declares: "Addressing itself solely to the probative value of Mrs. Markham's contemporaneous description of the gunman and her positive identification of Oswald at a police lineup, the Commission considers her testimony reliable."

Contrary to what some have maintained, we did not find Mrs. Markham inaccessible. Our interview with her, though, did lead us to feel that any testimony she might give was of dubious value. Since she is a critical witness, we [illegible] part of the interview worth[illegible] verbatim:

"Q. Has the assassination of the President and what happened afterwards affected you personally?

"A. It sure has. I lost my job . . . having to go to Washington. I've had a nervous breakdown. I'm the witness. I'm the one he was talking to when he died. I know what it's like when someone dies. I was with my father when he died. He [my father] said 'Well, I don't know.' And then he was dead. I couldn't understand what Tippit said. I guess he wanted me to call on the car radio and get some help. I was there with Tippit when they put him on the stretcher. He was dying.

"Q. Was it long until the ambulance came?

"A. No.

"Q. About how long?

"A. I was there hollering and screaming, trying to get help. Wouldn't nobody come help me. I would guess that it was about 20 minutes before the ambulance came—20, 25 minutes I was there alone until the ambulance came and then another five minutes until the police came . . . The police treated me like a queen. Me and the cab driver, I guess we're the only witnesses. When the police got there, I fainted. I fainted three or four times."

Thus Mrs. Markham stated that Tippit talked to her after being shot (although the Commission says he was killed instantly), and that she was alone on the scene for 20 minutes (although the ambulance arrived within minutes of the shooting). And nowhere does she mention Benavides, who used the car radio to call the police.

WE WERE able to locate at least two witnesses at the Tippit murder scene who were not questioned or even contacted by the Commission. We had little difficulty in tracking them down and we could find no reason to doubt their veracity. Because their statements are important in relation to Mrs. Markham's testimony, and because they have not appeared elsewhere, we shall also quote them verbatim. First, Frank Wright, who lived in a ground floor apartment on 10th Street, about half a block east of the murder site:

"I was sitting watching television with my wife. I was sitting in a chair next to the door. I wasn't but two steps from the door. I heard shots. I knew it wasn't backfire. I knew it was shots. As soon as I heard them, I went out the door. I could see a police car in the next block. It was toward the end of the next block. I could see it clearly. The police car was headed toward me. It was parked on the south side of the street. In other words, it was parked across the street from our apartment house. I saw a person right by the car. He had fallen down. It seems as if he had just fallen down. Maybe I saw him as he had just finished falling. He was on the ground and then he turned over face down. Part of him was under the left front fender of the car. It seems to me that I saw him just as he hit the ground. I saw him turn over and he didn't move any more.

"I looked around to see what had happened. I knew there had been a shooting. I saw a man standing right in front of the car. I was looking toward the man on the ground. He stood there for a while and looked at the man. I could not tell who the man was on the ground. The man who was standing in front of him was about medium height. He had on a light coat. It ended just above his hands. I didn't see any gun. He ran around on the passenger side of the police car. He ran as fast as he could go and he got into his car. His car was a grey, little car, coupe. It was about a 1950-1955, maybe a Plymouth. It was a grey car, parked on the same side as

the street as the police [illegible] but beyond it from me. It w[illegible]ing away from me. He got in that car and he drove away as quick as you could see. He drove down 10th Street, away from me. I don't know how far he drove. After he got into the middle of the next block between Patton and Crawford, I didn't look at him any more.

"I looked at the car where the man was. I looked to see what had happened there. About the same time as I came out, or maybe a little while after, a woman came down from her porch. She was at the house about three or four doors from the intersection of 10th and Patton. The house was on the same side of the street as the police car. Just as the man in the car pulled away she came toward the police car and then she stepped back. I heard her shout, 'Oh, he's been shot!' throwing up her hands. Then she went back up toward the house. There was no one out there except me and that woman when I got there, except for the man I described earlier. I couldn't figure out who did the shooting. I didn't see a gun on the man who was standing in front of the car. There wasn't anyone else but the man who drove away and the woman who came down from her porch. I was the first person out. I knew there wasn't anyone else there at all. It wasn't any time at all until the ambulance got there. By the time the ambulance got there, there were maybe 25 more people outside. Then after a while, the police came up. After that, a whole lot of police came up. I tried to tell two or three people what I saw. They didn't pay any attention. I've seen what came out on television and in the papers but I know that's not what happened. I knew a man drove off in a grey car. Nothing in the world's going to change my opinion. I saw that man drive off in a grey coupe just as clear as I was born. I know what I saw. They can say all they want about a fellow running away, but I can[illegible]cept this because I saw a [illegible] get in a car and drive away."

We have no way of knowing how the investigation could have ignored Wright, whether his memory is accurate, or whether a plausible explanation for the mysterious man in the car might be a passerby unwilling to be a witness. For our purposes here, such speculation is beside the point, which is simply: Why didn't this account come to the Commission's attention?

The question becomes all the more relevant when it is realized that it was a call from Mrs. Wright which was responsible for the ambulance being dispatched, and the police had her address:

"I was sitting in my apartment watching television with my husband. We had just learned that the President was shot. I was sitting in a chair with my back to the intersection of 10th and Denver. My husband was sitting across from me. I heard shots fired and I immediately ran to the window.

"I heard three shots. From my window I got a clear view of a man lying there on the street. He was there in the next block. I could see there was a man lying in the street. I didn't wait a minute. I ran to the telephone. I didn't look in the book or anything. I ran to the telephone, picked it up and dialed 'O.' I said, 'Call the police, a man's been shot!' After that I went outside to join my husband. It wasn't but a minute till the ambulance got there."

The operator took Mrs. Wright's address, 501 East 10th, and called the police. The police noted [illegible]e was a shooting at 501 East 10th and pushed a buzzer connecting them by a direct line to the Dudley M. Hughes Funeral Home.

•

The Dudley M. Hughes Funeral Home is the central ambulance dispatching point for southern Dallas. It either handles calls directly or calls other funeral homes in the system that cover other areas. Dudley M. Hughes Jr., the dispatcher, took the call from the police. He filled out an ambulance call slip with the code "3-19" (which means emergency shooting) and the address, "501 East 10th Street." He put the slip into the time clock and stamped it 1:18 P.M., November 22, in the space marked "Time Called." Since the location was just two short blocks away he told one of his own drivers, Clayton Butler, to respond. Butler and Eddie Kinsley ran down the steps, got into the ambulance and took off, siren screaming.

Butler radioed his arrival at the scene at 1:18 P.M., within 60 seconds of leaving the funeral home. He remembers that there were at least 10 people standing around the man lying on the ground. It was not until he and his assistant pulled back a blanket covering Tippit that they realized the victim was a policeman.

Butler ran back to his radio to inform headquarters. The radio was busy and he could not cut in. He yelled "Mayday" to no avail, and went back to Tippit. The officer lay on his side, face down with part of his body under the left front fender of the police car. Butler and Kinsley rolled him over and saw the bullet wound through Tippit's temple. Butler told us, "I thought he was dead then. It's not my position to say so. We got him into the ambulance and we got going as quick as possible. On the way to the hospital I finally let them know it was a policeman." The record shows that Butler called in to the funeral home at 1:26 P.M. to say he had reached the hospital.

Despite the fact that the ambulance was dispatched to 501 East 10th, no statement was ever taken from either of the Wrights. Mrs. Wright remembers that a man who did not identify himself came around two months after the President's assassination and talked with her for a few minutes. He took no

note," did not ask to see anything, did not speak to her husband and did not ask if he had seen anything unusual. Clayton Butler, the ambulance driver, says he was questioned by the Dallas police when he arrived at the hospital, but not since then.

Others never questioned included Butler's assistant, Eddie Kinsley; Dudley M. Hughes Jr., who dispatched the ambulance; and the managers of the apartment house facing the murder site. All of these potential witnesses were in agreement on the lapse of time between the shots and the arrival of the ambulance—in direct contradiction to Mrs. Markham's statement. It is worth noting, in connection with Mrs. Markham's reliability, that the lineup (which satisfied the Commission as fair in its procedure) included only three persons besides Oswald for Mrs. Markham to choose from: two 18-year-olds and a 26-year-old man of Mexican descent. Oswald (who had appeared on television before this lineup) was the only one whose face was cut and bruised. In the light of our own findings in the Tippit slaying, it appears quite possible that Mrs. Markham came on the scene only after hearing the shots; and without Mrs. Markham, there is no one to say precisely what happened between Tippit and Oswald.

THERE ARE also a number of other points which the Report leaves unresolved or untouched:

1. The Report cites as one "speculation" the rumor that "another witness to the slaying of Patrolman Tippit, an unidentified woman, was interviewed by the FBI but was never called as a witness" by the Commission. In reply, the Report declares: "The only woman among the witnesses to the slaying of Tippit known to the Commission is Helen Markham. The FBI never interviewed any other woman who claimed to have seen the shooting and never received any information concerning the existence of such a witness."

We interviewed this "other witness," whose name is Acquilla Clemmons. She claims to have seen two men near the police car, in addition to Tippit, just before the shooting. The woman said the FBI did question her briefly but decided not to take a statement because of her poor physical condition (she is a diabetic). Her version of the slaying was rather vague, and she may have based her story on second-hand accounts of others at the scene. It seems probable, however, that she is known to some investigative agency if not to the Commission itself.

2. The Report dismisses the rumor that Oswald lived near Jack Ruby, pointing out that their residences were a mile apart. But the Tippit shooting took place only two blocks from Ruby's home on Marsalis St., a fact not mentioned by the Commission.

3. The Report gives the impression that Oswald was the only Depository worker found to be absent after the assassination. But Bill Shelley, Oswald's foreman, and others who worked in the building told us that Charles Givens was missing from the sixth floor work crew. Shelley said he was sent outside in an unsuccessful attempt to locate Givens, and there was talk of sending out an "all-points bulletin" on the missing man. This proved unnecessary because Givens heard he was being sought and made his way to police headquarters.

4. The Report accepts the version of the assassination aftermath in which Roy Truly, the Depository supervisor, and Patrolman M. L. Baker are supposed to have entered the building and met Oswald on the second floor less than two minutes after the attack. But Molina, the unjustly accused worker, told us he testified that he was standing by the Depository door and saw Truly run past him into the building—alone. Further, Bill Shelley told us that Truly and Baker waited five or six minutes after the shooting.

Obviously, the question of the precise timing has important implications: If Oswald was not encountered for five or six minutes after the shooting, this would have allowed him time to reach the second floor easily from either the sixth floor or from the front of the building, as he himself claimed; if the time was just two minutes, the argument is sure to continue that Oswald could not have made it from the sixth floor to the second—despite the FBI re-enactment showing this was possible.

5. The Report mentions that "the front door" and "the rear door" of the Depository were guarded from about six minutes after the shooting. What it omits, however, is that there were four separate "rear doors," all of which were open and only one of which was guarded. There are two loading platforms, a customer's door and a rail entry. No one guarding any one of these doors could see any of the others. This conceivably might be relevant to a question of whether Oswald acted alone. As Shelley told us, "Any one of a thousand different people could have entered or left the building and nobody would have known it."

Again, our purpose in discussing the items we found untouched or unresolved by the Report has not been to determine whose version of the events is correct, or to establish any one person's guilt or innocence. Our object has simply been to demonstrate that future historians and social scientists will not be able to reconstruct what occurred last November 22 from the Commission's report alone. Moreover, as the years go by, witnesses vanish, inconsistencies are forgotten and memories fade, the questions they will undoubtedly raise will become increasingly difficult to answer with any degree of accuracy.

FD-263 (Rev 5-1-58)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEW ORLEANS	DALLAS	10/7/64	9/23 - 28/64

TITLE OF CASE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Aka.

REPORT MADE BY: SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER — TYPED BY: CV

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCE: Bureau airtel to WFO, 9/14/64, and WFO airtel to Bureau, 9/17/64, both captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Aka., IS - R - CUBA, Attn: Criminal Section" and "JACK L. RUBY; LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM, CR"
New Orleans airtel to Bureau, 9/29/64

RUC

ADMINISTRATIVE

Information set forth in the details of this report has previously been furnished to the Bureau by letterhead memorandum as an enclosure to referenced New Orleans airtel.

At the time that LEON D. HUBERT, JR. was interviewed at New Orleans, the details of which appear in this report, regarding captioned matter he was also interviewed regarding the case entitled, "JACK L. RUBY; LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM, CR", Bureau File 44-24016, New Orleans File 44-2064. The details of the interview with HUBERT regarding the RUBY matter

APPROVED — SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105-82555-5089 REC-47

15 OCT 19 1964

COPIES MADE:

(10) - Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
3 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
1 - New Orleans (100-16601)

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY				
REQUEST RECD.			21 SEP 1973	
DATE FWD.				
HOW FWD.				
BY				

7) OCT 16 1964

COPIES DESTROYED

NOTATIONS

SOVIET SECTION

6-15-82

[redacted]

have previously been attached to the Bureau by separate letterhead memoranda and have also been included in a separate report.

COVER PAGE B*

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER Office: New Orleans
Date: 10/7/64

Field Office File No.: NO 100-16601 Bureau File No.: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Synopsis: LEON D. HUBERT, JR., Attorney, New Orleans, La., former legal consultant to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY, states he could provide no information which could be of possible assistance in determining how "The Dallas Morning News" newspaper or "Life" magazine came into the possession of a copy of the diary of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

RUC

DETAILS:

The President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY has requested investigation of the publication of LEE HARVEY OSWALD's diary by "The Dallas Morning News" and "Life" magazine.

On September 23, 1964, inquiry at the law firm of LEON D. HUBERT, JR., located at Room 300, Oil and Gas Building, and at HUBERT's residence, 1915 South Dupree, New Orleans, Louisiana, determined that Mr. HUBERT was on vacation in Mexico and would be returning to New Orleans, Louisiana, on September 28, 1964.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

EXTRACT

Date [redacted]ber 29, 1964

1

LEON D. HUBERT, JR., attorney, Room 300 Oil and Gas Building, 1100 Tulane Avenue, advised that he was employed as a legal consultant by the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, commonly known as the Warren Commission, on a full-time basis from January 10, 1964 until June 4, 1964.

Mr. HUBERT stated that a great majority of his work for the commission involved the matter pertaining to the assassination of LEE HARVEY OSWALD by JACK L. RUBY and that the majority of his time was spent at the commission headquarters located in the Veterans of Foreign Wars Building in Washington, D. C. He stated, however, that on occasions he traveled to Dallas, Texas, where he interviewed and obtained depositions from various individuals regarding the RUBY matter.

Mr. HUBERT stated he could provide no information which could be of possible assistance in determining how "The Dallas Morning News" or "Life" magazine came into the possession of a copy of the diary of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He said that he could not suggest the identities of any individual or individuals who may have been responsible for making available a copy of this diary to the newspaper or to "Life"magazine.

Mr. HUBERT advised that since June 4, 1964, he has been in Dallas on two or three occasions for anywhere from one to three days handling additional details in connection with the RUBY case.

On 9/28/64 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601

by SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER /lyc Date dictated 9/29/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TROTTER

DATE: 10-15-64

FROM : S. F. Latona

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

The palm prints of the following listed Bureau employees were submitted by the Dallas Division for comparison with the remaining latent palm print from the cardboard cartons recovered in this case:

SA Joe B. Abernathy
SA John V. Almon
SA Robert J. Anderson
SA James W. Anderton
SA James W. Bookhout
ASAC Kyle G. Clark
SA Jack A. French
SA Will Hayden Griffin
SA Robert C. Lish
SA Joseph H. Myers
SA Alfred D. Neeley
SA Bardwell D. Odum
SA Curtis L. Perryman
SA Richard T. Rabideau
Marian F. Roberts
SAC J. Gordon Shanklin
SA James W. Swinford
SA Gaston C. Thompson
SA Carl E. Underhill
SA Paul E. Wulff

The latent palm print is not identical with these submitted palm prints.

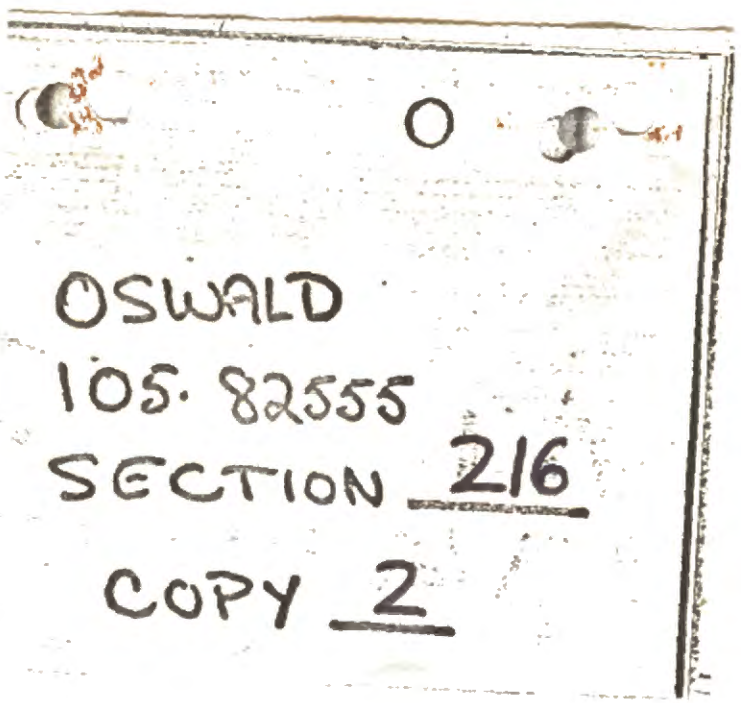
The submitted prints are being retained. Dallas and Investigative Division being advised.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555-5090
REC-47

ENCLOSURE COPY FILED IN


O
OSWALD
105. 82555
SECTION 216
COPY 2

October 14, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 3, 1964, and my letters dated September 25, 1964, September 30, 1964, and October 2, 1964, concerning an article which appeared in the July 15, 1964, issue of "Liberty," a Canadian magazine.

The original of the article accompanying your letter dated September 3, 1964, is returned herewith. A photographic copy of this article has been made and will be retained in the files of this Bureau.

Also enclosed are two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Chicago Office dated October 9, 1964, incorporating the results of an interview with Mr. Waldo D. Butler on October 8, 1964.

REC-READING ROOM
OCT 14 2 45 PM '64
BY COURIER SERVICE
OCT 15 1964
COMM-FBI
RECORDED COPY FILED IN
REC-47
5091

[redacted]

SEE NOTE FOR SACS, DALLAS AND CHICAGO AND LEGAL ATTACHES OTTAWA AND TOKYO, PAGE TWO

1 - Dallas (100-10461) Encs. (3)
1 - Chicago (62-6115) Encs. (3)
1 - Legal Attache Ottawa (163-364) Encs. (2)
2 - Legal Attache Tokyo Encs. (16)
1 - Foreign Liaison (orally approved G. A. ODay 10-13-64)
105-82555
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (16)

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

OCT 16 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Additional efforts are being made to locate and interview Mr. Ray Jefferies, who reportedly is in Tokyo, Japan, to conclude our inquiries in this matter. When the results of his interview are received, you will be promptly notified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (5)

NOTE FOR SACS, DALLAS AND CHICAGO AND LEGAL ATTACHES OTTAWA AND TOKYO:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

ReLegat Ottawa airtel and letterhead memorandum dated 10-2-64, with attached galley proofs, copies of which are furnished for the information of Dallas and Chicago. Reference is also made to Chicago airtel and letterhead memorandum dated 10-9-64, copies of which are furnished for the information of Legal Attaches Ottawa and Tokyo. Also enclosed for Legal Attache Tokyo are pertinent communications containing background in this matter.

Legal Attache Tokyo through sources is instructed to locate and interview Ray Jefferies in an effort to substantiate or disprove the allegations made by Norman Similas. The results of investigation should be incorporated in an appropriate letterhead memorandum, without property stamp, for dissemination. Sufficient copies should be prepared for dissemination to the President's Commission and interested offices. Every effort should be made to expedite this matter. Keep the Bureau advised of any anticipated delay.

For the information of other receiving offices, after the receipt of Mr. Jefferies' interview, no further action in this matter is contemplated. Subsequent reporting of this investigation by Dallas is not desired.

NOTE:

Similas, a Canadian citizen and photographer, took several pictures during the assassination and claimed to have taken a picture showing a rifle with two individuals close by. His comments were incorporated in an article which was published in the now defunct Canadian magazine "Liberty." Investigation to date strongly indicates that Similas concocted this story in order to make money and to have his views published. We are interviewing Ray Jefferies of the Associated Press, whom Similas claims developed the photograph in question. The second installment of Similas' article, which has never been published, tends to prove Similas is a liar. Similas claims another reporter saw the photograph in question and that he was only reporting what this other reporter observed. This same statement would have been incorporated in the second installment; however, the interview with the reporter in question clearly shows that Similas is the one that made up this story. This will conclude our inquiries. When the results are received the Commission or its duly delegated authority will be furnished the results.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Callahan

SAC, Dallas (67-425)

10/14/64

PERSONAL ATTENTION:

Director, FBI (105-82555)

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Beaver
1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - R. E. Lenihan

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Reference is made to your letter 4/17/64 which enclosed copies of FD 255's recommending incentive awards for certain personnel of your office in connection with your coverage of Marina Oswald.

Reference is also made to Bureau letter dated 4/27/64 advising that such action was being deferred pending the outcome of the Commission's report .

For your information, Bureau does not feel that incentive awards are merited in this particular facet of this investigation.

REL:mec
(10)

NOTE:

SAC Shanklin contacted Mr. Sullivan 10/6/64 and asked if he should resubmit his recommendations for incentive awards for personnel of the Dallas Office whowere responsible for instituting technical and physical surveillance coverage of Marina Oswald following her testimony before the President's Commission. Such coverage was requested by Mr. Rankin in order that Marina would not suddenly disappear. Mr. Shanklin indicated that personnel of his office who were responsible for instituting technical and physical surveillance coverage of Marina overcame several large problems. Incentive awards not deemed desirable in this particular investigative activity.

REC-91 [illegible] -5092

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

PERS. REC. UNIT

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 10/9/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)(Attn: Criminal Section)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-6115)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau letter to the President's Commission dated 9/30/64.

Enclosed herewith are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum for the Bureau and one copy for Dallas setting forth an interview with WALDO D. BUTLER, Associated Press, Chicago, Illinois.

RAY JEFFERIES can be reached at Hotel New Ohtani, Tokyo, Japan, CPO 607, c/o Associated Press.

3 - Bureau (Encl 8)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)(Encl 1)
1 - Chicago (62-6115)

DWS:mhh
(5)

ENCLOSURE

REC-47 5093

OCT 12 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 OCT 16 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
October 9, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On October 8, 1964, Waldo D. Butler, Night Photo Editor, Associated Press, 188 West Randolph, Chicago, Illinois, advised that Ray Jefferies, Day Photo Editor, Associated Press, was presently in Tokyo, Japan, in connection with the Olympic Games.

Butler stated that he and Jefferies had learned shortly after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy that Norman Similas, a Canadian, allegedly had taken photographs of possible value during the course of the assassination. Similas was contacted by Jefferies as he was passing through Chicago en route to Canada. Similas came to the Chicago office of the Associated Press where several rolls of film were processed. According to Butler, none of Similas' film had been taken at the assassination site nor was it of any news value in connection with the assassination. He said he and Jefferies reviewed the film. Butler said that some of Similas' film was developed but not dry when Similas had to leave to catch his plane to Canada. This portion of Similas' film was mailed to Similas the following day.

Butler advised that he had shared with Jefferies the task of reviewing Similas' film. While he did not see each and every negative he said that if Jefferies or he had seen any film showing the Book Depository Building they would have considered using such

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21 MAR 13 1973

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

DATE: 10/8/64

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

RE: EXHIBITS OF PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

A review of photographs of Commission exhibits, which are in possession of Dallas Office, reveals the following have not been furnished to Dallas:

202, 238, 259-269, 271

337, 363-364, 374

428, 457-458, 462-468, 470-476

533, 571

705-708, 710, 756-759

867

904-907, 955, 987-988, 990-994

1001, 1018-1030, 1032-1053, 1055-1099

1200-1299

1300, 1303-1309, 1315, 1318-1390, 1396-1398

1401-1436, 1438-1499

3 - Bureau
2 - Dallas

PEW/jtf
(5)

cx-102 REC-6

5094

16 OCT 12 1964

DL 100-10461

1500-1599

1600-1699

1700-1799

It should be noted Dallas is in possession of Commission Exhibit #1800, which is the highest numbered exhibit received.

Bureau requested to advise whether there is any necessity for Dallas, as office of origin, to be in possession of photographs of the Commission exhibits enumerated above. In the event all or part of these exhibits might be of value to Dallas, Bureau requested to furnish photographs of same.

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Stokes

Mr. Griffith
Mr. Conrad

SAC, Dallas (100-10461) 10/14/64

Director, FBI (105-82555) — 5094

REC-6
EX-102

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Reurlet 10/8/64.

The listing of Commission exhibit numbers in relet for which photographs have not been furnished to your office has been reviewed and, it is noted that none of these Commission exhibits were ever submitted to the Bureau. At such time as the final report of the Commission is published, the identity of these particular Commission exhibits may be determined and if of significance to Dallas as office of origin, appropriate steps will be taken to furnish you with copies of them.

NOTE: This matter has been co-ordinated with Supervisor Stokes in the Domestic Intelligence Division. Supervisor Stokes advised that determination of significance of Commission exhibits to Dallas would be made by Domestic Intelligence Division. JCC:emh

OCT 14 1964
COMM-FBI

JCC:GFM (8)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

66 OCT 20 1964

OCT 14 8 45 PM '64

645 RB

FBI

Date: 10/14/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGULAR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (105-7740) RUC

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
OO:DALLAS

RE: VICTORIA MARIE HENNINGER,
WOODMERE, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK

Enclosed for the Bureau are two photostats and for Dallas one photostat of a handwritten letter and envelope in which it was received by the Baltimore Office. Enclosed for New York are the original letter and envelope.

The envelope bears a return address of "VICTORIA MARIE HENNINGER [redacted] and was postmarked at Valley Stream, New York, on 10/8/64. It was addressed "FBI - Police Maryland, Baltimore District No 2, Baltimore, Maryland". This letter was delivered to the Baltimore Office in the mail on Saturday, 10/10/64.

The contents of the letter is largely incoherent and not concerning matters within the jurisdiction of this Bureau. On the seventh page of the letter there is the comment "the intelligence heads jacqueline - contributed $12,000 to OSWALDS for."

ENCLOSURE

EX-102

3-Bureau (Enc. 2) (RM)
2-Dallas (Enc. 1) (100-10461) (RM)
2-New York (Enc. 2) (RM)
1-Baltimore
JSR:frs
(8)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

10 OCT

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

No prior information received by the Baltimore Office could be identified with the writer of the letter. It appears possible that the New York Division may have had similar correspondence from this source or if not, could determine through appropriate inquiries whether or not the writer is mentally competent and should be interviewed.

The original letter is being forwarded to New York for its use in the event interview of the writer is found to be desirable. For the information of New York and the Bureau, since the text on the respective pages does not show a continuity, the pages were all attached at the top with a small amount of glue, as the five sheets had been torn from a pad 5 inches by 7 inches in size. The pages were separated in the photostating process. The sequence of the pages which are written on both sides of the paper can be identified by the following words which begin the ten pages respectively in the proper order:

1. "Police Maryland"
2. "by doctors"
3. "an orginal"
4. "many have"
5. "doesn't it"
6. "The Florida"
7. "imagine Plastic"
8. "a million"
9. "they to"
10. "Houssein."

Since the significance of the foregoing phrase relating to OSWALD is not known and cannot be determined by the Baltimore Division, and since the predication in this instance would consist only of the receipt of the foregoing letter by mail, the New York Office should include such predication in its reporting of this matter and no separate report will be submitted by Baltimore, UACB.

Police Maryland - FBI.

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105-87555-5096

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Bell Cadillac - Kennedy
Bates Bartlett Kennedy -
Bates Mussolini Johnson

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his forces.
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New York - advance
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Engelgrave - Confession
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death unbeknownst their
condition from their own
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The Florida collection
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Truth - Fathers Peace
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[illegible] Detective Dugay
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the Intelligence Service
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United States - Jacques
Seattle & Mrs. DX by
[illegible] all Pearl

C Dillon Dollar for
Digging & Cutting &
Removing the Dirt
for the Countenance
Pedestal, & Setting it
the Rock work for the
Figure Drawing in the
Mire to place the
Rock Next & Around the
Base Respectfully this is
Long the Last Part &
Little above Faith &
this Must be Long for

thy to be called notorious
liars simply reactions
mass Hypnosis and the
money by letting
Washington news agents
to do in New York City
only liars Keeping for
your own New York
Health City from
mass Hypnosis practitioners
Yours truly
Victoria Marie
Jefferies
Thy are called Jasper
Jasper Chiropractor

Hussein is one of the
Counterfeiting chiefs
Such a lot of people
are getting sick or
death occasioned in
Kenya by use of
of the quilty -
Dr Christopher Ware
Ambassador to Iota
Horse - Cannons -
Religious figures
Central Military station
& my employees all around

FBI - [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

1 - R. E. Lenihan

10/20/64

Airtel

To: SAC, New York (105-38431)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

REC-125 - 5095

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

EX-103

ReBAairtel 10/14/64 which sets forth information regarding a handwritten letter received by the Baltimore Office.

Check of Bufiles disclose no information identifiable with Victoria Marie Henninger.

Inasmuch as the contents of the letter which bore the return address of Victoria Marie Henninger does not make sense and does not appear to be of any value in the investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald, New York Office need take no additional action in this matter and need not submit a report concerning the contents of this letter at this time.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - Baltimore (105-7740)

MAILED 2
OCT 20 1964
COMM-FBI

REL:jad
(6)

NOTE:

Baltimore received a letter from Henninger which was largely incoherent and did not make sense. There were certain phrases in the letter that appear to make reference to Oswald and the assassination. It appears the writer of such a letter is not mentally competent and accordingly no additional action is desired by the New York Office concerning such letter at this time.

Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

60 OCT 23 1964

FBI

Date: 10/8/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas and Miami dated 10/2/64 in the matter regarding SYLVIA ODIO; and Miami letter and letterhead memorandum to Bureau dated 10/2/64, wherein the results of the display of photographs to SYLVIA ODIO of LORAN HALL, JOHN LAWRENCE HOWARD, WILLIAM HOUSTON SEYMOUR and CELIO SERGIO CASTRO is reported.

The Dallas Office has determined that L.E. HALL and two other men, driving an Oldsmobile and pulling a trailer with medical supplies, had stayed at the Lawnview Motel, Dallas, from September 28, 1963, to October 3, 1963. This motel is located on former highway US 80 (re-routed since September 1963); is near the Tenison Memorial Park and a public golf course; and is on the southeast side of Dallas just east of a superhighway overpass. Telephone numbers called from HALL's room during the period of his stay at this motel have been checked and none was the telephone number of SYLVIA ODIO.

CARLOS FERRER-NADAL, the only Cuban refugee family known to be residing in the Dallas city area in September, 1963, with the surname that sounds like "FERROR", has been interviewed.

REC-58 5096

20 OCT 10 1964

(3) Bureau
1 - Miami (105-8342) (Info)
2 - Dallas

RJB/jtf
(6)

C C. WICK

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

18 OCT 20 1964

CARLOS FERRER states that he is not known by the nickname of "KIKI", that he is not and has not been employed by the Texas Optical Instrument Company, and that he does not know HALL, HOWARD, SEYMOUR or CELIO SERGIO CASTRO. Mr. FERRER has never resided in the Crestwood Apartments on Magellan Circle in Dallas. He does not know any other Cuban refugee family in the Dallas area with the surname of FERRER or of similar pronunciation.

Miss MARCELA INSUA recalls that ANTONIO ALENTADO was one of the two men who had come to her door looking for SYLVIA ODIO. This substantiates the information furnished by Mrs. MARY LUCILLE BASS CONNELL regarding two Cubans, supposedly members of the Cuban underground, who had stopped at Miss INSUA's home one night looking for SYLVIA ODIO.

ANTONIO ALENTADO was interviewed and advised that he is the head of the Junta Revolucionaria Cubana (JURE) in Dallas. He recalled having gone to the home of MARCELA INSUA to ask her for the address of SYLVIA ODIO. He was accompanied by JORGE RODRIGUEZ, former President of JURE in Dallas. He obtained ODIO's address and subsequently contacted her with regard to her possible participation in the local unit of JURE.

It is noted that in the testimony of SYLVIA ODIO before a representative of the President's Commission on July 22, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, it is mentioned by Miss ODIO that she knows both ANTONIO ALENTADO and JORGE (GEORGE) RODRIGUEZ of the JURE in Dallas.

The results of the INSUA/ALENTADO interviews in the ODIO matter are being incorporated in the Dallas report in instant matter to be submitted October 8, 1964.

Results of the motel check and interview of FERRER will be included in the next report which Dallas submits in this matter after the October 8, 1964, report.

Inasmuch as Miss SYLVIA ODIO on October 1, 1964, was unable to identify photographs of HALL, HOWARD, SEYMOUR or SERGIO CASTRO as any of the individuals who had visited her apartment at 1084 Magellan Circle, Crestwood Apartments, Dallas, during the last week of September, 1963, it is not believed that additional investigation is warranted in this matter regarding ODIO's allegation. It is further noted in this regard that Miss ODIO stated that she is not certain that she could identify photographs of the two individuals who accompanied the one she believes was LEE HARVEY OSWALD because of the passage of time since the incident. It is also noted that SYLVIA ODIO has reportedly attempted suicide since moving to Miami, Florida.

Accordingly, the Dallas Office does not contemplate further pursuing the ODIO phase of this investigation, UACB.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

REC-58

FBI

CONFIDENTIAL

Date: October 2, 1964

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: Director, FBI (105-82555)
Attention: Criminal Section

FROM: Legat, Ottawa (163-364)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Ottawa airtel dated September 25, 1964.

[redacted]

Extra copies of this airtel are furnished for the Dallas (100-10461) and Chicago offices.

Encs. 9

8 - Bureau (2 - Dallas
2 - Chicago
1 - Liaison direct)

1 - Ottawa

/Meg

(9)

REC-58

105-[illegible]-5097[illegible]

Classified by 2040

Exempt from GDS, Category 1

Date of Declassification Indefinite

OCT 5 19[illegible]

ET6/nk 11/3/78

1 ENCLOSURE

SOVIET SECTION

CONFIDENTIAL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

67 OCT 22 1964

OCT 22 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

October 2, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On October 1, 1964, [redacted] made available the galley proofs for the second installment of the story, "The Dallas Puzzle," which was originally scheduled for the August, 1964, issue of "Liberty" Magazine. Three copies of these proofs are enclosed.

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite
EF6/ml 11/3/78

CONFIDENTIAL

relates previously uncovered details of the November 22 assassination of President J. F. Kennedy. Similar links with Jack Ruby, convicted murderer of Lee Harvey Oswald, at Ruby's nightclub.

The Dallas Puzzle Part II

Thomas Thrasher as told to Ken Armstrong

AFTER BULLETS RING OUT, JACKIE LE
AGENT JUMPS ABOARD CAR

I ARRIVED IN Dallas on November 18, 1963, to attend a convention of the American Institute of Industrial Engineers. My assignment was to photograph highlights of the convention and gather information to be used in the magazine they were launching, a business-related trade publication. I normally live and work in Toronto.

Before the end of the convention on November 21, I had interviewed and photographed Vice-President Lyndon Johnson, who was a keynote speaker at the meeting, and had walked away from an encounter in the coat room with the owner of a nightclub across the street from my hotel. His name was Jack Ruby.

Sometime upon subsequent event I have the haunting feeling that the whole world was cast in a play, the plot of an intrigue and murder drama that was to rock the world.

Meets Jack Ruby

Up the evening of Thursday, November 21, I had phoned Jack Ruby's strip joint from my hotel to determine if the "Girls, Girls, Girls" he'd given to compete that evening were genuine or amateur. I had not been able to reach him, so a group of us decided to stop there at the night for entertainment.

Just as I had suspected by the dress of patrons that the tickets were not good for free admission at that spot. Rather than pay the door charge we turned to go, and at this moment Jack Ruby appeared. My first impression of him was that he had indeed had a few drinks, but was not drunk. He was a stocky man, about 5 feet 10 inches tall, who could be a warm host one minute and a bouncer the next.

"Come on boys," he smiled, putting his arm around our shoulders as he led us to a table up front. From time to time he returned to see that we had drinks and chatted. When I explained my reason for being there he said, "Sure, but why don't you save your film for President Kennedy when he drives through the city tomorrow? The parade route is just down the street."

There was certainly nothing in Jack Ruby's behavior that night to indicate that he was other than a Kennedy fan with a tremendous gift of the gab.

Now, the next day, I remembered Ruby's advice as I heard the TV newscommentator announcing the impending parade. It was then that I decided to walk down two blocks to Main Street and see the procession. At the corner of Three people were ahead of me, but I could see that large crowds had already gathered. So I walked on to a point across the overpass where the crowd thinned somewhat. It was a pleasant, sunny day and I enjoyed walking the extra distance.

I checked the setting of my 35 mm Japanese camera, planned upward to avoid the problem of [illegible] and set off the exit to catch a clear view of the presidential procession.

Then I was the short open-top limousine of the President, [illegible] and approaching at a slow speed as it made the turn at Main Street.

Now the cheering was louder. I could see the President, sitting in the back seat of the vehicle. He was smiling and turned his head to look up at the rooms of the Texas School Book Depository. I have a feeling that President Kennedy actually saw a assassin in our crowd before the first shot came.

He appeared to be looking directly at the top corner of the building.

First Shot

I DECIDED to stand still as I heard that first shot. Men, women and children lining the parade route were still cheering and waving. The President's car was now less than ten feet away from me. The President started to lean forward before my eyes. He seemed to be clutching at the shoulder of the secret service man in front of him.

Another agonizing second passed, with the exception of this one grotesque incident, everything around me seemed normally parade-like. By this time the car was close enough to the car to see the side of it.

A second and third shot were fired in quick succession. People around me were running away or flattening themselves on the ground. The President collapsed on the floor of the car with Mrs. Kennedy was reaching toward him. From the corner of my eye, I saw a secret service man jump onto the back of the car and dive over the President's body toward the front seat.

Still in a state of shock, I found myself [illegible]

COPY
2 MAR 13 1973

...ING HUSBAND AS FBI

...KENNEDY TALKS WITH TEXAS GOVERNOR JOHN CONNALLY SECONDS BEFORE SNIPER PRESSED ON TRIGGER

...were now pointed at the overpass and yelled, "They came over there."

My next recollection was the arrival of the secret service men looking down upon the president. He lay motionless in the car and I moved at once to the front and parallel. My first thought was that they had killed the President.

I saw the figures of a man and woman who had broken away from the crowd at the overpass and were walking down the grassy incline to Main Street. Police officers were chasing them.

The events I have just described happened so quickly that my fellow photographers did not have time to adjust their cameras and methodically I turned to my left and I tripped the shutter to get...

JACK RUBY PUTS HIS ARM AROUND STRIPPER IN HIS DALLAS CLUB

...speed in action, was completely motionless.

...another peak on high ground. Behind it were the Texas School Book Depository in the background. The picture that I took on the north side of Elm Street was turned around to the east as upon exposure it showed...

The Presidential limousine had passed me and I could clearly see Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy seated in the back seat. Governor John Connally and his wife were in the jump seats. Mrs. Kennedy was leaning toward her husband. Governor Connally was turned in his seat facing the President. Secret service men were on the left and right running boards of the car.

The camera had recorded what I could not possibly have seen at that moment — a rifle barrel extended over the window sill. When the film was developed later, it showed two figures. Because of the... Some have said since that one bullet was only a packing case. I would feel better if I left that statement to someone better qualified than myself to diagnose the horror in that picture.

By this time I found myself almost in the center of the street. By quick footwork I managed to avoid a collision with a Texas Ranger who sped by on a motorcycle. The County Jail was only a few hundred feet away around the corner, and I could see police officers pouring from the building. Again I clutched my camera to my chest, hoping I would be recognized as a press photographer. I was dead certain that someone was going to be killed. The police were everywhere, brandishing revolvers, rifles and shotguns and I am sure that one mistake on the part of anyone would be recorded as a fatality.

...and the [illegible] was rushed to the hospital.

...I proceeded to the Texas School Book Depository building. Within a few minutes I learned that I was on record. This delayed the departure of my plane to Toronto by about 45 minutes. But it waited for me, and I can only surmise that somebody was pretty influential with the airline involved.

Upon my return to Toronto, I submitted my developed negatives to a fair newspaper. When they were not used on Monday, November 25, I phoned and asked that they be returned. Later I received a fat cheque in the mail but the one negative which clearly showed what I believe to be two figures in the window of the assassin's nest was missing. When I pressed for it I was told that the negative had somehow become lost. It has never since been returned to me.

During the past few months I have received letters, inquiries and clippings

(Continued on page 5)

Dallas Puzzle

continued from page 14

from people in many parts of the world who may have read press reports that I was an eyewitness. This indicates that there is a great lack of confidence in the part of the United States regarding the official American account of President Kennedy's assassination. These suspicions have certainly not been allayed by the statement of Chief Justice Warren of the commission investigating the President's death.

On the day after Mrs. Marrs' sensational first appearance, Chief Justice Warren told reporters that he had not seen the film and was released in New York. He added: "I will say this seriously."

This statement in the face of all sorts of fantastic stories that have appeared in the world press would seem to me to be inept and ill-advised.

From page 1, the London Observer of April 5, 1964 published an article by Cyril Dunn headed "Was Kennedy Killed by Accident?"

Dunn says: "Despite Chief Justice Warren, an American writer has produced a book which suggests that the President was killed by mistake. The writer, Mark Lane, is a well-known lawyer."

But Dunn goes on to say that the most serious implication of Lane's book is that officers of the Dallas police were involved in a plot so that the President might have been assassinated because of his liberal views.

Lee Oswald as Johnson photographed day before Kennedy's assassination

Dunn says that Lane claims that a number of people were "eliminated" because they knew too much about the plot. Lane says that three of these were killed by police officers during the "shoot-out" that followed the President's murder. Lane says that there was a fourth assassin [illegible] and that this person escaped because the police and the Secret Service were ordered to withdraw from the area. Lane says that it would be very difficult to send home three rounds from a single bolt action rifle at a moving target.

To further communicate the picture, a U.S. newspaper, the National Enquirer, featured a front page story on May 17 headlined "Washington Insiders Rocked by Report of a Fantastic Letter - Link Ruby and Oswald Smashed. Officials Hear U.S. Justice Dept. Letter Blocked Their Arrest Seven Months Before JFK Slaying."

Substance of this piece was that Oswald and Ruby were linked in an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate General Edwin A. Walker several months before the Kennedy assassination. It went on to say that Dallas police [illegible] after the Walker attack received orders from the U.S. Justice Department to release the two men quickly and that the Justice Department deliberately kept the pair out of jail before the Kennedy assassination. Newsweek also stated that the U.S. Congress Intelligence Service was using Ruby to report conversations between anti-Castro Cubans.

[illegible]

10-14-64

Airtel

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Rogge

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

Rerep of SA Robert P. Gemberling dated 10-8-64.

Review of rerep indicates that the majority of material contained therein was previously furnished to the Bureau and disseminated to the President's Commission.

Your attention is specifically invited to Bureau airtels dated 9-15-64, and 9-17-64, in the case captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning," regarding Albert Guy Bogard and Clifton M. Shasteen wherein Dallas was specifically advised that this material was being disseminated to the President's Commission and that subsequent reporting was not required or desirable. This has also been brought to your attention in the past.

All copies of rerep are being returned to you under separate cover for revision to insure that all items previously submitted to the Bureau and disseminated to the President's Commission are deleted. For your assistance, the material contained on the following pages was previously furnished to the President's Commission: Pages 20 through 56, 110 through 119, 123 through 149, 154 through 158 and 176 through 214.

This matter must be immediately handled and a revised report submitted without delay.

REC-58 5098

1 - New Orleans (100-16601)
1 - San Antonio (105-2909)
RDR:las
(7)

MAILED 6
OCT 15 1964
COMM-FBI

OCT 15 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

717869

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE:

Dallas has been advised on prior occasions to not report information which has been previously furnished to the President's Commission. To disseminate rerep, consisting of 266 pages, it would be necessary to check the data in rerep against that previously furnished to insure there were no inconsistencies. It is felt the time necessary for such an endeavor is not warranted and, therefore, Dallas is being instructed to revise the report.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley 1 - W. A. Branigan
1-Stokes

October 15, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Lee Oswald

REC'D-READING ROOM
OCT 15 10 02 AM '64

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 30, 1964, requesting us to declassify various documents previously furnished by this Bureau to the President's Commission. In this connection, the following communications may be regarded as declassified.

(1) Memorandum of twenty-four pages dated May 11, 1964, at Washington, D. C.
(2) Memorandum of five pages dated May 18, 1964, at Washington, D. C.
(3) Letter to Honorable J. Lee Rankin dated May 4, 1964, transmitting three memoranda dated April 21, April 22, and April 23, 1964.
(4) Memorandum of four pages dated August 7, 1964, at Washington, D. C.
(5) Memorandum of three pages dated May 4, 1964, at Washington, D. C.
(6) Memorandum of five pages dated May 15, 1964, at Washington, D. C.
(7) Letter to Honorable J. Lee Rankin dated June 29, 1964, transmitting two copies of a Department of State, Office of Security, report of investigation conducted at Caracas, Venezuela, dated June 9, 1964.

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

REC-58 105-82555-5099

OCT 16 1964

The "limited official use" control statement on the June 9, 1964, report referred to under item number seven above was placed thereon by the Department of State and, accordingly, it is suggested that you communicate with that Department should you desire that report to be decontrolled.

Tolson
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JCS:mec
XEROX (8)

OCT 16 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

9 OCT 21 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Our review of the documents referred to in the enclosure to your letter of reference is continuing and the results thereof will be promptly furnished to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

The documents referred to herein are identified as follows:

(1) Serial 3772, a letterhead prepared by Legat, Mexico City.
(2) Serial 3843, letterhead prepared by Legat, Mexico City.
(3) Serial 3509, letter to Rankin which, as it indicates, becomes declassified when separated from classified enclosures.
(4) Serial 4640, letterhead by Legat, Mexico City.
(5) Serial 3669, letterhead by Legat, Mexico City.
(6) Serial 3836, an unclassified memorandum from WFO.
(7) Letter to Rankin from Bureau enclosing State Department report bearing control stamp as indicated.

The letterheads from Legat have been carefully reviewed and all sources are properly protected therein. As State Department has expressed view thereis no objection to declassifying results of our investigation in Mexico, as much of the material in the enclosures is not included in Legat's 5/18 summary memorandum which has been sanitized and declassified, it is advisable to declassify material in letterheads identified herein.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. TROTTER

DATE: 10-15-64

FROM : S. F. Latona

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

The palm prints of SA Warren A. Larson were submitted by the Newark Division for comparison with the unidentified latent palm print in this case.

The latent palm print was not identical with the submitted palm prints which are being retained.

Newark, Dallas, and Investigative Division being advised.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RGW:sem
(10)

REC 20

5100

OCT 19 1964

FBI
SOVIET SECTION

5E OCT 22 1964

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 10/14/64

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-15823) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Rerep of SA HARRY H. WHIDBEE, dated 9/25/64, at Los Angeles.

A careful review of this investigation at Los Angeles reflects that no leads are outstanding.

In view of the above, Los Angeles considers this case RUC.

2- Bureau
2- Dallas (100-10461)
1- Los Angeles

HHW/jm
(5)

EX-102

REC 20 5101

3 OCT 15 1964

CY-114

SOVIET SECTION

79 OCT 20 1964

10/14/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rogge

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

ReDLairtel 7/9/64, and DLairtel and enclosed letterhead memorandum dated 8/7/64.

Both communications in part relate to efforts of one George Nash, who is alternately described as a Columbia University Professor and law student, to elicit information from a witness along Oswald's escape route from the murder of Officer J. D. Tippit of the Dallas Police Department.

Enclosed for Dallas and New York is one copy each of a self-explanatory article which appeared in the 10/12/64 issue of "The New York Times" on page 47, entitled "Study Sees Gaps in Warren Data." The article in part relates that George and Patricia Nash, a Columbia University research team, had charged certain inadequacies in the report of the President's Commission. It would appear the George Nash mentioned in the enclosed article is identical with the George Nash mentioned in referenced airtels.

REC 20 105-82555-5102

No information identifiable with Mr. & Mrs. Frank Wright or Acquilla Clemmons could be located in Bureau files. No information other than that in referenced communications could be located in Bureau files on George and Patricia Nash.

OCT 16 1964

Dallas is instructed to review its indices on the above individuals and furnish the Bureau with any pertinent information. No interviews with these persons should be conducted at this time.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - Enclosure
1 - New York (Enc.)

RDR/cb
(7)

MAILED 6
OCT 1 - 1964
COMM-FBI

See note page 2.

OCT 20 1964
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

In addition, Dallas is instructed, through public sources or other discreet investigative means, to determine the proximity of the Wrights' residence to the scene of the Tippit murder.

You should also furnish the Bureau with your views as to the desirability of conducting interviews with the above-named persons. You will be specifically instructed as to any additional investigation desired.

Note:

According to the "Times" article, the Nashes made an independent two-week study in Dallas that included interviews with some of the witnesses connected with events surrounding the assassination, and their findings are being published in "The New Leader" (a reportedly liberal anti-communist publication). The Nashes have charged that the Commission's report "is less than complete", and make various charges. Among these charges is one that they were able to locate two persons "the Wrights" who were not questioned and who live in an apartment about one half block from where Tippit was murdered. According to this article, Mr. Wright's observations differ from the facts set out in the Commission's report. They also claim that a second witness to the Tippit slaying was interviewed by the FBI and is identified as Acquilla Clemmons.

It is pointed out the fabricated story of a second female witness to the Tippit shooting was one put out by Mark Lane, the reportedly pro-communist New York attorney, and has been thoroughly investigated on more than one occasion and no substantiation has been found. Neither of the above people have come to our attention in the past, however, we will check with Dallas on this alleged information.

Based upon results, consideration will be given to interviewing the above-named persons.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
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Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

STUDY SEES GAPS IN WARREN DATA

Article Terms Inquiry Into Tippit Slaying Inadequate

A Columbia University research team has charged that the Warren Commission failed to interview all persons able to give information about events conncected with the assassination of President Kennedy in Dallas last Nov. 22.

George and Patricia Nash, a husbnad and wife who are research assistants at the university's Bureau of Applied Social Research, also delcared that the commission's report "is less tha complete."

In that connection, the Nashes said they also had found related incidents on the personnel and facilities at the Texas School Book Depository, from which the shots that killed the President were fired.

Their findings, based on an independent two-week study in Dallas that included interviews with some of the witnesses, are published in today's issue of The New Leader, a biweekly magazine sponsored by the American Labor Conference on International Affairs, Inc.

Unquestioned Witnesses

The magazine article, called "The Other Witnesses," says that the Warren Commission "failed to question all those who saw the slaying of Patrolman J. D. Tippit, the Dallas police officer who was said to have stopped and questioned the President's assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald.

The Nashes asserted they were able to locate two persons who were not questioned. They were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wright, who lived in an apartment about half a block from the site of the patrolman's murder.

The authors, describing Mr. Wright's report on what he saw when the patrolman was killed, conclude with a quote from him:

"I knew a man drove off in a gray car. Nothing in the world's going to change my opinion. I saw a man drive off in a gray coupe just as clear as I was born. They can say all they want about a fellow running away, but I can't accept this because I saw a fellow get in a car and drive away."

Noting that Mr. Wright's story differed sharply from the Warren Commission Report, the Nashes commented:

"We have no way of knowing how the investigation could have ignored Wright, whether his memory is accurate, or whether a plausible explanation for the mysterious man in the car might be a passerby unwilling to be a witness. Why didn't this account come to the commission's attention?"

Ambulance Driver Mentioned

The Nashes also point out that Mrs. Wright called for an ambulance and that the police records show it was her call that led to a response from the Dudley M. Hughes Funeral Home. The ambulance driver, Clayton Butler, also was not questioned by the commission, according to the authors.

Turning to the Warren Report, the Nashes noted that the commission had relied on testimony from Mrs. Helen Louise Markham on the Tippit slaying, and they described this information as "in direct contradiction" with that garnered from the people they interviewed.

On this point, the authors conclude:

"It appears quite possible that Mrs. Markham came on the scene only after hearing the shots; and without Mrs. Markham, there is no one to say precisely what happened between Tippit and Oswald."

Other Omissions Alleged

The Nashes also said the commission's report had "unresolved or untouched" these points:

¶Information on a second witness to the Tippit slaying interviewed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. She was identified as Acquilla Clemmons.

¶The proximity of the site of the Tippit slaying to the home of Jack Ruby, who later killed Oswald in the Dallas prison.

¶The fact that at least one other man working in the Texas School Book Depository, from which Oswald was said to have fired the rifle that killed the President, was missing from the sixth-floor work crew.

¶The fact that there were four separate "rear doors, all of which were open and only one of which was guarded," at the depository.

Declaring that their aim was not to establish "any person's guilt or innocence," the Nashes said they had undertaken the study "to demonstrate that future historians and social scientists will not be able to reconstruct what occurred from the commission's report alone."

As the years pass, they concluded, "questions will become increasingly difficult to answer with any degree of accuracy."

DEC 20

Rm 5730

624 RB

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

October 1, 1964

MR. TOLSON:

I have noted Mr. Gale's memorandum recommending disciplinary action relative to a number of Bureau personnel in the field and at the Seat of Government in connection with the Oswald case.

I understand the reason for Bureau insistence on perfection in handling our work and I would have it no other way. However, I believe that as in all other matters involving Bureau policy, the affect of disciplinary action should be weighed against the results that flow from it. In this particular case I think we are making a tactical error by taking this disciplinary action in this case at this time. The Warren Commission report has just been released. It contains criticism of the FBI. We are currently starting aggressive steps to challenge the findings of the Warren Commission insofar as they pertain to the Bureau. It is most important, therefore, that we do not provide a foothold for our critics or the general public to seize upon to say in effect "See, the Warren Commission is right, Mr. Hoover has taken strong action against personnel involved in this case and thus admits that the Bureau was in error."

As you are aware, the Dallas papers have printed a story relative to action taken against Agent Kaack of New Orleans and Agent Howe of Dallas. I understand that Agent Hosty has just been transferred. While we can say that this transfer was necessary because his usefulness at Dallas was at an end, I think the timing of his transfer is most unfortunate because it is timed with the release of the Commission report. An interval of two months say, in my mind, would have made a world of difference.

REC 20 5103 OCT 15 1964

I heard over the radio last night an interview with Secretary Dillon of Treasury, during which he was asked whether action was contemplated against Secret Service Agents in connection with the Oswald case. His reply in effect was a careful check had been made of the activities of the Agents, it had been determined that no action was warranted and none would be taken. In effect, then the Treasury Department is providing no handhold for further critical remarks about Secret Service. I have no doubt that Dillon's statement will be used to contrast the action taken by the Bureau and the conclusion reached by the press and the public will not be that the FBI is running a tighter more efficient organization, but rather that the FBI admits it was wrong in the Oswald case.

ADDENDUM BY MR. TOLSON 10/1/64:

Most of the administrative action recommended deals with administrative derelictions with respect to the Security Index, the prompt submission of reports, etc. AND: hmm and not the Oswald case per se.

CT:DSS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 10/13/64

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia (105-9958)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed for the Bureau are two Xerox copies of a poster obtained 10/6/64 by SA JOHN J. MURRAY from the bulletin board of the University of Pennsylvania. The poster is entitled, "OSWALD; ASSASSIN OR FALL GUY? JOACHIM JOESTEN."

One copy is submitted to Dallas.

2 - Bureau (105-82555)(Encls.2)(RM)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)(Encl.1) (RM)
1 - Philadelphia (105-9958)

JRW:JGR
(4)

ENCLOSURE

EC 20

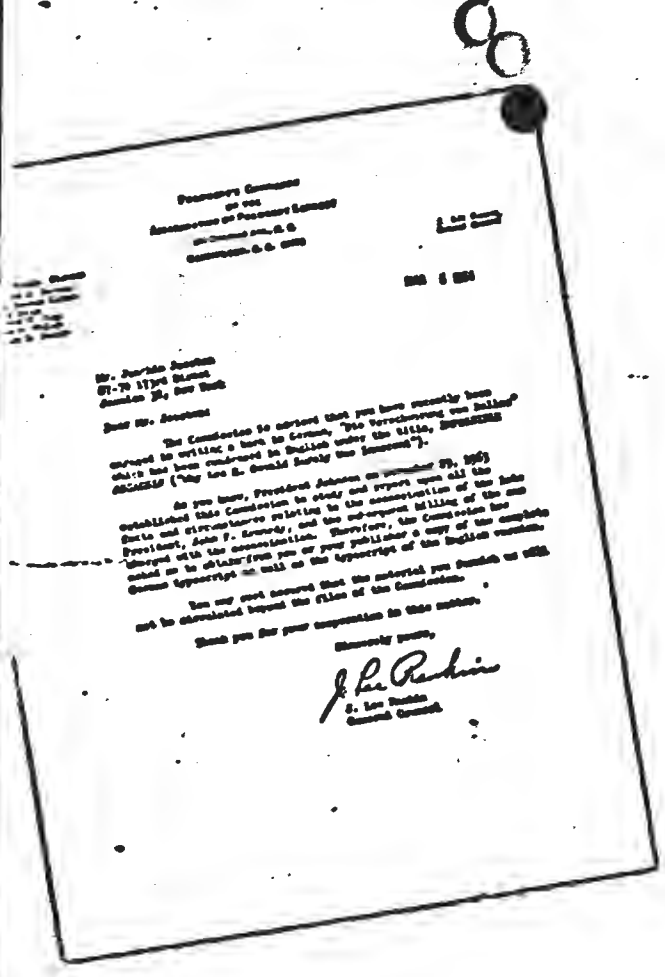
5104

15 OCT 1964

SOVIET SECTION

OCT 20 1964

U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



Oswald:

Assassin Or Fall Guy?

Joachim Joesten

Marzani & Munsell Publishers Inc.

Preface 8

Part One: Impossible assassin

Chapter 1: The Self-Betraying Detour 17
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Chapter 3: "Ambush Building Chosen With Care" 32
Chapter 4: Evidence That Backfired 39
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Chapter 9: *Life* Merchandises Death 87
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Chapter 14: Oswald And The CIA 125
Chapter 15: The Director of Federal Bungled Investigations 133
Chapter 16: Blood Thicker Than Oil 145
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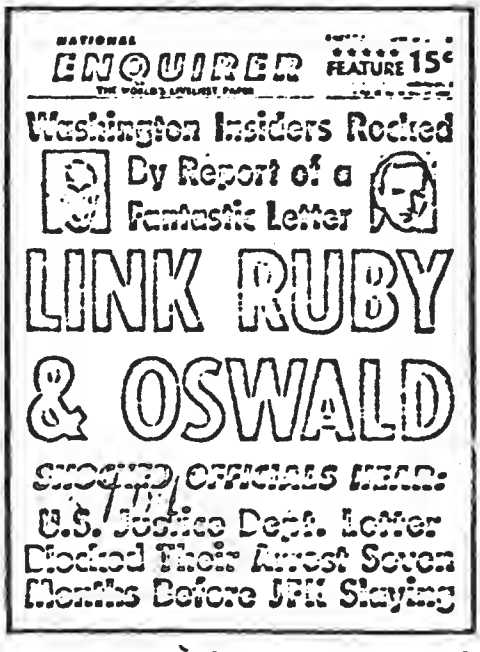
COPIES DESTROYED
2 1 Ma... 1973



ENCLOSURE

Above are the title page and frontispiece of a boo which will shake America and the world. At the lef is the table of contents and at the right one of t pages from the documentary section.

FBI

Date: 10/8/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

460625

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re San Antonio airtel to Bureau dated 9/28/64 with an enclosure to the Dallas Office of a notebook of the Sheraton Hotel which was found by [redacted] San Antonio, Texas, in Room 2422 of the Sheraton-Dallas Hotel, Dallas, Texas, during his stay at this hotel from September 24 through September 27, 1964.

From a review of the contents of the notebook, it would appear that the unknown writer of same was interested in instant investigation as it pertains to the association between LEE HARVEY OSWALD and GEORGE DeMOHRENSCHILDT. The "GDM" mentioned frequently in the notes is most likely the latter individual.

It is noted that the name of SAMUEL B. BALLEN appears in this notebook. BALLEN was interviewed on October 5, 1964, regarding the identity of anyone he had discussed OSWALD or DeMOHRENSCHILDT with during September, 1964, who was staying at the Sheraton-Dallas Hotel. BALLEN stated that he had had several detailed discussions regarding

3 - Bureau (Enc. 2) (RM)
1 - San Antonio (105-2909) (Info)
2 - Dallas

RJB/jtf
(6)

5105

REC 23

10 OCT 9 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DeMOHRENSCHILDT with GEORGE McMILLAN, an employee of the National Broadcasting Company, who was in Dallas for several weeks during September and who stayed at the Sheraton-Dallas Hotel. BALLEN stated that McMILLAN was assigned by NBC to prepare a television program based upon the background to the assassination of President KENNEDY, which program was to be aired upon the release of the report of the findings of the President's Commission.

BALLEN stated that he had not contacted anyone else at the Sheraton-Dallas Hotel in this regard during September, 1964.

No record of GEORGE McMILLAN having occupied a room on the 24th floor of the Sheraton-Dallas Hotel during September, 1964, was located; however, it was determined that one GEORGE McMILLAN, Box 299, Aiken, South Carolina, was a resident of this hotel from August 30, 1964, to September 17, 1964. A copy of this person's hotel registration card (#Z-87949) was furnished by BARNEY TOBIN, Reservation Manager, Sheraton-Dallas Hotel.

There are being forwarded to the Bureau the following two items, which are enclosed herewith:

1. Notebook of the Sheraton Hotels and Motor Inns consisting of six pages with a cover identified by ELMER E. COOPER, MD, Room 2422.

2. Copy of Sheraton-Dallas Hotel registration card #Z-87949, of GEORGE McMILLAN, Box 299, Aiken, South Carolina, for Room 2521.

The FBI Laboratory is requested to determine if the writer of the notebook is possibly identical with one GEORGE McMILLAN, former guest of Room 2521 at the Sheraton-Dallas Hotel.

This will be handled in Lab
JCL 10/13

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

5105

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS- R - CUBA

File # 105-82555
Lab. # D-460626 AX

Examination requested by: SAC, DALLAS

Examination requested: DOCUMENT

Date received: 10/9

Result of Examination:

Examination by: CADIGAN

Specimens submitted for examination

D264 Notebbok of the Sheraton Hotels and Motor Inns consisting of six pages with a cover identified by ELMER E. COOPER, [illegible], Room 2422.

D265 Copy of Sheraton-Dallas Hotel registration card # Z 87949, of GEORGE McMILLIAN, Box 299, Aiken, South Carolina, for Room 2521.

5734

BALTIMORE
Sheraton-Belvedere
Sheraton-Baltimore Inn
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
Sheraton Motor Inn
BOSTON
Sheraton-Plaza
BUFFALO
Sheraton Motor Inn
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Sheraton-Commander Hotel
EAST ELMHURST, N. Y.
Sheraton-Feaney Inn
at LaGuardia
NEW YORK
Sheraton-East
Sheraton-Atlantic
Park-Sheraton
Sheraton-Russell
Sheraton Motor Inn
PHILADELPHIA
Sheraton Motor Inn
Sheraton Hotel
PITTSBURGH
Penn Sheraton
Sherwyn Hotel
PROVIDENCE
Sheraton-Biltmore
QUINCY, MASS
Sheraton Motor Inn
ROCHESTER
Sheraton Hotel & Motor Inn
SILVER SPRING, MD.
Sheraton-Silver Spring
Motor Inn
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Sheraton-Kimball
Sheraton Motor Inn
SYRACUSE
Sheraton Motor Inn
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Sheraton-Carlton
Sheraton-Park
WATERBURY, CONN.
Sheraton Motor Inn
(under construction)
WORCESTER
Sheraton-Worcester
Hotel & Motor Inn

MIDWEST

AKRON
Sheraton Hotel & Motor Inn
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA
Sheraton-Montrose
Hotel & Motor Inn
CHICAGO
Sheraton-Chicago
Sheraton-Blackstone
CLEVELAND
Sheraton-Cleveland
DETROIT
Sheraton-Cadillac
EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, MO.
Sheraton-Elms
FRENCH LICK, IND
French Lick-Sheraton
GARY, IND.
Sheraton Inn
INDIANAPOLIS
Sheraton-Lincoln
KANSAS CITY
Prom Sheraton Motor Inn
MINNEAPOLIS
Sheraton-Ritz
OKLAHOMA CITY
Sheraton-Oklahoma
Hotel & Motor Inn
OMAHA
Sherwyn Hotel
Sheraton-Fontenelle
RAPID CITY, S. D.
Sheraton-Johnson
ROSEMONT, ILL.
Sheraton-O'Hare Motor
Hotel
SIOUX CITY, IOWA
Sheraton-Martin
Sheraton-Warrior Motor Inn
SIOUX FALLS, S. D.
Sherman Hotel
Sheraton-Cataract Motor Inn
SPRINGFIELD, MO.
Sheraton-Motor Inn
ST. LOUIS
Sheraton-Jefferson
Sheraton Motor Inn

SOUTH

DALLAS
Sheraton-Dallas
HOUSTON
Sheraton-Lincoln
LOUISVILLE
Sheraton Hotel
Sherwyn Hotel
MEMPHIS
Sheraton Motor Inn
(under construction)
MOBILE
Sheraton-Battle House
Hotel & Motor Inn
NEW ORLEANS
Claiborne Towers
Sheraton-Charles
TAMPA
Sheraton-Tampa Motor Inn
LOS ANGELES
Sheraton-West
MARINA DEL RAY, CAL.
Sheraton-Marina
PASADENA
Huntington-Sheraton
PORTLAND, OREGON
Sheraton Motor Inn
SAN FRANCISCO
Sheraton-Palace

HAWAII

HONOLULU
Royal Hawaiian, Surfrider,
Moana, Princess Kaiulani
MAUI
Sheraton-Maui

CANADA

HAMILTON, ONT.
Sheraton-Connaught
MONTREAL
The Laurentien
Sheraton Mt. Royal
NIAGARA FALLS
Foothead Motor Inn
Sheraton-Brock
TORONTO
King Edward Sheraton
WINNIPEG, MAN.
Sheraton Carleton Motor
Hotel

CARIBBEAN

JAMAICA
Sheraton-Kingston
NASSAU
Sheraton-British Colonial
PUERTO RICO
Puerto Rico-Sheraton
VENEZUELA
Macuto-Sheraton

MEXICO
(Raisa Affiliated Hotels)
ACAPULCO
El Presidente, Elcano,
Prado Americas, Noa-Noa,
Tampa
MEXICO CITY
El Presidente, Maria Isabel,
Del Prado, Prado-Alfer

OVERSEAS

ISRAEL
Sheraton-Tel Aviv
TOKYO, JAPAN
Otani-Sheraton (Oct. 1964)

OHT's told ...
That key to whole thing
about LHO is trip to
Mexico City

That would explain
electric spring O —
could have done it.

was DeDe Sharples
present wife is Buggy
Chevinsky

GBM on Fixtures

Rumor in Observer
that disturbed guy came
to restaurant in Austin
asked where Connally's
face was - stabbed
cut him off & he flew
into rage

George on others – while I was trying to find job for him + HO was constantly saying

GDM has told Warren C that Wecrine has lied on several points

Argument at party – Oswald put brutalized & child terrified of people – she tried to express herself + LHO ruthlessly shut her up and it broke up party

... Haiti ... geek
relations – speak to some
one high up in Pan Am
working on Haitian
relations – never get
Airport

---

4 or 5 months
in 1962 is time.
CdeM knew him
until left for Haiti in
May 1963

---

tried to bring O out
of 4 walls

visited every night in the
week with Oswalds
early in 1963

Russian community earthy
wonderful people – intrigue
within intrigue

410 came along when
most Dallas Exotics were
closing to

slight trace of
homosexual appearance

to New Orleans &
New Orleans to San
Juan – catch flight
next morning Santo
Domingo then to
Port au Prince

need Smallpox
at Health Dept City Hall

real sensitivity & real humanitarian concern

looked like stray dog - said Kennedy attack boring - controlled breathing - I got out by past factory

I can see how he felt he might have grudge against Connally - he might have been lousy shot & missed Connally

ask him to call you
a little shock on waterfront

a letter 4 or 5 days
ago

a Rush he'll
receive you
cordially & give
you what you
want

Beatnik - coming down from Alaska - GDM's child was supposed to look up O. were supposed to look him up and arrive Nov. 21

LHO fiercely independent he could get along
LHO had lot of positive qualities - courage to find answers his own way - a rugged individualist

some espionage training while in Russia & they sent him back to local agents but they said

I would have had feeling politics was meaning less & less to LHO

GDM says LHO unusual not filled with hatred against Russia over Defection for it

NY Post ran CDM's name without realizing the significance

Ronnie Dugger got a line, called Ballen — said he would see Dugger FBI went down several times

CDM spoke Russian, he knows geographies — There was support between LHO told LHO — "I'll let you're going who took shot at Walker

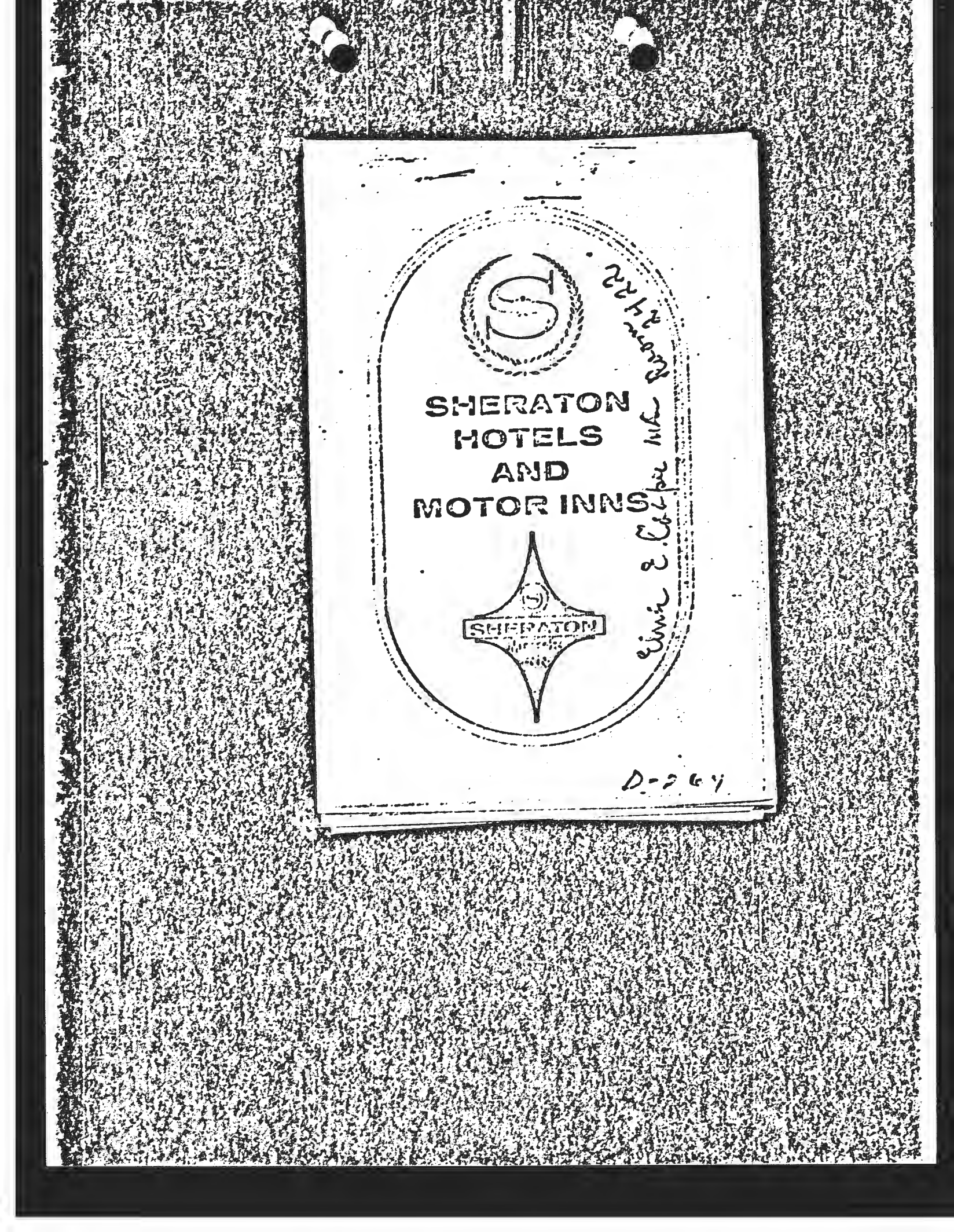
Sam PALAN

1717 Southland

Wasserman

CI 7-8300

X 2167


SHERATON
HOTELS
AND
MOTOR INNS
SHERATON

FBI
LABORATORY

HOTEL

Mr McMill

CREDIT

Z 87949

Geo McMillan

ADDRESS Box 219

CITY Hilda STATE SC

FIRM 125-PA505-5105

DATE OF DEPARTURE

McMILLAN GEO

7571 1/11 62 S

W

1 - Mr. Lenihan

10/16/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Savannah (105-801)
From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed for the Savannah Office is a small notebook which bears the notation "Sheraton Hotels and Motor Inns." This notebook was furnished to the San Antonio Office on 9/28/64 by [redacted], who has offices at [redacted] San Antonio, Texas. [redacted] does not desire the notebook returned to him.

[redacted] informed the San Antonio Office that he found the enclosed notebook when he checked in at the Sheraton Hotel in Dallas, Texas, 9/24/64. He found this notebook in a phone table between the beds in his room number 2422 at the Sheraton Hotel. [redacted] added that he checked out of the Sheraton Hotel on 9/27/64. He also stated that from reading the notebook some of the notations therein appeared to refer to Lee Harvey Oswald and he decided to call this matter to the Bureau's attention. He speculated that possibly the notebook had belonged to some reporter.

Also enclosed for the Savannah Office is a copy of an airtel from the Dallas Office to the Bureau dated 10/8/64 which sets forth results of inquiries by the Dallas Office in this matter. The San Antonio Office will note that the notebook possibly belongs to Mr. George McMillan, Box 299, Aiken, South Carolina. The FBI Laboratory examined the handwriting in the notebook but was unable to determine whether the notebook was in the handwriting of Mr. McMillan. For your investigative interest, the FBI Laboratory did note certain handwriting similarities in the notebook in comparison to Mr. McMillan's known handwriting. This, however, should not be mentioned to anyone outside the Bureau.

Enclosures - 2
1-Dallas (100-10461)
1-San Antonio (105-2909)
REL:mec (6)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

OCT 23 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OCT 12 3 30 PM

Rec

Airtel to SAC, Savannah
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

The Savannah Office should immediately contact Mr. McMillan and display the enclosed notebook to him to determine if this is his property. If so, the Savannah Office should ascertain from Mr. McMillan the significance of the entries in the notebook as they relate to Lee Harvey Oswald or the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy.

In the event the Savannah Office determines that the enclosed notebook belonged to Mr. McMillan and does not appear to have any evidential value in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy, such notebook should be returned to Mr. McMillan.

Handle immediately and advise Bureau results of your contact with Mr. McMillan in this matter. In the event you determine this notebook does not belong to Mr. McMillan, it should be returned to the Bureau.

NOTE:

Notebook Notebook in question contains considerable handwriting which appeared to be the type of notes a reporter would make concerning inquiries regarding the assassination and Lee Harvey Oswald. It appears the individual who made these notes may have been making inquiries concerning Oswald's relationship with George DeMohrenschildt, a social acquaintance of the Oswalds in Dallas. The notebook also contains the name of another social acquaintance of Lee Oswald, Mr. Sam Balan. We contacted Mr. Balan concerning the entries in the notebook and he recalled having several detailed discussions regarding Oswald, DeMohrenschildt, and the assassination with Mr. George McMillan, an employee of the National Broadcasting Company, who was in Dallas several weeks during September, 1964, and who stayed in the Sheraton Hotel in Dallas shortly before [redacted] stayed in this Hotel. It appears the notebook may belong to Mr. McMillan.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TROTTER

DATE: 10-15-64

FROM : S. F. Latona

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

The palm prints of the following listed Bureau employees were submitted by the Dallas Division for comparison with the remaining latent palm print from the cardboard cartons recovered in this case:

Edna E. Anderson
Patricia S. Beatty
Jewell E. Gilstrap
Joe C. Hays, Jr.
SA Wallace R. Heitman
SA Emory E. Horton
SA Edwin D. Kuykendall
Helen V. May
Evalyn Middleton
SA Milton L. Newsom

The latent palm print is not identical with these submitted palm prints.

The submitted prints are being retained. Dallas and Investigative Division being advised.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
GJB:sem
(10)

REC- 51

OCT 19 1964

61 OCT 21 1964

FBI

Date: 10/12/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) Attn: Latent Fingerprint Section
Identification Division

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE : LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

There are enclosed herewith the palm prints of the following employees of the Dallas Office to be compared with the one remaining unidentified latent palm print which was found on one of the cardboard cartons (Exhibit C-40):

EDNA E. ANDERSON
PATRICIA S. BEATTY
JEWELL E. GILSTRAP
JOE C. HAYS, JR.
SA WALLACE R. HEITMAN
SA EMORY E. HORTON
SA EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL
HELEN V. MAY
EVALYN MIDDLETON
SA MILTON L. NEWSOM

4 - Bureau (encls-20)(Rm)
2 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(6)

REC-51 5107

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

10-15-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

REC-51 — 51071

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

Reurairtel 10-12-64, submitting the palm prints of the following listed employees for comparison with the remaining latent palm print from the cardboard cartons recovered in this case:

Edna E. Anderson
Patricia S. Beatty
Jewell E. Gilstrap
Joe C. Hays, Jr.
SA Wallace R. Heitman
SA Emory E. Horton
SA Edwin D. Kuykendall
Helen V. May
Evalyn Middleton
SA Milton L. Newsom

The latent palm print is not identical with these submitted palm prints.

The submitted prints are being retained.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

GJB:sem
(12)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

OCT 28 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Laboratory Transmittal Form
7-72

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Stokes 645 RB
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Cadigan

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (100-10461)

Date: October 15, 1964

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. D-460626 AX

Examination requested by: Dallas

Reference: Airtel 10/8/64

Examination requested: Document

Remarks:

You will be separately advised concerning the request set out in paragraph one on page three of your airtel of 10/8/64.

Four photographs of D264 and D265 are forwarded to your office herewith to be handled in accordance with previous instructions regarding "D" photographs.

For your investigative assistance, some handwriting similarities were noted common to D264 and D265.

Enclosures (10) (Eight photographs of D264 and D265, 2 Lab report)

MAILED 30 OCT 15 1964 COMM-FBI

REC-51 5108

JCC:MJD (9)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

OCT 12 3 12 PM '64 FBI

OCT 21 1964

Stokes 645 RB

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REPORT
of the

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (100-10461)

Date: October 15, 1964
FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. D-460626 AX

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Specimens received 10/9/64

D264 Notebook of the Sheraton Hotels and Motor Inns consisting of six pages with a cover identified by ELMER E. COOPER, MD, Room 2422

D265 Copy of Sheraton-Dallas Hotel registration card # Z 87949, of GEORGE MC MILLIAN, Box 299, Aiken, South Carolina, for Room 2521

Result of examination:

The handwriting on D-265 is not sufficiently extensive or comparable with D264 for an adequate examination.

The submitted evidence is retained.

JCC:MJD (9)
mjd

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley 1-W.A. Braniga
1-Stokes

October 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Lee Harvey Oswald

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 30, 1964, requesting us to declassify various documents previously furnished by this Bureau to the President's Commission. In this connection, the following communications may be regarded as unclassified:

(1) Memorandum of two pages dated June 11, 1964, at Washington, D. C.
(2) Memorandum of four pages dated January 23, 1964, at Washington, D. C.
(3) Memorandum of five pages dated January 13, 1964, at Washington, D. C.
(4) Memorandum of two pages dated July 31, 1964, at Washington, D. C.
(5) Memorandum of five pages dated July 21, 1964, at Washington, D. C.
(6) Memorandum of ten pages dated September 11, 1964, at Washington, D. C.

REC-58 105-82555-5169

BY COURIER SVC.
43 OCT 19
COMM-FBI

Item Number 6, identified above, was transmitted to the President's Commission by our letter dated September 21, 1964, which bore a "Confidential" classification. The enclosure to your letter of reference listed both Item Number 6, identified above, and our letter of transmittal dated September 21, 1964, as being among the communications you desired to be declassified. In connection with our letter dated September 21, 1964, it will not be possible for us, in view of a portion of the contents thereof, to amend the classification. As a matter of assistance, there are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated October 15, 1964, in which is set forth that portion of our letter dated September 21, 1964, which we believe to be of interest to you in completing the public record supporting the Commission's summary report.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JCS:mec
(8)

EXCLOSURE

XEROX

OCT 19 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

OCT 21 1964 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Our review of the documents referred to in the enclosure to your letter of reference is continuing and the results thereof will be promptly furnished to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 2

NOTE:

The communications referred to herein are identified as follows:

1, serial 4171, an unclassified WFO LHM; 2, serial 1554; 3, serial 4674; 4, serial 4597; 5, serial 4594; 6, serial 4877.

Items 2-6 are letterheads prepared by Legat, Mexico City, bearing , "Confidential" classification to protect our operations in Mexico. State Department has advised it has no objection to our declassifying much of our investigation in Mexico and; hence, advisable to declassify Legat's letterheads . All of the sources who furnished information therein have been properly protected. The letter of transmittal of Item Number 6 (9/21/64) was classified "Confidential," Group I, for it openly referred to our inquiry in Mexico City. The Commission is not interested in making public identity of people conducting the investigation and obviously their interest in the cover letter is in that portion in which we reaffirmed some information which appeared in the 11/9 letterhead. Therefore, this portion of our cover letter has been sanitized in the form of an unclassified letterhead enclosed herewith.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - J. C. Stokes

October 15, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

In connection with the availability of the pamphlet "This Week - Esta Semana" in the Laredo area on September 26, 1963, a confidential source abroad has reaffirmed the information obtained from Juan Miranda as set forth on page three of our memorandum in the Lee Harvey Oswald Case dated September 11, 1964, at Washington, D. C.

In this connection, our source advised that Rosa Maria Pereda, assistant to the editor of the pamphlet, and Manual Velez, shop foreman at Editorial Cultura, the firm printing the pamphlet, confirmed that the publication is printed each week on the Thursday immediately preceding the initial date of the publication and that it is mailed on the day it is printed with the hope that it arrives at its principal destination by the following Saturday.

JCS:mcc
(5)

NOTE:

Letterhead memorandum prepared for dissemination to The President's Commission by 9/16/64 letter. Two xerox copies of original sent to Commission.

Tolson
Belmont
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Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 XEROX
OCT 19 1964
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Tolson

Mr. Belmont

October 9, 1964

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Stokes
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

REPORT OF TEXAS ATTORNEY GENERAL WAGGONER CARR TO GOVERNOR J. B. CONNALLY REGARDING EVENT IN DALLAS ON NOVEMBER 22, 1963, AND SUBSEQUENT THERETO

Lee Oswald

Captioned report was released by Texas Attorney General Carr on October 5, 1964, and a copy of same was obtained same date by our San Antonio Office. It has been reviewed with the following findings by the General Investigative and Domestic Intelligence Divisions.

This brief document (3,000 words), which purports to be a supplement to the Warren Commission Report, concludes that Oswald was the assassin of the President and Officer Tippit, and that his actions were not part of any conspiracy, foreign or domestic, to assassinate the President.

The document, written by Attorney General Carr in the first person, is better described as a self-serving apologetic treatise explaining the actions of Dallas officials subsequent to the assassination. The first half of the document explains Carr's decision, immediately after the assassination, to form a Texas Court of Inquiry into the events of November 22, 1963. It explains the Court of Inquiry was not convened in deference to the request of the Warren Commission, and that, in view of the Warrent Commission Report, there is no useful purpose at this time for any court of inquiry.

In serving his own interests, Carr's document maintains that he and his special counsel subsequent to the assassination assisted the Warren Commission by (1) assembling and submitting investigative reports gathered under the supervision of Dallas City and County officials, (2) served as liaison between the Commission and Dallas City and County officials, (3) attended sessions of the Commission for the taking of testimony, and (4) completed a careful study and analysis of the Commission's Report prior to its final adoption and release. In serving the interest of local Dallas officials, Carr notes with much satisfaction that, according to the Commission's Report, Oswald was not subjected to

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any type of mistreatment while in the custody of Texas officials, and that his constitutional right to counsel was fully preserved.

It finds Oswald to have been an enemy of the political philosophy of Texas and states that the evidence developed by the Commission clearly refutes the earlier insinuations emanating in some quarters that the political philosophy of Dallas was responsible for the tragedy.

Concerning events immediately subsequent to the arrest of Oswald, Carr takes cognizance that the news media virtually took charge of the entrances, hallways, and public rooms of the City Jail, which condition existed throughout the time of Oswald's confinement until his death. He comments in this connection that the City Manager and the Chief of Police concluded that if an attempt had been made to remove the news media and their equipment, "hard feelings and chaos would have resulted."

He continues stating that while subsequent events, including the murder of Oswald magnified the deficiency in security measures, local officials do not accept the full responsibility for the conditions prevalent at that time because they had no knowledge of the background of Oswald until after the assassination. What this has to do with the incarceration Carr does not state.

In conclusion, Carr recommends that:

(1) His report be filed in the Archives of Texas.

(2) Representatives of the State Bar of Texas, the news media and local and state officials take steps to establish a fair and satisfactory working relationship designed to prevent future disorder and confusion in pre-trial activities.

(3) Representatives of Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies in Texas conduct a study to improve co-ordination and exchange of information concerning criminal or subversive suspects and to recommend ways and means of improving security measures for the protection of the President and other high officials visiting Texas.

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson
RE: REPORT OF TEXAS ATTORNEY GENERAL CARR

Attorney General Carr's document adds nothing to what is already known, and it does not appear that any further action is warranted on our part concerning it.

It is noted that this is not a report; but according to recent newspaper articles, it was designed to supplement the President's Commission Report and to show how the people of Texas shouldered their responsibility in the investigation of the assassination and the wounding of Governor Connally.

ACTION:

For information.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

OCT 14 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In the October 12, 1964 issue of "The New Leader," pages 6-9, there is an article by George and Patricia Nash, entitled "The Other Witnesses," copies of which are attached hereto. This article discusses the results of an investigation in Dallas of the circumstances surrounding the killing of Patrolman J. D. Tippit of the Dallas police.

In connection with your continuing investigation of President Kennedy's assassination and the events connected with it, "The New Leader" article may be of interest to you.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Attachments--2

REC- 51 5110

2 ENCLOSURE

60 OCT 29 1964

The Other Witnesses

By George and Patricia Nash

THE WARREN Commission Report already has won the respect of almost all who have read it, and deservedly so. It is a clearly written, remarkably comprehensive document that is cautious in reaching conclusions. It dispels rumors, wrecks theories, dismisses items of "evidence" used to convict Lee Harvey Oswald in the public mind, and draws some order from the confusion surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy over these past 10 months.

In the process, it also takes the trouble to dispense justice where injustices have been done. The Dallas police, for example, had issued an extremely damaging story about Joe Molina, for 17 years credit manager at the Texas School Book Depository, as a "possible Number 2 man" in the murder. Their suspicions had been aroused by the fact that Molina belonged to a veterans' organization called the American GI Forum, which the Dallas police alone considered subversive, and the publicity cost him his job. The Commission delves into the details of Molina's case and clears him.

But what of the future historians or political scientists attempting to reconstruct the events of last November 22? Will they find all the pertinent facts in the voluminous Report? In the light of an intensive two-week investigation that we conducted ourselves in Dallas, we would have to answer: No. Particularly where the slaying of Patrolman J. D. Tippit and the events at the Depository are concerned, the Report is less than complete.

The most convincing aspect of the case against Oswald involves the testimony of three witnesses to the Tippit shooting at 10th Street and Patton Avenue, in Oak Cliff. Here the evidence is not merely circumstantial, as with the assassination. The Commission quotes extensively the accounts given by three persons who were near the scene of the crime: William Scoggins, Domingo Benavides and Mrs. Helen Louise Markham.

Taxi-driver Scoggins—eating lunch in his parked taxi—noticed a man and the approaching police car, heard shots, saw Tippit fall, then saw the man run south on Patton. At the moment of the actual shooting his view was partially obstructed by shrubbery, and he did not emerge from the cab until he heard the firing. The next day he picked Oswald out of a lineup, not as the killer but simply as the man he had seen running past him.

Domingo Benavides was driving a pickup truck west on 10th Street. As he crossed the intersection a block east of 10th and Patton, he saw a policeman standing by the left door of the patrol car and a

man standing on the car's right side. He then heard three shots and saw the policeman fall. He waited in the truck until the gunman ran to the corner, and saw him empty the shells into some bushes. "It was Benavides, using Tippit's car radio, who first reported the killing of Patrolman Tippit at about 1:16 P.M.," the Report declares, although the ambulance records show a different source of the shooting report. The Report goes on to note that Benavides told police "he did not think that he could identify the man who fired the shots."

Mrs. Markham gave the only detailed account of what occurred between the gunman and Tippit from the moment the patrolman stopped on 10th Street. According to the Report: "Her description and that of other eyewitnesses led to the police broadcast at 1:22 P.M. describing [Tippit's] slayer as 'about 30, 5'8", black hair, slender.'" But Mrs. Markham also told attorney Mark Lane that the gunman was "short, a little on the heavy side," with "somewhat bushy" hair. In testifying before the Commission, she first denied that she had ever said this and changed her story only when confronted with a tape recording of the conversation. The Commission observes that "in her various statements and in her testimony, Mrs. Markham was uncertain and inconsistent in her recollection of the exact time of the slaying." Nevertheless, the Report declares: "Addressing itself solely to the probative value of Mrs. Markham's contemporaneous description of the gunman and her positive identification of Oswald at a police lineup, the Commission considers her testimony reliable."

Contrary to what some have maintained, we did not find Mrs. Markham inaccessible. Our interview with her, though, did lead us to feel that any testimony she might give was of dubious value. Since she is a critical witness, we think part of the interview worth quoting verbatim:

"Q. Has the assassination of the President and what happened afterwards affected you personally?

"A. It sure has. I lost my job . . . having to go to Washington. I've had a nervous breakdown. I'm the witness. I'm the one he was talking to when he died. I know what it's like when someone dies. I was with my father when he died. He [my father] said 'Well, I don't know.' And then he was dead. I couldn't understand what Tippit said. I guess he wanted me to call on the car radio and get some help. I was there with Tippit when they put him on the stretcher. He was dying.

"Q. Was it long until the ambulance came?

"A. No.

"Q. About how long?

"A. I was there hollering and screaming, trying to get help. Wouldn't nobody come help me. I would guess that it was about 20 minutes before the ambulance came—20, 25 minutes I was there alone until the ambulance came and then another five minutes until the police came . . . The police treated me like a queen. Me and the cab driver, I guess we're the only witnesses. When the police got there, I fainted. I fainted three or four times."

Thus Mrs. Markham stated that Tippit talked to her after being shot (although the Commission says he was killed instantly), and that she was alone on the scene for 20 minutes (although the ambulance arrived within minutes of the shooting). And nowhere does she mention Benavides, who used the car radio to call the police.

WE WERE able to locate at least two witnesses at the Tippit murder scene who were not questioned or even contacted by the Commission. We had little difficulty in tracking them down and we could find no reason to doubt their veracity. Because their statements are important in relation to Mrs. Markham's testimony, and because they have not appeared elsewhere, we shall also quote them verbatim. First, Frank Wright, who lived in a ground floor apartment on 10th Street, about half a block east of the murder site:

"I was sitting watching television with my wife. I was sitting in a chair next to the door. I wasn't but two steps from the door. I heard shots. I knew it wasn't backfire. I knew it was shots. As soon as I heard them, I went out the door. I could see a police car in the next block. It was toward the end of the next block. I could see it clearly. The police car was headed toward me. It was parked on the south side of the street. In other words, it was parked across the street from our apartment house. I saw a person right by the car. He had fallen down. It seems as if he had just fallen down. Maybe I saw him as he had just finished falling. He was on the ground, and then he turned over face down. Part of him was under the left front fender of the car. It seems to me that I saw him just as he hit the ground. I saw him turn over and he didn't move any more.

"I looked around to see what had happened. I knew there had been a shooting. I saw a man standing right in front of the car. He was looking toward the man on the ground. He stood there for a while and looked at the man. I couldn't tell who the man was on the ground. The man who was standing in front of him was about medium height. He had on a long coat. It ended just above his hands. I didn't see any gun. He ran around on the passenger side of the police car. He ran as fast as he could go and he got into his car. His car was a grey, little old coupe. It was about a 1950-1951, maybe a Plymouth. It was a grey car, parked on the same side of

the street as the police [redacted] but beyond it from me. It was heading away from me. He got in that car and he drove away as quick as you could see. He drove down 10th Street, away from me. I don't know how far he drove. After he got into the middle of the next block between Patton and Crawford, I didn't look at him any more.

"I looked at the car where the man was. I looked to see what had happened there. About the same time as I came out, or maybe a little while after, a woman came down from her porch. She was at the house about three or four doors from the intersection of 10th and Patton. The house was on the same side of the street as the police car. Just as the man in the car pulled away she came toward the police car and then she stepped back. I heard her shout, 'Oh, he's been shot!' throwing up her hands. Then she went back up toward the house. There was no one out there except me and that woman when I got there, except for the man I described earlier. I couldn't figure out who did the shooting. I didn't see a gun on the man who was standing in front of the car. There wasn't anyone else but the man who drove away and the woman who came down from her porch. I was the first person out. I knew there wasn't anyone else there at all. It wasn't any time at all until the ambulance got there. By the time the ambulance got there, there were maybe 25 more people outside. Then after a while, the police came up. After that, a whole lot of police came up. I tried to tell two or three people what I saw. They didn't pay any attention. I've seen what came out on television and in the papers but I know that's not what happened. I knew a man drove off in a grey car. Nothing in the world's going to change my opinion. I saw that man drive off in a grey coupe just as clear as I was born. I know what I saw. They can say all they want about a fellow running away, but I can't accept this because I saw a fellow get in a car and drive away."

We have no way of knowing how the investigation could have ignored Wright, whether his memory is accurate, or whether a plausible explanation for the mysterious man in the car might be a passerby unwilling to be a witness. For our purposes here, such speculation is beside the point, which is simply: Why didn't this account come to the Commission's attention?

The question becomes all the more relevant when it is realized that it was a call from Mrs. Wright which was responsible for the ambulance being dispatched, and the police had her address:

"I was sitting in my apartment watching television with my husband. We had just learned that the President was shot. I was sitting in a chair with my back to the intersection of 10th and Denver. My husband was sitting across from me. I heard shots fired and I immediately ran to the window.

"I heard three shots. From my window I got a clear view of a man lying there on the street. He was there in the next block. I could see there was a man lying in the street. I didn't wait a minute. I ran to the telephone. I didn't look in the book or anything. I ran to the telephone, picked it up and dialed 'O.' I said, 'Call the police, a man's been shot!' After that I went outside to join my husband. It wasn't but a minute till the ambulance got there."

The operator took Mrs. Wright's address, 501 East 10th, and called the police. The police noted there was a shooting at 501 East 10th and pushed a buzzer connecting them by a direct line to the Dudley M. Hughes Funeral Home.

THE DUDLEY M. Hughes Funeral Home is the central ambulance dispatching point for southern Dallas. It either handles calls directly or calls other funeral homes in the system that cov other areas. Dudley M. Hughes Jr the dispatcher, took the call fro the police. He filled out an amb lance call slip with the code "3-1 (which means emergency shooting and the address, "501 East 10 Street." He put the slip into t time clock and stamped it 1:1 P.M., November 22, in the spa marked "Time Called." Since t location was just two short bloc away he told one of his own drive Clayton Butler, to respond. But and Eddie Kinsley ran down t steps, got into the ambulance a took off, siren screaming.

Butler radioed his arrival at t scene at 1:18 P.M., within 60 s onds of leaving the funeral hom He remembers that there were least 10 people standing arou the man lying on the ground. It w not until he and his assistant pull back a blanket covering Tippit t they realized the victim was a p liceman.

Butler ran back to his radio inform headquarters. The radio w busy and he could not cut in. yelled "Mayday" to no avail, a went back to Tippit. The officer on his side, face down with part his body under the left front fen of the police car. Butler and Kins rolled him over and saw the bu wound through Tippit's tem Butler told us, "I thought he dead then. It's not my position say so. We got him into the am lance and we got going as quick possible. On the way to the hosp I finally let them know it wa policeman." The record shows Butler called in to the funeral h at 1:26 P.M. to say he had reac the hospital.

Despite the fact that the am lance was dispatched to 501 10th, no statement was ever ta from either of the Wrights. Mrs Wright remembers that a man did not identify himself c around two months after the P dent's assassination and talked her for a few minutes. He took

notes, did not ask her to sign anything, did not speak to her husband and did not ask if he had seen anything unusual. Clayton Butler, the ambulance driver, says he was questioned by the Dallas police when he arrived at the hospital, but not since then.

Others never questioned included Butler's assistant, Eddie Kinsley; Dudley M. Hughes Jr., who dispatched the ambulance; and the managers of the apartment house facing the murder site. All of these potential witnesses were in agreement on the lapse of time between the shots and the arrival of the ambulance—in direct contradiction to Mrs. Markham's statement. It is worth noting, in connection with Mrs. Markham's reliability, that the lineup (which satisfied the Commission as fair in its procedure) included only three persons besides Oswald for Mrs. Markham to choose from: two 18-year-olds and a 26-year-old man of Mexican descent. Oswald (who had appeared on television before this lineup) was the only one whose face was cut and bruised. In the light of our own findings in the Tippit slaying, it appears quite possible that Mrs. Markham came on the scene only after hearing the shots; and without Mrs. Markham, there is no one to say precisely what happened between Tippit and Oswald.

THERE ARE also a number of other points which the Report leaves unresolved or untouched:

1. The Report cites as one "speculation" the rumor that "another witness to the slaying of Patrolman Tippit, an unidentified woman, was interviewed by the FBI but was never called as a witness" by the Commission. In reply, the Report declares: "The only woman among the witnesses to the slaying of Tippit known to the Commission is Helen Markham. The FBI never interviewed any other woman who claimed to have seen the shooting and never received any information concerning the existence of such a witness."

We interviewed this "other witness," whose name is Acquilla Clemmons. She claims to have seen two men near the police car, in addition to Tippit, just before the shooting. The woman said the FBI did question her briefly but decided not to take a statement because of her poor physical condition (she is a diabetic). Her version of the slaying was rather vague, and she may have based her story on second-hand accounts of others at the scene. It seems probable, however, that she is known to some investigative agency if not to the Commission itself.

2. The Report dismisses the rumor that Oswald lived near Jack Ruby, pointing out that their residences were a mile apart. But the Tippit shooting took place only two blocks from Ruby's home on Marsalis St., a fact not mentioned by the Commission.

3. The Report gives the impression that Oswald was the only Depository worker found to be absent after the assassination. But Bill Shelley, Oswald's foreman, and others who worked in the building told us that Charles Givens was missing from the sixth floor work crew. Shelley said he was sent outside in an unsuccessful attempt to locate Givens, and there was talk of sending out an "all-points bulletin" on the missing man. This proved unnecessary because Givens heard he was being sought and made his way to police headquarters.

4. The Report accepts the version of the assassination aftermath in which Roy Truly, the Depository supervisor, and Patrolman M. L. Baker are supposed to have entered the building and met Oswald on the second floor less than two minutes after the attack. But Molina, the unjustly accused worker, told us he testified that he was standing by the Depository door and saw Truly run past him into the building—alone. Further, Bill Shelley told us that Truly and Baker entered five or six minutes after the shooting.

Obviously, the question of the precise timing has important implications: If Oswald was not encountered for five or six minutes after the shooting, this would have allowed him time to reach the second floor easily from either the sixth floor or from the front of the building, as he himself claimed; if the time was just two minutes, the argument is sure to continue that Oswald could not have made it from the sixth floor to the second—despite the FBI re-enactment showing this was possible.

5. The Report mentions that "the front door" and "the rear door" of the Depository were guarded from about six minutes after the shooting. What it omits, however, is that there were four separate "rear doors," all of which were open and only one of which was guarded. There are two loading platforms, a customer's door and a rail entry. No one guarding any one of these doors could see any of the others. This conceivably might be relevant to a question of whether Oswald acted alone. As Shelley told us, "Any one of a thousand different people could have entered or left the building and nobody would have known it."

Again, our purpose in discussing the items we found untouched or unresolved by the Report has not been to determine whose version of the events is correct, or to establish any one person's guilt or innocence. Our object has simply been to demonstrate that future historians and social scientists will not be able to reconstruct what occurred last November 22 from the Commission's report alone. Moreover, as the years go by, witnesses vanish, inconsistencies are forgotten and memories fade, the questions they will undoubtedly raise will become increasingly difficult to answer with any degree of accuracy.

FBI

Date: 10/14/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Butte airtel to Bureau and Detroit, dated 10/12/64, captioned "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING", and Bureau airtel to All SACS and LEGATS, 10/6/64, bearing same caption.

Referenced Butte airtel set out a lead for Detroit at Muskegon, Michigan, to contact a Mrs. WALLACE LAMB concerning an allegation to the effect that she had mentioned that the name "LEE HARVEY OSWALD" was entered on a church guest register in Muskegon about two years ago.

Detroit, in reporting the results of the investigation requested in Butte airtel, should include an insert containing the contents of Butte airtel and should submit same to Dallas in accordance with referenced Bureau airtel to All SACS. That is, it should be under the LEE HARVEY OSWALD caption and 25 copies of such insert and/or FD-302s should be furnished to Dallas.

(3) - Bureau
2 - Detroit (100-31965)
1 - Butte (62-1965) (Info)
2 - Dallas

REC-51 5111

RPG/jtf
(8)

14 OCT 15 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FBI

Date: 10/10/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, KANSAS CITY

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
OO: Dallas (100-10461)
Bufile: 105-82555
WFO: 105-37111
KC file: 105-1736 (RUC)

JACK L. RUBY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CR
OO: Dallas (44-1639)
Bufile: 44-24016
WFO: 44-520
KC file: 44-497 (RUC)

Re WFO airtel to Bureau 10-6-64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are six copies each of a letterhead memorandum captioned the same as in each of the above cases (total 12 copies LHM). Each letterhead memorandum incorporates an FD-302 showing the results of interview with Miss LUCILLE ANN ROBINSON, Haviland, Kansas. One copy of each of the above-noted letterhead memoranda is also furnished as an enclosure to the Dallas and Washington Field Offices for information.

ENCLOSURE

4 - Bureau (Enc. 12)(AM-RM)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 2)(AM-RM)(info)
2 - Washington Field (Enc. 2)(info)(AM-RM)
2 - Kansas City

TEK:MEJ
(10)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

69 OCT 23 1964

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

OCT 13 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Kansas City, Missouri
October 10, 1964

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Miss LUCILLE ANN ROBINSON, Haviland, Kansas, a former staff member of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY, was contacted to determine if she has any knowledge of the source or sources of leaks of information to the news media of material concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

[illegible] FILED

21 MAR 1 3 19[illegible]

[illegible]

ENCLOSURE

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 10/10/64

Miss LUCILLE ANN ROBINSON, Friends Bible College, Haviland, Kansas, was advised that members of the staff of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY were being contacted at the specific request of the Commission to determine if they had any knowledge of leaks of information to the news media of material concerning the work of the Commission. She advised she formerly resided at 5000 Dixon Street, S. E., Washington, D. C., and was employed as a Clerk-Stenographer in the U. S. Defense Department, Washington, D. C., for 19½ years prior to her resignation on August 26, 1964. She was on loan to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY for the period August 13-25, 1964 inclusive at Washington, D. C. She also worked for the Commission two and one half hours on August 10, 1964, and during the entire period she was working in the capacity of a Clerk-Stenographer assigned to the unit under W. DAVID SLAWSON, attorney, Denver, Colorado. Her duties primarily consisted of retyping corrected rough draft portions of the report of the Commission; however, she did not do finished typing.

She was unable to recall any pattern to the material which she typed; however, she recalls the contents of these pages primarily concerned MARINA OSWALD and her life with LEE HARVEY OSWALD. She recalled some of the material concerned the dress, habits, manners of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and his treatment of his wife. She did not recall anything concerning the OSWALD diary or correspondence to him. Some of the pages which she retyped were classified, but she cannot recall the classification and was of the opinion that most of the pages were not classified.

She recalled that all copies of the material handled by her were returned to SLAWSON upon completion of her work and were not retained in the typing unit at any time. On at least two occasions she personally made Xerox copies of pages of typed material, and the usual number of copies made in this manner were four or five of each page. These were made at the request of SLAWSON and were immediately furnished to him by her. She also believes all of the material which was copied in this manner was unclassified. At times she sent typewritten material to a Xerox unit in the Commission for reproduction, which material was then returned to her unit.

On 10/9/64 at Haviland, Kansas File # KC 105-1736

by SA THOMAS E. KELLY - MEJ Date dictated 10/10/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ROBINSON claimed she has no knowledge of any leaks to news media of any of the work of the Commission. She never heard of any of the employees in her unit removing material from the office, nor does she have any knowledge of information regarding the work of the Commission being discussed with persons outside the Commission's staff. She never observed any of the evidence obtained by the Commission.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
BALTIMORE	DALLAS	9/30/64	9/28 - 9/29/64

TITLE OF CASE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.

REPORT MADE BY: SA J. STANLEY ROTZ — TYPED BY: pr

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCE:

Report of SA THEODORE MALINOWSKI dated 7/27/64 at Baltimore.

- R U C -

LEAD:

DALLAS DIVISION

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

Will review allegation of Mrs. BESSIE FLECKENSTEIN that policeman obtained money from OSWALD's coat in light of prior reviews of television recordings and take any further action necessary.

A*
COVER PAGE

APPROVED: E.R.R. SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

10 - Bureau (105-82555)
(REGISTERED MAIL)

4 - Dallas (100-10461)
(REGISTERED MAIL)

2 - Baltimore (105-7740)

58 OCT 21 1964

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

5113 REC 14

14 OCT 1 1964

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	Pres. Commission
Request Recd.	9:00 AM
Date Fwd.	10/1/64
How Fwd.	By hand
By	Rel: mes

COPIES DESTROYED

Notations: SOVIET SECTION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA J. STANLEY ROTZ
Date: 9/30/64

Office: BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Field Office File #: 105-7740

Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Synopsis:

Mrs. BESSIE FLECKENSTEIN, second floor, 4110 LaSalle Avenue, Baltimore 6, Maryland, advised on September 29, 1964, that on November 23, 1963, she had observed, on television, a policeman in Dallas, Texas, find a wad of money in a coat which was allegedly OSWALD's. She said this money was snatched from the policeman's hand by another hand which appeared on the television screen. She believed this money was an indication OSWALD had been paid by somebody to kill the President. She also believed expression on OSWALD's face, as she saw it on television when JACK RUBY shot him, indicated OSWALD knew RUBY. She, therefore, believed RUBY was equally guilty of the assassination and that policeman was killed because he knew too much. She never saw film of snatching of money repeated on television and is now reporting it to make certain it was not overlooked.

- R U C -

DETAILS:

On September 28, 1964, Mrs. BESSIE FLECKENSTEIN, 4110 LaSalle Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, telephoned the Baltimore Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and requested that she be contacted at her residence by a Special Agent concerning something she had seen on television relating to the assassination of President KENNEDY.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Mrs. BESSIE FLECKENSTEIN, second floor, ~~4110 LaSalle~~ Date Avenue, Baltimore 6, Maryland, advised that everything she knows about this matter she secured from watching television or hearing and reading news reports. She stated that she considered President JOHN KENNEDY a wonderful man and that she was extremely upset when he was assassinated on November 22, 1963, and was ill for several weeks thereafter. She said that she had not contacted any authorities concerning this matter prior to this time because she did not know who to contact.

Mrs. FLECKENSTEIN said that she had been watching the television concerning President KENNEDY's visit to Dallas on November 22, 1963, and that she watched everything possible concerning the development which followed during the succeeding several days. She recalled that on Saturday, November 23, 1963, at 4:00 P.M., she was watching her television set in her own living room in Baltimore, Maryland, while OSWALD was being interrogated in the Police Station at Dallas. She said that she believed OSWALD had made some sort of comment like "Give me my coat." In response to this request, a policeman who appeared about six feet three inches tall, and in his thirties, went and got a coat which supposedly was OSWALD's. Mrs. FLECKENSTEIN believed this man to have been a policeman because he wore police uniform trousers, had on a white shirt, and had keys hanging from his belt.

Mrs. FLECKENSTEIN stated that she saw on television this policeman reach in the coat, which was allegedly OSWALD's, and pull out a "big wad of money with a band on it like it comes from the bank." She said the policeman appeared to be bewildered and that he "didn't no more know there was money in the coat" then she did. He dangled the money from his hand and said something like, "Look what I found." Mrs. FLECKENSTEIN said that on the television screen she merely saw a hand reach out and take the money away and heard a voice say something like "Shut your big mouth."

Mrs. FLECKENSTEIN stated that OSWALD's wife had claimed that OSWALD "didn't have no money", which leads Mrs. FLECKENSTEIN to question who got the money. Mrs. FLECKENSTEIN also believed that OSWALD had not killed President KENNEDY because of his own wishes but that somebody had paid him money to do it. She felt

On 9/29/64 at Baltimore, Maryland File # DL 100-10461 BA 105-7740

by SA J. STANLEY ROTZ : pr Date dictated 9/29/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

that the current report of the President's Commission on the Assassination, as publicized over the past weekend, whitewashes OSWALD to that extent.

Mrs. FLECKENSTEIN said that she had also been watching television and on the television screen had seen the shooting of OSWALD by JACK RUBY. She said that from the expression on OSWALD's face, she thought he had recognized RUBY. She, therefore, believed RUBY was as guilty as OSWALD of killing the President and that the policeman was killed because he knew too much.

Mrs. FLECKENSTEIN stated that she had watched much of the television film relating to the assassination as it was repeated on later occasions but that she had never seen the incident with the finding and the snatching of the money repeated. She, therefore, wanted to bring this to the attention of the proper authorities at this time to make certain that it had not been overlooked. She had no further information concerning this matter from any other source.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 10/2/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-CUBA

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies of LHM reflecting contents of letter furnished to NYO in which the writer purports to have information indicating the assassination of President KENNEDY was the result of a conspiracy. Enclosed for Dallas are 2 copies of same LHM.

The Special Agent, referred to herein as receiving the letter, is SA JOHN EDWARD HEGARTY.

One Xerox copy and one handwritten translation of Spanish letter is being maintained in NY file.

NYO indices failed to disclose any information identifiable with SAUL ROCA, JORGE NACER NACER or JOHN KELLY.

In view of the fictitious name and non-existent address utilized by the writer of the Spanish letter, no further investigation re this letter is contemplated by the NYO at the present time.

3-Bureau (105-82555) (Encls. 10) (RM)
2-Dallas (100-10461) (Encls. 2) (RM)
1-New York (105-38431)

REC 14

5114

JJO:mfw (312)
(7)

6 OCT 2 1964

58 OCT 21 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
October 2, 1964

Lee Harvey Oswald
Internal Security - R - Cuba

On September 28, 1964, a Special Agent of the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) received a letter from [redacted] "El Diario-La Prensa" Spanish newspaper, 164 Duane Street, New York 13, New York. In his communication, [redacted] enclosed another letter, written in the Spanish language, which letter had been received at the office of "El Diario-La Prensa". The envelope, which accompanied this Spanish letter, bore the return name and address of one Saul Roca, 45 W. 151 St., New York.

In the first paragraph of the Spanish letter, the writer states that he did not wish to become involved "in this problem" since he was a foreigner but that his "conscious" obliged him to "help the authorities of this generous country that has given me protection".

In the second paragraph, he adds that he wants "to make clear that there were five persons involved in this vile and cowardly assassination".

He advises, in the third paragraph, that he is not furnishing his name for security reasons but "if the authorities wish to know me personally, they can do so through this newspaper and with the name I sign".

In the fourth paragraph, the writer states that the five individuals involved in the assassination are "Oswald, Ruby, the dead Policeman, a Cuban and a North American from the South". He goes on to explain in the next paragraph that at a meeting in "Ruby's night club, lots were cast and Oswald drew the lot". He adds that Oswald had been "lectured in Mexico by (illegible) Agent of the G-2 and the Mexican Leader of the group of Agents, Silvia Duran". He further adds that "there Oswald was given a Cuban passport to go to Cuba where he went more than

COPIES DESTROYED

21 [illegible]

Lee Harvey Oswald

"once; there the North American who is from the South but not from Texas, was instructed; I am going to give you a description: he is tall, thin, dark complexion, clear eyes, well-dresser; he has a (illegible) on his left hand from a (illegible) that does not let him move his thumb".

In the sixth paragraph, he continues as follows: "He (apparently referring to the North American) went to Mexico for fear that his friends would be assassinated, before the assassination, with the Cuban, [Jorge Nacer Nacer] serious, tall, fat, blue eyes, straight black hair and speaks correct English, Spanish, Syrian, Turkish and I believe French; a delinquent expelled from this country for assault some 15 years ago; he assaulted a Cuban bank here; he is the official of the G-2 assassination of the Mexican Chancellor (first name appears to be Flores) Aguine."

The next paragraph reflects that "His (apparently referring to [Jorge Nacer Nacer) brother, Carlos] equips a fishing boat in Cuba and it is a family of smugglers of precious stones and drugs."

In the eighth paragraph, the writer advises that "The North American settled himself in Mexico with a Cuban passport. He speaks correct Spanish and for many years stole autos in Mexico and this country; he said he was a Major in the United States Army in the first World War. He was arrested in 1933 in Mexico with 2 more on Palma #8 Street and he was taken prisoner." The writer remarks that the North American did not remember his name when arrested but that "the Cuban passport is issued to [Jhon Kelly] of New Orleans, Cuban citizen, occupation in the G-2."

In the succeeding paragraph, the writer expresses the belief that Oswald "killed the policeman so he wouldn't talk and Ruby killed Oswald for the same reason. [Nacer and Kelly] escaped."

The tenth paragraph of the letter indicates that the writer doesn't think that "they are sent by Castro or that the assassination came from there but that they are dependent on North American Communist leaders since the Committee of New York pays the expenses of those who are in Cuba."

In the eleventh paragraph, he states that "If Ruby is pressed as well as the Communist Party Delegation in this matter, but hard as we do in Mexico, they will sing and probably some woman in the night club knows more and keeps silent because she is afraid."

In the last paragraph, the writer advises that he is "going to try to go back to Mexico." He signs the letter "Very Gratefully, [Saul Roca]"

In a postscript the writer concludes, "I hope that 3 days after the publication of this article there will be an answer through this media to see me. I shall be waiting."

In connection with the above postcript, [redacted] advised, in his letter to the FBI, that he had determined that the name and address of the writer are fictitious. He advised that he will place an ad in the "El Diario-La Prensa" requesting the writer to contact him. [redacted] stated he would contact the FBI if he receives any additional information pertaining to this matter.

On September 29, 1964, a review of the Manhattan Telephone Directory and Manhattan Telephone-Address Directory failed to disclose any listing for a [Saul Roca] and further disclosed that there is no such address as 41 West 151st Street, New York City.

FBI

Date: 10/16/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: INSPECTOR JAMES R. MALLEY
and CRIMINAL SECTION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel dated 10/14/64 instructing that Dallas submit a revision of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 10/8/64 to insure that all items previously submitted to the Bureau by letterhead memoranda were deleted therefrom.

There is being submitted under separate cover the original report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 10/8/64 concerning which the following observations are made:

(1) In connection with the suggested revisions, it is pointed out that the information previously submitted by letterhead memoranda was prepared for the report at the same time as it was prepared for the letterhead memoranda and in almost all instances was prepared from the same multilith and for this reason, the information previously submitted via letterhead memoranda, which is included in instant report, will be identical.

(2) It should also be noted that numerous letterhead memoranda were submitted concerning several aspects contained in this report, and it was felt by Dallas

(3) - Bureau
1 - Package Copy (Enc. 10) (RM)
1 - New Orleans (100-16601) (Info)
1 - San Antonio (105-2909) (Info)
2 - Dallas

REC 14 EX-102 5115

OCT 19 1964

BPG/jtf
(8)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M

Special Agent in Charge

that to have the information contained in the various letterhead memoranda relating to a particular aspect grouped together in one section of a report would facilitate research at the Bureau.

(3) It is further pointed out that the detailed table of contents in this report, along with the information from various letterhead memoranda, certainly has been invaluable to Dallas in responding to inquiries received.

The Bureau can be assured that any information from letterhead memoranda previously submitted, which is included in this report, is the same as that contained in the letterhead memoranda. Dallas will also insure that in the future no information is included in any reports in either the assassination captioned case or the OSWALD captioned case which has been previously submitted via letterhead memoranda.

Therefore, the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 10/8/64 will not be revised as instructed in referenced Bureau airtel UACB.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 10/14/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
Attention Latent Fingerprint Section,
Identification Division

FROM: SAC, DENVER (89-41)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 10/9/64.

There are enclosed herewith palm prints of stenographer N. JEANETTE TANKSLEY as requested by referenced airtel for comparison with unidentified latent prints in instant case.

3 - Bureau (Encl. 2) ENCLOSURE
2 - Denver
DLS:nll
(5)

REC 14 5116

3 OCT 20 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

10/16/64

Airtel

EX-102

To: SAC, Denver (89-41)
REC 14
From: Director, FBI (105-82555) — 5116 ji 1 Orde

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

Reurairtel 10/14/64, submitting the palm prints of N. Joanotto Tanksley for comparison with the remaining latent palm print from the cardboard cartons in this case.

The latent print is not identical with the submitted palm prints which are being retained.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James P. Hallow)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

DCT:jpm
(13)

MAILED 4
OCT 16 1964
COMM-FBI

From _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

OCT 21 1964
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 10/14/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

105-82555-3500 and 3501

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, Attention: FBI Laboratory, 4/23/64, enclosing one "Time" magazine, Volume 81, # 25, dated 6/21/63, with the printed label addressed to "Lee H. Oswald, Box 2915, Dallas 21, Texas". Referenced airtel did not request any Laboratory examination of the above-described magazine but was submitted to the Bureau in the event the Bureau desired to make it available to the President's Commission.

On 10/13/64, Miss FRANCES BLANTON, 6619 Ascot Lane, Dallas, Texas, office telephone RI 8-4088, residence telephone EM 8-7943, telephonically contacted SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING at which time she requested that she would appreciate having the above-mentioned "Time" magazine returned to her, it being noted she made same available for submission to the FBI Laboratory on April 22, 1964.

Miss BLANTON was advised that such magazine had been submitted to the FBI Laboratory and that same had possibly been turned over to the President's Commission.

The Bureau is requested to advise if the above-described "Time" magazine will be returned to Dallas for return to Miss BLANTON.

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas

RPG/jtf
(5)

REC-9 5117

EX 109

21 OCT 15 1964

airtel to Dallas 10/20/64

SOVIET SECTION

67 DEC 21 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

C. Wick

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 10/16/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, JACKSONVILLE (105-824) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReBuairtel to Jacksonville, copies to Baltimore and Dallas, 10/5/64; re Jacksonville airtel to Bureau, copies to Baltimore and Dallas, 10/14/64.

The following investigation was conducted by SA RICHARD A. KNOCK:

AT JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

On 10/15/64 [redacted], telephonically contacted the Jacksonville Office and advised that she had located a letter dated 3/6/64 which she had received from ALBERTO D. J. SANTALO. She stated that this correspondence reflected an address for SANTALO of 1028 E. 36th St., Baltimore 18, Md.

Baltimore is requested to locate and interview SANTALO as directed in referenced Bureau airtel to Jacksonville, copies to Baltimore and Dallas.

3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Baltimore (105-7740) (RM)
1 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
1 - Jacksonville
RAK:ega
(7)

REC-9 105-82555-5118

OCT

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

67 OCT 26 1964

10/19/64

AIRTEL

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R.E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rogge

TO: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

FROM: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

ReBureau airtels 10/14/64 and 10/15/64 relating to George and Patricia Nash, a Columbia University research team, and their criticism of the report published by the President's Commission.

Enclosed for Dallas and New York is one copy of a letter from the President's Commission dated 10/14/64 which is self-explanatory. In view of the interest displayed by the Commission in this article, requested investigation should be expedited so an appropriate evaluation of this matter can be made.

New York is instructed to check its indices on the individuals referred to in prior communications in this matter and furnish the results to the Bureau. No interview of the Nashes should be attempted at this time.

Enclosure REC-9 5119

1 - New York (Enclosure)

RDR/map (7)

MAILED 8
OCT 19 1964
COMM-FBI

NOTE:

The Commission furnished us an article which appeared in "The Newleader," 10/12/64 issue which we had previously furnished to Dallas and New York. The article is based on an allegedly intensive two-week study by the Nashes in Dallas. It is loaded with inaccuracies, misinformation and fails to take into account the back-up material which has not been released by the Commission. They endeavor to discredit witnesses used by the Commission to reach its conclusion that Oswald killed Tippit and completely

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Tamm
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

69 OCT 26 1964

(SEE NOTE PAGE TWO)

NOTE:

discount positive evidence linking Oswald to this killing such as his revolver, identification of cartridge cases and testimony of numerous witnesses. The article in part repeats some of the allegations made by Mark Lane, the reported pro-communist New York Attorney who has been trying to discredit the investigation in this matter since its inception. "The Newleader" is reportedly very liberal and anti-communist. When the requested information is obtained from Dallas and New York, a determination will be made as to the advisability of interviewing the individuals involved. The Commission in its letter did not request any specific investigation but merely furnished it to us in view of our continuing investigation of matters relating to the assassination.

10-20-64

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Reurairtel 10-14-64 regarding disposition of an issue of "Time" magazine dated June 21, 1963.

For your information, the June 21, 1963, issue of "Time" magazine which was made available to your office by Miss Frances Blanton is in possession of the Bureau. The Bureau has contacted the President's Commission regarding disposition of all evidence in this case and as soon as the Commission's desires in this regard are made known, your office will be promptly advised.

However, in connection with the particular piece of evidence, there is a question of actual ownership. This particular issue of "Time" magazine was addressed to Lee Harvey Oswald and it appears it should have been returned to the U. S. Post Office in Dallas by Mr. Gonzalo Ancira rather than given to Miss Blanton by Mr. Ancira. Accordingly, you should contact appropriate postal authorities in Dallas and fully explain the circumstances through which the Bureau came into possession of this particular piece of evidence. You should specifically ascertain from postal authorities what disposition the Post Office Department in Dallas desires that this Bureau make of this particular piece of evidence should the President's Commission decide it need not be retained as permanent evidence in this case.

MAILED 4
OCT 20 1964
FBI

REC- 56 105-82555-5120

Promptly advise the Bureau of results of your contact with postal authorities in this matter.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

REL:fas
(9)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OCT 21 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

NOTE:

Oswald rented Post Office Box 2915 in Dallas from 10-9-62 to 5-14-63. Ancira rented the same post office box 5-20-63 and subsequently received in this box an issue of "Time" magazine addressed to Oswald. Ancira was interviewed and stated he received several items in this post office box addressed to Oswald and returned such items to the Post Office Department; however, it appears this one item was not returned by him to the post office but instead was given to Miss Blanton who was working at that time with Ancira. Miss Blanton made available the magazine to Dallas 4-22-64 and Dallas furnished it to the Bureau and reported results of interviews with Ancira and Blanton in an investigative report which was disseminated to the Commission.

By airtel 10-14-64 Miss Blanton requested to be advised if the "Time" magazine addressed to Oswald could be returned to her. The President's Commission is now studying disposition of evidence in this case. In view of the circumstances through which Miss Blanton came into possession of this particular piece of evidence, desirable we take up matter of disposition of this item with postal authorities rather than returning same to Miss Blanton at this time.

1 - Mr. Lenihan

10/20/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Reurairtel 6/24/64 forwarding copies of an article which appeared in the "Dallas Morning News" for 11/22/63 captioned "Nixon Predicts JFK May Drop Johnson," and an article which appeared in the "Dallas Times Herald" for 11/21/63 captioned "Nixon Here Before JFK on 'Business'."

President's Commission desires to make photographic copies of these two newspaper articles and has found that the copies previously furnished by your office were not sufficiently clear for vast reproduction. Accordingly, you should contact each newspaper and obtain a new copy of each of the articles in question and forward same to Bureau immediately in order that such articles can be furnished to the President's Commission.

REL:mec
(4)

NOTE:

Miss Helen Tarko of the President's Commission made this request of Supervisor R. E. Lenihan on 10/19/64. We have previously furnished the Commission xerox copies of these two articles. Commission now desires to use these articles as backup data to its summary report which will necessitate printing of a vast number of copies of such articles. Accordingly, clean copies are desired at which time we will make photographic copies of same and furnish to the Commission.

REC- 56 105-82555-5121

OCT 21 1964

FILED
OCT 23 1964
COMM FBI

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

14 OCT 23 1964

FBI

Date: 10/14/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)"

FROM: SAC, JACKSONVILLE (105-824)(RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Jacksonville, copies to Baltimore and Dallas dated 10/5/64.

The following investigation was conducted by SA RICHARD A. KNOCK at Jacksonville:

A review of the 1964 Jacksonville City Directory reflects a ROBERT HART residing at 4468 Englewood Avenue.

On 10/9/64, [redacted] of 4468 Englewood Avenue advised that she has resided at this address for approximately one month and does not know the name of the former occupant.

On 10/9/64, [redacted] 4463 Englewood Avenue, directly across the street from 4468, advised that the ROBERT HART family had moved during the summer of 1964 to the Santa Monica section of Jacksonville. She was unable to furnish the address but gave directions which lead this Agent to 5211 Santa Monica Street, Jacksonville, Fla.

Attempts to locate anyone at this address on 10/9-10/64 were negative.

On 10/13/64, Mrs. ROBERTO HART was located and interviewed at 5211 Santa Monica Street. She advised

(3) - Bureau (RM) REC- 56 5122
2 - Baltimore (105-7740)(RM)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)(Info)(RM)
1 - Jacksonville
RAK:djp
(7)

14 OCT 16 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

64 OCT 23 1964

that ALBERTO D. J. SANTALO had last been to their home following his discharge from the Army during January or February of 1964. He had been separated from the United States Army at Ft. Carson, Colorado, and had stopped in Jacksonville on his way to Orlando, Fla., to see a female friend and then to Miami to seek employment. Approximately a week later he had returned to Jacksonville and advised Mrs. HART that he had been unable to find employment and was therefore returning to Baltimore, Md. At that time he told Mrs. HART that he had given as a forwarding address the Hart address in Jacksonville. He asked that any mail which they received they retain until such time as he was able to forward them an address in Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. HART stated that following his departure they had received four letters which she placed in an envelope and retained until he wrote and advised them of his current address. She searched all correspondence which she had available and was unable to locate the address which he had furnished. On 10/14/64, Mrs. HART telephonically advised this Agent that she had located two addresses, one of which she felt was that of SANTALO. They are as follows:

2700 Charles, Baltimore 18, Md., and 333 Whitridge, Baltimore 18, Md.

The Baltimore Division is in possession of those documents forwarded by referenced communication and Baltimore is requested to locate and interview SANTALO as directed in referenced communication.

Laboratory Transmittal Form
7-72

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr Malley
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Frazier

To: FBI, Dallas (100-10461)

Date: September 25, 1964

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No.
Lab. No. 105-82555
PC-82479 BX

Examination requested by: Dallas

Reference: Airtel 9/18/64

Examination requested: Miscellaneous

Remarks:

Photographs of C323 and C324 have been made. Four copies of each are enclosed. One set is for the completion of your file. One set should be attached to the copy of your investigative report which is signed by the SAC. This set will become the Bureau's file copy. Two sets of the photographs should be attached to the investigative report for the President's Commission.

In any correspondence with the President's Commission the "C" numbers should be used rather than the "Q" numbers.

SEP 25 1964
COMM-FBI

REC-56 5123

Enclosures (6) (Four sets of photographs and 2 Lab report)

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

SEP 20 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

RAF:BH (12)

SEP 23 1964

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REPORT
of the

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Date: September 25, 1964
FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. PC-32479 BK

Specimens received 9/21/64

Q616 C323 Bottle cap found in Dealy Plaza
Q617 C324 Piece of metal found in Dealy Plaza

Results of examination:

Specimen C323 is a metal bottle cap, painted black, from a metal can or glass bottle.

Specimen C324 is an aluminum alloy plug from the end of a piece of tubing. C324 appears to have been lying in a street, on a sidewalk or path since sand grains have been pressed into its surface.

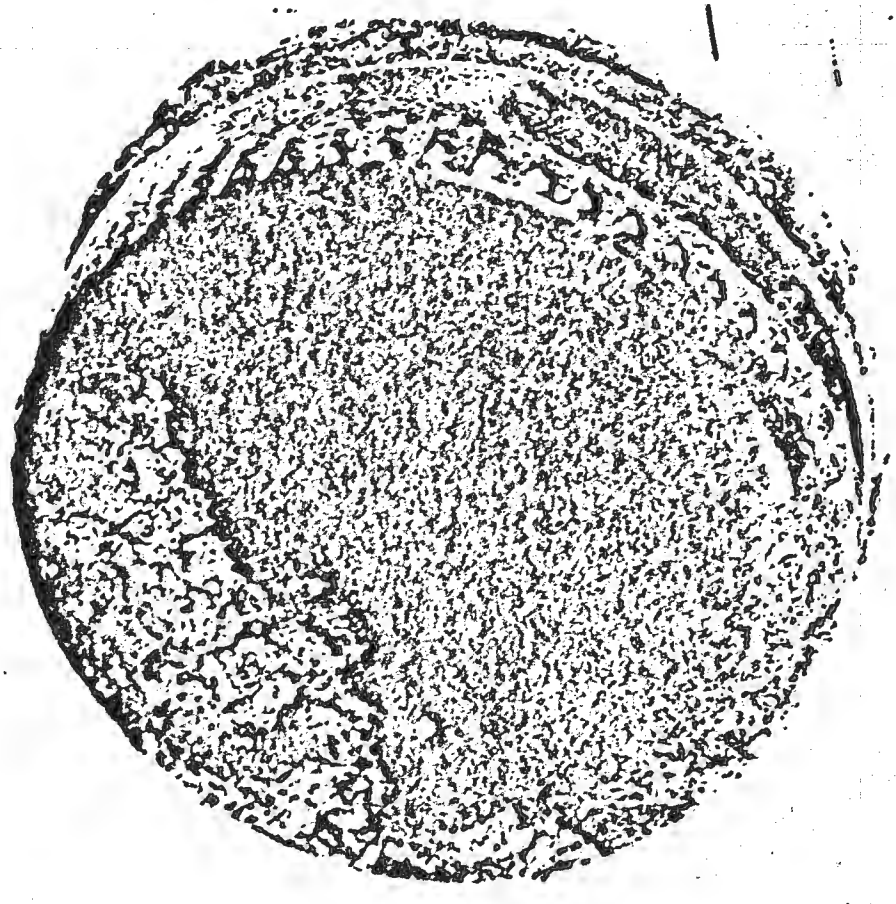
Neither C323 nor C324 is in any way associated with a bullet. Neither C323 nor C324 has been struck by a bullet or by a bullet fragment.

C323 and C324 are being retained in the Laboratory.

Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

RAF:BH (12)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐



50
60
70

SECRET

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan 1-Mail Room

October 19, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies each of the following communications which set forth results of our investigation concerning Lee Harvey Oswald and related inquiries:

(1) Memorandum dated October 2, 1964, at New York, New York, entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - R - Cuba."

(2) Report of Special Agent J. Stanley Rotz dated September 30, 1964, at Baltimore, Maryland, entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - R - Cuba."

(3) Report of Special Agent Warren C. De Brueys dated September 18, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana, entitled "Orest Pena, Internal Security - Cuba," classified "Secret."

We will continue to furnish you copies of communications in duplicate containing further results of our investigation.

Upon removal of the classified material submitted herewith, this transmittal letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 6

REL:mec
(9)

REC-56

SECRET

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

25 OCT 20 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

These reports and memorandum, consisting of 14 pages, have been approved by the supervisors, Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley. Transmittal mail is classified "Secret" inasmuch as the New Orleans report of September 18, 1964, is classified "Secret" because it contains information from a foreign source who classified the data "Secret."

October 14, 1964

Brigadier General A. H. Adams
Director of Information
Headquarters
United States Marine Corps
Department of the Navy
Washington, D. C. 20380

Dear General Adams:

I received your letter of October 7th and the enclosed tear sheet from the "Savannah Morning News" and want to thank you for your thoughtfulness in writing. It was certainly good of you to furnish this to me, and I want you to know of my appreciation.

I am enclosing some newspaper articles which I trust you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)
John Chamberlain's column, The Washington Post, 10-2-64.
Jerry O'Leary's column, The Evening Star, 10-2-64.

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DFC:cje (3)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN
OCT 14 3 42 PM '64
FBI - SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20380

IN REPLY REFER TO
AG-c
: 71

Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Ninth and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is a tearsheet from the Savannah Morning News, Savannah, Georgia, dated September 29, 1964, containing an article relative to communications between federal agencies.

The story, outlined in red, resulted from a press conference with the Commandant of the Marine Corps during his recent visit to the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina.

Since considerable reference is made to the FBI, I thought you might be interested in seeing it.

Sincerely,

A. H. ADAMS
Brigadier General, U. S. Marine Corps
Director of Information

Encl:
(1) Tearsheet from the Savannah Morning News

EX-109
34-OCT-8-1964

1- ENCLOSURE

10 OCT

General Notes War. Report

Marine 'Oddball' Checks Defended

By WILLIAM GRAFFAM
Of Our Beaufort Bureau

BEAUFORT, S. C. — The commandant of the Marine Corps said Monday that the present system of communicating knowledge of "oddballs" in the service to the FBI is "a very adequate system."

Gen. Wallace M. Greene Jr. made the comment when questioned at a press conference about the Warren Commission report concerning Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of the late President John F. Kennedy and a former Marine.

Greene was at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot on nearby Parris Island as part of his tour of corps installations in Beaufort County.

Greene also indicated that he thought a warning "red tag" classification of individuals

Greene is hopeful of expanding size of corps. Page 8B.

based on psychological studies would be a "pretty dangerous business to get into."

Greene was questioned about the status of present and planned communications with other federal agencies in regard to "red tagging"—a warning on potentially dangerous individuals.

A recommendation of the Warren Commission report was that communications between the FBI and Secret Service could be improved.

Greene said that he had not had time to read the full report, "But just speaking from our present system, I think our present system for handling cases of this sort is a very adequate system."

"For example, if a man is a disciplinary case while he is still in the Marine Corps, he is punished and it goes on his record. The record is available to duly authorized officials thereafter," Greene said.

"The same thing goes if the man is a psychiatric case and becomes a mental casualty. The details are entered upon his medical record" and that is available, Greene said.

"In the case of this particular individual (Oswald), he had left the Marine Corps. In fact, we had given him an undesirable discharge because we felt he didn't rate the name, Marine, at all," Greene commented.

"He was giving up his citizenship; supposedly to become a Russian citizen at that time, and we didn't want him to bear any tag that had USMC on it in any way.

Hardship Discharge

"But this was after he had left his regular active duty in the Marine Corps. We let him out on his plea that his mother was in need of him at home and on the basis of this requirement we released him before his full enlistment had expired.

"He went into the reserve and it was from the reserve that he got his undesirable discharge," Greene explained.

"I feel that in view of the fact that his attitude—his so-called Marxist attitude—was known to other agencies in the government that this man was actually a security risk and was recognized as such.

termine the course [illegible] could take on that basis.

"We have lots of citizens who are security risks but we don't know that they are planning an assassination.

"Certainly no one thought that Oswald was planning an assassination either.

The general said he viewed the situation as primarily a security problem for the civilian agencies to handle.

In regard to having disciplinary and medical reports "available" in contrast to "red tagging" a warning to other federal agencies in regard to individuals, Greene said:

Admires FBI

"As far as the FBI is concerned, in my opinion, this is one of the most efficiently run divisions in our government right now. I have only the highest personal friendship and admiration for the boss, Mr. Hoover, and also for the people who work for him.

"Our relations with the FBI are of the closest, and on a day-by-day basis.

"The FBI training academy is located at Quantico, Va., where our school system is located. They are an integral part of our Marine Corps Base there."

It was noted by Maj. Gen. James M. Masters Sr., commanding general of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, also present at the conference, that liasion with the FBI had been accelerated "some time back" by the Marine Corps headquarters.

Greene said of the FBI, "In my opinion, the operations of that department are outstanding and are something that every American can be proud of.

What Kind of Tag

"Now as far as 'red tagging' goes, I would like to know if there was any indication when this fellow, Oswald, was released from the Marine Corps, that there was some sort of a 'red tag' that should be tied to him?

"He was released on a hardship, dependency discharge to go out and take care of his mother.

that there are a number of individuals who cannot make a go of military life . . .

"But those are people who are not necessarily unable to make a go of some kind out in civilian life. Now why should they be tagged because they can't make a success as a soldier, Marine, sailor or airman?

Dangerous Business

"This 'red tag' business is pretty dangerous businsss to get into!

"Now, on the other hand, if a man commits a murder while he is down here, or a theft, or something like that, his record is definitely turned over to the police, either local or national."

In response to a question as to whether the service were making any "sort of investigation as to other psychological indications, through statistical studies, that an individual with certain attitudes would deserve a "red tag" Greene said:

"If you are talking about 'thought control,' the answer is, 'No.'"

"We are not inclined to measure a man's thoughts. If he is an American citizen, he has quite a wide range that he can think about and it doesn't necessrily always follow the standards of what the mass of our people agree with, either.

"He is permitted to live his life, work at his job, and travel around the country. Some people don't necessarily believe in our form of government, but they are still permitted to circulate about the country. In special cases they are kept under scrutiny by civilian agencies."

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - DeLoach
1 - Mohr

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: October 19, 1964

1 - Sullivan
1 - Rosen
1 - Callahan
1 - Shroder
1 - McGowan

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Baumgardner
1 - Martin

SUBJECT: DREW PEARSON BROADCAST
STATION WTOP, WASHINGTON, D. C.
6:40 P.M., OCTOBER 17, 1964

[redacted]

JFM:pdb
(11)

CONTINUED - OVER

OCT 27 1964

6 NOV 3 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

Memorandum to Mr. Sull[redacted]an
Re: DREW PEARSON BROADCAST
STATION WTOP, WASHINGTON, D. C.
6:40 P.M., OCTOBER 17, 1964

Congratulations to J. Edgar Hoover for disciplining four FBI Agents involved in errors of judgment in the assassination of President Kennedy. James P. Hosty, Agent who failed to warn Secret Service that Lee Oswald was in Dallas, has been suspended for 30 days without pay. Three other Agents received letters of censure.

Comment - The following is a summary of administrative action taken in connection with the Oswald case on October 5, 1964, involving Agents of the Dallas Office:

James P. Hosty, Jr. - Suspended for 30 days effective 10-6-64, placed on probation, transferred to Kansas City.

Kenneth C. Howe - Letter of censure, placed on probation, transferred to Seattle Office.

James W. Anderton - Letter of censure and placed on probation.

Vincent E. J. Drain - Letter of censure and placed on probation.

[redacted]

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TROTTER

DATE: 10-19-64

FROM : S. F. Latona

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aKA;
IS - R - CUBA

The palm prints of SA Benjamin O. Keutzer were submitted by the Atlanta Division and the palm prints of Vernon R. Glossup, Emma Jean Gray, William Hughes, A. Shirlene Lucy, David Ray Lofland, Thomas Paul Alyea, and Seymour Weitzman were submitted by the Dallas Division for comparison with the unidentified latent palm print in this case.

The latent palm print is not identical with the submitted palm prints which are being retained.

Atlanta, Dallas, and the Investigative Division being advised.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

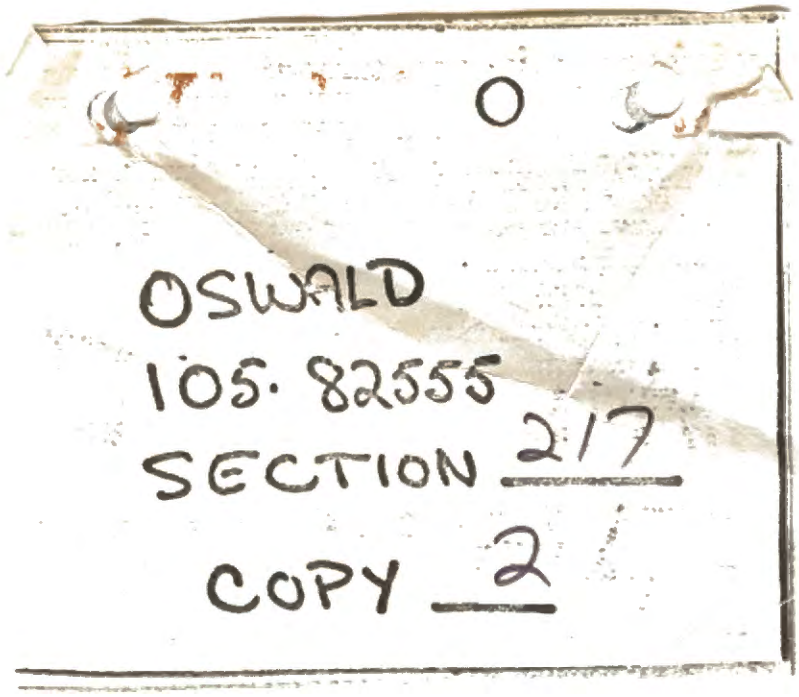
RGW:sem
(10)

REC- 56

5/25

OCT 20 1964

SOVIET SECTION


OSWALD
105-82555
SECTION 217
COPY 2

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO MR. TROTTER

DATE: 10/16/64

FROM : S. F. Latona

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

The palm prints of N. Jeanette Tanksley were submitted by the Denver Division for comparison with the unidentified latent palm print in this case.

The latent palm print was not identical with the submitted palm prints which are being retained.

Denver, Dallas, and Investigative Division being advised.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RGW:jpm
(10)

REC- 56

5126

SOVIET SECTION

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J.P. Mohr 1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - J. C. Stokes

The Acting Attorney General October 20, 1964

Director, FBI

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Reference is made to letter dated October 15, 1964, from Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Jr., which forwarded for our attention and appropriate action a copy of a letter to you dated October 13, 1964, from Joachim Joesten.

We are forwarding a copy of Joesten's letter to the President's Commission and to the United States Secret Service. Further information concerning Joesten and his writings concerning the assassination of President John F. Kennedy is contained on pages 561 through 595 of the report in the assassination case of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated May 15, 1964, at Dallas, Texas.

We do not intend to take any further action in connection with Joesten's preposterous charges.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Herbert J. Miller
Assistant Attorney General

JCS:mec
(12)

REC-6

25 OCT 21 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

XEROX

OCT 21 1964

60 OCT 27 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

OCT 8

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

D-45
C-41

Dear Mr. Hoover:

With reference to your request of October 5, 1964 pertaining to the return of a physical exhibit--a motel registration card belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Sitz, owners of the "Half-Circle J" Motel at Fort Worth, Texas--this office has no further need of this card and it may be returned to the owners.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EXP-PROC
36-OCT-9-1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC-6

5128

10 OCT 9 1964

XEROX
OCT 21 1964

1 - C[illegible]
1 - [illegible]ihan

10/16/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

REC-6 3128A

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Reurairtel 9/29/64.

The President's Commission has advised that the motel registration card belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Sitz, owners of the "Half-Circle J" Motel at Fort Worth, Texas, may be returnedto them. Accordingly, this registration card is enclosed herewith and you should promptly return it to Mr. and Mrs. Sitz. You should not, however, inform Mr. and Mrs. Sitz that the handwriting on the card is not that of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Enclosure
REL:mec
(5)

NOTE:

Mr. and Mrs Sitz informed the Dallas Office, immediately after the assassination, that they thought Oswald may have registered in their motel on 11/20/63 under another name. They made available the original registration card involved and it was afforded handwriting examination by the FBI Laboratory. The Laboratory concluded the handwriting on the card was not Oswald's. The Sitzs requested on 9/29/64 the card be returned to them. We took this up with the Commission and Commission advised such card is of no further interest to Commission. Dallas suggested Bureau may desire to inform the Sitzs that the writing on the card was not that of Oswald. This action not desirable since our handwriting comparison was furnished to the Commission and we have not divulged results of FBI Laboratory examinations to public.

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 6
OCT 15 1964
COMM-FBI

XEROX
OCT 15 1964
64 TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - J. C. Stokes

October 20, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Lee Harvey Oswald

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 30, 1964, requesting us to declassify certain documents previously furnished by this Bureau to the President's Commission. In this connection, you may regard as unclassified our letter to Honorable J. Lee Rankin dated September 10, 1964, and the two enclosures thereto, namely a memorandum of two pages dated August 25, 1964, at Washington, D. C., and a memorandum of three pages dated August 28, 1964, at Washington, D. C.

In connection with our letters (two) to Honorable J. Lee Rankin dated September 4, 1964, dealing with interview of Rolando Barrios and transmitting two copies of page twenty of Exhibit D-238, we request that you continue to regard them as bearing a "Confidential" classification. There are enclosed in this regard two copies each of memoranda dated September 4, 1964, which may be regarded as unclassified and in which are set forth portions of our September 4, 1964, letters.

Our review of the documents referred to in the enclosure to your letter of reference is continuing and the results thereof will be promptly furnished to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 4
JCS:mec
(8)

FBI
OCT 20 11 38 AM '64
REC'D-READING ROOM

BY COURIER SVC.
46 OCT 20
COMM-FBI

REC-6

25 OCT 21 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

ENCLOSURE
61 OCT 27 1964
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT
OCT 21 1964
XEROX

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

The 9/10 letter is serial 4809 and served only as letter of transmittal and becomes declassified when detached from its enclosures. The 8/25 memorandum is serial 4785 and the 8/28 memorandum is serial 4796. These are letterheads prepared by Legat, Mexico City, which can now be declassified as all sources therein are properly protected. Our 9/4 letter dealing with interview of Rolando Barrios, an employee of a travel agency in Mexico City through whom Oswald purchased his bus ticket on his return to U. S. in October, 1963, explained in response to specific Commission inquiry that Barrios was interviewed on only one occasion (4/2/64) by SA Rolf Larson of Legat's staff. This letter goes further by way of explaining how the information obtained from Barrios was elicited. It is the latter portion in which the Commission is undoubtedly interested. We do not want to declassify 9/4/ letter as SA Larson is identified therein. The enclosed letterhead attributes information in 9/4/64 letter to a confidential source abroad and, hence, does not need declassification at this time. Our other 9/4 letter which transmitted a portion of Exhibit D-238 summarized our findings concerning inquiry at various points in Mexico City, the locations of which were marked on a street map of Oswald's which was belatedly turned over to us by Marina Oswald in late August. This letter indicates that we were conducting inquiry at other areas in Mexico City, locations of which were also marked on the map. This shows our investigative activity in Mexico. The portions in this letter summarizing results including Laboratory findings are set forth in second enclosed letterhead which need not be classified.

1 - Mr.

September 4, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Concerning the markings on the large and small maps depicted in Exhibit D-240, a confidential source abroad has advised that the central markings in the J-7 and the H-3 areas of these maps define Lee Harvey Oswald's place of residence at the Hotel del Comercio at Bernardin de Sahagun Street, Number 19, Mexico, D.F., Mexico.

Examination by the FBI Laboratory of Exhibit D-237, the portion of the Transportes del Norte bus ticket obtained from Mrs. Oswald, established that D-237 was originally connected to the two ticket stubs depicted in Exhibit D-202. The examination further established that the D-202 ticket stubs were originally connected.

According to a confidential source abroad, [Mr. Ricardo Medina, Mexico City manager of the Transportes del Norte line] explained that tickets issued by his company for travel from Mexico City, Mexico, to Laredo, Texas, consist of three sections which are delivered to the purchaser. Each of these sections bears the same number. According to [Mr. Medina] one section is for travel from Mexico City to Monterrey and the second is for the travel between Monterrey and Laredo, Texas. The third section, recording the total travel from Mexico City to Laredo Texas, is retained by the passenger. This section (Exhibit D-237) records the price of the ticket to be ninety-three pesos and seventy-five centavos. The tickets of the Del Norte line are pink in color and are torn from a bound, numbered book of tickets in which a stub remains to record the sale thereof.

JCS:mec
(4)

NOTE:

Letterhead prepared for dissemination (2 xerox copies) to President's Commission by 10/20/64 letter.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
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Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

XEROX
OCT 21 1964

105-82

5/29A

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

1 - [illegible]tokes

September 4, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The following was received from a confidential source abroad:

[illegible] [Mr. Roland Barrios, former employee of the] Chihuahuenses Travel Agency, Mexico, D.F., Mexico, when shown Photostats of the exchange order (Exhibit D-202) issued in connection with the travel of H. O. Lee from Mexico, D.F., Mexico, to Laredo, Texas, via the Transportes del Norte bus line on October 2-3, 1963, stated that the handprinting and signature on this document were his and that undoubtedly he handled the transaction represented by the document. A photograph of the tourist card (Exhibit J-3) of Lee Harvey Oswald was also displayed to [Mr. Barrios] He stated that he would interpret the comma following the name "Lee" on the tourist card to indicate surname of the traveler to be "Lee" and, in order to avoid unnecessary writing on the exchange order, he would have used the initials of the first and middle names appearing on the tourist card which he considered to be "Harvey Oswald."

[Mr. Barrios] stated he could not recall Lee Harvey Oswald or his dealings with him. On viewing the above-described documents, he affirmed that he would have written the name of the traveler as "H. O. Lee" had he copied this name from Oswald's tourist card.

[Mr. Barrios] stated that he would attempt to reconstruct the events following issuance of the exchange order in question. However, he subsequently advised that he was unable to recall his contact with the traveler for whom he issued the exchange order in the name "H. O. Lee."

JCS:mec
(4)

NOTE:

Letterhead prepared for dissemination (2 xerox copies) to President's Commission by 10/20/64 letter.

WCR

105 [illegible]

Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Office, Room 7133
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Cadigan

SAC, Dallas (100-10461) 10/20/64

Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.,
IS - R - CUBA

By letter dated 10/14/64, the President's Commission was furnished a list of all exhibits in the physical possession of the FBI as of 10/7/64. One copy of this letter and one copy of the list of exhibits are enclosed for your information.

Enclosures (2)

RAF:bsm
(14)

MAILED 4
OCT 21 1964
COMM-FBI

REC-6 105-82555-5130

105 OCT 25 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

60 OCT 27 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - J. C. Stokes

October 20, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

OCT 20 2 08 PM '64
HEAD-READING ROOM
B I

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Lee Oswald

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 30, 1964, requesting us to declassify certain documents previously furnished to the President's Commission.

In this connection, you inquired as to the possibility of declassifying our memorandum of three pages dated May 6, 1964, at Washington, D. C., and our letter to Honorable J. Lee Rankin dated April 6, 1964, summarizing recently developed information pertaining to Lee Harvey Oswald's activities in Mexico. It is requested that you consider the aforementioned memorandum and letter to still bear a "Confidential" classification.

COMM-FBI

In this regard, your attention is invited to the fact that the information recorded in our May 6, 1964, memorandum and in our April 6, 1964, letter appears in unclassified documents previously furnished to the Commission, namely our summary memorandum of 178 pages dated May 18, 1964, at Washington, D. C., and our memorandum of 13 pages dated April 20, 1964, which were furnished to you by our letters dated October 12, 1964, and October 16, 1964, respectively.

5 30

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

OCT 21 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

1 XEROX
OCT 21 1964

JCS:mec
(8)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

NOTE: The 5/6 memorandum (serial 3731) is a letterhead prepared by Legat, Mexico City, classified "Confidential," which deals with investigation concerning entries in Oswald's address book. All of the information regarding investigation reported in letterhead, with exception of one bit of information unrelated to the assassination [redacted] has been reported in our unclassified 5/18 summary.

NOTE CONTINUED BACK TWO.

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

The method of reporting in unclassified summary was slightly amended to protect the Legat's operations (we do not attribute to confidential aources abroad observations which were made by members of the Embassy staff i.e. checking of phone book, etc.). The 4/6 letter is serial 3007 which summarized pertinent developments regarding Mexican investigation which were reported to Bureau at the time by cable. The letter stated that the inquiry summarized therein would be furnished to Commission in detail at a later date. This has been done in our 5/18 and 4/20 unclassified memoranda. It is inadvisable to declassify 4/6 letter for in it we spoke openly of our investigative efforts in Mexico. The unclassified documents clearly protect all sources.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 17 1964

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI LOUISVLE

444 PM EST 10-17-64 URGENT JAH

TO DIRECTOR, CINCINNATI, AND ST LOUIS

FROM LOUISVILLE

HERBERT T. LINSEY, AKA RED LINSEY. INFORMATION CONCERNING.

MAYOR, BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY, TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED TODAY LINSEY IS PREACHING ON COURT HOUSE YARD, BARBOURVILLE. HE MADE STATEMENTS THAT HE HAS A TAPE RECORDING OF A PLOT OF OSWALD TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY; THAT PRESIDENT JOHNSON HAD KNOWLEDGE OF THIS PLOT PRIOR TO THE ASSASSINATION; THAT THE FBI HAD TALKED TO HIM ON THREE DIFFERENT OCCASIONS ABOUT THE TAPE RECORDING WHICH HE REFUSED TO PRODUCE BECAUSE THE FBI KNEW THAT LINSEY WOULD NOT LIVE FIVE MINUTES AFTER MAKING THE RECORDING AVAILABLE. LINSEY STATED THAT HE WAS GOING TO MAKE THIS TAPE RECORDING PUBLIC PRIOR TO THE NOVEMBER THREE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. LINSEY AT FIRST REFUSED TO IDENTIFY HIMSELF TO POLICE OFFICERS AND AFTER THREAT OF ARREST LINSEY STATED THAT HE RESIDES AT ST. CHARLES, MISSOURI. LINSEY INFORMED POLICE OFFICERS THAT PRIOR TO ARREST THEY HAD BETTER CONTACT COLONEL ALFRED GUS KRAGER HOME PHONE SEVEN THREE ONE DASH SEVEN FIVE FOUR FOUR, OFFICE PHONE NINE SIX ONE DASH ONE FOUR FOUR ONE, CINCINNATI, OHIO, BUT LINSEY WOULD NOT FURTHER IDENTIFY KRAGER.

END PAGE ONE

MR BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

REC 5 5/32

21 OCT 21 1964

FOUND ATION

LINSEY DESCRIBED AS W/M, FIFTY YEARS, FIVE FEET EIGHT, ONE HUNDRED THIRTYFIVE TO ONE HUNDRED FIFTY POUNDS, RED HAIR, RED FACE, TWO TEETH MISSING IN FRONT.

CINCINNATI CHECK INDICES ON KRAGER, IF NEGATIVE ASCERTAIN IDENTIFYING DATA FROM KRAGER.

BUREAU AND ST. LOUIS, ADVISE LS WHETHER LINSEY SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED AND IF SO BACKGROUND DATA ON HIM IF AVAILABLE.

END

SL TO BE ADVISED

WA JRL

FBI WASH DC

CI DHV

FBI CINCINTI

TU CLR

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

CC-MR. ROSEN

. Lenihan

10-20-64

AIRTEL REC 31 105-[illegible]-5132

To: SAC, Louisville

From: Director, FBI

Subject: HERBERT T. LINSEY, aka
Red Linsey
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

3

ReLStel 10-17-64.

Bufiles contain no information identifiable with captioned individual. There is no indication he has been interviewed in connection with the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy or in connection with the investigation involving Lee Harvey Oswald.

Louisville Office should immediately interview subject and obtain all information in his possession bearing on Oswald or the assassination of the late President Kennedy. Results of such interview should be furnished to the Bureau in a form suitable for dissemination under the Lee Harvey Oswald caption.

Handle immediately.

MAILED 2
OCT 20 1964
COMM-FBI

1 - Cincinnati
1 - St. Louis

REL:gow
(6)

NOTE:
The mayor of Barbourville, Kentucky, informed Louisville Office 10-17-64 subject has been preaching on the Court House Yard in Barbourville and made statements he has tape recordings of a plot of Oswald to kill President Kennedy and that President Johnson had knowledge of this plot prior to the assassination. Linsey claimed the FBI had interviewed him on three different occasions in this matter. Our files failed to reflect any contact with Linsey and from the data furnished by the mayor of Barbourville it appeared Linsey may be a mental case.

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: October 8, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

The United Press at Dallas, Texas, in an article dated October 7, 1964, had the lead, "Dallas Police Chief Says FBI Asked Coverup on Conduct in Oswald Case." It goes on to report that Police Chief Jesse Curry alleges in a letter to the Warren Commission that he was once asked by the FBI to deny that the FBI had failed to warn other agencies about Lee Harvey Oswald. The United Press item further states that Chief Curry had told newsmen the day of the assassination that although the FBI had known about Oswald, the FBI had passed on no information to the Dallas police.

The UPI article goes on to quote Chief Curry "Within a few minutes of my statement to the press Shanklin (SAC, Dallas) was on the phone." Chief Curry is quoted as saying that FBI did not want to admit publicly that it had known about Oswald before the assassination. He claims that Shanklin asked him to retract his statement. He states that he did retract his statement. The article goes on to indicate that the FBI admitted it had Oswald under investigation. The above article appears on Page A 3 of "The Washington Post and Times Herald" this morning.

Chief Curry is [redacted] in the above claims. The true facts of the matter are (as reflected in my memorandum dated November 23, 1963) that at approximately 11:25 a.m. on 11-23-63 Chief Curry, when television cameras were thrust in front of him, made the following allegations:

REC-6 5133

(1) The FBI customarily advises Dallas police whenever an individual of subversive background arrives in Dallas.

(2) The FBI recently interviewed Lee Harvey Oswald.

(3) The FBI had Oswald under surveillance in Dallas, however, did not notify the Dallas police.

ENCLOSURE I immediately advised the Director of these allegations and thereafter called SAC Shanklin and instructed him to contact Chief Curry and set him straight. I told Shanklin that Curry should get back on television, and should also inform the wire services, of the falsity of his statements immediately. I told SAC Shanklin that if Curry did not take this action we would issue a statement here in Washington calling him a liar.

Enclosure

6 OCT 21 1964

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Jones

XEROX
OCT 22 1964

CONTINUED-OVER

1 - Mr. Rosen
CDD:bsp (6)

SAC Shanklin called me back within 15 minutes on November 23, 1963, and stated that Curry had agreed to make the retraction. Curry apologized to Shanklin and told him he did not mean to place any blame on the FBI. I told SAC Shanklin that regardless of Curry's statement that if he did not follow through, Curry should be again contacted within 30 minutes.

At approximately 1:15 p. m. NBC television quoted Curry as saying he had not meant to imply that the FBI had failed to keep the Dallas police informed. Curry was further quoted as stating that the cooperation between the FBI and the Dallas police was excellent. He stated that the FBI was under no responsibility to report to the Dallas police any individuals of subversive background who might be in Dallas. He was also quoted as stating that he had not meant to imply that the FBI had Oswald under surveillance or that the FBI had recently interviewed Oswald. He stated to his knowledge the FBI did not have Oswald under surveillance. Chief Curry gave the same report to the radio networks and this was heard both here in Washington and by SAC Shanklin in Dallas.

At the time of the above-mentioned [redacted] allegations by Curry we not only had Curry make these retractions but we called our sources at both UPI and AP and talked with them on a confidential basis. They immediately called their representatives in Dallas and instructed them to contact Curry and get him on the record in repudiating the above false allegations. We also called Jerry O'Leary of "The Washington Star" who was in Dallas at that time and had him get in touch with Curry and make Curry go on record regarding the falsity of his allegations.

In teletype of October 7, 1964, SAC, Dallas, refers to Texas Attorney General's report on the assassination and notes this report does not mention this criticism by Chief Curry; however, the report does indicate that there are numerous exhibits and documents in the possession of the Attorney General of Texas. Apparently these exhibits in Attorney General Waggoner Carr's possession are the source for the UPI article.

According to Dallas teletype the controversial memorandum of Lieutenant Jack Revill, Dallas Police Department, indicates that Chief of Police Curry in a letter dated May 28, 1964, to J. Lee Rankin said that the FBI had asked him to retract statements he had made to the effect that he had received information that the FBI knew of Oswald's presence in Dallas.

Dallas teletype reports that Dallas files show a memorandum by Shanklin dated November 22, 1963, to the effect that on the night of November 22, 1963, Shanklin contacted Chief Curry, pointed out to him that the FBI had not interviewed Oswald in Dallas, that the FBI was under no obligation to furnish him security

information and that the FBI had no indication Oswald was likely to kill the President. According to Dallas memorandum, Chief Curry told Shanklin he was repeating information someone else had told him and he could not remember the source. Chief Curry said then he would rectify the error and this was done. This telecast was observed in my office on November 23, 1963, and that is the date on which I talked to Shanklin and told him to straighten Chief Curry out.

COURSE OF ACTION:

We have a choice of making "no comment" and letting this matter stand for the record or else we can issue a statement here in Washington under the Director's name or by the SAC in Dallas under his name. I frankly think that the former course of action would be better, i.e. having the Director issue the attached statement to UPI sources here in Washington clearly refuting Curry's allegations and setting the record straight once more. After issuance of the Statemert, there will be no further comment.

Of course, there are pros and cons as to the issuance of any statement at this time. The issuance of a statement will no doubt "fan the flames" and call further attention to our criticism by the Warren Commission. Nevertheless, I feel we should not let [redacted] Chief Curry, get away with making false allegations.

RECOMMENDATION:

It may be that the letter that Chief Curry allegedly sent to the Warren Commission on May 28, 1964, has been misquoted or misconstrued and if so Chief Curry should be given the opportunity to once again set the record straight.

SAC Shanklin and ASAC, Dallas, should contact the Chief, determine whether he did send a letter dated 5-28-64 to the Commission and determine precisely what it said. I think we should do this & do it fast!

If the Chief did prepare this letter and did make these allegations and still refuses to clear the record, I think we have no alternative but to go ahead and issue the attached statement in our own behalf.

OK.
R

According to a news statement on October 7, 1964, Chief of Police Jesse Curry, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, has officially indicated in a letter to the Warren Commission that he was asked by the FBI on November 22, 1963, to deny that the FBI had failed to warn other agencies about Lee Harvey Oswald. Chief Curry allegedly claims that within a few minutes of his statement to the press in this connection, he was requested by the FBI to retract his statement that the FBI had failed in this regard.

The FBI did not ask Chief Curry or anyone else to deny that it had information regarding Oswald or Oswald's presence in Dallas.

The true facts of the matter are that on November 23, 1963, Chief Curry, upon appearing before television cameras, alleged (1) The FBI customarily advises the Dallas Police whenever an individual of subversive background arrives in Dallas; (2) The FBI recently interviewed Lee Harvey Oswald; and (3) The FBI had Oswald under surveillance in Dallas, however, did not notify the Dallas Police. Although there exists no responsibility to do so, the FBI has on past occasions furnished the Dallas Police information regarding individuals with subversive backgrounds. The remaining statements of Chief Curry were absolutely false. The FBI had never interviewed Lee Harvey Oswald in Dallas, Texas. The FBI did not have Lee Harvey Oswald under surveillance in Dallas, Texas.

As a result of Chief Curry's erroneous statements, Mr. Gordon Shanklin, Special Agent in Charge of the FBI Office, Dallas, Texas, was instructed to contact the Chief and point out to him the obvious falsity of his statements.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
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Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

XEROX
OCT 22 1964

CDD:dgs (6)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

In reply, Chief Curry told Mr. Shanklin that he had been told by someone, whose identity he did not recall, of this information. Chief Curry admitted that he did not know of his own knowledge that the FBI had either interviewed or had Oswald under surveillance. He told Mr. Shanklin he would be glad to get back on the air and correct his erroneous statements. A short time later Chief Curry was quoted on television correcting his earlier statement.

DO-7

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

MR. TOLSON	( )
MR. BELMONT	( )
MR. MOHR	( )
MR. DELOACH	( )
MR. CASPER	( )
MR. CALLAHAN	( )
MR. CONRAD	( )
MR. EVANS	( )
MR. GALE	( )
MR. ROSEN	( )
MR. SULLIVAN	( )
MR. TAVEL	( )
MR. TROTTER	( )
MISS HOLMES	( )
MISS GANDY	( )

What are the facts.

SEE ME	( )
NOTE AND RETURN	( )
PREPARE REPLY	( )
SEND MEMO TO ATTORNEY GENERAL	( )
FOR YOUR RECOMMENDATION	( )
WHAT ARE THE FACTS?	( )
HOLD	( )

REMARKS:

3134

REC-6

67 001 [illegible]

XE.01

OCT 22 [illegible]

5 OCT 21 [illegible]

the project, walks through ... ...aree birdhouse "doors" strung with plastic beads. The beads are intended to keep birds from flying out. In this area, birds and people will be able to mix freely.

to the Pentagon ... He was on duty in France during most of the previous five years.

Wash Post-10-8-64

Dallas Police Chief Says FBI Asked Coverup on Conduct in Oswald Case

DALLAS, Oct. 7 (UPI) The Warren Commission report took the FBI to task for failing to warn other agencies about Lee Harvey Oswald. The Dallas Police Chief said yesterday that he was once asked by the FBI to deny there ever was such a failure.

In a letter to the Warren Commission made public yesterday, Police Chief Jesse Curry said the request came from Gordon Shanklin, agent in charge of the Dallas FBI office, on Nov. 22, the day Oswald killed President Kennedy.

Curry had told newsmen that day that although the FBI had known about Oswald, they had passed on no information to the Dallas police.

"Within a few minutes of my statement to the press," Curry said in the letter, Shanklin was on the phone.

Curry said the FBI did not want to admit publicly that it had known about Oswald before the assassination, and asked Curry to retract his statement. Curry did retract the statement.

The FBI later admitted it had Oswald under investigation.

Shanklin refused to confirm or deny that he had made the phone call or the request.

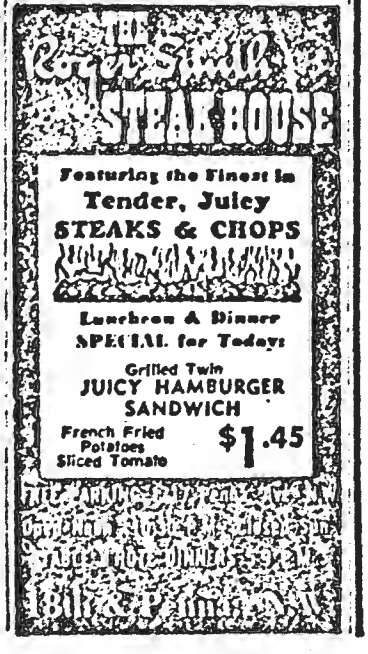
HIGH PERFORMANCE SWEDISH IMPORT!

VOLVO

2-Doors! 4-Doors! Station Wagons! Sport Coupes!

L.P.STEUART

Downtown • 1418 P Street, N.W. • DE 2-4800



XEROX

OCT 22 1964

ENCLOSURE

5135 IN THIS FILE SKIPPED DURING SERIALIZATION.

5135

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 10/20/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, SAVANNAH (105-801) (P)

SUBJ: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-CUBA

ReBuAirtel to Savannah, 10/16/64.

On 10/19/64, efforts were made to locate Mr. GEORGE E. McMILLAN, (P. O. Box 299, Aiken, S. C.) residence Park Road, Aiken, with negative results. Neighbors advise that McMILLAN, employed as a free-lance writer is at his Aiken home on infrequent occasions spending the better part of his time out of the Aiken area on business trips. Neighbors advise that neither McMILLAN or his wife have been seen at their residence for several weeks, and their whereabouts are unknown.

In view of the above information, efforts will be made periodically to contact McMILLAN at his Aiken residence in order that Bureau instructions contained in ReBuAirtel can be pursued as soon as possible upon his return.

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Savannah

AFP:lsw
(4)

SOI-IS

REC 55 [redacted] -5136

OCT 21 1964

58 OCT 23 1964

C C - Wick

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SOVIET

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 10/15/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

ATTENTION: ASST. DIRECTOR C. D. DE LOACH

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-R-CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Re my telephone call this date to Inspector ROBERT E. WICK.

There is attached hereto sample of publicity received in Dallas in connection with my letter to Chief CURRY and his reply.

For the information of the Bureau, these letters were quoted verbatim over the various radio stations on news programs throughout the afternoon and night of 10/14/64.

SHANKLIN

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - Dallas (J. E. CURRY file)
JGS:mfr
(5)

CC-IS

REC 15 105 [illegible] - 5137

14 OCT 21 1964

OCT 8 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

13
"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

FBI Never Requested 'Cover-Up,' Curry Says

The head of the Dallas FBI office made public Wednesday a letter from Police Chief Jesse E. Curry denying that the FBI ever asked Curry to "cover up" the fact that the FBI knew Lee Harvey Oswald was in Dallas prior to the assassination.

Agent-in-charge J. Gordon Shanklin said the denial was made in reply to a letter Shanklin wrote to Curry Tuesday, asking that the matter be clarified.

Curry's reply, as released by Shanklin, said:

"Neither you nor anyone connected with the Federal Bureau of Investigation ever asked me to 'cover up' the fact that the FBI knew Lee Harvey Oswald was in Dallas, Texas, prior to the assassination of President Kennedy.

"This is in reply to your letter of Oct. 13, 1964."

In his letter to Curry, Shanklin wrote:

"Based upon a letter which you are quoted by news services as writing the President's commission in May, 1964, certain members of the news media are indicating that I am supposed to have asked you to cover up the fact that the FBI knew Lee Harvey Oswald was in Dallas, Texas, prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. I will appreciate your clarifying this matter.

"You will recall that on the occasion of my call to you on Nov. 23, 1963, I specifically asked that you retract your statements that the FBI had interviewed Oswald in Dallas and that the FBI had Oswald under surveillance in Dallas. I asked this retraction because the FBI did not have Oswald under surveillance, nor did we interview him in Dallas. At no time did I ask you to 'cover up' for the FBI or otherwise change your statement."

Shanklin, who said the letters "speak for themselves," declined further comment.

Date: 10-15-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Jack B. Krueger
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

XEROX
OCT 22 1964

ENCLOSURE

-5137

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Mohr; 1 - Mr. DeLoach; 1 - Mr. Rosen;
1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Stokes

Date: October 20, 1964 BY LIAISON

To: Chief, U. S. Secret Service

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

For the further completion of your files, there is enclosed a copy of a letter to the Acting Attorney General dated October 13, 1964, from a Joachim Joesten. The enclosure was forwarded to us by the Department of Justice for our attention and appropriate action.

Further information concerning Joachim Joesten and his writings concerning the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, is set forth on pages 561 through 595 of the report in the assassination case of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated May 15, 1964, at Dallas, Texas. We are furnishing two copies of the enclosure to the President s Commission. We do not intend to take any further action in connection with Joesten s preposterous charges.

Enclosure

ST-105 REC 45 5138

OCT. 22 1964

JCS:hrh
(11)
See memo Branigan - Sullivan 10-19-64, JCS:mec: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA.

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

OCT 23 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mail Room
1 - R. E. Lenihan

October 21, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies of a report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated October 8, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which contains further results of our investigation concerning Lee Harvey Oswald. Each copy of such report contains three enclosures.

We will continue to furnish you with communications in duplicate containing further results of our investigation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

COURIER FBI

ST-105

REC 45 62-109060-5139

Enclosures - 8

REL:mec
(9)

NOTE:

This report consists of 265 pages. It has been approved by the Supervisors, Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley. The report and its enclosures are unclassified.

XEROX
OCT 22 1964

OCT 21

OCT 23 1964

SECRETARY DIRECTED

Tolson
Belmont
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 10/20/64

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - R. E. Lenihan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

By letter dated September 30, 1964, the President's Commission requested that the Bureau authorize the Commission to declassify approximately 100 documents which had been furnished to the Commission in connection with our investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald and the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. In furnishing the identity of the documents it desired declassified, the Commission was not specific enough to identify the majority of the documents. Accordingly, a conference was held on October 7, 1964, with Dr. Alfred Goldberg and Miss Helen Tarko, of the Commission, and Inspector James R. Malley and Supervisor Robert E. Lenihan, to clarify the identity of the documents the Commission desired we declassify. Each of the documents involved was personally examined by Supervisor Lenihan in the Commission's offices and brief identifying data was set out on work papers by Supervisor Lenihan in order that each document could be positively identified in Bufiles. These work papers are attached.

ACTION:

This memorandum and its attachment should be filed in the Lee Harvey Oswald Case for record purposes.

Enclosure

105-82555

REL:mec
(7)

ST-105

REC 45

OCT 22

5 OCT 23 1964

Commitment to clarify ambiguity
of documents Commission clears
use declassify as marked ...
... 9/20/64 letter. Set out
below are relevant paragraphs
contents of the classified portion
according to the marked copies of
the Commission ... 9/20/64
letter:

... C. ... 1104 1103 — LHM dated
12/23/64 ... — ...
of Mexican Post and Telegraph
Card # 24085 (SR 1338). ...

(5) CE 1157 - 4 page LHM 4/10/64 - NY
re James M JARVIS - Translated
and (SR 3443)

(6) CE 1163 - 7 page LHM 4/17/64 at
Houston, Texas — copy of memo
... minister (SR 3443)

(7) CE 1166 - LHM-13 pages - dated 4/23/64 at Wash, D.C. - Confidential re Oswald's travel and stay in Mexico from 9/26-10/3/63. (Sr 3509)

(17) CE 1863 - LHM 5/14/64 at New York re submission of Michi Kurabi - (Sr 3811).

(18) CE 2121 - LHM 5/18/64 at Wash, D.C. - 12 pages - Mexican immigration - (Sr 3843)

(19) CE 2122 - LHM 5/18/64 at Wash, D.C. - Typed memo - Mexican Consulate data on 11/28 application 3/6/64 (Sr 3857).

(24) CE 2186 - FBI in Fort Worth 8/26/64 re JOC R. MOLINA - GI Forum - [illegible] Ward 8/22/64 at Dallas (100-12 [illegible]) - Molina's [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

(27) CE 2193 - LHM 3/16/64 at Wash, D.C. - 7 pages - re Mexican export - data from CS memo 3/9/64 (Sn 2830).

(33) CE 2449 - LHM 6/10/64 at Wash, D.C. - 3 pages - photo in missing only re photo (Sn 4108)

(34) CE 2450 - Ref to Balt. 7-1-64 (Bomb) and LHM 6/22/64 at Wash, D.C. re Oswald entry at Natl Archives (Sn 4255)

(36) CE 2451 - LHM 7/[illegible] at Wash, D.C. - 4 pages - re contact with JMWAVE (Sn 4425)

(37) CE 2452 - LHM 4/8/64 at Wash, D.C. - 5 pages - re Mexican investigation - pertinent part on Cuba (Sn 3811)

(37) CE 2457 - Ref to Balt. 6/29/64 summary & copies of Balt Document re airline ticket of Oswald DE (Hdq - 6 pages - financial application, (Sn 4238)

(40) CE 2460 - LHM 3/31/64 at Wash, D.C. - 11 pages - re litigation angle - Licenciado Ochoa & Voorhees (2952 & 3217)

(41) CE 2461 - Ltr to Rankin 7/1/64 "Confidential" transmitting LHM 6/23/64 at Wash, D.C. - re litigation angle - H.U. Lee - (2952 & 4548).

(42) CE 2464 - LHM 12/11/63 at Wash, D.C. - 13 pages - re trip to [illegible] (Sec 4546).

(43) CE 2468 - LHM 7/23/64 at Wash, D.C. - [illegible] - 2 pages - re litigation - Jack Crichton - (Sec 4546)

7/16/64 transmitting LHM 7/7/64 at Wash, D.C. - re litigation matter at Louisville, Ky. (Sec 4443)

(45) CE 2471 - LHM 2/20/64 at
Washington - 4 pages -
Francisco Alvarado - Confidential

(46) CE 2527 - DO 2-1 - Transpiration
Del Norte dated 10/2/63 -
1 page - Confidential

(47) CE 2528 - Document -
[illegible] - Confidential

[illegible] - Western
[illegible]

[illegible] - LHM [illegible]
Washington, D.C. - 11 pages - Confidential
Memorandum to Regional Narcotics
Officer

(51) CE 2536 - D(2nd) - Bus
[illegible] Nashville 13665 -
Transportation to North [illegible]

(53) CE 2539 - Radio Perkins
4/10/64 - 4 pages - Copy
[illegible] Supplement stating work
[illegible] to March
1965.

(1) CE 2540 - Limousine at
Washington D.C. - Negative copy -
[illegible]

(54) CE 2542 - Limousine at
Washington D.C. - Consists of 4 pages -
[illegible]

(56) Railroad Perkins 5/4/64 -
[illegible]

(51) CE 2566 - LHM 6/4/04 -
[illegible]

(52) [illegible]

(53) [illegible]
[illegible]

(54) [illegible]
[illegible]

(55) [illegible]
[illegible]

(56) CE 2573 - LHM 9/11/04 -
[illegible]

(57) [illegible]
[illegible]

(73) CE 2763 — Letter to Director of Intelligence & Research, State Dept 12/12/63 re Lee Harvey Oswald; requests CIA and Secret Service — re Radio Charlie & State cut - "on December 5, 1963, our Dallas Office heard Secret Service had interviewed a Willis dated 11/28/63 at Hanover..."

(74) CE 2787 — Letter to Rankin 9/10/64 transmitting LHMs 8/25/64 [illegible], both of which re. [illegible] Secret Service Classified CONFIDENTIAL (Ref. 8/25/64 both requested re declassification).

(76) CE 2946 — LHM 12/20/63 at Miami — Secret - MM 100-8342 pgs 7 characters & FPCC; pgs [illegible] 12/16/63, [illegible]

(78) CE 2948 — LHM 1/23/64 at Washington, D.C. - 4 pgs - Mexican investigation re Oswald data - Confidential

(79) CE 2949 - LHM 1/13/64 at Wash, D.C. - 6 pages - Confidential - deals with Rojas cases

(82) CE 2955 - LHM 6/15/64 at Wash, D.C. - 6 pages - deals with Dr. Hermenio Portell - Vila.

(83) CE 2976 - LHM 8/14/64 at Houston, Texas - data re Gertrude Hunter and Doris Downey.

(84) CE 2988 - LHM 6/11/64 at Wash, D.C. - 2 pages - data re interview of Dave Rothen, CBS employee.

(85) CE 2997 LHM 12/3/64 at Wash, D.C. - 3 pages - Confidential [illegible]

(86) CE 3073 Ltr to Parks 9/21/64 transmitting LHM 9/11/64 - 10 pages of D.C.Co. - info and material Mexico Oswald made available.

(87) CE 2119 - LHM 3/16/64 at Wash, D.C. - 27 originals received from liaison with procedures of Mexican Gov't.

GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: October 9, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

BACKGROUND:

My memorandum 10-8-64 recommended that we instruct SAC Shanklin, Dallas, to contact Chief of Police Jesse Curry, Dallas, and forcibly tell him he had once again deliberately or intentionally lied about the FBI's actions in connection with captioned case. Briefly, as expressed in referenced memorandum of 10-8-64, Curry is quoted as saying the FBI, immediately following the assassination of the President (in the form of a telephone call from SAC Shanklin to Chief Curry) asked him to cover up by going back on television and stating that the FBI had not known that Oswald was in Dallas, Texas. The true facts of the matter are that after Curry appeared on television 11-23-63 I called SAC Shanklin and asked him to contact Curry and tell him he must get back on television and correct his allegations insofar as the FBI's interviewing or surveilling Oswald in Dallas was concerned. Curry had alleged that we had both interviewed and surveilled Oswald in Dallas. Shanklin followed through and Chief Curry did get back on television at approximately 1:15 p.m., 11-23-63, and admit that his earlier allegations were wrong. The purpose of SAC Shanklin's contact today, 10-9-64, with Curry was to tell him once again that he had intentionally or erroneously misinterpreted the subject of SAC Shanklin's call to him as of 11-23-63 in that at no time had the FBI asked Chief Curry to cover up for us.

SAC Shanklin did see Curry this morning at the Adolphus Hotel. A Special Agent from the Dallas Office accompanied Shanklin so that a witness would be present. SAC Shanklin laid the facts on the line to Curry and Curry admitted that he was wrong in the assumption that the FBI had asked him to cover up. SAC Shanklin told him that in all fairness he should go back to news sources and admit his error in this regard. Chief Curry told Shanklin that he personally was willing to do this, however, City Manager Elgin C. Crull had specifically instructed him not to make any further statements in connection with this case. Chief Curry promised Shanklin that he would see the City Manager and ask his permission to correct this "misunderstanding." I told Shanklin when he called to report the above facts that if Chief Curry did not call him back by 4:00 p.m. today he should call Curry.

102 DEC 15

5/4/1

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Jones
1 - Mr. Tolson

OCT 22 1964

53 OCT 27 1964

CDD:saj
(7)

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

DeLoach to Mohr 10-9-64
Re: Assassination of the President

Chief Curry called SAC Shanklin at approximately 2:00 p. m. today and stated he had talked with the City Manager and the City Manager had told him that he had already opened his mouth too many times in this case and that he should make no further statements. Chief Curry stated that his hands were tied and that he could not say anything to the news services. I told Shanklin to stand by, that we would be back in touch with him.

COURSE OF ACTION:

It seems that we have two alternatives:

(1) We can issue a statement under the Director's name from Washington which was approved by the Director yesterday, 10-8-64, and which will be found attached to this memorandum. There are now disadvantages to doing this. The press has not picked up Chief Curry's erroneous statement in any way whatsoever. As a matter of fact, we have not even had a single inquiry. For the Director to issue a statement to the wire services in Washington would only serve to raise this entire matter on a nationwide basis. It is not believed this is a wise course of action. We should, of course, definitely go on record with the Warren Commission indicating that Chief Curry has once again stuck his foot in his mouth and has lied concerning the FBI's actions.

(2) We can have SAC Shanklin see City Manager Crull and advise him of the so-called "misunderstanding" as voiced by Chief Curry and of the fact that Chief Curry has admitted his fault in this regard. SAC Shanklin can tell Crull that in all honesty it would seem that Crull would allow Chief Curry to answer a single question from a United Press reporter setting the record straight once and for all that the FBI had not asked Curry or anyone else at any time to cover up the fact that we knew Oswald was in Dallas.

SAC Shanklin described City Manager Crull as a decent sort of individual, however, is unable to venture an opinion as to whether Crull will go along with us on this or not. If Crull does not permit Chief Curry to make a statement we will then go to our good friend [redacted] United Press International, here in Washington and relate the entire circumstances to him and UPI will put out a release in Dallas reflecting that Chief Curry has admitted his guilt and that the FBI at no time attempted a cover up.

ACTION:

That we have SAC Shanklin immediately see City Manager Crull concerning the above matter.

According to a news statement on October 7, 1[redacted], Chief of Police Jesse Curry, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, has officially indicated in a letter to the Warren Commission that he was asked by the FBI on November 22, 1963, to deny that the FBI had failed to warn other agencies about Lee Harvey Oswald. Chief Curry allegedly claims that within a few minutes of his statement to the press in this connection, he was requested by the FBI to retract his statement that the FBI had failed in this regard.

The FBI did not ask Chief Curry or anyone else to deny that it had information regarding Oswald or Oswald's presence in Dallas.

The true facts of the matter are that on November 23, 1963, Chief Curry, upon appearing before television cameras, alleged (1) The FBI customarily advises the Dallas Police whenever an individual of subversive background arrives in Dallas; (2) The FBI recently interviewed Lee Harvey Oswald; and (3) The FBI had Oswald under surveillance in Dallas, however, did not notify the Dallas Police. Although there exists no responsibility to do so, the FBI has on past occasions furnished the Dallas Police information regarding individuals with subversive backgrounds. The remaining statements of Chief Curry were absolutely false. The FBI had never interviewed Lee Harvey Oswald in Dallas, Texas. The FBI did not have Lee Harvey Oswald under surveillance in Dallas, Texas.

As a result of Chief Curry's erroneous statements, Mr. Gordon Shanklin, Special Agent in Charge of the FBI Office, Dallas, Texas, was instructed to contact the Chief and point out to him the obvious falsity of his statements.

[illegible] 5 [illegible]

ENCLOSURE

In reply, Chief Curry told Mr. Shanklin that he had been told by someone, whose identity he did not recall, of this information. Chief Curry admitted that he did not know of his own knowledge that the FBI had either interviewed or had Oswald under surveillance. He told Mr. Shanklin he would be glad to get back on the air and correct his erroneous statements. A short time later Chief Curry was quoted on television correcting his earlier statement.

FBI

Date: 10/14/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

ATTENTION: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR C. D. DE LOACH

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Re telephone call from Inspector ROBERT E. WICK this date.

Per his instructions, Xerox copies of my letter to Chief of Police JESSE E. CURRY dated 10/13/64 and Chief CURRY's reply to me dated the same date were made available to the following individuals:

Mr. PRESTON MC GRAW, Chief, United Press International, Dallas, Texas

Mr. ROBERT H. JOHNSON, JR., Chief, Associated Press, Dallas, Texas

They were advised that these letters spoke for themselves and I made no further comment concerning them. In addition, per request, copies were made available to CHARLEY DAMERON, Assistant News Editor, Dallas Times Herald.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is the first copy of my letter to Chief CURRY and the original of Chief CURRY's letter to me, both dated 10/13/64. Additional copies of these letters are being retained in the Dallas Office.

SHANKLIN

REC-15 5142

ENCLOSURE

14 OCT 15 1964

3 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
2 - Dallas
JGS:mfr
(5)

Approved: D. C. Wick Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

53 OCT 27 1964

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Room 200, Mercantile Continental Bldg.
Dallas, Texas 75201

October 13, 1964

Mr. Jesse E. Curry
Chief of Police
Dallas, Texas

Dear Sir:

Based upon a letter which you are quoted by news sources as writing to the President's Commission in May, 1964, certain members of the news media are indicating that I am supposed to have asked you to cover up the fact the FBI knew Lee Harvey Oswald was in Dallas, Texas prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. I will appreciate your clarifying this matter.

You will recall that on the occasion of my call to you on November 23, 1963, I specifically asked that you retract your statements that the FBI had interviewed Oswald in Dallas and that the FBI had Oswald under surveillance in Dallas. I asked this retraction because the FBI did not have Oswald under surveillance, nor did we interview him in Dallas. At no time did I ask you to "cover up" for the FBI or otherwise change your statement.

Sincerely yours,

J. Gordon Shanklin

J. GORDON SHANKLIN
Special Agent in Charge

CITY OF DALLAS
TEXAS
POLICE DEPARTMENT

October 13, 1964

Mr. J. Gordon Shanklin
Special Agent in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation
200 Mercantile Continental Building
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mr. Shanklin:

Neither you nor anyone connected with the Federal Bureau of Investigation ever asked me to "cover up" the fact that the FBI knew Lee Harvey Oswald was in Dallas, Texas, prior to the assassination of President Kennedy.

This is in reply to your letter of October 13, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. E. Curry
Chief of Police

JEC:ES

4-3 (Rev. 10-5-64)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

SD 1
URGENT 10-21-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT TOKYO NO. 732

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R-CUBA.

REMYCAB OCTOBER 20 LAST.

WHILE INFORMATION ALREADY DEVELOPED APPEARS TO HAVE SUBSTANTIALLY DISCREDITED SIMILAS STORY, BUREAU MAY WISH TO CONSIDER FOLLOWING LEADS FOR FURTHER CORROBORATION: ASSOCIATED PRESS TECHNICIANS WHO ACTUALLY DEVELOPED SIMILAS FILM AT CHICAGO MAY BE ABLE TO VERIFY CONTENT. SIMILAS WAS ACCOMPANIED BY UNIDENTIFIED MAN WHEN HE CAME TO CHICAGO AP OFFICE FROM BUS STATION. SAME MAN DEPARTED WITH SIMILAS ON FLIGHT TO TORONTO. JEFFERIES SAID THEY WERE NOT INTRODUCED BUT HE ASSUMED THIS PERSON WAS A CANADIAN WHO HAD ATTENDED DALLAS CONVENTION WITH SIMILAS. HE MAY BE IDENTIFIABLE FROM MANIFESTS AND INTERVIEW MIGHT REVEAL FRAUDULENT INTENT OF SIMILAS.

105-82555-5143

EX-114

HAROLD L. CHILD, JR.

RECEIVED: 10-22-64 7:05AM MF

DO OCT 23 1964

REC-19

Do not file in 105-82555

58 OCT 26 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 5144

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

217

State

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach

TO: W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 10-2-64

1 - Callahan
1 - Sullivan
1 - Rosen
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Stokes

FROM: [redacted] CONFIDENTIAL

Classified by [redacted]
Exempt from GDS, Category 2, 3
Declassification Indefinite 3-16-77

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

[redacted]

(a)

[redacted]

(c)

[redacted]

DEC 19

3145

[redacted]

105-82555

CONFIDENTIAL

(10)

1 XEROX

OCT 23 1964

58 OCT 26 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Sullivan
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

RECOMMENDATION

[redacted]

OK.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 5146

PAGE NO. 1-2

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

217

Lab

REFERRAL

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Stokes, Rm. 5745 RB
1 - Mr. Raupach, Rm. 5730
1 - Mr. English

October 22, 1964

airtel

To: SAC, Washington Field Office (44-520) (105-37111)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

JACK L. RUBY;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM;
CIVIL RIGHTS

ReWFOairtels of 9/17/64, 9/21/64 and 10/6/64; Houston airtel 9/25/64 and Director's letter dated 10/16/64, addressed to the President's Commission.

Items of evidence submitted by the Washington Field and Houston Offices with above airtels are attached to copies of this airtel addressed to the respective offices for return to the appropriate contributors.

The Washington Field and Houston Offices are instructed to obtain a signed receipt in each instance and to advise the Bureau when this has been done.

Not any of this evidence has been photographed. If further examination of any part of this material is requested, it will be necessary to resubmit the items involved.

Enclosures (12)
2 - Houston (44-939) Enclosure
2 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - Buffalo (44-24016)

JME:kw (16)

Two "Confidential" Rubber Stamps

Six sheets of paper bearing word "Confidential" in red obtained from Ward and Paul firm

(See note page 2)

NOTE: Submitted evidence consists of the following:

Copies 1 through 5 of Ward and Paul copies of Ruby's testimony

Original transcript of Ruby's testimony

Copy of August 18, 1964, issue of the New York Journal-American

Three Xerox copies of Ruby's testimony obtained from Senator Russell, Mr. Redlich and Mr. Willens

Xerox copy of Ruby's testimony obtained from Tonahill

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE: These items were submitted in connection with efforts to determine the source of the leak to Dorothy Kilgallen. Laboratory examination has been completed and a letter has been sent to the President's Commission. Contributors have requested return of these items and the General Investigative Division so recommends.

FBI

Date: 10/7/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via Airtel _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas and Miami dated 10/2/64.

On 10/6/64, DECLAN FORD, friend and adviser of MARINA OSWALD, made available for the use of the FBI a letter dated 11/28/63 from WALTER NEUNSON, 909 North 24th Street, Camden, New Jersey, to apparently MARINA OSWALD. Attached to the letter are two photographs with inscriptions in Russian on the reverse sides, which are probably photographs of NEUNSON and his wife. These photographs and the letter are being sent by a separate communication to the FBI Laboratory for examination purposes.

Mr. FORD stated that he does not know when MARINA OSWALD will return to the Dallas area, as he expected her the past weekend and since she did not return from New Mexico, he assumes she will remain in the Santa Fe area for another week or so.

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas

RJB/jtf
(5)

105-82555-5148

REC 19 14 OCT 8 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FBI

Date: 10/14/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) ATTENTION: LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION, IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (105-15291) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas airtel to the Bureau, 10/9/64.

Enclosed herewith are two copies each of the right and left palm prints of SA WARREN A. LARSON of this office.

They are submitted in accordance with the request contained in referenced airtel.

3 - Bureau RM (Encs. 4)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) RM
1 - Newark
WKB:grw
(6)

REC 19

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

10-16-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Newark (105-15291)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

REC 19 5149

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

Reurairtel 10-14-64, submitting the palm prints of SA Warren A. Larson for comparison with the remaining latent palm print from the cardboard cartons in this case.

The latent print is not identical with the submitted palm prints which are being retained.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RGW:sen
(10)

MAILED 4
OCT 16 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

58 OCT 26 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
OCT 21 1964
TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI LOUISVLE

336PM EST URGENT 10/21/64 JAH

TO DIRECTOR,

ST. LOUIS

FROM LOUISVILLE (105-620) (RUC)

HERBERT T. LINSEY, AKA., MISCELLANEOUS DASH

INFORMATION CONCERNING.

RE BUAIRTEL OCT. TWENTY LAST.

SO, BARBOURVILLE, KY., ADVISED THAT LINSEY IMMEDIATELY LEFT BARBOURVILLE WALKING, AFTER THE MAYOR PLACED A CALL TO THE FBI AT MIDDLESBORO, KY. SO OBSERVED LINSEY WALK APPROXIMATELY FIVE MILES BEFORE CATCHING RIDE IN A CADILLAC. THE CADILLAC WAS FOLLOWED AS FAR AS GRAYS, KY., WHERE THEY ABANDONED THE SURVEILLANCE. SO STATES THAT LINSEY CLAIMS TO BE A HOLINESS PREACHER.

ST. LOUIS, AT ST. CHARLES, MISSOURI, THROUGH THE LEADERS OF THE HOLINESS CHURCH AND OTHER SOURCES ASCERTAIN WHEREABOUTS OF LINSEY SO THAT HE MAY BE INTERVIEWED PER REFERENCED BUAIRTEL.

-3150

REC-19 16 OCT 22 1964

END

SL WILL BE ADVISED

WA OMS

FBI WASH DC

TU CLR 58 OCT 26 1964

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 515-1

PAGE NO. 1-6

NO. OF PAGES 6

SECTION NO.

217

CIA

REFERRAL

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - J. C. Stokes

October 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 30, 1964, requesting us to declassify certain documents previously furnished to the President's Commission.

We are unable to declassify our memoranda dated December 11, 1963, and December 23, 1963, at Washington, D. C. It is accordingly requested that you regard the aforementioned documents as still bearing a "Secret" classification.

In this connection, your attention is invited to the fact that most of the material reported in the above documents is recorded in our unclassified memorandum of 178 pages dated May 18, 1964, copies of which were furnished to you by our letter dated October 12, 1964. In addition, further comments of Dr. and Mrs. John B. McFarland are set forth in our unclassified letter to you dated April 7, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

JCS:mec (8)
NOTE:

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

64 OCT 28 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

1 - Mr. Stokes
1 - Mail Room

10/23/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)
2 - Newark (105-15291) (Enclosures - 10)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReBuairtel to Dallas 9/14/64, Dallas letterhead memoranda 9/18, 24, and 30/64, Albuquerque letterhead 10/3/64, and Dallas airtel 10/7/64.

Above communications refer to the dealings of Walter Carl Neunson with Ruth Paine and Marina Oswald.

Enclosed for the completion of Dallas file in this case are the following items.

1. Exhibit D-263. Two photographs depicting Neunson's 11/28/63 letter to Ruth Paine which was quoted in attached Dallas 9/24/64 letterhead.

2. Exhibit D-266. Four photographs depicting Neunson's 11/28/63 letter in the Russian language to Marina Oswald.

3. Exhibit D-267. Two photographs depicting front and back of a photograph of a woman and child believed to be Edna Neunson and her son, John.

4. Exhibit D-268. Two photographs depicting front and back of a photograph of a male believed to be Walter Neunson.

5. A copy of a translation of the writing in Russian depicted in Exhibits D-266 through D-268.

MAILED 8
OCT 23 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures - 11
1 - Newark (105-795) (Walter C. Neunson)
1 - 100-35843 (Walter C. Neunson)
JCS:mec
(9)

REC-32 100-35843-5153
OCT 23 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

64 OCT 28 1964

Airtel to SAC, Dallas
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

It will not be necessary for Dallas to furnish copies of the aforementioned Exhibits to the President's Commission as the Bureau will do this.

Enclosed for Newark are two copies of the translations of Exhibits D-266 through D-268 and the eight photographs depicting those Exhibits.

Newark carefully review above referenced communications and the enclosures thereto and promptly interview Walter C. Neunson and, if necessary, his wife, Edna. Purpose of this interview is to develop all available data concerning Neunson's offer to be of assistance to Marina Oswald and the reasons therefor. Ascertain if his offer was suggested to him by anyone.

Bureau is particularly interested in Neunson's assertion to Mrs. Paine that Marina Oswald met his son, Edward, in Russia. Note in this connection Marina Oswald's comments as recorded in the attachment to Dallas 9/18/64 letterhead concerning her meeting one Edward (last name unknown) in Leningrad on 11/8/60 at which time she was in the company of a male acquaintance, one Oleg Tarusin. Press Neunson for full details concerning the claim that his son, Edward, may have met Marina in the Soviet Union. If he claims such is the case, ascertain when and how he became aware of this. Obtain full description of Neunson's son, Edward, including data as to his marital status and endeavor to obtain a photograph of him so that same can be displayed to Marina Oswald. Newark note that the name Edward is uncommon in the Soviet Union. During the interview of Neunson and, if necessary, his wife, ascertain if, in fact, the individuals depicted in Exhibits D-267 through D-268 are Neunson, his wife, Edna, and his son, John. Handle interview promptly and submit results in a form suitable to disseminate. When reporting results, return to Bureau Exhibits D-266 through D-268.

NOTE:

Neunson, [whom we regard as a mental case, is on the SI of the Newark Office] He was born in Philadelphia of Russian parents and resided in the USSR since the early 20's until he returned to the U. S. in 1940. He has a Russian wife and two Russian-born sons and a Russian-born daughter in the USSR. He

also has an American wife and a son and possibly a daughter with whom he presently lives in Camden. Neunson traveled to the Soviet Union in 10/57 to visit his Russian wife and children. He experienced difficulty in leaving the Soviet Union but on 4/10/58 he returned to this country. Following the assassination, Neunson wrote to Marina through Ruth Paine and offered to take Marina and her children into his home. He told Paine that his son, Edward, met Marina in Russia. Marina did not contact Neunson and claims not to know his son, Edward; however, she does recall meeting an Edward whose last name she does not know in Lenigrand on two occasions in 11/60.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
OCT 13 1964
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

544 PM CST URGENT 10-13-64 ASP

TO DIRECTOR

ATTENTION: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR C. D. DE LOACH

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 3P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS-R-CUBA

RE TEL CALL FROM ASST. DIRECTOR DE LOACH THIS DATE AND MY RETURN CALL.

AFTER RECEIPT OF RE TEL CALL, I PREPARED AND DELIVERED TO CHIEF JESSE E. CURRY THE LETTER SIGNED BY ME AS DICTATED BY ASST. DIRECTOR C. D. DE LOACH.

I ASKED CHIEF CURRY TO GIVE ME AN IMMEDIATE REPLY AS SUGGESTED BY ASST. DIRECTOR DE LOACH ON POLICE DEPT. STATIONERY. CHIEF CURRY AT THIS TIME BEGAN HEDGING AND STATING THE REPLY WOULD CERTAINLY PUT HIM IN A BAD LIGHT. I POINTED OUT TO HIM THAT APPARENTLY AT THE TIME HE WROTE THE LETTER TO THE COMMISSION HE WAS NOT PARTICULAR ABOUT PUTTING ME IN A VERY BAD LIGHT BY FAILING TO STATE WHAT MY CALL ON NOV. TWENTY-THIRD WAS ACTUALLY ABOUT, TO WIT, THAT WE HAD NOT INTERVIEWED OR SURVEILLED OSWALD IN DALLAS PRIOR TO THE ASSASSINATION AND THAT HE HAD BEEN REQUESTED TO RETRACT THESE STATEMENTS BECAUSE THEY WERE INACCURATE AND HE DID SO.

SURRY STATED HE WOULD HAVE TO TAKE UP ANY RETURN LETTER WITH

END PAGE ONE

REC-32 S1-100
5-154
OCT 23 1964
64 OCT 28 1964
MR. [redacted] FOR THE DIRECTOR
MOHR
SOVIET SECTION

CITY MANAGER ELGIN E. CRULL.

I THEREAFTER CONTACTED MR. CRULL AND REFERRED TO MY CONVERSATION WITH HIM FRIDAY, OCT. NINE, WHEREIN I POINTED OUT TO HIM THAT CHIEF CURRY IN HIS LETTER TO THE COMISSION HAD CERTAINLY LEFT ERRONEOUS IMPRESSIONS AND THAT I HAD TALKED TO CHIEF CURRY ABOUT MY CONVERSATION WITH HIM ON NOV. TWENTYTHIRD AND THAT HE HAD READILY AGREED THAT MY CALL TO HIM HAD BEEN A REQUEST TO STRAIGHTEN OUT THE INACCURACIES, WHICH WERE TO THE EFFECT THAT THE FBI HAD INTERVIEWED OSWALD AND SURVEILLED HIM IN DALLAS PRIOR TO THE ASSASSINATION, AND THAT AT NO TIME DID I OR ANYONE CONNECTED WITH THE FBI EVER ASK CHIEF CURRY TO COVER UP THE FACT THAT WE KNEW OSWALD WAS IN DALLAS PROIR TO THE ASSASSINATION.

I REITERATED TO MR. CRULL THAT CURRY, IN HIS LETTER TO THE COMMISSION WAS EITHER DEFINITELY MISTAKEN OR WILFULLY GAVE MISLEADING INFORMATION AND THAT THE FBI WAS DEFINITELY NOT GIONG TO TOLERATE SAME.

CRULL STATED THAT HE HAD GONE OVER THE ENTIRE MATTER WITH CHIEF CURRY, THAT HE WAS PERSONALLY VERY SORRY FOR THE INCIDENT OCCURRING, BUT THAT HE WANTED TO KEEP THE ANSWER VERY SIMPLE AND STRAIGHTFORWARD AND HE WAS DIRECTING CHIEF CURRY TO ANSWER THE LETTER AS FOLLOWS:

"DEAR MR. SHANKLIN: NEITHER YOU NOR ANYONE CONNECTED WITH THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION EVER ASKED ME TO QUOTE COVER UP UNQUOTE

END PAGE TWO

THE FACT THAT THE FBI KNEW LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS IN DALLAS, TEXAS, PRIOR TO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. THIS IS IN REPLY TO YOUR LETTER OF OCTOBER THIRTEEN, NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR. SINCERELY YOURS, J. E. CURRY, CHIEF OF POLICE."

CRULL STATED THAT HE SINCERELY HOPED THAT THIS WOULD CLARIFY THE MATTER AND THAT ONE OF THE REASONS HE HAD STOPPED LETTING ANY COMMENTS BE MADE CONCERNING THE ASSASSINATION OR RELATED MATTERS WERE THE MANY INACCURACIES AND MISTAKES THAT HAD BEEN MADE.

IT IS MY RECOMMENDATION THAT I BE PERMITTED TO RELEASE THESE TWO LETTERS TO THE UNITED PRESS AND ASSOCIATED PRESS IN DALLAS WITH THE STATEMENT ONLY THAT THE LETTERS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES, WITHOUT GOING INTO ANY FURTHER DETAIL. BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE.

END

WA - NHH

FBI WASH DC

P

PC: The Dallas Times Herald

October 14, 1964

MR. TOLSON:

It is suggested that we allow SAC Shanklin, as previously recommended and approved, to immediately release both his letter to Chief Curry and Chief Curry's reply to the Wire Services in Dallas. Despite the changes in the original suggested reply from Chief Curry, we still have won a victory and have Curry on record exactly where we want him. Issuance of a statement to the Wire Services will show up Curry [redacted] and straighten up the record once and for all.

Respectfully,

C. D. DE LOACH

CDD:lae(2)

ALL HANDLED WITH SAC SHANKLIN BY PHONE AT DALLAS 12:10 P.M. 10/23/64

REC-32

5/55

Caution Shanklin that any contact with Curry & Crull in future be made over my signature.

6 OCT 23

XEROX
OCT 23 1964

64 OCT 28 1964

SOVIET SECTION

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 10-5-64

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - I. W. Conrad (J. H. English)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. McGowan (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Raupach

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
[redacted]
JACK L. RUBY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

My memorandum of 9-11-64, advised a request had been received from the President's Commission to conduct interviews of Commission members and staff concerning the leaks to news media. Interviews were conducted with Commission members and staff, and former Ruby attorneys and interview with Chief Justice Warren was held in abeyance pending the receipt of results from these individuals.

INFORMATION DEVELOPED

As a result of our investigation into this matter, and specifically regarding the leak of Ruby's interview with Chief Justice Warren, we have interviewed 80 individuals including Ruby's attorney and former attorneys. By communications dated September 23, September 25, September 29, and October 1, 1964, we furnished the Commission results of these interviews. We have obtained copies of Ruby's testimony from the Commission to attempt to determine by appropriate examination, if the leak occurred within the Commission. We have attempted to obtain

[redacted]

testimony of Ruby before Chief Justice Warren. Mrs. Beverly A. Heckman, Secretary to Mr. Rankin, commented that all testimony and depositions were classified top secret but that the system of document control rapidly broke down and became unworkable. She attempted to execute control over dissemination of documents, but material was continually passing from one to another of personnel working within the Commission and became an impossible task to attempt to keep records on the whereabouts of any specific document. Mrs. Heckman indicated the Commission had two Xerox machines and they were freely used by any staff member to prepare copies of any document. To her knowledge, there was no record maintained of copies of material that were reproduced by Commission personnel. Mr. Norman Redlich when interviewed, advised he has no knowledge of internal control of documents and he knows of no receipt system for documents and explained the attorneys on the Commission had felt free to use copies of testimony in which they were interested. He said he made no effort to become knowledgable on the administrative details on handling Commission documents. Mrs. Jeanne Hauer, Secretary, President's Commission, advised she has worked in other agencies where strict security of documents was enforced. Her experience indicated this was not the case with the Commission. She said any member of the Commission staff could make Xerox copies of virtually any Commission document at any time with no problem.

Many persons left employment of the Commission and extensive investigation was conducted to locate them. All but one individual has been interviewed and efforts are being made to locate this person.

The Laboratory has five copies of the Ruby transcript obtained from the Commission which were prepared for the Commission by Ward and Paul, the Commercial Reporting Agency. These copies bear confidential stamps and efforts are being made to obtain the confidential stamps from Ward and Paul and from the Commission to make examinations with the transcripts and Page 103, which appeared in the "New York Journal American." On June 23, 1964, Joe H. Tonahill, Attorney for Ruby, requested a copy of Ruby's transcript which was furnished to him by letter June 27, 1964, over the signature of Mr. Rankin. We have obtained this copy and appropriate examinations are being made of this copy in our Laboratory.

ACTION

Inasmuch as we have interviewed all other members of the Commission, we could complete the record by interviewing Chief Justice Warren. However, it is recommended we not do so.

WFO is being instructed to conduct additional investigation to assist and facilitate further Laboratory examinations and to have one remaining individual located, a former stenographer, for interview.

5-572 (Rev. 7-10-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE:

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages A5142-A5143. Congressman Fulton, (R) Pennsylvania, placed in the Record the article and poem entitled "The Hatching," which appeared in the October 1963 issue of the magazine Americas, published by the Pan American Union. Mr. Fulton stated "This poem by Homero Aridijis, a Mexican poet clearly advocates assassination shortly before the tragedy of President Kennedy in a widely circulation magazine in the Americas. Did Oswald have any contact with this person or his associates on Oswald's now famous Mexican trip? - - - Why should the Pan American Union immediately before the assassination of President Kennedy be publishing a full page poem in Spanish and English translation with picture of the author advocating assassination and magnicide?"

Original filed in:

NOT RECORDED
170 OCT 23 1964

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

5156A

64 OCT 23 1964

-4-64)

Date 10/9/64

...rector

Att.: CRIME RECORDS

☐ SAC DIVISION

☐ ASAC

☐ Supv.

☐ Agent

☐ SE

☐ IC

☐ CC

☐ Steno

☐ Clerk

FILE #

Title LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka IS - R - CUBA (BUFILE 105-82555) (DL 100-10461); ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING (BUFILE 62-109060) (DL 89-43)

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge
☐ Assign ___ Reassign ___
☐ Bring file
☐ Call me
☐ Correct
☐ Deadline ___
☐ Deadline passed
☐ Delinquent
☐ Discontinue
☐ Expedite
☐ File
☐ For information
☐ Initial & return
☐ Leads need attention
☐ Open Case
☐ Prepare lead cards
☐ Prepare tickler
☐ Recharge serials
☐ Return assignment card
☐ Return file
☐ Return serials
☐ Search and return
☐ See me
☐ Send Serials ___ to ___
☐ Submit new charge out
☐ Submit report by ___
☐ Type
☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

Attached are newspaper clippings relating to captioned matter.

NOT RECORDED
23 OCT 13 1964

ENCLOSURE

Enc. 3

___See reverse side

SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN

Office DALLAS

51563

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-59)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Editorials

President and the People

A GREAT DEAL has been said and written about the danger involved in the President's tendency to go into crowds and shake hands. Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield is the latest to be concerned over Mr. Johnson's excessive mingling in crowds during his New England swing last week. But we wonder—where is danger greatest?

The Warren Commission's findings weigh heavily on all of us, particularly on those whose job it is to protect the President. We can also understand Sen. Mansfield's admonition of both President Johnson and presidential candidate Barry Goldwater to "avoid exposing themselves unnecessarily" to the danger inherent in "imprudent mingling with campaign crowds" and to comply with security safeguards recommended by the Secret Service and other official protectors.

Four presidents have been assassinated, at least three others have had attempts made on their lives. Only one such act took place in a crowd. Louis Czolgosz approached President William McKinley as if to shake hands and shot him with a hidden pistol. President McKinley was attending an exposition, therefore we presume it was in some type of crowd.

But Abraham Lincoln, James Garfield and John F. Kennedy were assassinated under conditions which, while public, were not "in the crowd."

Of the assassination attempts — to Teddy Roosevelt, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry Truman—only the attempt on FDR took place under similar conditions to the Kennedy assassination.

In every instance the president has been acting wholly within the advice and in compliance with the security rules ordered by whatever constituted his bodyguard.

So just how much danger is added to any public appearance by the president's shaking hands or gathering people around him? The danger operates whenever he appears in public and short of a bullet proof glass-cased exhibit system, there seems no solution to presidential assassination except through some form of national instruction that makes it unthinkable. The British prime minister, for example, customarily goes alone or with only a pair or so of protectors.

While following some of the recommendations of those concerned for his safety, the President might cut down the chances of an assassination, but as long as the President gets in some close proximity of the people he will be in some danger. The attempts on the various presidents have been more on the office than the individual. The only way to protect the individual completely would be to isolate him from the people, but in our country the office of the president must always have contact with the citizens.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"The Dallas Times-Herald"
Dallas, Texas

p. 6

Date: 10 5 64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Felix R. McKnigh
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

5 10

OCT 15 1964

SURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

J. Edgar Hoover's Testimony

J. Edgar Hoover's testimony before the Warren Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy now has been published.

Just as the Warren Commission did in its report, Mr. Hoover pin-points the devilish problem involved in trying to protect a president.

"President Johnson," he said, for instance, "Is a very down-to-earth human being, and it makes the security problem all the more difficult, but you can't bar him from the people."

The FBI director spoke out strongly against "police-state" methods in shielding the president from possible crackpots.

"I am particularly concerned," he said, "That we don't become hysterical and go too far in restricting the citizens of our country from exercising their civil and constitutional rights."

He deplored an incident in Chicago when some "extremists" practically were put under house arrest while President Johnson was there.

"I don't think there is any place in this country for that kind of thing," Mr. Hoover said.

Coming from a man who has spent his life in police work, this is an especially salutary attitude — as well as practical.

Mr. Hoover, however, did recommend some stringent restrictions on a president's travel: Careful advance preparation for a trip, maximum delay in announcing the route of travel, a car equipped with bullet-proof protection. "He must never ride in an open car," Mr. Hoover said.

But these are restrictions most presidents would shun.

The Secret Service, the FBI and the police combined cannot "case" every person who may be within striking distance of a president. As Mr. Hoover testified, they had cased Lee Oswald, but there was no indication of his homicidal intent.

The nub of Mr. Hoover's testimony, and the gist of the Warren Commission recommendations, is that protective measures for the president can be improved, but, as Mr. Hoover said: "We don't want a Gestapo. We have got to, I think, maintain a balance."

And presidents, as Mr. Kennedy believed, will continue to find it necessary to travel among the people, to see and be seen. The risk cannot be absolutely eliminated. But a president also has an obligation to the people to maintain his own safety — and Mr. Hoover's advice in this respect is highly pertinent.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

12 "Ft. Worth Press"
Ft. Worth, Texas

Date: 10-5-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor Walter R. Humphrey
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

OCT 15

CLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Was Marina A Good Wife?

By JOHN TACKETT

Is the real Marina Oswald he victim of an unfortunate arriage to a Marxist misfit? Or is she a nagging, unrateful woman who embarssed her husband by complaining of his "inadequacy as man?"

Before release of the Warn report, she was seen by ost as an innocent victim of e Harvey Oswald — a man ho often abandoned her with ir children, scolded her, at her then left her branded ith his hated name.

Now the image is foggy.

The report quotes Mr. and rs. George DeMohrenchildts, close friends of the uple, as saying Marina was r from the perfect wife.

The DeMohrenschildts told he Warren Commission that arina called Oswald said he as inadequate as a man right in front of Oswald."

"SHE WAS annoying him all he time — 'Why don't you make some more money?' Poor guy was going out of his ind?" Mr. DeMohrenschildt aid.

The report also says Marina old another friend that she nd her husband very seldom ad sexual relations.

But Mrs. Ruth Paine, the riving housewife who took Marina and her two children n, took issue with the statements of the DeMohrenschildts.

She told The Press that during the couple's last two months together, Marina worked to mend the marriage.

"She never said anything intended to hurt him," Mrs. Paine said.

"When we had one short talk about her going to the planned parenthood clinic in Dallas — to make an appointment to go there six weeks after the baby's birth — she said they'd had difficulty.

"I TOLD her I might get the services of a marriage counsellor. She said Lee might want to go also.

"So the only time we talked about their personal relationship, it was clear to me that she wanted to improve it.

"This gives our talk a very different character from what Mrs. DeMohrenschildts reported. And Marina's talk with me was a lot closer to the time of the assassination than this instance reported."

Mrs. Paine said Marina wanted to limit the size of the family. It was during their talks about this, Mrs. Paine said, that the two "talked about adjustments in their intimate relations."

AT THE time of Marina's stay in Mrs. Paine's home, Mrs. Paine was separated from her husband, Michael. But the two now are back together.

Marina herself now is in conference at an unknown location with Priscilla Johnson, who is helping the Russian girl write a book about her life with Lee Harvey Oswald.

Miss Johnson once interviewed Oswald in Russia.

Marina's neighbor in Richardson, Tex., said Marina called recently long distance to make a routine check with her. But Marina did not say where she was.

A friend in Fort Worth said Marina wrote about two weeks before issuance of the report to say she was going into seclusion to write her book.

The book will be the first real look by the public into the mind and personality of Marina Nikolaevna Pruskova Oswald.

Marina Oswald

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3-A

"Ft. Worth Press"
Ft. Worth, Texas

Date: 10-4-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Walter R. Humphrey
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

XEROX

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: October 12, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT
CHARGES BY CHIEF JESSE CURRY
DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT

My memorandum to you of Saturday, 10-10-64, reflected that City Manager Crull of Dallas, Texas, had refused to allow Chief Curry, Dallas Police Department, to publicly admit that he was a liar in connection with claiming that the FBI had asked him to cover up the fact that we knew Oswald was in Dallas, Texas, prior to the assassination of the President. Crull stated he would be glad to have Curry sign a letter to this effect and, as a matter of fact, told SAC Shanklin that we could suggest what type of letter we would like to have Chief Curry sign. I told SAC Shanklin to go ahead and prepare a brief letter to Curry and a suggested reply from Curry, both letters which would be handed to City Manager Crull.

The Director indicated on referenced memorandum, "I don't like the way this is being handled at all. Either Shanklin did what Curry has alleged or Curry is a liar. I don't want any favors from Crull or Curry. If Curry has lied we should say so and do so unequivocably."

The Director's point is well taken and there is no doubt but what Curry is a [redacted] liar. I would appreciate the Director's consideration in connection with the following points:

There are several ways at getting at Curry. Obviously, City Manager Crull will not allow Curry to issue a statement. For us to issue a nationwide statement, and considering the Director's great prestige and reputation the statement would be carried on the wire services at a national level, we would, therefore, give prominence at this time to an issue that is very much felt but is somewhat dying down. We want and need a statement for the record. Crull has agreed to have Curry sign a statement addressed to SAC Shanklin. While we, of course, do not want any favors from Crull or Curry, I believe the best way to get them on record is to have Curry sign the letter in question and then we can kill two birds with one stone by turning right around and giving this statement to UPI in Dallas. This procedure will give us both a statement for the record and will publicly show that Curry is a liar.

REC-32 5157

OCT 22 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Jones

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

CDD:saj (6)

XEROX
OCT 23 1964

The point may be advanced that a national statement is needed so that the record can be cleared in all quarters of the country. I doubt the desirability and necessity of this and suggest that Curry's letter be released by SAC Shanklin in Dallas to UPI. While Shanklin's statement will, of course, not carry anywhere as widely as a statement under the Director's name, the record will have been cleared and we can point to the record at all times in the future.

While I fully realize that the suggested procedure may seem like we are obtaining a favor from City Manager Crull, we are at the same time putting both Crull and Curry in the exact position where we want them. Otherwise, we might end up in a name-calling contest with a skunk.

After his conversation with Crull, SAC Shanklin has suggested the following exchange of letters:

"Mr. Jesse Curry
Chief of Police
Dallas, Texas

"Dear Sir:

"Based upon a letter which you are quoted by news sources as writing to the President's Commission in May, 1964, certain members of the news media are indicating that I am supposed to have asked you to cover up the fact the FBI knew Lee Harvey Oswald was in Dallas, Texas, prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. I would appreciate your clarifying this matter.

"You will recall that on the occasion of my call to you on November 23, 1963, I specifically asked that you retract your statements that the FBI had interviewed Oswald in Dallas and that the FBI had Oswald under surveillance in Dallas. I asked this retraction because the FBI did not have Oswald under surveillance, nor did we interview him in Dallas. At no time did I ask you to "cover up" for the FBI or otherwise change your statement.

"Sincerely yours,
J. Gordon Shanklin
Special Agent in Charge"

 CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

DeLoach to Mohr 10-12-64
Re: Assassination of the President
Charges by Chief Jesse Curry, Dallas PD

"Mr. J. Gordon Shanklin
Special Agent in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Dallas, Texas

"Dear Mr. Shanklin:

"With reference to your letter of October 13, 1964, I desire to state that on November 23, 1963, you asked me to retract my statements that the FBI had interviewed and surveilled Oswald in Dallas prior to the assassination. I did retract these statements because you advised me that they were inaccurate. Neither you nor anyone connected with the FBI asked me to "cover up" for the FBI or change my statement except to correct the allegations set forth above.

"Sincerely yours,
Jesse Curry
Chief of Police"

ACTION:

It is respectfully requested that the Director allow the above suggested procedure be followed in this matter.

OK.

FBI

Date: 10/12/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-409763)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-52919) - RUC

RE: MARK LANE
SM - C

OO - New York

Re New York airtel 10/1/64.

On 10/9/64, a debate between San Francisco attorney MELVIN BELLI and New York attorney MARK LANE captioned "Is Oswald The Lone Assassin of the President?" was held at the Masonic Memorial Auditorium, California Street, San Francisco. Prominent San Francisco attorney JAKE ERLICH was the moderator. The meeting was attended by an estimated 3500 persons. SA JAMES G. CARLISLE and [redacted] attended this meeting.

An opening statement was made by BELLI. He began his statement by praising the Warren Commission Report, stating that it was a tribute to such a great democracy as the United States and he believed that no other country could have produced such a complete report. He derided LANE for speaking in foreign countries and heaping the ashes of the United States by implying that there had been a conspiracy in this country to kill President KENNEDY and implying that OSWALD was not the only person involved in the assassination. BELLI then asked if this is so, who are these conspirators and where are they now. BELLI stated that there was no one else besides OSWALD and he said he would show this beyond a reasonable doubt. He said OSWALD was a psychotic [illegible] and always had been, and even as a youth under the New York Youth Authority, OSWALD had exhibited psychotic and schizophrenic tendencies.

(2) - Bureau (100-409763)
2 - New York (100-117844)(AM)
2 - San Francisco
JCC/jr (6)

51 SEP A

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SF 100-52919
JGC/jr

BELLI then discussed the events the day KENNEDY was killed. He discussed OSWALD's travel to get the "curtain rods;" the events at the time of the shooting; how OSWALD left the building; took a bus; the finding of the bus transfer on OSWALD; his travel by cab; the shooting of TIPPIT, and OSWALD's subsequent arrest. He discussed the palmprint found on the gun; the rifle purchased by OSWALD under an assumed name; the fingerprints on the bag in which OSWALD carried the gun; the fibers of OSWALD's jacket on the gun; the witness who saw OSWALD at the window of the book depository building; the witnesses who saw the shooting of TIPPIT; HOWARD BRENNAN's identifying OSWALD from the police line-up; the cartridges which were found to have come from OSWALD's hand gun, and the hole on the inside of the windshield of the President's car.

BELLI insisted that all these things showed beyond a reasonable doubt that OSWALD was guilty.

MARK LANE then made an opening statement. He said he had never said anywhere that there had been a conspiracy in this country to kill the President. He said that in this country there still exists the presumption of innocence until proven guilty. He commented on the voluminous heavy Warren Report and stated that historians may some day record the most precise description of the Report and that it will be President JOHNSON's remark, "It is very heavy" when he received his copy from Chief Justice WARREN.

LANE stated that OSWALD was never represented by counsel before the Warren Commission. He then discussed what he believed to be discrepancies in the Report. He talked about the Dallas Police officers at first reporting the finding of a Mauser rifle which later turned out to be an Italian gun. He discussed witness HOWARD BRENNAN who had been standing outside the book depository building and his description of OSWALD as being entirely too accurate from that distance. He stated that BRENNAN had said OSWALD was shooting while standing by the window, but the Warren Report said OSWALD was sitting down. If OSWALD was sitting down, how could BRENNAN tell how tall he was?

He discussed the Dallas Police line-up where BRENNAN identified OSWALD as the man most closely resembling the person he had seen. LANE stated there were five teenagers in the line-up handcuffed together and also OSWALD who kept saying, "This is not a fair line-up." He stated that there were no notes made by the

FBI, the Dallas Police, Secret Service, nor was there any tape or steno record for the twelve hours that OSWALD was interrogated, and he said if you believe that you might as well believe the rest of the Warren Commission Report. What OSWALD is supposed to have said during the interrogation is reported from police memory only.

He talked about the photographs of OSWALD holding the gun which he said had been doctored or superimposed and which had been printed in various magazines. He stated that no rifle expert in the world, using the gun OSWALD had, could hit a moving target at that distance with the accuracy that OSWALD has exhibited. He stated that three leading rifle experts, using the Italian rifle, fired eighteen shots at a still--not a moving--target and missed five times. He said that authorities have stated that OSWALD ordered the rifle from a Chicago sporting firm from an article in the February, 1963, "Life" magazine. He said that was a lie because the length and weight of the gun advertised in that article is different than the length and weight of the gun actually found.

He discussed the witnesses testimony who saw OSWALD bring the gun into the building. One witness did not see any package. The other two said the package was carried under OSWALD's armpit cupped in his right hand, and that is impossible because the gun broken down was too long for that.

He discussed eleven witnesses who saw Officer TIPPIT shot. He said the Warren Commission never called many of these witnesses; one gave a completely different description, and one woman was told by the Dallas Police not to testify. He said the Warren Commission relied on the FBI, Dallas Police, and Secret Service, and never got all the facts.

[illegible] in his rebuttal stated that the Dallas Police, the FBI, and Secret Service had carried out their duty and had done everything possible to protect the President. He said the Commission had been composed of elite Congressional members and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and insisted that the facts had been ferreted out and that the Warren Commission Report was complete.

SF 100-52919
JGC/jr

He then discussed nailing down the various rumors and discussed some of these, such as the erroneous name GLICK for the taxi driver, OSWALD's description, and possible shots coming from the overpass.

LANE in his rebuttal stated he did not believe that elite Congressmen were on the Commission. He said he felt that honor would return to the United States when American people look at the facts in the case. He said he is not concerned about the image of the United States, but is concerned with the substance of the case. He then said that the four Congressmen who heard the sound of shots coming from the area of the overpass were never called by the Warren Commission. He stated that the Warren Commission believed only what it wanted to believe.

After this, there was a short question and answer session.

848 Woodbourne Ave.
Baltimore, Md. 21212
October 15, 1964

The Editor
THE SUN
Baltimore, Md.

Dear Editor:

In recent editorials on the report of the Commission of Inquiry regarding the assassination of President Kennedy, you said it was "fanciful" and "irresponsible" to consider the possibility that Lee Oswald was not the assassin.

After the death of President Kennedy, I was one of the many people who had doubts about the guilt or innocence of Oswald -- doubts that were raised by the items of contradictory evidence, or supposed evidence that came out in the major daily newspapers and popular magazines throughout the country.

During the months following the President's death, I gathered together some of the materials that are publicly available (from newspapers and magazines) on the subject; and, for a time, I considered writing a book that would set forth some of the discrepancies and unanswered questions in the case. However, that difficult task has already been done very effectively by a book that came out a few months ago, entitled, Oswald: Assassin or Dupe? (Koesven, published by Harcourt and Brazell, New York, N. Y.) I am not acquainted with the author or the publisher, and I do not know their political views; but I do know, from my own studies, and responsible articles I have read in the major magazines and newspapers, that the book is well-documented and carefully done -- even though I would not necessarily agree with every item and conclusion in it.

However, I have decided to give up this entire project, for two reasons. First, it is impossible for the layman to have access to enough reliable information to separate fact from theory in this very complicated matter.

My other reason is even more compelling. During the time that I was gathering materials on the assassination, I wrote to a newspaper asking for more information about an article of his that appeared in the Philadelphia Inquirer; his name is available. I received a letter from him in which he warned that, if I pursued the matter, I would be killed. More recently, I have been warned that, if I continued, I would be blinded.

Not Important

For all these reasons, and considering the view that life and health and family welfare are primary -- and since President Kennedy, now dead, cannot be brought back -- I have decided to abandon the whole project and mind my own proper business.

Sincerely yours,

5 1 5 7 5

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Raupach, Rm. 5730)
1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Lab File

October 16, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my communication dated October 15, 1964, and to your letter of September 10, 1964, concerning the interviews of Commission members and staff regarding alleged leaks of the Oswald diary, the Ruby Polygraph transcript and the Ruby testimony.

Concerning the documents subjected to Laboratory examination in connection with this matter, the following findings are set forth for your information.

Of the copies of Ruby's testimony submitted, it was concluded that the following were not used to reproduce the facsimile of page 103 appearing in the August 13, 1964, issue of the New York Journal-American.

Copy number five of the "Ward and Paul" copies obtained from Congressman Ford's Office

Copy obtained from Mr. Redlich's Office

Copy obtained from Senator Russell's Office

Copy obtained from Mr. Willens's Office

Original transcript of Ruby's testimony

44-24016
2 - Washington Field Office (44-520) (105-37111)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (44-1639)
1 - Bufile (105-82555)
1 - Houston (44-939)
JME:FA:kw (14)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

61 OCT 26 1964

51 57C

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Because of the effects of retouching on the newspaper facsimile and the effects of the process of newspaper reproduction, it was not possible to make a definite determination in any of the following instances:

Copies numbered one through four of the "Ward and Paul" copies

Copy obtained from Mr. Tonahill

However, some characteristics in the Journal-American facsimile appear also in the above five copies.

The impressions of the word "CONFIDENTIAL" in red on the pages of the "Ward and Paul" copies were not printed in the manner of the impressions of the word "CONFIDENTIAL" in red on the sample pages obtained from the Ward and Paul firm.

The impressions of the word "CONFIDENTIAL" in red on the pages of the "Ward and Paul" copies of Ruby's testimony were printed by an offset printing process, whereas the impressions of the word "CONFIDENTIAL" in red on the sample pages furnished by the Ward and Paul firm were printed by a letterpress printing method.

The word "CONFIDENTIAL" in red on the covers of the five "Ward and Paul" copies of Ruby's testimony contains characteristics of rubber stamp impressions. It was found, however, that these were not made from the type used to print the word "CONFIDENTIAL" on the sample pages furnished by the Ward and Paul firm or from the two rubber stamps furnished by the President's Commission.

The impression of the word "CONFIDENTIAL" at the bottom of the facsimile reproduction of page 103 appearing in the Journal-American contains some characteristics in common with the impressions in red of the word "CONFIDENTIAL" at the bottom of page 103 of each of the "Ward and Paul" copies and the word "CONFIDENTIAL" appearing in black on page 103 of the transcript furnished by Mr. Tonahill.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Examination of the knots of the ribbons binding the pages of each of the five "Ward and Paul" copies of Ruby's testimony revealed no conclusive evidence that any had been untied and retied. The ribbon of copy number four shows more fraying of the ends than do the others. The pages of copy number three reveal that they have been subjected to much more handling than do the pages of any of the other copies.

The evidence examined will be returned separately.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE: In view of the fact that the Washington Field Office and Houston Office furnished the evidence examined and in view of the fact that the evidence was obtained from specific individuals who requested that their respective items be returned to them, the evidence examined and treated in the above report will be returned to the Washington Field and Houston Offices for return to the respective individuals.

1 - Mr. [illegible]kes

10/16/64

PLAINTEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC DALLAS (100-9847)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-126101)

[JOE RODRIGUEZ MOLINA, SM - C]

REREP OF SPECIAL AGENT W. JAMES WOOD DATED AUGUST TWENTY, LAST, DALLAS. PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION HAS REQUESTED BUREAU TO DECLASSIFY REREP. REVIEW BASIS FOR YOUR CLASSIFICATION OF REREP AND ADVISE IF DECLASSIFICATION OF SAME AND INCORPORATION OF IT IN PUBLIC RECORD OF OSWALD CASE WOULD, AT THIS TIME, PREJUDICE ANY BUREAU INFORMANTS. IF SO, ADVISE AS TO WHICH INFORMATION INCORPORATED IN REREP MUST BE DELETED THEREFROM IN ORDER TO DECLASSIFY REREP WITH SECURITY. SUTEL ATTENTION SOVIET SECTION.

JCS:mec
(4)

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
DUPLICATE YELLOW OF 10/16/64
WIRE TRANSMITTED

(1)- 105-82555 (L. H. Oswald)

NOTE:

Basis for classification of report was to protect four security informants who furnished information from 1954 to November, 1963, concerning Dallas Chapter of American GI Forum and efforts of CP to infiltrate that body. The principal informant information was furnished by an informant who is now surfaced and possibility exists that minor deletions can be made in rerep and report declassified. Such a report should satisfy Commission's needs. [Molina] was an employee of the Texas Book Depository who was described by Dallas Police officials as a person having a subversive background who was questioned after the assassination. Our files and rerep show that [Molina] did not have a subversive background.

[illegible]

515749

105-126101

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Malley

10-10-64

1 - Glascock
1 - Lenihan

airtel

105-82555

To: SAC, San Francisco (100-[illegible])

From: Director, FBI (100-[illegible])

LHM: LHM
DL - C

Lee Harvey Oswald

Reairtel 10-10-64 in captioned matter, a copy of which is enclosed herewith for the Dallas office.

The San Francisco Office should immediately prepare a letterhead memorandum for dissemination setting forth details of the debate between Melvin Belli and Mark Lane. If this debate was given wide coverage by the San Francisco newspapers, copies of such articles should be furnished to the Bureau along with the requested letterhead memorandum.

Handle immediately in order that this data can be made available to the President's Commission.

Done by airtel 11/20/64

1 - Dallas (1 enclosure)
1 - New York (100-217042)

NOTE: Melvin Belli, former attorney for Jack Ruby, and Mark Lane, the New York attorney who has made a number of false allegations and charges regarding the Commission's inquiries into the assassination, had a debate in San Francisco on 10-8-64. Belli took the position that the Warren Report was an excellent document, whereas Lane attacked several of the findings in the report involving evidential matters. The Commission has previously requested the results of our coverage of Mark Lane and, as a result, this data should be forwarded to the Bureau by San Francisco in a LHM setting forth complete details regarding the debate.

RDL:mhw
(12)

MAILED 25
OCT 30 1964
COMM-FBI

79 OCT 30 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

100-[illegible]

ORIGINAL FILED IN

515 7E

10/17/64

AIRTEL AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109119)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (62-2919)

RE: TROPUS

Enclosed to the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned MOHAMED LAMMIRI. Extra copies are being furnished the Bureau for possible additional dissemination.

Two copies being disseminated to Secret Service, San Antonio, and one copy to OSI, 10th District, San Antonio, San Antonio Police Department, Bexar County Sheriff's Office, and Texas Department of Public Safety, Austin, Texas.

[redacted] mentioned in letterhead memorandum advised that he would keep the FBI Office in San Antonio informed regarding subject.

Lee Harvey Oswald

1 ENCLOSURE

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
139 OCT 26 1964

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 10)
4 - San Antonio (2-62-2919)
(1-105-2909)
(1-66-1620)

BED/cbl
(7)

5157F

58 OCT 27 1964

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

NR 10/17 4HM

SERIAL NO. 5157G

PAGE NO. 1-3

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

217

OSI

REFERRAL

105-82555

10-21-64

Airtel

1- Division 5 (Enc.)
1- Mr. McInerney

To: SAC, Baltimore

From: Director, FBI

Lee Harvey Oswald

UNSUB; J. DAVID ADAMS - VICTIM
EXTORTION

Enclosed herewith for the information of Baltimore Office are two copies of a self-explanatory letter which was written to "The Editor of the Sun, Baltimore, Maryland", by victim who resides at 813 Woodbourne Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. Instant letter was forwarded to Bureau without any cover letter in an envelope postmarked October 15, 1964, at Baltimore, Maryland, and was apparently mailed to the Bureau by the Sun Newspaper.

A review of victim's letter to the editor indicates that he had formerly planned to write a book setting forth what he considered discrepancies and unanswered questions pertaining to the assassination of President Kennedy; however, has now decided against same.

Victim states that during the period he was attempting to gather material for his contemplated book he wrote to the "Philadelphia Inquirer" concerning an article which had appeared in that paper following which he allegedly received a letter from the writer of the article in question warning that if he pursued the matter he would be killed. Victim states that recently he has been warned that if he continues, he will be blinded.

A review of current Baltimore telephone directory indicates that a Reverend J. [redacted] David Adams resides at 813 Woodbourne Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. Bureau file 100-436761 refers to an individual of the same name who may be [redacted] identical with the writer of the enclosed letter. This file indicates that Adams is a Methodist Minister from Cheraw, North Carolina, for five years (1952-1957) Director

Enclosures (2)

SEE MEMO DATED 10-28-64

SZH:mmb

58 OCT 28 1964

5157

ORIGINAL FILED IN 9—42884—1

MAILED 4
OCT 21 1964
COMM-FBI

Airtel to SAC, Baltimore
RE: UNSUB; J. DAVID ANDREWS

of Peace Education for Southeastern Office of American Friends Service Committee, on special assignment from North Carolina Methodist Conference; graduate of University of North Carolina (Bachelor of Science in Medicine) and Duke University Divinity School; married and father of three children; wife, daughter of Congregational Minister in New England; beginning September, 1957, on assignment from his church conference, to study at Pendle Hill, Quaker graduate center for religious and social study, at Wallingford, Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia.

Bureau file further indicates that Andrews was a member of a group of eleven individuals who represented the National Committee for Non-Violent Action Against Nuclear Weapons during 1957 at which time that group organized a prayer vigil and a "civil disobedience team" to enter the Nevada Test Site of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, Mercury, Nevada, in violation of law to protest continued detonation of nuclear devices. These individuals on 8/6/57 were arrested by local authorities for violating the Nevada State trespass statute and arraigned before Justice of the Peace, Beatty, Nevada, on the same date. All eleven were found guilty of the charges on 8/6/57 at which time imposition of sentence was suspended until 8/5/58, during which time if any of the defendants were found to commit any criminal offense in the State of Nevada sentence would be imposed. Members of this committee reportedly departed Las Vegas, Nevada, 8/9/57.

Baltimore Office should immediately contact Mr. Andrews and interview him concerning the alleged threats he has received from an individual associated with the Philadelphia Inquirer and thereafter present facts to the appropriate U. S. Attorney as a possible violation of the Federal Extortion Statute.

Results of your investigation concerning this matter should be reported promptly to the Bureau.

[redacted] One J. David Andrews directed a letter to the Editor of The Sun Newspaper, Baltimore, Maryland, dated 10/15/64. Victim being contacted to determine if possible extortion violation exists. Bureau files reflect no criminal record re Andrews based on information available re victim.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 5158

PAGE NO. 1-10

NO. OF PAGES 10

SECTION NO.

217

CIA 7

REFERRAL

FBI

Date: 10/21/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-R-CUBA
ATT: CRIMINAL SECTION

ReBuairtel to Dallas dated 10/19/64.

A review of NYO indices failed to reflect any information identifiable with GEORGE or PATRICIA NASH, Mr. and Mrs. FRANK WRIGHT, or ACQUILLA CLEMMONS.

ST-100

REC-32 105-82555-5159

3-Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
1-Dallas (100-10461) (Info) (RM)
1-New York (105-38431)

11 OCT 22 1964

JCB:mfw (312)
(6)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

64 OCT 28 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Evidence Item Number:	Description of Material:
C291	Book written in Russian language ("Idiot by F. M. Dostoevskii")
C292	Book written in Russian language ("USSR-1960 Annual")
C293	Book written in Russian language ("International Electro-technical Vocabulary")
C294	Book written in Russian language ("Practical Aids for Cutting and Sewing")
C295	Book written in Russian language ("Newspapers and Magazines for USSR-1963")
C296	Book written in Russian language ("Course in Spanish language")
C297	Cellophane tape, one roll
C298	Small fuse (electrical)
C299	Pair of dice
C300	Twenty-nine dominoes and one box "Made in Japan"
C301	Pencil sharpener
C302	Carriage bolt
C303	Clothespin
C304	Sheet of white bond paper located in book
C305	Cardboard box

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Evidence Item Number:	Description of Material:
D146	Camera, Imperial Reflex, duo lens, size 620, used by Marina Oswald to take Lee Harvey Oswald's picture holding rifle, newspaper, and wearing a pistol, and believed by her to have been used by Lee Harvey Oswald to photograph Walker's house
D184	Volume I of "The Outline of History" by H. G. Wells, identified by Marina Oswald as the property of Lee Harvey Oswald
D185	Volume II of "The Outline of History" by H. G. Wells, identified by Marina Oswald as the property of Lee Harvey Oswald

FBI

Date: 10/15/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
Attn: Latent Fingerprint Section,
Identification Division

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (105-3193) (RUC)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 10/9/64.

Enclosed herewith are the left and right palmprints of SA BENJAMIN O. KEUTZER.

The Latent Fingerprint Section, Identification Division, is requested to compare enclosed prints with unidentified palmprint appearing on Exhibit C-40, which was submitted by the Dallas Division in instant matter.

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 2) (AMRM)
1 - Dallas (100-10461) (info)
1 - Atlanta
DOK/wsc
(5)

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

10-19-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Atlanta (105-3191)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) — 5163

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

Reurairtel 10-15-64, submitting the palm prints of SA Benjamin O. Keutzer for comparison with the remaining latent palm print from the cardboard cartons in this case.

The latent palm print is not identical with the palm prints of Keutzer which are being retained.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

NGV:ccm
(13)

MAILED 7
OCT 19 1964
COMM-FBI

FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

60 OCT 20 1964

SEARCHED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. J.P. Mohr

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 10/19/64

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. Branigan 1 - J.C. Stokes

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

By letter dated 10/15/64 the Criminal Division forwarded for our attention and appropriate action a copy of a 10/13/64 letter to the Acting Attorney General from Joachim Joesten, the left-wing writer who authored the book called "Oswald, Assassin or Fall-Guy?" In his letter Joesten repeats charges in his book that Chief Curry and Captain Fritz of the Dallas Police, SAC Shanklin, SA James P. Hosty, Jr., and Forrest V. Sorrels, Secret Service Chief in Dallas, conspired to shield the persons responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy and that they manufactured false evidence against Oswald and suppressed evidence that might have been in Oswald's favor and intimidated witnesses.

Joesten is a German born (1907) naturalized United States citizen (1948) who since 1944 has been self-employed as a free lance writer. At his naturalization hearing he described himself as a "left-wing liberal." [redacted] Joesten's scurrilous book, which was principally an attack on the Director and the Bureau, and his preposterous letter to the Acting Attorney General are typical of the support given communist causes by Marzani and Munsell. There isn't a scintilla of truth in either Joesten's book or letter and the latter appears to be basically a pitch for some publicity for the book. In his letter Joesten asks that an investigation be initiated into his charges and that he be called upon to testify. He claims that he can support his charges by reference to the Warren Report.

RECEIVED 1964

Joesten and his writings regarding the assassination are well known to the Commission, which body chose to ignore Joesten in its summary report. Considerable details concerning Josten's writings and the results of a detailed interview of him in March were furnished to the Commission, to the Department, and to the Secret Service in June, 1964.

Enclosures

105-82555

JCS:mec
(9)

XEROX

CONTINUED - OVER

OCT 27 1964

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

RECOMMENDATION:

That we furnish copies of Josten's 10/13 letter to the President's Commission and to Secret Service. No further action is indicated.

Attached for approval are letters to the President's Commission, the Acting Attorney General, and Secret Service.

GK

1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Mail Room
1 - Lenihan

October 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the oral request of Miss Helen Tarko of your staff on October 19, 1964, that the Commission be furnished two photographic copies of the pamphlet entitled "Dallas Marxmanship" by Revilo P. Oliver.

In accordance with Miss Tarko's request, there are enclosed two photographic copies of the pamphlet in question.

Sincerely yours,

REC 38 105-82555-5165

J. Edgar Hoover

19 OCT 26 1964

Enclosures - 2

NOTE: By letter to the Commission 9-4-64 we forwarded two Xerox copies of Mr. Oliver's pamphlet. On 10-19-64 Miss Tarko informed SA Robert E. Lenihan that the Commission desires to print Oliver's pamphlet in a mass volume for use as exhibits to its summary report and requested that photographic copies of such pamphlet be furnished to the Commission to assure reprinting of such pamphlet will be vivid and sharp. The enclosures are responsive to Miss Tarko's request.

REL:mec/mhw (9)

1 XEROX

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

54 NOV 2 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

ENCLOSED COPY FROM [illegible]

OCT 30 1964 FBI - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4-3 (Rev. 10-5-64)

REC 30

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

SD05
URGENT 10-20-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LEGAT TOKYO NO. 731

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R-CUBA.

REBULET OCTOBER 14 LAST TO HONORABLE J. LEE RANKIN, PRESIDENTS COMMISSION.

RAY JEFFERIES, ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHIC STAFF MEMBER, WAS INTERVIEWED OCTOBER 20 AT TOKYO THROUGH G-2, US ARMY. JEFFERIES ADVISED HE CONTACTED NORMAN M. SIMILAS ON TIP FROM AP, NEW YORK, AS SIMILAS PASSED THROUGH CHICAGO ON ABOUT NOVEMBER 23 LAST, IN HOPE THAT SIMILAS MIGHT HAVE SOME PICTURES OF NEWS VALUE. SIMILAS TURNED OVER 12 OR 13 ROLLS OF SIZE 120 FILM, WHICH JEFFERIES HAD DEVELOPED IMMEDIATELY. NO PRINTS OR ENLARGEMENTS WERE MADE. JEFFERIES SAID THAT THROUGH EXPERIENCE HE CAN READ NEGATIVES JUST AS WELL AS PRINTS. HE FOUND NOTHING OF VALUE IN THE NEGATIVES. THERE WERE SOME BLURRED VIEWS OF BUILDINGS IN BACKGROUND BUT NONE WHICH COULD BE IDENTIFIED AS THE TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY. SINCE BACKGROUND WAS NOT IN FOCUS, NO SPECIFIC FLOORS OF BUILDINGS AND MUCH LESS SPECIFIC WINDOWS ON THE FLOORS OR FIGURES OR FORMS WITHIN THE WINDOWS COULD BE DISTINGUISED. JEFFERIES SAID THAT WHILE IT WAS EVIDENT FROM THE PICTURES THAT SIMILAS HAD BEEN AT THE SCENE WHEN THE PRESIDENTIAL CAR PASSED, IT

5166

ST-109 REC 30

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

OCT 23 1964

SOVIET SECTION

4 NOV 2 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

6-3 (Rev. 10-5-64)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM XXX CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

PAGE 2 SD05 FROM LEGAT TOKYO NO. 731

APPEARED THAT THE PICTURES MIGHT HAVE BEEN TAKEN FROM A LOCATION EARLIER ON THE ROUTE THAN THE DEPOSITORY BUILDING. SIMILAS TOLD JEFFERIES THAT THE ROLLS OF FILM DEVELOPED WERE ALL THE FILM HE HAD EXPOSED. SOME ROLLS HAD BEEN ONLY PARTIALLY EXPOSED. MANY PICTURES WERE UNRELATED TO THE ASSASSINATION SCENE. SIMILAS HAD TO CATCH A PLANE WITHIN MINUTES AFTER FILM WAS DEVELOPED, FOR WHICH REASON, JEFFERIES EMPHASIZED, SIMILAS TOOK NONE OF THE FILM BACK WITH HIM. JEFFERIES SENT IT TO HIM BY AIR EXPRESS LATER THE SAME NIGHT FOR DELIVERY IN TORONTO THE NEXT MORNING. AT NO TIME DURING STOP IN CHICAGO DID SIMILAS INDICATE TO JEFFERIES THAT HE HAD ANY SIGNIFICANT SHOT OF BOOK DEPOSITORY NOR DID HE REFER AT ANY TIME TO HAVING SEEN OR PHOTOGRAPHED FIGURES IN A WINDOW OF THAT BUILDING. JEFFERIES SAID IT WAS INCREDIBLE THAT SIMILAS HAD ANY SUCH PICTURE WHICH WAS SUBSEQUENTLY LOST. JEFFERIES COMMENT WAS "THEY PROBABLY COOKED UP THE STORY TO MAKE A FAST BUCK." IT IS NOTED THAT JEFFERIES INFORMATION REFUTES CLAIM BY SIMILAS THAT HE HAD FILM WITH HIM TO SHOW TO DAVIES ON THE NIGHT HE RETURNED TO TORONTO. LETTER FOLLOWS.

HAROLD L. CHILD, JR.

RECEIVED: 10-21-64, 9:18AM MF

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

3RD CC: MR. BRENNAN

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

FBI

Date: 10/20/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGULAR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (105-7740)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Jacksonville, 10/5/64; and Jacksonville airtels to Bureau, 10/14 and 16/64.

Investigation at Baltimore did not locate ALBERTO de JESUS SANTALO-FUERTES at his former residences, but did establish he has returned to his former employment, at John S. Connor, Inc., 33 S. Gay Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

Telephone operator at this company verified SANTALO's employment, but advised he is currently on vacation for one week in Quebec, Canada, exact location unknown. SANTALO will return to Baltimore on Monday, 10/26/64.

SANTALO will be interviewed upon his return to Baltimore, and results promptly submitted thereafter.

(3) - Bureau
1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Info.) (AIRMAIL)
1 - Baltimore
JSR:rc
(5)

REC 14 105 [illegible] - 5167

EX 109

[illegible] OCT 21 1964

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

68 OCT 22 1964

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS.

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 5168

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

217

CIA

REFERRAL

REC 14

FBI

Date: 10/16/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas 10/12/64 concerning information furnished by EUGENE P. ALDREDGE.

The sidewalk on the east side of Elm Street between the triple underpass and Houston Street was visually checked by SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS and SA RICHARD J. BURNETT on September 30, 1964, for any scars which might appear to have been made by a bullet.

The area covered in this inspection was in the general sidewalk area from the first to the second lamppost on the east side of Elm Street and just west of the intersection of Elm and Houston Streets. It is noted that the first lamppost is almost directly in line with the west end of the main multistoried building of the Texas School Book Depository building, while the second lamppost is almost directly in line with the western end of the one story building which is connected to the main Texas School Book Depository building.

It was noted that the sidewalk is made of concrete and the general texture of the sidewalk is rough.

No mark was located on the sidewalk in the general area of the first lamppost which would appear to have been made by a projectile.

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas

RPG/jtf
(5)

REC 14 — 5/69

11 OCT 20 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

In the area of the second lamppost, approximately thirty-three feet east of the post, in the sixth large cement square, four feet from the street curb and six feet from the parkside curbing, is an approximately four inches long by one-half inch wide dug-out scar, which could possibly have been made by some blunt-end type instrument or projectile. It is noted that this scar lies in such a direction that if it had been made by a bullet, it could not have come from the direction of the window the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY has publicly stated was used by LEE HARVEY OSWALD when firing his assassination bullets at the late President.

This particular scar is in line with the western end of the multifloor section of the Texas School Book Depository building, that is, the opposite end of the building from where OSWALD was shooting at the President.

No other mark was found in the area of the second lamppost which might appear to have been made by a bullet.

With respect to the advisability of interviewing CARL FREUND of "The Dallas Morning News", it is pointed out that he was interviewed in connection with the investigation into the leak of information from the OSWALD diary. It is felt, however, that he should be interviewed concerning this mark, which, according to ALDREDGE, was believed to be a bullet mark by FREUND, as well as ALDREDGE.

It is believed an interview with FREUND concerning this alleged bullet mark could be handled in such a manner as to obtain his full cooperation and at the same time endeavor to ascertain from him why, if he thought it was a bullet mark, he failed to bring it to the attention of proper authorities.

No interview will be conducted with FREUND until advised to do so by the Bureau.

10-20-64

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - I. W. Conrad (L. L. Shaneyfelt)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rogge

airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) REC 14 -5169

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

Reurtel 9-29-64, Duairtel 10-12-64 and urairtel 10-16-64.

It would appear that the area described by Aldredge in retel and the area checked by you on 9-30-64, are not the same. If feasible Aldredge should be requested to physically identify the area wherein he claims to have seen the bullet mark. In addition, suitable arrangements should be made to interview Carl Freund of "The Dallas Morning News" to determine if he can substantiate or disprove the allegation made by Aldredge.

The results of investigation should be incorporated in appropriate inserts and reported. Furnish the Bureau an airtel summary of the results of this investigation and the interview with Freund.

MAILED 2 OCT 20 1964 COMM-FBI

RDR:las
(7)

NOTE: Dallas in retel stated Aldredge telephonically contacted the Dallas Office and claimed to have seen a bullet mark on the sidewalk adjacent to the Texas School Book Depository from where the shots that killed President Kennedy were fired. He also alleges Freund, the Dallas reporter, is of the same belief. Dallas conducted an area search and located a mark approximately four inches by one-half inch in an area near the Texas School Book Depository but in a position which would make it impossible to have been fired by Oswald. In order to verify the location of this mark, Dallas is being instructed to have Aldredge physically point it out and also to interview the reporter who can either substantiate or disprove the allegation. Dallas feels the interview of Freund can be readily handled. Aldredge stated he did not furnish this information earlier as he felt it would be covered in the Commission's report and further did not want to become involved; however, now felt it should be brought to our attention. When the results of this matter are concluded it will be incorporated in a report and disseminated to the President's Commission or its duly designated authority.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 OCT 28 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

October 12, 1964

The attached clipping was sent anonymously to the Bureau from Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas.

nm

MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. MOHR
MR. DELOACH
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. EVANS
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

This case has by no means died down.

REC 14

1-ENCLOSURE

6170

18 OCT 27 1964

COURIER ENVELOPE

69 OCT 25

FBI
WashDC

This looks like the greater number of FBI agents employed the greater the waste of tax funds and less efficiency.

Police Chief Charges FBI Tried To Get Him to Change Statement

DALLAS (UPI)—Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry, in a letter disclosed Tuesday, said at first the FBI did not want to admit publicly that it knew anything about Lee Harvey Oswald at the time of President Kennedy's assassination.

Curry told the Warren Commission that he was asked to change a public statement after the assassination last Nov. 22.

Curry said he received a telephone call on Nov. 22 from Gordon Shanklin, agent in charge of the Dallas FBI office, asking him to retract a statement to newsmen. The police said at the time the FBI had told them nothing about Oswald before the Kennedy visit, although the FBI had a file on him.

Shanklin refused to confirm or deny that he had telephoned Curry with such a request.

The Warren Commission report criticized the FBI for not offering its knowledge of Oswald to the Secret Service.

5171

ENCLOSURE

FBI

REC 14

Date: 10/22/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) ATTN: CRIMINAL SECTION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Los Angeles 10/20/64 requesting Los Angeles to locate and interview [redacted] concerning allegations he made to WALTER WINCHELL concerning the allegation that OSWALD test drove an automobile on 11/9/63.

The indices of the Dallas Office reflect no information identifiable with [redacted] MC CULL; COE; The Hollywood Contact Club; or the West Coast Contact Club.

There is enclosed for the Bureau and Los Angeles one copy each of a newspaper clipping from "The Dallas Times Herald" of 10/19/64, which reflects WALTER WINCHELL's column in which he refers to the allegation about OSWALD taking a demonstration ride in an automobile.

The enclosed clipping is furnished the Bureau and Los Angeles for its information and upon receipt of results of investigation by Los Angeles, efforts will be made to locate and interview MC CULL.

The Los Angeles Division is requested to include in their 25 copies of an insert reflecting their investigation, the basis for same as set forth in referenced Bureau airtel and its enclosures.

REC 14 5171

5 OCT 23 1964

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 1)
2 - Los Angeles (105-15823) (Enc. 1)
2 - Dallas

RPG/jtf

b(7)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 OCT 28 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan

October 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

1 - Mr. Malley
1 - R.E. Lenihan

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 30, 1964, requesting our authorization to declassify a number of documents which were furnished to the Commission by this Bureau during the course of our investigation regarding the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy.

In accordance with your request, we have reviewed the documents in question and have declassified a number of these documents where their continuance in a classified status is not required by the interests of the national defense. In addition, we have revised certain pages in a number of these documents in order to place them in an unclassified status and at the same time meet the requirements of the Commission.

However, I again wish to call your attention to the fact that many of our reports in the assassination case the Lee Harvey Oswald case, and related inquiries contain considerable information of a highly personal nature which was furnished to our Agents during the investigation of these cases. I particularly desire to point out those reports and memoranda dealing with Michael and Ruth Paine and George and Jeanne de Mohrenschildt and the personal lives of these people. Making the contents of such documents available to the public could cause serious repercussions to the Commission.

You will recall that I previously expressed my concern regarding this matter in my letter to you dated January 18, 1964. Such letter dealt with our reports concerning Jack Ruby which contain information which may be

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

XEROX REL:mec (10)

OCT 26 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

COMM-FBI

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

OCT 23 1 31 PM '64

62-109090-

5160

in the nature of gossip and rumor and which has not been substantiated. Such information did represent the views of the persons interviewed and was reported as it was received by us. I brought such matter to your attention in view of the fact that if this type of information should be misused or become a matter of public knowledge, it would reflect most unfavorably upon the Department of Justice and the President's Commission. I also informed you that I was alerting Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Jr., of the Department of Justice regarding these observations.

I also want to point out that on May 4, 1964, Mr. A. H. Belmont of this Bureau discussed the matter of making public our investigative reports with Mr. Howard Willens and Mr. Samuel Stern of your staff. Mr. Belmont pointed out to Mr. Stern at that time that at a previous meeting Mr. Stern had raised questions on certain items in our reports which might reflect on innocent persons if the reports are made public in their entirety. Both Mr. Stern and Mr. Willens at that time concluded that if the Commission publicized such reports in their entirety, the Commission will be criticized for making public information concerning innocent persons.

In view of the great number of documents which the Commission has requested authority to declassify at this time, I again want to specifically call this matter to your attention and point out the responsibility which must be assumed by the Commission in the event these documents are made available to the public.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

See cover memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan dated October 22, 1964, regarding "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R - CUBA," prepared by REL:hrt.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

October 19, 1964

The attached clipping was sent to the Director anonymously from Shreveport, Louisiana.

crt

MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. MOHR
MR. DELOACH
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. EVANS
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC 10

5161

OCT 27 1964

F.B.I.: Gentlemen: I am one of those who believe [illegible] and that Ruby was afraid of a leak by Oswald. [illegible] the report was given to him by Warren, it [illegible] something unrevealed in the report was known or [illegible] will not execute Ruby until the real [illegible]

was a conspiracy in the assassination of J.F.Kennedy himself. From the look on Pres.Johnson's face when [illegible] was some interchange of question and answer, and that [illegible] by at least LBJ. This is "intuition." I hope they [illegible]

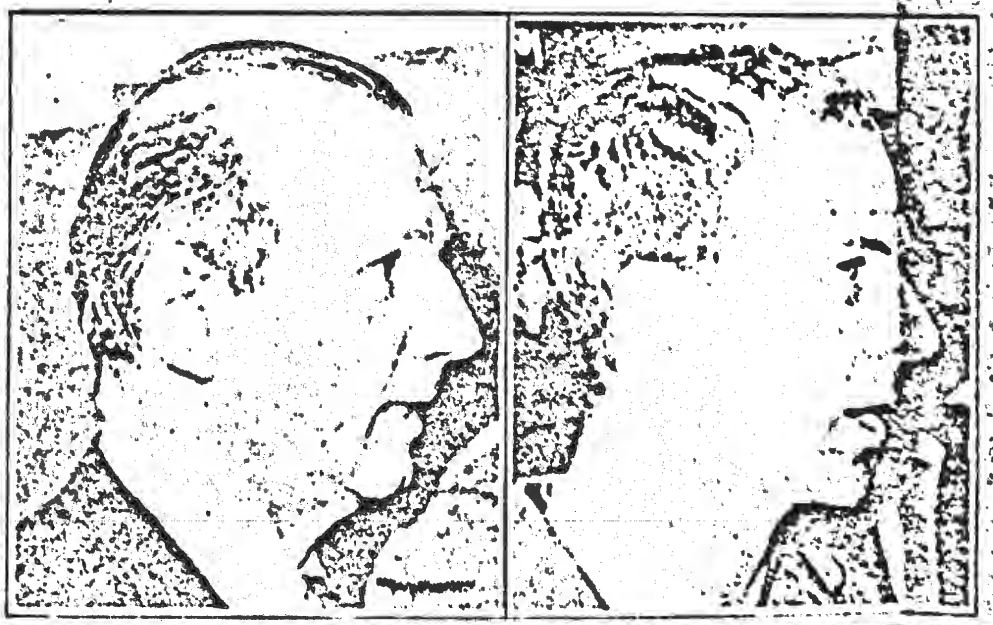
OVER

This paper was found in my wastepaper basket.

NATIONAL ★★★★★ STAR CHRONICLE Vol. 2, No. 2

This publication probably ought to be perused [illegible] possibly at the news stand on 5th Avenue [illegible] Ruby. It must have been purchased somewhere in Shreveport [illegible] the profiles are a curiosity.

Jack Ruby And Lee Oswald — Two Men: One Face —



Does there come a moment in the life of every murderer when his deeds are reflected in his face?

It may seem unlikely...

But how else can you account for the remarkable resemblance between the faces of Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby?

THESE EXTRAORDINARY PHOTOS HAVE NEVER BEEN PUBLISHED TOGETHER BEFORE.

They were spotted by an alert STAR CHRONICLE reporter.

Ruby and Oswald were not related.

But they were blood brothers in the crime of murder.

And maybe THAT shameful brotherhood accounts for the astonishing look-alike profiles.

THE FACE OF MURDER

YORK — 26 OCT 64

FBI

Date: 10/19/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via Airtel _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.;
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas letter to Bureau 10/6/64 enclosing list of property belonging to LEE HARVEY OSWALD and/or MARINA OSWALD and reflecting source from which such property obtained.

The following quoted letter dated September 14, 1964, (believed to have been written October 14, 1964), postmarked at Wichita Falls, Texas, 10/15/64, to SA BARDWELL D. ODUM, was received from ROBERT L. OSWALD, 4720 Alamo, Wichita Falls, Texas:

"Sept. 14, 1964

"Dear Mr. Odum,

"Please forward to this writer's attention all items that were removed from our house in Denton, Texas that belonged to Lee H. Oswald.

"I am addressing this request to you since you signed most of the inventory list I have.

"Yours Truly

"Robert L. Oswald
4720 Alamo
Wichita Falls, Texas

"C.C: file"

EX-103

REC 10 105-82555-5162

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas

RPG/jtf
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DL 100-10461

Mr. OSWALD's letter is being answered by the Dallas Office, in which he is being advised that this matter has been referred to FBI Headquarters to be taken up with the President's Commission or its designated representative.

The Bureau is requested to advise when it is believed ROBERT L. OSWALD can have the property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD returned to him, if at all.

1 - Conrad
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

105-82555-5162

DEC 10

October 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Mr. Robert L. Oswald, 4720 Alamo, Wichita Falls, Texas, has written a letter to our Dallas Office requesting that we forward to him all items that he turned over to this Bureau which belonged to his brother, Lee Harvey Oswald.

For your information and assistance, there are enclosed two copies of a list of the items which we received from Robert L. Oswald. Please advise whether or not we can return all or any of these items to Robert L. Oswald at this time.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

ENCLOSURE

REL:mac
(9)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

XEROX

OCT 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

5162A

1 - [illegible]enihan

105-82555

October 22, 1964

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

The following is a list of all material believed to be the property of Lee Harvey Oswald and/or Marina Oswald as of September 30, 1964, which was obtained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation from Robert Oswald:

Evidence Item Number:	Description of Material:
C227	Gray long-sleeved shirt
C228	U.S. Marine Corps overcoat liner
C229	Beige long-sleeved shirt
C230	Pair of blue jeans
C231	Pair of Marine Corps trousers in green wool
C232	Pair of Marine Corps trousers in green wool
C233	Beige short-sleeved sport shirt
C234	Pair of blue outdoor shorts
C235	Blue and white print short-sleeved shirt
C236	Brown and white flannel-type shirt, long-sleeved
C237	Fatigue jacket - U.S. Marine Corps
C238	Pair of khaki-colored trousers
C239	Pair of khaki-colored trousers
C240	Khaki-colored long-sleeved shirt with two USMC collar insignias
C241	Khaki-colored long-sleeved shirt
C242	Khaki-colored long-sleeved shirt

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 XEROX
OCT 30 1964

REL:mec
(4)

105-[illegible]-5162

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐ ENCLOSURE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Evidence Item Number:	Description of Material:
C243	Khaki-colored long-sleeved shirt
C244	Khaki-colored long-sleeved shirt
C245 C246	Pair of high top shoes
C247 C248	Pair of black Russian boots
C254	"val-pak" type suitcase
C255	Texas flag - small
C256	Master lock (padlock)
C257	Shower spray attachment
C258	Treated cloth in paper container
C259	Marine Corps belt and buckle
C260	Pencil
C261	Sea bag
C262	Carton for "Vigran" chewable vitamins
C263	Set of long underwear
C264	Three ties
C265	Pair of men's black gloves
C266	Brown and gray leather cap
C267	Two mufflers
C268	Summer khaki overseas hat
C269	Chess set (board and 27 pieces) and dominoes (15)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Evidence Item Number:	Description of Material:
C270	Extension cord
C271	Pair of shoe trees
C272	Can of black shoe polish
C273	Pencil sharpener
C274	Sea shell
C275	Green eraser
C276	Shoebrush
C277	Coloring pencil
C278	Shaving brush
C279	Schick box for electric shaver
C281	Miniature silver spoon - broken
C282	Knit shopping bag
C283	Green winter overseas hat (USMC)
C284	Book entitled "V. I. LENIN - MARX - ENGELS - MARXISM"
C285	Book entitled "Baby and Child Care" - Dr. Benjamin Spock
C286	Book entitled "The Iliad" - Homer
C287	Book entitled "Perfect Lovers Guide and Other Stories" - Stephen Leacock
C288	Book entitled "Squibb Product Reference"
C289	Book entitled "Short Russian Reference Grammar"
C290	Book entitled "Russian - Elementary Course I"

FD-350 (Rev. [illegible])

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

WALTER WINCHELL

Defense Dept. Tests Silent Rocket Pistol

MAN ABOUT TOWN—LBJ ordered an investigation of U.S. companies doing biz with Castro via hundreds of counterfeit Panamanian setups . . . CIA and Defense Dept. sleuths have proof that Red China Mao had a coronary in August . . . Mao was a female impersonator in Canton-Peking plays as a youth . . . Tunisia is sitting on the world's largest oil strike . . . CIA has "round-the-clock" U-2 flights in Sovietnam . . . Defense is testing an inexpensive silent lightweight rocket pistol there. It fires a .45 calibre bullet. No recoil . . . CIA informed Defense that Algerian boss Ben Bella will soon start a border war against King Hassan II in Morocco. The prize: Multi-million-dollar phosphate mines . . . NASA memo'd LBJ that the original seven astronauts will not go into space again because of age . . . Houston (Texas) big businessmen have started the kitty to lure the Democratic Nat'l Convention in '68. Eddie Cantor didn't die over the weekend. He died when his Ida died. He was a Good man. He was a Great Entertainer. His public and private life gave show business respectability.

BROADWAY BOOKIES ARE taking even-money wagers that LBJ will win by at least seven million . . . White House insiders expect that Sargent Shriver will "probably be the first" post-election casualty. Because Mr. Big is reportedly unhappy about the anti-poverty program. They are said to be having difficulty getting top people to accept jobs on it. Jack Conway, a leading union chief, respectfully refused a high deputy spot . . . Loud applause for Mr. and Mrs. Terence Medway of London. They belted a Nazi picket into a Los Angeles hospital. Not for picketing but for "his vile language" . . . "My Fair Lady" lyric-magician Alan Lerner's ex-ex-ex-wife (the one before the one before this one) gets an affectionate mention on the fly-leaf of Lerner's latest paperback version of that smash show. The dedication reads: "To Nancy, With Love."

"BURKE'S LAW," The TV show, is the latest to copycat the colyum's "Don't Invite" gimmick . . . Don't Invitem: Actress Paula Prentiss and director Otto Preminger. Otto is famous as a great producer, author, director and hollerer.

THE WARREN REPORT gives attention to the following: That a Dallas car salesman named Bogard (and other staffers) recalled giving a demonstration ride to a person who said his name was Lee Oswald . . . Probers decided not to accept their sworn testimony "because Mrs. Lee Oswald told them Lee could not have been at the car agency that afternoon and he could not drive a car." . . . The salesman testified the man they identified (from newspaper photos) was Oswald and that he drove the car from 60 to 70 mph on the freeway.

THIS REPORTER WONDERS why the probers accepted the word of Oswald's wife against the several car salesmen. Considering how often they recalled her because of alleged discrepancies, etc. . . . Isn't it true, Mr. Chief Justice, that a filmed interview with Mr. Bogard (and other salesmen, one of whom was allegedly fired for tipping Feds) has not been made public? Because some lawmen allegedly requested the network not to use it? . . . Why is that? . . . Isn't it also a fact that Mr. Bogard and a staffer at that car agency offered to submit to a lie-detector polygraph test? . . . And that it was refused because "such a test is not admissible in court?" . . . How does the Warren Report explain the following clash of testimony? . . . Mrs. Lee Oswald told them her husband could not drive; The salesman said Oswald drove fast and Mrs. Paine (Mrs. Oswald's companion) told the probers she had been giving Oswald lessons in driving and that "he was showing some improvement" by November???

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"The Dallas Times-Herald"
Dallas, Texas
P. 14

Date: 10-19-64
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Felix R. McKnight
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

FBI

Date: 10/16/64

REC 14

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) ATTN: FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

461186

D-269

On October 15, 1964, the following quoted anonymous letter was received at the Dallas FBI Office addressed, "Dallas F.B.I. Dallas Texas", postmarked at Denver, Colorado, October 13, 1964:

"I don't think Lee Oswald was the only person thinking about shooting the President.

"I think he got a little help from a "Brain", Bernard Beck or Ida Beck of [redacted]

"Yeah and he is Russian and so are the Becks.

"There's alot of Hitler in the mind of a Russian jew, like a mad man who thinks he is a Prince or something and is jealous of good-looking people and is so ugly (Bernard) you get to wondering what was the reason the President was shot at, Because of Bernard Beck."

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and one copy of the letter and envelope. One copy of the letter and envelope is also being enclosed for Detroit.

(3) Bureau (Enc. 2) (RM) SURE
2 - Detroit (100-31965) (Enc. 1)
2 - Dallas

REC 14 5172

4 OCT 1964

RPG/jtf
(7)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M P

Special Agent in Charge

SEVEN SOVIET SPIES

COPIES DESTROYED
RETAINED IN LAB

FOLD

people and is so
ugly (Bernard) you
get to wondering
what was the
reason the President
was shot at, Because
of Bernard Beck.

yeah and he
is Russian and
so are the Becks.
There's alot of
Hitler in the world
of a Russian just
like a mad man.
who think he is
a Prince or something
and is jealous
of good-looking

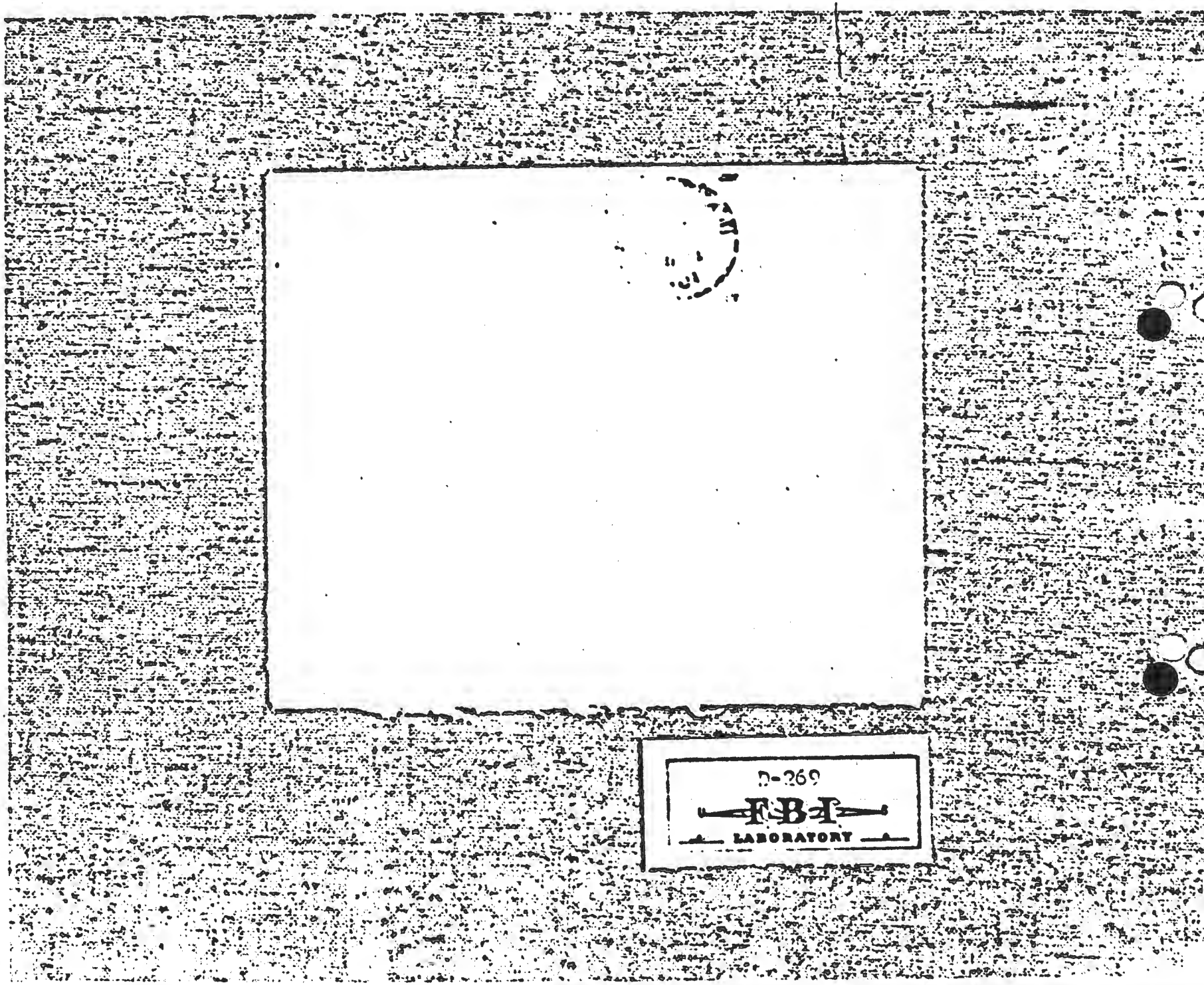
D-369
FBI
LABORATORY

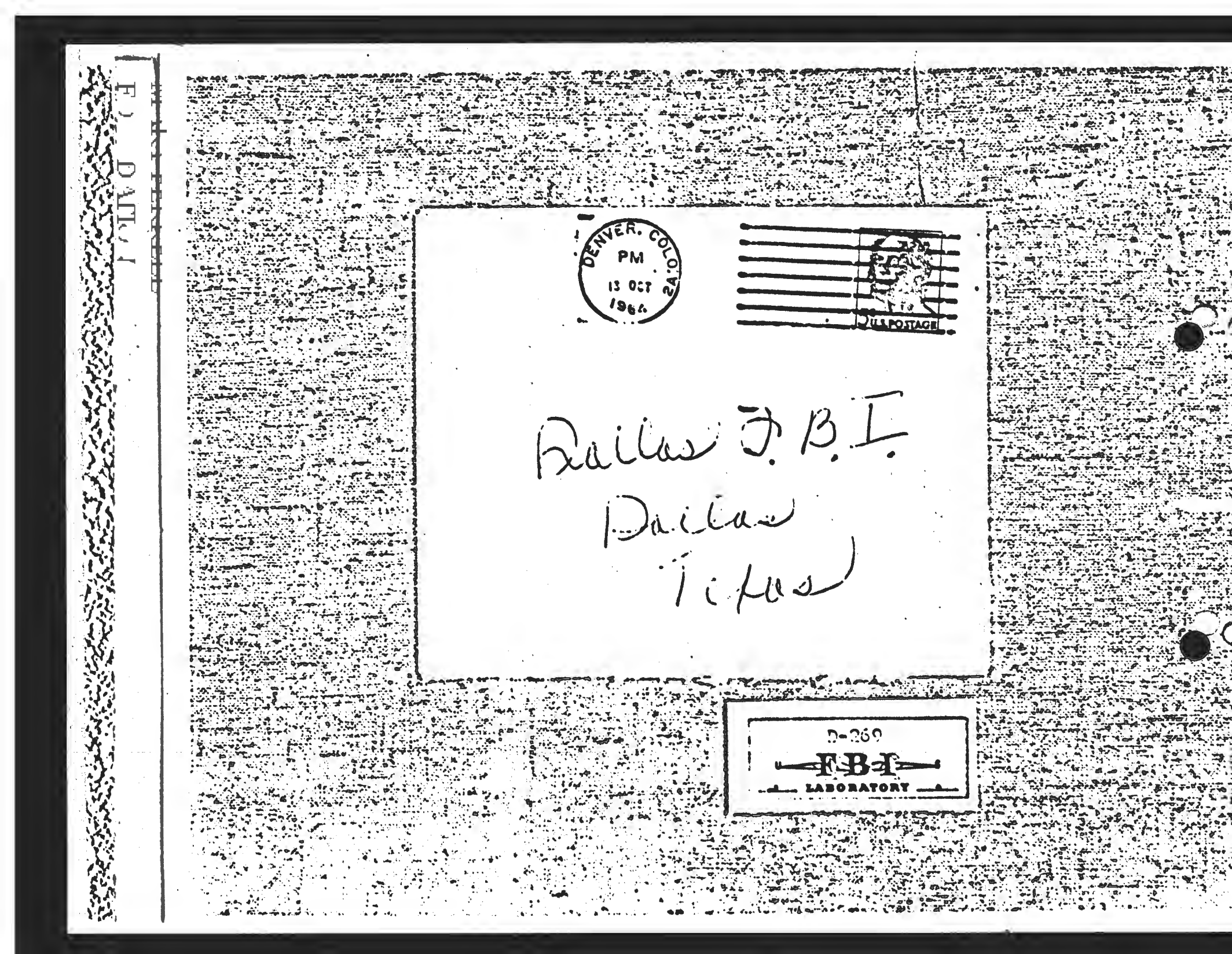
or I don't think Lee Oswald was the only person thinking about shooting the President. I think he got a little help from a "Brain" Bernard Beck in Lake Back of [redacted]

D-269

FBI

LABORATORY


D-269
FBI
LABORATORY


DENVER, COLO.
PM
13 OCT
1964
24
U.S. POSTAGE
Dallas F.B.I.
Dallas
Texas
D-269
FBI
LABORATORY

Laboratory Transmittal Form
7-78

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Stokes, Room 645 RB
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Cadigan

To: FBI, Dallas (100-10461)

Date: October 21, 1964

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. D-461186 AX

REC 14

Examination requested by: Dallas

Reference: Airtel 10/16/64

Examination requested: Document

Remarks:

Four photographs of D-269 are forwarded to the Dallas Office herewith to be handled in accordance with previous instructions regarding "D" number exhibits.

Enclosures (6) (4 photographs of D-269, 2 copies - Lab report)
1 - Detroit (100-31965) Enclosure (copy - Lab report)

JCC:fa (10)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 OCT 28 1964

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

7-16

REPORT
of the

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R -CUBA

Date: October 21, 1964
FBI File No. 105-82555-5117
Lab. No. D-461186 AX

Specimens received 10/17/64

D-269 Envelope postmarked "DENVER, COLO. OCT 13 1964 PM" bearing handwritten address "Dallas F.B.I. Dallas Texas" and accompanying folded handwritten note beginning "I don't think..." and ending "...of Bernard Beck."

Result of examination:

D-269 was not identified in the Anonymous Letter File. Appropriate photographs will be added.

The physical characteristics of D-269 have been recorded for possible future use. No watermarks, indented writings or other significant features were found which would indicate the source of the envelope and note in D-269.

The submitted evidence is retained.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JCC:fa (10)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 10-10-64

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT
CHARGES BY CHIEF JESSE CURRY
DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT

In connection with our efforts to have Chief Curry retract his claim in a May 28, 1964, letter to Chief Justice Warren that the FBI requested a "cover up" of Oswald's presence in Dallas, I had SAC Shanklin call on Chief Curry October 9th, following approval of the Director that this be done.

Chief Curry told SAC Shanklin, he cannot retract the statement or the letter because the Dallas City Manager Elgin E. Crull forbade him or any member of the Dallas City Police to talk about this case. Crull has promised the Dallas City Council that no one in the city administration will talk to news people.

After learning the above from Shanklin, I told him to take the matter up with Crull. SAC Shanklin did so. Crull told Shanklin it is not possible to authorize Chief Curry to call in reporters and make a statement. The agreement with the city council precludes it.

Both Curry and Crull admitted to Shanklin that he never asked for any "cover up."

Mr. Crull told Shanklin, however, that if Shanklin will write a letter to Curry to the effect he understands Curry made a statement in a letter to Warren alleging Shanklin requested a "cover up" and asking whether Curry did so, Mr. Crull will instruct Curry to answer the letter.

In other words, said Crull, he will instruct Curry to write Shanklin stating that neither the FBI nor Shanklin ever asked him to "cover up" regarding Lee Harvey Oswald. Mr. Shanklin says he is quite confident that we will be able to practically dictate the letter which Crull will instruct Curry to sign.

5173

REC 14

EX-117

1 - Mr. Tolson
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Jones

REW:ems
(9)

CONTINUED - OVER

NOV 2 1964

DeLoach to Mohr Memorandum
Re: Assassination of the President

OBSERVATION:

I believe this arrangement in writing will have the desired effect of putting in the record a retraction by Curry which can be used by us as an answer to any charge alleging a "cover up" request to Chief Curry. The matter has, to a considerable extent, died down. We have received no further inquiry concerning this matter here at Headquarters. It died down. We are receiving [illegible]

ADDENDUM CDD: [illegible] letters daily enclosing Curry's allegation against FBI. K

This, of course, means that no statement to the press will be given by Curry. Nevertheless, the record will be straightened out and the FBI at any time in the future can indicate to the press that Chief Curry has admitted his wrongdoing. We will then be in a position to send a letter for the record to Lee Rankin telling him that Curry has once again admitted fault.

ACTION:

I told Shanklin to go ahead and prepare a letter under his signature which can be read to us first thing Monday morning. The proposed letter will be sent through for the Director's approval prior to Shanklin delivering it to Curry.

I don't like the way this is being handled at all. Either Shanklin did what Curry says he asked or Curry is a liar. I don't know how this can be cured unless Curry tells us he should not have done so unequivocably. K

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 5174

PAGE NO. 1-3

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

217

Justice

REFERRAL

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen

10/26/64

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - J. R. Malley
1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - R. E. Lenihan

Airtel

To: SAC, New York (105-38431)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) DEC 31 5174

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed for the New York Office is a copy of a letter from Assistant Attorney General Miller to the Bureau dated 10/21/64, and two enclosures thereto. These data are self-explanatory.

Your attention is directed to your airtel to the Bureau dated 7/23/64 which forwarded the same data to the Bureau. This matter has been thoroughly investigated and the results of such investigation have been furnished to the President's Commission.

You should immediately contact Mr. Leon D. Hubert, Jr., 40 Wall Street, New York City, and inform him that the data in his possession in this matter has previously been brought to the attention of the Bureau, has been investigated and appropriate dissemination has been made to the President's Commission. You should, of course, thank Mr. Hubert for his interest in bringing this matter to the attention of the Bureau.

MAILED 6
OCT 26 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures - 3

REL:jad
(9)

NOTE:

Hubert formerly served as Assistant Counsel for the President's Commission. He resently forwarded to Assistant Attorney General Miller data he had received from an associate which intimated there was a connection between Oswald and Ruby and that Oswald, Ruby and two Cubans at one time were together in New Orleans. We previously received the identical allegation and thoroughly resolved it. The allegation had no substance in fact. Desirable we contact Mr. Hubert and inform him of this fact since he possesses originals of these data and probably expects to be contacted by the FBI in this matter.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 OCT 28 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TELETYPE

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Walters
Mr. Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI LOS ANG.

318 PM URGENT 10-23-64 MJH

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555) ATTN: CRIMINAL SECTION

DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM LOS ANGELES (105-15823) 3P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

REBUAIRTEL, OCT. TWENTY, LAST, AND DALLAS AIRTEL, OCT. TWENTYTWO LAST.

[redacted] ADVISED HARRY MC CALL, A FORMER CO DASH WORKER, ESCOBAR FORD, LOS ANGELES, IN NINETEEN SIXTYTWO DASH SIXTYTHREE, STATED THAT HE WAS EMPLOYED AT THE LINCOLN MERCURY DEALERSHIP, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER, SIXTYTHREE. STATED HE TALKED TO OSWALD WHEN HE ATTEMPTED TO PURCHASE A LINCOLN CONTINENTAL AND THAT OSWALD WAS DRIVEN ON A DEMONSTRATION RIDE OVER THE SAME ROUTE THAT PRESIDENT KENNEDY LATER TRAVELED WHEN ASSASSINATED. NO NAME OR LOCATION OF DEALERSHIP IN DALLAS FURNISHED. IDENTITY OF SALESMAN WHO DROVE VEHICLE NOT KNOWN TO [redacted] MC CALL CLAIMED HE PURCHASED A LINCOLN CONTINENTAL FROM THE DEALERSHIP WHERE HE WAS EMPLOYED NOVEMBER SIXTYTHREE CASH PAID

END PAGE ONE

REC-64 5175

OCT 29 1964

11 OCT 27 1964

FOR CAR.

STATED LINCOLN STOLEN IN DALLAS, TEXAS, A FEW DAYS LATER.

MC CALL HAD NO INSURANCE. NOT KNOWN IF THEFT OF VEHICLE

REPORTED TO DALLAS POLICE. [redacted] MC CALL STATED JOE COE WAS AT EXACT

LOCATION AT TIME KENNEDY ASSASSINATED. COE REPORTEDLY UNEMPLOYED,

DALLAS, AT TIME. MC CALL AND COE RETURNED TO LOS

ANGELES A SHORT TIME AFTER ASSASSINATION, AT WHICH TIME MC CALL

RELATED ABOVE EVENTS. MC CALL HAD SUFFICIENT MONEY TO OPEN

THE WEST COAST CONTACT CLUB, LOS ANGELES, ON HIS RETURN FROM

DALLAS. MONEY REPORTEDLY OBTAINED FROM SALE OF HOME WHICH

MC CALL HAD IN BAHAMAS. [redacted] HAS NOT HEARD FROM OR SEEN

MC CALL OR COE SINCE NOVEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. [redacted]

ADVISED WEST COAST CONTACT CLUB AND HOLLYWOOD CONTACT CLUB

OPERATED BY MC CALL REPORTEDLY MEETING PLACES FOR [redacted]

RECORDS, ESCOBAR FORD, REFLECT HARRY RANDOLPH MC CALL,

BORN SEPTEMBER ONE, NINETEEN TWENTYFOUR, PLACE NOT INDICATED,

SOCIAL SECURITY NO. TWO FOUR EIGHT DASH TWO TWO DASH SEVEN ONE

NINE NINE, EMPLOYED THERE NOVEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTYTWO TO

JANUARY, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

JOE WESLEY COE BORN AUGUST EIGHTEEN, NINETEEN THIRTYSIX,

PLACE NOT INDICATED, SOCIAL SECURITY NO. TWO FOUR ONE DASH FIVE

TWO DASH TWO THREE ZERO FOUR. EMPLOYED ESCOBAR FORD NOVEMBER,

END PAGE TWO

NINETEEN SIXTYTWO TO JANUARY, SIXTYTHREE. LAST KNOWN RESIDENCE ONE TWO ZERO ZERO ALTA LOMA, LOS ANGELES, AS OF JANUARY, NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR.

MC CALL DESCRIBED AS WHITE MALE, AGE FORTY, FIVE FEET NINE INCHES, ONE HUNDRED SIXTYFIVE LBS., REDDISH SANDY HAIR, BLUE EYES, SMOOTH TALKER, NO SCARS OR MARKS, RUDDY COMPLEXION, REPORTEDLY FROM BACK EAST.

COE DESCRIBED AS WHITE MALE, TWENTYEIGHT YEARS, FIVE FEET TEN INCHES, ONE HUNDRED FIFTY POUNDS, BLACK HAIR, BROWN EYES, HANDSOME FEATURES.

LOS ANGELES INDICES NEGATIVE RE COE, MC CALL AND CONTACT CLUBS. NO RECORD LOS ANGELES POLICE DEPARTMENT RE COE AND MC CALL. [redacted] DID NOT BELIEVE MC CALL'S STORY UNTIL HE READ WALTER WINCHELL'S COLUMN, WHICH APPEARED IN LOS ANGELES QUOTE HERALD EXAMINER UNQUOTE, OCT. THIRTEEN, LAST. ITEM SUBSTANTIALLY SAME AS FURNISHED BY DALLAS IN REAIRTEL. INVESTIGATION CONTINUING TO LOCATE MC CALL AND COE.

DALLAS ATTEMPT TO VERIFY MC CALL'S ALLEGED EMPLOYMENT WITH LINCOLN MERCURY DEALERSHIP AND FACTS SURROUNDING HIS PURCHASE OF A LINCOLN CONTINENTAL IN NOVEMBER, SIXTYTHREE. POSSIBILITY EXISTS MC CALL EMPLOYED AT AGENCY UNDER ASSUMED NAME. DALLAS NOTE SIMILARITY IN DESCRIPTION OF MC CALL AND ALBERT BOGARD.

END

WA JRL

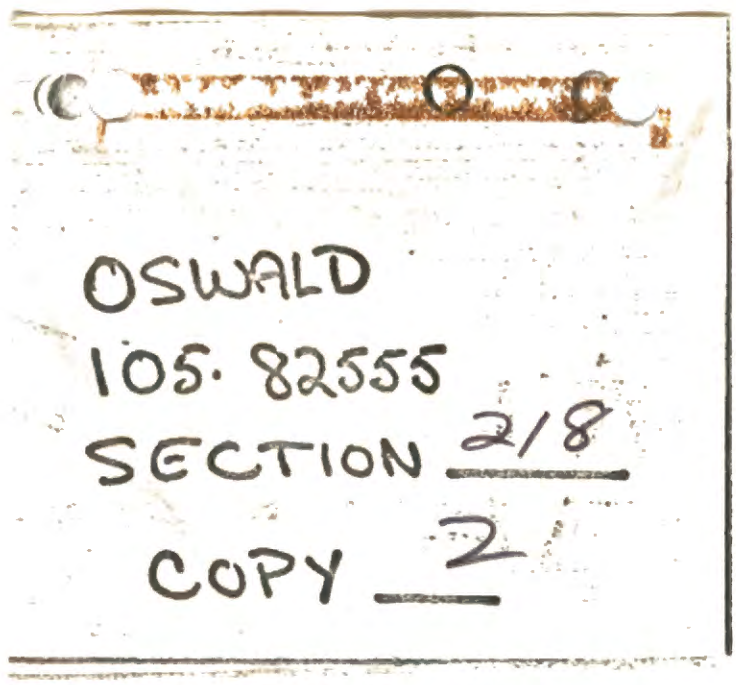
CC-MR. SULLIVAN

FBI WASH DC

DL PJS

FBI DALLAS

TU DISCP


OSWALD
105-82555
SECTION 2/8
COPY 2

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT [illegible] 1964

TELETYPE

REC 5

FBI LOS ANG.

10-40 PM PST ? URGENT 10-26-64 DRS

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555) ATTN: CRIMINAL SECTION

DALLAS

FROM LOS ANGELES (105-15823)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

RE LOS ANGELESTEL OCTOBER TWENTY THREE LAST.

HARRY MC CALL AND JOE COE INTERVIEWED AT RESIDENCE AT LOS ANGELES THIS DATE. MC CALL CONFIRMS EMPLOYMENT AT DOWNTOWN LINCOLN MERCURY COMPANY DALLAS, NOVERMBER NINETEEN SIXTY THREE. ADVISED ALL INFORMATION HE HAS CONCERNING OSWALD CAME FROM BOGARD AND CONVERSATIONS AT DEALERSHIP. HAS NO FIRST HAND KNOWLEDGE. CANNOT STATE HE SAW OSWALD AT ABOVE DEALERSHIP. ADVISED NEVER QUESTIONED BY FBI CONCERNING THIS MTTER. STATE NEVER MADE COMMENT THAT BOGARD DROVE OSWALD. CIRCUMSTANCES CONCERNING SALE OF HOME IN BAHAMAS AND RETURN TO LOS ANGELES QUOTE WITH LOTS OF MONEY UNQUOTE CLARIFIED. RETURNED LA JANUARY SIXTY FOUR WITH APPROXIMATELY TWELVE HUNDRED DOLLARS FROM SALE OF HOME IN BAHAMAS. MC CALL NEVER PURCHASED CAR IN DALLAS BUT GAVE STORY TO LOS ANGELES ASSOCIATE TO IMPRESS HIM.

END PAGE ONE

64 NOV 2 1964

REC 5 105 V2 5176

21 OCT 28 1964

TRANSPORTATION LOS ANGELES TO DALLAS AND RETURN BY USE OF QUOTE DRIVE AWAY VEHICLES UNQUOTE. COE STATES NEVER SAW ASSASSINATION BUT DID ADVISE ONE OR TWO PEOPLE IN LOS ANGELES THAT HE DID. MC CALL ALSO EMPLOYED EAGLE LINCOLN MERCURY IN DALLAS SOMETIME DURING PERIOD OCTOBER SIXTY THREE TO JANUARY SIXTY FOUR. COE NOT EMPLOYED. RECALLED ONE RESIDENCE AT CHATEAU DE VILLE, DALLAS. DETAILS FOLLOWING.

END

WA---HFL

FBI WASH DC

DL-FLL

FBI DALLAS

TU

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 10/23/64

FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI (105-2505)(RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Aka.
IS - R - CUBA
(OO: Dallas)

The 10/24/64, issue of the "Amusement Business" magazine, published by Billboard Publishing Company, 2160 Patterson Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, contained an article entitled, "OSWALD MUSEUM". The article reads as follows:

"L. H. (Buddy) Hough, a fuel and gas businessman in St. Augustine, Florida, is assembling items for a Lee Harvey Oswald commercial museum. He already has the ambulance that carried the fatally wounded Oswald from the Dallas jail to Parkland Hospital, the handcuffs worn by Oswald when he was shot down by Jack Ruby, a library card used by Oswald in New Orleans, and he is negotiating for the furniture used in Oswald's room in Dallas and the car in which Oswald rode to work the morning of his assassination of President Kennedy".

This is submitted to the Bureau and Dallas for their information, no further action is being taken by the Cincinnati Division.

(2) - Bureau
2 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - Cincinnati

JRC/bak
(5)

REC 5

EX-103

5177

OCT 29 1964

SOVIET SECTION

FBI

NOV 3 1964

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

October 28, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated October 14, 1964, concerning an article which appeared in the July 15, 1964, issue of "Liberty," a Canadian magazine.

Enclosed are two copies of a self-explanatory communication dated October 21, 1964, incorporating the results of an interview with Mr. Ray Jefferies in Tokyo, Japan, on October 20, 1964.

This concludes our inquiries in this matter.

1 - Dallas (100-10461) Encs. (2)
1 - Chicago (62-6115) Encs. (2)
1 - Legal Attache Ottawa (163-364) Encs. (2)

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

105-82555
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)
RDR:las (13)

Enclosures (2)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

NOTE FOR SACS, DALLAS AND CHICAGO, AND LEGAL ATTACHE OTTAWA:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

ReLegal Attache Tokyo airtel and enclosed letterhead memorandum dated 10-21-64, copies of which are furnished for the information of receiving offices.

Foreign Liaison Unit

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

29 OCT 30 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

NOTE:

Norman Similas, a Canadian citizen and photographer, took several pictures during the assassination and claimed to have taken a picture showing a rifle with two individuals close by. His comments were incorporated in an article which was published in the now defunct Canadian magazine "Liberty." Investigation strongly indicates Similas concocted this story in order to make money and to have his views published. We have sent five letters to the Commission keeping them advised of the developments in this matter. This concludes our inquiries.

FBI

Date: 10/21/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTN: CRIMINAL SECTION

FROM: LEGAT, TOKYO (62-36) (RUC)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Tokyo cables to the Bureau 10/20/64 and 10/21/64.

Enclosed are nine copies of LHM reflecting result of interview conducted at Tokyo on 10/20/64 by Mr. Stephen Merrill, 500th INTC Group, G-2, U. S. Army, Japan.

Enclosed also is original memorandum of interview prepared by Merrill dated 10/21/64. The LHM was prepared after detailed review of the interview with Merrill and recontact by Merrill with Ray Jefferies to clarify several points.

Jefferies is scheduled to leave Tokyo by NWA charter flight 6:20 P.M., Sunday, 10/25/64, arriving Chicago via Seattle 6:40 P.M., same date.

ENCLOSURE

REC 5 5179

OCT 26 1964

4-Bureau (Enc. 10)
(1-Foreign Liaison)
1-Tokyo
HLC:kvw
(5)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

SOVIET SECTION

cc Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 OCT 30 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

October 21, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mr. Ray Jefferies, News Photo Editor for the Chicago Bureau, Associated Press, Chicago, Illinois, temporarily on the Staff of Associated Press covering the Games of the XVIII Olympiad, was interviewed at Tokyo, Japan, on ~~November 20,~~ OCTOBER 1964, by a representative of another United States Government agency having security and investigative responsibilities abroad.

Explaining basis for his original contact with NORMAN Similas, Jefferies advised that the Canadian Press had informed the Associated Press (AP) Bureau in New York City soon after the shooting of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas on November 22, 1963, that a Canadian subject named Norman M. Similas, who happened to be in Dallas on that day covering a convention, had planned to take photographs of President Kennedy's visit to the city. It was thought that Similas might have taken some photographs of the shooting. The New York AP office had ascertained that Similas was to return to Canada by air via Chicago and notified the AP staff in the Chicago Bureau to be on the lookout for him. A check of the airlines showed that Similas was not booked on any flights to Chicago. Mr. Jefferies said he then concluded that Similas was traveling by bus and, accordingly, he left word at the Greyhound bus station, which is not far from the AP offices in Chicago, to have Similas paged when the bus from Dallas arrived. Jefferies said that it was about 6:30 P.M. on, he believed, November 23, 1963, when Similas telephoned the AP offices, told Jefferies that he had just arrived at the bus terminal and asked, "Did you want to see me?" Mr. Jefferies advised Similas that he would like to see any photos Similas had taken of the shooting, telling him that he would be paid for any that were found to be of interest. Similas agreed to come up to the AP offices but he would not agree to turn his film over to AP until after Jefferies had telephoned Mr. Al Resch, Executive News Photo Editor in the New York AP offices, who confirmed to Similas that the AP would pay for any photos of news interest that he might have taken. Similas produced "12 or 13 rolls" of size 120 film taken with what Mr. Jefferies thought was a Rolleiflex or similar type of camera.

5179

ENCLOSURE

Mr. Jefferies had the films developed without delay and, after examining the negatives carefully, told Similas that they showed nothing that the AP did not already have. Mr. Similas was anxious to leave for the airport to catch his plane which was due to depart for Toronto at about 8:30 P.M. Mr. Jefferies told him that the negatives, all of which were still wet, would be sent to his home address to which Similas agreed, leaving all the negatives with Jefferies. Similas gave an address which Mr. Jefferies believes was in a suburb of Toronto. Jefferies said that an associate of his in the AP office, Mr. Waldo Butler, packed all the negatives and delivered them to the air express office later that same night (November 23) for delivery in Toronto on the following morning (November 24). A message was sent to Similas informing him what plane was bringing the package but Jefferies was unable now to recall the plane or the arrival time. He was positive, however, that the package could not have reached Similas before November 24.

Further describing the film turned over to him by Similas and the pictures contained on the film after it was developed, Jefferies advised that Similas had told him definitely that these "12 or 13 rolls" were all the film he had and Jefferies had all this film developed and personally examined every negative. He explained that he did not have any prints or enlargements made since, by virtue of his thirty years experience, he could "read negatives as well as prints."

As to the pictures themselves, Jefferies advised that many were of individuals and groups of people in a large hall and unrelated to the assassination scene. Several rolls had been only partially exposed containing only four or five pictures out of the 12 exposures possible on each roll. Some pictures showed the crowds of people lining the streets along which the President was to pass.

Two of the pictures showed portions of what Jefferies recognized as the President's car. However, one of these pictures revealed only the front end of the car and the other only the rear end, neither including any of the occupants of the vehicle. Jefferies added that "there was a lot of movement in the pictures as if he (Similas) was being pushed around in the crowd."

Jefferies stated that he had been unable to identify any building in these pictures although there were some blurred views of buildings in the background of scenes showing people along the street.

Jefferies repeated that he found nothing at all of news value in the pictures. Certainly, he said, a good picture of the Texas School Book Depository Building would have had potential news value. There was no recognizable picture of the Book Depository Building. Since background was not in focus, no specific floors of any of the buildings in these negatives could be distinguished and much less, Jefferies stated, was there any hope of distinguishing specific windows on the floors or figures or forms within the windows.

At no time during his stop in Chicago did Similas indicate to Jefferies that he had any significant "shot" of the Book Depository Building nor did he refer at any time to having seen or photographed figures in a window of that building. Jefferies emphatically stated that there would have been no remote possibility of discerning human forms in any of the windows of any building appearing in the background of the street scenes photographed by Similas.

Mr. Jefferies said he felt somewhat skeptical as to whether the pictures had been taken by Similas after the Presidential car passed the Book Depository as there was no background that would assist in fixing the location. Jefferies said that, while it was evident from the pictures that Similas had been at the scene when the Presidential car passed, it appeared that the pictures might have been taken from a location earlier on the route than the Book Depository Building.

Mr. Jefferies said his skepticism of Similas began when Similas displayed reluctance to describe what he had personally witnessed on the morning of the assassination. He said he had to "drag" answers to every question out of Similas. Similas did not claim to have heard any of the shots and, in fact, claimed only two things: first, that the Presidential car "passed in front of me;" and second, that he had seen people in the car "bending over as if they were folding up." At this point Jefferies said he asked Similas why he had not taken pictures of this dramatic scene. Similas answered with some hesitation that he thought he had made pictures but that everything had been so confusing that he was not sure.

Jefferies said his impression after this response by Similas was that Similas probably had not witnessed the assassination at all.

When asked for his reaction to the possibility that there had been negatives of significance which Similas had turned over to a newspaper reporter in Toronto and which had subsequently become lost, Jefferies stated, "They probably cooked up the story to make a fast buck."

The undersigned interviewed Mr. Ray Jeffries, a member of the Associated Press photographic staff, covering the Games of the XVIII Olympiad in Tokyo, on 20 October 1964. The interview took place in the Associated Press photo work shop in the National Stadium in Tokyo. The purpose of the interview was to ascertain from Mr. Jeffries whether certain films he had occasion to develop and examine a short time after the assassination of President Kennedy in Dallas, Texas, did in fact tend to support statements made in a Canadian magazine article that a photograph allegedly taken at the scene of the shooting showed two figures in the window of the Texas School Book Depository Building from which the fatal bullets were fired.

Arrangements for the interview were made by the Office of the Legal Attache of the American Embassy in Tokyo. I introduced myself as an employee of the Army engaged in confidential work in Japan and stated the purpose of my visit. I told Mr. Jeffries that a request from the Federal Bureau of Investigation had been sent through military channels for someone to contact him in Tokyo in connection with some photo films of the Dallas shooting that he was reported to have examined in Chicago. Mr. Jeffries was somewhat pressed for time as he had made an appointment with an American physician for examination and treatment of neuralgic pains. The appointment was for 1530 hours at the doctor's office in Shiba, near the Tokyo Tower, and it was then

nearly 1500 hours. Mr. Jeffries is a middle-aged man in seemingly robust health, and displayed a good memory, a discerning mind, and a ready willingness to answer all questions put to him. He had a certain cocky, "paddy Irish" air about him. Information elicited from him is as follows:

The Canadian Press informed the Associated Press Bureau in New York City soon after the shooting of President Kennedy in Dallas on 22 November 1963 that a Canadian subject named Norman M. Similas was in Dallas on that day covering a convention, and while there he had planned to take photographs of President Kennedy's visit to the city. It was thought that he might have taken some photographs of the shooting.

The New York AP office ascertained that Similas was to return to Canada by air via Chicago, and notified the AP staff in the Chicago Bureau to be on the lookout for him. A check of the airlines showed that Similas was not booked on any flights to Chicago. Mr. Jeffries said he then concluded that Similas was traveling by bus and, accordingly, he left word at the Greyhound bus station, which is not far from the AP offices in Chicago, to have Similas paged when the bus from Dallas arrived. He said he could not recall whether it was the day after the shooting or two days after when Similas telephoned Mr. Jeffries at the AP offices that he had just arrived at the bus terminal and asked, "Did you want to see me?" After a brief conversation, he proceeded to the AP offices. Mr. Jeffries, who is assigned to the news photo staff of the AP bureau in Chicago, asked to see what photos Similas had taken of the shooting, telling him that he would be paid for any that were found to be of interest. In fact, Mr. Jeffries had to telephone Mr. Al Resch,

SUBJECT: Photographs Taken at Scene of Assassination of President Kennedy

Executive News Photo Editor in the New York AP offices, to convince Sin ilas that the AP would pay for any photos of news interest that he may have taken. Sim ilas produced "12 or 13 rolls" of size 120 film, taken with what Mr. Jeffries thought was a Rolleiflex or similar type of can era.

Mr. Jeffries developed the film s without delay and, after exam - ining the negatives carefully, told Sin ilas that they showed nothing that the AP did not already have. Mr. Sim ilas was anxious to leave for the airport to catch his plane, which was due to depart for Toronto shortly. Mr. Jeffries told hin that the negatives, which were still wet, would be sent to his hom e address. Sim ilas gave an address which Mr. Jeffries believes was in a suburb of Toronto. Some of the rolls had been only partially exposed," maybe four or five pictures out of the 12 exposures in each roll."

According to Mr. Jeffries, som e of the negatives showed a gathering of people in a large hall, sm aller groups of people, and som e individual shots, also views of the crowds lining the streets along which the President was to pass.

"There were a couple of negatives which showed the President's car," Mr. Jeffries said, "but all you could see was the front end -- just the hood -- in one and the back end in the other. There wasn't enough of the car to show people in inside. That's all there was: the front end and the back end. There was a lot of m ovement in the pictures, like he (Sin ilas) was being pushed around in the crowd." He said also, he had been unable to identify "I don't recall seeing any building in these pictures -- just some blurred views of people in the crowd." identifiable in the background

When asked to explain how he knew this was the President's car, Mr. Jeffries said: "It m atched pictures we had of the President's car.

I don't know now what kind of car he was in, but these pictures were just like those we already had of the car." He said that in some pictures there was a building in the background, "but there were no faces in any window." He was emphatic on this point and repeated his statement several times. He said also that Similas "showed no interest in faces in a window" and that he at no time mentioned seeing faces in any window. Mr. Jeffries said he could not tell whether the building in the background was the Texas School Book Depository because the view was not clear, and the building's outlines were not discernible. He indicated also that for the same reasons, it was impossible to identify any specific floors in the building.

To the best of Mr. Jeffries' recollection, Similas displayed no particular reaction when told that the AP had no interest in his photographs, except for being anxious to catch the flight to Toronto. He left the negatives with Mr. Jeffries, and they were sent to him by express.

Mr. Jeffries said Similas was a "young fellow", but he could not recall "anything special" about him. "He came to the office with another man, but I don't know his name -- we weren't introduced. I drove Similas to the airport and had a drink with him. He was in the office about an hour."

In order to establish definitely the day on which he spoke with Similas, Mr. Jefferies was asked: "Can you recall exactly on what day Similas came to the AP office in Chicago?".

Mr. Jefferies hesitated a moment and then replied: "I think - in fact, I am almost sure - that it was the day after the assassination." He said the Greyhound bus from Dallas arrived in Chicago at about 6:30

p. m. and Similas had a reservation on the flight for Toronto leaving at "around 8:30 p. m."

He said that the negatives were packed and delivered to the air express office that same night (November 23) and would have arrived in Toronto on the following morning.

"We messaged Similas what plane was bringing them, but I can't remember the plane or the time."

He said that none of the negatives were dry enough for Similas to take with him when he left the AP office, and in answer to a question said that "I developed all the film he gave me," also that he made no prints.

"I ~~don't~~ don't have to have prints to tell if the picture is any good. I can read negatives just as well as prints." In this connection he said he had been withthe Associated Press for 30 years and his present position in the Chicago bureau is news photo editor. He serves as film editor for the AP's photo coverage of the Tokyo Olympics.

Mr. Jefferies said that Similas made no particular effort to convince him of the value of the photos except to say that the President's car "passed in front of me." However, there was no background that would assist in fixing the location, and Mr. Jefferies said "they may have been taken farther up," meaning before the Presidential convoy had reached the Book Depository Building.

When asked again whether he had developed all of the film that Similas had, Mr. Jefferies repeated his statement: "I developed all he gave me. He definitely said that's all the film he had, but I don't know if he gave me all he had. He might have had some more film in his pockets or in his camera."

(21 Oct 64)
SUBJECT: Photographs Taken at Scene of Assassination of President Kennedy

Mr. Jefferies expressed skepticism when told that Similas later turned his films over to a Toronto newspaper reporter to examine, but they were reportedly lost. Mr. Jefferies said, "I know newspapers just don't lose pictures, especially pictures of something big like this one. They probably cooked up the story to make a fast buck."

Mr. Jefferies expressed willingness to answer any other questions about the incident at any time, but added: "That's about all I remember." He repeated his earlier statement that he made no prints of the negatives "because they had nothing we were interested in." He notified the New York AP bureau accordingly.

STEPHEN MERRILL
DAC, GS-13

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Belmont
1 - Rosen
1 - DeLoach

TO : W. C. Sullivan DATE: 5-1-64

FROM : W. A. Branigan

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 2 & 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

1 - Conrad
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Gheesling

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

SECRET

The President's Commission has indicated the necessity for making public the FBI investigative reports which have been furnished to the Commission and which detailed our investigation of Oswald prior to the assassination. The Commission pointed out that these reports made a powerful case for the FBI in that they reveal nothing was uncovered during that investigation to indicate the capability of Oswald to assassinate the President.

These reports and letters are as follows:

(1) Report of Special Agent John W. Fain dated 5-12-60 at Dallas captioned "Funds Transmitted to Residents of Russia, IS - R." This report was classified "Confidential" as it disclosed the FBI's investigative interest in persons in the U. S. who transmitted funds to residents of Russia. Declassification of this report at this time would not seriously jeopardize the Bureau's interest and this report contains no information which would result in embarrassment to the Bureau if it is made public.

(2) Bureau letter to Office of Security, State Department, dated 6-3-60. This letter referred to a State Department Foreign Service Dispatch concerning Oswald's renunciation of his American citizenship at the U. S. Embassy, Moscow, and requested the State Department to furnish any current information State possessed concerning Oswald. There are no objections to publicizing information contained in this letter.

(3) Bureau letter to Office of Security, State Department, dated 2-27-61, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R." This letter advised State that information had been received from the Office of Naval Intelligence that Oswald had been given an undesirable discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve and requested any additional information contained in the files of State Department be furnished to the Bureau. There are no objections to publicizing information contained in this letter.

105-32555

REC-42

REL:WHG:pdb:pah
(10)

MAY 15 1964

SECRET

ENCLOSURE

(4) Report of Special Agent John W. Fain dated 7-3-61 at Dallas captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R." This report was classified "Confidential" in order to protect our Legat operations as it contains information obtained from the Swiss Federal Police (concealed by T symbol) by Legat, Paris, and because it referred to information obtained from two Dallas confidential informants. This report was declassified at the time it was previously furnished to the Commission as disclosure of information in this report would not jeopardize Bureau operations or adversely affect Bureau's informant coverage. Page nine of this report contains information from Mrs. James E. Taylor, 4936 Collingwood Street, Fort Worth, Texas, a former neighbor of subject, to the effect that Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, subject's mother, was in poor health and extremely nervous and that she often quarreled very loudly with both subject and his brother, Robert. Although Mrs. Taylor at the time she furnished this information on 6-28-61 did not request her identity be concealed, she might object to this information being made public. This report contains no other information to prevent its being made public.

(5) Report of Special Agent John W. Fain dated 7-10-62 at Dallas captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R." This report was classified "Confidential" as it contains information from Navy which is so classified. That information concerned Oswald's having been given an undesirable discharge. Since this information is now public knowledge, this report was declassified at the time it was previously made available to the Commission. This report contains results of our several reviews of State Department records as well as information obtained from other U. S. Government agencies' records and results of our first interview with Oswald. There would not appear to be any objections to this report being made public.

(6) Report of Special Agent John W. Fain dated 8-30-62 at Dallas captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R." This report was classified "Confidential" as it contained results of our contact with two confidential informants familiar with Communist Party activities at Fort Worth concerning subject. This report was declassified at the time it was previously furnished to the Commission as disclosure of its contents would not adversely affect Bureau's informant coverage. This report contains results of our reinterview with subject and background data concerning Marina Oswald as obtained from Immigration and Naturalization Service records. There would be no objections to this report being made public.

(7) Report of Special Agent James P. Hosty, Jr., dated 9-10-63 at Dallas captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R." This report revealed information that subject was a subscriber to "The Worker," an East Coast communist newspaper, and that on 4-21-63 subject was in contact with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) in New York.

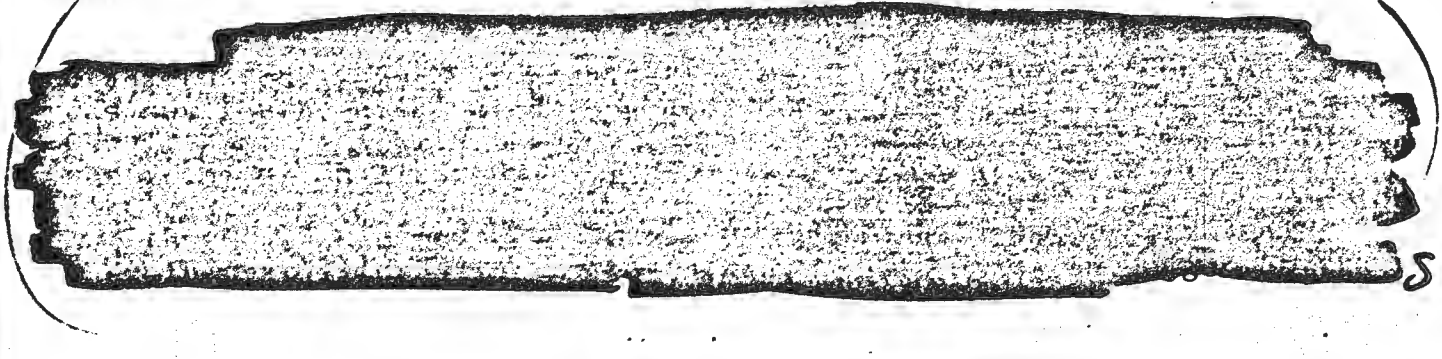
Although this latter information was obtained from an anonymous source, the information is paraphrased in such a manner that this source is protected. Attached to this report is a current Bureau approved documentation of the FPCC, the accuracy of which has been verified by the New York Office. There would be no objections to this report being made public.

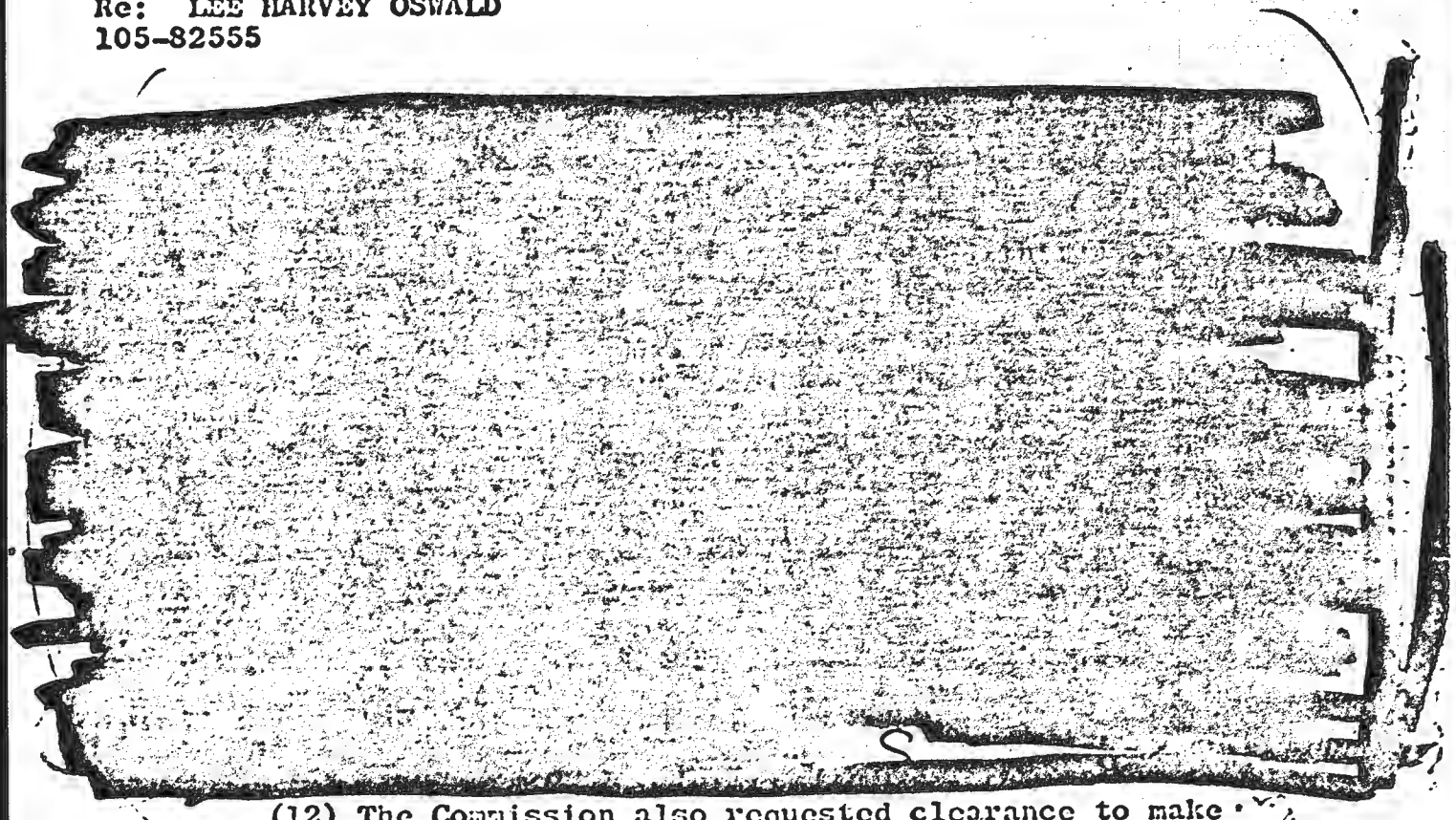
(8) Report of SA Warren C. De Brueys dated 10-25-63 at New Orleans captioned "Fair Play for Cuba Committee - New Orleans Division, IS - Cuba; RA - Cuba." This report contains a current documentation for the FPCC, Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, and for Corliss Lamont. New York has verified the accuracy of these documentations. No objections to making public.

(9) Report of SA Milton R. Kaack dated 10-31-63 at New Orleans captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R." This report was classified "Confidential" as it contained security information from current informants. This report was declassified at the time it was previously furnished to the Commission, as disclosure of its contents would not adversely affect the Bureau's informant coverage. Page three of this report contained information from an anonymous source, however, public disclosure of this information would not jeopardize that source since this information could have come from a live informant. This report also contained current documentations for the FPCC, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, and for Corliss Lamont, all three of which New York has verified as to their accuracy.

(10) The Commission referred to the report of SA James R. Hosty, Jr., dated 12-11-63 at Dallas captioned "Ruth Hyde Paine" as containing additional investigation conducted by the Bureau concerning Oswald immediately prior to the assassination, consisting of interviews with Mrs. Paine. The Commission noted that this information is duplicated in the report of SA Warren C. De Brueys dated 12-2-63, Dallas. The Commission expressed the desire to make public Hosty's report of 12-11-63 rather than De Brueys' report of 12-2-63, in view of the tremendous volume of the latter report (737 pages) most of which consists of information developed subsequent to the assassination. Public disclosure of Hosty's report dated 12-11-63 could create some real problems for the Bureau. For example, page three contains information from Mrs. Paine's brother, Dr. Carl D. Hyde, to the effect that Ruth Paine was experiencing marital difficulties. Page four contains information from Dr. Hyde that all members of his family, including himself, were "tolerant of others' point of view" and explained by this he meant that, should a person make it known

that he is a communist and not engaged in subversion, they would not feel duty-bound to advise authorities of this person's views. Included in this report and covered by a T symbol was information furnished by the Columbus Regional Office, 109th Counterintelligence Corps, in December, 1952, that Mrs. Carol Hyde, Mrs. Paine's mother, had admitted to neighbors that she was a communist. No further clarification of that statement is contained in this report, however, during an SGE investigation of Sylvia Hoke, sister of Ruth Paine, in 1956 - 1957, no information was developed to verify that Mrs. Carol Hyde was a communist. Some persons interviewed reported that Mrs. Carol Hyde was suffering from a mental ailment. Reports concerning Sylvia Hoke have been furnished to the Commission. SA Hosty's report of 12-11-63 also includes a statement from a Mrs. Joan Barker, a neighbor of Mrs. Carol Hyde, that in 1960 Carol Hyde had been committed to a sanitarium as a mental patient by her ex-husband. We have not verified that Mrs. Hyde was, in fact, committed. Page nine of this report reveals that in 1953 we conducted a Conscientious Objector investigation concerning Carl D. Hyde. This report shows that he based his objections to military service on religious convictions and beliefs. Although this report does not reveal results of that Conscientious Objector investigation, the Bureau's file in that matter disclosed that persons interviewed expressed the belief that Carl D. Hyde's objections to military service were legitimate. The reports prepared during that investigation have been furnished to the Commission. This report also contains a documentation of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. That documentation disclosed that on 5-8-40 information was received that this organization was suspected of being a communist front organization. The most recent information contained in that documentation is dated 5-16-57 from another informant to the effect that, while the Communist Party in Cincinnati had expressed an interest in this organization, that interest did not exist at that time and that the Communist Party was making no attempts to infiltrate or control that organization.





(12) The Commission also requested clearance to make available to the public the following reports and Bureau communications:

(a) Reports of SA John R. Winceberg dated 12-10-63 and 2-12-64 at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. These reports set forth results of our interviews with Joseph Goulden, reporter "Philadelphia Inquirer" newspaper concerning a story Goulden reported in his newspaper inferring that FBI had approached Oswald to be informant. Goulden refused to disclose his source for such scurrilous allegation and denied that he had furnished any information along such line to Lonnie Hudkins, reporter for the Houston "Post" who also reported in his newspaper a story indicating FBI had contacted Oswald to become informant. There is no objection making either of these reports public.

(b) This is a letter to the Commission from the Bureau dated 2-11-64 setting forth results of interview with Lonnie Hudkins concerning an article Hudkins reported in the Houston "Post" 1-1-64 entitled "Oswald Rumored as Informant for U. S." Hudkins indicated his story was based on information he received from Assistant District Attorney

William Alexander in Dallas. He refused to name another source who allegedly indicated Oswald was on payroll of either FBI or Central Intelligence Agency. Hudkins stated that even if he were called to appear before the President's Commission, he would decline to furnish source of his information. Hudkins also claimed to have received information from Joe Golden, a reporter for the "Philadelphia Inquirer," to the effect that Golden indicated Oswald was a symbol number informant. There is no objection to having results of our interview with Hudkins put in the public record.

(c) This is a letter to the Commission from the Bureau dated 2-13-64 reporting that we had interviewed Joseph Goulden of the "Philadelphia Inquirer" and that Goulden denied furnishing any information to Hudkins to the effect that Oswald was an FBI informant. There is no objection to making this letter public.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

We are now approaching the very delicate and crucial stage in the Commission's analysis of the Oswald case. It goes without saying that we must weigh with extreme care every request now made of us by this Commission. This memorandum has been prepared because the Commission has indicated the necessity of making public the FBI investigative reports which have been furnished the Commission and which detailed our investigation of Oswald prior to the assassination.

It is definitely not in the Bureau's interest to have these investigative reports made public as they are raw material and not prepared for public examination. We will remember the flood of comment, speculation, etc., following the publication in the court records of some of our reports in the Judith Coplon case which likewise were not prepared for public consumption. These reports do tend to reveal some of our investigative techniques and will reveal information furnished to our Agents which, although not stated to be furnished in confidence, would probably not have been furnished if the person interviewed thought the information would be made public. Examples of this are statements regarding Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, the marital difficulties of Ruth Paine, Mrs. Paine's mother admitting she was a communist, Mrs. Carol Hyde suffering from a mental ailment, etc. The publication of the WFO airtel of 11-19-63, in light of the current Congressional interest in mail covers, could well result in criticism of the Post Office Department and the loss of Post Office Department cooperation in highly delicate investigative techniques.

I don't know anything about these matters.

SECRET

Despite the above, it is recommended that Mr. Belmont and Mr. Malley advise Mr. Rankin that as previously stated we have no desire to restrict the activities of the Commission in any way and the decision as to whether these documents are introduced in the record is the decision for the Commission to make. At the same time we will point out, as indicated above, the criticism that can arise some of which, of course, will be directed to the Commission and the Commission should be prepared to stand up to this. With reference to the WFO airtel of 11-19-63 we should frankly point out that this will cause real investigative problems and explore whether this cannot be handled in another way such as the introduction of the letter itself as furnished by the Soviet Embassy following the assassination.

two cs

SECRET

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach

TO : MR. SULLIVAN

DATE: 10-22-64

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

By letter 9-30-64 the President's Commission requested FBI authority to declassify approximately 100 documents which we had furnished the Commission in connection with our investigation of the assassination and Lee Harvey Oswald. We have reviewed these documents and each document involved is being declassified when such action will not affect the national security. In certain instances, we are furnishing the Commission revised pages to a document, deleting classified material when such action will meet the Commission's requirements.

While publishing such unclassified documents will not adversely affect the national security, it might result in considerable adverse criticism. Our reports contain a great deal of information that can be classified as rumor and gossip and character-assassination type of information. Considerable information is from persons who are mentally disturbed. If the information in such reports is misused or made a matter of public knowledge, there is a strong possibility there will be complaints, both on the part of persons who gave the information and persons against whom allegations were made.

We have been concerned over this situation and when it appeared in January, 1964, that some of our reports in the Jack Ruby investigation might become available to the public, we wrote letters to Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller of the Department, and Mr. Rankin of the President's Commission and pointed out that our reports in many instances contain information which may be in the nature of gossip and rumor and which has not been substantiated. We stated that such information represented the views of the persons interviewed and, accordingly, was reported as it was received by us. We pointed out to Mr. Miller and to Mr. Rankin that if this type of information should be misused or become a matter of public knowledge, it would reflect most unfavorably upon the Department of Justice and the President's Commission.

REL:hrt
(8)
Encs.
105-82555

ENCLOSURE

REC 5

5180

CONTINUED - OVER

6 OCT 28 1964

XEROX
OCT 28 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Again, on 5-1-64 when the Commission indicated the necessity for making public FBI investigative reports which detailed our investigation of Oswald prior to the assassination, we prepared a memorandum, Branigan to Sullivan, dated 5-1-64 (attached) wherein we analyzed the reports and memoranda involved and stated that it is definitely not in the Bureau's interest to have these reports made public, as they are raw material and not prepared for public examination. We recalled the flood of comment, speculation and the like which followed the publication in the court records of some of our reports in the Judith Coplon case which, likewise, were not prepared for public consumption. We also pointed out that these reports tend to reveal some of our investigative techniques and will reveal information furnished to our Agents which, although not stated to be furnished in confidence, would probably not have been furnished if the person interviewed thought the information would be made public.

In our 5-1-64 memorandum it was recommended and approved that Mr. Belmont inform Mr. Rankin of the Commission that the FBI has no desire to restrict the activities of the Commission in any way and the decision as to whether these documents are introduced in the record, is the decision for the Commission to make. Further, that criticism can arise through publishing of our documents and such criticism will be directed to the Commission and the Commission should be prepared to stand up to this.

On 5-4-64 Mr. Belmont contacted Commission staff members Howard Willens and Samuel Stern and reiterated the Bureau's position that we have no desire to restrict the activities of the Commission in any way and the decision as to whether FBI documents are introduced into the record is a decision for the Commission to make. Mr. Belmont pointed out to Mr. Stern that at a previous meeting, Mr. Stern had raised questions on certain items which might reflect on innocent persons if the reports are made public in their entirety. Mr. Belmont specifically made reference to a report which dealt with Ruth Hyde Paine which contained a number of interviews relating to Mrs. Paine's marital difficulties and the like. Mr. Stern and Mr. Willens looked over this report and concluded that if the Commission publishes this report in its entirety, the Commission will be criticized for making public information concerning innocent persons. Therefore, in this instance they decided that they would introduce only certain pages of the report in question.

In view of the large number of documents which the Commission has now requested we declassify, it is felt desirable we again point out to the Commission the possibility that certain data in our reports might reflect on innocent people and that the responsibility for such action must be assumed by the Commission in the event our documents, containing such information, are made available to the public.

- 2 - CONTINUED - OVER

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

ACTION:

Attached is a letter to Mr. Rankin setting forth our views in this matter.

1 - Belmont
1 - Mohr
1 - DeLoach
1 - Evans
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley

REC 5 - 5180

The Acting Attorney General

October 27, 1964

Director, FBI

1 - Branigan
1 - Lenihan

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

By letter dated September 30, 1964, Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, requested authorization from this Bureau to declassify approximately 100 documents which we had furnished to the Commission in connection with our investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald and the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy. Mr. Rankin stated that the Commission wishes to publish such documents at the earliest opportunity. In accordance with Mr. Rankin's request, we reviewed the documents in question and declassified a number of those documents where their continuance in a classified status is not required by the interests of the national defense. In addition, we revised certain pages in a number of the documents in order to place them in an unclassified status and at the same time meet the requirements of the President's Commission.

While the publishing of such unclassified documents by the President's Commission will not adversely affect the national security, it might result in considerable adverse criticism. Our reports contain a great deal of information which can be classified as rumor, gossip and character-assassination type of information. Considerable information is from persons who are mentally disturbed. If the information in such reports is misused or made a matter of public knowledge, there is a strong possibility there will be complaints, both on the part of persons who gave the information and persons against whom allegations were made.

I have been concerned over this situation and when it appeared in January, 1964, that some of our reports in the Jack Ruby investigation might become available to the public, I sent letters to Mr. Rankin and to Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Jr., and pointed out that certain of our

RRL:mhw (13)

NOTE: LAST PAGE

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Belmont
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DeLoach
Casper
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

OCT 28 1964

79 OCT 30 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

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reports contain information which may be in the nature of gossip and rumor and which has not been substantiated. I reported that such information represented the views of the persons interviewed and was reported as it was received by us. I informed Mr. Rankin and Mr. Miller that if this type of information should be misused or become a matter of public knowledge, it would reflect most unfavorably upon the Department of Justice and the President's Commission.

Again in May, 1964, when the President's Commission indicated a necessity for making public FBI investigative reports, Mr. A. H. Belmont of this Bureau discussed the matter of making public FBI investigative reports with Mr. Howard Willens and Mr. Samuel Stern, staff members of the Commission. Mr. Belmont pointed out to Mr. Stern at that time that at a previous meeting Mr. Stern had raised questions on certain items in our reports which might reflect on innocent persons if the reports are made public in their entirety. Both Mr. Stern and Mr. Willens at that time concluded that if the President's Commission publicized such reports in their entirety, the President's Commission will be criticized for making public information concerning innocent persons.

In view of the great number of documents which the President's Commission recently requested authority to declassify, I sent a letter to Mr. Rankin on October 23, 1964, again expressing my concern in such matters. I informed Mr. Rankin that I wanted to specifically call this matter to his attention and point out the responsibility which must be assumed by the Commission in the event those documents are made available to the public.

1 - Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE: Instant letter prepared to Acting Attorney General and Assistant Attorney General Miller in accordance with the instructions of the Director and Mr. Tolson as noted on the attached memo from Branigan to Sullivan re "Lee Harvey Oswald; IS-R-Cuba" 10-22-64.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Stokes
1 - Mr. Frazier 7410
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Cadigan

October 19, 1964

By Courier Service

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

On October 15, 1964, Commission employee Miss Mary Ann Rowcotsky telephonically requested one photograph of the six post cards contained in FBI Exhibit D64. The requested photograph is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REC 8 105-XX 5181

OCT 28 1964

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

NOTE FOR DALLAS: Dallas has been previously furnished with photographs of D64 and should note that the six post cards in this exhibit have been designated as Commission Exhibit 2190.

JCC:mjd
(11)

NOTE: The six post cards in D64 have been designated as Commission Exhibit 2190. These are blank post cards obtained by Oswald in Mexico City.

105-82555

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Gandy

OCT 29

79 OCT 30 1964

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FBI
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RECEIVED-HEADING ROOM

10/29/64

AIRTEL

1 - Mr. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. CD. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

To: SAC, Los Angeles

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS-R-CUBA
ATTENTION CRIMINAL SECTION

Enclosed for Los Angeles and Dallas is one copy each of two communications from Mr. Walter Winchell concerning a telephone conversation with one [redacted]. Also enclosed for Los Angeles are two copies each of excerpts from the following Dallas reports of SA Robert P. Gemberling captioned as above:

11/30/63	-	pages 362 - 365
12/23/63	-	pages 211 - 223
1/22/64	-	pages 72-80
10/8/64	-	pages 110 - 122

These excerpts relate to the allegation that Oswald test drove an automobile on 11/9/63.

No information identifiable with [redacted] McCull; Coe; The Hollywood Contact Club; or the West Coast Contact Club can be located in Bureau files. The article presumably written by Mr. Winchell which caused [redacted] to contact Mr. Winchell could not be located or further identified.

Los Angeles should become conversant with the enclosed material as well as information contained on pages 320 and 321 of the President's Commission report a copy of which has been previously furnished to you. [redacted] should be located and thoroughly interviewed concerning the allegations he made to Mr. Winchell. Full background data on McCull and Coe should be obtained so that appropriate interviews with these men can be conducted.

Enc. (10)
1 - Dallas (Enc. 2) (100-10461)
RDR:imt (11)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

79 OCT 30 1964

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

When the complete identity of McCull is ascertained, Dallas is instructed to determine if such an individual was employed by the Downtown Lincoln-Mercury Dealership particularly on 11/9/63.

This matter must receive immediate and preferred attention. The Bureau should be furnished a teletype summary of developments and the complete results of investigation should be incorporated in appropriate inserts, twenty-five copies for Dallas, and a copy for Bureau information, for subsequent reporting by Dallas.

NOTE:

This is on the Director's Special List.

Briefly Albert Guy Bogard, a salesman for the Downtown Lincoln-Mercury Dealership in Dallas, advised that he gave a demonstration ride to Oswald on 11/9/63 at which time Oswald drove at speeds in excess of seventy-five miles an hour. Considerable investigation of this allegation has been made and due to the nature of the allegation, no positive information to substantiate or disprove the allegation could be obtained. However it appears that Bogard is either mistaken or has lied. The Commission drew substantiately the same conclusion in its report. Mr. Winchell obtained information from a contact of his in California who made references to this situation. According to Winchell one of two individuals actually witnessed the demonstration drive and the other individual was at the Texas School Book Depository on 11/22/63. Mr. Winchell's source claims these individuals arrived in California with an unusually large amount of money and the implication is that they may have had something to do with the assassination. When this matter is checked out the Director will be advised and the matter will be subsequently reported by Dallas and disseminated to the President's Commission or its duly delegated authority.

NEW YORK JOURNAL AMERICAN

220 SOUTH STREET NEW YORK CITY. N. Y. October 15, 1

REC 8

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Room
Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investication
Washington, D. C.

Dear John:

Enclosed are notes from a telephone conversation I had today. Mr. [redacted] been assured that he will not get in any trouble by having brought this to

If any agents go to see him, please have them give him the same assurance.

Regards,

REC 8

Walter Winchell

I am at the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles.

OCT 20 1960

OCT. 15, 1964

MR. [redacted] WHO IS AN [redacted] CALLED.

THREE DAYS AFTER KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION, TWO MEN HE KNOWS RETURNED TO LOS ANGELES. THEIR NAMES ARE McCULL AND COE.

McCULL WAS EMPLOYED BY THE LINCOLN DEALERSHIP IN DALLAS AND SAW OSWALD WHEN HE CAME IN FOR THE DEMONSTRATION RIDE BY BOGARD.

McCULL SAID BOGARD DROVE THE CAR AND OSWALD ASKED ABOUT A DEPOSIT ON THE CAR AND SAID HE WOULD HAVE THE MONEY IN TEN DAYS.

COE JOHN McCULL [illegible] THREE DAYS [illegible]

AFTER THE ASSASSINATION THE FBI QUESTIONED McCULL, HE QUIT, BOUGHT [illegible] A LINCOLN WHICH HE SAYS WAS STOLEN BEFORE HE LEFT DALLAS, HE DIDN'T MAKE A REPORT TO THE POLICE BECAUSE HE HAD NO INSURANCE.

COE WHO WAS NOT EMPLOYED IN DALLAS WAS AT THE TEXAS BOOK DEPOSITORY BLDG. DURING THE ASSASSINATION.

[redacted] KNOWS BOTH MEN TO ALWAYS BE IN NEED OF MONEY, THEY HAVE SKIPPED FROM HOTELS, E THEY RETURNED TO LA WITH ALMOST NOTHING. McCULL SAYS HE SOLD HIS HOUSE IN THE DALLAS WHICH [redacted] SAYS HE DID HAVE. [redacted] KNOWS THAT THREE WEEKS BEFORE THE ASSASSINATI THE HOUSE WAS NOT FOR SALE AND BELIEVES IT DIFFICULT TO SELL IT SO FAST.

McCULL IS A DISBARRED ATTORNEY. McCULL AND COE ONCE HAD A CONTACT CLUB IN HOLLYWOOD (WHERE LONELY PEOPLE MEET) AND REOPENED ANOTHER WHEN THEY RETURNED FROM DALLAS. THE FIRST WAS CALLED THE HOLLYWOOD CONTACT CLUB. THE SECOND THE WEST COAST CONTACT CLUB. THEY GOT IN TOUCH WITH [redacted] BECAUSE THEY WANTED TO BUY A CAR. [redacted] RECENTLY TRIED TO GET IN TOUCH WITH THEM BECAUSE HE HAD FOUND A CAR FOR THEM. HE COULD LOCATE THEM.

THE TWO MEN (McCULL AND COE [redacted]

[redacted] THINKS IT STRANGE THEY SHOULD COME BACK FROM DALLAS SO SOON AFTER THE ASSASSI WITH LOTS OF MONEY. HE DIDN'T BELIEVE THE STORY ABOUT THE DEMONSTRATION RIDE UNTIL AFTER YOUR ARTICLE.

[redacted]

JOHN

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - R. E. Lenihan

October 28, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the oral request of Miss Helen Tarko of your staff on October 19, 1964, that the Commission be furnished two photographic copies of the newspaper articles entitled "Nixon Here Before JFK on 'Business'" and "Nixon Predicts JFK May Drop Johnson" which appeared in Dallas, Texas, newspapers on November 21, 1963, and November 22, 1963, respectively.

In accordance with Miss Tarko's request, there are enclosed two photographic copies of each of the newspaper articles in question.

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 4

EX-102
REC 8 5183

REL:mec
(8)

NOTE:

By letter to the Commission 6/29/64 we forwarded xerox copies of each of the newspaper articles mentioned herein. On 10/19/64 Miss Tarko informed SA Robert E. Lenihan that the Commission desires to print these two articles in a mass volume for use as Exhibits to its summary report. She requested that photographic copies of such articles be furnished to the Commission to assure reprinting of such articles will be vivid and sharp.

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Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

OCT 29 1964
OCT 30 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - R. E. Lenihan

October 28, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

FBI
PERSONAL ATTENTION HANDLING ROOM
OCT 29 1 38 PM '64

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 30, 1964, requesting us to declassify various documents previously furnished to the President's Commission.

Your specific attention is directed to those items on your list which you identified as follows:

1. "FBI - Report dated 12-12-63 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY"

2. "FBI - Report dated June 12, 1964, re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY"

3. "FBI - Report dated March 31, 1964, re George de Mohrenschildt and Jeanne de Mohrenschildt CONFIDENTIAL"

COMM-FBI

For your information, our files disclose that items one and two, above, have never been classified by this Bureau. Accordingly, inasmuch as these documents are unclassified, we are taking no additional action concerning them.

5184

We have reviewed our March 31, 1964, memorandum concerning George de Mohrenschildt and Jeanne de Mohrenschildt, identified as item three above, and it can now be declassified. Accordingly, you are authorized to declassify the two copies of this document in the possession of the Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

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RPL:mec (8)

RECORDED 21 XEROX
OCT 29 1964

79 OCT 30 1964

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Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

By letter 9/30/64 the Commission requested authority to declassify approximately 100 documents in order that such documents could be published at an early date. In connection with item number one mentioned herein, this is a copy of a letter we wrote to the State Department with copies to CIA and Secret Service relating to a hoax situation in our investigation of Oswald. This item concerned an allegation that one Pedro Charles possessed data regarding Oswald and the assassination. This letter was unclassified when sent to State Department. (serial 105-82555-479).

Item two concerned a letterhead memorandum prepared by the Washington Field Office, June 12, 1964, setting forth results of a survey of passports issued by the State Department in New Orleans between 6/17/63 and 7/1/63. It has never been classified. (serial 105-82555-4141).

Item three concerns a letterhead memorandum prepared by Legat, Mexico, dated 3/31/64 which contained results of a check of immigration records. The source who made such data available is appropriately covered by a T-symbol and since the Commission has included in its summary report considerable data from Mexican records, this particular memorandum cannot now be downgraded unclassified. (serial 100-32965-257).

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: October 23, 1964

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Mr. David Parson, Office of General Counsel, U. S. Information Agency, telephoned Mr. Malley today stating that he had been referred by Mr. Albert Goldberg of the President's Commission as well as Mr. Howard Willens of the Department of Justice who had been on loan working with the President's Commission.

Mr. Parson stated that in connection with the Abraham Zapruder film which Zapruder had sold to Time Life Publishing Company he desired assistance in trying to straighten out a matter in which the U. S. Information Agency was interested in. He commented that U. S. Information Agency desired to distribute certain photographs throughout foreign countries which had been made up from the Zapruder film. He advised he understood the pictures had been furnished to the White House by the President's Commission and the White House in turn had made his photographs available to a number of news sources. He wanted to know whether there were any restrictions placed on the use of this film by Time Life Publishing Company. Mr. Parson was asked why he didn't obtain the information he desired through the President's Commission. Mr. Parson stated he attempted to handle this through the President's Commission and that Mr. Goldberg had advised him that he looked in the Commission's file and had been unable to locate any information which would give clarification concerning this matter. He further advised that he had contacted Secret Service concerning this matter and had been unable to obtain any information which would show actually what the situation was. He desired to know whether the Bureau had anything in writing that U. S. Information Agency could make use of the film in connection with this matter.

NOV 16 1964 5185

Mr. Parson was told that the FBI had no control over the Zapruder film and that we were not in a position to be of assistance to him.

JRM:jgs
(7)

CONTINUED - OVER

67 NOV 3 1964

It was suggested that he contact the legal counsel for Time Life Publishing Company in order to obtain the clarification that he needed. Parson went on at great length in his conversation about desires to make use of these films and talking about the fact that if there were no restrictions there would be no reason for his agency to contact Time Life Publishing Company. Parson was told emphatically that the FBI was not in a position to be of assistance to him and it was again suggested that he should obtain his information through Time Life Publishing Company.

ACTION:

Submitted for information.

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 10/26/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTN: CRIMINAL SECTION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 10/13/64, setting forth action remaining to be taken in an effort to identify the one remaining unidentified palm print on the cartons found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository.

UACB, Dallas is not endeavoring to obtain the palm prints of any newsmen or cameramen from the various news media in Dallas, who may have been on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository during the pertinent period, as it is believed such inquiry might result in speculation by some member of the news media and thus result in considerable publicity.

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas

RPG/jtf
(5)

REC-46 1-114

16 OCT 23 1964

5-186

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 NOV 2 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - J. C. Stokes
1-Mail Room

October 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 30, 1964, requesting us to declassify certain documents previously furnished to the President's Commission. In this connection, our letter to you dated August 26, 1964, dealing with Joe Rodriguez Molina may be regarded as unclassified when it is detached from its classified enclosures, namely a memorandum dated August 25, 1964, captioned "American GI Forum," and report of Special Agent W. James Wood dated August 20, 1964, captioned "Joe Rodriguez Molina; Security Matter - C."

In connection with the enclosures to our August 26, 1964, letter we would request that you continue to regard them as bearing a "Confidential" classification. As a matter of assistance to you, there are enclosed two copies of a redraft of Special Agent Wood's August 20, 1964, report in the Molina matter which may be regarded as unclassified. The enclosed report duplicates the classified version of Special Agent Wood's report with the exception of minor changes on pages five and seven.

4 ENCLOSURE

REC-40 105-126101-5187

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

COPY FILED IN

Enclosures - 2

JCS:mec
(10)

1 - 105-126101 (J. R. Molina)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

Relet is serial 4702 which was classified only because the enclosures thereto were "Confidential." SA Wood's report is serial 12 in 105-126101. It was classified "Confidential" to protect current security informants who reported information concerning Molina's association with the American GI Forum and interest in that organization by CP members. The Commission's report on the Molina incident pointed out how his reputation was endangered by statements made to the press by the Dallas Police Department concerning Molina shortly after the assassination. Dallas has reviewed this report and by 10/16 teletype advised that it could be declassified by deleting three short paragraphs on pages five and seven. The informant information deleted does not materially affect the report and the contents of the unclassified enclosure which has been reproduced by xerox should cover all aspects in which the Commission is interested to serve by way of backup material for their account of the Molina incident in the summary. We do not want to declassify our letterhead on the American GI Forum which dealt with CP efforts to infiltrate the Forum in Dallas in 1954 and 1955, because information concerning this was furnished by security informants who are currently active. Commission's summary did not deal with efforts of CP to infiltrate the Forum.

DL 100-9847

A meeting of the GI Forum was held in Dallas on June 25, 1955. At this time JOE MOLINA was elected as an alternate to the state convention of the American GI Forum to be held July 1-3, 1955.

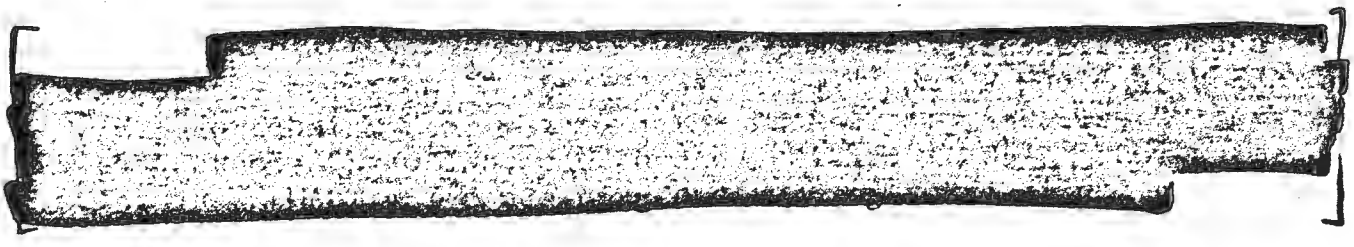
(WILLIAM J. LOWERY, Jr., 7/6/55)

On July 10, 1955, four members of the Communist Party made a social visit to the residence of JOE MOLINA in Dallas. At this time five other couples were also present.

(WILLIAM J. LOWERY, Jr., 7/19/55)

On August 14, 1955, a District 9 meeting of the American GI Forum was held in Dallas. Among those present was JOE MOLINA.

(DL T-1, 8/15/55)



(DL T-1, 9/6/55)

On October 24, 1955, JOE MOLINA was elected chairman of the Dallas Chapter of the American GI Forum. EDMUND VILLASANA was elected vice chairman, and FRANK MARTINEZ was elected recording secretary. At this time, JOE MOLINA created a new position of Chaplain, and Father VINCENT MONTOYA, of Our Lady of Guadalupe Catholic Church, was appointed Chaplain by JOE MOLINA.

(WILLIAM J. LOWERY, Jr., 10/31/55)

On December 6, 1955, MAY MOLINA, wife of JOE MOLINA, was named vice chairman of the ladies auxiliary of the Dallas Chapter of the American GI Forum.

(DL T-4, 12/16/55)

ENCLOSURE ORIGINAL PAGE

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(WILLIAM J. LOWERY, Jr., 7/6/55)

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(DL T-1, 8/15/55)

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(WILLIAM J. LOWERY, Jr., 10/31/55)

On December 6, 1955, NAN MOLINA, wife of JOE MOLINA, was named vice chairman of the ladies auxiliary of the Dallas Chapter of the American GI Forum.

(DL T-4, 12/16/55)

51

ENCLOSURE Revised Page 5

On May 6, 1959, a political meeting was held in Dallas at 7:30 p.m., at which time several CP members and CP sympathizers were present. JOE MOLINA was also present. There were approximately fifty persons at this meeting.

(WILLIAM J. LOWERY, Jr., 5/11/59)

On May 12, 1959, a meeting of the GI Forum was held in Dallas. JOE MOLINA, chairman, brought up the subject of the Vickery Park swimming pool. MOLINA stated that several altar boys from the Holy Trinity Catholic Church in Dallas had gone to the Vickery Park swimming pool and were refused entrance. It was decided that a committee from the GI Forum should contact the management of the swimming pool.

(WILLIAM J. LOWERY, Jr., 6/8/59)

On August 5, 1962, a meeting of the GI Forum was held at the Mexico City Restaurant, Dallas. Among those present was JOE MOLINA, District Chairman, District 9 of the American GI Forum.

(WILLIAM J. LOWERY, Jr., 8/29/62)

[redacted]

(DL T-3, 12/4/63)

[redacted] during the period of their affiliation with the American GI Forum, were also members of the CP [redacted]

(WILLIAM J. LOWERY, Jr., 7/17/64)

ENCLOSURE ORIGINAL PAGE 7

DL 100-9847

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(WILLIAM J. LOWERY, Jr., 5/11/59)

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(WILLIAM J. LOWERY, Jr., 6/8/59)

On August 5, 1962, a meeting of the GI Forum was held at the Mexico City Restaurant, Dallas. Among those present was JOE MOLINA, District Chairman, District 9 of the American GI Forum.

(WILLIAM J. LOWERY, Jr., 8/29/62)

Two individuals in the Dallas area were, during the period of their affiliation with the American GI Forum, also members of the CP.

(WILLIAM J. LOWERY, Jr., 7/17/64)

5191

Revised Page 7

FBI

Date: 10/22/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 10/20/64, and Dallas airtel to Bureau, 6/24/64, relating to articles in "The Dallas Morning News" for 11/22/63 captioned "Nixon Predicts JFK May Drop Johnson", and "The Dallas Times Herald" for 11/21/63 captioned "Nixon Here Before JFK on 'Business'."

On 10/21/64 and 10/22/64, Mr. HOWELL LEWIS, Editor of "The Dallas Times Herald" and Miss RUTH BUCKNER of "The Dallas Morning News" both advised that they did not have any copies of their respective papers which they could turn over to the FBI for the dates 11/21/63 and 11/22/63, respectively, as requested in referenced Bureau airtel.

Both LEWIS and BUCKNER stated that they had had hundreds of requests for such papers. BUCKNER stated that "The Dallas Morning News" had a copy for their archives of the edition of 11/22/63 but under no conditions would they permit it to leave the archives of "The Dallas Morning News". Editor LEWIS of "The Dallas Times Herald" advised they could not permit the paper, which they had for their archives, to be removed from "The Dallas Times Herald" building.

The Dallas files contain only an electrostat copy of the two newspaper articles in question, neither of which can be used for making clear reproductions. The

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas

VED/jtf
(5)

REC. 46

20 OCT [illegible] 1964

5/28

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 NOV 2 - 1964

DL 100-10461

Bureau's attention is called to the fact that with referenced airtel of 6/24/64 that copies of such articles were forwarded with referenced Dallas airtel of 6/24/64, which copies were made from microfilm maintained at the Dallas Public Library, Dallas, Texas.

FBI

Date: 10/27/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Los Angeles teletypes to the Bureau and Dallas dated 10/23/64 and 10/26/64 in regard to HARRY MC CALL and JOE COE.

Inasmuch as both MC CALL and COE were located and interviewed by the Los Angeles Office on 10/26/64, the Dallas Office contemplates no further investigation regarding this phase of instant matter.

(3) Bureau
1 - Los Angeles (105-15823) (Info)
2 - Dallas

RJB/jtf
(6)

REC-46 105-82555-5189

OCT 30 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 NOV 2 - 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - R. E. Lenihan

October 29, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 30, 1964, requesting us to declassify certain documents previously furnished to the President's Commission.

Your specific attention is directed to the next-to-last item on your list which you identified as follows:

"FBI - Report dated 12-3-63 re Lee Harvey Oswald - CONFIDENTIAL"

Please be advised that you may regard the above-described report as unclassified. You may also disregard the printed statement which appears on the first page of this report which reads, "It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency."

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
29
COMM-FBI
REL:mec
(8)

EX-11 REC-65 5190

13 OCT 30 1964

NOTE:

By letter 9/30/64 Commission furnished list of approximately 100 documents which it desires to publish as backup data to its summary report which was recently made available to the public. Instant report was prepared by the Legat, Mexico City, on 12/3/63 and set forth information volunteered by a Mexican national concerning possibility that

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

XEROX
NOV 2 1964
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT
NOV 4 1964

FBI
OCT 29 1 45 PM '64
RECD-READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

there was a connection between Oswald and Ruby. We thoroughly checked out allegation and found it had no basis in fact. State Department has indicated it does not object to FBI declassifying reports setting forth data developed by FBI in Mexico. Accordingly, there is no objection to declassifying instant report.

REC-65

FBI

Date: 10/16/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION,
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

There are enclosed herewith the palm prints of the following former employees of the Dallas Office to be compared with the one remaining unidentified latent palm print which was found on one of the cardboard cartons (Exhibit C-40):

VERNON R. GLOSSUP
EMMA JEAN GRAY
WILLIAM HUGHES
A. SHIRLENE LUCY
DAVID RAY LOFLAND

Also enclosed are the palm prints of THOMAS PAUL ALYEA, newsman, WFAA TV, Dallas, Texas, who was on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, and Deputy Constable SEYMOUR WEITZMAN who was also on the sixth floor of the TSBD on the afternoon of 11/22/63.

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 7) (RM)
2 - Dallas

RPG/jtf
(5)

REC-65

ENCLOSURE

EX-112

5191

Approved: _____ Sent _____ Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

10-19-64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

REC-65 5111

EX-117

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

Reurairtel 10-16-64, submitting the palm prints of Vernon R. Glossup, Emma Jean Gray, William Hughes, A. Shirlene Lucy, David Ray Lofland, Thomas Paul Alyea, and Seymour Weitzman for comparison with the remaining latent palm print from the cardboard cartons in this case.

The latent print is not identical with the submitted palm prints which are being retained.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RGW:scn
(12)

MAILED 7
OCT 19 1964
COMM-FBI

64 NOV 4 MAIL TELETYPE UNIT

FBI

Date: 10/28/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReBuairtel to New York 10/26/64.

Enclosed for New Orleans is one copy of reairtel and letter to Bureau from Ass't. Attorney General MILLER dated 10/21/64, and one copy each of two enclosures to the letter.

On 10/28/64 efforts to locate Mr. LEON D. HUBERT, Jr., 40 Wall St., NYC, met with negative results. Building at 40 Wall St. is occupied by numerous law firms, insurance companies, brokerage firms and other related business firms. Inquiry at information desk and a review of personnel directory at 40 Wall St. failed to reveal any listings for HUBERT.

On 10/28/64 ARCHIBALD ROOSEVELT, Broker, 40 Wall St., NYC, advised SA JOHN JAMES O'FLAHERTY he was recipient of data enclosed in reairtel and he, in turn, forwarded the data to one WILMER J. THOMAS, a business associate, 36 Neron Pl., New Orleans, La. ROOSEVELT stated he understands that

3 - Bureau (RM) REC-65 5192
2 - New Orleans (Enc. 4) (RM) EX 117
1 - New York

1 OCT 29 1964

JJO:jfs
(7)

CC - Mick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

54 NOV 4 1964

SOVIET SECTION

THOMAS subsequently transferred the data to Mr. LEON D. HUBERT, Jr., a New Orleans attorney.

LEAD:

NEW ORLEANS

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA. Will locate Mr. LEON D. HUBERT, Jr. and comply with Bureau instructions as set forth in reairtel.

AIRTEL

To: Director, FBI (105-82555) Date: 9/29/64

From: Legat, Mexico City (105-3702) (P)

Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau is a copy of Mexico City letterhead memorandum dated 5/18/64, and captioned as above, containing penciled corrections and deletions as suggested by this office.

ReBucab 9/27/64 and Mexico City cables dated 9/25/64 and 9/28/64.

In addition to the problems previously suggested to the Bureau in Mexico City cables of reference in connection with the possible publication and general distribution to the public of the above-mentioned letterhead memorandum, it is pointed out that

[redacted]

6 - Bureau (Enc. 1) ENCLOSURE
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas, 100-10461)
1 - Mexico City
RLL:jhk
(7)

REC-65 105-82555-5193

NOV 4 1964

SOVIET SECTION

cc Dallas
Legat Mexico City

4 NOV 4 1964

1 - Mr. Stokes

10/29/64

Airtel

To: Legat, Mexico City (105-3702)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReBuairtel to Legat, Mexico City, 10/12 last enclosing title page and 40 pages of Legat's 5/18 last summary letterhead in this case which were amended by the Bureau in order to enable declassification of Legat's summary letterhead.

At the request of CIA, the Bureau has further amended pages 154 through 157 of the declassified version of summary letterhead by deleting therefrom the name of and other identifying data pertinent to [redacted] who is now referred to on amended pages 154 through 157 as source T-32.

Enclosed for Legat and Dallas is one copy each of amended pages 154 through 157.

Enclosures - 4

1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosures - 4)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit - Route through for review

JCS:mec
(6)

5194

REC-65 1 NOV 2 1964

NOTE:

These amended pages were furnished to President's Commission on 10/21/64.

4 ENCLOSURES

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 25
OCT 2 1964
COMM-FBI

4 NOV 4 1964

ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

IX. ALLEGATION BY T-32

On November 25, 1963, T-32 made contact with the United States Embassy at Mexico, D. F., and advised the following:

T-32 entered Mexico illegally from Guatemala on August 29, 1963, traveled to Mexico, D. F., and subsequently made contact with a Nicaraguan communist residing in Mexico City. From this contact a plan was developed for T-32 to travel to Cuba to study guerrilla warfare tactics. He had occasion to visit the Cuban Consulate in Mexico, D. F., several different times for the purpose of obtaining travel documentation for Cuba by furnishing false identification papers as a Mexican citizen.

He stated that on September 18, 1963, he went to the Cuban Consulate, and while sitting in the waiting room saw a group of approximately eight persons enter the Consulate and the office of Cuban Consul EUSEBIO AZCUE. A person unknown to him was sitting at AZCUE's desk. A short time later, while source was standing near the door to the men's room at the Cuban Consulate, he noticed three men conversing a few feet away from him. One of them was a tall, thin Negro with reddish hair; the second was a man whom T-32 had seen previously holding a Canadian passport in the waiting room of the Cuban Consulate; and the third person was LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Source stated that a tall Cuban joined the above group momentarily and passed some United States currency to the Negro.

The following conversation between the Negro and OSWALD was overheard by source:

Negro (in English): I want to kill the man.

OSWALD: You're not man enough. I can do it.

5114

Negro (in Spanish): I can't go with you. I have a lot to do.

OSWALD: The people are waiting for me back there.

T-32 stated that the Negro then gave OSWALD $6,500 in United States currency of large denominations, saying: "This isn't much." Of this sum, $1,500 was for extra expenses. The Negro also gave OSWALD about 200 Mexican pesos.

In a later interview, source stated that the United States bank notes were in a small pack about one fourth of an inch thick, bound with a paper band, which the Negro broke before counting out $1,500 extra for expenses and $5,000 as "advance payment."

T-32 stated that Oswald had carried a green passport in his pocket, and he believed he saw OSWALD wearing a pistol in a shoulder holster, but he was not sure of this point. He stated that OSWALD had long shoes and a wrist watch with a yellow-metal band. According to source, OSWALD appeared to be completely at home at the Consulate and to know and to be known by Cuban Consulate personnel.

T-32 was arrested and interrogated by Mexican authorities on November 28, 1963, and a copy of the interrogation report by the Mexican authorities revealed the following:

At the outset source's story generally resembled that recorded above. He repeated to the Mexican authorities the details of the scene in which he saw the Negro, the Canadian and the American conversing together, the delivery of the money to the American by the Negro, and the conversation he overheard.

T-32 advised the interviewing Mexican officials that upon seeing the photograph of OSWALD in the newspapers following the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, he recognized OSWALD as the American he had seen at the Cuban Consulate.

An excerpt from source's statement to Mexican authorities, as translated from Spanish, is as follows:

".....spontaneously and after reconsidering he desires to state that the American to whom he referred in the body of his statement and whom he saw the 18th of September of this year in the Cuban Consulate had a certain resemblance, about sixty per cent, to LEE HARVEY OSWALD (assassin of the President of the United States). That after the assassination of President KENNEDY the witness took advantage of this fact in his favor to exploit it, furnishing versions such as those initially set forth, for the purpose of provoking an energetic reaction from the political point of view on the part of the United States of America against the government of FIDEL CASTRO RUZ and that he had no motive other than the profound hatred he feels for communism. That all his life the witness had dedicated himself to combating communism and he regrets at this moment not having accomplished his objective in the sense of causing a reaction on the part of the American Government against FIDEL CASTRO."

Because of the fact that subsequent to making the above-mentioned statement to Mexican authorities, source claimed that he had changed his statement because of fear, he was interviewed at considerable length on December 5 and 6, 1963, in Mexico, D. F.

After reiterating his story, T-32 was afforded a polygraph examination on December 6, 1963. During the course of the examination he was asked, "Is this the American you saw in the Cuban Consulate?" At the time he was shown photographs of OSWALD.

Each time he was asked this question, he definitely responded, "Yes," but it was noted that the polygraph indicated a "deception response" on these answers. These responses and those with respect to other questions led to the conclusion that T-32 was a fabricator. It was specifically pointed out to him that the polygraph indicated that he was not being

truthful in identifying photographs of OSWALD as being of a person he saw in the Cuban Consulate, and he was asked for his explanation thereof.

He replied that he had full faith in the polygraph and would not attempt to refute its results. He went on to say that the only explanation he could offer was that he had seen an American in the Cuban Consulate on September 18, 1963, who resembled OSWALD, and that upon seeing the photograph of OSWALD in the newspaper, he built up within himself, either consciously or subconsciously, a complete belief that the person he had seen in the Cuban Consulate was OSWALD.

X. MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES AND ALLEGATIONS RELATING TO OSWALD

(A) Allegation by SALVADOR DIAZ VERSON Concerning OSWALD and SILVIA DURAN

The White House at Washington, D. C., received a paper entitled "Possible Psychological Motivations in the Assassination of President KENNEDY" written by JOSE I. LASAGA, 2340 N. E. 7th Avenue, Apartment 4, Miami, Florida.

This speculative paper attempted to establish that the motivation of OSWALD in the assassination of President KENNEDY was FIDEL CASTRO or a CASTRO agent and that OSWALD was so motivated during his trip to Mexico between September 27 and October 2, 1963. The paper included the allegation that OSWALD had an extended interview with the Cuban Ambassador to Mexico, whom he met at a restaurant on the outskirts of Mexico, D. F., from where they departed together in the Cuban Ambassador's automobile for a private conversation.

LASAGA had advised the White House that he received the above report from ANGEL FERNANDEZ VARELA, an employee of the Voice of Cuba in Miami, Florida, who received the information from SALVADOR DIAZ VERSON, who reportedly was in

1 - [redacted]11 Room
1 - [redacted]. Stokes

10/12/64

Airtel

To: Legat, Mexico City (105-3702)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) — 5195

REC-65

EX-117

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Legat cable number 885 dated 9/29 last and Legat airtel of same date, one copy of each of which is enclosed for information of Dallas.

Enclosed for Legat are title page and 40 pages of your 5/18 last summary letterhead in this case which have been amended by the Bureau in order to enable declassification of your summary letterhead. The declassified version of your summary letterhead has been reproduced by the Bureau on xerox equipment and, where possible, the pages in your original summary were utilized in the unclassified version. The 40 pages enclosed herewith, when inserted among the appropriate pages in your classified letterhead, constitute the unclassified version furnished to the President's Commission. Note in this regard that the information set forth on pages 122 through and including 127 of your classified letterhead has been condensed into pages 122 through and including 124 in the unclassified version. This has necessitated renumbering the pages in the original draft beginning with page 128. The unclassified version is now 178 pages in length as opposed to the 181-page classified version.

OCT 13 1964

OCT 12 1964

[redacted]

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Enclosures - 41

1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosures - 43)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

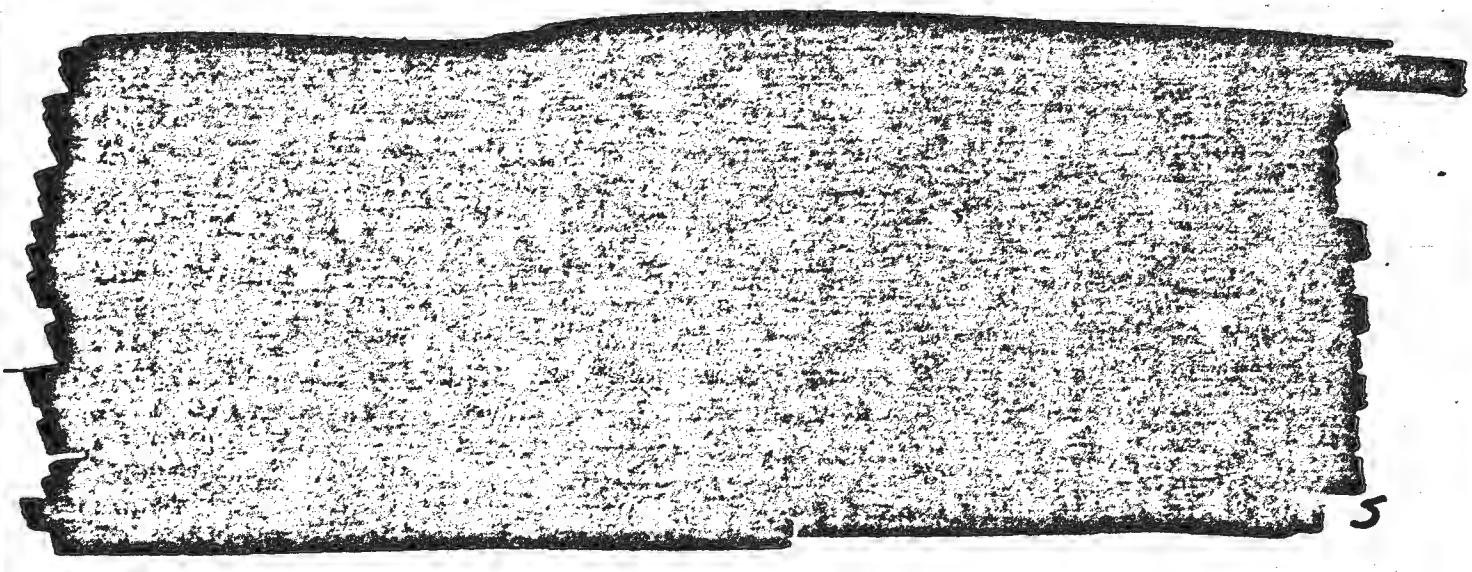
JCS:mec
(7)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

64 NOV 4 1964

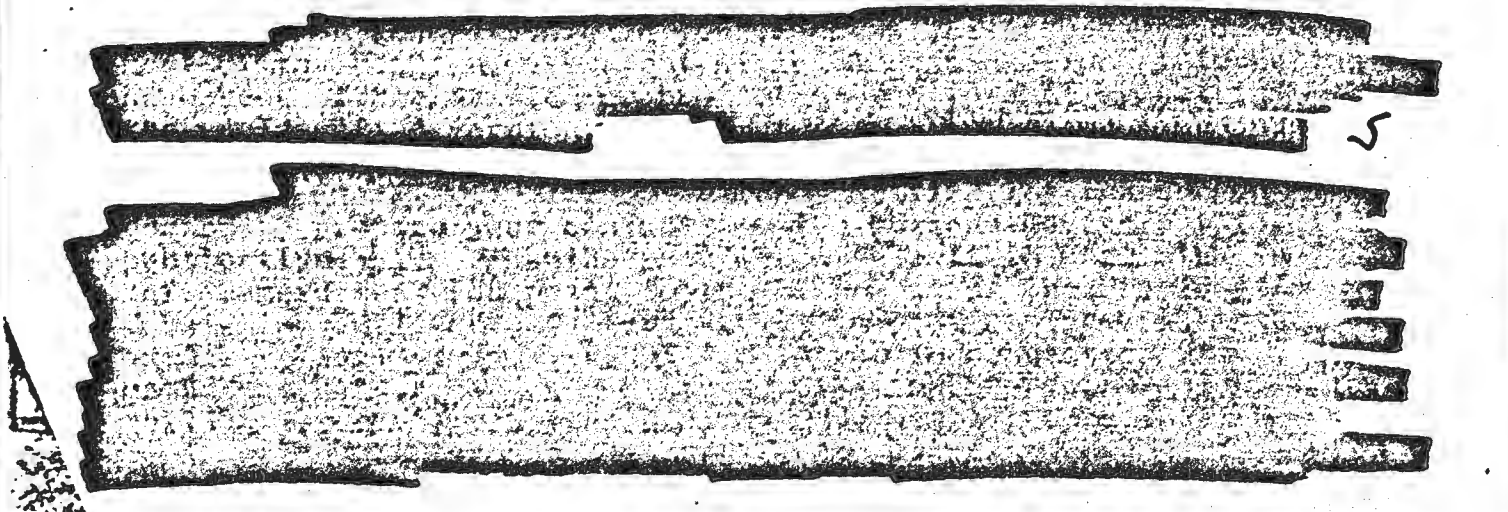
OCT 13

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE.



In preparing the unclassified version, the Bureau has endeavored to include therein results of all investigation, specifically requested by the Commission, and any investigation which was touched upon in the Commissions summary report. Accordingly, it was not possible to completely delete all of the information concerning Charles Small. The information concerning Small furnished by [redacted] has been further condensed in the unclassified version and dates when information was furnished by sources have been deleted.

In view of the extensive investigation conducted into the allegations of [redacted] and in light of the tenuous nature of his claims, Bureau deemed it inadvisable to delete his identity.



[redacted] S

Enclosed for Dallas in addition to referenced Legat communications are the title page and the 40 amended pages of the unclassified version of Legat's 5/18/64 letterhead.

NOTE:

[redacted] S

October 9, 1964

TO: Domestic Distribution List--IPS/EI Pilot Pamphlets

FROM: Thomas L. Cannon, Acting Director
Press & Publications Service

SUBJECT: Pamphlet and Poster on the Warren Commission Report

Copies of the attached manuscript on the Warren Commission Report were sent to all posts on October 5 for use in locally produced fast pamphlets as desired. Posts have been informed by Wireless File that the manuscript is enroute. They have also been notified that reproduction proofs, photos and dummies for a priority English language pilot pamphlet are being sent to the Regional Service Centers. At their request, USIS India and the Special Projects Office in Vienna are receiving the same material that is going to the Centers.

The manuscript is by Miriam Ottenberg, Pulitzer Prize-winning writer for The Evening Star.

Copies of the attached poster also have been sent to all posts. Distribution was completed on October 2. Offset positives of the poster have been sent to the Regional Service Centers and to USIS India to facilitate printing of the poster in the field. Posts have been instructed to order additional copies of the poster from the Centers.

REC- 65
EX- 117

5196

OCT 30 1964

RECORD COPY FILE

1 ENCLOSURE

XEROX

64 NOV 2 1964

64 NOV 4 1964

FBI

Date: 10/21/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtels to Dallas dated 10/14, 10/15 and 10/19/64, in regard to Columbia University research team of GEORGE and PATRICIA NASH.

A review of Dallas indices regarding Dallas files captioned "JACK L. RUBY, Aka.; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Aka. (Deceased) - VICTIM, CIVIL RIGHTS", "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING" and instant file reveals the following:

(1) Only reference to GEORGE NASH is that referenced in above cited Bureau airtel of 10/14/64.

(2) No reference to FRANK WRIGHT, C. F. WRIGHT, or MARY WRIGHT (infra).

(3) No reference to one ACQUILLA CLEMMONS, or same first name with similar sounding surnames of PLEMMONS, KLEMMONS or CLEMENTS.

(4) No reference to CLAYTON/BUTLER, ambulance driver.

(5) No reference to EDDIE KINSLEY, ambulance driver.

(3) - Bureau
1 - New York (105-38431) (Info)
2 - Dallas

RJB/jtf
(6)

REC-44 EX-103 5197

OCT 23 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

60 NOV 31 197

(6) No reference to DUDLEY M. HUGHES, JR., funeral home director.

(7) One reference to DUDLEY M. HUGHES Funeral Home, 400 East Jefferson Street, and that pertains to an FD-302 dated November 29, 1963, prepared by SA ROBERT C. LISH and reported on Page 82 of Dallas report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated November 30, 1963. This FD-302 records a review of that funeral company's records pertaining to deceased Dallas Police Officer J.D. TIPPIT.

The 1964 Dallas City Directory indicates that C.F. WRIGHT, wife MARY, resides at Apartment # 1, 501 East Tenth Street, Dallas, Texas.

The address of 501 East Tenth Street is that of an older apartment building situated at the northeast corner of East Tenth Street and South Denver Street, Oak Cliff Section, Dallas, Texas. Apartment #1 at this address is located in the front and on the west side of this apartment structure and is the closest apartment at 501 East Tenth Street to the corner of East Tenth and South Denver Streets.

Dallas Police Officer J.D. TIPPIT was shot and killed alongside his police cruiser around 1:16 p.m., 11/22/63, approximately 100 feet east of the intersection of East Tenth Street and South Patton Street. Officer TIPPIT's patrol car was parked in the 400 block of East Tenth Street on the south side of the street headed east toward the 500 block of East Tenth.

A visual check of the area of the shooting of Officer TIPPIT and the address 501 East Tenth Street indicates Apartment #1, East Tenth Street, is approximately 200 feet to 225 feet from the scene of the shooting. There is now a clear unobstructed view of the murder scene from the front of 501 East Tenth Street, and there is no reason to believe that such a view would have been obstructed by any natural features as of 11/22/63.

In regard to the views of the Dallas Office as to the desirability of conducting interviews with the NASHs, WRIGHTs, ACQUILLA CLEMMONS and employees of the Dudley M. Hughes Funeral Home, the following is noted:

The President's Commission Report on the Assassination in its List of Witnesses, appearing on Pages 483-500, Appendix V, cites the names of 13 witnesses who presented testimony to the Commission, who are described in the report as "Witnesses in the vicinity of the TIPPIT crime scene".

In addition to these cited 13 witnesses, it is known that the Dallas Police Department conducted its own independent investigation at the scene and in the immediate area of TIPPIT's murder.

The Commission report on Page 171 states that the four cartridge cases found in the shrubbery on the corner of Tenth and Patton Streets by three of the eyewitnesses were fired from OSWALD's revolver according to the unequivocal testimony of witnesses.

It is felt that the Commission's report in its findings regarding the TIPPIT shooting is thorough, factual, and well-documented.

In regard to the interview of FRANK WRIGHT by the NASHs, as set forth verbatim in the 10/12/64 issue of "The Newleader", the Dallas Office has no reason to question WRIGHT's sincerity or truthfulness although the information he relates about seeing a man standing in front of the police car wearing a long coat, and getting into a little old gray coupe, possibly a 1950 or 1951 Plymouth, which had been parked behind TIPPIT's police car headed west and immediately driving away, has not been brought to the attention of this office previously by any interviewed witnesses who were at the crime scene and whose veracity has even been questioned.

It is very possible and probable that several residents in the area telephoned the Dallas Police Department to report the TIPPIT shooting as it is a known fact that several citizens even used TIPPIT's police car radio in order to summon help.

As to why WRIGHT has not been interviewed in the past, it is only reasonable to assume that the Dallas Police Department in handling its murder investigation undoubtedly felt that it had enough witnesses, who as good citizens had come forth and identified themselves, without canvassing the area looking for reluctant or shy witnesses.

Should it be deemed advisable at this late date to interview the WRIGHTs, it is not known what value their information would be other than to lend some credence to their observations and to the printed article of the NASHs. The possibility of ever identifying the person and/or car described by FRANK WRIGHT as being in the immediate area of the TIPPIT murder scene on November 22, 1964, seems extremely remote, if not impossible, due to the passage of time.

As to the "other witness" described by the NASHs as ACQUILLA CLEMMONS, there is no record of a previous contact of anyone by this name by FBI Agents during the course of this investigation. Such a person's name does not appear in the current Dallas City Directory. The NASHs even noted in their aforementioned article that "Her version of the slaying was rather vague, and she may have based her story on second-hand accounts of others at the scene".

In view of the above, it is not felt that an investigation at this time to identify and locate ACQUILLA CLEMMONS is warranted.

Accordingly, the Dallas Office is not recommending any investigation be conducted in connection with the contents and individuals mentioned in the NASH article, UACB.

FBI

Date: October 28, 1964

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGULAR MAIL - REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (105-7740) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re: ALLEGATION THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD MET CUBAN PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO IN MEXICO PRIOR TO ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT AND THAT OSWALD AND JACK RUBY WERE CONNECTED

Re Bureau airtel 10/5/64, Jacksonville airtels 10/14/64 and 10/16/64, and Baltimore airtel 10/20/64.

Enclosed for Dallas are 25 copies each of an insert and an FD-302 reflecting results of interview of ALBERTO de JESUS SANTALO-FUERTES at Baltimore, Maryland.

3 - Bureau (Regular Mail) (REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - Dallas (REGISTERED AIR MAIL) (100-10461)
(Encs. 150)
1 - Baltimore

JSR:kss
(6)

REC-44

-5198

14 OCT 30 1964

C. Wick

SOVIET SECT.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

1 - [redacted]mont
1 - [redacted]sen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley 1-Mail Room
1 - W. A. Branigan 1-Stokes

October 12, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

FBI
OCT 12 9 58 AM '64
RECEIVED-READING ROOM

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to request from the office of Mr. W. David Slawson of the Commission's staff that we declassify a summary memorandum dated May 18, 1964, dealing primarily with the activities of Lee Harvey Oswald in Mexico.

It was suggested by Mr. Slawson's office that in the event declassification of the entire May 18, 1964, memorandum was not advisable, a redraft of the memorandum in question would fit the needs of the Commission providing the material in the redraft covered the pertinent points in the Commission's summary report.

In this connection there are enclosed two copies of a redraft of our May 18, 1964, summary memorandum. The enclosures are unclassified. The classified version of our May 18, 1964, memorandum, including the table of contents and index, is to be regarded as still bearing a "Secret" classification.

Sincerely yours,

EX-105 REC 14 5199

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 2

CS:mec
(9)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

XEROX
1964
ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED 134 OCT 13 1964

OCT 13 1964

NOT RECORDED 134 OCT 13 1964

NOT RECORDED 134 OCT 13 1964

NOT RECORDED 134

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

May 18, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

105 5177

ENCLOSURE

I. INTRODUCTION

That portion of the information recorded herein relating to inquiries in Mexico was furnished by confidential sources abroad who, subsequent to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, were requested to conduct investigation designed to develop all aspects of the activity of Lee Harvey Oswald in Mexico.

II. TRAVEL TO MEXICO BY LEE HARVEY OSWALD (September 26-27, 1963)

(A) OSWALD's Application for United States Passport, June 24, 1963

United States State Department records disclose that on June 24, 1963, OSWALD applied for a United States passport at New Orleans, Louisiana, stating that he intended to depart from New Orleans during the period from October to December, 1963, for proposed travel as a tourist of three months' to a year's duration to England, France, Germany, Holland, Russia, Finland, Italy and Portugal. He was issued United States Passport No. DO 92526 at New Orleans on June 25, 1963.

This passport was valid for three years for travel to all countries except Albania, Cuba and those portions of China, Korea and Vietnam under communist control.

This passport was found among OSWALD's effects following his arrest at Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

(B) OSWALD's Mexican Tourist Visa

On November 23, 1963, T-1, a confidential source abroad, advised that the official records of the Mexican Government reflected that one LEE, HARVEY OSWALD had entered

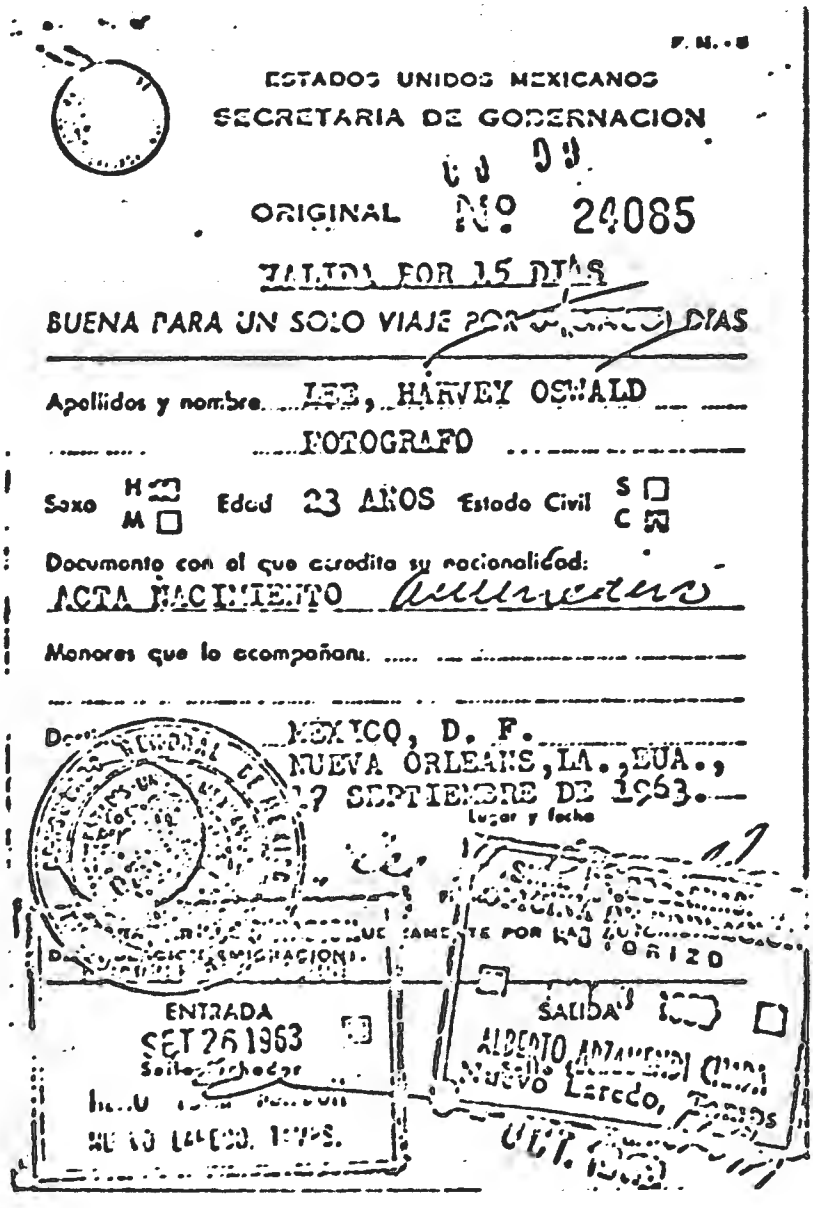
Mexico on September 26, 1963, at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, and had departed Mexico at the same place on October 3, 1963.

On November 24, 1963, source made available a copy of the Mexican form FM-8 (tourist card) used for the entry of this person into Mexico. The FM-8 is reproduced on the following page.

The FM-8 bears No. 24085 and was issued on September 17, 1963, by the Mexican Consulate General in New Orleans, Louisiana. As noted above, it was issued in the name of LEE, HARVEY OSWALD. It would appear that the comma was placed on the card in error inasmuch as the signature appearing on the original and duplicate portions of the FM-8 is LEE H. OSWALD. OSWALD listed his profession as "photographer," stated that he was 23 years of age and married, and presented a birth certificate as proof of his citizenship. The FM-8 was valid for a single journey to Mexico for a period of fifteen days.

According to the rubber-stamp impression appearing on both the original and the duplicate copy of the FM-8, OSWALD was admitted at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, by Mexican Immigration Service employee HELIO TUEXI MAYDON. A rubber-stamp impression on the original of the FM-8 indicated that he departed Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963, his departure having been handled by Mexican Immigration Service employee ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA.

By way of general information, T-1 has stated that Mexican tourist cards are issued in duplicate. The duplicate copy of the card is picked up at the time of entry into Mexico of the bearer of the card. The latter retains the original of the card until departure from Mexico, at which time the original is picked up at the port of departure. Both the original and the duplicate copies of the card are date-stamped at the port of entry and, in addition, the original is date-stamped at the port of departure.



ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS
SECRETARIA DE GOBERNACION

ORIGINAL No. 24085

VALIDA POR 15 DIAS

BUENA PARA UN SOLO VIAJE POR [illegible] DIAS

Apellidos y nombre LEE, HARVEY OSWALD

FOTOGRAFO

Sexo H ☒ M ☐ Edad 23 AÑOS Estado Civil S ☐ C ☒

Documento con el que acredita su nacionalidad:
ACTA NACIMIENTO

Menores que lo acompañan:

MEXICO, D. F.
NUEVA ORLEANS, LA., EUA.,
27 SEPTIEMBRE DE 1963.
Lugar y fecha

ENTRADA
SET 26 1963
Sello fechador

SALIDA
ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA
Nuevo Laredo, Tamps.
OCT. 3

Reproduced above is the original portion of the Mexican FM-8 with which LEE HARVEY OSWALD entered Mexico on September 26, 1963, and departed therefrom on October 3, 1963. Although he is known to have traveled by bus from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico City, his mode of travel is not recorded on the FM-8, which was retrieved and cancelled by ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA at the time of his departure. No space is provided on the card for recording means of travel upon departure, and no such information appears on the above card. The back of the FM-8 contains no information other than printed instructions and warnings to the traveler in Spanish, English and French.

On November 27, 1963, Father ANTONIO MORENO, Sacred Heart Catholic Church, 215 North 13th Street, Edinburg, Texas, advised in Edinburg, Texas, that Father RICHARD LAWRENCE PHILION, who formerly resided at this address, obtained a Mexican tourist card on about September 17, 1963, with which to enter Mexico. He added that Father RICHARD LAWRENCE PHILION is now assigned to the Santa Maria Magdalena Church in Tequixistlan, Oaxaca, Mexico, and that his mailing address is Apartado Postal No. 93, Salina Cruz, Oaxaca, Mexico.

T-2, a confidential source abroad, advised that Father PHILION stated at Salina Cruz, Oaxaca, Mexico, on December 13, 1963, that he had obtained his Mexican tourist card, form FM-5 No. 4373765, at the Mexican Consulate in New Orleans, Louisiana, on September 17, 1963.

Father PHILION examined various photographs of OSWALD, and he could not recall any person of OSWALD's description being present at the Mexican Consulate in New Orleans when he obtained his Mexican tourist card.

Father PHILION advised that it was his best recollection that he was in the Mexican Consulate in New Orleans at about 1:30 p.m. on September 17, 1963, and that he arrived shortly before the Mexican Consulate was scheduled to close. He recalled that his tourist card was the last one issued on the day of September 17, 1963, and that one man and a woman were present at the Mexican Consulate when he was securing his tourist card. He did not recall any individual resembling OSWALD while he was at the Mexican Consulate in New Orleans.

(C) Results of FBI Laboratory Examination of OSWALD's Tourist Card

Mexican tourist card, FM-3 No. 24085, issued on September 17, 1963, by the Mexican Consulate General in New Orleans, Louisiana, was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory, Washington, D. C., for examination, and on December 6, 1963, the FBI Laboratory concluded the following, after examination of the tourist card issued to OSWALD:

"It was concluded that handwritten OSWALD signatures on the two portions of the tourist card, FM-8 No. 24035, issued to OSWALD by the Mexican Consulate General at New Orleans, Louisiana, on September 17, 1963, were written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

"No latent fingerprint impressions of value were developed on OSWALD's Mexican tourist card."

(D) Closing of United States-Mexican Border

Immediately upon receipt of information of the assassination of President KENNEDY, the Mexican Government closed all border traffic between the United States and Mexico for the specific purpose of forestalling the escape of the assassin.

The Mexican border was reopened following the apprehension of OSWALD.

(E) Mexican Newspaper, "Excelsior," November 25, 1963, Issue re: OSWALD's Trip to Mexico

On November 25, 1963, Mexican newspaper "Excelsior" published at Mexico, D. F., Mexico (Federal District of Mexico which encompasses Mexico City), contained on page 1-A an article in the Spanish language, a translation of which is as follows:

"THE APPARENT ASSASSIN OF KENNEDY SOLICITED VISAS HERE (MEXICO, D. F., MEXICO) IN ORDER TO GO TO MOSCOW VIA HAVANA.

"LEE HARVEY OSWALD, alleged murderer of President KENNEDY and who was assassinated by JACK RUBINSTEIN, entered Mexico on September 26, last, with a tourist card which our Consul in New Orleans issued him on the seventeenth of the same month, with his birth certificate, which he presented, accrediting him as an American citizen.

"Excelsior has confirmed that on September 26, 1963, he crossed the border at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, and the following day arrived at this capital by vehicle highway.

"According to inquiries made, on the same September 27, OSWALD went to the Consul General of Cuba in Mexico in order to obtain a transit visa because he was thinking of traveling to Moscow via Havana.

"The Consul, EUSEBIO AZCUE, indicated to him that in order to issue him the visa which he was soliciting, he had to consult directly with his own government. The operation, therefore, would require from ten to twelve days.

"LEE HARVEY OSWALD, because of his irritable temperament, had an argument with Consul AZCUE and departed from his office giving a hard slam to the door as he left.

"The following day, or on the 28th of September, OSWALD interviewed the Consul General of the Soviet Union, accredited in Mexico, in order to solicit his corresponding visa for entry into the USSR.

"He supported his petition with the fact that his wife was a Soviet citizen; that he was a militant communist; and that he had lived for three years in Russia.

"OSWALD told the Consul of the Soviet Union in Mexico that they could easily verify his words by communicating telephonically with his wife, who could be found lodging in a hotel in New Orleans.

"Following the normal procedure carried out in these cases, the Soviet Consul indicated to him that he would first have to consult with his own government and that the lapse of time for obtaining an answer was from three to four months.

"The apparent murderer of President KENNEDY again became angry and repeated the scene which he had made the day before at the Cuban Embassy, arguing with the Soviet Consul, and departing highly disgusted from his office.

"OSWALD returned to Texas on the third day of October through the border at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas.

"The inquiries which have been made to the present in Mexico apparently indicate that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had no interviews with highly placed officials at the Soviet Embassy or at the Cuban Embassy accredited to our government."

(F) Checks Made on Compania de Aviacion Passenger Manifests for September 26-27, 1963

T-3, a confidential source abroad, advised that on November 25, 1963, FERNANDO FARIAS, Assistant Sales Manager for Compania Mexicana de Aviacion (CMA), Balderas 36, Mexico, D. F., stated that he had caused a careful check to be made of all CMA passenger manifests for CMA flights between Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, and Mexico, D. F., and for all CMA flights between Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, and Mexico, D. F., for September 26 and 27, 1963.

FERNANDO FARIAS stated that there were no passengers listed on these manifests using the name LEE HARVEY OSWALD or any name variation thereof.

(G) Check at OSWALD's Port of Entry into Mexico

On November 25, 1963, HELIO TUEXI MAYDON, Mexican Immigration Service employee, advised at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, that OSWALD entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, using a fifteen-day tourist card issued September 17, 1963, by the Mexican Consulate General at New Orleans, Louisiana.

TUEXI MAYDON had no independent recollection of OSWALD but considered that OSWALD may have been in the company of a young American couple.

An exhaustive search was made of Mexican Immigration records at Nuevo Laredo, which disclosed that there was only one young American couple whose entry into Mexico may have coincided with that of OSWALD. This couple was named BILL and ELAINE ALLEN of Miami, Florida.

On November 27, 1963, TUEXI MAYDON advised that no information had been developed regarding the exact time or specific mode of travel of OSWALD at the time he entered Mexico. He stated that OSWALD's entry into Mexico on September 26, 1963, took place between 8:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. as he had handled OSWALD's entry and he worked this shift at the border port of entry at Nuevo Laredo. He added that OSWALD's departure from Mexico was at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on October 3, 1963, between 12:01 a.m. and 8:00 a.m. and that this shift was supervised by ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA, Mexican Immigration Service employee.

On November 27, 1963, MARIO DEL VALLE PLATA, Mexican Immigration Service employee, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, advised that no Mexican Immigration Service employee who was on duty at Nuevo Laredo when OSWALD entered or departed from Mexico had any independent recollection of OSWALD by photograph or otherwise with regard to his entry or departure from Mexico.

(H) Check of Flecha Roja (Red Arrow) Baggage List for Passengers for September 26, 1963, Trip from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico, D. F.

The baggage list for passengers for September 26, 1963, of the Mexican bus line Flecha Roja (Red Arrow) for the bus which left Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, at 2:00 p.m. on this same date, reflects that there was a total of 18 pieces of baggage. The baggage list reflects the following:

1. PABLO VASQUEZ

2. Second piece of luggage attributed to PABLO VASQUEZ

3. S. MOROU

4. ALFREDO BRISENO

5. ROIG SORQUIS

6. T. GONZALEZ

7. ANDRES MORALES

8. Second piece of luggage attributed to ANDRES MORALES

9. Gpe. MARTINEZ (possibly GUADALUPE or Capt. MARTINEZ)

10. (FNU) BOWEN

11. HARRY J. MITCHELL

12. Second piece of luggage attributed to HARRY J. MITCHELL

13. Third piece of luggage attributed to HARRY J. MITCHELL

14. LEE H. OSWALD

15. (FNU) BOWEN (believed identical with JOHN H. BOWEN)

16. Second piece of luggage attributed to BOWEN

17. JOHN McFARLAND

18. Second piece of luggage attributed to JOHN McFARLAND

The driver of this bus was listed as ROBERTO MORALES.

The baggage list has the number "18" at the bottom, which, according to the Mexico City terminal manager of Flecha Roja, signifies that 18 pieces of luggage had been checked and ticketed on that bus.

T-4, a confidential source abroad advised on December 16, 1963, that ROBERTO MORALES, driver of the Flecha Roja bus No. 516 on September 26, 1963, could not recall the passengers on the trip of September 26, 1963, because so much time had elapsed; and since he makes two round trips between Nuevo Laredo and Mexico, D. F., each week, he could not recall any information regarding OSWALD or any other passengers who were on the bus.

JOHN H. BOWEN was identified from Mexican Immigration records as 60 years of age, born Houston, Texas, a United States citizen, residence Houston, Texas. Mexican tourist card was issued to him at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on September 26, 1963, upon presentation of his birth certificate.

HARRY J. MITCHELL was identified as 41 years of age, a United States citizen, a lawyer, residence Palmyra, Missouri. Mexican tourist card was issued to him at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963.

ANNIE MARIE MITCHELL was identified as apparently being the wife of HARRY J. MITCHELL, above, 22 years of age, a United States citizen, residence same as husband, above.

Dr. JOHN BRYAN McFARLAND and his wife, Mrs. ANNA MERYLE REID McFARLAND, 10 Fulwood Park, Liverpool, England, were interviewed in England and advised they were on the Flecha Roja bus from Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, to Mexico, D. F., September 26-27, 1963. They stated that they observed the following during this trip:

> OSWALD was on this bus trip traveling alone and he sat next to an 80-year-old man, described as a United States citizen, who appeared to be 60 years of age and who resides in Cuernavaca, State of Morelos, Mexico, and in the State of Tennessee in the United States. This individual was identified further as a school teacher who taught in India and Arabia and currently was writing a book on the Lisbon, Portugal, earthquake of 1775.

During this trip, OSWALD spoke to two Australian girls in their mid-twenties who boarded this bus in Monterrey, State of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, and these two girls got off at Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

OSWALD left the bus alone at Mexico, D. F.

With regard to the first individual described by the McFARLANDs, JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, listed above with tourist card FM-5 No. 4329926, was considered possibly to be the elderly United States citizen who sat next to OSWALD, and he could be contacted in care of Calle Carranza No. 4-A, San Martin de Texmelucan, State of Puebla, Mexico. Extensive investigation to locate JOHN HOWARD BOWEN was made, and the results are set forth hereinafter.

With regard to the two Australian girls in their mid-twenties, these girls were considered identical with PATRICIA CLARE ROSHLEIGH WINSTON, 22 years of age, Australian citizen, native of Fiji Islands, bearer of Mexican tourist card FM-5 No. 4225935, issued August 24, 1963, by the Mexican Consulate in New York, New York, home address listed as 222 West 23rd Street, New York, New York, and PAMELA LILLIAN MUMFORD, 21 years of age, English citizen, born Fiji Islands, bearer of Mexican tourist card FM-5 No. 4225936, issued the same date and place as that of WINSTON. According to Mexican Immigration records, WINSTON and MUMFORD entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 25, 1963, one day before OSWALD entered Mexico.

PATRICIA WINSTON and PAMELA MUMFORD advised the following on December 17, 1963, when interviewed in the United States:

WINSTON and MUMFORD boarded a bus at Monterrey, State of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, on September 26, 1963, at 7:30 p.m., en route to Mexico, D. F. Both identified OSWALD as a passenger on this bus and both observed him sitting next to an Englishman who had lived in Mexico for thirty years. This latter individual was described as being in his late sixties, heavy build, gray hair - balding, with a distinctive English accent, and both believed him to be retired from business.

WINSTON and MUMFORD recalled that OSWALD introduced himself and exhibited to them his United States passport. OSWALD advised WINSTON and MUMFORD that he had lived in Russia for two years and that he had had a hard time getting out of Russia. OSWALD stated that he had been in Japan.

OSWALD made no comment concerning communism or Cuba. He did not state why he was traveling to Mexico, where he was going, and he did not advise concerning his occupation or future plans.

OSWALD stated that he was from Fort Worth or Dallas, Texas. He was observed to be traveling alone. He had only one piece of luggage and a small zipper bag. He wore a gold wedding ring.

OSWALD recommended that WINSTON and MUMFORD stay at the Hotel Cuba, Mexico, D. F., where he claimed that he had stayed several times before. He pointed out that this hotel was inexpensive but that he was not staying at the Hotel Cuba on this trip.

WINSTON and MUMFORD recalled an English couple aboard the bus. This couple is considered identical with Dr. JOHN BRYAN McFARLAND and his wife, Mrs. ANNA MERYLE REID McFARLAND, mentioned above.

JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, who has been known as Reverend ALBERT OSBORNE and has resided at Calle Emilio Carranza No. 4-A, San Martin de Texmelucan, State of Puebla, Mexico, and 4114 Drummond Street, Montreal, Canada, was determined to be the holder of Canadian Passport No. 5-305377. T-2 advised on January 7, 1964, that BOWEN, while posing as Reverend ALBERT OSBORNE, stated in Mexico that he was acquainted with Reverend JOHN HOWARD BOWEN and furnished misleading information concerning the alleged whereabouts of BOWEN.

On January 28, 1964, T-5, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised the records at the Mexican Ministry of Gobernacion (Ministry of the Interior) reflect that ALBERT OSBORNE was ordered deported from Mexico on April 5, 1958, through Laredo, Texas. OSBORNE had been charged with selling an automobile in the Oaxaca, Mexico, area without paying the import duties. These records reflect also that, in 1958, OSBORNE was known as JOHN HOWARD BOWEN and was located in Mexico and determined to be without proper Mexican immigration papers.

On January 30, 1964, T-6, a confidential source abroad, advised that inasmuch as ALBERT OSBORNE had been illegally in Mexico, he would be detained for deportation if located in Mexico.

BOWEN was interviewed at Florence, Alabama, on February 6, 1964, and advised that he recalled making a bus trip from Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, to Mexico, D. F., on September 26-27, 1963, and sitting next to a young man whom he described as 29 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches tall, 150 pounds in weight, with thin, blond hair and a dark complexion, who appeared to be of Mexican or Puerto Rican descent. This individual went to sleep soon after boarding the bus, and, after a lunch stop at Sabinas Hidalgo, Mexico, this person moved to the back of the bus where he reclined on a seat and went to sleep. BOWEN claimed that he did not talk to the above person and was unable to identify press photographs of OSWALD.

BOWEN stated that he is acquainted with an ALBERT OSBORNE, described as a Baptist preacher or missionary from Canada, and while in Oaxaca, Mexico, in 1958, BOWEN misplaced his identification papers and during a census taken at Oaxaca he borrowed OSBORNE's identification papers. BOWEN claimed that he had never before or afterward used the name of OSBORNE.

Interviewed further at Nashville, Tennessee, on March 3, 1964, OSBORNE admitted that he had used dual identities as OSBORNE and JOHN H. BOWEN for many years in Mexico and the United States. He continued to deny any knowledge of OSWALD, however.

(I) List Obtained of Entry of All Non-Mexican Citizens on September 26, 1963, at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico

T-1, who is thoroughly familiar with the workings of the Mexican Ministry of Gobernacion (Interior), furnished the following information concerning the procedures utilized by the Mexican Immigration Service in connection with the entry and departure of non-Mexican citizens into and out of Mexico. It is to be noted that the Mexican Immigration Service is a part of the Mexican Ministry of Gobernacion.

Tourists usually enter Mexico on a Mexican tourist card. There are two types of such cards, one being called the FM-3, which is valid for a stay in the country of only 15 days, and one designated as FM-5, which has validity for a 180 days' stay in Mexico. Both types are issued at Mexican Consulates throughout the world and can also be obtained from the Mexican Immigration Service at border ports of entry. FM-3 tourist cards also are available at airlines ticket offices and tourist agencies.

At the time of entry into Mexico, the traveler surrenders the duplicate portion of the tourist card, and both the duplicate and the original, which remains in the possession of the traveler, are stamped with a rubber stamp which shows the name of the Mexican representative handling the entry, the date of the entry and the locality of the port of entry. When the traveler leaves Mexico, he surrenders the original portion of the tourist card and it is stamped with a rubber stamp which carries the name of the Mexican representative, the date of the departure and the locality of the port of departure.

Each Mexican port of entry is required on a continuing basis to prepare a form called form FM-11. The FM-11 for both entries and departures is prepared each "quincena" (fifteen-day period). Entries and departures are set up on the FM-11 in chronological order and thereafter, within each date, the names of the tourists are listed in alphabetical order. Basic information appearing on the FM-11 is taken from the tourist card presented by the traveler. At the time the FM-11 is prepared, a number is placed on the tourist card, these

numbers being in sequence according to the alphabetical order of the names within each date and thereafter by date. By way of example, the first traveler in alphabetical order entering at a port of entry on the first day of the month or a "quincena" is assigned number 1. Thereafter, all travelers entering that port on that date are assigned numbers in sequence, according to alphabetical order. This sequence continues on the second day of the month and throughout the remaining 15 days of the "quincena."

T-1 made available for examination the forms FM-5 and FM-3 for all non-Mexican citizens entering Mexico at Nuevo Laredo as tourists on September 26, 1963, as well as the copies of forms FM-11 containing the recapitulation of the entries to Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on this date.

From the tourist cards (FM-5 and FM-3) and the copies of the forms FM-11, the following summary of information concerning each person who entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, has been obtained. The summaries have been divided into those persons traveling on form FM-5 and those traveling on form FM-3, since the forms FM-11 are so set up. The number appearing before each name is the number which appears on form FM-11. The following is a brief resume regarding each person who entered Mexico on September 26, 1963. Information was available regarding the mode of transportation on entry, a brief description of the person, the residence listed, proof of citizenship was shown and the Mexican Immigration Service employee who handled the entry, and this information was set out in detail in memorandum dated March 16, 1964.

368. MARGARITA ALANIS, FM-5 No. 4329957, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

369. JOSE R. ALFARO, FM-5 No. 4496450, issued by Mexican Consulate, Dallas, Texas, September 19, 1963.

370. NORBERTA AVILA, FM-5 No. 4329958, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

371. WINFRED BARNES, FM-5 No. 4516331, issued by Pan American Airways, Miami, Florida, September 5, 1963.

372. JOHN H. BOWEN, FM-5 No. 4329926, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

373. SARA MARQUELA YANIS DE CHAMPSAUR, FM-5 No. 4212610, issued by Mexican Embassy, Panama, Republic of Panama, August 14, 1963.

374. MARJORIE FERN CHARLES, FM-5 No. 4234731, issued by Mexican Consulate, Kansas City, Missouri, September 19, 1963.

375. ANDREW WEBSTER CHRISTOPHER, FM-5 No. 4052670, issued by Mexican Consulate, Laredo, Texas, September 25, 1963.

376. SAMUEL ESTRADA, FM-5 No. 4329955, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

377. BENNIE H. FABER, FM-5 No. 4329980, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

378. OSCAR ENRIQUE GALLARDO, FM-5 No. 4363772, issued by Mexican Consulate General, New Orleans, Louisiana, September 9 (possibly 19), 1963.

379. ELSIE GIBBS, FM-5 No. 4329708, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

380. LUISA MAGUER, FM-5 No. 4150246, issued by Mexican Consulate General, San Antonio, Texas, September 24, 1963.

381. Miss J. M. HENDRICKSE, FM-5 No. 4359974, issued by Mexican Consulate, Toronto, Canada, August 19, 1963.

382. MARIA CONSUELO MATA GONZALEZ, FM-5 No. 4329707, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

383. JOHN BRYAN McFARLAND, FM-5 No. 4363754, issued by Mexican Consulate General, New Orleans, Louisiana, September 14, 1963.

384. ANNA MERYL REID McFARLAND, FM-5 No. 4363755, issued by Mexican Consulate General, New Orleans, Louisiana, September 14, 1963.

385. MICHAEL A. NOVOA, FM-5 No. 4351992, issued by Honorary Mexican Consulate, Newark, New Jersey, September 18, 1963.

386. TOMAS JERIEL OWENS, FM-5 No. 4329325, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

387. JUANITA A. PEREZ, FM-5 No. 4493449, issued by Mexican Consulate, Dallas, Texas, September 19, 1963.

388. ANIBAL PLEITEZ, FM-5 No. 4363773, issued by Mexican Consulate General, New Orleans, Louisiana, September 9 (possibly 19), 1963.

389. JOSE HUMBERTO PLEITEZ, FM-5 No. 4363774, issued by Mexican Consulate General, New Orleans, Louisiana, September 19, 1963.

390. EMIL SAINZ, FM-5 No. 4455632, issued by Mexican Tourism Department, New York, New York, September 20, 1963.

391. TERESA CACCIATORE SAINZ, FM-5 No. 4455631, issued by Mexican Tourism Department, New York, New York, September 20, 1963.

392. MATTHEW SCHILLER, FM-5 No. 4329824, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 23, 1963.

393. RICHARD RALPH SCHWARZE, FM-5 No. 4381251, issued by Mexican Consulate, Detroit, Michigan, September 23, 1963.

394. CHESTER STANLEY STEMP, FM-5 No. 4449875, issued by Mexican Tourism Department, Houston, Texas, September 25, 1963.

395. TEODORO OSCAR TREVINO, FM-5 No. 4329953, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 23, 1963.

396. VIOLA MARIA YANIS DE VIGGIANO, FM-5 No. 4212612, issued by Consular Section of Mexican Embassy, Panama, Republic of Panama, August 14, 1963.

397. ANTONY S. WAYNE, FM-5 No. 4434229, issued by Mexican Consulate, Phoenix, Arizona, September 23, 1963.

398. FLOR DE MARIA SUCRE DE YANIS, FM-5 No. 4212611, issued by Consular Section of Mexican Embassy, Panama, Republic of Panama, August 14, 1963.

399. TOBIAS ROZENZEW ZAREMBER, FM-5 No. 4052668, issued by Mexican Consulate, Laredo, Texas, September 25, 1963.

762. FELIX ALONZO, FM-8 No. 626144, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

763. APOLONIO ALVARES, FM-8 No. 626133, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

764. CAMILA ALVARES, FM-8 No. 626134, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

765. JUAN ALVARES, FM-8 No. 626135, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

766. BERTHA AVILA, FM-8 No. 626242, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963. AVILA's tourist card was cancelled at her request and was not utilized.

767. BERTHA AVILA, FM-8 No. 626242. It is noted that this listing carries identical information as set forth under No. 766. It appears that the two listings of this individual on the FM-11 were done in error since she apparently did not enter Mexico.

768. TED C. BLAND, FM-8 No. 624673, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

769. STEPHEN ALAN BRILL, FM-8 No. 47905, issued by Miami Office of Mexican Tourism Department, August 13, 1963.

770. ELAINE ESTERMAN BRILL, FM-8 No. 47906, issued by the Miami Office of the Mexican Tourism Department, August 13, 1963.

771. HARVEY M. CAMPBELL, FM-8 No. 626139, issued, by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

772. FRANK CANTERBURY, FM-3 No. 624369, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

773. FERNANDO CARRILLO, FM-3 No. 626230, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

774. R. ALECOR CAVAZOS (possibly ALECOR CAVAZOS R.), FM-3 No. 626140, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

775. N. ARNALDO CAVAZOS (possibly ARNALDO CAVAZOS N.), FM-3 No. 626141, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

776. TIM PRADO CHAPA, FM-3 No. 626365, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

777. CHARLES DEWNEY, FM-3 No. 626231, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

778. ROBERT V. DUBLIN, JR., FM-3 No. 133158, issued by Mexican Consulate, Laredo, Texas, September 26, 1963.

779. JOSE BENITO ESCOBAR, FM-3 No. 133155, issued by Mexican Consulate, Laredo, Texas, September 26, 1963.

780. OLIMPIA BENITEZ DE ESCOBAR, FM-3 No. 133154, issued by Mexican Consulate, Laredo, Texas, September 26, 1963.

781. REINA ESCOBAR, FM-3 No. 133153, issued by Mexican Consulate, Laredo, Texas, September 26, 1963.

782. JENNIFER JULIA FELLOWES, FM-8 No. 624676, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

783. SUSANA SELINA FOSTER, FM-8 No. 624677, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

784. LUCIANO G. GARCIA, FM-8 No. 626229, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

785. AGAPITO GONZALEZ, FM-8 No. 626234, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

786. ELVIRA GONZALEZ, FM-8 No. 626235, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

787. ROBERTO GONZALEZ, FM-8 No. 626236, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

788. DOLORES GUARDIOLA, FM-8 No. 626241, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

789. H. ARTURO GUERRA, FM-8 No. 624663, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963..

790. JODEYE (last three letters questionable) ERANS HANDS, FM-8 No. 626138, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963. Instant individual appeared to sign her name as Mrs. JODENE HANDS.

791. ERNESTINE WHITE HANDS, FM-8 No. 626137, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

792. NELLIE L. HARDIN, FM-3 No. 626364, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

793. BRIAN JAQUES, FM-3 No. 330187, issued by Mexican Consulate, San Diego, California, September 18, 1963.

794. FRANK JIMENEZ, FM-3 No. 626233, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

795. ABRAHAM KAPLAN, FM-3 No. 626226, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963..

796. RENATE KRAMER, FM-3 No. 447251, bearing the stamp of Mexican Consulate General, San Francisco, California, but no date indicated. This form bears a typed date of September 26, 1963, apparently inserted upon bearer's arrival Nuevo Laredo.

797. DIETRICH KRAMER, FM-3 No. 447250, bearing stamp of Mexican Consulate General, San Francisco, California, but no date indicated. This form bears a typed date of September 26, 1963, apparently inserted upon bearer's arrival Nuevo Laredo.

798. EDITH W. KUNTZ, FM-3 No. 510259, issued at San Antonio, Texas (issuing office not identified), September 23, 1963.

799. FERNANDO LOZANO GARCIA, FM-3 No. 626132, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

800. WILLIAM HENRY MASON, FM-3 No. 626232, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

301. ANGELINA MA. GONZALEZ MENDEZ, FM-8 No. 626037, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

302. HARRY J. MITCHELL, FM-8 No. 624674, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

303. ANN MARIE MITCHELL, FM-8 No. 624675, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

304. ADOLIO MORALES, FM-8 No. 626145, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

305. MARTINA MORENO, FM-8 No. 626236, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

306. BUELL MOORE, FM-8 No. 625566, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

307. HARVEY OSWALD LEE, FM-8 No. 24085, issued by Mexican Consulate General, New Orleans, Louisiana, September 17, 1963.

308 MAURICE OUELLET, FM-8 No. 22060/196, issued by Mexican Consulate General, Montreal, Que., Canada, September 19, 1963.

309. KENNETH GRENIER PECK, FM-8 No. 625567, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

310. YOLANDA A. DE RAMOS, FM-8 No. 623793, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

311. ROESLY ROBERT, FM-8 No. 623924, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

812. FLORENCE S. ROCLEVITCH, FM-3 No. 623795, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

813. ANTHONY PAUL ROCLEVITCH, FM-3 No. 623794, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

814. RAFAEL RUBEN RODRIGUEZ, FM-3 No. 625625, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

815. ROBERTO GONZALO RODRIGUEZ ESPINOSA (carried on FM-11 as ROBERTO GONZALO ESPINOZA RODRIGUEZ), FM-3 No. 133156, issued by Mexican Consulate, Laredo, Texas, September 26, 1963.

816. JORGE ANTONIO RODRIGUEZ ESPINOSA, FM-3 No. 133157, issued by Mexican Consulate, Laredo, Texas, September 26, 1963.

817. JOSEFA RODRIGUEZ [illegible], FM-3 No. 623131, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

818. NINO ROMERO CRUZ, FM-3 No. 626143, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

819. RICARDO SANDOVAL, FM-3 No. 623363, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

820. GEORGES ALBERT SPINNER, FM-3 No. 626362, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

821. RICHARD STRETTON, FM-3 No. 626239, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

822. NANCY STREETT (tourist card signed as NANCY C. STRETTON), FM-3 No. 626240, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

823. M. JOHN SZUCHY, JR., FM-3 No. 625632, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963. (This individual appeared to sign his name as JOHN M. SZUCHY, JR., on instant tourist card.)

824. THOMAS J. ROGER, FM-3 No. 626142, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

825. MAURICIA VALLE DE TORRES, FM-3 No. 510398, issued by Mexican Tourism Department, San Antonio, Texas, September 25, 1963.

826. VICENTE V. TORRES, FM-3 No. 510399, issued by Mexican Tourism Department, San Antonio, Texas, September 25, 1963.

827. JUSTINO TREVINO, FM-3 No. 626227, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

828. ABELINA P. DE TREVINO, FM-3 No. 626228, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

829. ALFREDO TREVINO, FM-3 No. 626554, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

830. ESTELA S. TREVINO, FM-3 No. 626555, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

831. ESPERANZA DE VALDEZ S., FM-3 No. 624671, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

C32. BENITO TOMAS VALDEZ, FM-3 No. 624670, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

C33. JUANA VALDEZ, FM-3 No. 626136, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

C34. MARIA ELSA VALDEZ, FM-3 No. 624672, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

C35. OLIVIA VILLARREAL, FM-3 No. 626237, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 26, 1963.

(J) Persons Interviewed in Mexico Who Entered Mexico September 26, 1963, at Nuevo Laredo

T-7, a confidential source abroad, advised that SOLOMON BANDECK, residence 18352 Kelly Road, Detroit, Michigan, stated at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, on December 11, 1963, that he is a retired jeweler and he traveled from Monterrey to Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, in his personally-owned automobile. He again entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, and returned to Monterrey.

He had no contact with OSWALD and he could not furnish any information concerning him.

T-8, a confidential source abroad, advised that ANDREW WEBSTER CHRISTOPHER, residence Lerdo de Tejada 320-A, Guadalajara, State of Jalisco, Mexico, stated on December 16, 1963, that he entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, on September 26, 1963, in his personally-owned automobile.

He was unable to identify photographs of OSWALD and stated he had not observed OSWALD in Nuevo Laredo at the time he entered Mexico.

T-9, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on December 13, 1963, that CARLOS ALMAGUER ECHARTEA, residence Calle Lic. Jose

Mexia Bocanegra No. 1105, Colonia Industrial, Monterrey, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, had stated that he and his wife entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, in their personally-owned automobile and that they had not seen or heard anything about OSWALD until November 22, 1963.

T-4 advised on December 18, 1963, that GUILLERMO HEVIA VILLAR, residence 317 West Johnson Street, San Antonio, Texas, and Mrs. MARIA OTERO PABLOS, residence 1101 Pecan Street, McAllen, Texas, who had entered Mexico by automobile on September 26, 1963, at Nuevo Laredo, had no pertinent information concerning OSWALD and they had not observed him.

T-8 advised that HARVEY TUTTLE, residence Calle 6 No. 208, Atemajac, State of Jalisco, Mexico, stated on January 4, 1964, that he entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo by bus on or about September 26, 1963, which exact date he could not recall because he did not have in his immediate possession his tourist card.

He could not recall anyone resembling OSWALD at Nuevo Laredo or on the bus on which he traveled.

T-10, a confidential source abroad, advised that CHESTER STANLEY STEMP, residence 7223 Jarnecke Avenue, Hammond, Indiana; employed as a mathematics teacher, American High School, San Salvador, El Salvador, stated in San Salvador, El Salvador, on January 14, 1964, that he entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, on September 26, 1963, on the first bus which crossed the border on this date at about 6:00 a.m. He traveled to Laredo, Texas, by Greyhound bus from San Antonio, Texas, and boarded a Transportes del Norte bus in Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. He traveled from Nuevo Laredo to Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, by bus, arriving at the latter place at about noon on September 26, 1963. He took a train from Monterrey to San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, and Mexico, D. F., arriving at noon on September 28, 1963.

He could not identify a photograph of OSWALD and stated that he had not seen him.

(K) Interview of ROBERTO MORALES, Driver of Flecha Roja (Red Arrow) Bus No. 516 from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico City on trip for September 26 and 27, 1963.

T-11, a confidential source abroad, advised as follows:

On March 14, 1964, ROBERTO MORALES, driver of Flecha Roja bus No. 516 on September 26-27, 1963, from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico, D. F., Mexico, furnished the following information:

He could not recall specifically the trip which he made on September 26-27, 1963, from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico City, because he has made numerous trips and seen a large number of passengers since that time. He was shown the baggage list recording the names of some of the passengers on that trip and stated he is not acquainted with any of the names and does not know any of the persons listed. He was unable to identify photographs of OSWALD and of JOHN HOWARD BOWEN, true name ALBERT OSBORNE. MORALES stated that his codriver from Monterrey to Mexico City usually is ALFREDO GARCIA CERVANTES, who resides in Mexico City, address unknown to him.

On May 14, 1964, ALEJANDRO SAUCEDO, manager of the Mexico City terminal of "Servicios Unidos Autobuses Blancos Flecha Roja, S. A. de C. V." (The Unified Services of White Autobuses Red Arrow, Incorporated), Calle Heroes Ferrocarrileros 45, provided the following information with respect to the Flecha Roja baggage manifest mentioned above:

The baggage list reflects it was prepared for bus No. 516, which departed from Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, at 2:00 p.m., September 26, 1963, driven by ROBERTO MORALES. The number "18" encircled at the bottom of the list indicates that 18 pieces of baggage were checked and baggage claim checks issued for storage and handling in the baggage compartment of the bus and revision by Mexican Customs.

SAUCEDO affirmed that the number of passengers departing on the bus from Nuevo Laredo is not specified on the baggage list and that only the persons who check and become responsible for one or more articles of baggage are listed thereon. He pointed out that unaccompanied baggage also may be sent in this manner and the presence of a name on the baggage list does not insure that the person actually traveled on the bus.

(L) Interview of ERNESTO HERNANDEZ, codriver of Flecha Roja (Red Arrow) Bus No. 516 from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico City on September 26 to 27, 1963

T-12, a confidential source abroad, advised on April 21, 1964, that ERNESTO HERNANDEZ, codriver of Flecha Roja (Red Arrow) bus No. 516 on September 26 to 27, 1963, from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico, D. F., Mexico, furnished the following:

He resides at Aldama No. 4, Tizayuca, Hidalgo, Mexico, and for the past nine years he has been employed as a bus driver for the Flecha Roja bus company.

He has no independent recollection of having been the codriver of bus No. 516 on September 26 to 27, 1963, but when his recollection was refreshed, he stated that for the first and only time he had been the codriver for ROBERTO MORALES on bus No. 516 on the trip from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico, D. F., on September 26 to 27, 1963. He normally does not work as a codriver with MORALES but did recall having substituted for MORALES' regular partner, ALFREDO GARCIA CERVANTES.

He was unable to identify the photographs of OSWALD and JOHN HOWARD BOWEN. He could not associate OSWALD with anyone he might have seen in the past. He had seen photographs of OSWALD in the newspapers following the assassination of President KENNEDY but he did not associate OSWALD with anyone he has seen.

He was shown the baggage list for passengers for the above trip and he did not know any of the names on this list. He advised that it was difficult for him to distinguish one trip from another or to recall individual passengers in the absence of a particular incident which might occur on a trip. He could not recall the above-mentioned trip made by bus No. 516, the portions of the trip during which MORALES had operated the bus or between what points he, HERNANDEZ, had driven the bus.

He could not furnish any data to assist in identifying OSWALD as being a passenger aboard Flecha Roja bus No. 516 on September 26 to 27, 1963.

III. OSWALD IN MEXICO CITY

(A) "New York Times" Newspaper Account

The Western Edition of the "New York Times," dated December 3, 1963, carried an article by Correspondent PETER KIHSS, which is reproduced hereinunder and reports information purportedly gleaned by the correspondent in Mexico City:

"OSWALD FOLLOWED LONELY PATH DURING RECENT VISIT TO MEXICO

"Inquiry Finds $30 Could Have Covered All Expenses of Month-Long Trip

-- His Travels Are Detailed

"By PETER KIHSS

"Special to The New York Times

"MEXICO CITY, Dec. 2--More lonely steps along the trail of LEE H. OSWALD in the last autumn of his life came to light today.

"Evidence turned up concerning the trip that OSWALD made here in late September and early October presented a picture consistent with that pertaining to other periods in the life of the accused assassin of President KENNEDY.

"The Mexican Ministry of the Interior disclosed that the results of its intensive police investigation had indicated that OSWALD was alone here. The ministry's findings have been transmitted to United States authorities.

"Indeed few mysteries remained as to OSWALD's trip here, following painstaking inquiry. The investigation disclosed that the often impecunious OSWALD could have financed his entire trip to Mexico Sept. 26 to Oct. 23 with less than $30--

thus apparently disposing of the question of where he could have obtained substantial funds for the trip.

"Newsmen identified the bus line on which OSWALD traveled from Nuevo Laredo, across the (border) to this capital and back. It was Transportes Frontera.

"At its office on Buenavista Street, a clerk, LUCIO LOPEZ, said the Mexican police had been given the lists of passengers on that run that the line keeps.

"Investigators were understood also to have checked a number of the guests who were at the Hotel Comercio, the hotel where OSWALD stayed. He was the only American among a clientele composed mostly of Mexicans and a few Cubans, the latter apparently exiles.

"The Cuban Foreign Ministry has confirmed that OSWALD, while in Mexico City, sought a Cuban visa on Sept. 27 as a transit traveler to the Soviet Union. The ministry said that when OSWALD was told the consulate could not issue such a visa without Havana authorization, he left 'visibly displeased.' The ministry also said such a visa would not be granted unless a visa had been previously issued by the country of destination.

"Met Delay on Soviet Visa.

"The Mexican Interior Ministry said OSWALD's effort later to get a Soviet visa had also been met with a consular statement that there would have to be a delay. A Mexican official said OSWALD told the Cubans and the Russians he was a Communist who had lived two years in the Soviet Union and had married a Russian woman.

The police investigation was reported to have found no indication that OSWALD had visited anyone else of political interest.

"Cuban exiles opposed to the regime of Premier FIDEL CASTRO have been trying to check on OSWALD's activities here. So far they have not turned up anything of consequence. This is a sprawling city of nearly five million inhabitants but even in this multitude OSWALD's tracks have been uncovered.

"OSWALD took a 2:30 P.M. bus Thursday, Sept. 26, from Nueva Laredo for the 750-mile trip scheduled to end here Friday, Sept. 27, at 8:30 P.M. The one-way fare on the Frontera line is $5.71 at the exchange rate of 12½ Mexican pesos a dollar.

"There are at least two-score of what Mexicans call humble hotels within a radius of five blocks of the bus terminal. OSWALD appears to have been fortunate to have found the well-kept Comercio on block-long Bernardo de Sahaguan Street, named for a Spanish colonial missionary who befriended Indians.

"For 16 pesos a day--$1.28--he got room No. 18, with private bath, in the four-story glazed red brick hotel.

"SEBASTIAN PEREZ HERNANDEZ, desk clerk, said OSWALD had arrived alone and had left early in the morning and come back late at night. He had no visitors.

"The hotel proprietor, GUILLERMO GARCIA, was shocked when investigators found OSWALD's signature on the registry. Mr. GARCIA admired President KENNEDY as a friend of Mexico and a Roman Catholic. He had never connected the name of his guest with the assassination.

OSWALD had one leather suitcase, about two feet long. He wore short-sleeved shirts. He talked only briefly with the night watchman and the chambermaid, in Spanish.

"Next to the hotel is the lunchroom La Esperanza. Mrs. DOLORES MORENO DE BARRERO, a widow who has run the neat eating place for six months, remembered having seen OSWALD three or four days. She said he had eaten there only once.

"A Chop for 21 Cents

"He had a lunch of steak and rice, which came to about 23 cents. The costliest item on the bill of fare is a chop, cooked to taste, for about 21 cents.

"Mrs. BARRERO said OSWALD's Spanish had been hard to understand and he had eaten alone, in silence.

"Newsmen calculated that OSWALD could have stayed within $30 for meals in Mexico for eight days. He paid $11.42 for bus fare, $3.40 for five days' rent and 50 cents for a special 15-day tourist card he got in New Orleans Sept. 17. These figures add up to $26.32.

"On the same block with the hotel are a number of modest apartment houses. Across the way is a parking lot. At the end of the street is a typical little park, with stone benches. The neighborhood is the Guerrero District, largely commercial.

"OSWALD left Mexico City on Wednesday, Oct. 2, on a Frontera bus that was scheduled to depart at 1 P.M. and arrive at Nueva Laredo at 6:30 A.M. Thursday, Oct. 3.

"A Mexican Interior Ministry official suggested that OSWALD might have spent most of his time

here, which included a weekend, as a tourist, perhaps also taking in some movies.

"It is believed OSWALD left New Orleans on Sept. 24, after having sent his wife to Dallas the previous day with a friend. He vanished from his cheap apartment there on that day without having paid his rent.

"He is believed to have hitchhiked to Laredo on the American side of the border, where he arrived Sept. 26. It was his custom to travel by hitchhiking wherever possible.

"It was presumed that he probably hitchhiked north to Dallas from Laredo on his return from Mexico City. He arrived in Dallas the evening of Oct. 3 and checked into the Dallas YMCA. The distance from Laredo to Dallas is 475 miles."

(B) OSWALD's Visits to Cuban and Soviet Diplomatic Establishments - Investigation by Mexican Authorities

A signed statement which had been made by SILVIA DURAN to the Federal Security Police on November 23, 1963, as translates from Spanish is recorded hereinunder:

"At the City of Mexico, Federal District, at 6:00 p.m. of November 23, 1963, the undersigned, Captain FERNANDO GUTIERREZ BARRIOS, Assistant Director of the Federal Security (Police), proceeding legally with witnesses present, makes record: that with the presentation in this office of Mrs. SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN for the purpose of being interrogated concerning the matters which are herein set forth, this document was prepared:

"Promptly upon the presentation of the person who under normal conditions is called SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN, having been warned to tell the truth and advised of the penalties which are incurred by those who furnish false testimony, described herself as follows: that her name is as recorded, 25 years of age, married, without religious preference, an employee, literate, a native and resident of this city, with domicile at Constituyentes #143, Apartment #3, with respect to the matters under investigation declares: that she has been legally married to Mr. HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO since November 5, 1958, and is the mother of a child named PATRICIA, who, at the present time, is three and one-half years of age; that in the month of July or August of 1961 the deponent was invited to join the Mexican-Cuban Institute of Cultural Relations, which at that

time, was directed by Attorney AGUSTIN CUE CANOVAS, as a Coordinator, and, although she does not recall specifically who it was that recommended her, she can clarify that for some time previously she was friendly and visited with frequency the employees of the Cuban Embassy, being a personal friend of Ambassador PORTUONDO, as well as the Cultural Attaches, TERESA PROENZA and LUIS ALVERU, as well as with the female employees, but principally with the secretary of Consul EUSEBIO ASCUE, Miss MARICARMEN OLAVARRI, of Spanish nationality but a relative of ASCUE; that at the Institute the activities were exclusively of a cultural nature and were attended on occasions by the afore-mentioned Cultural Attaches and some Cubans, but in a greater number by Mexicans, always artists and intellectuals, without any political discussions, although she recalls that at the time of the October Cuban crisis in connection with the threatened invasion of Cuba and the subsequent blockade of the island by the North American Government, they listened by shortwave radio to the news from the 'Prensa Latina' (Latin Press), on the basis of which they made up a bulletin which was read of the news that they had listened to directly from Havana, agreeing also to the effect that Cubans and Mexicans attending said meetings discussed the political problem of Cuba on a private basis without doing so in any official character; that the declarant was receiving a salary of 500 pesos ($40 U.S.) monthly in her capacity as Coordinator at the Institute, with her work schedule being from 4:00 to 8:00 p.m. daily, and the money for the maintenance of the Institute itself coming from a monthly subsidy from the Cuban Embassy, the amount of which she is not aware, but also with each one of the members paying a quota, and also contributions were received from persons whose names she does not recall because usually they were made anonymously,

being unable to fix the monthly receipts, although she was the person who personally received all of the funds received at the Institute; that in addition to the speaker, only Mr. FELIPE ROJAS, who worked as a secretary at the Institute during the mornings, received any monthly salary in the same amount of 500 pesos ($40 U.S.), with the remainder of the money which was received being used for the payment of rent and other expenses connected with its operation. That in the month of December of 1961, the declarant and her husband made a trip by air to Havana, Cuba, paying for their own transportation, but all of their expenses of their visit to that city and the greater number of the cities of the island being paid by the Cuban Institute of Friendship with the People and the House of Culture, so-called, 'of the Americas,' the trip having lasted fifteen days without their having any contact or connection during this trip with officials of the Cuban Government. That as the speaker has already stated, she has been a sympathizer of socialism and Marxist doctrine for several years, having studied philosophy and existentialism, and particularly she has sympathized since its inception and sympathizes with the Cuban Revolution. That approximately three months ago she began to occupy the position of Secretary to the Cuban Consul in this city, Mr. EUSEBIO ASCUE, who ceased to function in that capacity some five days ago on Monday, the 18th of this month, having been substituted by Mr. ALFREDO MIRAVAL Y DIAZ, clarifying at this time that from the beginning she began to work in that capacity as a temporary measure as a result of the death in a traffic accident of her friend, MARICARMEN OLAVARRI, who had been occupying that position, until some person should arrive from Cuba who would assume the same, having had under her responsibility the administrative operation and preparing the visas which are issued, as well as handling the applications for such visas which invariably are sent to the

Ministry of Foreign Relations, Government of Cuba, for its approval, having obtained this position directly from former Consul ASCUE, with whom she is very friendly, and for whom the speaker even organized a farewell party in her home, which was attended by almost all of the officials and employees of the Embassy and the Consulate, except the Ambassador. That the speaker does not belong to any political party and never has attended manifestations or meetings, nor has she given lectures or speeches, which her husband has done, since he has written several articles for the newspaper 'El Dia' (The Day) (pro-Communist Spanish language newspaper published in Mexico City); that she has never been arrested for any reason, nor even on the occasion of the visit to Mexico of Mr. JOHN F. KENNEDY, which caused her a great deal of personal satisfaction because of the benefits which it would represent to the country. That yesterday while she was working at the Cuban Consulate, where she is employed from 10:00 to 2:00 and from 4:00 to 6:00 p.m. daily and where she receives a salary of 1,500 pesos ($120 U.S.) monthly, just before their time of departure at noon, a friend commented to her that she had been listening to the radio and heard a news item to the effect that President KENNEDY had suffered an attack in which they had fired three shots at him, as a result of which she called her husband on the telephone and they discussed this news, and he advised her that he already knew about it and referred to said attack as 'monstrous,' and they agreed that upon meeting at their home they would discuss the matter, which they did during their dinner hour, but in a very brief manner since they did not know all the circumstances of the attack and the name and description of the presumed author of the same, its having been only that night that they read in the extra (edition) the news relating thereto, and subsequently on the radio at her residence she heard the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, which caused her to remember that this name refers to a North

American who in the last days of September or the first days of the month of October of the present year appeared at the Cuban Consulate and applied for a visa to Cuba in transit to Russia and based his application on his presentation of his passport in which it was recorded that he had been living in the latter country for a period of three years, his work permit from that same country written in the Russian language and letters in the same language, as well as proof of his being married to a woman of Russian nationality and being the apparent Director in the city of New Orleans of the organization called 'Fair Play for Cuba' with the desire that he should be accepted as a 'friend' of the Cuban Revolution, as a result of which the speaker, in compliance with her duties, received all of his data and filled out the appropriate application, and he left to return in the afternoon, this time with his photographs, and the speaker, recognizing that she exceeded her duties, semi-officially called the Russian Consulate by telephone because of her interest in facilitating the handling of the Russian visa for LEE HARVEY OSWALD, but from there they answered her that the operation would require approximately four months, which annoyed the applicant, since as he affirmed he was in a great hurry to obtain the visas which would permit him to travel to Russia, insisting that he was entitled to them because of his background and his partisanship and personal activities in favor of the Cuban movement, the declarant's not being able to specify because she does not remember whether or not he said that he was a member of the Communist Party, but that his wife, of Russian nationality, was at that time in the city of New York from where she would follow him, although his place of origin was the afore-mentioned city of New Orleans; that as soon as OSWALD understood that it was not possible to give him a Cuban visa without his previously obtaining a Russian one, because the former was for transit, he became highly agitated and angry, as a result of which the speaker called Consul ASCUE, who, at that time, was

in his private office in company of his ultimate replacement, MIRAVAL, but came out and began to argue in English with OSWALD in a very angry manner and ASCUE concluded by saying to him that, 'As far as he was concerned, he would not give him a visa,' and that 'A person like him, in place of aiding the Cuban Revolution, was doing it harm,' its being noted that in their discussion they had been referring to the Russian socialist revolution and not the Cuban, its being stated by OSWALD that he had two reasons to request the visa with urgency, which were, one, that his permit to be in Mexico was expiring and the other that he had urgent necessity of reaching Russia; that in spite of the argument the speaker handed to OSWALD a piece of paper similar to that which she writes at this time in which she recorded her name, 'SILVIA DURAN,' and the telephone number of the Consulate, which is '11-20-47,' and, at any rate, she initiated the handling of his visa application by sending it to the Cuban Ministry of (Foreign) Affairs, from which a reply was received in the normal manner some fifteen to thirty days later approving the issuance of a visa, but conditioning it on his previously obtaining the Russian (one), although she does not recall whether OSWALD subsequently called her or not on the telephone for the Consulate which she had given him; that all of the conversation which the speaker had with OSWALD, as well as that of Consul ASCUE with him, was in the English language since he did not speak any Spanish, and that upon seeing his photograph which appears in today's newspapers, specifically in the newspaper 'El Dia,' she immediately recognized and identified it as being the same person that she has been referring to as LEE HARVEY OSWALD. That on only one occasion the declarant attended a reception ceremony at the Russian Embassy which was given on the occasion of the visit of the astronauts, GAGARIN and TERESHKOVA, on the personal invitation which the

speaker received from the Russian Consul YACKSOV when the latter visited ASCUE and MIRAVAL and delivered to them their respective invitations at the Cuban Consulate. That with respect to her in-laws, LIDIA and RUBEN DURAN NAVARRO, the former on various occasions attended with the declarant the meetings which were being held at the Institute, whereas the latter only did so on one or two occasions in connection with exhibits of paintings and with respect to BETY SERRATO AZUCAR, the wife of RUBEN, she has always remained aloof from these activities, although all of them are of leftist ideology but do not actively participate in any activities; that BARBARA ANN BLITS TRESMOND ESQUIVEL and AGATA ROSENO GARCIA are friends of BETY and the speaker has known them very little and superficially, as a result of which she knows nothing about their activities and ideologies, and in connection with the gentleman who she now knows is named DENTLEY, she had never seen him before and supposes that he is a friend of BARBARA, since she noticed that he was talking to BARBARA when they were dining at the home of the deponent, being present her husband, AGATA and LIDIA, whereas the others were at the home of her brother-in-law, RUBEN. That she has nothing further to declare and after reading the above, she ratifies and signs the margins in evidence thereof. The above document is closed authorized and witnessed.

Signed, Assistant Director of Federal Security,
Captain FERNANDO GUTIERREZ BARRIOS.
Witnesses: Lic. (Atty.) FERNANDO ORTIZ DE LA PENA;
Lic. CARLOS DURAN LANZ."

(C) Other Inquiries by Mexican Federal Security Police

On November 29, 1963, T-17 obtained a copy of a report dated November 25, 1963, recording the results of investigation by Agents of the Mexican Federal Security Police (Direccion Federal de Investigaciones - DFS). A translation from Spanish of that report follows hereinunder:

"In connection with the assassination of the President of the United States, JOHN F. KENNEDY, it was reported that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had previously been in Mexico, as a consequence of which appropriate investigation was conducted, the results of which are as follows:

"1. LEE HARVEY OSWALD was in Mexico, having entered at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas (State), on September 26 last, as a tourist, proceeding from New Orleans and departing at the same place on last October 3rd.

"2. It was confirmed that he had come to Mexico to apply for a visa at the Cuban Embassy, for transit enroute to Moscow.

"3. Toward this objective, he established contact with SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN, a Mexican 'SILVIA DURAN,' whom he interviewed on two occasions, since she is an employee of the Consulate, responsible for making the arrangements necessary for this type of visa and completing the cards with data concerning the applicant, an indispensable requisite for obtaining a Cuban visa.

"4. Through her, he made contact with the Russian Consulate for the same purpose.

"When it was learned that the above-mentioned SILVIA DURAN had been one of the contacts made by LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Mexico, said lady and her husband were arrested in order that they

might be interrogated, advising in their statements as follows:

"INTERVIEW OF HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO: Mexican by birth, son of a Chilean father and Mexican mother. He said that his occupation is that of Industrial Designer, holding a teaching position on this subject in the National School of Plastic Arts, a dependency of the UNAM (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico - National Autonomous University of Mexico), where he receives a salary of 1,400 pesos ($112 U.S.) monthly; 40 years of age, married, without religious preference, domiciled at Constituyentes (street) #143, Apartment #3, in this city; that the first eight years of his life were spent in Los Angeles, California, and subsequently he came to this capital with his parents, RUFINO DURAN and LIDIA NAVARRO DE DURAN, and later they went to Santiago, Chile, to live, remaining there for a period of a year and one-half, later returning with his brother, RUBEN, to Mexico, being followed later by his sister, LIDIA, and his mother; that he entered the National Agricultural School at Chapingo, where he studied for five years for a career as an Agronomist and as he had learned drawing in the San Carlos Academy, he chose to continue studying that art, which served him as a basis for specializing in Industrial Designing, which he now follows, being a teacher in that subject in the School of Fine Arts of the UNAM, spending his free time in private work as a Designer, for which he receives an income of approximately 5,000 pesos ($400 U.S.) monthly; that in 1950 he was married to a French woman, LUCILLE DEJARDIN, with whom he fathered a son named PAUL DURAN DEJARDIN, who at the present time is 10 years of age, and with that marriage having lasted more or less six years, and with the breaking up of that matrimony, on November 5, 1958, he entered into a new marriage contract with his present wife, SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN, with whom he fathered a

girl named PATRICIA, now 3½ years of age; that when he became acquainted with his present wife, she was working as a Secretary in the Proteo Gallery and later she and other persons, among them Prof. AGUSTIN CUE CANOVAS, the Cultural Attache of the Cuban Embassy, and others, began to organize the Mexican Cuban Institute of Cultural Relations 'Jose Marti,' in which she served as a Coordinator, and for about the last four months, she has been employed as a Secretary in the Consulate General of Cuba in this city, first having worked with the Consul, EUSEBIO AZCUE, and now with MIRABAL, receiving a monthly salary of 1,500 pesos. He acknowledged that his ideology is leftist and in sympathy with the Cuban Revolution, adding that this is the reason why he permits his wife to work and engage in her present activities. He stated that when he discussed with his wife the assassination of President KENNEDY, having heard the name of the presumed perpetrator, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, she immediately told him that she believed that he was the same individual who in the latter part of September or early October had been in the Cuban Consulate applying for a Cuban visa in transit to Russia; that she had attended him herself and handled his visa application papers, but when she notified him that he would first need a Russian visa and that his application would have to be sent to the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Relations, which, of course, would require several days, OSWALD became angry and lost his self control, as a result of which SILVIA called the Consul AZCUE, with whom the applicant had a violent argument. He added that he had not seen nor had he personally known LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and in December of 1961 he (DURAN) made a trip to Cuba, accompanied by his wife, paying for their tickets himself.

"It is pointed out that at the home where the DURAN couple was detained at Herodoto #14, Apartment A, the home of the brother-in-law of SILVIA DURAN, named RUBEN DURAN NAVARRO, the

persons who were visiting at that residence were arrested and their background data is recorded below:"

(None of the individuals listed below as having been interviewed admitted knowing OSWALD or having any information concerning him. Therefore, the data concerning them is being summarized rather than recorded in full.)

RUBEN DURAN NAVARRO advised that he was born in Los Angeles, California, is married to BETTY SERRATOS, is 28 years of age, a decorator by profession, and has applied for Mexican citizenship. He related that Calle Herodoto #14, Apartment A, is his residence.

BETTY SERRATOS DE DURAN related that she was born in the Republic of Honduras and has resided in Mexico for the past ten years, is 33 years of age, and has never belonged to any political party or entertained leftist ideas. She explained that she resides with her husband, RUBEN DURAN NAVARRO, at Herodoto #14, Apartment A.

LIDIA DURAN NAVARRO VDA. (widow) DE FLORES advised that she is 35 years of age, having been born in Chihuahua, Chihuahua; that she resides at Luz Saviñon Street No. 1211, Apartment 2, and is employed in the Tourism Department and the Mexican Sports Federation. She denied having political affiliations or sympathies. She explained that she is the sister of RUBEN DURAN NAVARRO and had been visiting them at the time the investigators arrived at their apartment.

AGATA ROSENA GARCIA related that she was born in the Capital (of Mexico) and resides at Rivera Street No. 63, [illegible]nia Las Aguilas. She denied having any political affiliations or being of leftist ideology and explained that she is a friend of the DURANS and visits them frequently at their home.

BARBARA ANN BLISS stated that she was in Mexico as a tourist and has been living in the country for the past eight years, and resides at Bahia de Magdalena #125; that she is divorced from JUAN ESQUIVEL, a Costa Rican citizen

who presently lives in the United States, and has a monthly income of $800 per month from the estate of her father, which is administered by a firm in Washington, D. C. She explained that her father, ALONSO BLISS, formerly owned a sugar plantation on Trinidad, but presently resides at 2585 Bayshore Drive, Coconut Grove, Miami, Florida. She explained that she had become acquainted with BETTY SERRATOS some three months earlier at the apartment of CARMEN PINO, and they had exchanged visits with each other thereafter because of their mutual liking for recorded music. She also stated that she had met SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN at a concert, but had no friendship with her.

CHARLES E. BENTLEY explained that he is 27 years of age and was in Mexico as a tourist, having resided for the previous three months at Palermo Street No. 9, Colonia Hipodromo, in Mexico City; that he had been trying to obtain employment as a salesman for the Sonora Cattle Company; that he had served in the United States Marine Corps from 1954 to 1957 and had no political affiliations or leftist ideas. He explained that he had met BARBARA ANN BLISS and BETTY SERRATOS some two months earlier and was visiting at Herodoto No. 14-7 because of his friendship with them.

(D) Hotel Accommodations of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Mexico City

On November 26, 1963, T-14, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that, following a check of the registration records of numerous middle and lower class hotels in the downtown area of Mexico City, he had ascertained that on September 27, 1963, LEE HARVEY OSWALD had registered at the Hotel del Comercio, located at Calle (Street) Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19 and approximately eight blocks from the commercial heart of the Mexican capital. The records disclosed that OSWALD was registered as the occupant of room No. 18 until October 1, 1963, and was deleted from the hotel guest list on October 2, 1963.

According to source, there were only three employees at the hotel, and some of them were able to recognize OSWALD's photograph as having been a guest at that establishment but could recall virtually no information concerning the circumstances relating thereto.

1. OSWALD's Registration at Hotel

T-1 made available photocopies of the registration records of the Hotel del Comercio, Calle Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19, Mexico, D. F., which reflect that on September 27, 1963, OSWALD registered at that hotel as "LEE, HARVEY OSWALD, USA, Texas, PHOTO, US citizen" and was assigned room No. 19.

The owner and manager of the hotel, GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA, explained on March 3, 1964, that upon arrival a guest is required to register in his own handwriting; however, as long as he remains at the hotel thereafter, the name is transferred to the registration list for subsequent days by the manager or his assistant.

2. Examination of Handwriting on Hotel Register by FBI Laboratory

On December 11, 1963, a photocopy of the above-described page of the Hotel del Comercio registration book was submitted to the FBI Laboratory for examination of the "LEE, HARVEY OSWALD" signature appearing thereon.

In a laboratory report dated December 19, 1963, the FBI Laboratory stated that examination of "Qc333, photocopy of page of registry book of Hotel del Comercio, Calle Sahagun 19, Mexico City, with signatures of guests registering on September 27, 1963, Line 19, bearing signature 'Lee Harvey Oswald'" had been made with the following result:

"It was concluded that the LEE HARVEY OSWALD signature on Line 19 of Qc333 was written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, whose known writing appears as K4 and K5 in this case."

The information recorded hereinunder was furnished by T-19.

3. Identities of Persons at Hotel During Same Period as OSWALD

A review of copies of the pages of the Hotel del Comercio registration book for individuals who registered or remained at the hotel from September 26, 1963, through the night of October 1-2, 1963, revealed the following with respect to their names, city and state of origin, room or rooms occupied, and date or dates of occupancy.

Because of the fact that some of the names were abbreviated and others not decipherable, Hotel del Comercio owner, GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA, assisted in clarifying those names.

Name and Residence	Room No.	Dates of Occupancy
ISABEL SALAZAR y comp. Durango, Durango	1	September 26 and 27, 1963
J. ASCENCION HERRERA Durango, Durango	2	September 26 and 27, 1963
POLO DUENAS Aguascalientes, Ags.	3	September 26 and 27, 1963
ANTONIO OLIVA y Sra. Mexico, D. F., Mex. (Musician)	4	September 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, and October 1, 1963
POLO DUENAS Aguascalientes, Ags.	5	September 26, 1963
FERNANDO VALENZUELA Chihuahua, Chihuahua	6	September 26 through October 1, 1963
ANGELICA PEREYRA Torreon, Coahuila (Housewife)	7	September 26 through October 1, 1963
ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ Reynosa, Tamaulipas	8	September 26, 1963

Name and Residence	Room No.	Dates of Occupancy
MARTIN GUERRERO San Luis Potosi, S.L.P.	9	September 26 through October 1, 1963
JOSE LUIS MACIAS Chihuahua, Chihuahua	10	September 26 through October 1, 1963
PEDRO QUIJANO Torreon, Coahuila	11	September 26 through October 1, 1963
MANUEL SANTOS Saltillo, Coahuila (Farmer)	12	September 26, 27, 28 and 30, and October 1, 1963
URBANO TORRES Guanajuato, Guanajuato	13, 22	September 26 and October 1, 1963
GABRIEL CONTRERAS Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua	14	September 26 through October 1, 1963
JULIO LINAN San Luis Potosi, S.L.P.	15	September 26 through October 1, 1963
POLO DUENAS Aguascalientes, Ags.	16	September 26, 1963
RODOLFO RODRIGUEZ Chihuahua, Chihuahua	17, 16 and 17	September 26 through October 1, 1963
POLO DUENAS Aguascalientes, Ags.	18	September 26, 1963
PEREZ PLIEGO San Luis Potosi, S.L.P.	19	September 26, 27 and 28, 1963
SANTOS PEDROZA Leon, Guanajuato	20	September 26 through October 1, 1963
MARIO RESENDIZ Saltillo, Coahuila (Businessman)	21	September 26 through October 1, 1963

Name and Residence	Room No.	Dates of Occupancy
POLO DUENAS Aguascalientes, Ags.	22	September 26, 1963
ENRIQUE GARZAT Monterrey, Nuevo Leon	23	September 26, 1963
OSCAR LOZA	25	September 26, 1963
POLO DUENAS	26	September 26, 1963
ARTURO CHAVEZ Ciudad del Maiz, S.L.P.	27	September 26, 1963
POLO DUENAS	28	September 26, 1963
MANUEL SERRALDE Monterrey, Nuevo Leon	29	September 26 through October 1, 1963
LEOPOLDO DIAZ Guadalupe, Guanajuato	30	September 26, 1963
MARTIN SUMAYA Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas	5	September 27, 1963
FRANCISCO MORALES Reynosa, Tamaulipas	8	September 27 through October 1, 1963
RAFAEL ROCHA Torreon, Coahuila	13	September 27, 1963
LEE, HARVEY OSWALD (Photo.)	18	September 27 through October 1, 1963
ROBERTO LOPEZ Mexico, D. F., Mexico	22	September 27, 1963
JUAN FCO. ROCHA Durango, Durango	24	September 27, 1963
OSCAR SANCHEZ DE LA ROSA Monterrey, Nuevo Leon	25	September 27 through 30, 1963

Name and Residence	Room No.	Dates of Occupancy
ALFREDO GARCIA Guadalajara, Jalisco	23	September 27 through 29, 1963
JOSE GAMES Aguascalientes, Ags. (Chauffeur)	28, 30 and 24	September 27 and 30 and October 1, 1963
ALICIA PLAZA Aguascalientes, Ags. (Housewife)	1, 23	September 28, 29 and 30, 1963
JORGE ROQUE Puebla, Puebla	2	September 28, 1963
Sr. VILLA Puebla, Puebla	3	September 28, 1963
Sr. RAMOS y Sra. Queretaro, Queretaro	5	September 28, 1963
FIDENCIO GARCIA San Luis Potosi, S.L.P.	13	September 28, 1963
CARLOS MARQUES Veracruz, Veracruz	16	September 28, 1963
Sr. PEREZ y fam. Chihuahua, Chihuahua (Businessman)	22, 19	September 28 and October 1, 1963
Sr. RAMIREZ Torreon, Coahuila	23	September 28, 1963
SILVINO MARTINEZ Queretaro, Queretaro	24	September 28, 1963
MARIO ALATORRE Puebla, Puebla (Businessman)	28, 3	September 28 and 29, 1963

Name and Residence	Room No.	Dates of Occupancy
LEONARDO BEZERRA Guanajuato, Guanajuato (Businessman)	2	September 29 and 30 and October 1, 1963
RAUL RAMIREZ Veracruz, Veracruz	12	September 29, 1963
RAUL RAMIREZ Veracruz, Veracruz	13	September 29 and 30 and October 1, 1963
FERNANDO MARTINEZ Guadalajara, Jalisco	16	September 29, 1963
ALFONSO BELTRAN Chihuahua, Chihuahua	19	September 29, 1963
TOMAS GALVAN Queretaro, Queretaro	24	September 29, 1963
JESUS GOMEZ y fam.	1	September 30, 1963
JUAN PEDRAZA (JULIAN PEDRAZA) San Luis Potosi, S.L.P.	3	September 30 through October 1, 1963
JESUS GOMEZ	5	September 30, 1963
MANUEL SANTOS Saltillo, Coahuila	12	September 30 through October 1, 1963
SALVADOR HERNANDEZ Puebla, Puebla	16	September 30, 1963
Cap. ESQUIVEL Veracruz, Veracruz (Military)	19	September 30, 1963
GUILLERMO FLORES Queretaro, Queretaro	22	September 30, 1963
TEOFIL, (TEOFILO) VELAZQUEZ Irapuato, Guanajuato	24	September 30, 1963

Name and Residence	Room No.	Dates of Occupancy
ARMANDO RODRIGUEZ San Luis, Guanajuato (San Luis de la Paz)	26	September 30, 1963
GREGORIO PEREZ Puebla, Puebla	23	September 30 through October 1, 1963
RAMIREZ Monterrey, Nuevo Leon	1	October 1, 1963
Cap. DOMINGUEZ Guadalajara, Jalisco	5	October 1, 1963
ROSAS RAMIREZ Celaya, Guanajuato	16	October 1, 1963
Sr. MONTOYA Puebla, Puebla	22	October 1, 1963
FRANCISCO GUTIERREZ Puebla, Puebla (Chauffeur)	25	October 1, 1963
FELIPE ESCOBEDO	26	October 1, 1963
ALFONSO GARCIA Monterrey, Nuevo Leon	27	October 1, 1963

4. Interview of Manager and Other Personnel at Hotel

GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA advised on March 3, 1964, that he is the owner and manager of the Hotel del Comercio, which is located approximately five blocks north of the main east-west thoroughfare of Mexico City, Paseo de la Reforma, and two blocks east of the principal north-south artery, Avenida Insurgentes. He explained that his hotel caters to commercial travelers, most of whom are Mexican citizens; that it has a total of thirty rooms, most of which are equipped with a private bath; that for a single room the minimum rate, without bath, is 13.00 pesos ($1.04 U.S.) and the maximum, with bath,

is 20.00 pesos ($1.60 U.S.). He added that the hotel is in the heart of the area of many of the bus terminals in Mexico City and also is only a few blocks from the passenger railroad station.

GARCIA LUNA furnished the following observations concerning the stay of LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the Hotel del Comercio. He received OSWALD and caused him to sign the hotel registration book, which is utilized in place of registration cards. He believed OSWALD's arrival had occurred between 10:00 and 11:00 a.m. The guest makes the initial entry in the registration book with data which includes his name, place of origin, occupation, and nationality; thereafter, so long as the guest remains at the hotel, his name and identifying data are transferred to the registration book page for the current date, after he has made payment in advance for his room for the ensuing night. Inasmuch as payment is made in advance, no effort is made to obtain an exact home address for the registrant.

The hotel has four floors, and OSWALD was assigned room No. 19 (with bath) on the third floor at a daily rate of 10.00 pesos ($1.00 U.S.) The rooms on the latter floor are numbered from 19 through 28. The hotel registration book reflects that OSWALD paid for his room on October 1, 1963, which, according to GARCIA LUNA, indicates he was entitled to and probably slept at the hotel the night of October 1-2, 1963, and departed therefrom during the day of October 2, 1963. GARCIA LUNA stated he could not recall the circumstances of OSWALD's departure nor the hour thereof, but merely was judging normal procedure on the basis of information in his record.

GARCIA LUNA advised that he speaks a few words of English and received the impression that OSWALD neither spoke nor understood any Spanish. He had not observed OSWALD in the hotel during the day nor had he ever seen him accompanied by any individual or individuals. He recalled that OSWALD had been carrying a medium-size, brown handbag, which he believed had a zipper and was either of Naugahyde or canvas material. He did not remember that OSWALD had ever worn a coat and believed he usually appeared in a short-sleeved shirt of a knit variety.

Inquiry was made of GARCIA LUNA as to other personnel at the hotel who might recall OSWALD on the basis of having any reason to notice or contact him, and he stated that those persons would be his assistant, SEBASTIAN PEREZ, and the maid who cleans the rooms on the upper two floors, MATILDE GARNICA.

GARCIA LUNA stated that he was acquainted with a few of the guests who were at the hotel during the same period as OSWALD but did not have home addresses for any of them. He mentioned that several of the guests of that period are commercial travelers and return to the hotel from time to time.

MATILDE GARNICA, maid at the Hotel del Comercio, advised on March 3, 1964, that she recognized the photographs of OSWALD as being of the young American who had occupied room No. 18 for almost a week during the latter part of last year. She explained that she handles the daily housekeeping duties for the third and fourth floors of the hotel, comprising rooms numbered 18 through 30, and ordinarily arrives at work between 9:00 a.m. and 10:00 a.m., leaving at 9:00 p.m., upon completion of her working day.

Mrs. GARNICA related that she clearly recalls OSWALD, as few Americans stay at the hotel, and was somewhat intrigued by his presence there. He had very few personal effects, which he carried in what she described as a "small, brown, zippered handbag," which was either of canvas or imitation leather material. She did not believe she had seen OSWALD in the hotel on more than two occasions, the day of his arrival and the following Saturday as he was still in his room when she checked to determine which rooms were available for cleaning. She remembered that when she saw him in the room on the Saturday morning in question, he said "good morning" to her in English, and a short time later left the hotel.

She never saw him with any other person and had no conversation with him, having received the impression that he neither spoke nor understood Spanish.

SEBASTIAN PEREZ HERNANDEZ, desk clerk and assistant to the owner of the Hotel del Comercio, advised on March 10, 1964, that he had not conversed with OSWALD but remembered him clearly inasmuch as very few Americans have stayed at

the hotel. To the best of his recollection, OSWALD left the hotel each morning and did not return until evening, possibly after PEREZ HERNANDEZ had completed his working day and left the hotel. He stated OSWALD was alone whenever he noticed him at the hotel and usually wore a knit, short-sleeved sport shirt and no coat or jacket.

PEREZ HERNANDEZ advised that since OSWALD paid his rent in advance for the night of October 1, 1963, there would have been little reason for contact with him on the presumed date of his departure, October 2, 1963, and he was unable to remember any details in this connection.

On April 10, 1964, PEDRO RODRIGUEZ LEDESMA advised that he resides at Santa Clara, State of Mexico, and for many years has been the night watchman at the Hotel del Comercio, his working hours being from 9:00 p.m. to 9:00 a.m. He explained, however, that he often is able to leave the hotel by 8:00 a.m. or earlier if the owner and manager, GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA, has arrived to relieve him and handle reception duties. With respect to LEE HARVEY OSWALD's stay at the hotel, he furnished the following information.

He clearly recalls the young American whom he later identified in his mind as OSWALD and remembers that on the date of the latter's departure from the hotel and on the basis of sign language and the word "taxi," which he interpreted to indicate that OSWALD wanted a taxicab, RODRIGUEZ walked around the corner from the Hotel del Comercio to Orozco y Berra and Bernal Diaz Streets where he obtained a taxicab which had just left a passenger at the "Estrella Blanca" (White Star) bus terminal. He stated definitely that he did not know the taxi driver and had not known or discussed with the driver or OSWALD the latter's intended destination. He said OSWALD carried his own luggage downstairs and waited in front of the hotel with the luggage until RODRIGUEZ returned with the taxicab.

He believed OSWALD left the hotel between 6:30 and 7:00 a.m., since it was getting light when he went in search of the taxicab. He could not be more precise concerning the time. He believed that OSWALD gave him a small tip of one or two pesos ($.03 or $.13 U.S.) for his assistance in calling

a taxi. RODRIGUEZ commented that while he had little difficulty obtaining a taxi at the early hour, it becomes very difficult to secure taxi transportation between 7:30 and 8:30 a.m. because of the heavy traffic at that time.

RODRIGUEZ related that to the best of his recollection OSWALD always arrived at the hotel late at night, "midnight or thereafter," but he never noticed any indication that OSWALD had been drinking. He never observed OSWALD in the company of any person and did not recall his ever using the only telephone at the hotel, which is located at the reception desk.

5. Other Inquiries in the Area of the Hotel del Comercio, Taxi Stands, and Bus Terminals

On March 4 and again on April 10, 1964, DOLORES RAMIREZ DE BARREIRO advised that she is the owner, manager and sometimes cook at the small restaurant on Calle Bernardino de Sahagun (no number) immediately adjacent to the Hotel del Comercio. She explained that there is no commercial connection between the hotel and her restaurant, but because of its proximity many hotel guests eat some meals at the restaurant.

Upon viewing photographs of OSWALD, Mrs. BARREIRO affirmed that she remembered him as a young American who had eaten several meals at the restaurant in the late afternoon over a period of approximately one week. She said he appeared at the restaurant after the noon rush hour or some time after 2:00 p.m., always alone, and ordered his food by pointing on the menu, apparently with some consideration of costs. He always ate the soup of the day, rice, and either meat or eggs, but always rejected dessert and coffee. She thought this unusual, as the dessert and coffee ordinarily are included in the price of the daily lunch, but he did not appear to understand this and always waved the waitress away if she tried to serve those items. She recalled that he also rejected any efforts to sell him soft drinks, which she described as an important item in her business. She estimated that OSWALD spent from five to six pesos ($.40 to $.48 U.S.) for his meals. She had assumed he was a guest at the hotel but never observed

him contact or talk to anyone while at the restaurant.

6. Inquiries in Neighborhood of Hotel del Comercio

T-15, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he had interviewed a large number of persons in the area of the Hotel del Comercio, among them car watchers, taxi drivers, restaurant operators, ambulatory salesman, shoeshine boys, newspaper vendors, and others, displaying to them a photograph of OSWALD. According to source, he had been unable to locate anyone who recalled OSWALD.

7. Interviews of Guests at Hotel del Comercio

T-2 and T-13 advised that interviews of the following persons, who were guests at the Hotel del Comercio during the same period as OSWALD, had failed to identify anyone who was able to remember him:

ALFONSO PEREZ PLIEGO
Captain SALVADOR ESQUIVEL SEGURA
URBANO TORRES MENDOZA
MARTIN GUERRERO
JULIO LINAN
MANUEL SERRALDE

Sources advised that GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA, owner of the Hotel del Comercio, had been able to furnish some identifying data concerning hotel guests ANTONIO OLIVA, FERNANDO VALENZUELA, ANGELICA PEREIRA, PEDRO QUIJANO, GABRIEL CONTRERAS, RODOLFO RODRIGUEZ, MARTIN SUMAYA, RAFAEL ROCHA, JOSE GAMES, FIDENCIO GARCIA, Captain CARLOS DOMINGUEZ, and MARIO RESENDIZ, and efforts are being made to locate those individuals as well as identify and locate others who were guests at the Hotel del Comercio during the same period as OSWALD.

B. Reputation of Hotel del Comercio

On April 22, 1964, inquiry was made of GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA by T-13 as to his opinion of how OSWALD had selected and appeared at his hotel, and he stated that even though the hotel is three blocks and "around three corners" from the Red Arrow bus terminal, he considers his hotel to have the best general aspect and appearance of any of several in the area; furthermore, it is known by personnel in other hotels that GARCIA LUNA can understand and speak a little English. He also mentioned that his hotel is filled to approximately ninety per cent of capacity at all times because he makes every effort to provide superior accommodations to commercial travelers at competitive prices.

On April 17, 1964, T-13, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past and is in a position to be informed with respect to the activities in Mexico of Cubans and individuals of other nationalities who are sympathetic to the Castro revolutionary regime in Cuba, advised that the Hotel del Comercio is not known to him as being frequented by pro-Castro Cubans.

On April 23, 1964, T-14, who is well acquainted with hotel operations in Mexico City, reported that he knows nothing unfavorable with respect to the character and reputation of GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA or the Hotel del Comercio and considers the latter to be a reputable establishment usually frequented by commercial travelers and individuals of modest means.

IV. OSWALD'S DEPARTURE FROM MEXICO

The information recorded below was made available by T-17, a confidential source abroad.

The files of the Department of Immigration, Mexican Ministry of "Gobernacion" (Interior or Government), reveal that LEE HARVEY OSWALD departed from Mexico on October 3, 1963, at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas. The records of the Mexican Immigration Office at Nuevo Laredo reveal that

on October 3, 1963, from 12:00 midnight until 8:00 a.m., Immigration official ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA was in charge of the "Kilometer 26" highway checking station, where tourist cards are picked up from aliens leaving Mexico by highway travel through Nuevo Laredo. An official of the Department of Immigration stated that the name and date stamp of ARZAMENDI CHAPA on the original tourist card surrendered by OSWALD upon his departure from Mexico on that date were evidence of the fact that his exit from Mexico occurred during those hours.

The official added that considerable investigation had been conducted by several different agencies of the Mexican Government for the purpose of ascertaining subject's method of travel on departure and that, in view of the fact the name "OSWLD" had been located on a passenger list for the 1:00 p.m. trip of the Transportes Frontera bus line from Mexico City to Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, on October 2, 1963, it was considered that OSWALD had traveled thereon.

Considerable investigation with respect to the passenger list mentioned above, including a check of the ticket stubs at the Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, headquarters of the company, interviews of bus drivers and passengers, and numerous interviews of employees of the Mexico City terminal of the bus line, failed to confirm that OSWALD, in fact, had been a passenger on the Transportes Frontera bus in question.

(A) Interview of HERBERT ROBERT VOORHEES, Passenger on Transportes del Norte Bus Traveling from San Luis Potosi to Nuevo Laredo on October 2 to 3, 1963

T-11 advised on March 26, 1964, that HERBERT ROBERT VOORHEES, true name HERBERT FRANCIS VOORHEES, who resides at Calle Masones No. 19, Apartment 10, San Miguel de Allende, Guanajuato, Mexico, furnished the following:

On October 2, 1963, he left San Miguel de Allende, Guanajuato, at 7:30 a.m., by a "second-class yellow bus" for San Luis Potosi, San Luis Potosi, Mexico, where at about 2:40 p.m. on the same date he departed for Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, via a Transportes del Norte bus.

His bus arrived at Laredo, Texas, at approximately 2:00 a.m. on October 3, 1963, and following his going through United States Customs and United States Immigration at Laredo, Texas, he disembarked from the bus in Laredo, rested at the Southland Hotel, and thereafter proceeded to San Antonio, Texas, via Greyhound bus.

He was certain that the Transportes del Norte bus, while en route to Laredo, Texas, stopped in Mexico at about 1:00 a.m. on October 3, 1963, at the "Mexican Immigration check station about twelve miles from the Mexican-American border," where the lights were turned on and a Mexican Immigration official boarded the bus to check each passenger's identification and travel documents.

At this point, the Mexican Immigration official ushered off the bus a young American, whom he described as about 20 years of age, five feet nine inches tall, of medium build, clean-shaven, bareheaded, coatless, and cleanly attired in shirt, slacks and shoes. The young American, who had carried one small bag, had been sitting at the back of the bus. Upon his return to the bus, after apparently being questioned for a few minutes, he walked again to the back of the bus. As he passed VOORHEES, he mumbled in good English, in a grumbling manner, something like, "My papers were in order before and I don't know why they bother me now -- they took my pass before."

He clearly recalled seeing the American at the United States Customs checking station in Laredo, Texas, at about 1:30 a.m. on October 3, 1963, when a Mexican woman's luggage was being examined and the young American was standing by. The American was trying to dispose of a banana by eating it hurriedly, "gulping it down," and he was told by a Customs officer that he could carry the banana into the United States and did not have to gulp it down so fast.

He recalled talking with a "Mexican-American" man who sat across the aisle from him. This man was traveling with his wife and spoke English and Spanish. He could recall neither his name nor his destination.

He furnished as many other details about the above-described trip as he could recall and claimed he could not

definitely state that the young American was identical with OSWALD; however, he considered photographs of OSWALD to be similar in every detail with the young American who was on the bus.

(B) Checks of Records of Other Bus Lines

T-13 provided the following information:

On March 30, 1964, officials of the Autobuses Blancos Flecha Roja, S. A. bus line made available passenger lists for the four scheduled trips of that company from Mexico City to Nuevo Laredo of October 2, 1963, and no information identifiable with OSWALD by any of the names he was known to have used was located on those lists. It was determined, however, that if the time schedules of that company are maintained, none of its trips to Nuevo Laredo would arrive at the "Kilometer 26" highway checking station between midnight and 8:00 a.m.

Mr. Ricardo Medina Beltran, manager of the Mexico City terminal of the Autobuses Transportes del Norte bus line (hereinafter referred to as Transportes del Norte), advised that his company provides bus service between Mexico City, Mexico, and Laredo, Texas. He said that in connection with this service, a passenger list is normally prepared for each of the bus trips of his company between the above points.

MEDINA explained that the passenger list actually is a card form on which reservations and ticket sales are recorded and that after the particular trip for which it was prepared has left the terminal, it is cancelled to avoid further confusion, as the reverse side of the form is utilized for a similar record at a later date. He stated that the cancelled lists are not a permanent record and are maintained only for a short period of time following their use. He stated that he had set aside the lists for early October, 1963, in the event there should be further need for them; nevertheless, he was unable to locate them. He pointed out that apparently they had been placed inadvertently in a storeroom where tires, spare parts, boxes of obsolete files and records, and other materials

are maintained and that only a thorough review of all material in the storeroom would reveal whether or not the list for October 2, 1963, was still in existence. He related that his company has two direct trips daily to Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, and Laredo, Texas, and that the bus which departs from Mexico City at 8:30 a.m. is scheduled to arrive in Nuevo Laredo at 2:00 a.m. the following morning and would arrive at the "Kilometer 26" checking station at approximately 1:00 a.m.

(C) Transportes del Norte Passenger List for October 2, 1963

On March 30, 1964, Mr. MEDINA advised that he had located the passenger-reservations list for the 8:30 a.m. bus of October 2, 1963, and on the basis of consultation with him and with several reservations and ticket clerks who recognized their handwriting thereon, the following data was obtained therefrom as translated from Spanish:

TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE

Wednesday — Wednesday

MEXICO TO LAREDO

Bus No. 332 — October 2, 1963 — 8:30

Drivers R. (ROGELIO) CUEVAS - R. (RAMON) GONZALEZ

Seat No.	Name of Passenger	Destination	Ticket No.
2	Miss COSIO	S.A.	13920
3	Mr. A. MARTINEZ	N. Ldo.	12619
4	MARGARET A. WOLFF	Ldo.	61340 exchange
5	ROBERTO P. GONZALEZ	Mty.	7915
6	M. H. VILLANUEVA	Mty.	99232
7	PAULA RUSIONI	Ldo.	9511
8	J. M. DE CUBA	Ldo.	8940
9	" "	"	41
10	Operator		
11	AUGUSTO AGUILAR	Houston	13742

Seat No.	Name of Passenger	Destination	Ticket No.
12	Chihuahuenses	Laredo, Tex.	13388
13			
14	Mr. EULALIO RODRIGUEZ	Houston	13921
15	A Viajes	Ldo.	13619
16	PH. VAN DER VORM	Laredo, Tex.	13927
17	JORGE DAVILA	Mty.	716
18	JOSE BARRIGA	Dallas	13740
19	and wife	"	741
20			
21	Mr. or Miss AGAPITO DEL RIO	S.A.	13928
22	Guadalajara	Laredo	
23	"		
24	"		
25	"		
26	"		
27	"		
28	"		
29	"		

MEDINA explained that seats No. 12 and No. 15 had been reserved for another bus line or travel agency and that the company would have no record with respect to the identities of the occupants of those seats.

On March 31, 1964, Miss ROSA MARIA OROZCO, auditor of the Auto Viajes Internacionales, S. A. travel agency (International Auto Travels, Inc.), Lafragua No. 4, Mexico, D. F., advised that she had located a record of the sale by that firm of a ticket for travel on seat No. 15 of the 8:30 a.m., October 2, 1963, bus of Transportes del Norte to Laredo to ANASTACIO RUIZ MEZA. She stated that the company had sold this transportation to RUIZ MEZA for travel via the Transportes del Norte bus line to Laredo and from Laredo to Chicago, Illinois, by Greyhound Line.

(D) Record of Location of Transportation Sold to H. O. LEE

T-11 provided the information recorded hereinunder:

On April 1, 1964, MACLOVIO PORTILLO G., Superintendent of the Mexico City terminal of the bus line Transportes Chihuahuenses, S. A. de C. V. (Chihuahuenses Transportation, Incorporated with Variable Capital), Bernal Diaz No. 5, Mexico, D. F., and his clerk, MARIA TERESA CASARES, caused the records of that bus line to be searched for all tickets issued for travel on October 2, 1963, in an effort to locate the names LEE HARVEY OSWALD, O. H. LEE, ALEX JAMES HIDELL, and V. L. LEE, with particular attention to ticket No. 13688.

PORTILLO advised that no information had been located which could be identified with the foregoing, explaining that tickets sold by his company during that period were in the eighty and ninety thousand series, eliminating the possibility that ticket No. 13688 might have been sold at that office.

PORTILLO suggested that the transportation concerning which inquiry was being made might have been sold at the Agencia de Viajes, Transportes Chihuahuenses, S. A. de C. V. (Chihuahuenses Transportation Travel Agency, Inc.), with offices at Paseo de la Reforma No. 52, Room 5. He telephoned to that agency and was advised by a clerk, ALEJANDRINA M. DE BUTCHER, that the reservation order under No. 13688 was available at that office.

On April 1, 1964, Miss TERESA SCHAEFFER BEQUERISSE, manager of the above-mentioned travel agency, located the reservation and purchase order No. 13688, and it was determined to be in blank, never having been utilized. She reviewed the Transportes del Norte passenger list for bus No. 332 for October 2, 1963, considering that the order number might be 12688, and this order No. 12688 was located and also found to be blank. She insisted that her office had not handled the reservation noted on the Transportes del Norte passenger list shown her for October 2, 1963. She was requested to review all reservation and purchase orders issued for October, 1963, by her office.

A review of the carbon copies of these reservation and purchase orders was made by the confidential source abroad in the presence of Miss SCHAEFFER, which revealed that reservation and purchase order No. 14618 was issued to Transportes del Norte in Mexico City for Mr. H. O. LEE for seat No. 12 from

Mexico City to Laredo, Texas, on Wednesday, October 2, 1963, at 8:20 a.m. This information was printed in Spanish, and the reservation was confirmed by a Mr. SAUCEDO. At the bottom of this printed order the date was indicated to be September 30, 1963, and the cost was listed as 93.75 "moneda nacional" (national money or Mexican pesos comparable to $7.50 U.S.) Also at the bottom of this printed order was the printed notice that the Agencia de Viajes, Transportes Chihuahuenses, is an agent for the Greyhound Bus Line.

Miss SCHAEFFER advised that former employee ROLANDO BARRIOS had signed the reservation and purchase order and apparently made the sale to Mr. H. O. LEE. She stated the original of this form was given to the purchaser in order that he could then obtain his ticket at Transportes del Norte, explaining that an original and two copies of the reservation and purchase order are made and the original is given to the purchaser, one copy is kept at her office, and the third copy is forwarded to the main office of the travel agency, which is Transportes Chihuahuenses, S. A. de C. V., Avenida 16 de Septiembre No. 274, Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico. She made available the carbon copy of the above-mentioned purchase order and stated she would search her files for any other pertinent records.

Subsequently she advised on the same date by telephone that she had located Greyhound International Exchange Order No. 43599 for presentation to the Greyhound agent at Laredo, Texas, and issued to Mr. H. O. LEE. This order was issued against the Western Greyhound Lines, 371 Market Street, San Francisco 5, California, for travel from Laredo, Texas, to Dallas, Texas, via San Antonio, Texas.

T-12 advised that on April 1, 1964, Miss SCHAEFFER made available a copy of the Greyhound International Exchange Order mentioned above, which noted that Mr. H. O. LEE was traveling to the port of exit via Transportes del Norte. The order reflected it was issued on October 1, 1963, for $12.80 U. S. by the Agencia de Viajes, T. Ch. S. A. de C. V., Reforma 52-5, Mexico City. According to Miss SCHAEFFER, the signature of the issuing agent on this order form was that of ROLANDO BARRIOS.

Miss SCHAEFFER's bookkeeper, Miss NORMA ROMAN, made available the agency's cash receipt and disbursement ledger which Miss SCHAEFFER described as a record of cash receipts and disbursements of the business on a daily basis. These records disclosed that on October 1, 1963, an entry was made in the ledger reflecting receipt of 253.75 pesos ($20.30 U.S.) from Mr. H. O. LEE which was paid to cover the cost of a bus trip from Mexico City to Dallas via Laredo. Miss SCHAEFFER explained that the entry reflecting receipt of cash is made in the cash receipt and disbursement ledger on the day following the actual transaction. She added that of the total 253.75 peso amount, 93.75 pesos ($7.50 U.S.) applied to the portion of the trip from Mexico City to Laredo and 160.00 pesos ($12.80 U.S.) applied to the travel from Laredo to Dallas.

The above record reflected that the total amount of 253.75 pesos was paid on Agencia de Viajes T. Ch. reservation and purchase order No. 14618 and that H. O. LEE was also issued Greyhound International Exchange Order No. 43599 to cover the trip from Laredo to Dallas.

The above-mentioned cash ledger reflected that the letter "B" appeared beside the name of H. O. LEE, and Miss SCHAEFFER explained that the letter "B" represents the surname initial of ROLANDO BARRIOS, the former employee of the firm who handled the transaction with H. O. LEE.

The cash ledger also revealed that under the figure of 253.75 pesos, the amount of the cash transaction, were illegible handwritten initials, and Miss SCHAEFFER stated that those are the initials of ELSA MAYNEZ, another former employee of the firm, acknowledging receipt of the 253.75 pesos by MAYNEZ from BARRIOS for entry in the cash ledger book.

Miss SCHAEFFER advised that ROLANDO BARRIOS was involved in a financial problem with her agency for which she discontinued his services. She furnished his home address as Bahia de Santa Barbara No. 20-209, Mexico, D. F., and stated he was last known to be employed at the Mauna Loa Restaurant in Mexico City.

On April 1, 1964, Miss SCHAEFFER made available a copy of a form captioned: "Western Greyhound Lines (Division

of the Greyhound Corporation), 371 Market Street, San Francisco, California, International Sales Report." This sales report covers the period from October 1, 1963, to October 31, 1963, and Miss SCHAEFFER advised that recorded on this form is a recapitulation of travel sales during the month of October, 1963, made by the agency as agents for the Western Greyhound Lines in connection with which Greyhound International Exchange Orders were issued to the travelers. There were twelve such sales recorded on the above-mentioned sales report, which reflects that the second entry or sale made involved the issuance of Greyhound International Exchange Order No. 43592 to one passenger, Mr. H. O. LEE, for travel from Laredo, Texas, to Dallas, Texas, total fare for that portion of the trip being recorded as $12.80 U. S.

Miss SCHAEFFER advised that the foregoing must be maintained as a matter of permanent record in her office because of Mexican Government regulations.

On April 2, 1964, T-11 was advised by Miss SCHAEFFER that MARGARITA LABASTIDA, who also worked in the front office while BARRIOS was present, had informed her that she remembered an American who purchased a travel order but could not recall the date nor could she state it was OSWALD. Upon interview, Miss LABASTIDA could only recall that the American was tall, wore disheveled clothing, and had a great deal of hair. She could not be more specific about the date or the description of the American.

Photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD were exhibited to TERESA SCHAEFFER BEQUERISSE, ALEJANDRINA M. DE BUTCHER, NORMA ROMAN and MARGARITA LABASTIDA at the Agencia de Viajes, Transportes Chihuahuenses, S. A. de C. V. offices and these persons were unable to identify OSWALD.

(E) Interview of ROLANDO BARRIOS RAMIREZ

On April 2, 1964, the following information was furnished to T-13.

ROLANDO BARRIOS RAMIREZ, Bahia de Santa Barbara No. 20, Apartment 209, Mexico, D. F., advised that formerly he was

employed at the Chihuahuenses Travel Agency and now is employed as a cashier at the Mauna Loa Restaurant in Mexico City. BARRIOS reviewed the copy of the reservation and purchase order No. 14613 of the travel agency reflecting the sale on September 30, 1963, of seat No. 12 on the 8:30 a.m. trip of Transportes del Norte from Mexico City to Laredo, Texas, on October 2, 1963, and definitely identified the handprinting and signature thereon as his own. He also viewed a copy of International Exchange Order No. 43599 dated October 1, 1963, recording the sale to Mr. H. O. LEE of transportation by Greyhound Lines from Laredo, Texas, to Dallas, Texas. He stated that the handprinting and signature on this document were his and that undoubtedly he had handled the transaction represented by the two documents.

BARRIOS viewed photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and advised that he was unable to affirm positively that he recalled OSWALD in connection with the travel agency. He related that at the time OSWALD's photographs were being published widely in newspapers and magazines he was impressed by the feeling that he had known or met OSWALD at some time, but had been unable to associate the feeling with any particular incident or time.

(F) Interview of Personnel at Transportes del Norte Terminal, Mexico City

On April 3, 1964, the Mexico City Terminal Manager for Transportes del Norte, RICARDO MEDINA BELTRAN, reiterated that he had no recollection whatsoever with respect to OSWALD and explained that he has no contact with passengers except under unusual circumstances since his office is removed from the passenger area of the terminal.

On the same date, bus drivers ROGELIO CUEVAS and RAMON GONZALEZ were contacted upon their arrival at the Mexico City terminal and advised that they reside in Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, at Magna Vista No. 232 and at Juan Mendez No. 1407 Altos, respectively. Although they had no independent recollection in connection therewith, they were aware of the fact that the company's records reflect that they were the drivers of bus No. 332 between Mexico City and Monterrey on

October 2, 1963. They stated that they usually leave the bus at Monterrey, and it was their understanding that on October 2, 1963, all passengers from bus No. 332 were transferred to another unit which transported them to Nuevo Laredo with a relief driver. They viewed all available photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and stated they were unable to recall his having been a passenger. They pointed out that they rarely notice the passengers and would not remember one of them unless an incident or special circumstance created a special reason for noticing and recalling them.

On April 2, 1964, ANGEL CURIEL informed that he is a ticket salesman at the Mexico City terminal of Transportes del Norte and that he recognized his handwriting on the October 2, 1963, passenger list for bus No. 332 in connection with the items listed under "destination" and "ticket number." He explained that he undoubtedly exchanged ticket No. 13688 for the travel agency purchase order and recorded the number of the ticket before delivering it to the passenger. CURIEL viewed available photographs of OSWALD and stated he could not recall him in connection with his duties at the bus line.

On the same date, salesman MIGUEL SAUCEDO advised that the handwriting on the passenger list under "name of passenger" of the word "Chihuahuenses" opposite seat No. 12 indicated that he received the telephonic reservation of the space by the travel agency. SAUCEDO did not recall the matter and was unable to identify photographs of OSWALD in connection therewith.

Ticket salesmen CANUTO S. ROJAS and JUAN GASCON advised that they recognized their handwriting on the October 2, 1963, manifest in connection with some of the reservations and ticket sales, but upon viewing photographs of OSWALD could not recall having seen him at the Mexico City terminal of Transportes del Norte.

MEDINA and the four ticket salesmen mentioned above explained that the diversity of serial numbers for tickets sold on the passenger list in question is occasioned by the fact that they each sell from different blocks of tickets for the various destinations involved.

(G) Interviews of Personnel at Transportes del Norte Bus Terminal Restaurant, Monterrey, Nuevo Leon

On April 6, 1964, T-7 interviewed the following personnel of the restaurant located in the Transportes del Norte terminal at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon:

DAVID SANCHEZ GONZALEZ, manager and cashier
MARIA OTILLA TOVAR, waitress
RAFAEL ZAVALA CASTILLO, counterman
MANUEL CUELLAS GARCIA, counterman

All four of these persons advised that they work a 2:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m. shift and that all were on duty during that shift on October 2-3, 1963. No one else worked during this shift.

Upon being shown various photographs of OSWALD, none was able to recall having seen him in the restaurant at any time.

According to T-7, the restaurant is located within the Transportes del Norte terminal in Monterrey, there being a ticket counter at one end of the terminal, a waiting room in the center, and the restaurant at the opposite end of the waiting room from the ticket counter.

(H) Inquiry at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon Main Offices of Transportes del Norte

T-18, a confidential source abroad, provided the following information:

On April 2, 1964, RAMON TREVINO QUEZADA, Vice President and General Manager of Transportes del Norte at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, caused a search to be made for and succeeded in locating an envelope containing the tickets surrendered by the passengers to the bus drivers for the Mexico City-Monterrey travel in bus No. 332 on October 2, 1963. Among those tickets was No. 13808 which reflected thereon that it had been used for seat No. 12 on that trip.

TREVINO advised that the company records reflect that following the arrival of bus No. 332 in Monterrey at 9:15 p.m., October 2, 1963, all passengers destined for Nuevo Laredo or beyond were transferred to bus No. 373, which was driven by ALVARO IBARRA and departed from Monterrey at 9:50 p.m. He explained further that because the company has thirteen trips daily between Monterrey and Nuevo Laredo, no effort is made to maintain a record of the passengers who board the bus at Monterrey in connection therewith. Mr. TREVINO explained that IBARRA recently married and resides at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas.

On April 3, 1964, Mr. TREVINO stated he had located the portion of ticket No. 13688 for travel from Monterrey to Laredo and that its presence in the envelope for that trip of October 2-3, 1963, was definite indication that the travel was performed.

(I) Bus Passenger ANASTASIO RUIZ MEZA
Identified Photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD

T-13 advised as follows:

On March 30, 1964, RICARDO MEDINA BELTRAN, manager of the Mexico City terminal of the Transportes del Norte bus line, advised that seat No. 15 of Transportes del Norte bus No. 332 for the trip of October 2, 1963, had been reserved for another bus line or travel agency and that the company would have no record with respect to the identity of the occupant of that seat.

On March 31, 1964, Miss ROSA MARIA OROZCO, auditor of the Auto Viajes Internacionales, S. A. (International Auto Travels, Inc.) travel agency, Lafragua No. 4, Mexico, D. F., located a record of the sale by that firm of a ticket for travel in seat No. 15 of the 8:30 a.m., October 2, 1963, bus of Transportes del Norte to Laredo to ANASTACIO RUIZ MEZA. This transportation was sold to RUIZ MEZA for travel via Transportes del Norte bus line to Laredo and from Laredo to Chicago, Illinois, by Greyhound line.

T-19, a confidential source abroad, advised as follows:

On April 5, 1964, ANASTASIO RUIZ MEZA, who resides at Sullana No. 710, Mexico, D. F., and who is employed in the Auditor's Office, Customs Section, Mexican Ministry of the Treasury and Public Credit, advised as follows:

He was a passenger on a Transportes del Norte bus which departed Mexico City at 8:30 a.m., October 2, 1963, en route to Laredo, Texas, and occupied seat No. 15 on that bus. Following his arrival in Laredo, he departed on a Greyhound Line bus with his final destination being Chicago, Illinois.

RUIZ MEZA still had the Transportes del Norte ticket stub for the Mexico City-Laredo, Texas, portion of the trip, the number of the ticket being 13619.

As nearly as he could recall, the bus departed without delay at 8:30 a.m., October 2, 1963. He believed there were about fourteen or fifteen other passengers who boarded the bus with him.

He could not remember whether or not any Americans had boarded the bus in Mexico City but stated that seated next to him on the bus was an individual whom he described as being tall, heavy and about 54 years of age. This individual, whose name he did not know, was of Mexican extraction and was traveling to Houston, Texas. This person sat next to RUIZ MEZA on the several buses from Mexico City to San Antonio, Texas, where he departed the bus. Changes of buses had occurred at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, and at Laredo, Texas on the trip north. (The Transportes del Norte manifest for the trip of October 2, 1963, bus No. 332, lists space for one EULALIO RODRIGUEZ in seat No. 14, which adjoins seat No. 15, with final destination for RODRIGUEZ listed as Houston.)

Directly across the aisle to his rear, the seating arrangements of the bus being staggered on either side, was a young "Ecuadorian" couple, assumed to be man and wife (seats No. 8 and No. 9). He was not certain that this couple was from Ecuador, but believed they were South Americans. RUIZ identified a photograph of JUAN MATEO DE CUBA, as it appears on Mexican Government tourist form FM-5 No. 3625296, as identical

with the above-described "Ecuadorian." RUIZ also viewed a photograph of ADA FRANCISCA BISLIP DE DE CUBA, as it appears on Mexican Government tourist form FM-5 No. 3625295, which depicts Mrs. DE CUBA wearing eyeglasses. RUIZ could not be sure this woman is identical with the woman traveling in the company of the person whom he identified as being JUAN MATEO DE CUBA. He stated that the woman who was seated next to DE CUBA was not wearing eyeglasses.

(The above-described tourist forms describe Mr. and Mrs. DE CUBA as being residents of Aruba, Dutch West Indies. The Transportes del Norte manifest for the above-described trip lists space for J. M. DE CUBA and one other person in seats No. 8 and No. 9.)

After departure from Mexico City at 8:30 a.m. on October 2, 1963, the bus did not stop until its arrival in San Luis Potosi, San Luis Potosi, Mexico, at about 1:00 p.m. the same day. After about a half-hour stop, everyone again boarded the bus for the trip to Monterrey, arriving at the Transportes del Norte terminal there about 9:30 p.m. on October 2, 1963.

RUIZ recalled that upon arrival in the bus terminal in Monterrey, everyone debarked and many of the passengers went to the restaurant located at the Transportes del Norte bus terminal to eat. While RUIZ was eating at one of the tables in the restaurant at the Transportes del Norte bus terminal in Monterrey, a young American was seated alone at a table a few yards away from him to his rear. He advised this was the first time he had noted the presence of this person, whom he described as being about 27 years of age, weighing approximately 130 to 135 pounds, with brown hair, about five feet seven or five feet eight inches in height, and of slender build. He recalled this same individual's boarding the bus in Monterrey a few minutes after him.

RUIZ viewed several photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and positively identified two profile photographs of OSWALD as being of the above-described American youth who was seated to his rear in the restaurant of the Transportes del Norte bus terminal in Monterrey. He advised he had no doubt in his mind with respect to this identification.

One of the photographs identified by RUIZ was a photograph of OSWALD which had appeared in "Life" magazine depicting OSWALD passing out pro-Cuban literature on a street in New Orleans, Louisiana. (This is a profile photograph of OSWALD showing his right arm extended and his torso.)

The other photograph identified by RUIZ was a profile view of OSWALD taken at the New Orleans Police Department on August 9, 1963, under New Orleans Police Department No. 112723.

He had seen front-view photographs of OSWALD in the newspapers following the assassination of President KENNEDY; however, he pointed out that he did not associate the photographs with the above-described American nor did he give any careful or studied thought to their being identical to the American youth.

The American youth, whom he described as being OSWALD, was dressed in a light-colored, perhaps white, open-collared, short-sleeved sport shirt, and was bareheaded. According to RUIZ, this individual was not wearing a coat. He did not recall the color or type of trousers this person was wearing, his shoes, or the luggage he might have been carrying.

After the meal stop in Monterrey, which lasted approximately one-half hour, the passengers boarded a different bus of the Transportes del Norte line, and he observed there also had been a change of bus drivers at that time. He recalled that the individual whom he identified as OSWALD boarded the bus in Monterrey after he did, and after he had taken his seat, No. 15, he noticed the American youth go down the aisle past him. He believed this person had taken a seat in the right rear section of the bus or on the same side of the bus where RUIZ was seated.

He believed the bus arrived at "Kilometer 26," the Immigration and Customs control point located about sixteen miles south of Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, at about 1:00 a.m. on October 3, 1963. Upon reaching "Kilometer 26," the bus stopped and an official, whom RUIZ assumed to be a

Mexican Immigration officer, boarded the bus and proceeded to review the travel documents of the passengers on board. He recalled seeing the Immigration official in the aisle on his way from the rear to the front of the bus and hearing him exclaim in English, "Come on with me," apparently directing his remarks to someone in the rear of the bus. He then saw the Mexican Immigration official go to the front of the bus followed by the American identified by him as being OSWALD. He assumed some question had arisen as to the American's travel documents.

The interior lights of the bus were on at the time, and he saw the Immigration official and the American get off the bus and enter the small Immigration office located at the side of the road a few feet from the bus. RUIZ estimated that from the time the American left the bus with the Immigration official until the time he boarded the bus and again went to the rear of the vehicle a period of perhaps three or four minutes may have transpired.

He recalled that after the American again boarded the bus, Mr. DE CUBA left the bus and went to the Immigration office, and he assumed that there was some question with respect to DE CUBA's travel documents. He believed that about one minute later DE CUBA returned and seated himself in the bus. The only two passengers he recalled having left the bus at "Kilometer 26" were the American and Mr. DE CUBA.

He estimated that the entire operation of the Immigration check at "Kilometer 26" lasted from ten to fifteen minutes, and shortly after Mr. DE CUBA boarded the bus, the driver continued the journey to Nuevo Laredo, where the bus arrived at the Transportes del Norte bus terminal about 1:30 a.m., October 3, 1963.

All of the passengers left the bus in Nuevo Laredo, remaining at the bus terminal for a period of from twenty minutes to one-half hour. During the period the passengers were in the Transportes del Norte terminal in Nuevo Laredo, he recalled seeing OSWALD waiting near the bus alone. He did not recall observing the American speaking to anyone.

He recalled that after a short stop in Nuevo Laredo, the passengers boarded the same bus on which they had traveled from Monterrey to Nuevo Laredo. He recalled the American whom he identified as OSWALD boarding the bus at Nuevo Laredo for the trip across the International Bridge to Laredo, Texas, as he remembered seeing the American go down the aisle to the rear of the bus after he, RUIZ, was in his seat. From that point on, he does not recall seeing the American again.

The Transportes del Norte bus proceeded across the International Bridge and in several minutes was in Laredo, Texas, on the United States side of the bridge. The bus stopped on the south side of the United States Government building adjacent to the steps which lead into the offices where, according to RUIZ, he was vaccinated.

All passengers left the bus and proceeded up the stairway leading to what he assumed were Immigration offices. He stated that he and another person, whom he described as a short Mexican male of advanced age and who he believed had boarded the bus at Monterrey, were the only persons who remained behind to be vaccinated.

RUIZ estimated that the entire United States Government processing operation at the port of entry was about one-half hour in duration. Everyone already had boarded the bus by the time he had been processed by United States Immigration, and he was the last of the passengers to board the bus for the short trip to the Laredo bus terminal.

Upon reaching the Laredo bus terminal, everyone again left the bus. After about one-half hour, he boarded a two-tiered Greyhound Line bus in the Laredo bus terminal and automatically seated himself in seat No. 15, since he had been in that seat all the way from Mexico City. He estimated that there might have been a total of from fifteen to twenty passengers who boarded the Greyhound bus at Laredo.

RUIZ estimated the departure from Laredo of the Greyhound bus as being about 3:00 a.m., October 3, 1963, and the arrival in San Antonio, Texas, as about 8:00 a.m. that same morning. He observed that everyone got off the bus at

San Antonio, and he believed the stop in San Antonio lasted about one-half hour, after which the passengers boarded the same bus and proceeded to Dallas, Texas, arriving at about 1:00 p.m. on the same day.

RUIZ recalled that the stop in Dallas lasted about two hours, and it was approximately 3:00 p.m. when the same bus departed Dallas for the journey to Chicago, Illinois, via Tulsa, Oklahoma.

RUIZ recalled seeing for the last time the American whom he identified as OSWALD when the latter boarded the bus at Nuevo Laredo prior to the trip across the International Bridge to Laredo, Texas. RUIZ believed that the American had boarded the same Greyhound bus at Laredo on the morning of October 3, 1963, and continued the trip to Dallas, Texas, but stated he did not notice him nor did he pay particular attention to the other passengers.

RUIZ did not recall having seen the American speak to anyone at any time, and it appeared to RUIZ that the American was traveling alone. He commented that the American had given him the impression of being a quiet individual of a retiring nature.

RUIZ viewed a photograph of PHILIPPE PITER E. VAN DER VORM, as it appears on Mexican Government tourist form FM-3 No. 624820, which VAN DER VORM utilized upon entry to Mexico in September, 1963. RUIZ did not recall having seen this person as a passenger on either of the Transportes del Norte buses on the trip from Mexico City to Laredo in October, 1963.

(J) Interview of Transportes del Norte Passenger JOSE BARRIGA BERNAL

On April 6, 1964, Captain JOSE BARRIGA BERNAL advised T-13 that he is a retired officer of the Mexican Army and resides in Mexico City at Gabino Barreda 104, Apartment No. 3. He recalled that on October 2, 1963, he and his wife had traveled from Mexico City to Laredo on Transportes del Norte, and after entering the United States, had continued to Dallas, Texas, via Greyhound bus. He viewed available photographs of OSWALD and

stated emphatically that he could not recall him as a passenger. He mentioned that the only passenger he could recall was AGAPITO DEL RIO, with whom he conversed while they were passing through United States Customs at Laredo, Texas.

(X) List Obtained of Departure of Non-Mexican Citizens on October 3, 1963, at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas

T-1, who is familiar with the workings of the Mexican Ministry of Gobernacion (Interior), made available for examination the forms FM-5 and FM-8 for all non-Mexican citizens departing Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, as tourists on October 3, 1963, as well as the copies of forms FM-11 containing the recapitulation of the departures from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on this date.

Investigation in this case disclosed that OSWALD departed from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963. OSWALD's departure was handled by Mexican Immigration Service employee ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA.

According to T-1, ARZAMENDI CHAPA worked the 12:00 midnight to 8:00 a.m. shift on October 3, 1963.

From the tourist cards (forms FM-5 and FM-8) and the copies of the forms FM-11, the following is a list of the individuals who departed Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963, the list's having been divided into those individuals traveling on forms FM-5 and those traveling on forms FM-8, since the forms FM-11 are so set up.

The number appearing before each name is the number which appears on the form FM-11.

1. Holders of Forms FM-5

79. TEODORA HERRERA ALVAREZ, FM-5 No. 4049060, issued by Mexican Consulate at Lubbock, Texas, September 25, 1963.

80. PABLO CALAMATEO, FM-5 No. 4049059, issued at Mexican Consulate, Lubbock, Texas, September 25, 1963.

81. JUAN CANALES, FM-5 No. 4049058, issued at Mexican Consulate, Lubbock, Texas, September 25, 1963.

82. MANUEL CAPIZ, FM-5 No. 4329753, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 12, 1963.

83. GUADALUPE CAPIZ, FM-5 No. 4329756, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Nuevo Laredo, September 12, 1963.

84. JUAN MATEO DE CUBA, FM-5 No. 3625296, issued by the Honorary Mexican Consul in Curacao, Dutch West Indies, July 18, 1963.

85. ADA FRANCISCA BISLIP DE DE CUBA, FM-5 No. 3625295, issued by the Honorary Mexican Consul, Curacao, July 18, 1963.

86. IGNACIA CHAVEZ, FM-5 No. 4496345, issued by Mexican Consulate, Dallas, Texas, September 12, 1963.

87. TOMASA GARZA DE ESCAMILLA, FM-5 No. 4329952, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Nuevo Laredo, September 23, 1963.

88. RAY FOK, FM-5 No. 4326296, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Nuevo Laredo, June 12, 1963. (It is to be noted that this individual appeared to sign her name on instant form FM-5 as RAY FOX.)

89. EMMA ELISABETH GOERITZ FRANK, FM-5 No. 4307615, issued by Mexican Tourism Department, New York, New York, June 10, 1963.

90. MARCELINO RAMON GARCIA CASTRO, FM-5 No. 4470227, issued by Mexican Consulate General, Chicago, Illinois, September 7, 1963.

91. ERNESTINA A. DE GARZA, FM-5 No. 4327720, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Nuevo Laredo, July 23, 1963.

92. EUGENE EVERALD HUNTER, FM-5 No. 4193457, issued by Honorary Mexican Consul, Kingston, Jamaica, British West Indies, September 12, 1963.

93. VICTOR JOSEPH KIMM, FM-5 No. 4097447, issued by Mexican Tourism Department, Houston, Texas, April 10, 1963.

94. PATRICIA ANN KIMM, FM-5 No. 4097446, issued by Mexican Tourism Department, Houston, Texas, April 10, 1963. Accompanied by minor children, KEVIN, 3 years of age, and TERRY, 2 years of age.

95. MARIA LUISA CRUZ DE LOPEZ, FM-5 No. 4346726, issued by Mexican Consulate, Corpus Christi, Texas, August 31, 1963.

96. LAWRENCE LOPEZ, FM-5 No. 4381039, issued by Mexican Consulate, Detroit, Michigan, August 8, 1963.

97. CORNELIUS D. LeFEVRE, FM-5 No. 4027793, issued by Mexican Consulate, Fort Worth, Texas, June 4, 1963.

98. JESSIE E. LeFEURE, FM-5 No. 4027799, issued by Mexican Consulate, Fort Worth, Texas, June 4, 1963.

99. WILLIAM G. LOPEZ, FM-5 No. 4381128, issued by Mexican Consulate, Detroit, Michigan, August 27, 1963.

100. MAMIE A. MILLER, FM-5 No. 4329147, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Nuevo Laredo, September 7, 1963.

101. CHARLES L. MILLER, FM-5 No. 4455353, issued by Mexican Tourism Department, New York, New York, September 4, 1963.

102. MA. MAGDALENA MORENO, FM-5 No. 4329635, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Nuevo Laredo, September 15, 1963.

103. MATILDE MURACCIOLE DAVILA, FM-5 No. 3461434, issued by Mexican Embassy, Caracas, Venezuela, March 4, 1963.

104. JOSE NERI, FM-5 No. 4120593, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Nuevo Laredo, April 4, 1963.

105. MA. CRISTINA CARACCIOLE DAVILA DE PIEDRA, FM-5 No. 3461432, issued March 4, 1963, at Caracas, Venezuela, by Mexican Embassy.

106. MANUEL VICENTE PORRAS RIVERA, FM-5 No. 4377279, issued by Mexican Embassy, San Jose, Costa Rica, September 13, 1963.

107. AGAPITO DEL RIO, FM-5 No. 4158202, issued by Mexican Consulate General, San Antonio, Texas, September 13, 1963.

108. GLORIA ROMERO, FM-5 No. 4329755, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Nuevo Laredo, September 12, 1963.

109. FRANCES MAUD ROSS, FM-5 No. 4234718, issued by Mexican Consulate, Kansas City, Missouri, September 11, 1963.

110. RICHARD T. SCHUBERT, FM-5 No. 4496471, issued by Mexican Consulate, Dallas, Texas, September 23, 1963.

111. Mrs. BEATRICE L. SCHUBERT, FM-5 No. 4496472, issued by Mexican Consulate, Dallas, Texas, September 23, 1963.

112. SALVADOR SEGOBIANO, FM-5 No. 4366853, issued by Mexican Consulate, St. Louis, Missouri, September 12, 1963.

113. MARIA SEGOBIANO, FM-5 No. 4366852, issued by Mexican Consulate, St. Louis, Missouri, September 12, 1963.

114. PHILLIP TRITSCHLER STEFFEN, FM-5 No. 4328866, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Nuevo Laredo, August 7, 1963.

115. OTELLO MERICHI TADDIA, FM-5 No. 4050009/900, issued by Mexican Embassy, Caracas, Venezuela, May 15, 1963.

116. HARVEY H. TUTTLE, FM-5 No. 4121947, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Nuevo Laredo, April 6, 1963.

117. HERBERT ROBERT VOORHEES, FM-5 No. 4325846, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Nuevo Laredo, June 5, 1963.

118. ANTONY S. WATNEY, FM-5 No. 4434229, issued by Mexican Consulate, Phoenix, Arizona, September 23, 1963.

2. Holders of Forms FM-8

76. MARIA JUANA ALANIZ, FM-8 No. 626392, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, October 1, 1963.

77. ORALIA GARCIA MARTINEZ AYALA, FM-8 No. 626310, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 28, 1963.

78. ROBERTO BALDAZO, FM-8 No. 623799, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 28, 1963.

79. DOLORES BALDAZO ROMERO, FM-8 No. 626318, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 30, 1963.

80. RALPH A. BANNIGAN, FM-8 No. 667990, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Ciudad Miguel Aleman, Tamaulipas, October 2, 1963.

81. DARLENE L. BANNIGAN, FM-8 No. 667991, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Ciudad Miguel Aleman, Tamaulipas, October 2, 1963.

82. EDUARD BASTIEN, FM-8 No. 362357, issued by Mexican Consulate General, Guatemala City, Guatemala, October 1, 1963.

83. JOHN H. BENNETT. Departed utilizing form FM-17 No. 518151, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, October 3, 1963. The form FM-17 is not used ordinarily by tourists but rather by Mexicans and foreigners having permanent residence in Mexico. Attached to the form FM-17 was an official statement drawn up by the Mexican Immigration Office in Nuevo Laredo which set forth that BENNETT, a resident of 10250 Haitian Drive, Miami, Florida, had been stopped on October 3, 1963, at a Mexican Immigration check station located 26 kilometers south of Nuevo Laredo. At that time BENNETT claimed that he had lost his tourist documentation and stated he had originally entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo. A check of the Mexican Immigration records at Nuevo Laredo disclosed that BENNETT had entered Mexico at that port of entry on September 8, 1963, on FM-8 No. 625114. From this, it was obvious that BENNETT had overstayed his fifteen-day permission granted by the FM-8 and, accordingly, he was required to deposit 200 pesos to cover any fine that might grow

out of his overstay in Mexico, and he was permitted to depart Mexico using the form FM-17. This form described him as 53 years of age, born in Nutley, New Jersey, married, accountant, and proceeding from Guadalajara, Jalisco, to Houston, Texas, by automobile. The same information appeared on the FM-11. Departure was handled by JOSE REBOLLEDO LARA.

84. ELENA S. DE CORONADO, FM-8 No. 668002, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Ciudad Miguel Aleman, Tamaulipas, October 2, 1963.

85. DALLAS ZELMA CLINE, FM-8 No. 51047, issued by Mexican Tourism Department, San Antonio, Texas, September 27, 1963.

86. PHILIPPE PITER E. VAN DER VORM, FM-8 No. 624820, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 24, 1963.

87. LEO CHRIS EHLINGER, FM-8 No. 609060, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Piedras Negras, Coahuila, September 28, 1963.

88. HENRY OLIVER EMERSON, FM-8 No. 624041, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, October 1, 1963.

89. ADRIENNE M. J. EMERSON, FM-8 No. 624040, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, October 1, 1963.

90. ENRIQUETA GARZA GARZA, FM-8 No. 609132, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Piedras Negras, Coahuila, October 1, 1963.

91. CRISTEL G. DE GONZALEZ, FM-8 No. 624970, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 23, 1963.

92. MA. LUISA DE GUERRERO GARCIA, FM-8 No. 625650, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 28, 1963.

93. LEIGHTON COLIN HINKSON, FM-8 No. 454694, issued by Mexican Consulate, Belize, British Honduras, September 24, 1963.

94. EDUARDO LUIS MARTINEZ, FM-8 No. 510350, issued by Mexican Tourism Department, San Antonio, Texas, September 23, 1963.

95. ILDEFONSO MUNOZ, FM-8 No. 622097, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nueva Ciudad Guerrero, Tamaulipas, September 29, 1963.

96. JOSEPH MICHAEL McDANIEL, FM-8 No. 625603, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 21, 1963.

97. MARY LOUISE McDANIEL, FM-8 No. 625604, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 21, 1963.

98. JOHN O. BRIAN, FM-8 No. 626185, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 30, 1963. (It is to be noted this individual appeared to sign his name as JOHN O'BRIEN.)

99. As has been previously reported, this traveler was OSWALD. He was in possession of Mexican tourist card form FM-8 No. 24085, issued September 17, 1963, by the Mexican Consulate General, New Orleans, Louisiana, under the name of LEE, HARVEY OSWALD. The card was signed LEE H. OSWALD. The card described him as 23 years of age, married and a photographer by profession. It indicated that he presented a birth certificate as proof of citizenship. Entry was at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, with an announced final destination of Mexico City. No means of travel was shown on the tourist card, either at the time of entry or at departure on October 3, 1963. The FM-11 listed his name as HARVEY OSWALD LEE, showed he was proceeding from Mexico City

with a final destination of New Orleans, Louisiana, and that he was traveling by auto. Records of the Mexican Immigration Service in Mexico City contain no information to substantiate that he actually was traveling by automobile. As has been previously reported, the departure of OSWALD was handled by an employee of the Mexican Immigration Service named ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA.

100. LUCAS PERALES, JR., FM-8 No. 625584, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, October 2, 1963.

101. MA. LUISA PEREZ, FM-8 No. 626610, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, October 2, 1963.

102. ANTONIO B. QUIMBAR, FM-8 No. 826020, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 21, 1963.

103. BERTA ALICIA RAMOS, FM-8 No. 668003, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Ciudad Miguel Aleman, Tamaulipas, October 2, 1963.

104. PABLO REYES GONZALEZ, FM-8 No. 826181, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 30, 1963.

105. ARNOLD RIOJAS, FM-8 No. 622168, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nueva Ciudad Guerrero, Tamaulipas, October 2, 1963.

106. RICARDO ROCHA, FM-8 No. 609133, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Piedras Negras, Coahuila, October 2, 1963.

107. CELIA MARTINEZ DE RUMSEY, FM-8 No. 510349, issued by Mexican Tourism Department, San Antonio, Texas, September 23, 1963.

108. CLEMENTE SAENZ, FM-8 No. 625609, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 24, 1963.

109. CHARLES SCHMEDZ, FM-8 No. 626186, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 30, 1963.

110. ROBERT L. TARIN, FM-8 No. 609130, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Piedras Negras, Coahuila, October 1, 1963.

111. ELISABETH TARIN, FM-8 No. 609129, issued by Mexican Immigration Service, Piedras Negras, Coahuila, October 1, 1963

112. BONIFACIO URDIALES, FM-8 No. 626390, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, October 1, 1963.

113. HOMER VAUHAN (possibly VAUGHAN), FM-8 No. 625158, issued by Mexican Immigration Office Nuevo Laredo, October 2, 1963.

114. MARTIN L. WILSON, FM-8 No. 626019, issued by Mexican Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, September 21, 1963.

(L) Additional List of Persons Who Departed on October 3, 1963, and Entered on September 26, 1963, at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico

T-20, a confidential source abroad, advised as follows:

In order to ascertain the identities of other persons who entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, and departed Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963, utilizing travel documents other than FM-5 and FM-8 tourist cards, the following inquiry was conducted:

On April 20 and 29, 1964, source examined the original Mexican Immigration Department FM-11 forms recording data concerning persons who entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, and departed from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963, with various types of travel documents. The original FM-11 forms relating thereto were reviewed inasmuch as separate lists are maintained for each type of travel document issued to travelers. The following is the complete list of persons of record who entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, and who departed Mexico through that city on October 3, 1963, utilizing travel documents other than FM-5 and FM-8 tourist cards. It was explained to source that these persons and those previously recorded as having entered and departed with forms FM-5 and FM-8 do not include all persons who entered and departed at Nuevo Laredo on September 26, 1963, and October 3, 1963, respectively, as there are numerous individuals who cross the United States-Mexico border daily who are not documented by Mexican authorities, including many Mexican nationals traveling from the interior of Mexico to the United States.

T-21, a confidential source abroad, compiled the following from a review of the forms FM-11 described above:

Departures - October 3, 1963

Departures of October 3, 1963, of Non-Mexican Citizens Traveling on Form FM-6 Tourist Cards

FRANK WOODROW BLADES, FM-6 No. 077307.

Departures of October 3, 1963, of Non-Mexican Citizens (Children Under 15 Years of Age) Traveling on Form FM-7

JESUS DE MARK (this child is listed alphabetically on the FM-11 form to indicate his name is JESUS DE MARK; however, the name could possibly be MARK DE JESUS), FM-7 No. 89790.

MONICA JULIA CASTRO, FM-7 No. 152138.

JUAN JOSE CASTRO, FM-7 No. 152137.

FEDERICO DIAZ, FM-7 No. 94256.

MARGARITA GARZA, FM-7 No. 151335.

FERNANDO GARZA, FM-7 No. 151334.

Departures of October 3, 1963,
of Non-Mexican Citizens
Traveling on Form FM-17

WILLIAM ALBERT SCHMIDT HUSEBO, FM-17 No. 106517.

MARIO CHUCA REYNOSO, FM-17 No. 51325.

WALTER SCOTT TURNPAUGH, FM-17 No. 11019.

LAURA LAUTERBACH DE TURNPAUGH, FM-17 No. 11020.

KEVIN KIMM, FM-17 No. 566256.

TERRY KIM, FM-17 No. 566257.

Departures of October 3, 1963,
of Mexican Nationals,
Traveling on Form FM-17

LEONOR CASTILLO TORROELLA, FM-17 No. 459400.

MARIO DE COTE MUNOZ SOTO, FM-17 No. 693742.

CONCEPCION NUNEZ RODRIGUEZ, FM-17 No. 693743.

FERNANDO BALDAZO FLORES, FM-17 No. 521780.

RAUL DAVILA CHAVARRIA, FM-17 No. 521032.

ARCADIO ESCAMILLA MARTINEZ, FM-17 No. 521647.

GUADALUPE GARZA ARRAMBIDE, FM-17 No. 526583.

ANTONIO GOMEZ GOVEA, FM-17 No. 521638.

RENATO GONZALEZ TALAVERA, FM-17 No. 281694.

CARLOS AMADO MAYAUDON LOPEZ, FM-17 No. 681641.

MICAELA DE JESUS MONTEMAYOR, FM-17 No. 632203.

HECTOR OROZCO ESQUIVEL, FM-17 No. 521758.

HELIODOR PEREZ GUEVARA, FM-17 No. 519391.

SIMON TAPIA, FM-17 No. 521701.

Entries - September 26, 1963

Entries of September 26, 1963,
of Non-Mexican Citizens
Traveling on Form FM-6

NUNO TEOTONIO PEREIRA, FM-6 No. 005361.

Entries of September 26, 1963,
of Non-Mexican Citizens
(Children Under 15 Years of Age)
Traveling on Form FM-7

RICHARD CRUZ, FM-7 No. 96364.

JUANITA PEREZ, FM-7 No. 96363.

Entries of September 26, 1963,
of Non-Mexican Citizens
Traveling on Form FM-14

PAULA MARTA LAURIE, FM-14 No. 111332.

Entries of September 26, 1963,
of Non-Mexican Citizens
Traveling on Form FM-17

MANUEL FLORES, FM-17 No. 089392.

FRANCISCO MAJEWSKI MADRAX, FM-17 No. 089393.

HOWARD WILLIAM REYNOLDS, FM-17 No. 60079.

LILY DE CHICUREL BEJA, FM-17 No. 74182.

ISAAC LEVY LEON, FM-17 No. 74903.

MARIO O. MENDIVIL, FM-17 No. 4160.

IRENE ESTELA MENDIVIL, FM-17 No. 4161.

Entries of September 26, 1963,
of Non-Mexican Citizens
Traveling on Form FM-9

LOUISE KNOWLES, FM-9 No. 5844.

ROGER A. KONCZAL, FM-9 No. 5896.

PHYLLIS JEAN JENSK, FM-9 No. 2000.

DONALD CHARLES SOLOMME, FM-9 No. 1752.

Entries of September 26, 1963,
of Mexican Nationals
Traveling on Form FM-17

RODOLFO ACEVEDO GUEVARA, FM-17 No. 521689.

CARLOS ALMAGUER ECHRTEA, FM-17 No. 521687.

AGUSTIN CERDA REYES, FM-17 No. 521685.

MANUEL ESCALANTE GONZALEZ, FM-17 No. 521692.

ADOLINAR GARCIA GUARDIOLA, FM-17 No. 521691.

RODOLFO HERNANDEZ MENDIOLA, FM-17 No. 521694.

JOSE MARCOS MATA GALVAN, FM-17 No. 521686.

ANTONIO MORENO GARZA, FM-17 No. 521690.

ALVARO ONTIVEROS CANTU, FM-17 No. 521693.

ELVA VALLE RENDON, FM-17 No. 521677.

JUAN M. SALAZAR ESPINOZA, FM-17 No. 521648.

JUAN RODRIGUEZ SAUCEDO, FM-17 No. 521678.

PABLO SILVA GARZA, FM-17 No. 521679.

PEDRO VILLARREAL GARCIA, FM-17 No. 521688.

ALICIA ARGUELLES ARRATIA, FM-17 No. 651598.

CELIA ALICIA MARQUEZ DE CHAVEZ, FM-17 No. 667155.

ABRAHAM CHERNOVICH, FM-17 No. 655719.

ODETTE CHICUREL Y BEJA, FM-17 No. 669402.

SYLVIA CHICUREL BEJA, FM-17 No. 669401.

CAROLINA GONZALEZ DE ESPARZA, FM-17 No. 693068.

YOLANDA FIGUEROA ARGUELLES, FM-17 No. 651599.

MARIA FELICITAS GALLARDO DE FINLEY, FM-17 No. 693436.

MARGARET YOLANDA FINLEY GALLARDO, FM-17 No. 693423.

DONNA CARCLINA FINLEY GALLARDO, FM-17 No. 693437.

JOSE LUIS LLAMOSAS GUTIERREZ, FM-17 No. 521342.

RICHARD HANS SPECK STHAMER, FM-17 No. 648799.

OLGA RIEFKOHL VIUDA DE STAHMER, FM-17 No. 648800.

LISOLETTE ESTHAMER DE SPECK, FM-17 No. 635119.

FERNANDO ANASTACIO TREVINO GONZALEZ, FM-17 No. 635119.

MARIA OTERO PABLOS, FM-17 No. 521676.

Entries of September 26, 1963, of Non-Mexican Citizens in Miscellaneous Categories

NELSON ULISES ESCOBAR BENITEZ, traveling with special document "Circular No. 1091."

HEINZ KARL TZCHENTKE, traveling with form FM-1. Described as being a returning non-immigrant of German nationality.

CATALINA ADA DEL CARMEN CANIZARES, traveling with document classified as an "Oficio Bueno Para Salir y Regresar al Pais" (Memorandum of Authorization Valid for Exit and Entry into the Country.)

(M) OSWALD's Travel Documents and Mexican Government Records

The following information was furnished by T-13 on March 17, 1964:

The travel document with which LEE HARVEY OSWALD entered Mexico on September 26, 1963, is described as a Mexican Ministry of "Gobernacion" (Interior) FM-8 and is commonly referred to as a tourist card, which consists of two sections, an original and a carbon copy duplicate. At the time of OSWALD's travel to Mexico, the FM-8 was valid for a single entry to the interior of Mexico and residence therein for no longer than fifteen days. The original tourist card utilized by OSWALD records the following data:

FM-8 No.:	24085, valid for 15 days
Full Name:	LEE, HARVEY OSWALD
	Photographer
Sex:	Male
Marital Status:	Married
Document with which nationality was established:	Birth Certificate
Final Destination:	Mexico, D. F.

Date and Place (of issuance): New Orleans, La., USA, September 17, 1963
Signature of Bearer: LEE H. OSWALD

It bears the stamp of the Consulate General of Mexico at New Orleans, Louisiana, indicating issuance by that agency, and the date stamp of Mexican Immigration official HELIO TUEXI MAYDON, reflecting entry into Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, September 26, 1963. The stamp for departure is that of Immigration official ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA and the date shown is October 2, 1963. Under normal procedures, the means of travel of the bearer upon entry to Mexico is recorded with a stamped, typed, or handwritten notation; however, this record does not appear on the FM-8 for OSWALD.

A review of the original tourist cards (FM-5, FM-8, and one FM-17, the latter explained above) in the possession of the Immigration Department of the Mexican Ministry of "Gobernacion" revealed that 79 persons documented with those forms had departed from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, on October 3, 1963, among them LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

On March 23, 1964, Mr. MACLOVIO HERRERA, Chief of the Travel Control Files of the Mexican Immigration Department described the Immigration form "FM-11" as a "statistical record to be prepared every two weeks on nationals and aliens entering and leaving the country." Mr. HERRERA explained that separate FM-11 forms are submitted semimonthly by all Mexican Immigration stations for entries and departures from Mexico. He explained that separate lists are prepared in connection with the various types of travel documents presented and are submitted in duplicate (an original and one carbon copy) to the Travel Control Files for checking and comparison with the tourist cards or other travel documents on which they are based.

Under current procedures, twenty names are placed on each page of the FM-11 in alphabetical order by date, and prior to final filing these are reviewed by a clerk who may make corrections and report possible discrepancies which might require investigation in order to make certain that the immigration laws of Mexico are not being violated. The items of information which are recorded on the FM-11 in horizontal columns are: chronological number (chronological listing number

during fifteen-day period), identification document number, complete name, sex, age, marital status, nationality, occupation, place and country of origin, final destination, date of entry or departure, type of vehicle in which traveling, date of entry, date of departure (latter columns to determine period of residence), and remarks.

A review of the original tourist cards for persons traveling as tourists who departed from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963, disclosed that in no instance did any notation appear on the travel documents to indicate the manner of travel of the bearer or the destination in the United States upon departure from Mexico.

It was observed that on the FM-11 forms, the "destination" of the traveler at the time of departure was completed invariably with the same information as appeared on the tourist card as to place of residence, place of issuance thereof, or a notation that the information was not available.

FM-11 Preparation and Utilization by Mexican Immigration

Inspector JOSE MARIO DEL VALLE of the Inspection Department of the Mexican Ministry of "Gobernacion," who conducted investigation at Nuevo Laredo concerning the travel in Mexico of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, advised on March 12, 1964, that the typist who prepares the FM-11 has no information available to her other than that which appears on the tourist cards. He stated the typist prepares the FM-11 for persons entering the country from the duplicate copies of the tourist cards which are surrendered to the Immigration official at the time of entry of the traveler. The duplicate tourist cards are then transmitted to the headquarters of the Immigration Department in Mexico, D. F., with the FM-11 form for the fifteen-day period.

In the same manner, the FM-11 form for departures is prepared on the basis of data taken from the original of the tourist card, which is surrendered by the traveler to the Immigration official upon departure from the country.

DEL VALLE acknowledged that the Mexican Immigration Department does not have any major interest in "method of travel" or "destination" of the departing traveler, other than to make certain that the individual who enters the country with an automobile is removing the vehicle upon departure. He added that the typist who prepares the departure FM-11 usually records the means of travel as being the same as that appearing on the tourist card in connection with the traveler's entry to the country; however, in some instances she may "guess" at the means of travel on the basis of the usual assignment at the airport, railroad station, or highway checking station of the Immigration official whose cancellation stamp appears on the tourist card.

On March 13, 1964, MACLOVIO HERRERA, Chief of the Travel Control Files of the Mexican Department of Immigration, Ministry of "Gobernacion," and his assistant, EDUARDO RIVAS, made the following comments concerning Mexican Immigration records and procedures:

The "means of travel" and "destination" data appearing on the departure FM-11 forms are not information in which the Mexican Immigration Department has any substantive interest and are filled out by the typist only because the same form is used to record both arrival and departure information. This information with respect to "arrivals" is most essential to assist the Immigration Department in maintaining a record and control of aliens who are in Mexico as temporary residents without authorization to be gainfully employed. There is no source of information from which the typist preparing the FM-11 can obtain data for it other than the tourist cards, data provided to her by the Immigration official who may bundle a group of cards together and label them as having been taken up on a departing train or other vehicle, or her own knowledge of the Immigration station where the cancelling official may have been working during a particular period of time.

Inquiry was made of HERRERA with respect to certain horizontal lines which appear on the FM-11, and he explained that such lines are drawn to delineate between different dates on the same page and also to designate an individual concerning whom some research is being done or a report has been submitted to some section or department of the Ministry of "Gobernacion."

With respect to the fact that on the copies of the FM-11 which were made available for study and review there appeared under the "Remarks" (No. 16) column considerable data concerning the date and place of issuance of the tourist cards, HERRERA advised that this information did not appear on the originals of the FM-11 which were in his possession, and he was certain that this information had been added only on the carbon copy.

On March 23, 1964, T-1 produced the carbon copies of the FM-11 forms relating to OSWALD's travel in Mexico, and it was observed that column 16 thereof had been completed in original typing with data from the tourist cards as to date and agency where each tourist card had been issued. T-1 said that the entries in column 16 were made to be of possible assistance in the investigation with respect to Oswald. T-1 added that the information in column 16 was taken from the tourist cards of the travelers who were recorded in the FM-11 forms.

With regard to the observation that the date of issuance of OSWALD's tourist card was recorded in column 16 as having taken place on "Sept. 16/63," T-1 stated very definitely that this had been a typographical error on the part of the stenographer, who should have copied the information from OSWALD's tourist card to the effect that it had been issued on September 17, 1963.

V. OTHER INQUIRIES CONCERNING OSWALD'S TRAVEL

(A) Transportes Frontera Bus Line

The original passenger list or manifest relating to departure No. 2 of bus No. 340 on October 2, 1963, of the Transportes Frontera, S. A. de C. V. bus line, which has its headquarters in Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, and its Mexico, D. F. terminal at Calle Buenavista No. 7, was obtained.

The information recorded on the passenger list is handwritten; the names are not complete; and portions of it are not legible; however, the following constitutes an effort to reproduce as clearly as possible the information which appears on the list.

Seat No.	Ticket No.	Name of Passenger	Destination
1	39633	Fco. Saucedo	Monterrey
2			
3	39634	Fco. Saucedo	Monterrey
4		Oswld	Lared
5	10347	Sra. Landeros	Laredo
6	39648	Adrian Hernandez	Mty.
7	10357	Juana	Laredo
8	39649	Angel Gallegos	Monterrey
9	10348	Sra. Morales	Laredo
10	Pase	Nicolas Gonzalez	Torreon
11	10351	Rafael Flores	Laredo
12	10354	Gautier ? (Ganstine)	Laredo
13		Angel Perez	
14	39650	Antonio Cazarez	Mty.
15	10356	Sra. Aguilar	Laredo

Seat No.	Ticket No.	Name of Passenger	Destination
16	10355	Sra. Franco	Laredo
17	10352	Constantino Garcia	Laredo
18	39659	Elinsar Gonzalez	Monterrey
19	10353	Constantino Garcia	Laredo
20	39661	Ynignes (Inigues ?)	Mty.

At the top of the manifest the name, Transportes Frontera, is handwritten, and in Spanish the following headings are printed:

RESERVATIONS FOR 13 O'CLOCK,

DESTINATION Laredo, DEPARTURE NO. 2,

ON BUS NO. 340, DATE 2, MONTH, October of 1963.

The underlined portions are blanks which had been completed in ink.

Following the list of passengers is the notation: "9 Laredo, 7 Monterrey."

Handprinted at the bottom of the page appears: "DRIVER, DIONISIO REYNA, FCO. SAUCEDO," as well as the numbers "13 - 2."

On the left-hand margin of the manifest are the handwritten figures, "78" and "16." At the top right-hand corner thereof are the numerals "186," "41" and under these "227." On the backside of the document are the numbers "143.30" and "108.80" and thereunder, as though a column of addition, "255.10."

The following information was made available by T-13 on March 9, 1964:

On March 5, 1964, GILBERTO LOZANO GUIZAR advised that he is the manager of the Mexico City terminal of the Transportes Frontera bus company, Calle Buenavista No. 7, which has a franchise for "through service" between Mexico,

of the Mexican Presidential Staff, the blanks at the top of the form had not been filled in as to time, destination, trip number, bus number, and date, but they had completed those blanks from their personal knowledge in order to make that data clear to the investigators. They also had listed the names of the drivers on the form at that time. They affirmed that the handwritten "Transportes Frontera" at the top of the document had been added by some official of the Mexican Government after the document was borrowed from them. Both LOZANO and ALVARADO stated they had no recollection of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, could not recognize his photograph as being of an individual who had been at the terminal or traveled on that bus line, and had no personal knowledge with respect to his contacts and activities in Mexico. They could offer no explanation as to how Mexican authorities had arrived at the conclusion that OSWALD traveled on the Transportes Frontera bus of October 2, 1963, but pointed out that, after the name was located on the manifest, they had not been given an opportunity of reviewing or checking the data thereon.

LUCIO LOPEZ MEDINA, baggage and freight handler at Transportes Frontera, related that he often assists the ticket salesman by recording reservations and is quite certain he wrote "OSWLD" and "Lared" opposite seat No. 4 on the passenger manifest of October 2, 1963. He stated he also recorded the reservations and ticket sales to "FCO. SAUCEDO," one of the drivers, opposite seats Nos. 1 and 3, "ANGEL GALLEGOS," seat No. 8, and possibly other items on the manifest. He had no personal recollection of OSWALD, could not recognize his photograph as being of anyone who had been at the bus terminal, and did not believe OSWALD had embarked on the bus in question.

T-12 furnished the following information:

On March 31, 1964, GILBERTO LOZANO GUIZAR, manager of the Mexico City terminal of the Transportes Frontera bus company, Calle Buenavista No. 7, Mexico, D. F., emphatically advised that the original passenger list or manifest relating to departure No. 2 of bus No. 340 on October 2, 1963, of the Transportes Frontera bus company, is an authentic record of data pertaining to that particular trip.

LOZANO pointed out that a passenger list is compiled at the Mexico City terminal of the company for trips originating in Mexico City and that following the departure of the bus, information relating to the number of passengers destined to particular points, is radioed ahead to one of the main offices located along the point of travel. In case of the above-described trip, the information was reported by radio to their Monterrey office. LOZANO advised that once the information is relayed ahead and the trip is completed, for all practical purposes, they have no further need of conserving the passenger lists as a permanent record.

He advised that officers of the Presidential Staff appeared at the bus terminal shortly after the assassination of President KENNEDY, seeking to review passenger lists of the bus company for early October, 1963, and it was found at that time that the completed block of forms for most of the month of October, 1963, which included the above-described passenger list, was still in the baggage room at the terminal prior to being discarded. He stated he had torn the October 2, 1963, manifest from the block of forms and furnished it to one of the officers. LOZANO advised that one Lieutenant ARTURO BOSCH, an investigator of the Presidential Staff, had reviewed the above-described manifest.

LOZANO expressed the opinion that ARTURO BOSCH had filled in the blanks in ink at the top of the form as to the time, destination, trip number, bus number, and date, and had crossed out the date "November 1," replacing it with the notation "October 2" which appeared on the manifest. LOZANO stated BOSCH had done so on the basis of information he and FRANCISCO ALVARADO, the ticket salesman, had furnished to BOSCH as an aid to his investigation of the matter.

LOZANO stated the handprinted notation appearing at the bottom of the manifest, "Driver, DIONISIO REYNA, FCO. SAUCEDO," was also filled in by BOSCH.

LOZANO advised that there definitely was only one section of bus No. 340 which departed Mexico City at 1:00 p.m. on October 2, 1963, en route Monterrey, Mexico, and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. He explained that the notation "Departure 2" appearing on the top of the manifest, which he believed BOSCH

had filled out, merely indicates the second departure of a Transportes Frontera bus on that particular day, October 2, 1963. The first departure of one of their buses on that day from the Mexico City terminal occurred at 9:00 a.m. with the terminal point being Monterrey, Mexico. He stated the second departure of a Transportes Frontera bus from the Mexico City terminal on October 2, 1963, was the departure at 1:00 p.m. with the terminal point being Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, and the passengers on this bus were recorded on the above-mentioned manifest of October 2, 1963. He stated there were three other departures on that day from the Mexico City terminal, the third departure having occurred at 2:30 p.m. with the terminal point being Matamoros, Tamaulipas, Mexico; the fourth departure having occurred at 9:00 p.m. with terminal point at Nuevo Laredo; and the fifth departure at 10:00 p.m. with terminal point being Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico. LOZANO advised the only bus operating on their line which would have arrived at Nuevo Laredo between the hours of 12:00 a.m. and 8:00 a.m. on October 3, 1963, is bus No. 340, which departed from the Mexico City terminal at 1:00 p.m. on October 2, 1963.

T-13 and T-21 furnished the information which follows:

On March 25, 1964, FRANCISCO ALVARADO, ticket salesman and dispatcher for the Transportes Frontera bus company at Mexico City, advised that the above-described manifest is an authentic document. He stated he had prepared most of the handwriting on the manifest. With regard to the notations appearing at the top of the manifest as to time, destination, trip number, bus number, and date, he expressed the opinion that those notations were filled in by one of the Presidential Staff investigators who reviewed the manifest at the bus terminal shortly after President KENNEDY's assassination. He advised that the handprinted notation appearing at the bottom of the page of the manifest, "Driver, DIONISIO REYNA, FCO. SAUCEDO," also was made by one of the President Staff investigators, and he believed this person was Lieutenant ARTURO BOSCH.

On March 25, 1964, FRANCISCO SAUCEDO, bus driver for the Transportes Frontera bus company, advised in Mexico City that he had been one of the bus drivers who had driven the Transportes Frontera bus No. 340 on October 2, 1963,

which departed Mexico City at 1:00 p.m. on that day en route to Monterrey and Nuevo Laredo. He stated seats No. 1 and No. 3 on that bus had been reserved by him under tickets No. 39633 and No. 39634; however, he did not recall for whom he had made the reservations. He said that on occasion he reserves seats in advance for friends or relatives but never does so for anyone with whom he is not acquainted. He could not recall who had utilized those seats on that particular day. He stated he was certain that seats No. 1 and No. 3 were not used by OSWALD or ANGEL PEREZ.

On March 25, 1964, DIONISIO REYNA, who was co-driver with SAUCEDO on Transportes Frontera bus No. 340 of October 2, 1963, advised at Mexico City that he could furnish no information regarding the individuals who had utilized seats No. 1 and No. 3 on the trip in question. REYNA stated he was quite certain that OSWALD did not travel on that particular bus.

(B) Inquiry at Flecha Roja Bus Terminal

On March 7, 1964, JESUS SAUCEDO, comptroller at the terminal of the Flecha Roja (Red Arrow) bus company, Heroes Ferrocarrileros No. 45, Mexico City, advised that the full and complete name of the company is Servicios Unidos Autobuses Blancos, Flecha Roja, S. A. de C. V. (The Unified Services of White Autobuses Red Arrow, Incorporated) and that it provides bus service to numerous localities within Mexico, as well as to Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, and Laredo, Texas. He explained that two trips daily are made to Nuevo Laredo and Laredo, where the line makes connection with the Continental Trailways Bus System of the United States, departures from Mexico City being scheduled for 3:15 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. each day and arrival at Nuevo Laredo 19 hours later.

SAUCEDO advised that a passenger list is prepared in duplicate for reservations and ticket sales for a given trip; the original is carried by the driver, and the carbon copy is transmitted to him for final checking and auditing of the operation in connection with each bus.

With the assistance of SAUCEDO, a search was made of the passenger manifests of the company for all trips to

Laredo for October 1, 2, and 3, 1963, without locating any information identifiable with the name LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

(C) OSWALD's Time of Arrival in Mexico City

T-12 advised as follows:

On April 13, 1964, JULIO CASTRO, employee of the accounting department in the offices of the Flecha Roja bus line, Mexico, D. F., made available the ledger of arrivals at Mexico, D. F., for the Flecha Roja buses. The ledger records separate entries for each day, with the exact time of arrival of each bus in Mexico, D. F., at the terminal.

This ledger disclosed that bus No. 516 of the Flecha Roja bus line, which made the trip from Nuevo Laredo, to Mexico, D. F., on September 26-27, 1963, arrived at the Flecha Roja bus terminal, Heroes Ferrocarrileros No. 45, Mexico, D. F., at 10:00 a.m. on September 27, 1963.

(D) Efforts to Locate Flecha Roja Passenger List

T-12 furnished the following information:

On March 19, 1964, ALEJANDRO SAUCEDO, manager of the Flecha Roja bus terminal, Mexico, D. F., advised that the original passenger manifest of bus No. 516 which had traveled from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico, D. F., on September 26-27, 1963, had been borrowed by investigators of the Mexican Government soon after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. He could not recall the identities of the investigators and did not know whether or not they intended to return the list. SAUCEDO stated the duplicate copy of this passenger list was maintained in the office of the Flecha Roja bus line at Nuevo Laredo and he would attempt to obtain this copy.

On March 24, 1964, ALEJANDRO SAUCEDO stated he had determined from the Flecha Roja bus line office in Nuevo Laredo that the duplicate copy of the passenger list for bus No. 516 also had been borrowed by unidentified investigators of the Mexican Government and had not been returned.

SAUCEDO stated he had assisted the Mexican Government investigators in searching for the passenger list relating to the trip of September 26-27, 1963, and was quite certain the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not appear thereon. He added, however, that the Flecha Roja bus line makes connection at Laredo, Texas, with the Continental Trailways bus line in the United States, and if a passenger who had purchased a through ticket to Mexico, D. F., from a point within the United States were to board the Flecha Roja line at Laredo or Nuevo Laredo, no record of that passenger by name would be made on the passenger list. He explained that the passenger list would include a seat designation and ticket number in the name of "Continental."

T-12 advised that on April 2, 1964, and thereafter, ALEJANDRO SAUCEDO furnished the following additional data:

He recalled that shortly after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY two investigators, whom he described as being with the "Policia Federal Judicial" (Federal Judicial Police), appeared at the Flecha Roja terminal, Mexico, D. F., and requested the original passenger list of bus No. 516 of September 26, 1963, for review. SAUCEDO remembered that the two investigators examined the passenger lists, filed by dates, in a storeroom at the offices of the Flecha Roja bus terminal and found the original copy for the pertinent date and borrowed same. He could not recall the names of the investigators or the exact date they appeared at the office.

SAUCEDO now recalled clearly that these two investigators, whom he could only describe as being "in their thirties," had the duplicate copy of the passenger list which apparently had been at the Flecha Roja bus terminal office in Nuevo Laredo when the trip for September 26, 1963, began. The investigators stated they wanted the original list because the duplicate copy was not completely legible. SAUCEDO stated they had the original and duplicate copy of the passenger manifest for Flecha Roja bus No. 516 for September 26, 1963, when they left.

SAUCEDO stated the investigators did exhibit to him government credentials, agency not recalled, and advised they were interested only in finding the passenger list for the incoming trip of bus No. 516 on September 26, 1963. When

SAUCEDO asked them if they were interested in locating a departure trip, they stated they were not, explaining they had just been at the bus terminal of Transportes Frontera in Mexico, D. F., where they had located the passenger list for OSWALD's departure from Mexico.

On April 9, 1964, JULIO CASTRO, an employee of the accounting department in the offices of the Flecha Roja bus line terminal, Mexico, D. F., made available on instructions of ALEJANDRO SAUCEDO the original passenger lists of the Flecha Roja bus line, which were kept in a storeroom across the hall from the accounting office and were maintained in a disorganized manner, bound with heavy string in bundles and stored in bins.

The available bundles for the period September and October, 1963, were reviewed without locating a passenger list for bus No. 516 relating to September 26, 1963.

During this search and review, an untied, loose bundle dated October 5, 1963, was located thrown aside in a cardboard box on the floor of the storage room outside the bin area. This bundle was reviewed and found to include passenger lists for dates September 21, 1963, to October 5, 1963, but no passenger list for bus No. 516 for September 26, 1963, was found.

The information hereinunder was furnished by T-13:

On March 24, 1964, Captain FERNANDO GUTIERREZ BARRIOS, Assistant Director of the Mexican Federal Security Police (DFS), advised that his agency had conducted no investigation in connection with the travel in Mexico of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and did not have in its possession any passenger lists from any bus lines.

On April 14, 1964, the fact the passenger lists of the September 26, 1963, Flecha Roja trip from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico, D. F., had never appeared and were alleged to be in the hands of an unidentified investigative agency of the Mexican Government was brought to the attention of the Acting Minister of Government, Attorney LUIS ECHEVERRIA, who issued instructions to the Chief of the Inspection Department of the Immigration Service, Attorney SANTIAGO IBANEZ LLAMAS, to make every effort to locate the passenger list described above.

On May 1, 1964, Inspector JOSE MARIO DEL VALLE advised that he had been instructed to attempt to locate the Flecha Roja passenger list and was making every effort to do so.

(E) Transportes del Norte Passengers Originating in Guadalajara

On April 3, 1964, T-3 advised that the Linea Azul (Blue Line) bus company affords service from Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, to San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, to make connections with Transportes del Norte for possible further travel to Monterrey and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. According to T-3, a reservations list for the October 2, 1963, 8:00 a.m. departure of the Blue Line bus from Guadalajara with San Luis Potosi as its destination reflects the following information as best the names and other data thereon could be deciphered:

Name of Passenger	Destination	Ticket No.
HILDA QUEZADA	N. Laredo	77898
----- (*)	-----	99
JOSE CRUZ	Monterrey	00751
HILDA QUEZADA	N. Laredo	77900 ½ (**)
CECILIO CARDENAZ	Monterrey	00749
JOSE MAZO	San Luis	14128
VICTORIA MAGALLANES	(apparently did not travel)	
MAXIMINO ESQUIVEL	Monterrey	00752
PEDRO GLEZ. (GONZALEZ)	Monterrey	00753
AURELIO HDEZ. (HERNANDEZ)	San Luis	1362

(* Lines indicate second passenger or seat reserved in name of preceding passenger)
(** ½ indicates half fare paid)

Comprehensive investigation, including a check of the files of the United States Consulate visa records, a check of telephone directories, and numerous interviews of persons listed in the telephone directories with similar names, were conducted at Guadalajara for the above names of persons traveling beyond San Luis Potosi, without identifying anyone who had been a passenger of Transportes del Norte on October 2, 1963.

(F) Transportes del Norte Bus Line Operation, Monterrey

The following information was furnished by T-18.

On April 19, 1964, RAMON TREVINO QUEZADA, vice president and manager of the Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, terminal of Transportes del Norte bus line, advised that tickets are taken up by the driver from passengers at the time they board the bus, and he deposits them in a mahila envelope, which is provided for that purpose in connection with each trip of a unit and driver. He stated the driver makes a notation on the outside of the envelope as to the number of passengers traveling over a determined section of the route, and the tickets inside the envelope should coincide or balance with the notation by the driver on the envelope.

With respect to the records of the company for the trip of bus No. 373 on October 2, 1963, from Monterrey to Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, and Laredo, Texas, TREVINO advised that he was unable to explain the fact that the envelope carries the figure of "12" passengers from Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, to Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, and Laredo, Texas, and "1" passenger from Nuevo Laredo to Laredo, although a total of "20" ticket sections were in the envelope for that particular trip. He stated, however, that the notation by the driver is a clerical function which he handles during the trip, often at night and under considerable stress and pressure, and he can only conclude that the driver made an error in writing "12" rather than "19" upon completing his collection of tickets and delivering the envelope at the conclusion of his run.

It was mentioned to TREVINO that the baggage manifest for the bus which arrived at Nuevo Laredo in the early morning of October 3, 1963, had listed the number of that bus as No. 393, and he advised that this notation could only be a clerical error by the baggage handler. He displayed a copy of a document referred to as a "traffic report" for Transportes del Norte at its Nuevo Laredo terminal for October 3, 1963, which recorded that bus No. 373 had arrived at that terminal at 1:35 a.m. with A. IBARRA as the driver. The "traffic report" for October 2, 1963, registered the arrival of bus No. 396

at Nuevo Laredo as having taken place at 15:30 (3:30 p.m.) on that date and its departure from Nuevo Laredo for Monterrey was recorded on the report for the following day as having occurred at 2:30 a.m. He pointed out that on the basis of the foregoing records, bus No. 396 would still have been at the Nuevo Laredo terminal at the time of arrival on October 3, 1963, of bus No. 373, and he assumed the baggage handler had become confused between them when he made the erroneous notation on the baggage manifest.

(G) Ticketing Procedures by Transportes del Norte Bus Line

The following information was furnished by T-13:

On April 20, 1964, RAMON MEDINA BELTRAN, manager of the Mexico City terminal of the Transportes del Norte bus line, advised that this company is affiliated with the Greyhound Lines in the United States and is authorized and in a position to sell transportation to any point in the United States. He stated that until approximately one year ago the sale of bus transportation in the United States in behalf of Greyhound Lines had been effected through a system of exchange or purchase orders; however, in the interest of simplifying the sales and accounting procedures, Transportes del Norte ticket counters are now stocked with Greyhound Lines tickets and make direct sales in behalf of Greyhound, as well as its own facilities. He stated very definitely that the only record as to the identity of any person purchasing Greyhound transportation through a Transportes del Norte ticket counter would be the recording of the seat reservation on a passenger list at the point of origin or purchase of the ticket.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES AT MEXICO CITY CONCERNING OSWALD

(A) Telephone Numbers in Oswald's Address Book

The following notations appeared in the personal address book of LEE HARVEY OSWALD (translations of the Spanish language items appear in parentheses):

Mexico City

Consulado de Cuba
(Cuban Consulate)
Zamora y F. Marquez
11-28-47
SYLVIA DURAN
Embajada de la Union de Las Republicas Sovietilas Socialistas
(Embassy of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics)

15-61-55 (15-60-55)

Depto. de Asuntos Consulares
(Department of Consular Affairs)

Cubano Airlines
Paseo de la Reforma 56
35-79-00

The directory of the Mexican Telephone Company for the Federal District (Mexican Federal Capital, which includes Mexico City) published in September, 1963, column 2, page 119, records: "CONSULADO de Cuba, Zamora y F. Marquez (names of cross Streets), (telephone) 11-28-47."

Column 1, page 157, of the same directory reflects: "EMBAJADA de la Union de las Republicas Sovieticas Socialistas en Mexico (Embassy of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics in Mexico), Czda, Tacubaya (Calzada meaning highway

or street) 204, Agregado Militar (Military Attache)...(telephone) 15-69-37, Depto. de Asuntos Consulares (Department of Consular Affairs), C. B. Zetina (Street name) 12...(Telephone) 15-61-55."

Column 4, page 112, of the above-mentioned directory records the following: "CIA. CUBANA DE AVIACION, S. A., (Cuban Aviation Company, Incorporated) PASEO DE LA REFORMA 56... (telephone) 35-79-00." In addition to the foregoing, which is indicated as being equipped with two direct lines, the following additional telephone numbers are listed: 46-75-04, 46-61-64, 46-61-27, and 35-79-09.

The April 1,1964, issue of the "Diario Oficial" ("Official Daily"), which states on the cover that it is the "Organ of the Constitutional Government of the United States of Mexico," records as emanating from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the "List of the Diplomatic Corps Accredited to the Government of the United States of Mexico." On page 15 of the above-described publication under "Union de Republicas Socialistas Sovieticas" (Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics) is recorded the data: "Cancilleria y residencia: (Chancellery and residence) Calzada de Tacubaya 204, Telefonos: (Telephones) 15-60-55 y (and) 15-61-55." The foregoing data is followed by a listing of names and residence addresses of the Soviet diplomatic officials and their wives.

T-16, who is in a position to be well-informed with respect to the day-to-day operations of the Mexico City ticket offices of the "Compania Cubana de Aviacion" (Cuban Aviation Company - commonly referred to as "Cubana Airlines"), furnished the following information on April 18, 1964:

Most of the office employees at the Cubana Airlines ticket office, Paseo de la Reforma 56, Mexico City, are Mexican citizens. Source would have an excellent possibility of being informed of any visits or inquiries made at the Cubana Airlines offices by an American, and is thoroughly convinced that LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not appear at those offices during late September and early October, 1963, within the regular working hours. Source viewed various photographs of OSWALD and also consulted with associates at the Cubana Airlines office and reiterated the conviction that

OSWALD had not been at those offices at any time.

This source confirmed that the published and most used telephone number for the Cubana Airlines office is 35-79-00.

(B) Possibility OSWALD Sent or Received Money

T-11 reported that on January 13, 1964, ALFONSO FRIAS, Assistant Chief of the Bank of Mexico Police at Mexico, D. F., Mexico, advised that a check of the records of "Telegrafos Nacionales" failed to disclose any record of money sent or received by OSWALD during the time he was in Mexico through use of communications channels handled by that telegraph system.

On March 6, 1964, FRIAS advised that all banks in Mexico, including all branch banks, were checked officially for LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his aliases of O. H. LEE and ALEK JAMES HIDELL, and no information was developed that OSWALD had received or sent any money through those banks during the time he was in Mexico.

(C) Inquiries at Hotel Cuba

PATRICIA WINSTON and PAMELA MUNFORD, who were passengers on the same bus with OSWALD from Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, to Mexico, D. F., September 26-27, 1963, when interviewed on December 17, 1963, related that during the bus trip OSWALD recommended that they stay at the Hotel Cuba in Mexico City. They related that OSWALD claimed he had stayed at that hotel several times before and pointed out that the hotel was inexpensive, mentioning, however, that he was not staying at the Hotel Cuba during his current trip.

Inquiry was conducted to establish whether OSWALD had, in fact, stayed at the Hotel Cuba during a period following his return to the United States from Russia in June, 1962 to November, 1963.

On December 27, 1963, T-4 advised that an exhaustive search of the records of the Hotel Cuba located at Calle Republica de Cuba No. 69, Mexico City, for the period June, 1962, to October, 1963, failed to disclose any registration

for OSWALD under his name or known aliases.

T-12 advised as follows:

On March 11, 1964, ANGEL CELORIO, manager, Hotel Cuba, made available records of that hotel, which were rechecked for the period June 9, 1962, to November 22, 1963, and no record could be located for the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or his known aliases O. H. LEE and ALEK JAMES HIDELL. The records did contain a registration for one ROBERTO LEE, who registered at the hotel on August 11, 1963, was assigned room No. 27, and checked out of the hotel on August 21, 1963. No further identifying data regarding this LEE was contained in the records. (OSWALD had been reported as being at New Orleans, Louisiana, during that period.)

CELORIO advised he has been at the Hotel Cuba only since November 11, 1963, when he became manager, and prior thereto, JOSE SANCHEZ, who is presently associated with another hotel in Mexico City, served as manager for about a four-month period and Mr. RAFAEL AVALOS, also now employed at another hotel in Mexico City, had served as manager for a number of years.

On March 12, 1964, both RAFAEL AVALOS, manager, Hotel Congreso, Calle de Allende No. 18, Mexico, D. F., and JOSE SANCHEZ, manager, Hotel Catedral, Calle Donceles No. 95, Mexico, D. F., viewed a photograph of OSWALD, and both advised they could not recognize the photograph as being of anyone who stayed at the Hotel Cuba during the time they were managing the hotel. Both were of the opinion that if OSWALD had stayed at the Hotel Cuba during the time they were in charge there, they would have recalled him. Neither could furnish any pertinent information regarding the possibility OSWALD may have stayed at the Hotel Cuba in the past.

AVALOS related he had served as manager at the Hotel Cuba for a number of years until July, 1962, and SANCHEZ stated he had managed the Hotel Cuba from June 1, 1963, to November 11, 1963. SANCHEZ stated that during the period July, 1962, to June 1, 1963, when he became manager, the administration of the hotel had been disorganized and there was no permanent

manager. He stated that JESUS HERNANDEZ SANCHEZ and his brother, HIGINIO HERNANDEZ SANCHEZ, both of whom he believed were still employed at the Hotel Cuba, would most logically be the persons in the best position to know whether or not OSWALD stayed at the Hotel Cuba during the period July, 1962, to June 1, 1963.

JESUS HERNANDEZ SANCHEZ, room clerk, Hotel Cuba, advised on March 13, 1964, that he has been employed as room clerk at that hotel for several years. He stated that during the period from July, 1962, to June 1, 1963, when the hotel had no permanent manager, he and his brother, HIGINIO HERNANDEZ SANCHEZ, performed the administrative functions at the hotel and had most contact with the guests.

HERNANDEZ viewed a photograph of OSWALD and stated he could not recall ever seeing him. He further stated he could not recognize the photograph as being of any person who had been at the Hotel Cuba during the time he has been employed there. He advised that several months ago he and his brother, HIGINIO, had been shown a photograph of OSWALD by a local police official, and at that time both he and his brother were unable to recognize the photograph of OSWALD as being of any person who had stayed at the hotel during the period they had been working there. He added that following the publicity arising from the assassination of President KENNEDY, seeing OSWALD's photograph in the newspapers, and after viewing a photograph of OSWALD exhibited by the police official mentioned above, he and his brother had discussed the matter and had agreed they could not recall OSWALD's ever having stayed at the Hotel Cuba.

(D) Jai Alai in Mexico City

T-12 advised in connection with the possibility that OSWALD might have attended a jai alai game in Mexico, D. F., that the "Mexico City Daily Bulletin," a free English publication circulated at hotels, motels, drug stores, and tourist-type stores in Mexico, D. F., lists daily the following as a sport event of interest:

"Jai alai, the ancient game from Spain, can be seen every day but Monday at Fronton Mexico, Plaza de la Republica, at 7:30 p.m. (men players) and every afternoon except Thursday at 4:30 p.m. at Fronton Metropolitano, Bahia Todos Santos 190 (women players). Parimutuel betting at both."

T-12 provided the following data:

On March 19, 1964, GUADALUPE GAYTAN SANCHEZ, caretaker and resident at the Fronton Mexico, Plaza de la Republica No. 3, Mexico, D. F., for thirty years, was unable to identify the photograph of OSWALD. GAYTAN SANCHEZ stated that ENRIQUE MARTINEZ DE VILLAGRAN has been the doorman at the Fronton Mexico for twenty years and, as such, observes every person who enters to determine that this person is properly dressed and not the type who might cause a disturbance at the jai alai game.

On March 19, 1964, ENRIQUE MARTINEZ DE VILLAGRAN was unable to identify OSWALD's photograph, but stated the photograph appeared similar to an American who had entered the Fronton Mexico five or six months previously on several occasions for a period of a week and a day. He was not certain the American could be identical with OSWALD nor did he have any specific information about the American, his whereabouts, or his background.

On March 20, 1964, IGNACIO VADILLO B., the general cashier for the Fronton Metropolitano, Bahia Todos Santos No. 190, Mexico, D. F., stated jai alai is not played at this Fronton. The game played there is Fron-Tenis, which differs from jai alai in that the players do not use a cesta (a basket fastened to the hand of the player), but a racket similar to a tennis racket is used.

VADILLO B. stated few, if any, Americans frequent the Fronton Metropolitano and those who do so are usually remembered. VADILLO B. was unable to identify the photograph of OSWALD as an American who might have been at the Fronton Metropolitano. He suggested that OSWALD's photograph be displayed to ESQUIEL TAPIA ROMERO, an Inspector for the Treasury

Department of the Federal District of Mexico, because TAPIA ROMERO is always on duty at the front door of the Fronton Metropolitano to observe all customers as they enter.

ESQUIEL TAPIA ROMERO viewed the photograph of OSWALD on March 20, 1964, and stated definitely that OSWALD had not been at the Fronton Metropolitano.

(E) OSWALD's Luggage

The following information was furnished by T-13:

On May 4, 1964, JUAN PEREZ GONZALEZ advised that he is the chief of the baggage department at the terminal of the Flecha Roja bus line, Calle Heroes Ferrocarrileros No. 45, Mexico, D. F. PEREZ viewed photographs of an olive-colored, "B-4" bag with yellow chalk or crayon markings on one side which appeared to be "9/23" and possibly an initial, of fragments of stickers and tags thereon, and of a blue, zippered handbag and affirmed that he has no recollection of those pieces of luggage and did not recognize any of the markings, stickers or tags as being in any way connected with the Flecha Roja operations. He stated, however, that he recently entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo with a small, zippered handbag of canvas material, and when he went through Mexican Customs, the Inspector placed a green chalk or crayon marking on the bag to indicate it had been inspected.

PEREZ displayed the various photographs to the baggage handlers on duty at the terminal, and they stated they were unable to recall the luggage in question or make any explanation of the tags, stickers and inscriptions on them.

On May 3, 1964, the manager of the Mexico City terminal of the Transportes del Norte bus line, Insurgentes Sur No. 137, viewed the photographs mentioned above and advised that he did not have any recollection with respect to the two pieces of luggage described above nor did he believe that any of the fragments of stickers and tags thereon were connected in any way with the Transportes del Norte baggage handling procedures. He expressed the belief that the yellow chalk markings on the olive-colored bag were typical of the method used by Mexican Customs Inspectors at Nuevo Laredo to mark luggage upon completing examination thereof in lieu of a sticker which they sometimes use.

The manager, RICARDO MEDINA BELTRAN, displayed the photographs to the baggage handlers on duty, and they affirmed that they were unable to recognize either piece of luggage in connection with any passenger but stated unanimously that they recognized the crayon or chalk markings on the olive-colored bag as typical of the inspection procedure of Mexican Customs at Nuevo Laredo. MEDINA also displayed the photographs to several Transportes del Norte drivers, and they were of the opinion that the yellow inscriptions on the olive-colored bag had been placed there by the Mexican Customs Inspector at Nuevo Laredo.

On May 4, 1964, SEBASTIAN PEREZ HERNANDEZ, assistant desk clerk at the Hotel del Comercio, Calle Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19, Mexico City, advised that he could not recognize the photographs of either the olive-colored or the blue-colored luggage as having been in the possession of a guest at that hotel.

On May 8, 1964, GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA, owner of the Hotel del Comercio, affirmed that he was unable to recognize the photographs of the two bags as having any connection with OSWALD or any other guest at the Hotel del Comercio.

MATILDE GARNICA, maid at the Hotel del Comercio, who claimed to remember OSWALD as a guest at the hotel in room No. 18, examined the photographs of the luggage on May 8, 1964, and stated she recognized the small, blue, zippered handbag as the luggage which OSWALD had in his room at the hotel. She pointed out that she had been impressed by the fact that he had very few personal effects, had noticed he did some laundry each day and left the wet articles hanging in the bathroom, and she was quite certain she had not seen the larger, olive-colored bag.

On May 9, 1964, PEDRO RODRIGUEZ LEDESMA, night watchman at the Hotel del Comercio, examined the photographs referred to above and stated he was quite certain OSWALD had been carrying the blue handbag on the morning of his departure from the hotel. He claimed to be unable to definitely affirm that OSWALD had been carrying the olive-colored bag, as he could not remember several of its characteristics, but he expressed the firm conviction that OSWALD had been carrying two pieces of luggage. He related that on the morning of his departure, OSWALD carried his own luggage down the two flights of stairs and waited in the reception area while RODRIGUEZ went in search of a taxi.

When RODRIGUEZ returned with the taxi, he carried the luggage from the reception area to the taxi, but still has the strong impression that he had a bag in each hand. RODRIGUEZ admitted his recollection of the type and color of the luggage is very hazy, and he does not wish to state definitely that he recognizes the photograph of either piece of luggage in connection with OSWALD.

(F) Arrest, Interrogation and Physical Condition of SILVIA DURAN

With respect to the alleged arrest of SILVIA T. DURAN, the Mexico City daily newspaper "Novedades" for November 30, 1963, page 1, published an article, translated from Spanish as follows:

"Gobernacion (Interior) advises concerning case of Mrs. SILVIA T. DURAN

"The Ministry of Gobernacion advised last night that Mrs. SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN, who was interviewed concerning the possibility that she might have had dealings with LEE HARVEY OSWALD during his stay in our country as a tourist, was not located at the Cuban Consulate, nor did she request authorization to serve a foreign government, and that in view thereof, the investigation which was made was not in respect to her status as an employee of the Cuban Consulate in Mexico.

"It (the announcement) concluded by saying that the woman in question agreed to go to the office to which she was summoned and she was interrogated without any force whatsoever."

On December 9, 1963, DAVID ALKON appeared voluntarily at the United States Embassy, Mexico City, identified himself as an architect residing at Calle Fernandez Gonzalez Roa No. 47, Ciudad Satelite, State of Mexico, and furnished the following information:

ALKON is a designer of residential homes and has a business arrangement with one HORACIO DURAN for the interior decoration of houses designed by ALKON. DURAN is the husband of SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN.

ALKON stated he has no social association with DURAN but understands DURAN is procommunist and often holds Marxist discussions in his home. ALKON advised that DURAN had mentioned to him that his wife had been detained and questioned by Mexico City police about her knowledge of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. DURAN told ALKON his wife knew OSWALD because the latter had been to the Cuban Embassy in an attempt to secure a visa for travel to Cuba. ALKON gained the impression that the wife was not well-acquainted with OSWALD, but only recalled he had been at the Cuban Embassy after she read of the assassination of President KENNEDY. ALKON advised that it was his impression that the wife's contact with OSWALD related only to the application for a visa and that her contact with him was very slight.

ALKON said that DURAN commented to him that he thought it was a mistake for Cuba to protest to Mexico about his wife's being questioned by Mexican authorities, since the latter had a perfect right to question her about her knowledge of OSWALD. According to press reports, the Cuban Government presented a very strong note of protest to the Mexican Ambassador in Havana with regard to the detention and questioning of SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN by Mexican authorities, and this note was rejected by the Mexican Government because of the unacceptable language utilized therein.

On April 4, 1964, the following information was provided by T-13:

WILLIAM D. SHANAHAN, Editor of the Mexico City daily English-language newspaper, "The News," related that on April 3, 1964, DANIEL NAVA RAMOS, reporter for the Mexico City daily, "Novedades," had attempted to contact SILVIA DURAN and her husband, HORACIO DURAN, at their residence in an effort to obtain human interest material for a newspaper article he was writing with respect to the OSWALD case. NAVA had experienced considerable difficulty in seeing the DURANs and was allowed to enter their apartment with the understanding that he remain no longer than fifteen minutes. He was not permitted to speak directly to SILVIA DURAN and was advised

The A[illegible] is a loose association o[illegible] a predominantly social nature of present and/or past members of the Communist Party, USA, and their friends and associates who share a common sympahty for communism and the Soviet Union.

In connection with the possibility that a silver-colored bracelet considered to be of Japanese origin was given by OSWALD to his wife, MARINA NIKOLAEVNA OSWALD, upon his return to Dallas, Texas, from Mexico, about October 3, 1963, T-22 advised that SMALL was not known to handle imported Japanese merchandise in his store in Mexico, D. F., which merchandise would be similar to the type of bracelet given to Mrs. OSWALD and added as follows:

Post cards had never been observed on sale in SMALL's store at any time, and this would seem to obviate OSWALD's having purchased at SMALL's store six colored post cards depicting scenes in Mexico, which reportedly were among OSWALD's possessions. SMALL had not been known to have available for sale or distribution any pamphlets exactly like or similar to the pamphlet reportedly located among OSWALD's possessions with the inscription on the cover page: "Hipodromo de las Americas, S. A., Mexico, D. F."

Source advised that additional inquiries would be made at SMALL's store for any possibility that OSWALD could have purchased or obtained the above-mentioned bracelet, post cards, and/or pamphlet at his store and that a check also would be made for these items at the four known outlets of Japanese merchandise in Mexico, D. F.

by her husband that she had suffered a nervous breakdown following her interrogation by Mexican authorities and had been prohibited by her physician and DURAN, himself, from discussing the OSWALD matter further.

(G) Information Concerning CHARLES SMALL; Bracelet, Post Cards, Race Track Pamphlet

T-22 reported that as a result of the assassination of President KENNEDY and the publication of the facts concerning OSWALD's leftist connections and his prior residence in the Soviet Union, many members of the American Communist Group in Mexico (ACGM) were extremely fearful, expecting police harassment of all leftists.

Source identified CHARLES SMALL, true name CHARLES NELSON SMOLIKOFF, who was born in Brooklyn, New York, on March 16, 1911, as being one of the most prominent associates of the ACGM. According to the source, SMALL is a United States citizen who resides in Mexico, D. F., and operates a tourist-type store at Calle Niza No. 47, where he sells silver jewelry and other gift items.

Source advised that in the past some, but not all, American communists visiting Mexico, D. F., have appeared at SMALL's place of business, and SMALL has assisted these individuals in connection with their problems while in Mexico, D. F.

T-22 learned that in mid-December, 1963, SMALL had expressed concern that OSWALD might have visited his store in Mexico, as many American communists, when in Mexico, D. F., appear at his store.

In early January, 1964, according to source, SMALL continued to worry that he might have known OSWALD at some time and that OSWALD might have visited his store while in Mexico, D. F. Source stated SMALL had no definite information in this regard and was only speculating on the matter. Source was unable to develop any specific information to indicate that SMALL might actually have known OSWALD, that SMALL knew anyone who knew OSWALD, or that OSWALD had visited SMALL's store in Mexico, D. F. Source considered SMALL's concern about the possibility that OSWALD might have visited his store to be part of the general concern of members of the ACGM after reading that OSWALD had been in Mexico.

Source subsequently advised that careful review had been made of all the bracelets in SMALL's store, and none of these was of Japanese origin or appeared in any way similar to a photograph of the above-mentioned bracelet.

According to T-22, complete verification had been made of previous observations that no post cards exist and none are sold at SMALL's store in Mexico, D. F.

T-22 advised that the six colored post cards depicting various scenes in Mexico which were in OSWALD's possession were designed and manufactured by one FISCHGRUND, one of the two largest manufacturers of post cards in Mexico and that these post cards are sold in a great number of stores in Mexico.

Source stated that a check of four known outlets of Japanese merchandise in Mexico, D. F., was made and that these outlets do not handle any type of bracelet which would be similar to the one which OSWALD gave his wife.

T-23, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that 244 stores, including jewelry stores, tourist-type gift shops, and stores handling silverware in Mexico, D. F., were contacted during the period March 6 through 13, 1964, without locating any store which carries the type of bracelet which OSWALD gave his wife.

This source concluded that OSWALD could not have purchased the bracelet in Mexico since the import tax on such an article not manufactured in Mexico would be prohibitive for resale at a profit, unless OSWALD bought it from an ambulatory street vendor, in which case the bracelet might have been smuggled into Mexico by a Japanese sailor at the port of Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico. If the latter occurred, OSWALD might have had a problem upon presenting the bracelet to an engraver in Mexico because he would have been handling smuggled merchandise.

T-24, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, contacted 59 stores in Mexico, D. F., during the period March 7 through 14, 1964, which included jewelry stores, stores selling silverware, and stores handling

engraving, and was unable to locate any store which carried the type of bracelet OSWALD gave his wife. As a result, source did not believe OSWALD could have purchased the bracelet in Mexico because the import tax on a bracelet not manufactured in Mexico would prohibit resale at a profit. T-24 stated that if OSWALD bought the bracelet in Mexico, he could have purchased it from a street vendor, who could have obtained it from a seaman in Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico, in which case OSWALD would have had a problem getting the bracelet engraved because it would have been smuggled into Mexico.

T-13 advised that on March 19, 1964, DANIEL GALINDO, assistant manager of the Hipodromo de las Americas, S. A., Mexico, D. F., a thoroughbred race track, stated he was familiar with the pamphlet entitled "Hipodromo de las Americas, S. A., Mexico, D. F." GALINDO related that this pamphlet was published by the race track three or four years ago, explaining in English and in Spanish the "Rules for Betting in 1-2 Selection and Quinielas."

This pamphlet was given wide distribution at the race track and at souvenir shops, hotels, motels, drug stores, and restaurants and for a time was inserted in the programs on racing days for patrons of the track. The race track still has some copies of this pamphlet on hand but has not distributed it during recent years. The same information recorded in the pamphlet is now published in the racing program for a given day whenever space is available for that purpose.

GALINDO stated such a pamphlet could possibly have been picked up from any of the numerous localities in Mexico, D. F., where the pamphlet was previously distributed if copies are still available, but all the localities are now unknown to him.

VII. [redacted]

(A) Basis for Inquiry

On January 23, 1964, [redacted], Regional Security Officer, United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, made available a letter, written in the Spanish language, dated December 2, 1963, which had been directed to President LYNDON B. JOHNSON by PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA, who described himself as a credit investigator for a Mexico City department store.

The letter states that he was at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City on September 30, 1963, or October 1, 1963, to conduct a credit investigation concerning an employee of that Embassy and, upon leaving, he observed a Cuban in the company of a person he judged to be an American also leaving the premises of the Cuban Embassy. According to this letter, these two individuals were engaged in a heated discussion in English involving 'CASTRO, Cuba and KENNEDY.' GUTIERREZ alleged that the Cuban observed by him at that time was counting American currency, and both persons departed from the area in an automobile. The letter continued that he had later seen photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had concluded that the American seen with the Cuban was LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Inquiry on January 27, 1964, at the credit department of the Mexico City department store known as "Palacio de Hierro," Calle Durango No. 230, revealed that GUTIERREZ is known there as a credit investigator.

T-2 furnished the information which follows:

(B) Interviews of GUTIERREZ VALENCIA

On January 29, 1964, PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA, who resides in Mexico City at Calle Florida No. 9, Colonia Napoles, Mexico, D. F., advised that he currently is employed at the Palacio de Hierro department store as a credit investigator and during the period from 1947 to 1949, he was the Assistant Commandant of the Penitentiary of the Federal District, located on Calle Lecumberri. During the period from 1943 to 1946, he was connected with the management of the restaurant "Le Rendez

Vous," in Mexico, D. F.

GUTIERREZ related that when he was Assistant Commandant of the Penitentiary, Dr. ESTHER CHAPA, whom he described as a "well-known communist," was the Parole Board Director at the prison. He said that Dr. CHAPA formally accused him of being anti-communist at that time, which was a correct charge, since he "most certainly was anti-communist." He stated that Dr. CHAPA was finally dismissed from her position by her superiors.

GUTIERREZ explained he had offered the above facts for the purpose of substantiating his avowed anti-communist sentiments during a long period of time.

GUTIERREZ acknowledged that he was the author of the aforementioned letter dated December 2, 1963, directed to President LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

GUTIERREZ stated that on September 30, 1963, or October 1, 1963, he had occasion to go to the Cuban Embassy in Mexico, D. F., in connection with a credit investigation of a female employee of that Embassy, and needing to interview this woman at the Cuban Embassy at about 10:00 a.m., he had parked his car on Calle Francisco Marquez just outside the parking area reserved for the use of Cuban Embassy vehicles.

On February 3, 1964, GUTIERREZ stated that he now estimates that he entered the premises of the Cuban Embassy at about 10:30 or 10:35 a.m. on October 1, 1963, and departed about 10:50 a.m., explaining that he had been able to fix the time rather closely because he had located a credit report on an individual he was investigating that date in Coyoacan (municipality in the Federal District) and estimated he was in Coyoacan at about 11:15 a.m. on October 1, 1963.

On January 29, 1964, GUTIERREZ related that upon entering the Cuban Embassy on October 1, 1963, he was able to locate the woman about whom he was inquiring and she displayed to him a card which identified her as a "Second Counselor" of the Cuban Embassy, but when he asked her to show him her carnet to identify her as an employee of the Cuban Embassy accredited to the Mexican Government, she said

that an application had been made to the Mexican Foreign Office but that her status had not, at that time, been recognized or accredited by the Mexican Government. GUTIERREZ explained that this was an obvious falsehood as he had checked at the Mexican Foreign Office previously and had found that no information was on record for this female employee of the Cuban Embassy, and the Mexican Foreign Office had no knowledge of her presence in Mexico.

GUTIERREZ stated that he told the credit applicant that she would require a "fiador" (guarantor) in order to have her credit application approved, and she indicated she could not furnish a "fiador," for which reason the credit application was not approved by the department store and no further action was taken in connection therewith.

On February 3, 1964, GUTIERREZ advised that an exhaustive search of the credit reports made by him in September and October, 1963, revealed that the credit report he made on a female employee of the Cuban Embassy at Mexico City on or about October 1, 1963, had been destroyed because of the fact her credit application had been rejected. He believed she was employed in the Commercial Department of the Cuban Embassy, that being the section he visited when he went there to contact her.

GUTIERREZ further related as follows:

Upon leaving the Cuban Embassy he paused in the courtyard which leads to the outside sidewalk and, while in the process of lighting his cigarette lighter, was bumped by a person who was also leaving the Cuban Embassy and was accompanied by an adult male American. GUTIERREZ subsequently viewed photographs of OSWALD and advised that it is his opinion OSWALD was the aforementioned American. It was his opinion that the person accompanying the American was a Cuban, basing this assumption on an expression used by this person after bumping into GUTIERREZ in the courtyard, as when GUTIERREZ excused himself, the person responded in Spanish, "Esta bien Chico" (that's all right, buddy), a common expression used by Cubans to indicate no harm was done.

He described this Cuban as follows:

Sex	Male
Race	White
Nationality	Cuban
Age	Appeared to be about 33 years of age
Height	Short, about 5 feet 3 inches to 5 feet 5 inches
Build	Very stocky and appeared to be a person of considerable physical strength
Hair	Black and curly
Complexion	Very light for a Cuban
Dress	Wore dark colored business suit, with sport shirt open at collar, and no necktie
Remarks	Wore no hat; spoke English fluently and rapidly; also spoke Spanish with a Cuban accent.

GUTIERREZ described the American who was accompanying this Cuban as follows:

Sex	Male
Race	White
Citizenship	Presumed to be United States citizen
Age	27 to 30 years
Complexion	Very light
Eyes	Unknown
Height	5 feet 9 inches to 5 feet 10 inches
Build	Slender
Weight	GUTIERREZ claimed to be unable to estimate weight but stated American was not at all fat or stocky
Hair	Dark brown
Dress	Wore beige or khaki-colored slacks and shirt of unrecalled type, with short jacket or windbreaker; wore no hat

Remarks — Appeared nervous and had appearance of being aggressive; was heard to speak only English

GUTIERREZ said that when they passed him, the two individuals were engaged in a heated discussion in English, and GUTIERREZ heard the words "CASTRO" and "KENNEDY" mentioned. He claimed he noticed that the Cuban had some American currency in his hand and appeared to be examining or counting this money. He said that after the Cuban and the American exited through the gate to the sidewalk on Calle Francisco Marquez, he observed the Cuban hand the money to the American, and the American took this money with his left hand, folded it and pushed it into his left-hand trouser pocket.

GUTIERREZ related that this exchange interested him, and he followed the two individuals along Calle Francisco Marquez until they turned left at the corner where he observed that they entered an automobile which he described as being a "Dina Renault," light beige in color and a fairly new or current model. The Cuban was on the driver's side. The license plates had white numerals on a black background, the coloring of the 1962-63 Mexican plates, but GUTIERREZ could furnish no information as to whether the plates were for the Federal District of Mexico, whether the plates may have been "diplomatic" plates, or whether they may have been from some state or territory of Mexico. After the American and the Cuban got into the car, they apparently drove away, and he did not see them further.

GUTIERREZ advised he believes that the person he considered to be OSWALD referred to the Cuban as "ERNIE" on at least two occasions during the conversation which he overheard. He expressed the opinion that the use of the name "ERNIE" may indicate that the Cuban's name may be "ERNESTO," which would be the normal Spanish name for a person who might be known as "ERNIE" or ERNEST.

(C) Character and Reputation of GUTIERREZ

On February 17, 1964, T-5 advised that a check of the Identification Division of the Metropolitan Police of the Federal District revealed that one PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA had a driver's license issued to him in 1938 and again in 1942.

It was also determined that a thumb print of PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA, which he had affixed to his letter dated December 2, 1963, directed to President LYNDON B. JOHNSON, is identical with the right thumb print of GUTIERREZ which is on file at the Identification Division of the Metropolitan Police in connection with a request by GUTIERREZ to carry a firearm and also in connection with the issuance to him of driver's licenses.

T-5 advised on February 20, 1964, that the records of all Mexican police and investigative agencies at Mexico City do not contain any information of a derogatory nature concerning GUTIERREZ.

On February 20, 1964, T-25, a confidential source, stated that PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA enjoys a good reputation in his neighborhood and is considered to be a person of good conduct and wholesome habits.

(D) Information Concerning ARTURO GACHA ELIAS

On February 25, 1964, T-2 received information that a beige-colored Renault automobile with 1962-63 Federal District of Mexico license plates No. 23-58-61 was observed on that date entering the premises of the Cuban Embassy at Mexico, D. F.

On February 27, 1964, T-4 advised that he ascertained through a check of the records of the Traffic Department of the Federal District of Mexico that a 1959 Renault, Motor No. 744492, was registered on April 11, 1962, in the name of ARTURO GACHA ELIAS, Calle Tolteca No. 53, Colonia Morelos, Mexico, D. F., with 1962-63 license plates No. 23-58-61 for the Federal District of Mexico. The only other data appearing in the Traffic Department file is that the 1959 Renault is a sedan model, as the color of the vehicle was not specified.

On February 27, 1964, T-25 advised that inquiries at Calle Tolteca No. 53, Colonia Morelos, and at various business establishments in the immediate vicinity of that address, failed to develop any information concerning GAONA ELIAS or the above-described 1959 Renault automobile. Source advised that the structure numbered 53 on Calle Tolteca is actually a cow stable and unsuitable for human habitation. The address is located in an extremely poor, low-class area of Mexico City which is frequented by thieves.

Inquiry was also conducted at Calle Tolteca No. 53, Colonia Industrial, at Calle Tolteca in Colonia Ixtapalapa, and at Calle Tolteca in Colonia San Pedro de los Pinos, without obtaining information which would aid in identifying ARTURO GAONA ELIAS.

T-5 advised that a check of driver's license records at the Federal District Traffic Department revealed no evidence that anyone identifiable with ARTURO GAONA ELIAS had been issued a driver's license in the Federal District of Mexico. Source further advised that Traffic Department records do not show that license number 26-53-61 had been issued as of that date for the current 1964-65 Federal District license plates and that license number 26-53-61 is a 1962-63 Federal District license number.

Source further reported that no record could be located at the Ceremonial Division of the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs that anyone by the name of ARTURO GAONA ELIAS had been reported to that Division as a representative of any foreign nation in Mexico.

The source also advised that no information identifiable with ARTURO GAONA ELIAS could be located in the files of the Identification Division Metropolitan Police of the Federal District.

T-2 advised on March 2, 1964, that PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA stated that he had never known or heard of ARTURO GAONA ELIAS.

The information which follows was furnished by T-23

Additional investigation at Mexico City, which included a check of the United States Visa records and the files of the National Automobile Theft Bureau, failed to develop further identifying information concerning ARTURO GAONA ELIAS until on March 4, 1964, ANTONIO SERVIN DE LA MORA, official of the Mexican Social Security Institute, reported that the files of that agency included a record for ARTURO GAONA ELIAS and his wife, IRMA MENDIVIL DE GAONA, as residents in the year 1957 at Calle Zaragosa No. 800, Colonia Plano Oriente, Ciudad Obregon, Sonora.

T-26, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on March 11, 1964, ARTURO GAONA ELIAS had been located in Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, where he now resides at Calle Nuevo Leon 743 Norte. He advised source that he had sold the 1959 Renault automobile, motor No. 744492, to REYNALDO ROMERO FELIX, who lives at Calle Sinaloa No. 234 Sur, Ciudad Obregon.

Source advised that on March 11, 1964, REYNALDO ROMERO FELIX was located in Ciudad Obregon and advised he had sold the above-mentioned Renault automobile in July, 1961, to CLAUDIO OLIVEROS of Mexico City. He described OLIVEROS as having a questionable reputation as an automobile dealer and related that OLIVEROS took the Renault to Mexico, D. F., where he was believed to have turned it over to ERNESTO MITRANI, a Cuban, who was engaged in the automobile business. He advised that ERNESTO MITRANI has a brother by the name of ISAAC MITRANI, who also might be an automobile buyer.

According to ROMERO, this automobile was to have been sold by ERNESTO MITRANI at Mexico, D. F., or to have been sent to an American by the name of GUILLERMO WILLY, who deals in automobiles at Chihuahua, Chihuahua.

(E) Inquiry Concerning ERNESTO MITRANI

On March 13, 1964, MARGARITA MUNGUIA, Visa Section, United Stated Embassy, Mexico, D. F., made available visa file data concerning ERNESTO MITRANI LEVY, reflecting that he was born December 29, 1936, at Havana, Cuba, and that he was the holder of Cuban passport No. 26367, issued December, 1959, with expiration date in 1964.

The visa card contained a photograph of ERNESTO MITRANI, and he was described on this card in January, 1961, as being five feet seven inches in height, weighing 176 pounds, of fair complexion, brown hair and green eyes.

On March 17, 1964, photographs of ERNESTO MITRANI LEVY were exhibited to PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA, who stated that the photographs of MITRANI definitely do not depict the Cuban he saw in the company of an American at the Cuban Embassy about October 1, 1963.

GUTIERREZ advised he believes that the Cuban observed by him at the Cuban Embassy was not an employee of that Embassy, because this person had his late model Renault automobile parked on Calle Tacubaya in an area which is used by the general public for parking. He pointed out that many officials and employees of the Cuban Embassy park their cars on Calle Francisco Marquez in an area reserved for their use.

GUTIERREZ stated he believes that he would have no difficulty whatsoever identifying the Cuban if he ever observed a photograph of this person, because he has the appearance of the Cuban better fixed in his mind than the appearance of the American he considered to have been OSWALD.

T-19 advised on March 10, 1964, that ERNESTO MITRANI LEVY, employee of the "Casa Vogue" (Ladies' wear shop), Calle Madero No. 20, Mexico, D. F., advised that about two years ago he was engaged in buying and selling used automobiles in Mexico. He affirmed, however, that he is certain he did not buy a 1959 Renault sedan from CLAUDIO OLIVEROS, explaining that OLIVEROS formerly operated a used car lot in Mexico City but, due to OLIVEROS' bad character and alleged fraudulent activities, he had been forced to close down the business and reportedly had left Mexico, D. F., for his home in Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico.

MITRANI also mentioned that he had been employed in the Cuban Embassy in Mexico, D. F., until 1959; however, he was unable to furnish any information concerning any possible employee of the Cuban Embassy who might have had a 1959 beige-colored Renault in his possession in October, 1963, or in February, 1964.

MITRANI stated that it is common practice for persons in Mexico to buy an automobile and leave it registered in the name of a prior owner to avoid payment of sales taxes. He said that the 1959 Renault may have changed hands many times since it originally was purchased by ARTURO GAONA ELIAS of Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, in 1959.

Upon recontact on March 24, 1964 MITRANI advised he had checked the incomplete records he still possesses for the period he was in the used car business and had located no record of a purchase of a 1959 Renault from CLAUDIO OLIVEROS or anyone else. MITRANI advised he had spoken with his brother, ISAAC MITRANI, in an effort to determine whether he might have a record of a transaction involving the aforementioned Renault, but his brother likewise could locate no record involving the 1959 Renault automobile.

(F) Further Interviews of GUTIERREZ

T-2 advised as follows:

On February 20, 1964, GUTIERREZ was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD which had appeared in "Life" magazine and which depicts OSWALD passing out pro-Cuban literature on a street in New Orleans, Louisiana. With respect to a profile photograph of OSWALD showing his right arm extended and his torso from the waist up, GUTIERREZ advised that it does not appear familiar to him and that he cannot say that this photograph in any way resembles the American seen by him at the Cuban Embassy on October 1, 1963. He explained that during his brief encounter with the American and Cuban

on October 1, 1963, he at no time observed the profile view of either the American or the Cuban.

GUTIERREZ agreed that a mistaken identification from newspaper photographs of OSWALD which he saw almost two months later would be very possible. He insisted, however, that he does not believe he is mistaken in his identification of OSWALD.

In order to more readily pinpoint the date he had been at the Cuban Embassy and observed the Cuban and the American, on March 2, 1964, GUTIERREZ made available a listing of 260 names of individuals concerning whom he had conducted credit investigations for the Palacio de Hierro department store for the period September 1, 1963, to October 25, 1963, who were approved for credit. He stated this list represents the basis for his pay as a credit investigator because he is paid on an individual case basis for each person investigated. He pointed out that he is paid only for those applicants who are approved for credit and that no records are maintained by the department store of names of persons who are rejected for credit. Among those names mentioned are the names of 30 persons investigated for credit by GUTIERREZ during the period from September 27 to October 3, 1963. GUTIERREZ explained that no specific data appears on this list which would identify the exact date he conducted the individual investigation on each of the 30 persons listed but that he has estimated that the names of the 17th and 18th individuals listed would have been conducted on or about October 1, 1963. He advised that the

names of JOSEFINA LORENZANA HERNANDEZ and her "fiador," RICARDO LORENZANA RUBIN, are the 17th and 18th names on this listing.

GUTIERREZ pointed out that the names of LORENZANA HERNANDEZ and LORENZANA RUBIN are significant in that these persons were the subjects of his investigation in Coyoacan on October 1, 1963, and the appearance of these names on the pay sheet in a numerical sequence indicating that the investigations were conducted on or about October 1, 1963, further substantiates information to the effect he conducted the credit investigation of these persons on October 1, 1963, as he recalled that he had been at the Cuban Embassy just prior to conducting the investigation on the LORENZANAs.

GUTIERREZ stated he had given much thought to any other possible means of pinpointing the exact date he was at the Cuban Embassy but had not arrived at any additional means of establishing that he was there on October 1, 1963, other than from his personal recollection and the fact he conducted a credit investigation of the aforementioned JOSEFINA LORENZANA HERNANDEZ and her father, RICARDO LORENZANA RUBIN, on that date.

In furnishing further details regarding his reported visit to the Cuban Embassy on or about October 1, 1963, GUTIERREZ advised he had departed from the Consular Section of the Cuban Embassy through the rear door leading into the patio or garden section of the premises and departed from the patio area through the main entrance on Calle Francisco Marquez, GUTIERREZ stated it was his impression that the unidentified Cuban and the person identified by him as OSWALD had left the building in the Embassy compound where the Cuban Ambassador has his quarters rather than the Consular building, which is a separate edifice. He said he could not be sure that the

Cuban and the American had not left the Consular building, but when he was bumped by the Cuban, it seemed to him that the Cuban and the American were coming more from the direction of the residence than from the Consular building.

On April 25, 1964, front view and profile photographs of HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO were exhibited to PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA, who stated that these photographs of DURAN in no way resemble the unknown Cuban he observed on or about October 1, 1963, in the company of the American exiting the premises of the Cuban Embassy in Mexico, D. F.

GUTIERREZ pointed out that he feels that the data he had previously provided had exhausted his means of substantiating his allegation.

T-2 advised as follows:

On March 7, 1964, an official of the Mexican Federal Automobile Registration Bureau (MFARB), Mexico, D. F., advised that the MFARB file No. 193630 contains the following information concerning ARTURO GAONA ELIAS and a 1959 Renault automobile registered to him.

A 1959 Renault "Dauphine" four-door sedan, motor No. 744492, serial No. 5401098, was assembled in Mexico by the automobile assembly factory known as "Autos Franceses, S. A." (incorporated), Avenida Cuauhtemoc No. 393, Mexico, D. F.

This vehicle, a model 1090, was sold in 1959 to an

automobile agency known as "Distribuidores Sonorenses de Autos Franceses, S. A." (French Automobile Distributors of Sonora, Inc.), located at Avenida Miguel Aleman No. 242, Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, Mexico.

According to the MFARB file, this vehicle was sold by the aforementioned automobile distributor in Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, on December 5, 1959, to ARTURO GAONA ELIAS, Calle Tolteca No. 53, Mexico, D. F.

(H) Information From CLAUDIO OLIVEROS

The information which follows was provided by T-19:

On April 7, 1964, CLAUDIO OLIVEROS was located at a Mexico City automobile parking lot at Parque Espana No. 5, and advised as follows:

OLIVEROS stated emphatically that he did not buy a 1959 Renault automobile from REYNALDO ROMERO, a used car dealer of Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, in 1961. OLIVEROS said that during 1961, he was hospitalized in Mexico, D. F., for an operation, and during that period he made no trips to Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, to buy used cars.

OLIVEROS stated that he could only recall having purchased two Renault automobiles in the Ciudad Obregon area in the past. One of these automobiles was a used Renault which he purchased during 1960 from the Renault car agency in Ciudad Obregon, and the other was a Renault automobile he purchased from an unknown farmer in the Ciudad Obregon area, also during the year 1960.

OLIVEROS claimed that he is well acquainted with REYNALDO ROMERO and that this individual is known locally around Ciudad Obregon by the nickname "El Rey." OLIVEROS advised that REYNALDO ROMERO is mistaken if he stated that he sold a Renault automobile to OLIVEROS in 1961, because he,

CLIVEROS, has never purchased a Renault automobile from REYNALDO ROMERO.

The following data was provided by T-2:

On April 15, 1964, CLAUDIO OLIVEROS, who stated he resides at Avenida Ejercito Nacional No. 1049, Apartment No. 301, Mexico, D. F., related that following his previous interview on April 7, 1964, he had recalled that he purchased a Renault automobile in Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, Mexico, in about July, 1961, and transported this vehicle to Mexico, D. F., where he sold the car to a "Mr. DURAN," who was employed at a furniture manufacturing establishment. OLIVEROS vaguely recalled that the buyer of this vehicle either resided or had his place of business in the "Colonia Del Valle" section of Mexico City. He also recalled this individual had a brother who claimed he was married to an American girl.

T-23 advised that it had been determined from observation that HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO, the husband of SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN, operates a 1962 maroon, four-door Volvo automobile, bearing 1964-65 Federal District of Mexico license plates number 30-51-18.

T-2 advised that on April 24, 1964, CLAUDIO OLIVEROS stated he had learned from a former associate in the used car business that an automobile sales receipt still in the possession of the latter clearly shows that OLIVEROS sold a 1959 Renault, motor No. 7444492, to a "Mr. DURAN" at Mexico, D. F., in 1961. OLIVEROS stated that this sales receipt was signed by DURAN, but the signature was somewhat illegible and he was unable to read the full name. It was brought to the attention of OLIVEROS that records of the Mexican Federal Automobile Bureau indicate the motor number of the 1959 Renault under consideration is 744492. OLIVEROS stated that he is certain that the motor number he provided is correct according to the sales receipt which he personally had examined, and he indicated that he is convinced that this is the vehicle which formerly was the property of ARTURO GAONA ELIAS of Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, Mexico, which he, OLIVEROS, had purchased in 1961 in Ciudad Obregon.

On April 25, 1964, OLIVEROS advised that he had recalled that the 1959 Renault automobile had been sold to the aforementioned "Mr. DURAN" at a lamp manufacturing and sales establishment known as "Lamparas Duran" (Duran Lamps) located in the Colonia Del Valle area of Mexico, D. F.

(I) Inquiries Concerning DURAN Family

On April 27, 1964, T-25 ascertained that "Lamparas Duran" is located at Calle Amores No. 327-A, Mexico, D. F., and is operated by one MARIO CARAZO, who stated he had purchased the business from LIDIA DURAN. Source advised that the business apparently employed only three persons.

On April 29, 1964, T-25 advised that he had ascertained that LIDIA DURAN is a widow and has one or two brothers.

On April 27,1964, T-5 advised he had established that LIDIA DURAN was born March 18, 1928, at Chihuahua, Chihuahua, Mexico, and that her full name, according to Spanish usage, is LIDIA DURAN NAVARRO. At the time of the issuance of a Mexican Passport in 1959, she was married to one RAUL FLORES GUERRERO.

T-2 advised that on May 7, 1964. CLAUDIO CLIVEROS examined front view and profile photographs of HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO and immediately identified these photographs as those of the individual to whom he had sold a 1959 Renault automobile at Mexico, D. F., in July, 1961. CLIVEROS also examined a photograph of RUBEN DURAN NAVARRO and identified this photograph as that of a brother of HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO. After examining these photographs, OLIVEROS recalled he had known the DURAN family about ten years ago when they resided on

Calle Panuco in Mexico, D. F., and late in 1962 he had encountered RUBEN DURAN NAVARRO at the International Airport in Mexico, D. F., and was told by DURAN at that time that he was taking a flight to visit some of the European "Iron Curtain" countries, possibly including Russia.

On May 7, 1964, DAVID ALKON, a Mexico City resident with residence at Calle Fernandez Gonzalez Roa No. 47, Ciudad Satelite, State of Mexico, advised that HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO, the husband of SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN, currently operates a red, four-door Volvo automobile. ALKON stated that DURAN also owns a 1959 Renault automobile which was from Ciudad Obregon, Sonora, and had been purchased by DURAN at Mexico, D. F., in 1961. ALKON recalled that DURAN experienced difficulty in licensing the vehicle and mentioned that he had to correspond with the previous owner in Ciudad Obregon in order to secure additional data concerning the vehicle. ALKON affirmed that this 1959 Renault is a light grey color and definitely is not beige in color. He said this car is currently stored at a Mexico City repair garage after having been involved in an accident, and DURAN has indicated he was not able financially to pay for the repairs on the vehicle. ALKON stated that to the best of his knowledge, DURAN has maintained possession of this car since he purchased it in 1961.

ALKON stated that he maintains a contractual relation with HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO for the interior decoration of houses designed by ALKON and also is well acquainted with RUBEN DURAN NAVARRO, a brother, as well as with one sister who is known to ALKON as "LIN." Concerning "LIN," ALKON related that she is a widow and until about one year ago operated a lighting fixture firm known as "Lamparas Duran."

ALKON stated that SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN, the wife of HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO, was formerly employed in the Consular Section of the Cuban Embassy at Mexico City, and the 1959 Renault which had been the property of HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO since 1961 had undoubtedly been used by the family for transportation to and from the Cuban Embassy on numerous occasions.

ALKON made reference to th e fact that he voluntarily had appeared at the United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., on December 9, 1963, at which time he reported that his contacts

with HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO had left him with the impression that contacts between SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN and OSWALD related only to the latter's application for a visa and that her contact with him was slight. On May 7, 1964, ALKON advised that his subsequent contacts with HORACIO DURAN NAVARRO have not led him to believe the latter ever had any contact with OSWALD and SILVIA DURAN's contacts with OSWALD related to anything more than OSWALD's application for a visa at the Cuban Embassy.

VIII ALLEGATION BY YLARIO ROJAS VILLANUEVA

(A) Basis for Inquiry

In an undated letter directed to Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY, which was contained in an envelope postmarked December 31, 1963, at Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, the following was recorded as translated from the Spanish language:

"I ask you to forgive these few bold lines addressed to so distinguished a person.

"Mr. ROBERT, I am a Mexican by race and nationality. Also, Mr. ROBERT, I am communicating with you because I do not trust anyone in the matter I intend to deal with.

"I am referring to the death of your brother. Perhaps, my information may prove quite helpful even though various officials of the United States may be involved and affected by it. I, your servant, am willing to identify them. I will tell you only later; however, with patience. It concerns the plan which I never thought would be carried out.

"I used to be a friend of LEE OSWALD, and also of ALBERT, as well as three more people. I knew about the plan, but I never thought that it would turn out to be a true plan.

"I lost their friendship because I did not accept to introduce Communist propaganda into my Mexico. To be more specific, I separated from them and

never saw them again until I found out about the death of the President, your brother.

"Forgive me for not explaining any more, but it is an extremely delicate subject for you and for me. I ask you to see to it that justice is done now that this is in your possession.

"(Signed) YLARIO ROJAS,
Manuel Acuna 1367,
Guadalajara"

(3) Initial Interviews of YLARIO ROJAS

T-3 advised as follows:

Upon interview on January 10, 1964, at Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, YLARIO ROJAS VILLANUEVA, Manuel Acuna 1367, Guadalajara, advised that in June or July, 1962, he was approached by an unidentified Cuban in a park in Mexico City. He claimed this Cuban talked to him about smuggling Cuban propaganda into Mexico and promised to see him later in Guadalajara.

ROJAS related that the Cuban arrived in Guadalajara by automobile about the middle of August, 1962, and the two of them drove by automobile to Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico, across the border from El Paso, Texas. On this trip to Ciudad Juarez, he was introduced by this Cuban to an individual, whose name he could not recall but whom he recognized later by photograph as LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated that after their meeting, the three of them discussed the introduction of pro-CASTRO propaganda into Mexico via Cozumel, an island located off the coast of the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico.

ROJAS claimed that the following morning they left Ciudad Juarez on a flight of Aeronaves de Mexico Airlines and flew to Guadalajara, after a stop at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon. After their arrival in Guadalajara, the Cuban gave him 400 pesos ($32 U.S.) and told him he would receive further instructions at a later date.

ROJAS continued as follows:

The latter part of December, 1962, the Cuban visited him in Guadalajara, gave him 900 pesos ($72 U.S.), and on the instructions of the Cuban, he proceeded to Cozumel by bus, arriving there shortly after Christmas, 1962. In Cozumel, ROJAS was met by two Cubans, whose names he could not recall, and also by a Cuban woman whose first name was CRISTINA. Although he could not recall the names of the Cubans, he claimed to have them written in a notebook which he left with DANIEL SOLIS, a municipal policeman in Cozumel, and he affirmed SOLIS would not deliver the notebook to anyone but him.

About December 28, 1962, OSWALD arrived in Cozumel, having proceeded there from Jamaica via Compania Mexicana de Aviation (CMA) Airlines. OSWALD, the three Cubans and ROJAS discussed the introduction of Cuban propaganda into Mexico. During the time of these discussions, OSWALD and the three Cubans stayed at the Hotel Playa in Cozumel and ROJAS resided at the home of DANIEL SOLIS. OSWALD remained in Cozumel for two or three days and returned to Jamaica by air, and ROJAS and the three Cubans remained in Cozumel until about February 15, 1963, when OSWALD again appeared in Cozumel from Jamaica and on this occasion stayed three days. The day following OSWALD's arrival, an American by the name of ALBERT arrived from Jamaica.

ROJAS claimed the Cuban woman, CRISTINA, told him that she, the other two Cubans, OSWALD and ALBERT had discussed the elimination of President KENNEDY. According to ROJAS, she stated OSWALD was in favor of killing President KENNEDY, but ALBERT and the Cubans did not agree with OSWALD. ROJAS was told by CRISTINA that OSWALD had stated to the Cubans that he and ALBERT had laid plans to eliminate the President. ALBERT had stayed at the Hotel Isleno in Cozumel and returned to the United States via Jamaica the day after his arrival in Cozumel.

ROJAS claimed to have stayed in Cozumel until early March, 1963, when he returned by bus to Guadalajara.

T-20 advised as follows:

On January 21, 1964, a check of Mexican immigration records pertaining to arrivals and departures at the Island of Cozumel, Quintana Roo, Mexico and at Merida, Yucatan, Mexico, for the period from December 25, 1962, through February, 1963, disclosed no information for anyone with the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and the aliases of O. H. LEE and ALEK JAMES HIDELL, or any information identifiable with the ALBERT referred to by ROJAS or the unidentified Cubans.

(C) Reinterview of ROJAS

T-27, a confidential source abroad, advised as follows:

On January 22-23, 1964, YLARIO ROJAS VILLANUEVA advised that he was born in Ciudad Manuel Doblado in the State of Guanajuato, Mexico, but he did not know the year and guessed it was about 1932 or 1933.

He stated he also uses the name ELADIO VILLANUEVA ROJAS and explained that his mother's name was ESTEFANIA ROJAS and that his father, whose surname was VILLANUEVA, was not known by him, for which reason most of the time he prefers to use his mother's maiden name, ROJAS, rather than his true name from his father of VILLANUEVA.

At this time he furnished further background information concerning himself, as follows: He completed the sixth grade at a ranch school and in about 1949 he traveled to the United States border and crossed illegally into the United States where he was employed at El Centro, California, by a man named MacILVAINEY (phonetic), who had a drainage and irrigation business. He was arrested by the United States Immigration authorities but this agency allowed him to leave the United States voluntarily. Upon his return from the United States, he went to the ranch where his mother resides and remained there for approximately three years, after which, in about 1957, he went to Tijuana, Mexico, where he was employed for approximately a year by a bottling firm which handled "7-Up." Prior to his departure from Tijuana, he had married his present wife, MARIA YOLANDA CORDOVA DE VILLANUEVA. After about 1958, ROJAS had only odd jobs and stated he has worked part-time during the period 1958 to 1964.

With specific reference to his alleged knowledge of OSWALD and ALBERT and other unidentified Cubans, on this occasion ROJAS advised as follows:

About August 14, 1962, he traveled to Mexico City and while waiting in a park near the bus station of the bus line "Estrellas de Oro" and the hotel where he stayed, he was contacted by an unidentified individual, who he later learned was a Cuban, and at that time this person proposed that ROJAS assist him in smuggling Cuban propaganda into Mexico.

About August 19, 1962, the Cuban and ROJAS departed from Guadalajara by air to the United States border at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, where he was introduced to a person who he later learned was LEE HARVEY OSWALD. At that time OSWALD was accompanied by two other Americans. ROJAS claimed that the Cuban and OSWALD discussed amounts to be paid for smuggling Cuban propaganda into Mexico; thereafter, about August 21, 1962, he and the Cuban departed from Nuevo Laredo to Monterrey by bus, where the Cuban separated from him, going to Mexico City, while he, ROJAS, continued to Guadalajara.

About three or four months latter, the Cuban arrived in Guadalajara, gave him 700 pesos ($56 U.S.) and instructed him to proceed to Cozumel for further contacts in connection with the smuggling of Cuban propaganda into Mexico.

ROJAS departed for Cozumel and claimed that upon arrival in Cozumel by accident he met DANIEL SOLIS, a policeman whose wife is ROJAS' niece, and he resided at SOLIS' home during the entire time he was in Cozumel.

During his stay in Cozumel, he again met OSWALD, the unidentified Cubans, one of whom was a woman by the name of CRISTINA, and also met with the American named ALBERT. During this period OSWALD came to Cozumel by plane on two occasions, and during OSWALD's two trips to Cozumel, the plot to murder President KENNEDY was discussed.

During his stay in Cozumel, he was friendly with a Mexican Air Force sergeant whose name he could not recall and whose assistance he sought to help him follow the activities

of the Cubans, OSWALD and ALBERT. This person later was identified as LEOPOLDO TORRES CORTES, Mexican Air Force sergeant, who is based at Cozumel airport.

He claimed to have left at the home of SOLIS a notebook which he alleged contained the names of the unidentified Cubans and the full name of the unidentified American named ALBERT.

He stated that the Cubans and OSWALD stayed at the Hotel Playa in Cozumel and that ALBERT stayed at the Hotel Isleno in Cozumel.

(D) Discrepancies in ROJAS' Story

T-20 advised that on February 24, 1964, a review of the register of the Hotel Playa at Cozumel failed to reveal any record of OSWALD or any information identifiable with the Cubans mentioned by ROJAS for the period March 20, 1963, through July, 1963. It also was determined that the Hotel Isleno in Cozumel was closed from April to August, 1963.

On the same date, a review of the records of CMA airlines at Cozumel was conducted for the period from March 20 through August, 1963, and no record could be located for anyone with the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or his known aliases.

When interviewed on January 22-23, 1964, the discrepancies with regard to the information he had furnished on January 22-23, 1964, with relation to the information he had furnished on January 10, 1964, were pointed out to ROJAS, who merely attributed the discrepancies to his "lack of education."

T-8 advised as follows:

On February 6, 1963, ROJAS produced a slip of paper which he claimed he had obtained from under the inner sole of an old pair of shoes, and he alleged the paper had recorded thereon the names of certain unidentified individuals concerning whom he had furnished information previously, as follows:

The Cuban woman whom ROJAS had formerly identified as CRISTINA is listed on this slip of paper as CRISTINA GADEA.

The unidentified Cuban whom he claimed to have met in Mexico City and with whom he later claimed to have traveled to Nuevo Laredo and to Cozumel is listed as TONI FERREA.

The individual referred to as the American named ALBERT is listed as EDWIN WALKER, and the name of LEE HARVEI OSWOL is listed.

A review of the manifest of Aeronaves de Mexico airlines at Guadalajara for August 3, 1962, included a listing for HILARIO ROJAS as having flown from Guadalajara to Monterrey on an Aeronaves de Mexico flight; however, this manifest failed to reflect a listing for one TONI FERREA, whom ROJAS identified as the Cuban who traveled to the border with him.

T-20 advised as follows:

On February 24, 1964, at Cozumel, DANIEL SOLIS advised he knows ROJAS as ELADIO VILLANUEVA RAMIREZ. SOLIS produced ROJAS' notebook, and it was observed that it did not contain the names of the unidentified Cubans as claimed by ROJAS.

SOLIS advised that during the period of time he stayed in Cozumel, ROJAS did not engage in any unusual activities of any kind. He said he never saw ROJAS in the company of any unusual strangers nor in the company of any Americans or Cubans.

LEOPOLDO TORRES CORTES, a Mexican Air Force sergeant, Cozumel airport, was contacted on February 25, 1964. TORRES advised he became acquainted with ROJAS when the two of them arrived in Cozumel together in March, 1963. He related that he associated with ROJAS once or twice a week and that he had never observed ROJAS in the company of a Cuban or an American. TORRES stated that he never was requested by ROJAS to keep watch over or cover the activities of anyone in Cozumel. (ROJAS had previously claimed that TORRES had been of assistance to him in watching over the unidentified Cubans and the Americans.)

(E) ROJAS Involved in JACOB S. FLOYD Matter

On February 21, 1964, MARIA ESPERANZA GARCIA, manager, Sanborns airlines office, Hamilton Hotel, Laredo, Texas, advised Special Agent ROBERT L. CHAPMAN of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that she handled ticket purchase order No. A37240 with CMA on July 31, 1962, which reflected that the purchase order was made out to HILARIO ROJAS for an airline ticket from Guadalajara, Mexico, to Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, which was utilized by ROJAS on August 4, 1962. GARCIA stated that she had received a telephone call during the latter part of July, 1962, from Attorney JACOB S. FLOYD, Alice, Texas, concerning the purchase of a round-trip ticket from Guadalajara to Nuevo Laredo for YLARIA V. ROGAS.

GARCIA stated that on July 31, 1962, she received a letter dated July 30, 1962, from FLOYD enclosing a check for $60.64 (U. S. currency). This letter stated, "I enclosed herewith a check for $60.64 covering a round trip ticket for YLARIA V. ROGAS, Chilarde 665, Guadalajara, Jalisco. This trip is to begin on August 4, 1962, and is from Guadalajara to Nuevo Laredo and return." The letter requested a refund if the ticket was not used and gave a residence telephone number of Mohawk 4-6823 and office telephone as Mohawk 4-6561, Alice, Texas. The letter was signed "JACOB S. FLOYD" and is on stationery of the law offices of Perkins, Floyd, Davis, and Oden.

GARCIA stated that she had also received a copy of a letter written by JACOB S. FLOYD to ROJAS dated July 30, 1962. This letter advised ROJAS that arrangements had been made for the District Attorney and a good interpreter to meet with ROJAS on Sunday afternoon, August 5, 1962, at the Plaza Hotel, Laredo, and that a round-trip airline ticket was being sent to him through Sanborns as agent for Aeronaves airlines. It was pointed out in the letter that a ten-dollar bill was being enclosed to ROJAS to cover expenses for food and hotel in the event he could not make airlines connections on the trip to Nuevo Laredo and had to stay in Monterrey overnight.

According to T-17, on February 28, 1964, District Attorney SAM H. BURRIS and Assistant District Attorney JOHN C. CAMPOS at Alice, Texas,

advised as follows regarding their association with YLARIO ROJAS:

BURRIS and CAMPOS have been investigating the murder of BUDDY FLOYD since 1952. ROJAS initially contacted the FLOYD family in July, 1962, by letter addressed to Jim Wells County, Texas officials, claiming knowledge of a conspiracy by ALFREDO CERVANTES and others to murder FLOYD and suggested a meeting with JACOB FLOYD, SR.

On July 23, 1962, ROJAS wrote FLOYD from Guadalajara offering to meet FLOYD at the Mexican border if his expenses were furnished, as a result of which airline travel tickets were sent to ROJAS.

On August 5, 1962, FLOYD, BURRIS and CAMPOS met ROJAS at the Nuevo Laredo Hotel, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. At that time ROJAS stated he owned a bar at Chapala, Mexico, where he knew CERVANTES as a customer. ROJAS stated CERVANTES held a meeting with two Americans, NORMAN NEOCON and LOUIS FEANO, who allegedly had hired CERVANTES to kill JACOB (BUDDY) FLOYD, JR. ROJAS furnished detailed descriptions of these men. Before this conference with FLOYD and his associates began, ROJAS demanded money, but this was refused until information of value was received. At the end of the conference, ROJAS was paid $40.00 by FLOYD, in addition to expenses, and was left at the Nuevo Laredo Hotel.

The investigation of this matter was turned over to BURRIS by FLOYD. BURRIS then wrote to ROBERT ADAMS, American Consul, Mexico City, in this regard.

On September 13, 1962, ADAMS reported investigation in this matter failed to verify the story related by ROJAS. He advised that no information was developed concerning NEOCON, FEANO or anyone fitting their descriptions, driving a red Buick as described by ROJAS.

ADAMS further reported that inquiry revealed ROJAS was considered irresponsible and lazy and that he had apparently learned of the CERVANTES case through an associate at Guadalajara.

On August 16, 1962, ROJAS in a letter to BURRIS claimed that United States Customs officers had beaten him up on August

5, 1962, which allegation BURRIS subsequently determined to be false. ROJAS again demanded more money, and constantly did so, which money was not furnished.

BURRIS stated ROJAS did not furnish any information which could be verified. The last letter received from ROJAS was dated November 5, 1963, in which he again pleaded for money, but this letter was not acknowledged.

BURRIS and CAMPOS considered ROJAS to be "a liar" and a person who attempts to exploit others for money.

District Attorney BURRIS advised he has in his files all correspondence and records pertaining to this matter which he would gladly furnish if needed and that he would be willing to testify at any time concerning these matters if such testimony would be needed.

(F) ROJAS' Admission of Fabrication

T-29, a confidential source abroad, advised as follows:

On March 5, 1964, at Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, ROJAS orally admitted that he had never known or met OSWALD anywhere.

On March 5, 1964, GENARO ALFARO LOPEZ and Captain ESTEBAN LOPEZ GARCIA, agents of the Mexican Federal Security Police at Guadalajara, Jalisco, interviewed ROJAS.

They questioned ROJAS concerning his allegations of knowledge of an alleged assassination plot against President KENNEDY and of having met OSWALD, ALBERT and other unidentified Cubans in relation to this matter. At that time ROJAS admitted that he had fabricated the information.

On March 5, 1964, at Guadalajara, ALFARO and LOPEZ obtained a signed statement from ROJAS, who, as has been pointed out, also uses the name ELADIO VILLANUEVA RAMIREZ. His statement as translated from Spanish is as follows:

"At Guadalajara, Jalisco, 1:30 p.m., March 5, 1964, before GENARO ALFARO LOPEZ and Captain ESTEBAN LOPEZ GARCIA, Agents of the Federal Security Police, a

statement was taken from ELADIO VILLANUEVA RAMIREZ, who stated his name is ELADIO VILLANUEVA RAMIREZ, born Rancho Guayabo de Santa Rita, Municipality of Ciudad Manuel Doblado, Guanajuato, that he is married, 30 years of age, of Mexican nationality, presently engaged at his home in the making of 'huaraches' (Mexican native footwear). With respect to the letter which he had written to ROBERT F. KENNEDY, Attorney General of the United States of America, VILLANUEVA stated as follows:

"The information in said letter, as well as his oral statements to various United States Government officials at Guadalajara, are false and were fabricated by him personally; that he obtained the various names and details of said information from local newspapers; further, that the foregoing was done in the hope of obtaining a reward, he is willing to testify to this statement, if necessary, and places his signature and fingerprint on this statement to confirm its veracity.

"/s/ GENARO ALFARO LOPEZ
"/s/ Captain ESTEBAN LOPEZ GARCIA"

VILLANUEVA signed to this statement the name ELADIO VILLANUEVA RAMIREZ, on the margin thereof, and also placed an inked fingerprint impression on the same margin.

ALFARO and Captain LOPEZ advised that ROJAS had admitted that the trip he had made to the border in August, 1962, was for the purpose of contacting JACOB S. FLOYD, details of which have been previously recorded herein.

IX. ALLEGATION BY T-32

On November 25, 1963, T-32 made contact with the United States Embassy at Mexico, D. F., and advised the following:

T-32 entered Mexico illegally from Guatemala on August 29, 1963, traveled to Mexico, D. F., and subsequently made contact with a Nicaraguan communist residing in Mexico City. From this contact a plan was developed for T-32 to travel to Cuba to study guerrilla warfare tactics. He had occasion to visit the Cuban Consulate in Mexico, D. F., several different times for the purpose of obtaining travel documentation for Cuba by furnishing false identification papers as a Mexican citizen.

He stated that on September 18, 1963, he went to the Cuban Consulate, and while sitting in the waiting room saw a group of approximately eight persons enter the Consulate and the office of Cuban Consul EUSEBIO AZCUE. A person unknown to him was sitting at AZCUE's desk. A short time later, while source was standing near the door to the men's room at the Cuban Consulate, he noticed three men conversing a few feet away from him. One of them was a tall, thin Negro with reddish hair; the second was a man whom T-32 had seen previously holding a Canadian passport in the waiting room of the Cuban Consulate; and the third person was LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Source stated that a tall Cuban joined the above group momentarily and passed some United States currency to the Negro.

The following conversation between the Negro and OSWALD was overheard by source:

Negro (in English): I want to kill the man.

OSWALD: You're not man enough. I can do it.

Negro (in Spanish): I can't go with you. I have a lot to do.

OSWALD: The people are waiting for me back there.

T-32 stated that the Negro then gave OSWALD $6,500 in United States currency of large denominations, saying: "This isn't much." Of this sum, $1,500 was for extra expenses. The Negro also gave OSWALD about 200 Mexican pesos.

In a later interview, source stated that the United States bank notes were in a small pack about one fourth of an inch thick, bound with a paper band, which the Negro broke before counting out $1,500 extra for expenses and $5,000 as "advance payment."

T-32 stated that Oswald had carried a green passport in his pocket, and he believed he saw OSWALD wearing a pistol in a shoulder holster, but he was not sure of this point. He stated that OSWALD had long shoes and a wrist watch with a yellow-metal band. According to source, OSWALD appeared to be completely at home at the Consulate and to know and to be known by Cuban Consulate personnel.

T-32 was arrested and interrogated by Mexican authorities on November 28, 1963, and a copy of the interrogation report by the Mexican authorities revealed the following:

At the outset source's story generally resembled that recorded above. He repeated to the Mexican authorities the details of the scene in which he saw the Negro, the Canadian and the American conversing together, the delivery of the money to the American by the Negro, and the conversation he overheard.

T-32 advised the interviewing Mexican officials that upon seeing the photograph of OSWALD in the newspapers following the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, he recognized OSWALD as the American he had seen at the Cuban Consulate.

An excerpt from source's statement to Mexican authorities, as translated from Spanish, is as follows:

"....spontaneously and after reconsidering he desires to state that the American to whom he referred in the body of his statement and whom he saw the 18th of September of this year in the Cuban Consulate had a certain resemblance, about sixty per cent, to LEE HARVEY OSWALD (assassin of the President of the United States). That after the assassination of President KENNEDY the witness took advantage of this fact in his favor to exploit it, furnishing versions such as those initially set forth, for the purpose of provoking an energetic reaction from the political point of view on the part of the United States of America against the government of FIDEL CASTRO RUZ and that he had no motive other than the profound hatred he feels for communism. That all his life the witness had dedicated himself to combating communism and he regrets at this moment not having accomplished his objective in the sense of causing a reaction on the part of the American Government against FIDEL CASTRO."

Because of the fact that subsequent to making the above-mentioned statement to Mexican authorities, source claimed that he had changed his statement because of fear, he was interviewed at considerable length on December 5 and 6, 1963, in Mexico, D. F.

After reiterating his story, T-32 was afforded a polygraph examination on December 6, 1963. During the course of the examination he was asked, "Is this the American you saw in the Cuban Consulate?" At the time he was shown photographs of OSWALD.

Each time he was asked this question, he definitely responded, "Yes," but it was noted that the polygraph indicated a "deception response" on these answers. These responses and those with respect to other questions led to the conclusion that T-32 was a fabricator. It was specifically pointed out to him that the polygraph indicated that he was not being

truthful in identifying photographs of OSWALD as being of a person he saw in the Cuban Consulate, and he was asked for his explanation thereof.

He replied that he had full faith in the polygraph and would not attempt to refute its results. He went on to say that the only explanation he could offer was that he had seen an American in the Cuban Consulate on September 18, 1963, who resembled OSWALD, and that upon seeing the photograph of OSWALD in the newspaper, he built up within himself, either consciously or subconsciously, a complete belief that the person he had seen in the Cuban Consulate was OSWALD.

X. MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES AND ALLEGATIONS RELATING TO OSWALD

(A) Allegation by SALVADOR DIAZ VERSON Concerning OSWALD and SILVIA DURAN

The White House at Washington, D. C., received a paper entitled "Possible Psychological Motivations in the Assassination of President KENNEDY" written by JOSE I. LASAGA, 2340 N. E. 7th Avenue, Apartment 4, Miami, Florida.

This speculative paper attempted to establish that the motivation of OSWALD in the assassination of President KENNEDY was FIDEL CASTRO or a CASTRO agent and that OSWALD was so motivated during his trip to Mexico between September 27 and October 2, 1963. The paper included the allegation that OSWALD had an extended interview with the Cuban Ambassador to Mexico, whom he met at a restaurant on the outskirts of Mexico, D. F., from where they departed together in the Cuban Ambassador's automobile for a private conversation.

LASAGA had advised the White House that he received the above report from ANGEL FERNANDEZ VARELA, an employee of the Voice of Cuba in Miami, Florida, who received the information from SALVADOR DIAZ VERSON, who reportedly was in

Mexico, D. F., doing some investigative work after the assassination of President KENNEDY.

SALVADOR DIAZ VERSON was interviewed at Miami, Florida, and stated that while in Mexico, D. F., from November 20 to 29, 1963, attending the Congress of the International Federation of Professional Newspaper Organizations, he was at the offices of the newspaper "Excelsior" on the night of November 25, 1963. He learned through the Mexican press that the Mexican Government had arrested one SILVIA DURAN, that DURAN allegedly had OSWALD as a guest in her house during his visit to Mexico, and that DURAN had placed OSWALD in contact with officials of the Cuban Embassy in Mexico, D. F.

DIAZ VERSON claimed Dr. BORRELL NAVARROS, an exiled Cuban newspaperman employed by "Excelsior," told him that on the day following OSWALD's arrival in Mexico, D. F., OSWALD and DURAN went to a restaurant called the "Caballo Blanco" or possibly the "Caballo Bayo," where they met an official of the Cuban Embassy. DIAZ VERSON claimed he knew nothing about OSWALD and the Cuban official's having left the restaurant together in a car.

T-3 advised that on January 11, 1964, Dr. EDUARDO BORRELL NAVARRO, a former Cuban cabinet minister who on occasions writes feature articles for the Mexico City daily newspaper "Excelsior," and resides at 1303 Homero Street, Apartment 301, Mexico, D. F., furnished the following:

SALVADOR DIAZ VERSON was in Mexico, D. F., as he had claimed and discussed OSWALD with BORRELL and other Cuban exiles. DIAZ VERSON also visited BORRELL at the latter's home.

BORRELL did not corroborate the story credited to him by DIAZ VERSON concerning the visit to a Mexico City restaurant by OSWALD and SILVIA DURAN. BORRELL stated he had never heard this story or anything similar.

BORRELL knew of no meeting between OSWALD and Cuban Embassy officials other than the meetings which allegedly occurred at the time OSWALD visited the Cuban Consulate in Mexico, D. F. BORRELL knew nothing concerning any visit by OSWALD to the home of DURAN.

On January 17, 1964, T-5 advised that he had been unable to locate a "Caballo Blanco" restaurant in Mexico, D. F., but stated that there is a "Caballo Bayo" restaurant located on the outskirts of Mexico, D. F. Source stated that it is a very large, typical, Mexican restaurant which does a thriving business. Source advised that on January 11, 1964, the photographs of former Cuban Consul EUSEBIO AZCUE LOPEZ, who was in charge of the Cuban Consulate at the time of OSWALD's visit, of Cuban Ambassador JOAQUIN HERNANDEZ ARMAS, of SILVIA DURAN, and of OSWALD were shown to the employees of the "Caballo Bayo" restaurant and extensive interviews among the employees of this restaurant were conducted without locating anyone who could recognize any of the photographs of the persons mentioned above as having been at this restaurant.

(B) Information Furnished by ROBERT KAFFKE

On February 27, 1964, ROBERT KAFFKE appeared at the United States Embassy in Mexico City and identified himself as having been a member of a student group which visited Cuba in 1963 and he explained that he had come to Mexico, D. F., to seek contact with the Cuban Embassy in the hope of arranging another trip to Cuba or to obtain assistance in making arrangements to travel to Communist China as an observer of a teacher. He mentioned that he had made some inquiries with respect to the visit to Mexico, D. F., of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the hope that he could develop an angle which would enable him to write a saleable magazine article.

KAFFKE furnished the following background data concerning his interest in OSWALD's activities in Mexico:

He stated that within the recent past, MARK LANE, an attorney for Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, LEE HARVEY OSWALD's mother, had visited San Francisco, California, on a lecture tour, and KAFFKE had attended the lecture and had spoken to LANE at some length after the lecture.

LANE told KAFFKE that "the FBI is so convinced that OSWALD was responsible for the assassination of President KENNEDY that it has ignored other witnesses and failed to follow up various leads." LANE claimed to have seen an

affidavit in the possession of the Dallas Police Department reflecting that the paraffin tests made of OSWALD had disclosed powder burns on his hands but not on his cheek, suggesting from this that he might have fired a hand gun on the day of the assassination but not a rifle.

LANE advised KAFFKE that he had located four women newspaper reporters who were between the underpass and the point from which the assassination shots allegedly were fired, and these women had expressed the belief that the shots they heard had seemed to originate from the opposite direction from the Texas School Book Depository where OSWALD reportedly was employed. According to LANE, the four reporters had claimed that upon hearing the shots from the direction of the underpass, they turned in time to see a puff of smoke and figures running along the bridge over the underpass.

LANE also told KAFFKE that he had seen (or had in his possession) a second affidavit to the effect that five spent bullets had been located following the assassination rather than the three bullets which had been publicized in the United States press. He referred to those alleged projectiles as follows:

(1) A bullet which appeared on the stretcher which was utilized in removing President KENNEDY from the official limousine.

(2) One bullet which lodged in the thigh of Governor CONNALLY.

(3) One bullet which struck Governor CONNALLY in the chest.

(4) A bullet which was found imbedded in the presidential limousine.

(5) A bullet which was found on the grass adjacent to where the automobile had been at the time of the shooting.

KAFFKE quoted LANE further to the effect that the latter had information that two days prior to the assassi-

nation a "huddle" had taken place at JACK RUBY's "Carousel Club" with the participants being RUBY, TIPPIT (the Dallas policeman allegedly killed by OSWALD) and an individual whose name KAFFKE was unable to recall but whom he described as the "man who had published a full-page advertisement in a Dallas newspaper shortly prior to the assassination, charging President KENNEDY with being a communist."

KAFFKE expressed reluctance to discuss the above-described meeting, stating that the information had been obtained by LANE from a very confidential source, the identity of whom he was not aware, and he referred to the information concerning the meeting as being "real dynamite." He commented that if the meeting had taken place, it suggested a conspiracy of the "radical Left" or "radical Right" and added that perhaps TIPPIT had meant to shoot OSWALD. He stated that possibly OSWALD killed TIPPIT contrary to the "conspiracy" and it became necessary for JACK RUBY to kill OSWALD.

KAFFKE denied that his trip to Mexico had been financed in any way by Attorney LANE but stated that he had advised LANE of his intention of traveling to Mexico, to which LANE replied that he would be "interested in anything he might pick up."

(C) Allegation by ROBERT EDMOND GALLANT, Santa Clara Prison Farm, Santa Clara, California, that OSWALD was in the Cuban Embassy in Mexico, D. F., on July 12, 1963.

On November 16, 1963, ROBERT EDMOND GALLANT, also known as ROBERT JAMES GALLANT, ROBERT EDWARD GALLANT and General ROBERTO EDMONDO CORTEZ, addressed a letter to United States Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY from Milpitas, California, where GALLANT was incarcerated in a jail farm.

In this letter, GALLANT alleged that he had been supplying the United States Government "with vital information as to the communist movement in Latin American Countrys. Mainly Cuba, Brazil, Argentina and Mexico." He wrote that he held the rank of a general in the "Secret Underground

movement in Mexico;" that he was known as "General ROBERTO DE EDMONDO CORTEZ, Director of the Secret Army of Mexico; and that the Mexican Government did not approve of this movement because its top brass is 100% communist, both in the Government Party and the Military."

In the letter, GALLANT advised that he had sent a long letter to President J. F. KENNEDY pertaining to this matter. He then furnished information regarding the alleged shipment of arms and ammunition to Cuba. He stated that he had been risking his life for the last four years to obtain information on the inside of the communist movement and that if he were given his freedom to carry on his work, he would do all in his "power to aid the United States Government in obtaining information from Cuba throughout to Mexico."

GALLANT was interviewed at the Santa Clara County Jail on January 7, 1964, and advised the following:

After stating that he was born on March 19, 1922, and furnishing background information to the effect that he was arrested by Texas authorities at Houston, Texas, for burglary and served for seven years at the Texas State Prison at Huntsville, Texas, he related other experiences of his life until in 1960 he moved to Mexico where he resided until the fall of 1963, at which time he was arrested by Mexican authorities and deported to the United States for having written fraudulent checks.

GALLANT stated further that he had been active in an anti-FIDEL CASTRO underground in Mexico for the past few years under the name of General ROBERTO DE EDMONDO CORTES; that he had under his command a secret army of 3,500 men throughout Mexico, and that this group was an anti-CASTRO force concentrating its activities against Cuban communists in Mexico. He claimed to have a "secret agent" working in the Cuban Embassy in Mexico, D. F., and alleged that OSWALD was in the Cuban Embassy on July 12, 1963, to obtain a visa to Cuba and had stayed in Mexico for about one week at that time.

GALLANT's allegations concerning his underground movement were unknown in Mexico, and the results of a polygraph

examination of GALLANT were furnished on January 8, 1964, it's being the opinion of the examiner that GALLANT was suffering from delusions and that his story, as summarized above, was untrue.

(D) Allegation by HECTOR FRANCISCO SERRANO

T-17 advised as follows:

On November 26, 1963, a local newspaper editor at Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, was reported to have stated that on Monday, November 25, 1963, he was visited by one HECTOR FRANCISCO SERRANO, a news photographer from Culiacan, Sinaloa, Mexico, who told the newspaper editor that in late September, 1963, he traveled by bus from Culiacan to Mexico City with "LEE OSWALD." SERRANO related that they had attempted to converse though "OSWALD's Spanish was poor," and "OSWALD" gave SERRANO a personal card and pamphlet in English with many pictures of FIDEL CASTRO, both of which later were discarded. SERRANO reportedly told the newspaper editor that upon arrival in Mexico City he noted "OSWALD's" baggage included a rifle in a leather case.

T-23, a confidential source abroad, advised as follows:

On December 2, 1963, HECTOR FRANCISCO SERRANO, Calle Rosales No. 477, Culiacan, Sinaloa, advised that in September, 1963, he had taken a Tres Estrellas de Oro (Three Gold Stars) bus from Culiacan to Mexico City, arriving about September 29, 1963. On the way to Mexico City, a person took a seat next to him near Guadalajara. He described this person as having facial characteristics similar to OSWALD and the same apparent age. He related that this person had talked to him in very poor Spanish on the trip from Guadalajara to Mexico City. He stated that he had seen OSWALD on television.

SERRANO related that he is a newspaper photographer, and when the Soviet Astronaut GAGARIN arrived in Mexico about October 10, 1963, he went to the airport to meet him. Being in the crowd, SERRANO was pushed to the front and personally talked to GAGARIN. SERRANO stated that he was surprised to see the same individual who had been next to him on the bus at the airport reception for GAGARIN.

SERRANO advised that many photographs were taken of the GAGARIN airport reception, and among the photographs which were taken was one which appeared on the front page of the October 12, 1963, issue of "Ovaciones," a Mexico City daily newspaper, in which SERRANO appeared with GAGARIN. SERRANO expressed the belief that in the background of one of the photographs is the person he saw on the bus and again at the airport reception.

T-17 advised that a review of the photographs appearing in the October 12, 1963, issue of "Ovaciones" revealed that OSWALD definitely does not appear in any of the photographs.

SERRANO advised that the above-mentioned bus from Culiacan to Mexico City arrived in Mexico City about September 28, 1963; however, OSWALD apparently entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, on September 26, 1963, and is reported to have traveled by bus from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico City where he arrived on September 27, 1963, and was registered at a Mexico City hotel from September 27, 1963, until October 1-2, 1963.

(E) Allegation by LUIS FERNANDEZ GONZALEZ

On December 2, 1963, a person who identified himself as LUIS FERNANDEZ GONZALEZ contacted the United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., and advised that he had some information of interest concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

FERNANDEZ claimed he resided at the Hotel Yale, Calle Mosqueta No. 200, Mexico, D. F., that he was born on September 28, 1935, at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, and that his only living relative is his mother, AURORA GONZALEZ, who resides at Avenida 28 de Marzo No. 1300, Tegucigalpa, Honduras. He indicated that he is in Mexico illegally, having entered the country at Tapachula, Chiapas, on or about September 19, 1963.

FERNANDEZ claimed to be a member of the Movimiento de Liberacion Nacional (National Liberation Movement) in Mexico, D. F., and in connection therewith was acquainted

with one SAUL LOPEZ, whom he described as Press Chief of the National Liberation Movement.

> The Movimiento Liberacion Nacional (National Liberation Movement), which was formally organized at Mexico, D. F., in August, 1961, is an anti-United States, procommunist organization under the partial influence of the Partido Comunista Mexicano (Communist Party of Mexico).
>
> The published statutes of the Partido Comunista Mexicano (Communist Party of Mexico) state: "The Communist Party of Mexico has as its final objective to construct socialism and to build the communist society in Mexico."

FERNANDEZ related that on or about September 28, 1963, he met an American whom he came to know as JOHN WHITE on the street in front of the Hotel Reforma in Mexico City and again saw this person on September 29, 1963, in front of the same hotel. FERNANDEZ stated he has seen newspaper photographs of OSWALD and was of the opinion JOHN WHITE greatly resembled OSWALD.

On September 29, 1963, he accompanied WHITE and SAUL LOPEZ in LOPEZ' 1959 Ford Galaxie to Cuernavaca, Morelos, where they spent the day swimming and entertaining themselves at the Hotel Casino de la Selva but did not register at that hotel.

FERNANDEZ stated that he last saw JOHN WHITE on September 30, 1963, when WHITE and LOPEZ left Mexico, D. F., traveling to Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, in LOPEZ' automobile.

FERNANDEZ described WHITE as being about 23 to 24 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches in height, and weighing about 110 pounds. He claimed that WHITE could speak fairly good Spanish and seemed very familiar with the Mexico City area.

FERNANDEZ stated he had nothing further to offer bearing on LEE HARVEY OSWALD but added that he was in need of

assistance to go to the United States or elsewhere out of Mexico because he feared that he would be apprehended by the police in Mexico, D. F., and jailed if he were found in Mexico without proper documentation. He advised he was without funds and had no gainful employment. He was badly in need of a shave and had an unkempt appearance.

On December 4, 1963, FERNANDEZ presented an undated passenger ticket stub, No. 46218, of the bus line known as Transportes del Norte, which he claimed had been given to him by WHITE on September 28, 1963, to have his baggage picked up at the Transportes del Norte bus station.

FERNANDEZ at this time again related he was in need of assistance to leave Mexico and enter the United States.

T-7 advised on December 4, 1963, that inquiry at the Transportes del Norte bus line in Monterrey revealed that ticket No. 46218 had been sold on November 30, 1963. (FERNANDEZ claimed to have been furnished the ticket stub with that number on September 28, 1963.)

On December 19, 1963, T-6 reported that FERNANDEZ had been detained by Mexican Immigration authorities in Mexico, D. F., for investigation concerning his alleged illegal entry into Mexico and to clarify his citizenship status. It was subsequently learned from T-6 that on January 15, 1964 FERNANDEZ had been deported from Mexico to Honduras in view of his continued claim of Honduran citizenship.

On March 17, 1964, source advised that investigation by the Mexican Government had revealed that LUIS FERNANDEZ GONZALEZ actually was a Mexican citizen and that he was considered to be insane. Source also stated that FERNANDEZ' mother had been an inmate of a mental institution in Mexico.

On March 23, 1964, T-6 advised that FERNANDEZ had returned to Mexico from Honduras without permission of Mexican Immigration authorities and again had been detained

on March 4, 1964, for questioning as a result of information received by Mexican authorities that he had claimed to have information concerning a planned attempt against the life of French President CHARLES DE GAULLE incidental to DE GAULLE's March 16-19, 1964, visit to Mexico.

Source related that investigation by the Mexican Ministry of Government had established that FERNANDEZ' true name is MANUEL SANTAMARINA MENDEZ. He stated that two Mexico City attorneys, AUGUSTIN SANTAMARINA, JR., Avenida Reforma No. 76, Office No. 3, and FERNANDO ARCE SANTAMARINA, Avenida Reforma No. 76, Office No. 1, Mexico, D. F., personally identified FERNANDEZ as their cousin and informed the Mexican investigators that FERNANDEZ' mother, AURORA MENDEZ DE SANTAMARINA, is mentally afflicted and his father, CARLOS SANTAMARINA, is deceased. The two attorneys described their cousin as mentally unbalanced and as a person who is well known for inventing fantastic falsehoods.

Source stated that FERNANDEZ or SANTAMARINA had been released from custody on March 20, 1964, after inquiries had clearly established his Mexican citizenship, and Mexican authorities were convinced that most of his statements were unreliable or completely false.

(F) Allegation by ROBERT HIMES

On December 13, 1963, ROBERT HIMES, 301 Isaac Garza Sur, Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, furnished the following information:

On or about November 6, 1963, OSWALD allegedly entered Mexico at Ojinaga, Chihuahua, and proceeded south through the Republic of Mexico to the State of Michoacan where he converred with General LAZARO CARDENAS.

HIMES stated this information was given to his son, DAVID, by General SILICIA, Commandant of the Military Garrison at Ojinaga, Chihuahua. HIMES had no further particulars as to how OSWALD was traveling or any additional information regarding the matter.

HILES advised that his son, DAVID, was engaged to marry the daughter of General SILICIA, and during his early December visit to Ojinaga, the General had made the above statement.

In connection with the allegation, it is noted that Mr. H. S. AIKEN, bookkeeper, Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas, on November 25, 1963, made available official payroll records for the Texas School Book Depository, which reflected that OSWALD first worked for this company on October 16, 1963, and worked continuously eight hours per day from October 16, 1963, through November 22, 1963, without missing a day's work. During this period of time he was off duty on Saturdays, Sundays and November 11, 1963, which was a company holiday. It is noted in this connection that November 6, 1963, was a Wednesday.

(G) Allegation by ANDREW CHAMPION that a Friend of FRANCIS H. FIEDLER of New Orleans, Louisiana, was OSWALD

T-7, who had occasion to interview ANDREW CHAMPION of Donna, Texas, at Calle Parras No. 213, Montemorelos, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, advised that on January 2, 1964, CHAMPION made the following statement:

CHAMPION, who was born October 14, 1900, in Santa Maria, Texas, and served in the United States Marines in World Wars I and II, in 1952 or 1953 became acquainted with FRANK H. FIEDLER, also known as FRANCIS H. FIEDLER, at the Buena Vista Hotel in Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico. FIEDLER had stated that he was working on his doctor's thesis at the University of California, Berkeley, California; that he was a teacher; that his studies were in "space work;" and that he was mistreated in the United States because he was Jewish.

In November, 1960, CHAMPION received a letter from FIEDLER dated October 8, 1960, which was addressed from 912 North Rampart Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, and in this letter FIEDLER stated that he was going to visit the Rio Grande; that he was "an American refugee from Cuba "; and that he had given up his position as professor of literature at the University of Hawaii "because of CASTRO."

wondered if there was any association between the two FRAZIERs and the information that OSWALD had resided in New Orleans. CHAMPION stated that with this information he became more convinced that the man who visited his home on January 1, 1963, was OSWALD.

Subsequent to the foregoing, JACK J. FRAZIER, 2106 Chartres Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised in January, 1964, that he had made a trip into Mexico in late December, 1962, accompanied by HOWARD COHEN, 611 Esplanade, New Orleans, Louisiana. He stated that he and COHEN toured the east coast of Mexico, went to Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico, and then returned to New Orleans about February 1, 1963.

FRAZIER advised that he did not know LEE HARVEY OSWALD and that HOWARD COHEN in no way resembled OSWALD.

(E) Allegation by ALBERTO GODOY That Film in His Possession Might Depict LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY Together

On January 13, 1964, SANDERS F. ROSENBLUM of the United States Information Service, United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., advised that a Mexican attorney named ALBERTO GODOY appeared at the United States Embassy and related the following:

At 9:30 a.m. on January 14, 1964, he was planning a private showing at the Cine Versalles, Mexico, D. F., of a film on the Cuban revolution which he had in his possession.

GODOY had seen this film two years previously, and although he was not certain, he thought it possible that the film depicted an individual who possibly was identical with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and another person who possibly was identical with JACK RUBY.

GODOY was not certain that the individuals in the film were identical with OSWALD and RUBY and was anxious that an observation of the film be made on January 14, 1964.

T-2 advised on January 14, 1964, that when contacted on the morning of that date, GODOY advised that the film had been shown on January 13, 1964, and that there was no one available at the Cine Versalles to run the film again.

He stated that reel No. 4 of the film was important because it depicted Cuban Premier FIDEL CASTRO's entry to Havana, Cuba, at the conclusion of the Cuban revolution and includes shots of throngs of people which could be enlarged to possibly identify OSWALD or RUBY as being in the crowd.

He made no allegation of having seen or identified OSWALD or RUBY in these crowds because he had seen the film two years before this. He stated that many communists were present when FIDEL CASTRO entered Havana, and he believed that OSWALD and RUBY could have been members of these crowds in HAVANA.

On January 14, 1964, he was shown photographs of OSWALD and he was not familiar in any way with the appearance of OSWALD. He also was shown a photograph of RUBY and could furnish no information reflecting that RUBY was shown in the film.

On January 14, 1964, GODOY reappeared at the United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., with reel No. 4 of his film and stated that his primary interest was to sell the film to the United States Embassy for a price of $1,000 (United States currency) for the four reels of film.

GODOY furnished no concrete data to substantiate the allegation made by him on January 13, 1964, that OSWALD and RUBY might be depicted in his film.

GODOY, who appeared to be from 65 to 70 years of age, was unshaven and shabbily dressed and furnished his address as 128 Calle Bucareli. Mexico, D. F.

(I) Letter to Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY from ERNESTO FLORES LUNA

A typewritten letter in Spanish, postmarked January 17, 1964,

at Mexico, D. F., was sent to Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY by one ERNESTO FLORES LUNA, not further identified.

This letter alleged that there possibly were certain documents at the residence of VICTOR COHEN, owner of a shoe store in Tapachula, Chiapas, Mexico, and allegedly an intimate friend of FIDEL CASTRO of Cuba, which concerned contacts by a clerk of COHEN's shoe store and an unidentified man who delivered shipments of documents from him (COHEN) to OSWALD and three other persons, not named, who were to assassinate President ADOLFO LOPEZ MATEOS of the Republic of Mexico. This letter stated that the writer of same was taking "the liberty of reproducing with care certain documents which arrived from Tapachula addressed to OSWALD." The writer of the letter alleged that COHEN was FIDEL CASTRO's treasurer and that COHEN had kept individuals of different nationalities in his house, including OSWALD.

There were no enclosures to the above letter and the identity of the writer could not be established.

T-30, a confidential source abroad, advised as follows:

On February 11, 1964, A. R. GEHRKE, British Vice Consul at Tapachula, advised that he was not acquainted with VICTOR COHEN but would make inquiries concerning him.

GEHRKE subsequently advised that COHEN is the owner of the store, "La Nacional," at 3a Calle Poniente No. 35 (35 West 3rd Street), Tapachula, which handles shoes, cloth, clothing and general merchandise. He stated COHEN is considered to be a respectable businessman but is suspected of dealing in contraband.

On February 11, 1964, Lieutenant JORGE AGUILAR PEREZ of the Mexican Federal Highway Police at Tapachula, advised that he knew COHEN well and that COHEN would not involve himself personally in illegal activities for political reasons. He knew of no pro-CASTRO groups or activities in the Tapachula area.

JOSE POLITO MORALES, head of Mexican Immigration Service at Tapachula, advised on February 11, 1964, that he was well-acquainted with COHEN, whom he described as a prosperous local merchant. He stated that because of COHEN's alleged contraband activities, he has tried without success to follow COHEN's activities and establish evidence of violation of Mexican laws. He stated that during the course of his investigation, he learned of no contacts by COHEN with North Americans or other foreigners. He stated he believed it to be ridiculous to believe that COHEN would do anything for political motivation. He was certain that COHEN was not pro-FIDEL CASTRO and that there were no pro-CASTRO groups in Tapachula.

VICTOR COHEN CHARAFF, who is the son of ISAAC COHEN and considered identical with VICTOR COHEN SCHARAFF, a white, male Mexican, born July 19, 1933, at Tuxtepec, Oaxaca, Mexico, 5 feet 7 inches tall, weighing 147 pounds, with brown hair and eyes, of fair complexion, by occupation a clothing merchant, bearer of Mexican passport No. 282200, issued September 7, 1959, advised as follows on February 11, 1964, at his store in Tapachula:

He is not interested in politics concerning the United States, Cuba or any other nation; he is not pro-FIDEL CASTRO and has never belonged and never will belong to any pro-CASTRO organization.

He stated that because he is a prosperous businessman and Jewish, he has many enemies in Tapachula.

The name ERNESTO FLORES LUNA had no significance for him.

He claimed he had had no contact with any North Americans or other foreigners during the previous year; that no North Americans or other foreigners have been in his house or rental units; and that none of his forty employees are pro-CASTRO.

He was unfamiliar with OSWALD and unable to identify OSWALD from a group of photographs exhibited to him.

He recalled reading that OSWALD had visited Mexico but knew nothing further concerning this visit.

VICTOR COHEN CHARAFF was cooperative in furnishing samples from his typewriter for determination as to whether this typewriter was used in preparing the letter forwarded to Attorney General KENNEDY.

Result of FBI Laboratory
Examination of Typewriter Samples

The original and carbon copy samples from the typewriter of VICTOR COHEN were submitted to the FBI Laboratory for comparison with the typewritten letter directed to ROBERT F. KENNEDY by ERNESTO FLORES LUNA.

The FBI Laboratory concluded in a report dated March 3, 1964, that the typewriter used to type the samples submitted from VICTOR COHEN's typewriter was not used to type the envelope and accompanying letter forwarded to "Sr. ROBERT KENNEDY" from ERNESTO FLORES LUNA.

Additional Efforts to Identify
ERNESTO FLORES LUNA in Mexico, D. F.

T-4 advised that throughout February, March and April, 1964, the following efforts were made to locate and identify ERNESTO FLORES LUNA in Mexico:

The only reference which could be located in the files of the numerous Mexican Government agencies checked for the name ERNESTO FLORES LUNA was a December 15, 1959, application for Mexican Social Security registration as an employee of the "Constructora Valle de Bravo, S. A." (Brave Valley Construction Co., Inc.), Calle Oaxaca 93, Colonia Roma, Mexico, D. F., Mexico. This individual indicated he was born in 1922 and resided at Sierra Mojada, Lot 51, San Isidro Tecamachalo, State of Mexico, Mexico. His wife was listed as MARGARITA DELGADO PEDRAZA. He was registered with Mexican Social Security No. 153-22-157.

T-4 conducted the following inquiry:

At the "Constructora Valle de Bravo, S. A." it was determined that no record could be located of the employment of ERNESTO FLORES LUNA. The "Constructora Valle de Bravo, S. A."

was formed in 1959 when this concern was engaged in the construction of a housing development known as "San Esteban" in Mexico, D. F., and the firm and its subcontractors employed thousands of temporary workers. It was suggested at the "Constructora Valle de Bravo, S. A." that ERNESTO FLORES LUNA might have been employed by one of the subcontractors as he was unknown to the parent firm.

Neighborhood inquiries in San Isidro Tecamachalco, State of Mexico, which immediately adjoins the Federal District, failed to locate any information relative to ERNESTO FLORES LUNA.

According to T-4, no documentation is necessary to apply for Social Security registration in Mexico, and any identity may be assumed in making such an application. Source pointed out that the fact there has been no other activity or entry with respect to this registration may indicate the registration of ERNESTO FLORES LUNA was fictitious, since efforts to identify LUNA through numerous other sources had been unsuccessful.

(J) Information from JOSE GARCIA LUCHICHI That American Woman in Monterrey, Mexico, Telephoned Dallas Before and After Assassination of President KENNEDY

On January 3, 1964, JOSE GARCIA LUCHICHI, a former employee of the United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., and a reporter for "The News," an English language daily newspaper published in Mexico, D. F., furnished the following information to the Regional Security Office, United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F.

An unidentified American woman, who had rented a room in Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, from GUADALUPE DAVILA REYES at Colombia 345, Vista Hermosa, Monterrey, had telephoned Dallas, Texas, from Monterrey several times prior to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY and again following the assassination.

The unidentified woman allegedly revealed that she was very happy upon learning of President KENNEDY's death and allegedly played "happy tunes on the piano" thereafter.

The woman's conduct reportedly was so offensive to Miss GUADALUPE DAVILA REYES that she was asked to leave and the woman's whereabouts was not known.

T-31, a confidential source abroad, advised on January 15, 1964, at Monterrey, Mexico, that Miss GUADALUPE DAVILA REYES stated that the above allegations were completely unfounded and without any basis whatsoever.

(K) Allegation That STEVE KENNAN Might Have Met OSWALD in Mexico

T-2 advised as follows:

On January 22, 1964, HOMOBONO ALCARAZ ARAGON, a graduate student of the Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico (National Autonomous University of Mexico), Mexico, D. F., commented on an alleged statement he made the latter part of December, 1963, that a young American, STEVE KENNAN, described by ALCARAZ ARAGON as procommunist and from some city in Pennsylvania, might have had something to do with OSWALD.

ALCARAZ ARAGON advised that when KENNAN was in Mexico in 1962 and 1963, he apparently was unsuccessful in securing a visa from Cuban authorities for travel to Cuba.

ALCARAZ ARAGON stated he could not identify photographs of OSWALD as identical with anyone he ever observed in KENNAN's company in Mexico or as anyone he had ever seen.

ALCARAZ ARAGON claimed to have no knowledge which would place KENNAN in contact with OSWALD.

On April 27, 1964, ALCARAZ ARAGON was reinterviewed and stated very positively that he had never seen OSWALD and had no personal knowledge whatsoever concerning OSWALD's travel to and activities and contacts in Mexico City. He advised that he can be located in Mexico City at Calle Chiapas No. 160.

(L) Information From ARTURO ALCOCER RUIZ

T-10 advised that on November 27, 1963, Attorney ARTURO ALCOCER RUIZ, Calle Masaryk No. 51, Mexico, D. F., furnished the following information:

At approximately 9:00 a.m., November 21, 1963, he and his wife, DOLORES AHEDO DE ALCOCER, upon departing the Gunter Hotel in San Antonio, Texas, for a shopping tour, had observed a very obese woman who was wearing glasses and a green cotton dress, was about 50 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, with dyed blond hair and weighing about 200 pounds. This woman was standing in front of "Carl's" store near the Gunter Hotel.

Upon returning to the vicinity of the Gunter Hotel about 1:00 p.m., they again saw the same woman still standing at the same location. At that time President JOHN F. KENNEDY was passing down the street in a caravan, and they observed the woman leave the area after the Presidential procession had gone by.

On November 22, 1963, following the assassination of President KENNEDY, while still in San Antonio and while watching a television interview of the manager of the guest house where OSWALD stayed in Dallas, Texas, the television camera, during the course of that interview, picked up the same fat woman they had seen in San Antonio the previous day.

On November 24, 1963, ALCOCER and his wife were watching a television program in San Antonio, following the shooting of OSWALD by JACK RUBY, and while RUBY's sister was being interviewed on television, they became certain that RUBY's sister was identical with the fat woman.

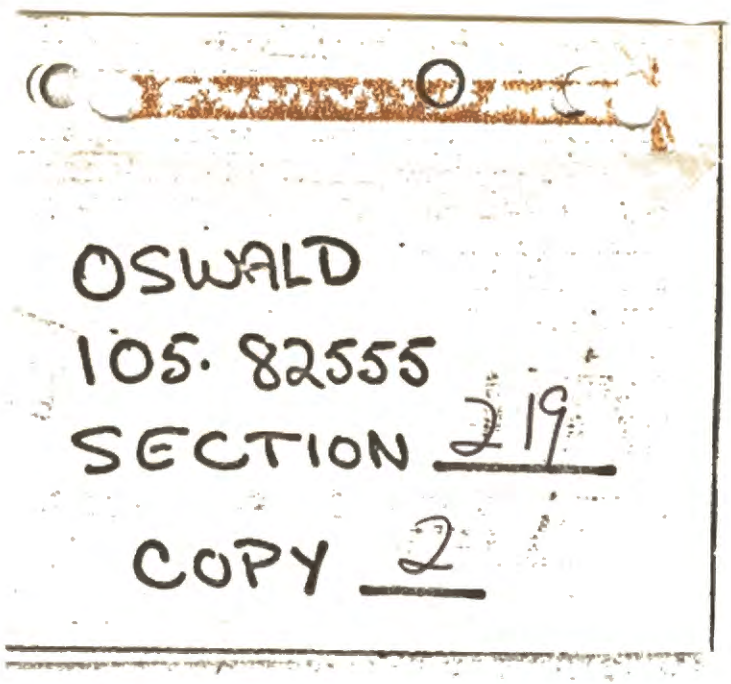
ALCOCER expressed the belief that the foregoing information might possibly indicate involvement of JACK RUBY and his sister as conspirators in the assassination of President KENNEDY.

(M) Information That ERNESTO RODRIGUEZ, New Orleans, Louisiana, Possessed Tape Recordings of OSWALD's Spanish

T-17 advised as follows:

On November 27, 1963, a widow named Mrs. MARIA RODRIGUEZ DE LOPEZ made the statement in Mexico, D. F., Mexico, that her son-in-law, a Cuban named ERNESTO RODRIGUEZ, 212 Jefferson Parish, New Orleans, Louisiana, telephone No. Vernon 5-9658, operates a Spanish school in New Orleans and had tape recordings of Spanish conversations by OSWALD. Mrs. RODRIGUEZ DE LOPEZ stated her son is opposed to Cuban Premier FIDEL CASTRO.

According to T-17, ERNESTO RODRIGUEZ, President of the Modern Language Institute, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that OSWALD contacted him on one occasion during the last week of July or early August, 1963, and inquired concerning a Spanish language course offered at the Institute. OSWALD did not take any courses, and RODRIGUEZ had no taped recordings of OSWALD's voice. He had no knowledge of OSWALD's Spanish-speaking ability.


OSWALD
105. 82555
SECTION 219
COPY 2

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 5200

PAGE NO. 123

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

219

CSC

REFERRAL

1 - Mr. [illegible]ont
1 - Mr. [illegible]sen
1 - Mr. [illegible]llivan

10/29/64

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - R. E. Lenihan

Airtel

To: SAC, Baltimore (105-77740)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) — 5200

REC 20

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed for each office is a copy of a letter which the Bureau received from the United States Civil Service Commission. Also enclosed are the enclosures to such letter.

A check of Bufiles disclosed no information identifiable with Mrs. Catherine Tarsia or Mrs. Georgia Ward.

The Baltimore Office should immediately contact Mrs. Tarsia and Mrs. Ward and obtain all data in their possession regarding the allegation that Lee Harvey Oswald resided at Mrs. Tarsia's residence for approximately two weeks in August, 1963. Baltimore Office should specifically ascertain the name Oswald allegedly was using during such residence.

In the event Baltimore Office is unable to determine whether Lee Harvey Oswald did or did not reside at Mrs. Tarsia's residence, the Baltimore Office should obtain photographic copies of the guest register maintained by Mrs. Tarsia for the two-week period in August, 1963, and forward such data to the Bureau for appropriate handwriting examination.

Results of your investigation in this matter should be promptly forwarded to the Bureau in a form suitable for dissemination to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. Information developed unrelated to Oswald investigation should be furnished Bureau under appropriate caption concerned.
Enclosures - 2

1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosures - 2)

REL:mec
(10)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 NOV 5 - 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OCT 29 1964

NOTE:

Mrs. Tarsia and her housekeeper alleged to a Civil Service Commission investigator that Oswald resided at the Tarsia residence in Baltimore for approximately two weeks in August, 1963. Inasmuch as Oswald was unemployed during this period and maintained a permanent residence in New Orleans, desirable Baltimore attempt to resolve the allegation.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley 1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - J. C. Stokes

October 16, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

CONFIDENTIAL

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite 9/26/77

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 30, 1964, requesting us to declassify certain documents previously furnished to the President's Commission.

In this connection, you may regard the following documents to be unclassified:

(1) Memorandum of five pages dated August 10, 1964, at Washington, D. C.
(2) Memorandum of three pages dated August 14, 1964, at Houston, Texas.
(3) Letter to Honorable J. Lee Rankin dated July 1, 1964, classified "Confidential" transmitting a memorandum dated June 23, 1964.
(4) Memorandum of three pages dated June 23, 1964, at Washington, D. C.

BY COURIER SVC.
4 OCT 19
COMM-FBI

Our letter dated October 14, 1964, declassified the enclosure to Item 3, identified above. In connection with your request that we declassify our "Secret" letter to Honorable J. Lee Rankin dated July 1, 1964, with which was enclosed Item 4, identified above, we find it necessary to maintain the classification thereof. It is believed that the portion of our "Secret" letter dated July 1, 1964, in which the Commission is interested is more fully described in the reports of Special Agent John M. Kemmy dated June 29, 1964, and August 24, 1964, at San Antonio, Texas. You may regard the aforementioned reports of Special Agent Kemmy to be unclassified.

REC-20
REC 20

5201

In connection with your request that we declassify a memorandum of thirteen pages dated April 20, 1964, at Washington, D. C., there are enclosed two copies of a redraft

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JCS:mec
(8)

XEROX
NOV 3 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

79 NOV 5 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

CONFIDENTIAL

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

of our April 20, 1964, memorandum which may be regarded as unclassified. You will note that minor changes have been made on pages twelve and thirteen thereof. It is requested that you consider the original draft of our April 20, 1964, memorandum to still bear a "Confidential" classification.

Sincerely yours,

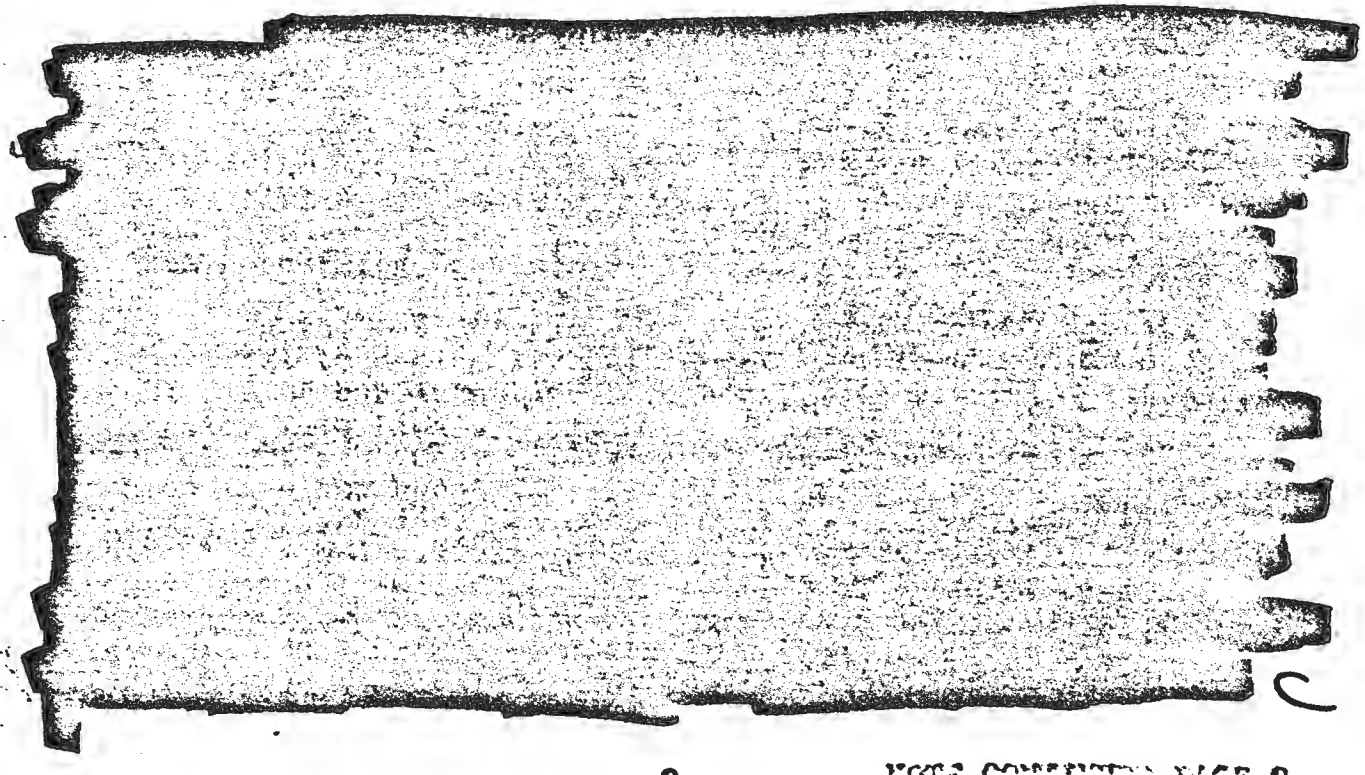
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 2

NOTE:

Items referred to herein are as follows:

(1) serial 4692, letterhead by Legat, Mexico City; (2) serial 4674, unclassified letterhead by Houston; (3) serial4290, a 7/1/64 letter of transmittal to Rankin which becomes declassified when attachment removed; (4) serial 4258, letterhead by Legat, Mexico City.



NOTE CONTINUED PAGE 3.

CONFIDENTIAL

NOTE CONTINUED:

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
April 20, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

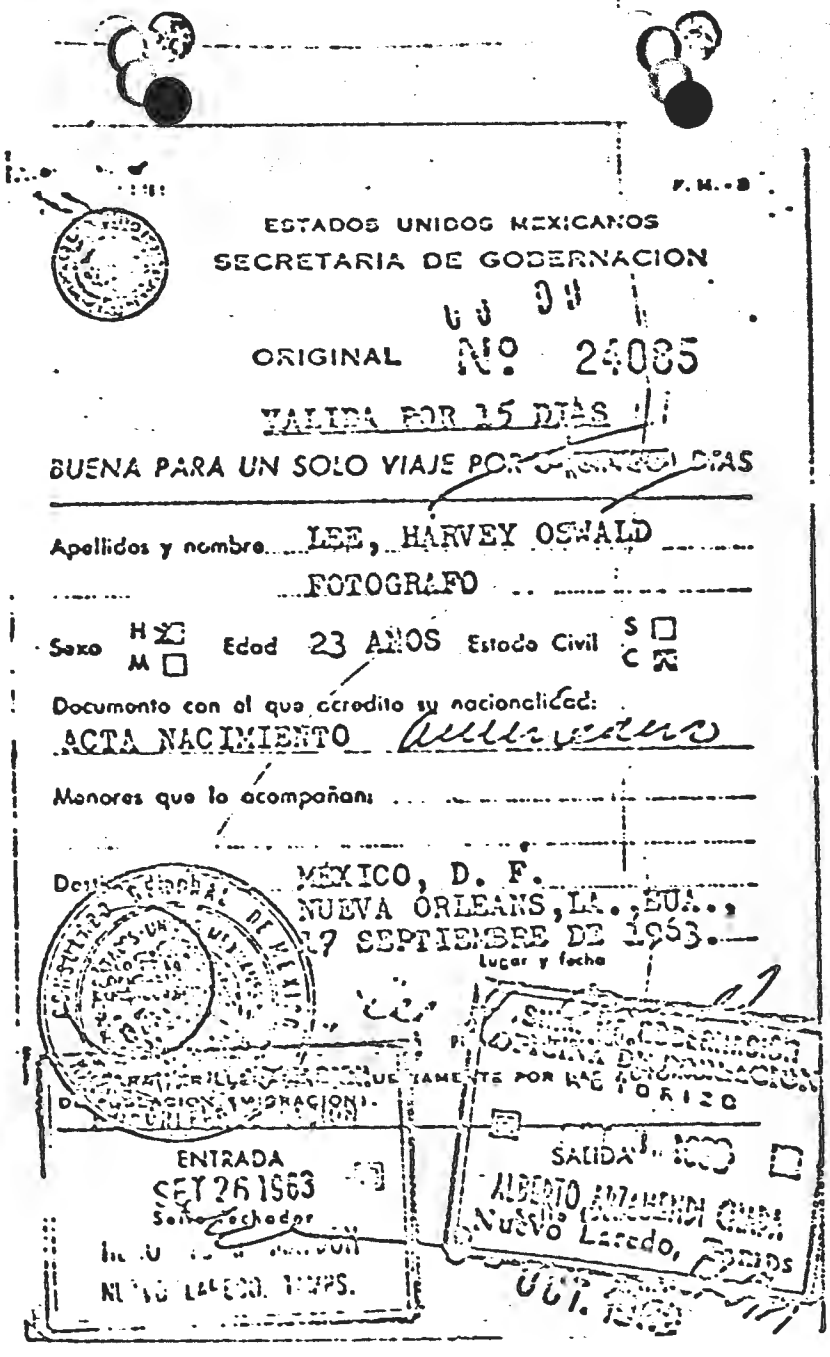
BASIS FOR INQUIRY

The following information was furnished by a confidential source abroad on March 17, 1964:

The travel document with which LEE HARVEY OSWALD entered Mexico on September 26, 1963, is described as a Mexican Ministry of "Gobernacion" (Interior) FM-8 and is commonly referred to as a tourist card, which consists of two sections, an original and a carbon copy duplicate. At the time of OSWALD's travel to Mexico, the FM-8 was valid for a single entry to the interior of Mexico and residence therein for no longer than fifteen days. The original tourist card utilized by OSWALD, which is reproduced on the following page, records the following data:

FM-8 No.:	24085, valid for 15 days.
Full Name:	LEE, HARVEY OSWALD Photographer
Sex:	Male
Marital Status:	Married
Document with Which Nationality Was Established:	Birth Certificate
Final Destination:	Mexico, D. F.
Date and Place (of issuance):	New Orleans, La., USA, September 17, 1963.
Signature of Bearer:	LEE H. OSWALD

It bears the stamp of the Consulate General of Mexico at New Orleans, Louisiana, indicating issuance by that agency, and the date stamp of Mexican Immigration official HELIO TUEXI MAYDON, reflecting entry into Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, September 26, 1963. The stamp for departure is that of Immigration official ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA and the date shown is October 3, 1963. Under normal procedures, the means of travel of the bearer upon entry to Mexico is recorded on both sections of the tourist card at the top thereof with a stamped, typed or handwritten notation; however, this record does not appear on the FM-8 for OSWALD.



ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS
SECRETARIA DE GOBERNACION

ORIGINAL No. 24085

VALIDA POR 15 DIAS

BUENA PARA UN SOLO VIAJE POR [illegible] DIAS

Apellidos y nombre LEE, HARVEY OSWALD

FOTOGRAFO

Sexo H X M ☐ Edad 23 AÑOS Estado Civil S ☐ C X

Documento con el que acredito su nacionalidad:
ACTA NACIMIENTO

Menores que lo acompañan:

MEXICO, D. F.
NUEVA ORLEANS, LA., EUA.,
27 SEPTIEMBRE DE 1963.
Lugar y fecha

ENTRADA
SEP 26 1963
NUEVO LAREDO, TAMPS.

SALIDA
ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA
Nuevo Laredo, Tamps.
OCT. 1963

Copied above is the original portion of the Mexican FM-8 with which LEE HARVEY OSWALD entered Mexico on September 26, 1963, and departed therefrom on October 3, 1963. Although he is known to have traveled by bus from Nuevo Laredo to Mexico City, his mode of travel is not recorded on the FM-8, which was retrieved and cancelled by ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA at the time of his departure. No space is provided on the card for recording means of travel upon departure, and no such information appears on the above card. The back of the FM-8 contains no information other than printed instructions and warnings to the traveler in Spanish, English and French.

A review of the original tourist cards (FM-5, FM-8, and one FM-17, latter explained below) in the possession of the Immigration Department of the Mexican Ministry of "Gobernacion" revealed that 79 persons documented with those forms had departed from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, on October 3, 1963, among them LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

On March 23, 1964, Mr. MACLOVIO HERRERA, Chief of the Travel Control Files of the Mexican Immigration Department, advised that in a circular instruction dated March 20, 1962, the Chief of the Immigration Department described the Immigration form "FM-11" as a "statistical record to be prepared every two weeks on nationals and aliens entering and leaving the country." Mr. HERRERA explained that separate FM-11 forms are submitted semimonthly by all Mexican Immigration stations for entries and departures from Mexico. He explained that separate lists are prepared in connection with the various types of travel documents presented and are submitted in duplicate (an original and one carbon copy) to the Travel Control Files for checking and comparison with the tourist cards or other travel documents on which they are based.

Under current procedures, twenty names are placed on each page of the FM-11 in alphabetical order by date, and prior to final filing these are reviewed by a clerk who may make corrections and report possible discrepancies which might require investigation in order to make certain that the Immigration Laws of Mexico are not being violated. The items of information which are recorded on the FM-11 in horizontal columns are: chronological number (chronological listing number during fifteen-day period), identification document number, complete name, sex, age, marital status, nationality, occupation, place and country of origin, final destination, date of entry or departure, type of vehicle in which traveling, date of entry, date of departure (latter columns to determine period of residence), and remarks.

A review of the original tourist cards for persons traveling as tourists who departed from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963, disclosed that in no instance did any notation appear on the travel documents to indicate manner of travel of the bearer or destination in the United States upon departure from Mexico. Because of an unusual circumstance, however, it was noted that in a single instance a tourist,

one JOHN H. BENNETT, had reported to Immigration authorities that he had lost his tourist card, and after being fined he was provided with a special document which would permit his departure from Mexico, an FM-17.

It was observed that on the FM-11 forms, the "destination" of the traveler at the time of departure was completed invariably with the same information as appeared on the tourist card as to place of residence, the place of issuance thereof, or a notation that the information was not available.

REVIEW OF TOURIST CARDS AND FM-11 RECORDS

A review of the FM-11 form listing persons who exited from Mexico on October 3, 1963, at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, with alien tourist cards revealed that for the 79 persons who were recorded as having departed their means of travel could be defined as follows:

Travel By	Number of Persons
Automobile	25
Bus	17
Railroad	18
Airline	7
Data unavailable	12
Total	79

A review of the original portions of the tourist cards of these travelers disclosed that none contained any information concerning means of transportation utilized by these people on departure from Mexico with the exception of JOHN H. BENNETT, who had lost the original portion of his tourist card.

Mexican Immigration records reveal that BENNETT, a resident of 10250 Haitian Drive, Miami, Florida, had entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 8, 1963, with FM-8 No. 625114; however, on his departure from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963, BENNETT advised Mexican Immigration authorities that he had lost his FM-8. These Immigration records reflect that, inasmuch as BENNETT had remained in Mexico more than the fifteen-day period authorized by the FM-8 with which he was traveling, he was fined 200 pesos ($16.00 U.S.) and his departure from Mexico was recorded on a form FM-17, which listed his travel as being by automobile. This means of transportation also was recorded on the FM-11, although the FM-17 contained no information as to the means of transportation used by BENNETT upon entry to the country.

Persons Listed on Form FM-11 as Having Departed Mexico at Nuevo Laredo by Automobile on October 3, 1963

Twenty-five persons are listed on the FM-11 for October 3 as having departed by automobile. A review of the original portions of the corresponding tourist cards for these individuals disclosed the following:

(1) Seventeen of these persons are listed as having entered Mexico by automobile.

(2) One person is listed as having entered Mexico by airline.

(3) Six persons (including LEE HARVEY OSWALD) are listed as having entered Mexico by unknown means. The names appearing on the tourist cards in these six instances are as follows:

AYALA GARCIA MARTINEZ, ORALIA
HARVEY OSWALD, LEE
EHLINGER, LEO CHRIS
GARZA GARAZA, ENRIQUETA
BRIAN, JOHN O.
PERALES, LUCAS JR.

As has been pointed out, a review of these tourist cards shows they contain no separate notation on the cards which would indicate the mode of travel of these individuals either upon entry or departure from Mexico; however, an entry appears on the FM-11 that they departed Mexico by automobile.

(4) One person, JOHN H. BENNETT, as mentioned above, claimed he lost the original portion of his tourist card, and the FM-17 which recorded his departure did not reflect any information as to the means of transportation used by BENNETT upon entry to Mexico.

Persons Listed on Form FM-11 as Having Departed Mexico at Nuevo Laredo by Bus October 3, 1963

Seventeen persons are listed on the FM-11 in question as having departed by bus. A review of the original portions of the corresponding tourist cards of these individuals disclosed that seventeen of these persons are recorded as having entered Mexico by bus.

Persons Listed on Form FM-11 as Having Departed Mexico at Nuevo Laredo by Railroad October 3, 1963

Eighteen persons are listed on the FM-11 as having departed from Mexico by railroad. A review of the original portions of the corresponding tourist cards of these individuals disclosed the following:

(1) Seventeen of those persons are listed as having entered Mexico by railroad.

(2) One person, Mrs. BEATRICE L. SCHUBERT, is recorded as having entered Mexico by automobile.

POSSIBLE ERRORS ON FM-11

As specific examples of the fact that information appearing on the FM-11 as to "means of travel" at the time of departure is, at best, a guide or indication, but cannot be accepted completely, the following was observed:

RICHARD T. SCHUBERT and BEATRICE L. SCHUBERT of Louisville, Texas, bearing FM-5 Forms No. 4496471 and No. 4496472 (chronologically No. 110 and No. 111 on FM-11), respectively, both issued on the same date by the Mexican Consulate at Dallas, Texas, entered Mexico on the same date, October 1, 1963, and their tourist cards were stamped for entry by the same official, ALEJANDRO ROCHA ESPINOSA. Both cards reflected their destination as Mexico, D. F.; however, the tourist card of BEATRICE L. SCHUBERT carries the typewritten notation that she entered by "Auto 13 hrs." and that of RICHARD reflects he entered by "Tren (train) 13 hrs." They departed on October 3, 1963, and their tourist cards were stamped by the same official, TEOFILO SOTO ESCOBEDO. Neither tourist card bears any notation as to their means of travel upon departure, but the FM-11 reflects that both of them departed by "railroad."

FM-5 No. 4325846 (chronologically No. 117 on FM-11) records that HERBERT ROBERT VOORHEES, 73 years of age, a resident of Beloit, Wisconsin, had entered Mexico on June 5, 1963, at Nuevo Laredo at 17:00 o'clock with Mexico City as his destination. The FM-5 has the typewritten word "tren" (train) at the top, which apparently was his method of travel at the time of entry into Mexico. The FM-11 for October 3, 1963, reflects that VOORHEES departed Mexico by "ferrocarril" (railroad) despite the fact that his tourist card was picked up for cancellation and bears the October 3, 1963, date stamp of Immigration official ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA, who, according to information received from the Mexican Immigration Department, was on duty from 12:00 midnight to 8:00 AM at the "Kilometer 26" highway checking station and would not have handled any departures by train on that date. (It is noted that upon interview on March 26, 1964, VOORHEES advised that he departed Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963, by bus.)

FM-5 No. 4328866 (chronologically No. 114 on FM-11) for PHILLIP TRITSCHLER STEFFEN, 64 years of age, a resident of Davenport, Iowa, indicates he entered Mexico on August 7, 1963, at Nuevo Laredo. The tourist card carries the stamped impression "ferrocarril" (railroad) as the means of travel in the same color ink as the date stamp of the Immigration official who received him. He departed Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963, and the tourist card bears the cancellation stamp on that date of official JESUS GOVEA HERRERA. The FM-11 lists his means of travel upon departure as "railroad" despite the fact that GOVEA HERRERA placed his cancellation stamp on numerous tourist cards of persons traveling by car or bus at the "Kilometer 26" highway checking station on that same date, and it is quite certain that STEFFEN departed from Mexico by motor vehicle.

FM-5 No. 4329147 (chronologically No. 100 on FM-11) for MAMIE A. MILLER records in typewritten form under "Remarks" that she had entered by "rail" en route to Mexico, D. F., the date being stamped as September 7, 1963. The FM-5 No. 4455353 of CHARLES L. MILLER (chronologically No. 101 on FM-11) records that MILLER entered Mexico on September 20, 1963, at Matamoros and the means of travel is stamped "autobus." Both travelers departed from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963, with their tourist cards being handled and stamped by official EDUARDO DE LEON SILLER; nevertheless, the FM-11 reflects that MAMIE A. MILLER departed by "railroad" and CHARLES L. MILLER by "autobus."

Persons Listed on Form FM-11 as
Having Departed Mexico at Nuevo
Laredo by Airline on October 3, 1963

Seven persons are listed on the FM-11 as having departed by airline. A review of the original portions of the corresponding tourist cards of these individuals disclosed all seven of these persons are listed as having entered Mexico by airline.

FM-5 No. 3461432 and FM-5 No. 3461434 (chronologically No. 105 and No. 103 on FM-11) issued respectively to Ma. CRISTINA CARACIOLE DAVILA DE PIEDRA and MATILDE MURACCIOLE

DAVILA reflect that they entered Mexico at the Mexico City Central Airport on April 3, 1963, and the FM-11 records that they departed by "plane" at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963. FM-5 No. 4050009 (chronologically No. 115 on FM-11) issued to OTELLO MERICHI TADDIA reflects that he also entered Mexico at the Mexico City Central Airport on May 21, 1963, and the FM-11 records that he departed by "plane" at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963. It was not possible to locate any notation on the cancelled FM-5 forms concerning the mode of travel of these three persons upon departure from Mexico, and it is noted that the cancellation stamp on each of their cancelled tourist cards is that of Immigration official EDUARDO DE LEON SILLER, whose date stamp for October 3, 1963, was noted on a number of tourist cards for persons listed on the FM-11 as having departed by railroad.

Persons Listed on Form FM-11 as
Having Departed Mexico at Nuevo Laredo
by Unknown Means on October 3, 1963

Twelve persons are recorded on the FM-11 as having departed with no data available as to means of travel. A review of the original portions of the corresponding tourist cards of these individuals disclosed the following:

(1) Seven persons are listed as having entered Mexico with means of travel not recorded.

In this connection, it should be pointed out that AGAPITO DEL RIO was traveling on FM-5 No. 4158202 (chronologically No. 107 on FM-11) which was issued by the Mexican Consulate General at San Antonio, Texas, on September 13, 1963. The original portion of this tourist card disclosed he entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on September 14, 1963, with destination of Mexico, D. F. His mode of travel was not indicated. The FM-11 shows final destination upon departure from Mexico on October 3, 1963, as San Antonio, Texas, and no data appears as to means of travel.

(Upon interview at San Antonio, Texas, on

March 31, 1964, DEL RIO advised he had departed Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on a Transportes del Norte bus; in addition, DEL RIO's name appeared on a list of passengers of a bus of the Transportes del Norte bus line which was scheduled to cross the United States-Mexico border on the early morning of October 3, 1963, and to arrive at Laredo, Texas, about 2:00 AM that day.)

(2) One person is listed as having entered Mexico by railroad.

In this connection it is noted that MANUEL CAPIZ and GUADALUPE CAPIZ of St. Paul, Minnesota, were traveling on FM-5 Forms No. 4329753 and No. 4329756 (chronologically No. 82 and No. 83 on FM-11), respectively, both issued on the same date, September 12, 1963, at the Immigration Office, Nuevo Laredo, and entered Mexico the same date and hour. Both cards reflected their destination as Mexico, D. F.; however, the tourist card of GUADALUPE CAPIZ carries a typewritten notation that she entered by "ferrocarril" (railroad) and that of MANUEL carries no information as to the means of transportation upon entry. They departed on October 3, 1963, and their tourist cards were stamped by the same official, EDUARDO DE LEON SILLER, whose date stamp for October 3, 1963, was noted on a number of tourist cards for persons listed on the FM-11 as having departed by railroad. Neither tourist card bears any notation as to their means of travel upon departure, and the FM-11 records their departure as being by unknown means.

(3) Two persons are listed as having entered Mexico by airline.

(4) One person is listed as having entered Mexico by bus.

(5) One person is listed as having entered Mexico by automobile.

FM-11 PREPARATION AND UTILIZATION BY MEXICAN IMMIGRATION

Inspector JOSE MARIO DEL VALLE of the Inspection Department of the Mexican Ministry of "Gobernacion," who conducted investigation at Nuevo Laredo concerning the travel in Mexico of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, advised on March 12, 1964, that the typist who prepares the FM-11 has no information available to her other than that which appears on the tourist cards. He stated the typist prepares the FM-11 for persons entering the country from the duplicate copies of the tourist cards which are surrendered to the Immigration official at the time of entry of the traveler, and the duplicate tourist cards are transmitted to the headquarters of the Immigration Department in Mexico City with the FM-11 form for the fifteen-day period.

In the same manner, the FM-11 form for departures is prepared on the basis of data taken from the original of the tourist card, which is surrendered by the traveler to the Immigration official upon departure from the country.

DEL VALLE acknowledged that the Mexican Immigration Department does not have any major interest in "method of travel" or "destination" of the departing traveler other than to make certain that the individual who enters the country with an automobile is removing the vehicle upon departure. He added that the typist who prepares the departure FM-11 usually records the means of travel as being the same as that appearing on the tourist card in connection with the traveler's entry to the country; however, in some instances she may "guess" at the means of travel on the basis of the usual assignment at the airport, railroad station, or highway checking station of the Immigration official whose cancellation stamp appears on the tourist card.

On March 13, 1964, MACLOVIO HERRERA, Chief of the Travel Control Files of the Mexican Department of Immigration, Ministry of "Gobernacion," and his assistant, EDUARDO RIVAS,

made the following comments concerning Mexican Immigration records and procedures:

The "means of travel" and "destination" data appearing on the departure FM-11 forms are not information in which the Mexican Immigration Department has any substantive interest and is filled out by the typist only because the same form is used to record both arrival and departure information. This information with respect to "arrivals" is most essential to assist the Immigration Department in maintaining a record and control of aliens who are in Mexico as temporary residents without authorization to be gainfully employed. There is no source of information from which the typist preparing the FM-11 can obtain data for it other than the tourist cards, data provided to her by the Immigration official who may bundle a group of cards together and label them as having been taken up on a departing train or other vehicle, or her own knowledge of the Immigration station where the cancelling official may have been working during a particular period of time.

Inquiry was made of HERRERA with respect to certain horizontal lines which appear on the FM-11, and he explained that such lines are drawn to delineate between different dates on the same page and also to designate an individual concerning whom some research is being done or a report has been submitted to some section or department of the Ministry of "Gobernacion."

With respect to the fact that on the copies of the FM-11 which were made available for study and review there appeared under the "Remarks" (No. 16) column considerable data concerning the date and place of issuance of the tourist cards, HERRERA advised that this information did not appear on the originals of the FM-11 which were in his possession, and he was certain that this data had been added only on the carbon copy.

On March 23, 1964, T-1 produced the carbon copies of the FM-11 forms relating to OSWALD's travel in Mexico, and it was observed that column 16 thereof had been completed in original typing with data from the tourist cards as to date and agency where each tourist card had been issued. T-1 added that the information in column 16 was taken from the tourist cards of the travelers who were recorded in the FM-11 forms.

With regard to the observation that the date of issuance of OSWALD's tourist card was recorded in column 16 as having taken place on "Sept. 16/63," T-1 stated very definitely that this had been a typographical error on the part of the stenographer, who should have copied the information from OSWALD's tourist card to the effect that it had been issued on September 17, 1963.

10/20/64

AIRTEL AIRMAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-409763)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-52919)

SUBJECT: MARK LANE
SM - C

OO: NEW YORK

Re Bureau airtel, 10/16/64.

Enclosed herewith are nine copies of a LHM suitable for dissemination concerning the debate between MELVIN BELLI and MARK LANE on 10/9/64 at San Francisco. This meeting was attended by SA JAMES C. CARLSON of the San Francisco Office and [redacted] Walnut Creek, California.

A copy has been sent to New York because New York is office of origin for LANE, and a copy has been sent to Dallas because of their interest in this matter. Local dissemination has been made to OSI, DIO, G-2, State Department (Office of Security) and INS because of their interest in this matter.

This debate was not given press coverage by the San Francisco newspapers.

(3) - Bureau (REG)(Encls.12)
1 - New York (100-117844)(INFO)(Encl. 2)(REG)
1 - Dallas (INFO)(Encl. 2)(REG)
1 - San Francisco
JGC:rap
(6)

ENCLOSURE

60 NOV 10 1964

SF 100-52919
JGC slc

However, the People's World newspaper, a west coast communist newspaper published weekly on Saturday, on October 17, 1964, published an article on page two captioned "Debate on Warren Report Blackout".

In paragraph three of this article a question was raised as to why the newspapers in the San Francisco Bay Area had no reporters at this debate.

Enclosed for the Bureau are three xeroxed copies of this article. One copy is enclosed for each New York and Dallas, because of their interest in this matter.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

October 20, 1964

DEBATE ON OCTOBER 9, 1964, BETWEEN MELVIN BELLI AND MARK LANE ON THE QUESTION "IS OSWALD THE LONE ASSASSIN OF THE PRESIDENT?"

On October 9, 1964, a debate between San Francisco attorney MELVIN BELLI and New York attorney MARK LANE captioned "Is Oswald the Lone Assassin of the President?" was held at the Masonic Memorial Auditorium, California Street, San Francisco. Prominent San Francisco attorney JAKE EHRLICH was the moderator. This meeting was attended by a Special Agent of the FBI and Mrs. [HELEN JANET MEYER, 125 Arbolado Drive,] Walnut Creek, California.

An opening statement was made by BELLI. He began his statement by praising the Warren Commission Report, stating that it was a tribute to such a great democracy as the United States and he believed that no other country could have produced such a complete report. He derided LANE for speaking in foreign countries and harming the image of the United States by implying that there had been a conspiracy in this country to kill President KENNEDY and implying that OSWALD was not the only person involved in the assassination. BELLI then asked if this is so, who are these conspirators and where are they now? BELLI stated there was no one else besides OSWALD and he said he would show this beyond a reasonable doubt. He said OSWALD was a psychotic person and always had been, and even as a youth under the New York Youth Authority, OSWALD had exhibited psychotic and schizophrenic tendencies.

BELLI then discussed the events the day KENNEDY was killed. He discussed OSWALD's travel to get the "curtain rods"; the events at the time of the shooting; how OSWALD left the building; took a bus; the finding of the bus transfer on OSWALD; his travel by cab; the shooting of TIPPIT, and OSWALD's subsequent arrest. He discussed the palmprint found on the gun; the rifle purchased by OSWALD under an assumed name; the fingerprints on the bag in which OSWALD

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

carried the gun; the fibers of OSWALD's jacket on the gun; the witness who saw OSWALD at the window of the book depository building; the witnesses who saw the shooting of TIPPIT; HOWARD BRENNAN's identifying OSWALD from the police line-up; the cartridges which were found to have come from OSWALD's hand gun, and the hole on the inside of the windshield of the President's car.

BELLI insisted that all these things showed beyond a reasonable doubt that OSWALD was guilty.

MARK LANE then made an opening statement. He said he had never said anywhere that there had been a conspiracy in this country to kill the President. He said that in this country there still exists the presumption of innocence until proven guilty. He commented on the voluminous, heavy Warren Report and stated that historians may some day record the most precise description of the Report and that would be President JOHNSON's remark, "It is very heavy," when he received his copy from Chief Justice WARREN.

LANE stated that OSWALD was never represented by counsel before the Warren Commission. He then discussed what he believed to be discrepancies in the Report. He talked about the Dallas Police officers at first reporting the finding of a Mauser rifle which later turned out to be an Italian gun. He discussed witness HOWARD BRENNAN, who had been standing outside the book depository building and his description of OSWALD as being entirely too accurate from that distance. He stated that BRENNAN had said OSWALD was shooting while standing by the window, but the Warren Report said OSWALD was sitting down. If OSWALD was sitting down, how could BRENNAN tell how tall he was?

He discussed the Dallas Police line-up where BRENNAN identified OSWALD as the man most closely resembling the person he had seen. LANE stated there were five teen-agers in the line-up handcuffed together and also OSWALD, who kept saying, "This is not a fair line-up." He stated that there were no notes made by the FBI, the Dallas Police, or Secret Service, nor was there any tape or steno record for

the twelve hours that OSWALD was interrogated, and he said if you believe that you might as well believe the rest of the Warren Commission Report. What OSWALD is supposed to have said during the interrogation is reported from police memory only.

He talked about the photographs of OSWALD holding the gun which he said had been doctored or superimposed and which had been printed in various magazines. He stated that no rifle expert in the world, using the gun OSWALD had, could hit a moving target at that distance with the accuracy that OSWALD had exhibited. He stated that three leading rifle experts, using the Italian gun, fired eighteen shots at a still--not a moving--target and missed five times. He said that authorities have stated that OSWALD ordered the rifle from a Chicago sporting firm from an article in the February, 1963,"Rifleman" magazine. He said that is a lie because the length and weight of the gun advertised in that article are different than the length and weight of the gun actually found.

He discussed the witnesses' testimony who saw OSWALD bring the gun into the building. One witness did not see any package. The other two said the package was carried under OSWALD's armpit cupped in his right hand, and that is impossible because the gun broken down was too long for that.

He discussed eleven witnesses who saw Officer TIPPIT shot. He said the Warren Commission never called many of these witnesses; one gave a completely different description, and one woman was told by the Dallas Police not to testify. He said the Warren Commission relied on the FBI, Dallas Police, and Secret Service, and never got all the facts.

BELLI in his rebuttal stated that the Dallas Police, the FBI, and Secret Service had carried out their duty and had done everything possible to protect the President. He said the Commission had been composed of elite Congressional members and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and insisted that the facts had been ferreted out and that the Warren Commission Report was complete.

He then discussed nailing down the various rumors and discussed some of these, such as the erroneous name GLICK for the taxi driver, OSWALD's description, and possible shots coming from the overpass.

LANE in his rebuttal stated he did not believe that elite Congressmen were on the Commission. He said he felt that honor would return to the United States when American people look at the facts in the case. He said he is not concerned about the image of the United States, but is concerned with the substance of the case. He then said that the four reporters who heard the sound of shots coming from the area of the overpass were never called by the Warren Commission. He stated that the Warren Commission believed only what it wanted to believe.

After this, there was a short question and answer period.

Mark Lane vs. Melvin Belli

Debate on Warren report blacked out

By PEGGY DENNIS

SAN FRANCISCO — A si- ... down ... daily ... area on ... of ... controversial ... in ... country.

Not one word appeared in ... newspapers about the ... organized public debate on ... Warren Commission Report ... took place Oct. 9 at the ... auditorium with three ... prominent lawyers ... about the report's con- ... that Lee Harvey Oswald ... President ... assin.

Phone calls by ... the morning after the debate ... San Francisco's three daily ... papers, The Chronicle, The ... aminer, The ... Call Bul- ..., and ... Oakland ..., reported practically ... identical ... from the city ... asks: "No, we did not send ... anyone to cover the Warren ... report debate last night."

If the newspapers were not ... terested, the public was; some ... 500 paid admission to hear ... the debate.

BIG ATTRACTIONS

Not even participation of this ... city's two colorful attorneys, ... Melvin Belli and Jake Ehrlich, ... whose every ... and gesture ... usually make ... here, ... seemed sufficient to break ... through what appears to be a ... conspiracy of silence concerning ... any public criticism of the War- ... ren Report.

If major news media are ... seeking to declare the case ... closed, New York ... Liberties ... attorney Mark Lane, a former ... state Assemblyman, may well ... be the indefatigable obstacle to ... that aim.

Defense of the Warren Com- ...

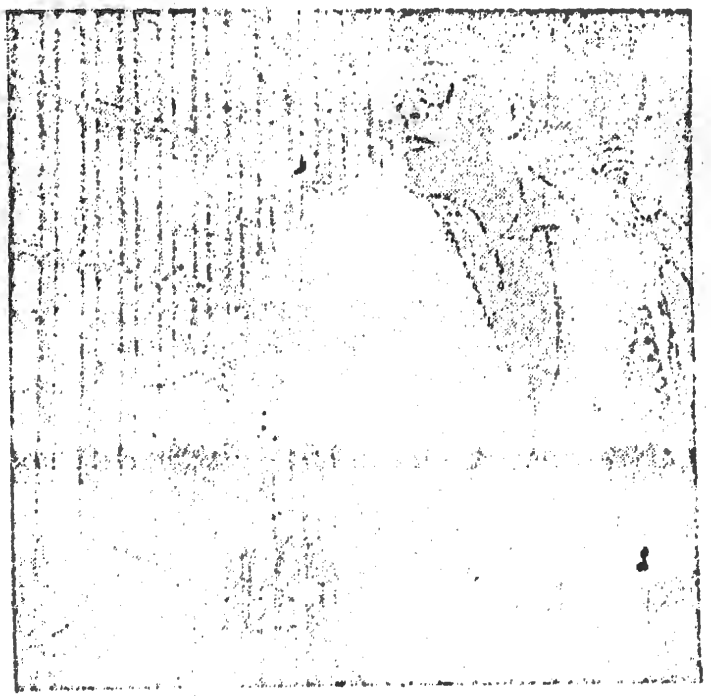


IMAGE-CONSCIOUS Melvin Belli presented this image of himself as he brushed aside a newsman's microphone cable while visiting his erstwhile client, Jack Ruby, killer of Lee Harvey Oswald in a Dallas, Tex., jail cell.

contending—that the FBI, the CIA, the police, everyone is trying to protect someone?"

Although Lane's attack upon the many weak spots in the Warren Report was, in the main, more convincing than Belli's line of defense, the fact that Lane consistently bypassed Belli's key question left many in his audience during the intermission and at the evening's end—asking each other: "But why?"

In the debate, as on past occassions, Lane did not venture to answer the question: In your opinion, what explains the Warren Commission's method of inquiry that you term is a violation of democratic due process and its flagrant rejection of such evidence that tends to disprove its claim of Oswald's lone guilt?

This question was put to him again by this reporter after the debate and Lane was surrounded by questioners on the platform. Part of his reply was the same he has given on previous occasions.

"I am not interested in speculating as to their reasons," he said. "I want only to place the questions to show that the Commission denied a fair hearing to Oswald before finding him guilty."

Then Lane added, for the first time, "You heard Mr. Belli tonight speak so much of the need to protect our national image. Maybe Mr. Belli has given you the answer to your question."

PRO AND CON

Touching briefly and lightly on several specific points of evidence on which the Commission based its conclusion of Oswald's guilt, Belli declared: "I am satisfied there are men in prison today and men who have gone to the electric chair on one-fiftieth of the evidence there is against Oswald."

Lane retorted, "But they had a trial."

While the evening was studded with appreciative laughter and applause as one or the other debater scored a fine point or came back with a witty repartee, one had the same uneasy feeling as when one had laughed nervously at the "Dr. Strangelove" movie. The ghosts of President Kennedy and Oswald hovered over that speaker's platform — and over the Warren Commission as well.

At one point in the rapid give-and-take, Lane was asked, "How do you account for Oswald's movements immediately after shooting the President?"

He replied, "I'm at a disadvantages there. Your client (Jack Ruby) killed my client before he could tell his story, so I can't answer for him."

When Belli pleaded, "we have to rely on the integrity of the witnesses that the Commission accepted," Lane retorted, "Do you accept prosecution witnesses without cross-examining them in the c...

Lane charged the Warren Commission "... facts in its ... based its study ... findings sifted through ... las police and the FBI ... it refused to see witne... the FBI had ruled out ... of time.

He dealt in ... what he ch... crepancies ... deny evi... ... min... of both the Kennedy and Police ...

BIG ... AND ...

Lane's main ... the Warren Co... is a "prosecution ... that finds Os... guilty in ab... participation of ... to cross exa... witnesses, challenge evid... the prosecution.

This, to[gether] ... that ... ked "[be]hind ... and all ... [Kennedy] ... case" and ... is given only officially-approved hand-out statements and conclusions, Lane charged, "is a violation of American democratic due process."

In his rebuttal Lane said bitterly, "I'm tired of this plea for concern for our national image. I'm more concerned about the substance of our country."

2,500 p[illegible] hear the debate

BIG AT[illegible]

Not even participation of city's two celebrated attorneys, Melvin Belli and Emil Ehrlich, whose every [illegible] produce usually [illegible] here, seemed sufficient to break through what [illegible] to be a conspiracy of silence concerning any public criticism of the Warren Report.

If major [illegible] are seeking to [illegible] case closed, New York [illegible] district attorney Mark Lane, a former state Assemblyman, may well be the indefatigable obstacle to that aim.

Defense of the Warren Commission and its findings rested, in last week's debate, in the [illegible] Melvin Belli, who attracted public attention as defense attorney for Oswald's killer, Jack Ruby.

Belli got [illegible] from Jake [illegible] trial lawyer [illegible] television series, "Sam Benedict", created in his image. The audience on occasion shouted down Ehrlich's stepping out of the role of moderator to express personal views [illegible] and particularly when he tended to ignore the some 100 questions that had been sent up to the debaters from the audience and proceeded to ask most of the questions himself.

DOUBTS VOICED

That Lane's [illegible] up doubts and [illegible] his listeners was [illegible] this reporter [illegible] the auditorium and [illegible] lobbies during the [illegible] break and again at the debate's end. In small groups people talked and argued, on the basis of Lane's contentions.

In the balcony, where seats cost $1 and $1.50 each, the crowd was young, the majority were students from S.F. State, the UC Berkeley campus, and Hastings Law School.

In the higher-priced [illegible] stairs section the [illegible] in the mid-[illegible] forties age [illegible] Despite the wisps of conservation overheard, many were teachers and lawyers. A number had copies of the Warren Report and followed their texts closely when quotes were read from the platform.

BELLI'S PLEA

Belli's prime defense was his oft-repeated, dramatically gestured cry: "If we cannot trust the FBI, the CIA and Earl Warren, then God pity us!"

He accused Lane of "hurting our national image" with his persistent efforts on Oswald's behalf and his implications abroad that "[illegible] is a conspiracy."

Belli declared, "We have to tell the world we can come up with an objective report." And he asked Lane "[illegible]

IMAGE-CONSCIOUS? Melvin Belli [illegible] himself a he brushed aside a newsman [illegible] visiting his erstwhile client, Jack Ruby, killer of Lee Harvey Oswald in a Dallas, Tex., jail cell.

contending – that the FBI, the CIA, the police, everyone is trying to protect someone?"

Although Lane's attack upon the many weak spots in the Warren Report was, in the main, more convincing than Belli's line of defense, the fact that Lane consistently bypassed Belli's key question left many in his audience during the intermission and at the evening's end asking each other: "But why?"

In the debate, as on past occasions, Lane did not venture to answer the question: In your opinion, what explains the Warren Commission's [illegible] of inquiry that you [illegible] a violation of [illegible] due process and its flagrant rejection of such evidence that tends to disprove its claim of Oswald's lone guilt?

This question was put to him again by this reporter after the debate and Lane was surrounded by questioners on the platform. Part of his reply was the same he has given on previous occasions.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

FBI

Date: 10/29/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

There are enclosed herewith the palm prints of the following employees of the Dallas Office to be compared with the one remaining unidentified latent palm print which was found on one of the cardboard cartons (Exhibit C-40):

NANCY C. BELL
TEDDIE JOAN DEGELIA (former employee)
SA KENNETH C. HOWE
A. SCOTT PINKSTON
SA LEO L. ROBERTSON
PAUL E. STONE

5202

(3) Bureau (Enc. 6) (RM) REC 20
2 - Dallas

RPG/jtf
(5)

EX-103

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

10-31-64

airtel airmail

EX-103

TO: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) REC 20

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Reurairtel 10-29-64.

Submitted palm prints following persons not identical remaining latent palm print from cardboard cartons in this case:

NANCY C. BELL
TEDDIE JOAN DEGELIA (former employee)
SA KENNETH C. HOWE
A. SCOTT PINKSTON
SA LEO L. ROBERTSON
PAUL E. STONE

All submitted palm prints are being retained.

1- Mr. Belmont
1- Mr. Conrad
1- Mr. DeLoach
1- Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1- Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1- 62-109060 (Assassination)
1- 62-109090 (President's Commission)

JL:wgc
(12)

Airtel mailed from Ident. Div. 10-31-64 wgc

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

79 NOV 5 1964

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20390

IN REPLY REFER TO
BUMED-1-JHH:bs
22 Oct 1964

MEMORANDUM

From: Lt. J. H. Herrin, MSC, USN
Office of the Surgeon General, U. S. Navy
To: Mr. L. D. Hunzeker
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subj: Ltr to RADM E. C. Kenney, MC, USN, Chief Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, DeptNavy, from Mr. Wm. A. Harper, Box 29715, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas

Ref: (a) TeleCon between Lt. Herrin and Mr. Hunzeker, F.B.I., on 22 Oct 1964

Encl: (1) Subject letter

1. As agreed in our phone conversation this date, the enclosed letter is forwarded for appropriate action.

J. H. HERRIN
Lieutenant, MSC, USN
Aide to the Surgeon General

5203

SX-105

REC- 24

67 NOV 9 1964

Mr. William A. Harper
Box 29715 - TCU
Ft. Worth, Texas

Bureau of Medicine & Surgery
Chief of Bureau
Rear Admiral [illegible] Kenney
Surgeon General
Quarter A, NNMC
Bethesda, Maryland

Dear Sir:

I am interested in obtaining information and a letter of verification concerning evidence which I found in the tri-angular cross section between [illegible] and the throats in Dallas on Nov. 23, 1963.

I volunteered this evidence to the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and it was forwarded to the Naval Ordinance Laboratory there in [illegible], where the autopsy of the body of the late President John F. [illegible] was performed.

I was referred to your office by Mr. Bill [illegible] of the Dallas office of the FBI.

Your immediate attention and reply will be much appreciated. Thank you.

Very truly yours,

[illegible]

William A. Harper

WAH:pf

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

REFER TO:

REC 20

OCT 19 1964

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Transmitted herewith is an undated communication, with the envelope, from Mr. William A. Harper, Fort Worth, Texas, which may be of interest to your Bureau. There were no enclosures. It is referred for any action you deem appropriate.

Mr. Harper has not been advised of this referral. Under the circumstances, the Public Health Service does not consider it necessary to acknowledge the receipt of his letter.

Sincerely yours,

Acting Surgeon General

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

REC 20

5204

EX-103

ENCLOSURE

William A. Harper
Box 29715
Texas Christian Univ.
Ft. Worth, Texas

Office of the Surgeon General
Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare
330 Independence Ave., SW
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs:

I am interested in obtaining a letter of verification of the authenticity of a piece of evidence which I found in the triangular grass section between Main and Elm Streets in Dallas, Tex., on Nov. 23, 1963.

I volunteered this evidence to the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and cooperated with their request to keep this information confidential.

Now that the Warren Commission report has been published and the extent of the wounds of the late President Kennedy have been disclosed, however, I wish to have this letter of verification.

I was referred to your office by Mr. Bill Anderton of the Dallas FBI.

Thank you for your attention and rapid reply.

Very truly yours,

William A. Harper

WH:pf

ENCLOSURE

REC 20

EX-103

October 29, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - I. W. Conrad
1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Enclosed for your information are two copies each of two self-explanatory letters bearing the name of Mr. William A. Harper of Fort Worth, Texas. One letter was directed to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the second letter was sent to the Department of the Navy, Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. Both communications were referred to this Bureau and are being furnished for whatever action you deem appropriate.

Mr. Harper is the individual who recovered a piece of human bone on November 23, 1963, in the vicinity where the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy was assassinated. This matter is recorded in the Dallas report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated November 30, 1963, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald; Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," commencing on Page 119. Copies of Special Agent Gemberling's report have been previously furnished to you.

For your information, we are advising Mr. Harper that his communications have been referred to you. We are taking no further action in this matter.

2 - Dallas (100-10461) Encs. (4)

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO FOR
SAC, DALLAS

105-82555
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RDR:las (13)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Enclosures (4)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

66 NOV 6 1964

TYPE UNIT

BY COURIER SVC
COMM-FBI

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

Enclosed for Dallas are two copies each of the above letters from Harper. You should promptly contact Harper and advise him his letters to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and his letter to the Navy were referred to this Bureau and subsequently turned over to the President's Commission for appropriate action. Harper should be advised that any action in regard to his request will of necessity have to be handled by the Commission or its duly delegated authority who has sole jurisdiction over all evidence developed during this investigation. Should the question arise Harper should be advised that this Bureau does not furnish "letters of verification."

When this matter has been handled the Bureau should be appropriately notified.

NOTE:

Harper is a premedical student at Texas Christian University and while taking pictures on 11-23-63, in the vicinity of the President's assassination found a piece of skull bone which he turned over to us. The bone was examined by our Laboratory and turned over to the late President's physician Admiral George Burkley on 11-27-63. From the medical testimony it appears the skull bone found by Harper was a part of the late President's head. Harper in his letters desired "a letter of verification" for reasons unknown to us but possibly because of the historical significance of his find. Since all evidence in this investigation is in the custody of the President's Commission, it is felt this matter should be referred to the Commission for whatever action they deem appropriate. Once Harper has been advised of the disposition of his letters, no further action appears necessary and none is recommended.

1 - Mr. Stokes

10/16/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-9347)

From: Director, FBI (105-126101)

JOE RODRIGUEZ MOLINA
SM - C

Reurtel 10/16/64.

The Bureau does not desire to declassify the report in this case of SA W. James Wood dated 8/20/64 as originally written and the President's Commission has been so advised. Pursuant to your suggestions in retel, Bureau has prepared new pages five and seven of SA Wood's 8/20/64 report. Enclosed for completion of your file is one copy each of the new pages. The balance of SA Wood's 8/20/64 report has been reproduced by xerox and new pages five and seven have been inserted therein. The xerox copies of SA Wood's 8/20/64 report, produced as described above, have been declassified and furnished to the Commission.

The Bureau has declined to declassify its 8/25/64 letterhead captioned "American GI Forum" and the Commission has been so advised.

Enclosures - 2

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

1 - 105-82555 (L. H. Oswald)

JCS:mec
(6)

67 NOV 3 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - J. C. Stokes
1 - Mail Room

October 27, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

SECRET

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 1 & 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite 9/29/77

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 30, 1964, requesting us to declassify certain documents previously furnished to the President's Commission.

One of the documents in which you expressed an interest was our memorandum of thirty-three pages dated April 7, 1964, at Washington, D. C., dealing primarily with the travel of Lee Harvey Oswald and others on buses of the Transportes del Norte line on October 2 and 3, 1963. We are unable to declassify our April 7, 1964, memorandum as originally prepared and, accordingly, we request that you consider that memorandum to still bear a "Confidential" classification.

For your assistance there are enclosed two copies of a redraft of our April 7, 1964, memorandum which may be regarded as unclassified. With the exception of minor changes on pages one, thirty-two, and thirty-three, the enclosed memorandum duplicates our memorandum as originally prepared. It is our understanding that you are interested in the aforementioned memorandum in connection with the preparation of the Commission's Exhibit Number 2535.

REC 20 5205

NOV 3 1964

In connection with the preparation of Commission's Exhibits 2529, 2530, 2531, and 2536, your letter of reference requested us to declassify various records relating to the travel of H. O. Lee from Mexico, D. F., Mexico, to Laredo, Texas, on October 2 and 3, 1963, via the Transportes del Norte

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JCS:mec
(9)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

ENCLOSURE NOV 3 1964

XEROX

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

SECRET

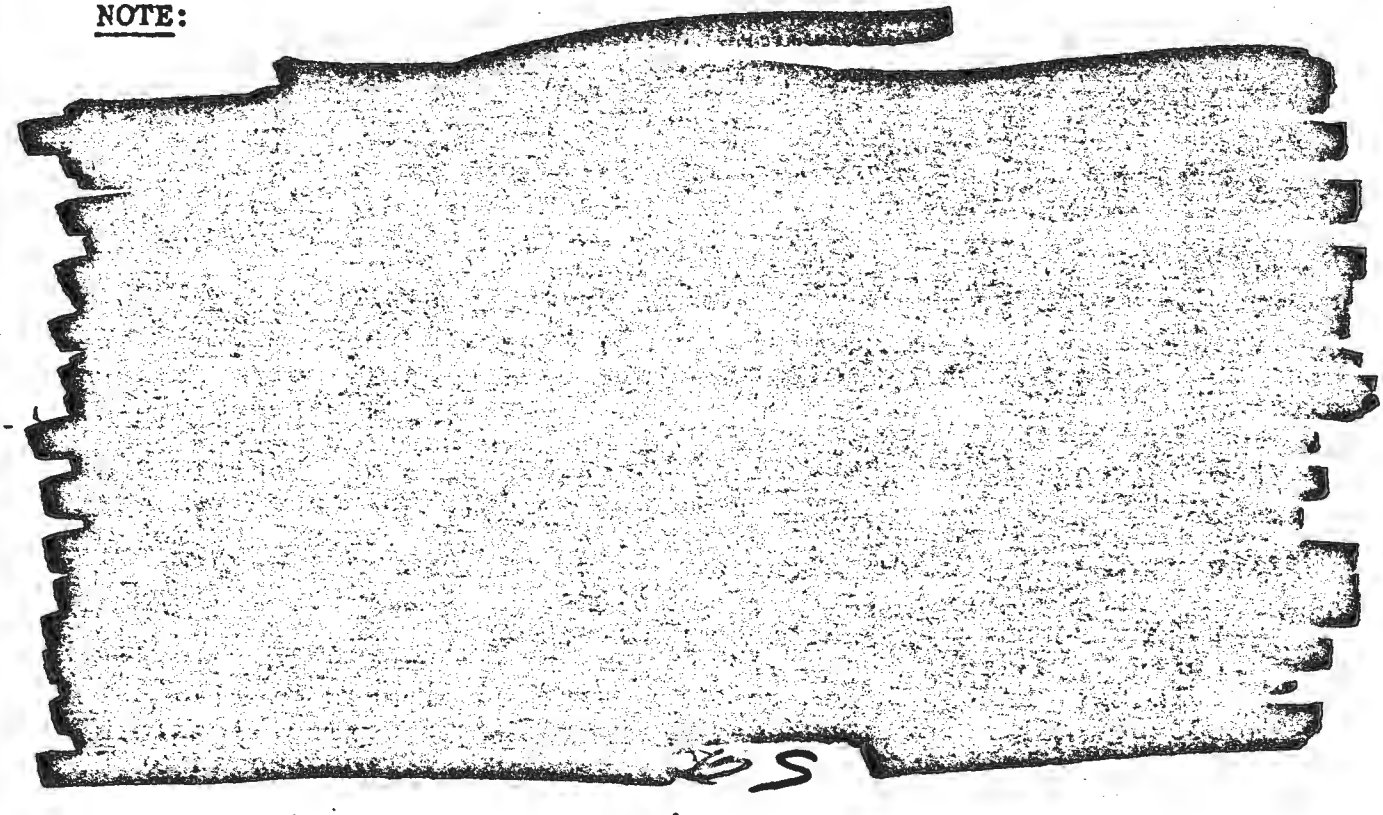
line. The items in which you were interested were included among seven exhibits attached to our April 7, 1964, memorandum, which items were designated as Exhibit D-202. You may regard Exhibit D-202 as unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 2

NOTE:



Attached for filing is a xerox copy of unclassified redraft and xeroxes of pages 1, 32, and 33 of the original draft.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

April 7, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

The information recorded below was made available by a confidential source abroad.

The files of the Department of Immigration, Mexican Ministry of "Gobernacion" (Interior or Government), revealed that Lee Harvey Oswald departed from Mexico on October 3, 1963, at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas. The files of the Department of Immigration showed further that on October 3, 1963, from 12:00 midnight until 8:00 AM, immigration official ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA was in charge of the "Kilometer 26" highway checking station, where tourist cards are picked up from aliens leaving Mexico by highway travel through Nuevo Laredo. The name and date stamp of ARZAMENDI CHAPA on the original tourist card surrendered by OSWALD upon his departure from Mexico on that date was evidence of the fact that his exit from Mexico occurred during those hours.

Source reported that considerable investigation had been conducted by several different agencies of the Mexican Government for the purpose of ascertaining subject's method of travel on departure and that, in view of the fact that the name "OSWLD" had been located on a passenger list for the 1:00 PM trip of the Transportes Fronteras bus line from Mexico City to Nuevo

Laredo, Tamaulipas, on October 2, 1963, it was considered that OSWALD had traveled thereon.

Considerable investigation with respect to the passenger list mentioned above, including a check of the ticket stubs at the Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, headquarters of the company, interview of bus drivers and passengers, and numerous interviews of employees of the Mexico City terminal of the bus line, failed to confirm that OSWALD, in fact, had been a passenger on the "Transportes Frontera" bus in question.

CHECKS OF RECORDS OF OTHER BUS LINES

A second confidential source abroad provided the following information:

On March 30, 1964, officials of the "Autobuses Blancos Flecha Roja, S. A.," bus line made available passenger lists for the four scheduled trips of that company from Mexico City to Nuevo Laredo of October 2, 1963, and no information identifiable with OSWALD by any of the names he was known to have used was located on those lists. It was determined, however, that, if the time schedules of that company are maintained, none of its trips to Nuevo Laredo would arrive at the "Kilometer 26" highway checking station between midnight and 8:00 AM.

On the basis of several contacts with Mr. RICARDO MEDINA BELTRAN, Manager of the Mexico City terminal of the "Autobuses Transportes del Norte" bus line (hereinafter referred to as Transportes del Norte), information was received from him to the effect that "Secret Service agents, Presidential investigators, Federal Security agents, and others" had reviewed the passenger lists maintained by his company for its service between Mexico City and Laredo, Texas, and that he had assisted in those checks, which failed to disclose any information identifiable with OSWALD.

MEDINA explained that the passenger list actually is a card form on which reservations and ticket sales are recorded and that after the particular trip for which it was prepared has left the terminal it is cancelled to avoid further

confusion, as the reverse side of the form is utilized for a similar record at a later date. He stated that the cancelled lists are not a permanent record and are maintained only for a short period of time following their use. He stated that he had set aside the lists for early October, 1963, in the event there should be further need for them; nevertheless, he was unable to locate them. He pointed out that apparently they had been placed inadvertently in a storeroom where tires, spare parts, boxes of obsolete files and records, and other materials are maintained and that only a thorough review of all material in the storeroom would reveal whether or not the list for October 2, 1963, was still in existence. He related that his company has two direct trips daily to Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, and Laredo, Texas, and that the bus which departs from Mexico City at 8:30 AM is scheduled to arrive in Nuevo Laredo at 2:00 AM the following morning and would arrive at the "Kilometer 26" checking station at approximately 1:00 AM.

TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE PASSENGER LIST FOR OCTOBER 2, 1963

On March 30, 1964, Mr. MEDINA advised that he had located the passenger-reservations list for the 8:30 AM bus of October 2, 1963, and, on the basis of consultation with him and with several reservations and ticket clerks who recognized their handwriting thereon, the following data was obtained therefrom as translated from Spanish:

TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE

Wednesday — Wednesday

MEXICO TO LAREDO

Bus No. 332 — October 2, 1963 — 8:30

Drivers R. (ROGELIO) CUEVAS - R. (RAMON) GONZALEZ

Seat (No.)	Name of Passenger	Destination	Ticket No.
2	Miss COSIO	S.A.	13930
3	Mr. A. MARTINEZ	N. Ldo.	13819
4	MARGARET A. WOLFF	Ldo.	61840 exchange
5	ROBERTO P. GONZALEZ	Mty.	7915
6	M. H. VILLANUEVA	Mty.	99232
7	PAULA RUSIONI	Ldo.	9511
8	J. M. DE CUBA	Ldo.	8040
9	" "	"	41
10	Operator		
11	AUGUSTO AGUILAR	Houston	13742
12	Chihuahuenses	Laredo, Tex.	13830
13			
14	Mr. EULALIO RODRIGUEZ	Houston	13921
15	A Viajes	Ldo.	13819
16	PH. VAN DER VORM	Laredo, Tex.	13927
17	JORGE DAVILA	Mty.	716
18	JOSE BARRIGA	Dallas	13740
19	and wife	"	741
20			
21	Mr. or Miss AGAPITO DEL RIO	S.A.	13928
22	Guadalajara	Laredo	
23	"		
24	"		
25	"		
26	"		
27	"		
28	"		
29	"		

MEDINA explained that seats No. 12 and No. 15 had been reserved for another bus line or travel agencies and that the company would have no record with respect to the identities of the occupants of these seats.

On March 31, 1964, Miss ROSA MARIA OROZCO, Auditor of the "Auto Viajes Internacionales, S. A.," travel agency (International Auto Travels, Inc.), Lafragua No. 4, Mexico, D. F., advised that she had located a record of the sale by that firm of a ticket for travel on seat No. 15 of the 8:30 AM, October 2, 1963, bus of Transportes del Norte to Laredo to ANASTACIO RUIZ MEZA. She stated that the company had sold this transportation to RUIZ MEZA for travel via the Transportes del Norte bus line to Laredo and from Laredo to Chicago, Illinois, by Greyhound Line.

RECORD OF LOCATION OF
TRANSPORTATION SOLD TO H. O. LEE

A third confidential source abroad provided the information recorded hereinunder:

On April 1, 1964, MACLOVIO PORTILLO G., Superintendent of the Mexico City terminal of the bus line, "Transportes Chihuahuenses, S. A. de C. V.," (Chihuahuenses Transportation, Incorporated with Variable Capital) Bernal Diaz No. 5, Mexico, D. F., and his clerk, MARIA TERESA CASARES, caused the records of that bus line to be searched for all tickets issued for travel on October 2, 1963, in an effort to locate the names LEE HARVEY OSWALD, O. H. LEE, ALEK JAMES HIDELL, and V. L. LEE with particular attention to ticket No. 13600.

PORTILLO advised that no information had been located which could be identified with the foregoing, explaining that tickets sold by his company during that period were in the eighty and ninety thousand series, eliminating the possibility that ticket No. 13600 might have been sold at that office.

PORTILLO suggested that the transportation concerning which inquiry was being made might have been sold at the "Agencia de Viajes, Transportes Chihuahuenses, S. A. de C. V.," (Chihuahuenses Transportation Travel Agency, Inc.) with offices at Paseo de la Reforma No. 52, Room 5. He telephoned

to that agency and was advised by a clerk; ALEJANDRINA N. DE BUTCHER, that the reservation order under No. 13608 was available at that office.

On April 1, 1963, Miss TERESA SCHAEFFER BEQUERISSE, Manager of the above-mentioned travel agency, located the reservation and purchase order No. 13608, and it was determined to be in blank, never having been utilized. She reviewed the Transportes del Norte passenger list for bus No. 332 for October 2, 1963, considering that the order number might be 12608, and this order No. 12608 was located and also found to be blank. She insisted that her office had not handled the reservation noted on the Transportes del Norte passenger list shown her for October 2, 1963. She was requested to review all reservation and purchase orders issued for October, 1963, by her office.

A review of the carbon copies of these reservation and purchase orders was made by the confidential source abroad in the presence of Miss SCHAEFFER, which revealed that reservation and purchase order No. 14018 was issued to Transportes del Norte in Mexico City for Mr. H. O. LEE for seat No. 12 from Mexico City to Laredo, Texas, on Wednesday, October 2, 1963, at 8:30 AM. This information was printed in Spanish, and the reservation was confirmed by a Mr. SAUCEDO. At the bottom of this printed order the date was indicated to be September 30, 1963, and the cost was listed as $3.75 "moneda nacional" (national money or Mexican pesos comparable to $7.50 U.S.). Also at the bottom of this printed order was the printed notice that the "Agencia de Viajes, Transportes Chihuahuenses" is an agent for the Greyhound Bus Line.

Miss SCHAEFFER advised that former employee ROLANDO BARRIOS had signed the reservation and purchase order and apparently made the sale to Mr. H. O. LEE. She stated the original of this form was given to the purchaser in order that he could then obtain his ticket at Transportes del Norte, explaining that an original and two copies of the reservation and purchase order are made and the original is given to the purchaser, one copy is kept at her office, and the third copy is forwarded to the main office of the travel

agency which is "Transportes Chihuahuenses, S. A. de C. V.," Avenida 16 de Septiembre No. 274, Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico. She made available the carbon copy of the above-mentioned purchase order and stated she would search her files for any other pertinent records.

Subsequently she advised on the same date by telephone that she had located Greyhound International Exchange Order No. 43599 for presentation to the Greyhound agent at Laredo, Texas, and issued to Mr. H. O. LEE. This order was issued against the Western Greyhound Lines, 371 Market Street, San Francisco 5, California, for travel from Laredo, Texas, to Dallas, Texas, via San Antonio, Texas.

A fourth confidential source abroad advised that on April 1, 1964, Miss SCHAEFFER made available a copy of the Greyhound International Exchange Order mentioned above, which noted that Mr. H. O. LEE was traveling to the port of exit via Transportes del Norte. The order reflected it was issued on October 1, 1963, for $12.00 U.S. by the "Agencia de Viajes, T. Ch. S. A. de C. V.," Reforma 52-5, Mexico City. According to Miss SCHAEFFER, the signature of the issuing agent on this order form was that of ROLANDO BARRIOS.

Miss SCHAEFFER's bookkeeper, Miss NORMA ROMAN, made available the agency's cash receipt and disbursement ledger which Miss SCHAEFFER described as a record of cash receipts and disbursements of the business on a daily basis. These records disclosed that on October 1, 1963, an entry was made in the ledger reflecting receipt of 253.75 pesos ($20.00 U.S.) from Mr. H. O. LEE which was paid to cover the cost of a bus trip from Mexico City to Dallas via Laredo. Miss SCHAEFFER explained that the entry reflecting receipt of cash is made in the cash receipt and disbursement ledger on the day following the actual transaction. She added that of the total 253.75 peso amount, 93.75 pesos ($7.50 U.S.) applied to the portion of the trip from Mexico City to Laredo and 160.00 pesos ($12.00 U.S.) applied to the travel from Laredo to Dallas.

The above record reflected that the total amount of 253.75 pesos was paid on "Agencias de Viaje T. Ch." reservation and purchase order No. 14618 and that H. O. LEE was also issued

Greyhound International Exchange Order No. 43599 to cover the trip from Laredo to Dallas.

The above-mentioned cash ledger reflected that the letter "B" appeared beside the name of H. O. LEE, and Miss SCHAEFFER explained that the letter "B" represents the surname initial of ROLANDO BARRIOS, the former employee of the firm who handled the transaction with H. O. LEE.

The cash ledger also revealed that under the figure of 253.75 pesos, the amount of the cash transaction, were illegible handwritten initials, and Miss SCHAEFFER stated that those are the initials of ELSA MAYNEZ, another former employee of the firm, acknowledging receipt of the 253.75 pesos by MAYNEZ from BARRIOS for entry in the cash ledger book.

Miss SCHAEFFER advised that ROLANDO BARRIOS was involved in a financial problem with her agency for which she discontinued his services. She furnished his home address as Bahia de Santa Barbara No. 20-203, Mexico, D. F., and stated he was last known to be employed at the Mauna Loa Restaurant in Mexico City.

On April 1, 1964, Miss SCHAEFFER made available a copy of a form captioned: "Western Greyhound Lines (Division of the Greyhound Corporation), 371 Market Street, San Francisco, California, International Sales Report." This sales report covers the period from October 1, 1963, to October 31, 1963, and Miss SCHAEFFER advised that recorded on this form is a recapitulation of travel sales during the month of October, 1963, made by the agency as agents for the Western Greyhound Lines in connection with which Greyhound International Exchange Orders were issued to the travelers. There were twelve such sales recorded on the above-mentioned sales report, which reflects that the second entry or sale made involved the issuance of Greyhound International Exchange Order No. 43599 to one passenger, Mr. H. O. LEE, for travel from Laredo, Texas, to Dallas, Texas, total fare for that portion of the trip being recorded as $12.80 U.S.

Miss SCHAEFFER advised that the foregoing must be

maintained as a matter of permanent record in her office because of Mexican Government regulations.

On April 2, 1964, the third confidential source abroad was advised by Miss SCHAEFFER that MARGARITA LABASTIDA, who also worked in the front office while BARRIOS was present, had informed her that she remembered an American who purchased a travel order but could not recall the date, nor could she state it was OSWALD. Upon interview Miss LABASTIDA could only recall that the American was tall, wore disheveled clothing, and had a great deal of hair. She could not be more specific about the date or the description of the American.

Photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD were exhibited to TERESA SCHAEFFER BEQUERISSE, ALEJANDRINA M. DE BUTCHER, NORMA ROMAN, and MARGARITA LABASTIDA at the "Agencia de Viajes, Transportes Chihuahuenses, S. A. de C. V.," offices and these persons were unable to identify OSWALD.

INTERVIEW OF ROLANDO BARRIOS RAMIREZ

On April 2, 1964, the following information was furnished to the second confidential source abroad:

ROLANDO BARRIOS RAMIREZ, Bahia de Santa Barbara No. 20, Apartment 209, Mexico, D. F., advised that formerly he was employed at the Chihuahuenses Travel Agency and now is employed as a cashier at the Mauna Loa Restaurant in Mexico City. BARRIOS reviewed the copy of the reservation and purchase order No. 14618 of the travel agency reflecting the sale on September 30, 1963, of seat No. 12 on the 8:30 AM trip of Transportes del Norte from Mexico City to Laredo, Texas, on October 2, 1963, and definitely identified the handprinting and signature thereon as his own. He also viewed a copy of International Exchange Order No. 43599 dated October 1, 1963, recording the sale to Mr. H. O. LEE of transportation by Greyhound Lines from Laredo, Texas, to Dallas, Texas. He stated that the handprinting and signature on this document were his and that undoubtedly he had handled the transactions represented by the two documents.

BARRIOS viewed photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and

advised that he was unable to affirm positively that he recalled OSWALD in connection with the travel agency. He related that at the time OSWALD's photographs were being published widely in newspapers and magazines he was impressed by the feeling that he had known or met OSWALD at some time, but had been unable to associate the feeling with any particular incident or time.

INTERVIEW OF PERSONNEL AT TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE TERMINAL, MEXICO CITY

On April 3, 1964, the Mexico City Terminal Manager for Transportes del Norte, RICARDO MEDINA BELTRAN, reiterated that he had no recollection whatsoever with respect to OSWALD and explained that he has no contact with passengers except under unusual circumstances since his office is removed from the passenger area of the terminal.

On the same date bus drivers ROGELIO CUEVAS and RAMON GONZALEZ were contacted upon their arrival at the Mexico City terminal and advised that they reside in Monterroy, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, at Magna Vista No. 232 and at Juan Mendez No. 1407 Altos, respectively. Although they had no independent recollection in connection therewith, they were aware of the fact that the company's records reflect that they were the drivers of bus No. 332 between Mexico City and Monterrey on October 2, 1963. They stated that they usually leave the bus at Monterrey, and it was their understanding that on October 2, 1963, all passengers from bus No. 332 were transferred to another unit which transported them to Nuevo Laredo with a relief driver. They viewed all available photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and stated they were unable to recall his having been a passenger. They pointed out that they rarely notice the passengers and would not remember one of them unless an incident or special circumstance created a special reason for noticing and recalling them.

On April 2, 1964, ANGEL CURIEL informed that he is a ticket salesman at the Mexico City terminal of Transportes del Norte and that he recognized his handwriting on the October 2, 1963, passenger list for bus No. 332 in connection with the items listed under "destination" and "ticket number."

He explained that he undoubtedly exchanged ticket No. 13688 for the travel agency purchase order and recorded the number of the ticket before delivering it to the passenger. CURIEL viewed available photographs of OSWALD and stated he could not recall him in connection with his duties at the bus line.

On the same date salesman MIGUEL SAUCEDO advised that the handwriting on the passenger list under "name of passenger" of the word "Chihuahuenses" opposite seat No. 12 indicated that he received the telephonic reservation of the space by the travel agency. SAUCEDO did not recall the matter and was unable to identify photographs of OSWALD in connection therewith.

Ticket salesmen CANUTO S. ROJAS and JUAN GASCON advised that they recognized their handwriting on the October 2, 1963, manifest in connection with some of the reservations and ticket sales, but upon viewing photographs of OSWALD could not recall having seen him at the Mexico City terminal of Transportes del Norte.

MEDINA and the four ticket salesmen mentioned above explained that the diversity of serial numbers for tickets sold on the passenger list in question is occasioned by the fact that they each sell from different blocks of tickets for the various destinations involved.

INTERVIEWS OF PERSONNEL AT TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE BUS TERMINAL RESTAURANT, MONTERREY, NUEVO LEON

On April 6, 1964, an eighth confidential source abroad interviewed the following personnel of the restaurant located in the Transportes del Norte terminal at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon:

DAVID SANCHEZ GONZALEZ, Manager and cashier
MARIA OTILLA TOVAR, waitress
RAFAEL ZAVALA CASTILLO, counter man
MANUEL CUELLAS GARCIA, counter man

All four of these persons advised that they work a

2:00 PM to 2:00 AM shift and that all were on duty during that shift on October 2-3, 1963. No one else worked during this shift.

Upon being shown various photographs of OSWALD, none was able to recall having seen him in the restaurant at any time.

According to the source, the restaurant is located within the Transportes del Norte terminal in Monterrey, there being a ticket counter at one end of the terminal, a waiting room in the center, and the restaurant at the opposite end of the waiting room from the ticket counter.

INQUIRY AT MONTERREY, NUEVO LEON, MAIN OFFICES OF TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE

A fifth confidential source abroad provided the following information:

On April 2, 1964, RAMON TREVINO QUEZADA, Vice-President and General Manager of Transportes del Norte at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, caused a search to be made for and succeeded in locating an envelope containing the tickets surrendered by the passengers to the bus drivers for the Mexico City-Monterrey travel in bus No. 332 on October 2, 1963. Among those tickets was No. 13688 which reflected thereon that it had been used for seat No. 12 on that trip.

TREVINO advised that the company records reflect that following the arrival of bus No. 332 in Monterrey at 9:15 PM, October 2, 1963, all passengers destined for Nuevo Laredo or beyond were transferred to bus No. 373, which was driven by ALVARO IBARRA and departed from Monterrey at 9:50 PM. He explained further that, because the company has thirteen trips daily between Monterrey and Nuevo Laredo, no effort is made to maintain a record of the passengers who board the bus at Monterrey in connection therewith. Mr. TREVINO explained that IBARRA recently married and resides at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas.

On April 3, 1964, Mr. TREVINO stated he had located the portion of ticket No. 13688 for travel from Monterrey to Laredo and that its presence in the envelope for that trip of October 2-3, 1963, was definite indication that the travel was performed.

ANALYSIS OF TICKETS UTILIZED FOR TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE TRAVEL FROM MEXICO CITY TO MONTERREY AND FROM MONTERREY TO NUEVO LAREDO AND LAREDO

The envelopes furnished by Mr. RAMON TREVINO QUEZADA, Vice President and General Manager of Transportes del Norte at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, covered the travel of passengers from Mexico City and San Luis Potosi to Monterrey on Bus 332 and travel from Monterrey to Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, and Laredo, Texas, on Bus 373. An analysis of these tickets is set forth below:

Ticket No. 13920 is in two sections and covered transportation from Mexico City to Monterrey and from Monterrey to Laredo. The Mexico City-Monterrey portion reflected that seat No. 2 was assigned for this ticket. The manifest prepared in Mexico City shows the name of "Sta." (Miss) COSIO for this ticket and seat number.

Ticket No. 12619 is in two sections and covers transportation from Mexico City to Monterrey and Monterrey to Nuevo Laredo. Seat No. 3 was assigned to this ticket. The manifest lists this ticket and seat number to "Sr." (Mr.) A. MARTINEZ.

Ticket No. 61840 bears the word "Canje" (Exchange). The original ticket for which this ticket was exchanged had No. 688132. Seat No. 4 was assigned to this ticket, which covered transportation only from Mexico City to Monterrey. No corresponding ticket for the trip from Monterrey to Laredo or Nuevo Laredo was found in the Bus 373 envelope. The Mexico City manifest lists MARGARET A. WOLFF as being assigned the ticket and seat number. There appears to be a discrepancy, in that the manifest shows a final destination of Laredo for WOLFF but apparently she traveled only as far as Monterrey at this time.

Ticket No. 7915 covered travel from Mexico City to Monterrey and indicates seat No. 5 was assigned to the holder of this ticket. This is also an exchange ticket and appears to have been exchanged for ticket bearing No. 331432. It was also noted that it appears to be the return portion of a round-trip ticket. The Mexico City passenger manifest lists this ticket and seat number as being assigned to ROBERTO P. GONZALEZ and showed his final destination as Monterrey.

Ticket No. 9511 consisted of two sections covering passage from Mexico City to Monterrey and Monterrey to Laredo, Texas. It also was an exchange ticket and appears to have been exchanged for Ticket No. 39532. The Mexico City-Monterrey portion of the ticket indicates that seat No. 7 was assigned to this ticket holder. The two portions appear to be the return portions of a round-trip ticket and the reverse sides of the two portions indicate that the ticket was issued on September 11, 1963, by Transportes del Norte at Nuevo Laredo. The Mexico City manifest lists this ticket and seat number as assigned to PAULA RUSIONI.

Tickets No. 8940 and No. 8941 were each found to be in two sections, covering travel from Mexico City to Monterrey and from Monterrey to Nuevo Laredo. Both tickets were exchange tickets, No. 8940 having been issued in exchange for Ticket No. 671188 and No. 8941 having been issued in exchange for Ticket No. 671186. Both tickets were indicated to be return portions of round-trip tickets; however, neither front nor back of the ticket contained any information indicating the original place of issuance. The Mexico City-Monterrey portions of the two tickets indicated that seat No. 8 was assigned to the holder of Ticket No. 8940 and seat No. 9 was assigned to the holder of Ticket No. 8941. The Mexico City manifest indicated that these tickets and two seat numbers were utilized under the name of J. M. DE CUBA. Presumably the second

seat was utilized by the wife of DE CUBA.

Ticket No. 13742 consisted of two portions, covering travel from Mexico City to Monterrey and Monterrey to Laredo, Texas. The Mexico City-Monterrey portion reflects seat No. 11 was assigned to the holder of this ticket. The Mexico City manifest indicates that AUGUSTO AGUILAR had this ticket and seat number.

Ticket No. 13608 consisted of two portions, covering travel from Mexico City to Monterrey and Monterrey to Laredo. The Mexico City-Monterrey portion indicated seat No. 12 was assigned to the holder of this ticket. The Mexico City manifest showed this seat and ticket number was assigned to "CHIHUAHUENSES." As set forth above, investigation has established that this ticket number was sold to H. O. LEE on the basis of an exchange order.

Ticket No. 13921 consisted of two portions, covering travel from Mexico City to Monterrey and Monterrey to Laredo, Texas. The Mexico City-Monterrey portion reflected seat No. 14 was assigned to the holder of this ticket. The Mexico City manifest indicates that this ticket and seat number were utilized by "Sr." (Mr.) EULALIO RODRIGUEZ.

Ticket No. 13619 was in two portions, covering travel from Mexico City to Monterrey and Monterrey to Laredo, Texas. The Mexico City-Monterrey portion showed that seat No. 15 was assigned to the holder of this ticket. The Mexico City manifest lists this ticket and seat number in the name of "A. VIAJES." Investigation has established that a travel agency named "Auto Viajes" arranged for the purchase of this ticket for travel by ANASTASIO RUIZ MEZA.

Ticket No. 13927 was in two portions, covering travel from Mexico City to Monterrey and from Monterrey to Laredo, Texas. The Mexico City-

Monterrey portion of the ticket indicates seat No. 16 was assigned to the holder of the ticket. The Mexico City manifest lists this ticket and seat number in the name of Ph. van der VORM.

Ticket No. 716 covered travel from Mexico City to Monterrey, via San Luis Potosi. The ticket indicates seat No. 17 was assigned to the holder of this ticket. The Mexico City manifest lists JORGE DAVILA as utilizing this ticket and seat number.

Tickets No. 13740 and No. 13741 each consisted of two portions, covering travel from Mexico City to Monterrey and Monterrey to Laredo, Texas. The Mexico City portions of these tickets indicated that the holder of Ticket No. 13740 was assigned seat No. 18 and the holder of Ticket No. 13741 was assigned seat No. 19. The Mexico City manifest reflects that these two tickets and seat numbers were utilized by JOSE BARRIGA and wife.

Ticket No. 13928 consisted of two portions, covering travel from Mexico City to Monterrey and Monterrey to Laredo, Texas. The Mexico City-Monterrey portion indicated seat No. 21 was assigned to the holder of this ticket. The Mexico City manifest reflects that this ticket and seat number were utilized by "Sr." (Mr.) AGAPITO DEL RIO.

The above sixteen tickets balance with the manifest, in that it carries a notation of "16," indicating that sixteen passengers were on Bus 332 at the time it departed Mexico City at 8:30 AM on October 2, 1963. Officials of the bus company have pointed out that H. VILLANUEVA, listed by seat No. 6 with Ticket No. 99232 and a final destination of Monterrey, did not travel on this trip. They base this statement on the fact that an "X" appears by his ticket number in the right-hand column of the manifest.

Investigation by a sixth confidential source abroad at the Transportes del Norte office in Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, on April 2 and 3, 1964, resulted in the location of a

manifest for a feeder bus of that company, which left Guadalajara at 8:00 AM on October 2, 1963, to make connections with Bus 332 in San Luis Potosi on the same date. The envelope containing the tickets covering the Mexico City-Monterrey trip of Bus 332 on October 2, 1963, indicated that ten passengers boarded the bus at San Luis Potosi for Monterrey. Following is an analysis of these ten tickets:

Tickets No. 36204, No. 36205 and No. 36206 were each in two portions, covering travel from San Luis Potosi to Monterrey and from Monterrey to Nuevo Laredo. They were all exchange tickets and were exchanged for Tickets No. 77898, No. 77899 and No. 77900, respectively. The San Luis Potosi-Monterrey portions of the three tickets showed that the holders were assigned seats No. 22, No. 23 and No. 24, respectively.

It is noted that the Mexico City manifest for Bus 322 indicated that seats 22 through 29, inclusive, had been reserved by the Guadalajara Office of Transportes del Norte for travel to Laredo and officials of the company in Mexico City explained that passengers holding these reservations would board the bus in San Luis Potosi.

An examination of the passenger manifest for the feeder bus from Guadalajara to San Luis Potosi disclosed that three seats were reserved on that bus under the name of HILDA QUEZADA, holder of Tickets No. 77898, No. 77899 and No. 77900. A notation indicated that this latter ticket was a half-fare ticket.

Ticket No. 9449 covered passage only from San Luis Potosi to Monterrey. It was an exchange ticket issued in exchange for Ticket No. 00749 and the holder of the ticket was assigned seat No. 25. The Guadalajara manifest for the feeder bus listed a passenger named CECILIO CARDENAZ, with a final destination of Monterrey and the holder of Ticket No. 00749.

Ticket No. 9447 covered passage from San Luis Potosi to Monterrey only and was an exchange ticket issued in exchange for Ticket No. 00750. Holder of this ticket was assigned seat No. 26. The manifest for the Guadalajara feeder bus disclosed that one PEDRO GLEZ (GLEZ is believed to be an abbreviation for the surname GONZALEZ) was a passenger on this bus, with a final destination of Monterrey and the holder of Ticket No. 00750.

Ticket No. 9446 covered passage from San Luis Potosi to Monterrey only and was issued in exchange for Ticket No. 00751. Holder of this ticket was assigned seat No. 24. The Guadalajara manifest for the feeder bus showed that a passenger, whose name is somewhat illegible but is probably JOSE CRUZ, had a final destination of Monterrey and was the holder of Ticket No. 00751.

Ticket No. 9448 covered passage from San Luis Potosi to Monterrey and was issued in exchange for Ticket No. 00752. Holder of this ticket was assigned seat No. 28. The Guadalajara manifest for the feeder bus disclosed that MAXIMINO ESQUIVEL was a passenger on this bus with final destination of Monterrey and was the holder of Ticket No. 00752.

On the Guadalajara manifest for the feeder bus, it was noted that seats 22 through 29 were circled and, in addition, an "X" appeared by each seat number, with the exception of seat No. 27. It is noted these seat numbers coincide with those appearing on the Mexico City manifest as being reserved by the Guadalajara Office of Transportes del Norte. There appears to have been an error in listing the seat assignments on the tickets themselves, in that seat No. 24 appears on Ticket No. 36206 and also on Ticket No. 9446. The latter ticket possibly should have been assigned seat No. 29.

Ticket No. 9395 covered passage from San Luis Potosi to Monterrey and the holder was assigned seat No. 32. This ticket holder has not as yet been identified.

Ticket No. 9450 covered passage from San Luis Potosi to Monterrey. It was issued in exchange for Ticket No. 28662 and the holder was assigned seat No. 27. The holder of this ticket has not as yet been identified.

Ticket No. 36126 consisted of two portions, covering transportation from San Luis Potosi to Monterrey and from Monterrey to Nuevo Laredo. The holder of the ticket was assigned seat No. 6. The holder of this ticket has not as yet been identified, but it is believed that it may have been the ticket utilized by HERBERT ROBERT VOORHEES, true name HERBERT FRANCIS VOORHEES. VOORHEES has been previously identified as one of the persons who passed the "Kilometer 26" check point during the tour of duty of ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA. Interview of him has been reported previously, it being noted that he advised that he purchased a ticket at San Luis Potosi on October 2, 1963, for travel to Laredo. Departure time indicates that he traveled on Bus 332 to Monterrey and, according to his story, he changed buses in Monterrey to continue on to Laredo, which would indicate that the continuing travel was performed on Bus 373.

It should be noted that the envelope for Bus 332 contained tickets covering passage only from Mexico City to Monterrey and from San Luis Potosi to Monterrey. In the cases set forth above where there was a second portion of a ticket covering travel from Monterrey to Laredo or Nuevo Laredo, the portions of the ticket covering the Monterrey to Laredo or Nuevo Laredo travel were contained in the envelope of Bus 373. Apart from the cases listed above in which travel from Monterrey on was involved, the following three tickets were contained in the envelope of Bus 373:

Ticket No. 34555 covered passage from Monterrey to Nuevo Laredo and was the first half of a round-trip ticket, Monterrey-Nuevo Laredo and return. The ticket bears a rubber stamp impression on the reverse side, showing it was sold by Transportes

del Norte at Monterrey on October 2, 1963.

Ticket No. 20248 is a one-way ticket from Monterrey to Nuevo Laredo and bears a rubber stamp impression on the reverse side, showing it was sold by Transportes del Norte at Monterrey on October 2, 1963. The front of the ticket bears a rubber stamp impression in Spanish, translation of which is "Departure, 2130 Hours."

Ticket No. 5926 covers passage from Nuevo Laredo to Laredo, Texas, and shows a price of 3 pesos (24¢ U.S.). Rubber stamp impression on the reverse side of this ticket indicates it was sold by Transportes del Norte at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963.

As was pointed out by Mr. RAMON TREVINO QUEZADA, no manifests are prepared in Monterrey in view of the thirteen trips daily made by buses of Transportes del Norte between Monterrey and Nuevo Laredo. For this reason, no additional information is available in bus company records to identify the two passengers who traveled from Monterrey to Nuevo Laredo on Tickets No. 34555 and No. 20248, and the passenger who traveled from Nuevo Laredo to Laredo on Ticket No. 5926.

BUS PASSENGER ANASTASIO RUIZ MEZA IDENTIFIED PHOTOGRAPHS OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD

A seventh confidential source abroad advised as follows:

On April 3, 1964, ANASTASIO RUIZ MEZA, Sullana No. 710, Mexico, D. F., furnished the following information:

He was a passenger on a Transportes del Norte bus which departed Mexico City at 8:30 AM on October 2, 1963, en route to Laredo, Texas. He boarded the bus at Mexico City and his final destination was Chicago, Illinois, where he intended to visit a relative. Upon boarding the bus in Mexico City, he was assigned a window seat on the right side of the bus about three rows from the front and utilized this same seat throughout the trip to the United States-Mexico border.

Notwithstanding his desire to cooperate in this matter, RUIZ felt that, of necessity, he would have to terminate the interview as he had to go to work, and he commented that he would be most happy to furnish further details concerning his trip of October, 1963, if contacted on the weekend.

RUIZ was exhibited several photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, including a photograph of OSWALD which had appeared in "Life" magazine and which is represented as being a picture of OSWALD passing out pro-Cuban literature on a street in New Orleans, Louisiana. (This is a profile photograph of OSWALD showing his right arm extended and his torso.) Also included among the photographs was a profile, front view and stand-up, front view of OSWALD taken by the New Orleans, Louisiana, Police Department, under New Orleans Police Department No. 112723, dated August 9, 1963.

At that time RUIZ advised he could not recognize or recall the individual depicted in these photographs as being identical to any of the passengers he had observed on the afore-mentioned Transportes del Norte bus trip to the United States-Mexico border in October, 1963.

On April 5, 1964, ANASTASIO RUIZ MEZA, who advised he is employed in the Auditor's Office, Customs Section, Mexican Ministry of the Treasury and Public Credit, Mexico, D. F., advised that he had given much thought and consideration to the circumstances of his trip in October, 1963, and had made every effort to reconstruct in his mind the events of that trip. After consulting with a superior at his place of employment, following the earlier interview, and determining that cooperation in this matter would not be inimical to his best interests, he was willing to furnish full details regarding the trip as he recalled them and advised as follows:

He was a passenger on a Transportes del Norte bus which departed Mexico City at 8:30 AM, October 2, 1963, en route to Laredo, Texas. He had boarded the bus in Mexico City and had occupied seat No. 15, a window seat located on the right side of the bus about three rows from the front. After arrival in Laredo, Texas, he was scheduled to depart from Laredo on a Greyhound Line bus with his final destination being Chicago, Illinois. He had made arrangements for this trip through a Mexico City travel agency known as Auto Viajes Internacionales, S. A., located at Lafragua No. 4, Mexico, D. F.

He still had the Transportes del Norte ticket stub in his possession for the Mexico City-Laredo, Texas, portion of the trip. This ticket stub was observed to be No. 13619, with total fare listed as $3.50 pesos ($7.50 U.S.). The back of the ticket stub contained a date stamp notation of "Sep 28 12:54 PM '63" and also an ink stamped notation "Autoviajes Internacionales." RUIZ explained that September 28, 1963, was the date he had made arrangements for the trip at the Auto Viajes Internacionales travel agency and the other data referred to the date and hour on which he had paid that travel agency for the scheduled trip from Mexico City to Chicago.

RUIZ also had in his possession an Identification Check No. 114456 issued by the Western Greyhound Lines, with a stamped notation "Valid for one year." It was observed that the bottom portion of the Identification Check contains a section with the printed words "Last coupon reads to: Chicago,

Ill." It is noted the words "Chicago, Ill." were inserted at that point in inked handwriting. The rear portion also contains the stamped notation "Sep 28 12:54 PM '63" and also a stamped notation "Autoviajes Internacionales."

RUIZ had in his possession a ticket folder which he advised had been given to him by the Auto Viajes Internacionales travel agency at the time he had made arrangements for his trip. It was observed that the folder was issued by the Auto Viajes Internacionales travel agency. On the front cover of the folder are the following typed notations: "A. RUIZ M., Seat No. 15." Also typed in the appropriate blanks were instructions to RUIZ that his bus would leave at 8:30 AM, October 2, 1963, and instructions were typed that he should be at the Transportes del Norte terminal, Insurgentes Sur No. 137, at 8:00 AM on October 2, 1963.

In addition, RUIZ had in his possession a receipt of the Auto Viajes Internacionales, S. A., No. 5898, reflecting that on September 28, 1963, that travel agency had received from ANASTASIO RUIZ MEZA a total of 542.50 pesos ($43.40 U.S.). The receipt contained the travel agency's stamped notation "Paid, Set. 28, 1963."

RUIZ stated that when he boarded the above-mentioned Transportes del Norte bus in Mexico City on October 2, 1963, he believed there were about fourteen or fifteen other passengers who boarded the bus with him. As far as he can recall, the bus departed the Mexico City terminal without delay at 8:30 AM on October 2, 1963. Seated next to him on the bus was an individual whom he described as being tall, heavy and about 54 years of age. This individual was of Mexican extraction and was traveling to Houston, Texas. He cannot recall this person's name, but believed he might be a resident of Mexico. He also believed this individual may have had a United States border crossing card in his possession. This person sat on the bus next to RUIZ to San Antonio, Texas, where he departed the bus. Changes of buses occurred at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, and at Laredo, Texas, on the trip north.

(The Transportes del Norte manifest for the trip

of October 2, 1963, Bus 332, lists space for one EULALIO RODRIGUEZ in seat No. 14, which adjoins seat No. 15, with the final destination for RODRIGUEZ listed as Houston.)

RUIZ recalled that directly across the aisle and slightly to his rear, the seating arrangements of the bus being staggered on either side, was a young "Ecuadorian" couple, assumed to be man and wife, (seats No. 8 and No. 9). He was not certain that this couple was from Ecuador but believed they were South Americans. RUIZ identified a photograph of JUAN MATEO DE CUBA as it appears on Mexican Government Tourist Form FM-5 No. 3625296 as identical to the above-described "Ecuadorian." RUIZ also viewed a photograph of ADA FRANCISCA BISLIP DE CUBA as it appears on Mexican Government Tourist Form FM-5 No. 3625295, which depicts Mrs. DE CUBA wearing eyeglasses. RUIZ could not be sure this woman is identical with the woman traveling in the company of the person whom he identified as JUAN MATEO DE CUBA. He stated the woman who was seated next to DE CUBA was not wearing eyeglasses. He cannot recall who was seated directly behind the DE CUBAS on the bus.

(The above-described tourist forms describe Mr. and Mrs. DE CUBA as being residents of Aruba, Dutch West Indies. The Transportes del Norte manifest for the above-described trip lists space for J. M. DE CUBA and one other in seats No. 8 and No. 9.)

RUIZ recalled that a Mexican couple, believed to be man and wife, was seated in the two seats located directly behind the driver. Based on conversation during the course of the bus trip with this person, RUIZ believed he was a retired Mexican Army Captain and recalled that he and his wife traveled all the way to Dallas, Texas, where they left the bus. He believed this couple lived in Colonia Santa Maria La Rivera in Mexico City.

(This couple probably is identical with Mr. and Mrs. JOSE BARRIGA, although the Transportes del Norte manifest for that trip lists space for them in seats No. 18 and No. 19, which would be the two seats located directly behind RUIZ.)

Seated directly in front of him (seat No. 11) was an individual of Mexican extraction who was traveling to Houston, Texas, and left the bus at San Antonio, Texas; however, he could furnish no information as to whether this person is a resident of Mexico or the United States.

(The Transportes del Norte manifest for the above-described trip lists space for one AUGUSTO AGUILAR in seat No. 11, which is the seat located directly in front of seat No. 15. AGUILAR's destination was listed as Houston.)

RUIZ could not recall any details concerning the other passengers who boarded the bus at Mexico City or whether there were any Americans who boarded at that point.

After the bus departed Mexico City at 8:30 AM, October 2, 1963, it did not stop until arrival in San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, at about 1:00 PM the same day.

Upon arrival of the bus at San Luis Potosi, he believed everyone got off the bus at the Transportes del Norte terminal, as this stop in San Luis Potosi was utilized as a meal stop.

After about one-half hour, everyone again boarded the bus for the journey to Monterrey. RUIZ believed that from six to eight new passengers boarded the bus at San Luis Potosi, but he could furnish no particulars regarding those persons. He thought the bus departed San Luis Potosi at about 1:30 PM on October 2, 1963, and arrived in the Transportes del Norte bus terminal in Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, about 9:30 PM the same day.

RUIZ recalled that upon arrival in the bus terminal in Monterrey, everyone debarked, and many of the passengers went to the restaurant located at the Transportes del Norte bus terminal to eat. While he was eating at one of the tables in the restaurant at the Transportes del Norte bus terminal in Monterrey, RUIZ recalled that a young American was seated alone at a table to his rear a few yards away from him. He advised this was the first time he had noted the presence of

this person, whom he described as being about 27 years of age, weighing approximately 130 to 135 pounds, with brown hair, about 5' 7" or 5' 8" in height, and of slender build. He recalled this same individual's boarding the bus in Monterrey a few minutes after him.

RUIZ viewed several photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and positively identified two profile photographs of OSWALD as being of the above-described American youth who was seated to his rear in the restaurant of the Transportes del Norte bus terminal in Monterrey. He advised he had no doubt in his mind with respect to this identification.

One of the photographs identified by RUIZ was the afore-mentioned photograph of OSWALD which had appeared in "Life" magazine depicting OSWALD passing out pro-Cuban literature on a street in New Orleans, Louisiana. The other photograph identified by RUIZ was a profile view of OSWALD taken at the New Orleans Police Department on August 9, 1963, under New Orleans Police Department No. 112723.

He had seen front-view photographs of OSWALD in the newspapers following the assassination of President KENNEDY; however, he pointed out that he did not associate the photographs with the above-described American nor did he give any careful or studied thought to their being identical to the American youth he described above.

The American youth, whom he identified as being OSWALD, was dressed in a light colored, perhaps white, open-collared, short-sleeved sport shirt and was bare-headed. According to RUIZ, this individual was not wearing a coat. He did not recall the color or type trousers this person was wearing, his shoes, or the luggage he might have been carrying.

After the meal stop in Monterrey, which lasted approximately one-half hour, the passengers boarded a different bus of the Transportes del Norte line and he observed there also had been a change of bus drivers at that time. He recalled that the individual whom he identified as OSWALD boarded the bus in Monterrey after he did and after he had taken his seat,

No. 15, he noticed the American youth go down the aisle past him. He believed this person had taken a seat in the right rear section of the bus or on the same side of the bus on which RUIZ was seated. As far as RUIZ could recall, this bus had the same seating arrangement as the Transportes del Norte bus on which he had traveled from Mexico City to Monterrey. Sitting next to him was the same person that had traveled in the adjoining seat to his on the trip from Mexico City to Monterrey. Mr. and Mrs. DE CUBA had the same seating arrangement as they had on the Mexico City-Monterrey portion of the trip.

The person whom he believed to be a Mexican Army Captain and his wife were seated on this bus directly behind the driver.

RUIZ estimated that the bus departed Monterrey on the trip to the United States-Mexico border about 10:00 PM on October 2, 1963. He believed the bus had more or less the same number of passengers as had been on the bus upon arrival in Monterrey.

He believed the bus arrived at "Kilometer 26," the Immigration and Customs control point located about sixteen miles south of Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico, at about 1:00 AM on October 3, 1963. Upon reaching "Kilometer 26," the bus stopped and an official, whom RUIZ assumed to be a Mexican Immigration officer, boarded the bus and proceeded hurriedly to view the travel documents of the passengers on board. He recalled seeing the Immigration Official in the aisle on his way from the rear to the front of the bus and hearing him exclaim in English, "Come on with me," apparently directing his remarks to someone in the rear of the bus. He then saw the Mexican Immigration official go to the front of the bus followed by the American identified by him as being OSWALD. He assumed some question had arisen as to the American's travel documents.

The interior lights of the bus were on at the time, and he saw the Immigration Official and the American get off the bus and enter the small Immigration office located at the side of the road a few feet from the bus. RUIZ estimated that

from the time the American left the bus with the Immigration Official until the time he boarded the bus and again went to the rear of the vehicle, a period of perhaps three or four minutes may have transpired.

He recalled that after the American again boarded the bus, Mr. DE CUBA left the bus and went to the Immigration office and he assumed that there was some question with respect to DE CUBA's travel documents. He believed that about one minute later DE CUBA returned and seated himself in the bus. The only two passengers he recalled having left the bus at Kilometer 26 were the American and Mr. DE CUBA.

He estimated that the entire operation of the Immigration check at Kilometer 26 lasted from ten to fifteen minutes, and shortly after Mr. DE CUBA boarded the bus, the driver continued the journey to Nuevo Laredo, where the bus arrived at the Transportes del Norte bus terminal about 1:30 AM, October 3, 1963.

All of the passengers left the bus in Nuevo Laredo, remaining at the bus terminal for a period of from twenty minutes to one-half hour. During the period the passengers were in the Transportes del Norte terminal in Nuevo Laredo, he recalled seeing OSWALD waiting near the bus alone. He did not recall observing the American speaking to anyone.

RUIZ believed that two or three passengers left the bus at Nuevo Laredo and one or two new passengers boarded at that point. The passengers boarded the same bus on which they traveled from Monterrey to Nuevo Laredo. He recalled the American whom he identified as OSWALD boarding the bus at Nuevo Laredo for the trip across the International Bridge to Laredo, as he remembered seeing the American go down the aisle to the rear of the bus after he, RUIZ, was in his seat.

From that point on, he does not recall seeing the American again.

The Transportes del Norte bus proceeded across the International Bridge, and in several minutes was in Laredo, Texas, on the United States side of the bridge. The bus

stopped near the south side of the U. S. Government building adjacent to the steps which lead into the offices where, according to RUIZ, he was vaccinated.

When the bus arrived at the above-described point on the United States side of the International Bridge, all passengers, to his knowledge, left the bus and proceeded up the stairway leading to the office where RUIZ claimed he was vaccinated. The other passengers proceeded through that office to a large office located nearby, whereas he and another person whom he described as a short, Mexican male of advanced age, who he believed had boarded the bus at Monterrey, remained behind to be vaccinated.

After being vaccinated, he proceeded through a corridor leading to a large office with a long counter, which he assumed to be the U. S. Immigration offices, since he was asked for his travel documents at this point. In that particular office, he noticed various fellow passengers were also there. He can recall Mr. DE CUBA and the woman he believes was DE CUBA's wife being there and DE CUBA's advising one of the Immigration Officers that he was going to Miami. The DE CUBAS left the bus a few minutes later at the Laredo bus terminal, and he did not see them again. He also remembered seeing the person he thought was a Mexican Army Captain along with his wife in the U. S. Immigration offices. He recalled this person had a discussion with one of the U. S. Immigration officers over some type of credential which the Mexican Army Captain had presented.

Everyone already had boarded the bus by the time he had been processed through the U. S. Immigration procedures and he was the last of the passengers to board the bus for the short trip to the Laredo bus terminal. RUIZ estimated that the entire U. S. Government processing operation at the port of entry was about one-half hour in duration.

Upon reaching the Laredo bus terminal, everyone again got off the bus. After about one-half hour he boarded a two-tiered Greyhound Line bus in the Laredo bus terminal and, after boarding, he automatically seated himself in seat No. 15, since he had been in that seat all the way from Mexico City.

Seat No. 15 was located in the second tier, and seated next to him was the same person who had sat next to him during the entire trip from Mexico City. This person got off the bus upon their arrival in San Antonio, Texas, about 8:00 AM, October 3, 1963, and he did not see him again.

From seat No. 15 on the Greyhound bus RUIZ boarded in Laredo, he could see a portion of the lower level of the bus, and he recalled that the Mexican Army Captain and his wife again had seated themselves directly in back of the driver.

RUIZ believed that the person who had been sitting directly in front of him during the entire trip (possibly AUGUSTO AGUILAR) also got on the same Greyhound bus in Laredo and seated himself on the lower level somewhere on the right side of the bus in front. This person also left the bus in San Antonio and RUIZ did not see him again.

The above-mentioned persons were the only people RUIZ could recall on the Greyhound bus he boarded in Laredo; however, he stated there were a number of passengers who boarded the bus at Laredo and estimated that there might have been a total of from fifteen to twenty passengers.

RUIZ estimated the departure from Laredo of the Greyhound bus he boarded as being about 3:00 AM, October 3, 1963, and the arrival in San Antonio at about 8:00 AM that same morning. He observed that everyone got off the bus at the terminal in San Antonio and estimated that the stop in San Antonio lasted about one-half hour, after which the passengers boarded the same bus and proceeded to Dallas, Texas, where RUIZ estimated the time of arrival as about 1:00 PM on the same day. RUIZ recalled that upon debarking from the bus at Dallas, the person he believed to be a Mexican Army Captain and his wife said goodbye to him, and he assumed that they remained in Dallas, as he did not see them again.

RUIZ recalled that the stop in Dallas lasted about two hours, and it was approximately 3:00 PM when the same bus departed Dallas for the journey to Chicago, Illinois, via Tulsa, Oklahoma.

RUIZ recalled seeing for the last time the American whom he identified as OSWALD when the latter boarded the bus at Nuevo Laredo prior to the trip across the International Bridge to Laredo. RUIZ believed that the American had boarded the same Greyhound bus he had boarded at Laredo on the morning of October 3, 1963, and continued the trip to Dallas, Texas, but stated he did not notice him nor did he pay particular attention to the other passengers.

RUIZ did not recall having seen the American speak to anyone at any time and it appeared to RUIZ that the American was traveling alone. He commented that the American had given him the impression of being a quiet individual of a retiring nature.

RUIZ viewed a photograph of PHILIPPE PITER E. VAN DER VORM, as it appears on Mexican Government Tourist Form FM-8 No. 624820, which VAN DER VORM had utilized upon entry to Mexico in September, 1963. RUIZ did not recall having seen this person as a passenger on either of the Transportes del Norte buses on the trip from Mexico City to Laredo in October, 1963.

INTERVIEW OF TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE
PASSENGER JOSE BARRIGA BERNAL

On April 6, 1964, Captain JOSE BARRIGA BERNAL advised the second confidential source abroad that he is a retired officer of the Mexican Army and resides in Mexico City at Gabino Barreda 104, Apartment No. 3. He recalled that on October 2, 1963, he and his wife had traveled from Mexico City to Laredo on Transportes del Norte, and after entering the United States, had continued to Dallas, Texas, via Greyhound bus. He viewed available photographs of OSWALD and stated emphatically that he could not recall him as a passenger. He mentioned that the only passenger he could recall was AGAPITO DEL RIO, with whom he conversed while they were passing through United States Customs at Laredo, Texas.

COMPARISON OF TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE
PASSENGER LIST AND MEXICAN IMMIGRATION RECORDS

The information contained hereinunder was provided by the first and second confidential sources abroad:

The records of the Mexican Department of Immigration revealed that a total of nine aliens departed from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo by highway travel on October 3, 1963, during the shift worked by immigration official ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA, namely from midnight until 8:00 AM. These individuals, according to the records of the Mexican Department of Immigration, were:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
PHILIPPE PITER E. VAN DER VORM
LEIGHTON COLIN HINKSON
JUAN MATEO DE CUBA
ADA FRANCISCA BISLIP DE DE CUBA
AGAPITO DEL RIO
ELENA S. DE CORONADO
BERTA ALICIA RAMOS
HERBERT ROBERT VOORHEES

Examination of the Transportes del Norte bus No. 332 passenger list for October 2, 1963, reflects that of the individuals listed above the following traveled by that means:

PHILIPPE PITER E. VAN DER VORM
ADA FRANCISCA BISLIP DE DE CUBA
AGAPITO DEL RIO
JUAN MATEO DE CUBA

HERBERT ROBERT VOORHEES does not appear on the Mexico City passenger list, but upon interview advised that he had boarded the bus at San Luis Potosi.

A review of Mexican Immigration records, all tourist cards, and other records reflecting departures of aliens from Mexico on October 3, 1963, disclosed no information concerning the departure from Mexico of H. O. LEE. The travel information relating to H. O. LEE clearly reflects that he embarked on the Transportes del Norte bus at Mexico City at 8:30 AM, October 2, 1963, and crossed the border to Laredo, Texas, on the morning of October 3, 1963.

The Mexican immigration records and FM-8 (tourist card) for LEE HARVEY OSWALD reflect that his time of departure from Mexico and circumstances relating thereto would coincide in every respect with the known travel of H. O. LEE.

The documents discussed herein are described as follows:

1. Transportes del Norte Bus No. 332 passenger list-manifest dated Wednesday, October 2, 1963.

2. Transportes del Norte passenger manifest dated Monday, September 2, 1963, for trip from Mexico City to Laredo, which manifest appears in records of that company on the reverse side of item No. 1.

3. "Agencia de Viajes T. Ch." reservation and purchase order No. 14618 dated September 30, 1963, and issued to Mr. H. O. LEE for reservation of seat No. 12 of a Transportes del Norte bus scheduled to leave Mexico City for Laredo at 8:30 AM, October 2, 1963.

4. Greyhound International Exchange Order No. 43599 dated October 1, 1963, with the name of the passenger listed as Mr. H. O. LEE.

5. An entry dated October 1, 1963, which appears in the cash receipt and disbursement ledger of the "Agencia de Viajes, Transportes Chihuahuenses" travel agency, Reforma 52-5, Mexico, D. F., and which reflects total receipt of 253.75 pesos ($20.30 U.S.) from Mr. H. O. LEE for travel from Mexico City to Laredo and Laredo to Dallas.

6. Western Greyhound Lines International Sales Report covering period October 1, 1963, to October 31, 1963, which reflects as a second entry in that report the sale of Greyhound International Exchange Order No. 43599 to Mr. H. O. LEE for travel from Laredo to Dallas at a cost of $12.80.

7. (a) Trip envelope which contained ticket stubs of passengers who traveled on Transportes del Norte Bus No. 332, October 2, 1963, from Mexico, D. F., and intermediate points of San Luis Potosi and Saltillo, Mexico, to Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico.
   (b) Transportes del Norte bus ticket stub No. 13688 for trip from Mexico, D. F., to Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, in seat No. 12.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

CONFIDENTIAL

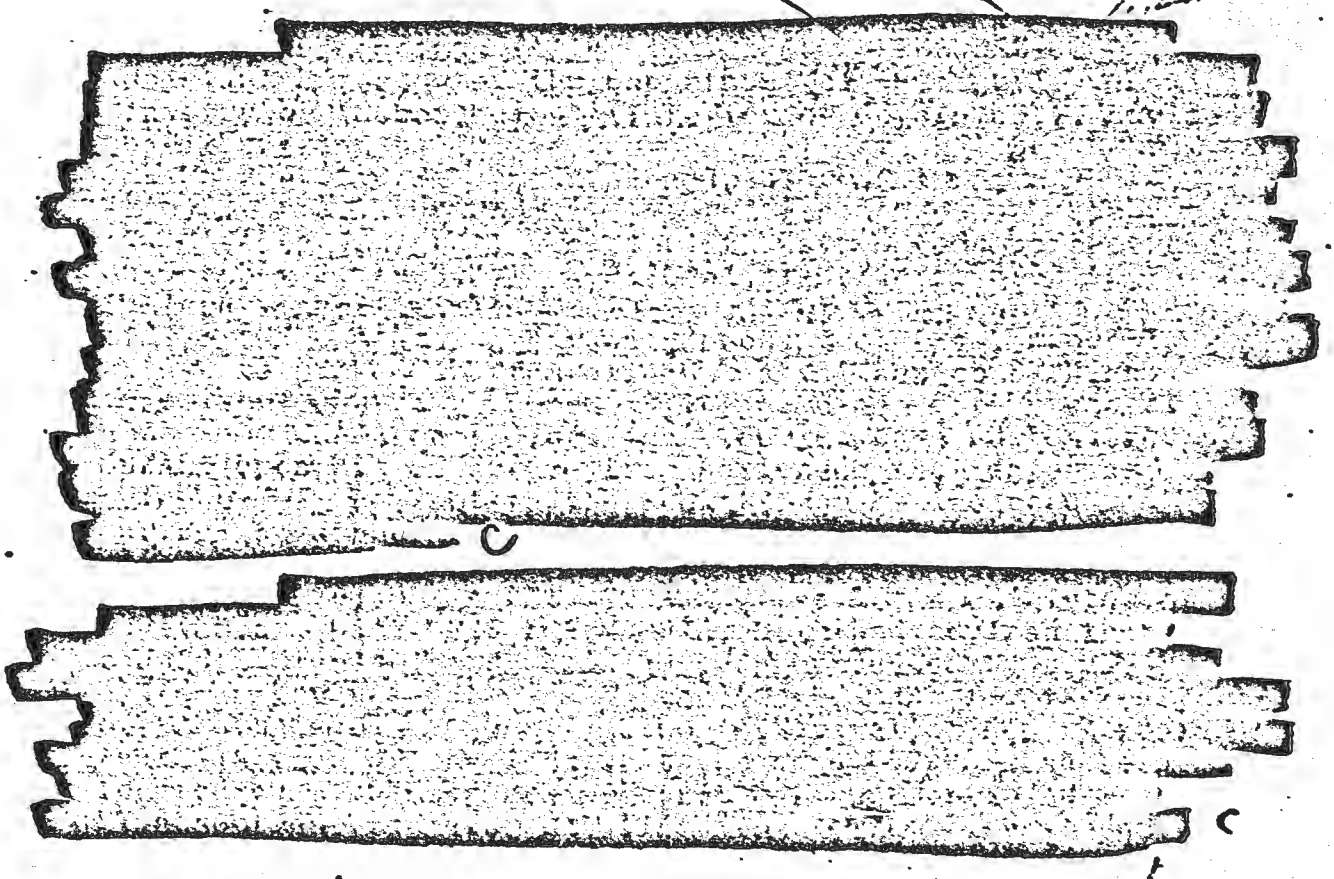
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

April 7, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

The information recorded below was made available by a confidential source abroad.



Retta August

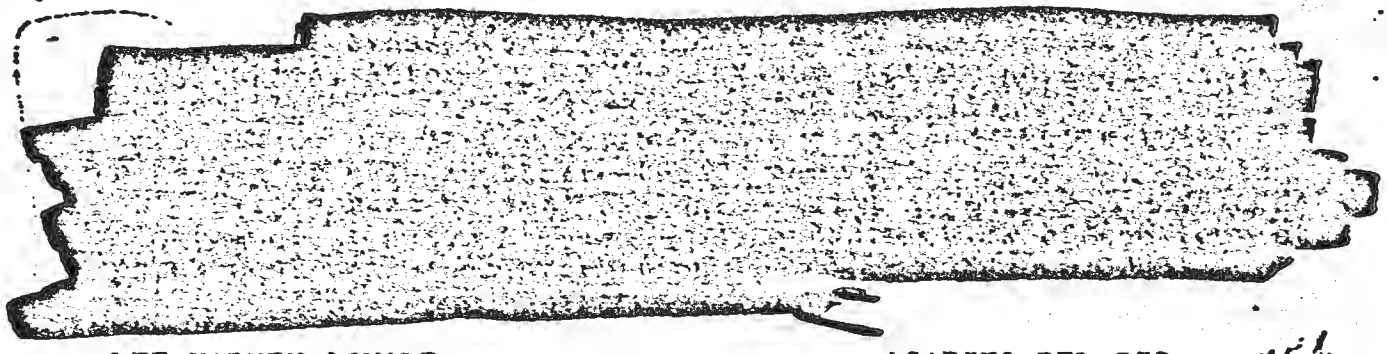
CONFIDENTIAL

Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

CONFIDENTIAL

COMPARISON OF TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE
PASSENGER LIST AND MEXICAN IMMIGRATION RECORDS

The information contained hereinunder was provided by the first and second confidential sources abroad:



LEE HARVEY OSWALD
PHILIPPE PITER E. VAN DER VORM
LEIGHTON COLIN HINKSON MCI
JUAN MATEO DE CUBA
ADA FRANCISCA BISLIP DE DE CUBA
AGAPITO DEL RIO MCI
ELENA S. DE CORONADO
BERTA ALICIA RAMOS MCI
HERBERT ROBERT VOORHEES

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PHILIPPE PITER E. VAN DER VORM
ADA FRANCISCA BISLIP DE DE CUBA
AGAPITO DEL RIO
JUAN MATEO DE CUBA

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The Mexican Immigration records and FM-8 (tourist card) for LEE HARVEY OSWALD reflect that his time of departure from Mexico and circumstances relating thereto would coincide in every respect with the known travel of H. O. LEE.

CONFIDENTIAL

Attached to this memorandum are photographic copies of seven documents relating to material contained in this memorandum and described as follows:

1. Transportes del Norte Bus No. 332 passenger list-manifest dated Wednesday, October 2, 1963.

2. Transportes del Norte passenger manifest dated Monday, September 2, 1963, for trip from Mexico City to Laredo, which manifest appears in records of that company on the reverse side of item No. 1.

3. "Agencia de Viajes T. Ch." reservation and purchase order No. 14618 dated September 30, 1963, and issued to Mr. H. O. LEE for reservation of seat No. 12 of a Transportes del Norte bus scheduled to leave Mexico City for Laredo at 8:30 AM, October 2, 1963.

4. Greyhound International Exchange Order No. 43599 dated October 1, 1963, with the name of the passenger listed as Mr. H. O. LEE.

5. An entry dated October 1, 1963, which appears in the cash receipt and disbursement ledger of the "Agencia de Viajes, Transportes Chihuahuenses" travel agency, Reforma 52-5, Mexico, D. F., and which reflects total receipt of 253.75 pesos ($20.30 U.S.) from Mr. H. O. LEE for travel from Mexico City to Laredo and Laredo to Dallas.

6. Western Greyhound Lines International Sales Report covering period October 1, 1963, to October 31, 1963, which reflects as a second entry in that report the sale of Greyhound International Exchange Order No. 43599 to Mr. H. O. LEE for travel from Laredo to Dallas at a cost of $12.80.

7. (a) Trip envelope which contained ticket stubs of passengers who traveled on Transportes del Norte Bus No. 332, October 2, 1963, from Mexico, D. F., and intermediate points of San Luis Potosi and Saltillo, Mexico, to Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico.
   (b) Transportes del Norte bus ticket stub No. 13688 for trip from Mexico, D. F., to Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, in seat No. 12.

Enclosures - 7

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - J. C. Stokes
1 - Mr. Malley

October 27, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 30, 1964, requesting us to declassify various documents previously furnished to the President's Commission.

In this connection, you indicated a desire that we declassify our memorandum of three pages dated August 4, 1964, at Washington, D. C., and our memorandum of twenty pages dated April 23, 1964, at Washington, D. C.

We are unable to declassify the aforementioned memoranda as they were originally prepared and, accordingly, we request that you continue to regard them as bearing a "Confidential" classification. For your assistance, there are enclosed two copies of a redraft of our August 4, 1964, memorandum which may be regarded as unclassified. The material recorded in our April 23, 1964, memorandum is substantially reported on pages forty-six through fifty-nine of our May 18, 1964, unclassified summary memorandum, two copies of which were furnished to you by our letter dated October 12, 1964.

BY COURIER SVC. COMM-FBI

REC 20

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

XEROX NOV 3 1964

EX-103

21 NOV 3 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Enclosures - 2
2-ENCLOSURE

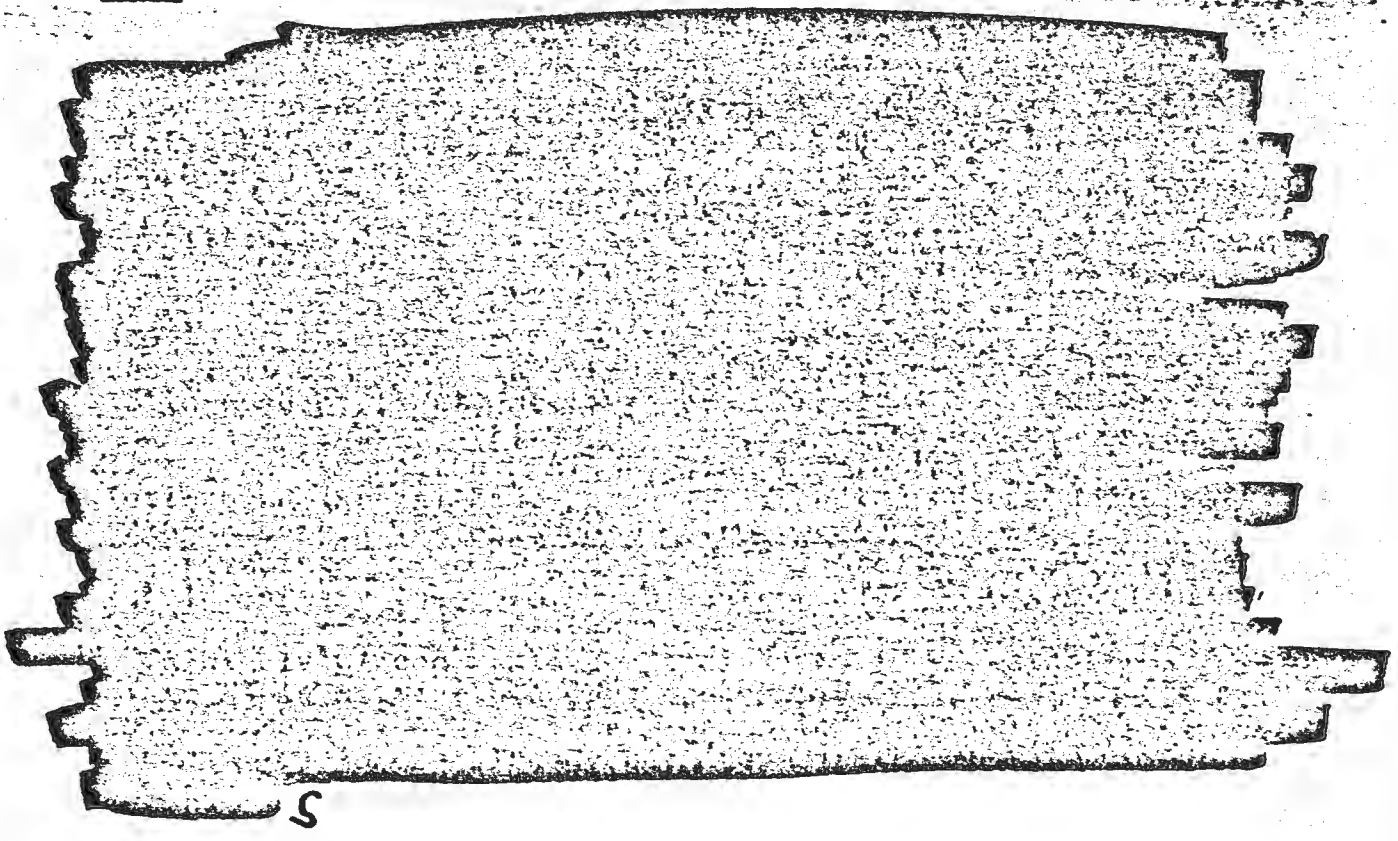
JCS:mec
(8)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

NOV MAIL ROOM 564 TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:



Attached for filing is a xerox copy of the redraft of our 8/4 memorandum and a copy of page two from the original version.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

[redacted]

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

August 4, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

As has been previously reported, OSWALD was registered from September 27, 1963, through October 1, 1963, in Room No. 18 of the Hotel del Comercio, located at Calle Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19, Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

The records of the hotel reflect that ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ, Reynosa, Tamaulipas, Mexico, was registered in Room No. 8 on September 26, 1963, and FRANCISCO MORALES, also of Reynosa, was registered in Room No. 8 from September 27, 1963, through October 1, 1963.

On interview in Reynosa on June 16, 1964, ERNESTO LIMA JUAREZ, a masonry contractor, advised he was in Mexico, D. F., Mexico, where he stayed in Room No. 8, Hotel del Comercio, for a few days in the latter part of September, 1963, and possibly the first day or two in October, 1963. He was in Mexico, D. F., on business and was accompanied by FRANCISCO MORALES, whom he was attempting to aid in securing employment.

While at the hotel, LIMA JUAREZ noticed an American, whom he later recognized from news media photographs as LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He did not associate with OSWALD, and as far as he knows, MORALES did not associate with OSWALD. He pointed out that at that time he had no reason to pay any particular attention to OSWALD.

LIMA JUAREZ also saw four Cubans at the hotel and saw OSWALD associating with these Cubans on one or two occasions, but these meetings appeared to be social in nature. He did not associate with the Cubans and did not learn their names or addresses; however, MORALES had some

[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

drinks with them on one or two occasions and might possibly have their names or other information pertaining to them.

GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA, owner and manager, Hotel del Comercio, Calle Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19. Mexico, D. F., Mexico, and SEBASTIAN PEREZ HERNANDEZ, the desk clerk at this hotel, advised on July 15, 1964, that ANTONIO OLIVA, described as a tall, slender, male Negro, about 29 years of age, had resided at the Hotel del Comercio during late September and early October, 1963. Mr. GARCIA said that OLIVA was sometimes referred to as a Cuban, apparently due to his appearance, but claimed to be a Mexican from Veracruz, Veracruz, Mexico.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED
TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW ANTONIO OLIVA

A confidential source abroad furnished the following information on July 31, 1964, concerning the efforts that had been made to locate and identify ANTONIO OLIVA at Mexico, D. F., Mexico.

The records of various agencies of the Mexican Government including the Immigration Department, the four Mexico City Police Departments, tax records, voters' registration records, and Mexico City Drivers' License Bureau were checked without locating any information identifiable with ANTONIO OLIVA. Source also checked the records of musicians' and waiters' unions with negative results. The confidential source explained that such searches were difficult in Mexico City when the second Spanish surname is not available.

Investigation at Calle Sullivan 23, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, disclosed that a gasoline station is located at this address, and inquiry in the area failed to locate anyone acquainted with an ANTONIO OLIVA.

However, on July 21, 1964, Mr. RODRIGUEZ-NAVARRO, owner of a night club named LOS PERICOS, located at Calle Sullivan 13, stated that ANTONIO OLIVA was

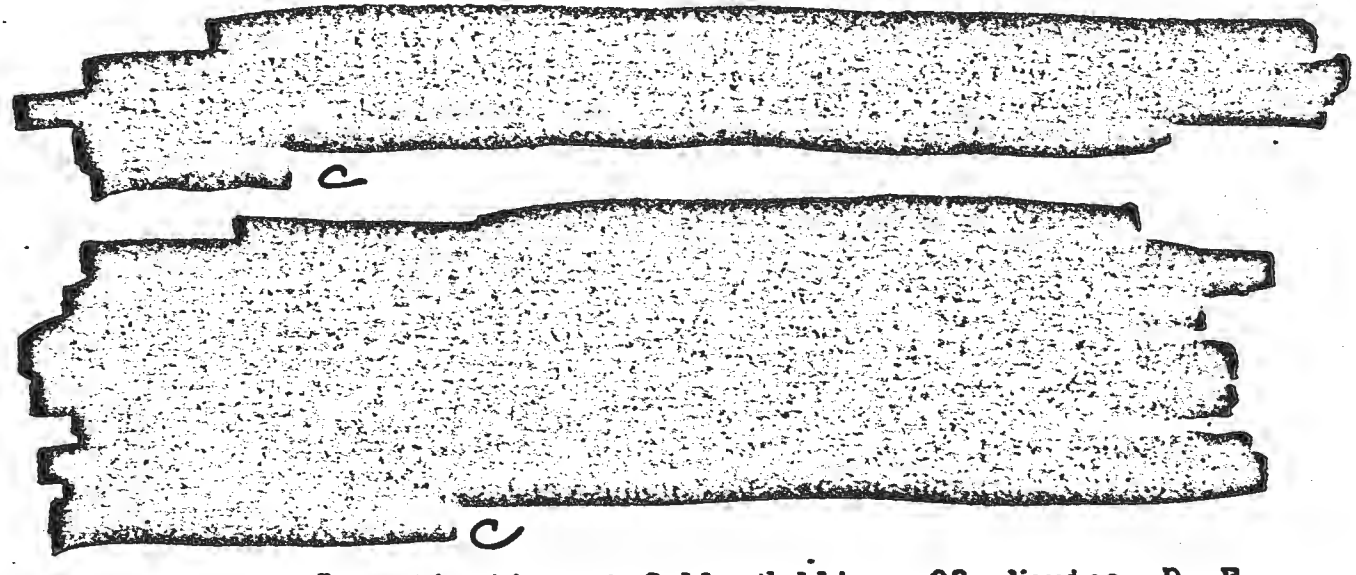
formerly employed as a waiter at this night club. According to Mr. RODRIGUEZ, OLIVA is from Honduras and is probably in Mexico illegally. He recalled that OLIVA possessed a waiter's credential that was issued by a labor union in Veracruz, Veracruz, Mexico.

Mr. RODRIGUEZ advised that the night club was raided by the police in January, 1964, and OLIVA was taken into custody. He stated that OLIVA has not returned to the night club since that time, and, since OLIVA owes money to Mr. RODRIGUEZ, Mr. RODRIGUEZ also is trying to locate OLIVA.

drinks with them on one or two occasions and might possibly have their names or other information pertaining to them.

GUILLERMO GARCIA LUNA, owner and manager, Hotel del Comercio, Calle Bernardino de Sahagun No. 19, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, and SEBASTIAN PEREZ HERNANDEZ, the desk clerk at this hotel, advised on July 15, 1964, that ANTONIO OLIVA, described as a tall, slender, male Negro, about 29 years of age, had resided at the Hotel del Comercio during late September and early October, 1963. Mr. GARCIA said that OLIVA was sometimes referred to as a Cuban, apparently due to his appearance, but claimed to be a Mexican from Veracruz, Veracruz, Mexico.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED
TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW ANTONIO OLIVA



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However, on July 31, 1964, Mr. RODRIGUEZ-NAVARRO, owner of [a low-class] night club named LOS PERICOS, located at Calle Sullivan 13, stated that ANTONIO OLIVA was

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bolmich 1 - Mr. Brennan
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Malley
1 - D. E. Lenihan

October 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There are enclosed two copies of a memorandum dated October 29, 1964, at San Francisco, California, entitled "Debate on October 9, 1964, Between Melvin Belli and Mark Lane on the Question 'Is Oswald the Lone Assassin of the President?'" The enclosures set forth results of our coverage of the debate between Melvin Belli and Mark Lane.

For your additional information, Mr. Lane and Mr. Belli also held a debate in New York City on October 19, 1964. This debate was entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald - Guilty or Innocent?"

According to a source of this Bureau who has furnished reliable information in the past, approximately 4000 people attended the debate between Mr. Belli and Mr. Lane and paid from $1.50 to $5.00 each for admission.

Our source indicated that Mark Lane continued his criticism of the findings of the President's Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy and was particularly critical of the fact that certain witnesses had not been called before the Commission. He also alleged that witnesses in connection with the assassination had been instructed not to talk to anyone and that the FBI, Secret Service, and the Dallas Police Department kept evidence from the public.

Our source stated that Mr. Belli expressed his opinion that the Report of the President's Commission had presented an accurate picture of the assassination and he used the Commission's findings to refute a number of Lane's

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Bolmich
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter

RECORDED - 5
(9)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

statements. Mr. Dulli also stated that the American people should have faith in the FBI and the Secret Service and pointed out that numerous rumors and false statements appeared after the assassination because of the general shock and confusion which surrounded the assassination.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 2

NOTE:

Melvin Dulli, Jack Ruby's former attorney, and Mark Lane, the New York attorney who represented Marguerite Oswald, have engaged in various debates in connection with the assassination. Lane is continuing his attacks on the Commission, FBI, and the Secret Service. Dulli, on the other hand, is using the Warren Commission's report to discredit Lane. It is obvious that both Dulli and Lane are having highly successful financial results in debating the assassination.

FBI

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORADNUM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-409763) DATE: OCT 3 1964

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-117844) (P)

SUBJECT: MARK LANE
SM-C
(OO: NY)

Reference is made to NYlet, dated 9/10/64, and NY airtel, dated 9/16/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are nine copies and for Dallas two copies of a LHM, dated and captioned as above, concerning subject's series of lectures held at the Jan Hus Theatre, 351 East 74th St., NYC, from 8/25/64 through 10/3/64.

Sources who furnished information contained in the LHM in order of their appearance are as follows:

First Source [redacted]

Second Source [redacted]

Third Source [redacted]

Fourth Source [redacted]

Fifth Source [redacted]

4-Bureau (Encls. 9) (RM)
(1-105-82555) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
(1-100-) (Citizens' Committee of Inquiry)
2-Dallas (100-10970) (Encls. 2) (INFO) (RM)
(1-100-10461) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
1-New York (105-38341) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD) (312)
1-New York (100-152725) (Citizens' Committee of Inquiry)
1-New York

BPM:djm
(9)

69 NOV 9 1964

Twenty Fifth Source [redacted]

Twenty Sixth Source [redacted]

Twenty Seventh Source [redacted]

Twenty Eighth Source [redacted]

Twenty Ninth Source [redacted]

Thirtieth Source [redacted]

Enclosed LHM has been classified "Confidential" because it contains information from the above sources of the FBI. It is felt the unauthorized disclosure of information attributed to these sources could possibly compromise them and thus be injurious to the national defense.

The pretext telephone calls on 9/9/64 and 9/23/64 were conducted by SA RONALD E. YOUNG to the Citizens' Committee of Inquiry, 156 Fifth Avenue, NYC, under the guise of a person interested in LANE's defense of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Two copies of this communication are being furnished to the Dallas Division in view of their interest in this matter.

Investigation continuing at New York.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

October 30, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Bureau 100-409763
New York 100-117844

CONFIDENTIAL

Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

All sources mentioned herein have furnished reliable information in the past unless otherwise indicated.

The "New York Times" newspaper issue of August 24, 1964, contained an advertisement stating that, on August 25, 1964, Mark Lane would begin a new series of lectures on the topic "Who Killed Kennedy?" at the Jan Hus Theatre, 351 East 74th Street, New York City.

On September 9, 1964, by means of a suitable pretext by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, (FBI), it was determined Mark Lane would present his lectures "Who Killed Kennedy" at the Jan Hus Theatre, New York City, on a nightly basis until September 23, 1964.

On September 28, 1964, by means of a suitable pretext by a Special Agent of the FBI, it was determined that Mark Lane's lecture series at the Jan Hus Theatre had been extended through October 3, 1964.

CONFIDENTIAL

Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

On August 26, 1964, a first confidential source attended the Mark Lane lecture entitled "Who Killed Kennedy?", held that date at the Jan Hus Theatre, 351 East 74th Street, New York City. This source stated the lecture was held under the auspices of the Citizens' Committee of Inquiry, (CCI), 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, which, according to this source, had been formed by Lane early in 1964 to further his personal investigation into the circumstances surrounding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy on November 22, 1963. This source stated admission to the lecture was $2.00 for adults and $.99 for students.

This source stated that during his lecture, Lane utilized a large map of the site in Dallas, Texas, where the assassination of President Kennedy took place. Lane also utilized a tape recorder over which he played the remarks of several of his "witnesses". At a later point in his program, Lane used a slide projector and screen to display news clippings and various documents relating to the assassination.

This source advised that, according to Lane, all authorities concerned with the investigation of the assassination, including the Dallas Police Department, the United States Secret Service, and the FBI, were only concerned with proving that Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone assassin of President Kennedy. Lane charged that all evidence which tended to indicate that Oswald was not the lone assassin had been discarded or altered to support the original premise.

Lane told the audience that all funds collected by him through his lecture series or other public appearances had been used to cover the cost of operating the CCI and to cover expenses for his personal investigation into the case.

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

This source stated that for the most part Lane presented his lecture in the manner of a college professor with little or no emotion. On many points he reached no conclusion but left any conclusion to be drawn by the audience based on his remarks and the "evidence" presented. This source stated that Lane appeared to base the greater part of his presentation on his belief that some type of governmental conspiracy or plot was attempting, at whatever cost, to pin the assassination on Oswald and Oswald alone.

According to the source, Lane raised the following questions concerning the circumstances surrounding the death of President Kennedy:

1. Why was the murder weapon originally described as a German Mauser, caliber 7.65 millimeter when only 24 hours later the weapon was identified as an Italian military carbine, caliber 6.5 millimeter? Lane strongly hinted that these rifles were "switched".

2. Why were the pictures of Oswald, which appeared in "Life" magazine and "Newsweek" magazine, "doctored" or retouched?

3. Why did the head of the FBI in Dallas, Texas, "lie" when he said the paraffin tests given to Oswald were positive?

4. Why did the witness to the murder of Dallas Police Officer J.D. Tippit describe the killer as a person who did not meet the physical description of Oswald on the day of the assassination either as to dress or physical characteristics?

Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

5. Why was the Presidential route through Dallas changed at a very late hour so as to pass in front of the Texas Book Depository Building rather than one block away as originally planned?

6. Why have witnesses in the Dallas area been "terrorized" by various authorities, including the FBI?

7. Why does the Government insist there were only three shots fired when there are many witnesses who state that as many as four to six shots were fired?

8. Why did the doctors who attended President Kennedy in Dallas at first say the wound in his throat was an entry wound and later change their story and described the wound as an exit wound?

9. Why do the authorities ignore evidence that the shots that killed Kennedy came from the railroad overpass in front of the motorcade and not from behind it?

10. Why was the city of Dallas not "sealed tightly" by the Dallas Police Department, the Secret Service, or the FBI immediately following the assassination?

This source stated that during the course of his lecture, Lane constantly charged the FBI and the Warren Commission with the concealment of important facts concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. He concluded his lecture by making a promise to the audience that he would continue his investigation to determine the "real facts" in the case, regardless of the time or money involved.

CONFIDENTIAL

Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

The following confidential sources attended the Lane lectures at the Jan Hus Theatre, 351 East 74th Street, New York City, on the dates indicated, and furnished substantially the same information concerning Lane's remarks as furnished by the first confidential source. Additions to Lane's basic lecture, as reported by these sources, are set forth in a following section of this memorandum.

Date of Lecture	Confidential Source(s) Attending
August 27, 1964	Second
August 28, 1964	Second and Third
August 30, 1964	Fourth
September 1, 1964	Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh
September 2, 1964	Eighth and Ninth
September 3, 1964	Tenth
September 4, 1964	Eleventh
September 5, 1964	Twelfth
September 10, 1964	Thirteenth
September 14, 1964	Fourteenth
September 16, 1964	Fifteenth
September 17, 1964	Sixteenth
September 18, 1964	First and Seventeenth
September 19, 1964	Third
September 20, 1964	Eighteenth and Nineteenth
September 21, 1964	Twentieth
September 22, 1964	Twenty First
September 23, 1964	Twenty Second
September 24, 1964	Twenty Third and Twenty Fourth
September 25, 1964	Twenty Fifth
September 26, 1964	Twenty Sixth
September 28, 1964	Twenty Seventh
September 29, 1964	Twenty Eighth and Twenty Ninth
September 30, 1964	Thirtieth
October 2, 1964	Thirteenth
October 3, 1964	Third, Tenth, and Eighteenth

CONFIDENTIAL

Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

As previously mentioned during the above period, Lane introduced additional material to the content of his basic lecture on "Who Killed Kennedy?", which was furnished as follows:

The Seventh confidential source who attended the Lane lecture on September 1, 1964, reported that during his lecture Lane projected on a screen a document which he stated he had received from an individual in the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, (INS), New York City, following his arrival into the United States from Europe in June, 1964. This source stated Lane utilized this material to illustrate how closely he was being "watched" by governmental authorities.

The Eleventh confidential source who attended the Lane lecture on September 4, 1964, reported that during his remarks Lane stated he had recently arrived at Kennedy International Airport, New York City, following a trip to Europe. He stated he was stopped by an official of the United States INS, New York City, who had a "black book" containing a list of names. Lane stated he noticed his name was on this list, and when he questioned the INS official, he was informed that such information was "Secret".

According to this source, Lane stated that when he related this incident at a previous lecture, date not given, a young man contacted him following the lecture, and told Lane he was an employee of INS. This man informed Lane he would endeavor to ascertain the reason Lane's name appeared on the INS list. Lane stated that this individual not only obtained for him a copy of the page on which his name had appeared, but also a description of the classification of individuals appearing on the list.

Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

This source stated that at this point in his lecture, Lane projected on a movie screen a document which he described as a copy of a list of names apparently from the previously mentioned "black book". The source stated that this document appeared to be of a loose-leaf type, size 8½" by 11". Lane quickly pointed to his name on this list and then to the classification symbol "G", which appeared beside his name. The source stated that Lane then projected another document on the screen showing only that portion which identified classification "G". According to this source, classification "G" was explained by Lane as "Do not detain. Notify FBI by telephone immediately." This source stated both documents appeared to be of an official nature.

All sources attending lectures subsequent to September 1, 1964, furnished information which reflected that Lane's remarks concerning the INS material had been incorporated into his basic lecture.

It is noted that the report of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, (commonly known as the Warren Report), was released to the general public on September 27, 1964.

The Twenty Seventh source who attended the Lane lecture on September 28, 1964, reported Lane stated that the release of the Warren Report had confirmed his long-held belief that the report would be a complete "whitewash" and "cover up" of the "true facts" surrounding the death of President John F. Kennedy. He claimed the report did nothing but support the basic premise on the part of the Government

Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

that Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone assassin of President Kennedy. He stated the main purpose of the report was to "prove" that there had been no conspiracy involved in the assassination. Lane described every member of the President's Commission as "anti-Kennedy". Lane told the audience that the Warren Report would only serve to intensify his personal efforts to uncover the "truth" in the circumstances surrounding the assassination.

The Twenty Eighth source who attended the Lane lecture on September 29, 1964, stated that in addition to his regular lecture, Lane commented on the Warren Report. He stated the best thing Lyndon Johnson did was to disband the Warren Commission since their report was a "complete whitewash". He accused the Warren Commission of ignoring important facts in the case and of deliberately preparing their findings as a "prosecution" of Oswald and not a "study" of the case. According to this source, Lane criticized the FBI and the Warren Commission for ignoring obvious investigative leads which he felt could have changed their findings in many respects.

The Twenty Ninth source who attended the Lane lecture on September 29, 1964, stated that at one point in his remarks on the Warren Commission, Lane shouted "If you wonder if 1984 will come -- it's here! Remember this when you ask who killed President Kennedy."

All sources attending lectures subsequent to September 28, 1964, reported that Lane's remarks concerning the Warren Report and its conclusions had been incorporated into his basic lecture.

CONFIDENTIAL

Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

The Third, Tenth, and Eighteenth sources who attended the Lane lecture on October 3, 1964, reported this affair was announced as the last appearance of Lane at the Jan Hus Theatre, New York City. In his concluding remarks, Lane told the audience he intended to "carry on" his personal investigation into the death of President Kennedy and continue his efforts to disprove the conclusions of the Warren Report.

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM XXX RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

R-2
URGENT 11-2-64
TO DIRECTOR (105-8555)
FROM LOS ANGELES (105-15823) 022336

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS-R-CU.

REBURAD TODAY.
COMMUNICATION CONCERNING INVESTIGATION LOS ANGELES SUBMITTED BY LETTER DATED OCTOBER 29 LAST. DALLAS ADVISED AM.

RECEIVED: 8:10 PM JRF

REC 20 105-82555-5207

EX-103

79 NOV 5-1964 207

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

November 2, 1964

CODE

If regular radio contact missed, send by deferred, plain text tel.

RADIOGRAM

URGENT

1 - Mr. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)

1 - Mr. Rogge

TO SAC LOS ANGELES (105-15823)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS DASH R DASH CUBA, ATTENTION CRIMINAL SECTION.

REBUAIRTEL OCTOBER TWENTY LAST AND LOS ANGELES TELS OCTOBER TWENTY-THREE AND OCTOBER TWENTY-SIX LAST, CONCERNING HARRY RANDOLPH MC CALL AND JOE WESLEY COE.

ADVISE DATE AND IDENTITY OF COMMUNICATION WHICH FURNISHED BUREAU RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION. DALLAS ADVISED BY MAIL.

1 - DALLAS (100-10461)

RDR:jgs
(5)

NOTE: Above communication being sent to determine status of investigation which was initiated based on a Director's Special. Briefly it concerns alleged information concerning the activities of Lee Harvey Oswald as it relates to the assassination investigation.

REC 20

5208

Tolson
Belmont
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Gandy

VIA RADIOGRAM

NOV 52 ESTT

79 NOV 5 - 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mail Room

1 - Mr. Stokes
10/30/64

Airtel

To: Legat, Mexico City (105-3702)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReBuairtel 10/12 last enclosing title page and 40 pages of your 5/18 last summary letterhead, which were amended by Bureau in order to enable declassification of letterhead.

In addition to the 5/18 summary, the Bureau has declassified 30 other letterheads dealing with investigation in Mexico. The following 25 letterheads as prepared by you have been declassified for inclusion in the Commission's public record of this case:

1. Memorandum portion (3 pages) of 12/3/63 report of SA Eldon D. Rudd.
2. LHM of five pages dated 1/13/64.
3. LHM of four pages dated 1/23/64
4. LHM of four pages dated 2/20/64.
5. LHM of seven pages dated 3/12/64.
6. LHM of seven pages dated 3/10/64.
7. LHM of five pages dated 4/8/64.
8. LHM of 13 pages dated 4/22/64.
9. LHM of three pages dated 5/4/64.
10. LHM of 24 pages dated 5/11/64.
11. LHM of five pages dated 5/18/64.
12. LHM of three pages dated 6/10/64.
13. LHM of three pages dated 6/23/64.
14. LHM of two pages dated 6/23/64.
15. LHM of four pages dated 6/23/64.
16. LHM of three pages dated 7/9/64.

5209

MAILED 11
NOV - 2 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures - 10

1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosures - 10)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit - Route through for review

JCS:mec
(7)

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE.

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79 NOV 5 1964

SEND REC'D TELETYPE UNIT

17. LHM of four pages dated 7/10/64.
18. LHM of five pages dated 7/21/64.
19. LHM of two pages dated 7/23/64.
20. LHM of two pages dated 7/31/64.
21. LHM of four pages dated 8/7/64.
22. LHM of two pages dated 8/25/64.
23. LHM of five pages dated 8/10/64.
24. LHM of three pages dated 8/23/64.
25. LHM of ten pages dated 9/11/64.

In addition, after partial rewriting by Bureau, the following five LHMs were declassified:

1. LHM of 11 pages dated 3/31/64.
2. LHM of 33 pages dated 4/7/64.
3. LHM of 13 pages dated 4/20/64.
4. LHM of 14 pages dated 5/25/64.
5. LHM of three pages dated 8/4/64.

In regard to the latter five items, note that Bureau rewrote only portions of these LHMs and, where possible, the pages, as prepared by Legat, were reproduced by xerox with classification deleted and these pages were then assembled with copies of pages rewritten at Bureau. In this connection, the following items are enclosed for completion of Legat's and Dallas' files:

1. Copy of amended page one of 3/31/64 LHM.
2. One copy each of amended pages 1, 32, and 33 of the 4/7/64 LHM.
3. One copy each of amended pages 12 and 13 of the 4/20/64 LHM.
4. One copy of complete declassified 5/25/64 LHM in which pages 5, 6, 8, 10, and 11 were rewritten at Bureau and in which other deletions were made in xerox reproduction of pages 1, 9, 12, 13, and 14.

In connection with the seven enclosures to Legat's 4/7/64 letterhead, Bureau has declassified the enclosures which have been designated as Bureau Exhibit D-202 in this case.

In addition, Bureau has furnished to the Commission three letterhead memoranda prepared at Bureau dated September 4, 1964 (2), and October 15, 1964, in which is set forth information

from three Bureau letters to the Commission which letters the Bureau declined to declassify. One copy each of these three letterheads are enclosed for Legat and Dallas. The information incorporated therein was reported to the Bureau by cable from Legat.

NOTE:

All of the letterheads declassified have been carefully reviewed and all sources therein properly protected.

State Department advised it had no objection to declassifying results of our investigation in this case in Mexico. Enclosures and information reported herein are being furnished to Legat and Dallas for completion of their files and to enable Legat to note exactly what data the Bureau has declassified and to see how Bureau further protected Legat's sources in those memoranda which were rewritten.

* By cover memo w/o Legat Mexico & Dallas ...
forwarded two ... [illegible]

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - J. C. Stokes
1 - Mail Room

October 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

In connection with the request of Miss Helen Tarko of your staff that we declassify our memorandum of fourteen pages dated May 25, 1964, at Washington, D. C., this is to advise that we are unable to declassify the memorandum as originally prepared. It is accordingly requested that you regard the original version of our May 25, 1964, memorandum to bear a "Confidential" classification.

For your assistance, there are enclosed two copies of a redraft of our May 25, 1964, memorandum which may be regarded as unclassified. It is our understanding that you desired us to declassify the memorandum in question in connection with the preparation of the Commission's Exhibit Number 2472.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 2

JCS:mec
(9)

NOTE:

Tolson
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Rosen
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO.

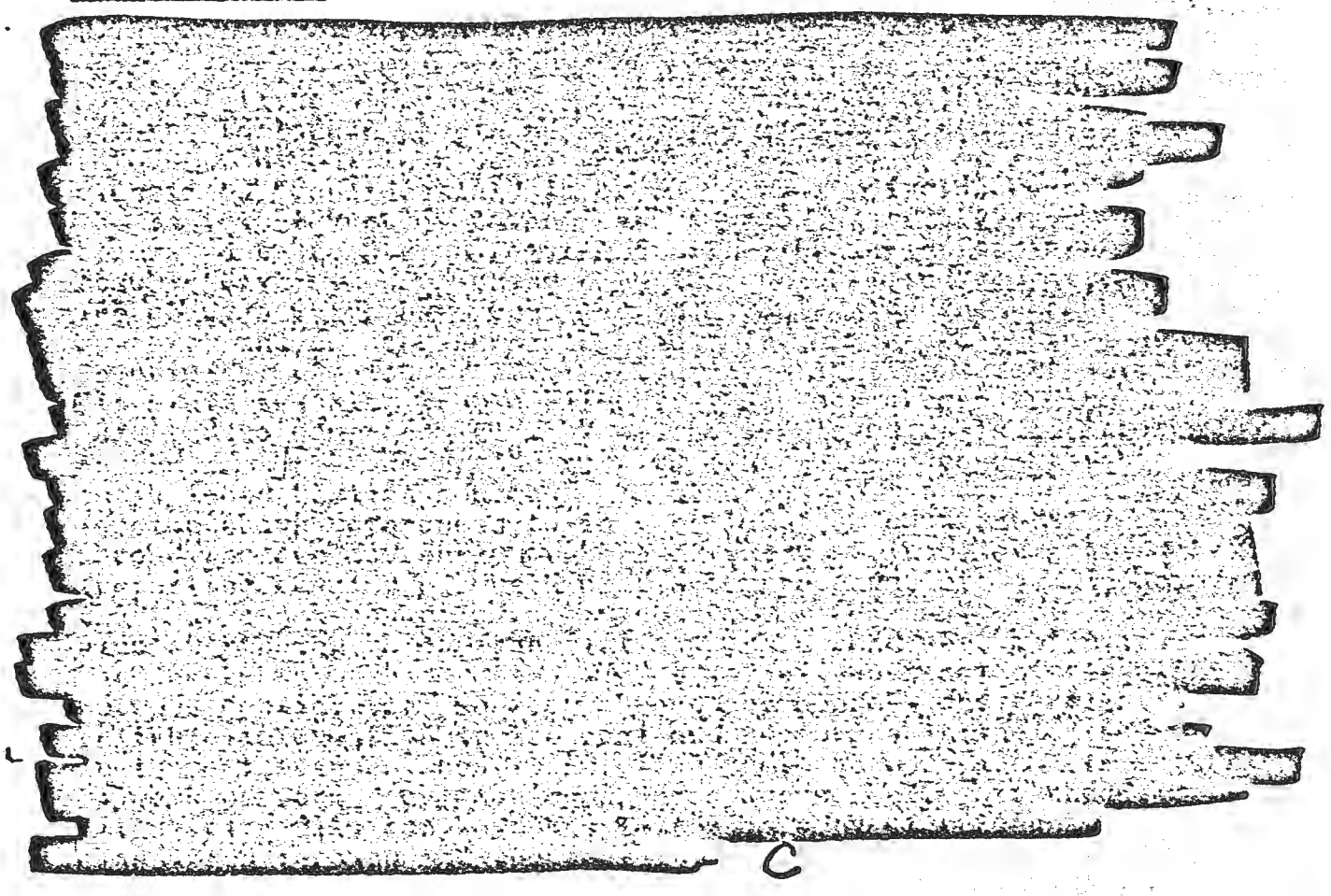
XEROX
NOV 3 1964

NOV 9 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

May 25, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

LEE HARVEY OSWALD is believed to have traveled under the name of H. C. LEE from Mexico City to Laredo, Texas, via buses of the "Autobuses Transportes del Norte" bus line (hereinafter referred to as Transportes del Norte). According to available records, H. C. LEE departed from Mexico City at 8:30 AM, October 2, 1963, on Transportes del Norte bus No. 332 and transferred at Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, to Transportes del Norte bus No. 372, which arrived at Laredo, Texas, at approximately 2:00 AM on October 3, 1963. He was assigned seat No. 12 on bus No. 332, a window seat located four rows from the front on the driver's side. Having purchased bus transportation to Dallas, it is believed he departed from Laredo at 3:00 AM, October 3, 1963, on a Greyhound bus en route to Dallas, Texas, via San Antonio, Texas.

INFORMATION REGARDING OTHER TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE BUS PASSENGERS OF OCTOBER 2-3, 1963

As has been reported, the following is the passenger manifest and seat reservations for those passengers on Transportes del Norte bus No. 332, which departed Mexico City at 8:30 AM, October 2, 1963. Those passengers who have been located and interviewed are indicated below. (Further details regarding this passenger manifest are contained in a memorandum dated April 7, 1964.)

Amended
[illegible]
[illegible]
File 5-[illegible]

Seat (No.)	Name of Passenger	Destination
2	Miss COSIO	San Antonio
3	Mr. A. MARTINEZ	Nuevo Laredo
4	MARGARET A. WOLFF (Review of tickets reflected WOLFF possibly traveled only as far as Monterrey, Nuevo Leon.)	Laredo
5	ROBERTO P. GONZALEZ	Monterrey
6	M. H. VILLANUEVA (This person did not travel.)	
7	PAULA RUSIONI	Laredo
8	J. M. DE CUBA (Located and interviewed.)	Laredo
9	J. M. DE CUBA (Apparently ADA FRANCISCA BISLIP DE DE CUBA, wife of J. M. DE CUBA, utilized this seat.) (Located and interviewed.)	Laredo
10	Operator (Identified and interviewed.)	
11	AUGUSTO AGUILAR (Located and interviewed.)	Houston
12	Chihuahuenses (Chihuahuenses Transports Travel Agency) (This seat was reserved for H. O. LEE, believed identical with OSWALD.)	Laredo, Tex.
14	Mr. EULALIO RODRIGUEZ	Houston
15	A Viajos (This seat was reserved for ANASTASIO RUIZ MEZA.) (Located and interviewed.)	Laredo
16	PH. VAN DER VORM (PHILIPPE PITER E. VAN DER VORM) (Located and interviewed.)	Laredo, Tex.

Seat (No.)	Name of Passenger	Destination
17	JORGE DAVILA	Monterrey
18	JOSE BARRIGA (Located and interviewed.)	Dallas
19	and wife (Located and Interviewed.)	Dallas
21	AGAPITO DEL RIO (Located and interviewed.)	San Antonio

Of the above-listed 16 passengers who boarded bus No. 332, the following 8 people have been located and interviewed:

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. DE CUBA
AUGUSTO AGUILAR
ANASTASIO RUIZ MEZA
PHILIPPE PITER E. VAN DER VORM
AGAPITO DEL RIO
Mr. and Mrs. JOSE BARRIGA

Upon interview on April 6, 1964, PHILIPPE PITER E. VAN DER VORM recalled that on the bus was a German woman whom he described as about 50 years of age who has been a school teacher in the United States for the past fifteen or twenty years and who had been in Yucatan, Mexico, on vacation. It is believed that the person referred to by VAN DER VORM may be MARGARET A. WOLFF.

In addition to the above passengers it has been determined that ten additional passengers boarded bus No. 332 at San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, in the early afternoon of October 2, 1963, eight of these passengers having arrived in San Luis Potosi on a feeder bus of the "Linea Azul" (Blue Line), which had departed from Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico, at 8:00 AM, October 2, 1963, to make connection with bus No. 332 in San Luis Potosi. The eight who boarded at Guadalajara and the seat numbers assigned them on bus No. 332 are as follows. (Further details regarding this passenger list are contained in a memorandum dated April 7, 1964.)

Seat (No.)	Name of Passenger	Destination
22	HILDA QUEZADA	Nuevo Laredo
23	HILDA QUEZADA	Nuevo Laredo
24	HILDA QUEZADA (This seat was designated for QUEZADA as a half-fare ticket.)	Nuevo Laredo
25	CECILIO CARDENAZ	Monterrey
26	PEDRO GLEZ. (probably GONZALEZ)	Monterrey
24	Illegible (probably JOSE CRUZ) (Seat No. 24 was listed for this person; however, since that seat was also designated for another person, it is believed that perhaps this seat was intended to be No. 29.)	Monterrey
28	MAXIMINO ESQUIVEL	Monterrey
27	Unidentified	Monterrey

The two passengers who boarded Transportes del Norte bus No. 332 at San Luis Potosi are unidentified; however, it appears that one of the passengers was HERBERT ROBERT VOORHEES, who was located and interviewed on March 26, 1964, at San Miguel de Allende, Guanajuato, Mexico. (Detailed information regarding the interview of VOORHEES is contained in a memorandum dated March 31, 1964.)

Two other passengers, who were not listed by name and remain unidentified, boarded the bus at Monterrey (passengers on bus No. 332, who were continuing the trip north, changed to Transportes del Norte bus No. 373 at Monterrey for the trip to the United States-Mexico border) with their destination being Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, Mexico. Another unidentified passenger, who was not listed by name, boarded the bus at Nuevo Laredo for the trip to Laredo, Texas.

EFFORTS TO IDENTIFY BUS PASSENGERS ON TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE BUSES NO. 332 AND NO. 373 FOR TRIP OF OCTOBER 2-3, 1963

At Mexico, D. F., Mexico

On April 2, 1964, a check of the visa files, United States Embassy, was made for the following persons, and no record identifiable with them could be located:

PAULA RUSIONI
MARGARET A. WOLFF
Miss COSIO
EULALIO RODRIGUEZ

It was determined on April 15, 1964, through a check at the Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Washington, D. C., that the master index of that agency contained a reference to one HILDA QUEZADA QUIROZ. These records disclosed that HILDA QUEZADA QUIROZ was born September 4, 1944, at Mexico, D. F., Mexico (D. F. refers to "Distrito Federal" - Federal District or the Mexican Federal Capital), and admitted to the United States at Laredo, Texas, on May 24, 1963, on a Class B-2 visa valid to June 15, 1963. She was the bearer of Mexican Passport No. 31067, and the visa was issued at Mexico City on May 15, 1963. Her permanent address was given as J. M. Correa No. 196, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, and her address in the United States was recorded as "San Antonio and Houston, Texas." The departure record reflects she departed from the United States at Laredo on May 30, 1963.

T-1, a confidential source abroad, advised on April 30, 1964, that he had located HILDA QUEZADA QUIROZ at Calle Jose Maria Correa No. 196, Colonia Vista Alegre, Mexico, D. F., and QUEZADA stated she did travel on a Transportes del Norte bus from San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, to Nuevo Laredo in May, 1963. QUEZADA affirmed that she did not travel in October, 1963.

T-2, a confidential source abroad, advised that on April 29, 1964, a review of Mexican Government Immigration forms FM-11 listing all persons of record who departed from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963, failed to disclose any information identifiable with the following persons who were listed as passengers on the buses in question:

Miss COSIO
A. MARTINEZ
MARGARET A. WOLFF
ROBERTO P. GONZALEZ
PAULA RUSICNI
EULALIO RODRIGUEZ
JORGE DAVILA
HILDA QUESADA
CECILIO CARDENAZ
PEDRO GONZALEZ
JOSE CRUZ
MAXIMINO ESQUIVEL

On March 23, 1964, MACLOVIO HERRERA, Chief of the Travel Control Files of the Mexican Immigration Department, Mexico, D. F., advised that in a circular instruction dated March 20, 1962, the Chief of the Immigration Department described the Immigration form FM-11 as a "statistical record to be prepared every two weeks on nationals and aliens entering and leaving the country." HERRERA explained that separate FM-11 forms are submitted semimonthly by all Mexican Immigration stations for entries and departures from Mexico, and separate lists are prepared in connection with the various types of travel documents presented and submitted in duplicate (original and one carbon copy) to the Travel Control Files for checking and comparison with the tourist cards or other travel documents on which they are based. HERRERA advised, however, that numerous Mexican nationals traverse the Mexico-United States border on a daily basis without any records being made of their travel.

On May 20, 1964, the following additional review was made of visa records, United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., for the names of bus passengers as indicated below:

MAXIMINO ESQUIVEL - No record identifiable with this person could be located.

CECILIO CARDENAZ - Visa files contain one card for CECILIO CARDENAS CISNEROS, born June 20, 1933, at El Zapote, Aguililla, Michoacan, a resident at Calle Allende No. 11, Aguililla, Michoacan, who on January 23, 1963, applied for admission to the United States as a nonquota immigrant. No visa had been granted as of May 20, 1964.

JORGE DAVILA - Visa files contain the following references to persons with the name JORGE DAVILA:

JORGE DAVILA MUNOZ, born in October, 1933, occupation travel agent, residing at Bahia de Santa Barbara No. 20, Apartment No. 210, Colonia Veronica Anzures, Mexico, D. F., presented Mexican Passport No. 32084/58 and was issued a visa which expired March 28, 1963.

JORGE DAVILA TELLO, born at Mexico, D. F., (no date given) residing at 5 de Febrero No. 132, Room No. 5, Mexico 8, D. F., Mexican Passport No. 040446/62, received a visa which expired June 9, 1960.

JORGE IGNACIO DAVILA GALVEZ, born August 1, 1946, at Tehuacan, Puebla, residing at Niza No. 81, Apartment No. 12, Colonia Juarez, Mexico, D. F., Mexican Passport No. 31334/63, obtained a one-entry visa which expired on August 16, 1963.

EULALIO RODRIGUEZ - No record identifiable with this person could be located.

ROBERTO P. GONZALEZ - There are several hundred cards on file and in the absence of descriptive data it was not possible to identify this person.

Miss COSIO - There are numerous cards on file for persons who might be known as Miss COSIO and a large number of cards for persons who might be known as Mrs. COSIO. The following are names of persons who might be known as "Miss COSIO" (also commonly spelled "COSSIO") who held United States visas as of October 2, 1963:

CELIA PATRICIA COSSIO RODRIGUEZ, age 10 in 1963, residing at Calle Alvaro Obregon No. 230-10, Mexico, D. F., held a visa issued September 13, 1963, valid to December 13, 1963, for one entry to the United States on a pleasure trip. The visa card was signed by this person's mother, CELIA DE COSSIO.

GUADALUPE COSIO HINOJOSA, holder of Mexican Passport No. 29856/63, a resident of Calle Cuernavaca No. 9, Colonia Condesa, Mexico, D. F., born March 9, 1903, at Mexico, D. F., held a visa issued May 14, 1963, which was to expire on November 14, 1963. Her occupation was listed as housewife-real estate owner. Her visa was secured for a trip to San Antonio, Texas.

JOSEFA COSSIO COSIO, holder of Mexican Passport No. 10026/58, residing at Calle Carmen No. 78, Mexico 1, D. F., held a visa issued August 5, 1963, which was valid to November 5, 1963, for one-week pleasure trip to the United States.

PAULA RUSIONI - No record was located for this person.

T-3, a confidential source abroad, advised on May 21, 1964, that a review of the National Alien Registry of the Ministry of the Interior, Mexico, D. F., failed to reveal any information identifiable with PAULA RUSIONI, which would indicate that, if this person is residing in Mexico, she is not in an alien status.

T-4, a confidential source abroad, advised as follows:

On May 13, 1964, Dr. ARRIGO LOPEZ CELLY of the Italian Embassy, Mexico, D. F., related that no record could be located for PAULA RUSIONI in the files at that Embassy.

On May 20, 1964, T-3 advised he had conducted a review of the Passport records at the Mexican Foreign Ministry, Mexico, D. F., and was unable to identify any of the following persons through a review of those

records. Source related that the paucity of information concerning these persons and the fact that the Passport records at the Mexican Foreign Ministry are set up in an alphabetical index according to the year of the issuance of the passports make it exceedingly difficult to locate identifiable data with only partial names.

Miss COSIO
A. MARTINEZ
PAULA RUSIONI
JORGE DAVILA
MAXIMINO ESQUIVEL
CECILIO CARDENAZ
HILDA QUEZADA
EULALIO RODRIGUEZ
PEDRO GONZALEZ
JOSE CRUZ

Regarding bus passenger ROBERTO P. GONZALEZ, source related that he located a record for one ROBERTO PALACIOS GONZALEZ, holder of Mexican Passport No. 26838/62.

Source advised on May 21, 1964, that records of the Passport Office, Mexican Foreign Ministry, disclose that ROBERTO PALACIOS GONZALEZ, holder of Mexican Passport No. 26838/62, resided in 1962 at Calle Oriente No. 300, Colonia Villa de Cortes, Mexico, D. F. His birth date is recorded as March 28, 1941, and his parents were named as EDUARDO PALACIOS and SOLEDAD GONZALEZ. In 1962 he secured a Mexican passport for the purpose of traveling to the United States with New York City listed as his final destination. His Mexican Military Service Card number is registered as No. 4461935. He was described as being single, 5'3" in height, of dark complexion, black hair, brown eyes, occupation "artist." He formerly held Mexican Passport No. 73-5:1519, which had been issued by the Mexican Consulate at Brownsville, Texas.

MARGARITA MUNGUIA, Visa Section, United States Embassy, Mexico, D. F., advised on May 22, 1964, that visa records disclose that one ROBERTO PALACIOS GONZALEZ, born March 28,

1941, and residing in 1962 at Calle Oriente 65 No. 3000, Colonia Villa de Cortes, Mexico, D. F., secured a visa on December 20, 1962, for the purpose of an eight-day pleasure visit to the State of Texas. This person's visa card lists his occupation as "movie actor." (It is noted that records of the Passport Office, Mexican Foreign Ministry, list his residence address in 1962 as Calle Oriente No. 300, Colonia Villa de Cortes, Mexico, D. F.)

At Merida, Yucatan, Mexico

Consul Paul S. Dwyer, United States Consulate, advised he could locate no record in the files of the Consulate for the name MARGARET A. WOLFF.

T-5, a confidential source abroad, advised that FELIX SALAZAR, caretaker in charge of the registry at the Mayan ruins of Chichen-Itza, Yucatan, made available the visitors' signature register. This register was reviewed for the period of August 1, 1963, to October 6, 1963, and no record could be located for the name MARGARET A. WOLFF.

T-2 advised that on May 20, 1964, ERNESTO ABREU GOMEZ, Identification Section, State Judicial Police, Merida, advised that the following persons reviewed the indicated records for the period from August 1, 1963, to October 6, 1963, without locating any record for the name MARGARET A. WOLFF:

Attorney MANUEL CASTANEDA RAMIREZ, Superintendent of the Anthropology Institute, Merida, Yucatan, who reviewed the visitors' signature register at the Mayan ruins of Uxmal, Yucatan.

Attorney HUMBERTO ROSADO ESPINOLA, Barbachano Travel Agency, who reviewed the hotel registers for the Hotel Uxmal located near the site of the Uxmal ruins and for the Mayanland Hotel located near the site of the ruins of Chichen-Itza, Yucatan.

At Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico

T-6, a confidential source abroad, advised as follows:

On May 19, 1964, it was determined that one MARGARET A. WOLFF registered at the Ambassador Hotel in Monterrey at about 9:55 PM, October 2, 1963, and checked out of the hotel the following morning at 9:07 AM. Inquiry revealed that WOLFF was described as being of German descent and a teacher of languages. Hotel records reflect that WOLFF's residence address is listed as 2 Delaware (probably street or avenue), Dumont (possibly Dumont), New Jersey.. It was determined on May 20, 1964, that WOLFF may have made travel arrangements for her trip to Mexico through a travel agency known as the Uell International Travel Agency of New Jersey with addresses listed at 2 Essex House, New York, New York, and what appeared to be 32-A Norwalk, Berjensild (probably Bergenfield), New Jersey.

According to the bus manifest, of the sixteen passengers who boarded Transportes del Norte bus No. 332 at Mexico City on October 2, 1963, Monterrey was listed as the final destination for ROBERTO P. GONZALEZ and JORGE DAVILA.

The following individuals who were named on the manifest of the feeder bus which left Guadalajara on the morning of October 2, 1963, to make connection with Transportes del Norte bus No. 332 at San Luis Potosi listed Monterrey as their final destination:

CECILIO CARDENAZ
PEDRO GONZALEZ
JOSE CRUZ
MAXIMINO ESQUIVEL

In an effort to locate the above-named persons for whom Monterrey was listed as their final destination, T-7, a confidential source abroad, advised on May 8, 1964, that he had located the following persons at Monterrey through a check of the telephone directory, voting records, and public utility

records at Monterrey, and all advised that they had not been passengers on Transportes del Norte bus No. 332 which had departed Mexico City the morning of October 2, 1963:

ROBERTO GONZALEZ, JR., residing at Calle Republica Dominicana No. 103
ROBERTO GONZALEZ, residing at Padre Mier Oriente No. 814
ROBERTO GONZALEZ, residing at Padre Mier Oriente No. 817
ROBERTO A. GONZALEZ, residing at Rio Amazonas Oriente No. 422
ROBERTO L. GONZALEZ, residing at Calle Republica Dominicana No. 219
ROBERTO M. GONZALEZ, residing at Calle Republica Dominicana No. 111
PEDRO A. GONZALEZ, residing at Calle Miguel Nieto Oriente No. 352
PEDRO G. GONZALEZ, residing at Calle Manuel del Llano Oriente No. 334
PEDRO L. GONZALEZ, residing at Serafin Pena Norte No. 714
PEDRO G. GONZALEZ, residing at General Trevino Poniente No. 1221

This source advised that he was continuing efforts to locate and identify JORGE DAVILA, CECILIO CARDENAZ, JOSE CRUZ, and MAXIMINO ESQUIVEL.

It was determined on April 15, 1964, through a check of the Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Washington, D. C., that the master index contained records of three border crossing cards for persons who could possibly be identical with the Transportes del Norte bus passenger, EULALIO RODRIGUEZ. The information appearing on these border crossing cards is as follows:

Border Crossing Card No. 507572 was issued at Laredo, Texas, November 26, 1958, to EULALIO RODRIGUEZ PERALES, born

May 12, 1934, at Linares, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, residence 23 de Abril Norte No. 1814, Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico.

Border Crossing Card No. 263316 was issued at Laredo, Texas, April 9, 1957, to EULALIO RODRIGUEZ CARRILLO, born February 12, 1934, at San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, residence Lago de Pascuaro Poniente No. 101, Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico.

Border Crossing Card No. 1339074 was issued July 9, 1963, at Laredo, Mexico, to EULALIO RODRIGUEZ GALVAN, born April 16, 1923, at Rio Verde, San Luis Potosi, Mexico, employed as a body mechanic, residence Ruperto Martinez Oriente No. 955, Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico.

T-2 advised as follows:

On April 30, 1964, EULALIO RODRIGUEZ GALVAN, who resides at Washington Oriente No. 1220, Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, advised that he formerly resided at Ruperto Martinez Oriente No. 955 in Monterrey. He stated he is 40 years of age and an unemployed solderer. He said he had not visited the United States since September, 1963, when he traveled to Brownsville, Texas. He related that he also visited McAllen and Mission, Texas, at that time and was arrested by United States Immigration officers and deported to Mexico. He said he had been required to surrender his border crossing card at that time. He affirmed that he had not returned to the United States since that time and had not been a passenger on the aforementioned Transportes del Norte bus.

On May 1, 1964, JOSE RODRIGUEZ PERALES, who resides at 23 de Abril Norte No. 1814, Colonia Venustiano Carranza, Monterrey, advised that he has a brother named EULALIO RODRIGUEZ PERALES, who for some time has been residing at Alamo, Texas, and is employed at the Jones Office Supply, 1035 Broadway, McAllen, Texas. He did not know EULALIO's street address but stated his mailing address is Post Office Box 175, Alamo.

Efforts are being made to locate and interview EULALIO RODRIGUEZ PERALES at McAllen and Alamo, Texas.

Source reported on May 6, 1964, that he had been unable to locate EULALIO RODRIGUEZ CARRILLO who is registered as residing at Lago de Pascuaro Poniente No. 101, Monterrey, but was continuing efforts to locate this person.

At Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico

On April 3, 1964, Vice Consul OTTO WAGNER, United States Consulate General, Guadalajara, reported that no record of a United States visa issued during August, September, and October, 1963, could be located for the following:

HILDA QUEZADA
JOSE CRUZ
CECILIO CARDENAZ
MAXIMINO ESQUIVEL
PEDRO GONZALEZ

T-8, a confidential source abroad, advised on April 19, 22, and 28, 1964, that he had conducted the following investigation at Guadalajara:

A check of the local telephone directory, files of the power and light company, and the Guadalajara Census Bureau failed to locate any information which would aid in identifying the passengers listed below. Source advised that the names are common in the area and that he had interviewed numerous persons with the same surnames without locating anyone who was acquainted with the passengers.

HILDA QUEZADA
JOSE CRUZ
MAXIMINO ESQUIVEL
CECILIO CARDENAZ
PEDRO GONZALEZ

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - J. C. Stokes
1 - Mail Room

October 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 30, 1964, requesting us to declassify certain documents previously furnished to the President's Commission.

One of the documents in which you expressed an interest was our memorandum of eleven pages dated March 31, 1964, at Washington, D. C., dealing primarily with the observations of Herbert Francis Voorhees.

We are unable to declassify our March 31, 1964, memorandum as it was originally prepared and, accordingly, we request that you regard it as still bearing a "Confidential" classification.

There are attached for your assistance two copies of a redraft of our March 31, 1964, memorandum which may be regarded as unclassified. With the exception of a minor change on the first page, the redraft duplicates our memorandum as originally prepared.

It is our understanding that you desired us to declassify the memorandum in question in connection with the preparation of Commission's Exhibit Number 2460.

REC 45

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ST-103

Enclosures - 2

JCS:mec (9)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

COMM-FBI

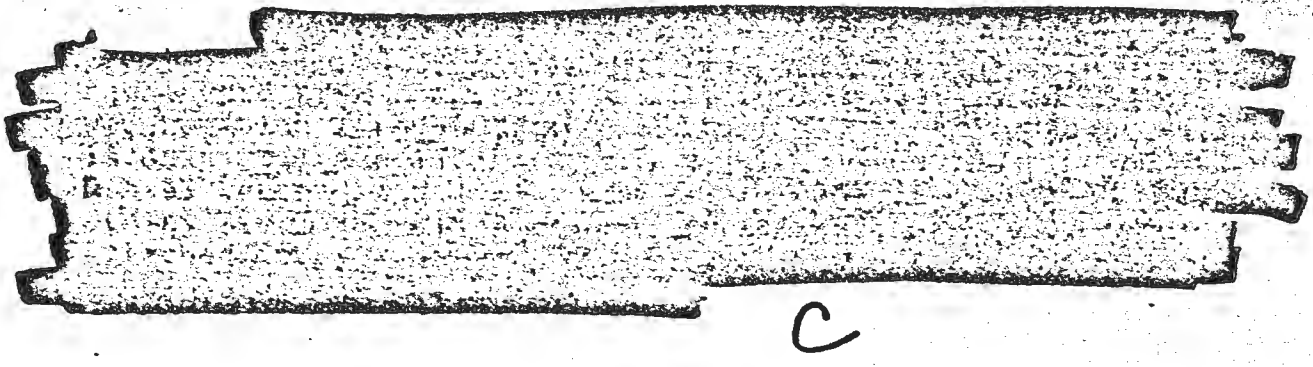
NOV 3 1964

NOV 9 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

March 31, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BASIS FOR INQUIRY

The information set out below was made available by a confidential source abroad.

According to the records of the Department of Immigration, Mexican Ministry of "Gobernacion" (Interior or Government), Mexico, D. F., Mexico, among tourist cards surrendered by "aliens" departing from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo, State of Tamaulipas, as tourists on October 3, 1963, was the tourist card of Herbert Robert VOORHEES. This card was an FM-5 permit bearing No. 4325846. It was valid for 180 days' stay in Mexico. This tourist card was issued by the Mexican Immigration Service in Nuevo Laredo on June 5, 1963, and the following data was recorded thereon:

VOORHEES entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on June 5, 1963, by train with final destination designated as Mexico, D. F. He was described on the tourist card as a male, American citizen; 73 years of age; a widower; retired; born in Beloit, Wisconsin; residence, Overland Park, Kansas. He presented a birth certificate as proof of citizenship. This tourist card carries the typewritten Spanish word "tren" (meaning train), and the Mexican Immigration form FM-11 which constitutes a recapitulation of departures of tourists at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963, records that VOORHEES departed from Mexico by railroad with the final destination of "Overland, P. K." The departure of VOORHEES from Mexico was handled by Mexican Immigration Service employee ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA.

Since VOORHEES departed from Mexico during ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA's tour of duty between 12:00 midnight and 8:00 AM, October 3, 1963, he was located to determine whether or not he had observed LEE HARVEY OSWALD during his travel.

According to Mexican Immigration records, OSWALD had surrendered his tourist card at Nuevo Laredo to ARZAMENDI CHAPA between 12:00 midnight and 8:00 AM on the same date.

INTERVIEW OF HERBERT ROBERT VOORHEES

A confidential source abroad stated that on March 26, 1964, HERBERT ROBERT VOORHEES was residing at Calle Masones No. 19, Apartment 10, San Miguel de Allende, State of Guanajuato, Mexico, and, upon being located next door to his residence, VOORHEES advised as follows:

His true name is HERBERT FRANCIS VOORHEES, but for unknown reasons his name was listed incorrectly as HERBERT ROBERT VOORHEES on his birth certificate. He uses his true name as a commercial cartoonist.

Until six years ago, he had lived the greater part of his life in Chicago, Illinois, where for twelve years he had resided at the Lake Lane Apartments, 6214 Winthrop Street. He is a widower and for the last six years has traveled, primarily by train, to Mexico, where he has met several friendly Americans and artists in San Miguel de Allende.

He obtains a Mexican tourist card, valid for 180 days' stay in Mexico, which causes him to return to the United States every six months to have his status in Mexico as a tourist re-established for another 180-day period.

He explained that the train from Nuevo Laredo, State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, does not pass through San Miguel de Allende, and he leaves the train at San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, and travels to San Miguel de Allende by bus.

Initially, he stated he was 74 years of age, hard of hearing, and would have to stop to refresh his recollection

before he could be positive about anything which took place in the past, since he has difficulty remembering the exact details of his travels. He was positive that his last departure from Mexico was by bus and not by train.

He affirmed initially that he last departed Mexico by "Greyhound bus" in the early part of October, 1963. He explained that it was a "Greyhound bus" in his mind because the bus on which he traveled in Mexico had "Greyhound dogs" painted on the sides, the ticket he purchased was a "Greyhound bus ticket," and his journey in the United States was continued on the Greyhound Bus Lines, but in Mexico the name of the bus company he used was Transportes del Norte. He entered Mexico by train some months prior to October 6, 1963, since by this date he had to leave Mexico to renew his tourist card.

At first he could not recall any information concerning the trip he repeatedly referred to as the one taken by him on the "Greyhound bus." He could not recall the exact date he entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo by train from San Antonio, Texas, to which he proceeded from Kansas City, Kansas, via the "Katy Railroad Line," but he was certain that it was several months prior to October 6, 1963, when his Mexican tourist card would have expired.

By writing down the dates of trips made during 1963, he was able to recall that on or about October 2, 1963, he left San Miguel de Allende at 7:30 AM by "a second-class, yellow bus" for San Luis Potosi, where he arrived just before noon the same day.

At the Transportes del Norte bus station at San Luis Potosi he purchased a ticket straight through to San Antonio, Texas, because Transportes del Norte is affiliated with the Greyhound Bus Lines in the United States. He purchased a Greyhound bus ticket to San Antonio, Texas, which included transportation aboard a Transportes del Norte bus in Mexico. His travel to Nuevo Laredo was aboard a Transportes del Norte bus and from Laredo to San Antonio aboard a Greyhound bus.

After purchasing his ticket, he ate lunch and left San Luis Potosi on a Transportes del Norte bus at about 2:40 PM on October 2, 1963.

He did not know his ticket number, could not recall if his name was registered on a passenger list, and did not know whether or not the bus he boarded had proceeded from Mexico, D. F., to San Luis Potosi. He saw the bus arrive at the bus station at San Luis Potosi but did not remember whether or not passengers were aboard.

He and other passengers boarded the bus at the Transportes del Norte bus station in San Luis Potosi. He assumed the bus he boarded was made up at this city because "it smelled clean." He stated he did not count them, but there were at least four passengers on the bus and probably several more. He did not notice any other Americans aboard the bus.

The bus arrived at Laredo, Texas, at approximately 2:00 AM, October 3, 1963. While aboard the bus at Nuevo Laredo, State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, he had inquired if it would be possible with his type of bus ticket to leave the bus at Laredo, Texas, and later proceed to San Antonio, Texas. He was told that he could take a Greyhound bus at any time later with the "Greyhound bus ticket" which he had purchased. He was emphatic that after he went through U. S. Customs and U. S. Immigration at Laredo, Texas, he reboarded the bus and, at his request, was allowed to disembark from the bus alone on one of the streets in Laredo in order that he could proceed to the Southland Hotel. He could not recall exactly where U. S. Customs and U. S. Immigration are located in Laredo. After resting at the Southland Hotel, he went to the Greyhound bus depot in Laredo that same day and boarded a Greyhound bus, using his through ticket to San Antonio, Texas.

He was very certain that the bus stopped in Mexico at about 1:00 AM on October 3, 1963, at the "Mexican Immigration check station about twelve miles from the Mexican-American border," the lights in the bus were turned on, and a Mexican Immigration official boarded the bus to check each passenger's identification and travel documents.

VOORHEES First Notices American

At this point the Mexican Immigration official ushered a young American man off the bus. This was the first

time VOORHEES realized an American was on the bus. He described the American as about 20 years of age, five feet nine inches tall, not heavy, of medium build, clean-shaven, bareheaded, coatless, and cleanly attired in shirt, slacks, and shoes. VOORHEES recalled that he had considered the American lightly clad, since he did not wear a coat during the cool night. VOORHEES repeatedly stated "he was not a beatnik." The American was carrying one small bag, either a zipper bag or a small duffel bag. VOORHEES was unable to describe the exact type of bag but was certain the American did not have a suitcase.

VOORHEES was certain he sat on the right side of the bus because he habitually sits on the right side, looking forward. He remembered that he did not sit toward the front or back but somewhere in the middle of the bus.

During the trip VOORHEES talked with a "Mexican-American" man who sat across the aisle from him. The Mexican-American, whom he remembered as a middle-aged, thin-faced man who spoke both English and Spanish well, said he was going to the United States, but VOORHEES could recall neither his destination nor his name. The Mexican-American was traveling on the bus with his wife and VOORHEES believed he was returning to "his business" in the United States. He gave the impression of being very nervous, smoking one cigarette after another. VOORHEES did not know whether the Mexican-American is a Mexican or a United States citizen. During the trip VOORHEES discussed with the Mexican-American the fact that he, VOORHEES, is a commercial artist.

When the American was taken off the bus, he was taken from the back of the bus to the front, and the Mexican-American remarked to VOORHEES that the American was having trouble over his papers. VOORHEES remembered clearly that when the young American was taken off the bus most of the passengers on the bus were sleeping, and he also recalled that at the beginning of the trip at San Luis Potosi there was some sort of discussion between a Mexican woman and the driver of the bus with regard to a seat number. He could describe neither the Mexican woman nor the bus driver. He was certain that he was not acquainted with anyone aboard the bus.

He recalled that, when the American returned to the bus and walked to the back of it, he mumbled in good English, in a grumbling manner, something like, "My papers were in order before and I don't know why they bother me now - they took my pass before." This was the first time VOORHEES had noticed the American, and he could not state when the latter first boarded the bus. He had the impression the American could not speak Spanish and presumed the American was taken off the bus to the "check station office" where someone must have spoken to him in English.

He clearly recalled seeing the American at the U. S. Customs checking station in Laredo, Texas, at about 1:30 AM, October 3, 1963, when a Mexican woman's luggage was being examined and the young American was standing by. The American was trying to dispose of a banana by eating it hurriedly, "gulping it down," and he was told by a Customs officer that he could carry the banana into the United States and did not have to gulp it down so fast.

When asked if he had talked with or been near the American, VOORHEES stated he was not near the young American at any time during the bus trip or while checking through U. S. Customs at Laredo.

VOORHEES did not recall seeing the American again after he saw him at the U. S. Customs checking station in Laredo and could only presume that the American returned to the bus when all passengers left the checking station and reboarded the bus. VOORHEES left the bus at Laredo by himself when the bus driver let him off on an unknown street with an unscheduled stop at about 2:00 AM, October 3, 1963. He believed that all other passengers remained on the bus until it reached its scheduled destination, which he presumed to be the Greyhound bus depot in Laredo.

After refreshing his recollection about the bus trip from San Luis Potosi to Nuevo Laredo, he was certain the bus arrived at Monterrey, State of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, at about 11:00 PM on October 2, 1963, and all passengers had to change to a smaller bus of the same bus line, Transportes del Norte, to proceed to Nuevo Laredo. He did not see the American

during this change of buses and did not recall seeing him prior to the "check station stop at the 26 kilometer point before arrival at Nuevo Laredo." He believed that some passengers other than those who traveled from San Luis Potosi had boarded the bus at Monterrey, but was not certain of this.

When shown a photograph of OSWALD among other photographs, he immediately recognized the photograph and exclaimed that this was a photograph of OSWALD. When asked how he knew this to be so, he stated he has been a commercial artist all his life, is a member of the Academy of Fine Arts in Chicago, Illinois, and can recognize a face.

He repeated that he was unable to conclude definitely that the young American aboard the bus was OSWALD, stating he could not be positive, but he affirmed strongly that the American was "the same general type" as OSWALD. VOORHEES then said, "How do you like that, if that was OSWALD on that bus and I didn't know it."

When shown a full-length, front-view photograph of OSWALD, he immediately exclaimed that the young American was "about the same size, the same type, and it seems to be him," but VOORHEES would not state positively that the young American was OSWALD, pointing out that he could not make a definite identification of someone he saw only momentarily several months earlier. He was emphatic that there was every similarity between the photographs shown to him and his recollection of the young American aboard the bus but he would not be more definite in connection therewith. He expressed the wish that he had been more observant of the young American on the bus.

He attempted to recall other details about the trip to assist in determining whether or not the young American was identical with OSWALD, but he was unable to do so. He stated that, if he were able to recall any other possible details with regard to the above, he would contact the source.

He could not recall any further details of his trip and the young American and was apologetic for not being able to do so. He stated that, if the incident regarding the

young American at the "Mexican Immigration check station" had happened during the day, he would have sketched the young American's face, as he generally does when there is an incident, and, had he done so, others could have decided whether or not the young American was identical with OSWALD.

Addresses For VOORHEES

VOORHEES explained that on this occasion he took the bus to make desirable train connections to Kansas City, Kansas, traveling by train from San Antonio, Texas, to Kansas City and from there to the home of his daughter, Mrs. NANCY M. TOUHY, 886 West Army Trail Road, Addison, Illinois, 60101. Upon his return to the United States, he visits his daughter and can be located through her at any time.

He advised that when he is at San Miguel de Allende he can be reached by telephone during the day through RODOLFO PEREZ R., owner of the Auto Mercado Super Market, telephone number 33, which is located next door to Calle Masones No. 19, San Miguel de Allende, State of Guanajuato, Mexico, and he utilizes Post Office Box No. 200, San Miguel de Allende, for receipt of mail.

Efforts to Identity Other Passengers

VOORHEES could not identify photographs of JOHN BOWEN, also known as ALBERT OSBORNE. (JOHN BOWEN was a passenger aboard a bus operated by "Servicios Unidos Autobuses Blancos, Flecha Roja, S. A. de C. V." (The Unified Services of White Autobuses Red Arrow, Incorporated) on which OSWALD traveled from Laredo, Texas, to Mexico, D. F., on September 26-27, 1963.)

VOORHEES also was unable to identify the photographs of JUAN MATEO DE CUBA and ADA FRANCISCA BISLIP DE DE CUBA. (JUAN MATEO DE CUBA and his wife, ADA FRANCISCA BISLIP DE DE CUBA, were among the "aliens" who surrendered their tourist cards to Mexican Immigration upon their departure from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963, between 12:00 midnight and 8:00 AM.)

According to VOORHEES, the Mexican-American he talked with aboard the bus en route to Nuevo Laredo had a thinner face than that of JUAN MATEO DE CUBA.

The names of the following individuals on the passenger list of Bus No. 340 of the "Transportes Frontera, S. A. de C. V.," bus line for October 2, 1963, were exhibited to VOORHEES and he was unable to recognize any of these names as persons he might know:

FCO. SAUCEDO
OSWLD (OSWALD)
Sra. LANDEROS
ANDRIAN HERNANDEZ
JUANA
ANGEL GALLEGOS
Sra. MORALES
NICOLAS GONZALEZ
RAFAEL FLORES
GAUTIER ? (GANSTINE)
ANGEL PEREZ
ANTONIO CAZAREZ
Sra. AGUILAR
Sra. FRANCO
CONSTANTINO GARCIA
ELIASAR GONZALEZ
CONSTANTINO GARCIA
YNIGNES (INIQUEZ)

As noted above, the FM-5 No. 4325846 Mexican tourist card issued to VOORHEES has the word "tren" (train) typed toward the top, which must have been typed on this form when VOORHEES entered Mexico by train with this card, as he states he did.

The foregoing information from VOORHEES fully clarifies that he departed from Mexico on October 3, 1963, via a Transportes del Norte bus, and the FM-11 data to the effect that his exit from Mexico was by train is in error. This is further verified by the fact that Mexican Immigration employee ALBERTO ARZAMENDI CHAPA, who handled VOORHEES' departure, was at the Kilometer 26 highway checking station

during his tour of duty from 12:00 midnight to 8:00 AM on October 3, 1963, and not at a railroad station.

An examination of the March, 1964, issue of the Mexican "Guia de Transportes Aereo y Autotransportes de Mexico" (Guide for Air Travel and Automobile Transportation in Mexico), which is described as the "official publication in Spanish of airline and automobile bus schedules in Mexico," reflects on page nineteen that Transportes del Norte, which connects with Greyhound Lines, Union Bus Lines, Missouri Pacific Lines, and Winter Garden Bus Lines, between Canada and the United States and Mexico, has bus terminals located at Insurgentes No. 137 Sur, Mexico, D. F., and Juan Mendez No. 1355, Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico. This guide further reflects bus schedule No. 18 for "Mexico-Guadalajara-San Luis Potosi-Monterrey-Torreon, via Central (highway)," with daily departures of Transportes del Norte buses from Mexico, D. F. From a review thereof, it appears that VOORHEES must have traveled aboard the bus which follows the schedule recorded on page nineteen of the above guide and is copied hereinunder:

Leave Mexico, D. F., 8:30 AM

Arrive San Juan del Rio, Mexico, 10:45 AM
Leave San Juan del Rio, Mexico, 10:45 AM

Arrive Queretaro, Mexico, 11:25 AM
Leave Queretaro, Mexico, 11:25 AM

Arrive San Luis Potosi, Mexico, 2:00 PM
Leave San Luis Potosi, Mexico, 2:20 PM

Arrive Matehuala, Mexico, 4:45 PM
Leave Matehuala, Mexico, 4:45 PM

Arrive Saltillo, Mexico, 7:55 PM
Leave Saltillo, Mexico, 8:00 PM

Arrive Monterrey, Mexico, 9:30 PM
Leave Monterrey, Mexico, 10:00 PM

Arrive Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, 1:30 AM

The foregoing passenger list of Bus No. 340 of the "Transportes Frontera, S. A. de C. V.," bus line for October 2, 1963, was exhibited to VOORHEES for the purpose of establishing that he was correct in his statement that he traveled via Transportes del Norte bus line and that he was not confused with travel on a Transportes Frontera bus line. JUAN MATEO DE CUBA and ADA FRANCISCA BISLIP DE DE CUBA had been interviewed previously and recalled a "young American" who traveled with them on the bus and who had experienced some trouble making himself intelligible to a Mexican border official. They had stated that they believed their travel was by a Transportes Frontera bus, although subsequent inquiry established that they had traveled on the same Transportes del Norte bus as VOORHEES.

The confidential source abroad advised that on March 30, 1964, VOORHEES furnished the following additional data by telephone from San Miguel de Allende:

He was unable to recognize the following names of tourists who departed from Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963, as being identical with the Mexican-American and wife who were aboard the bus with him:

AGAPITO DEL RIO
MANUEL CAPIZ
GUADALUPE CAPIZ
LAWRENCE LOPEZ
MARIA LUISA CRUZ DE LOPEZ
SALVADOR SEGOBIANO
MARIA SEGOBIANO
ROBERTO BALDAZO
DOLORES BALDAZO ROMERO
ROBERT L. TARIN
ELISABETH TARIN

He stated he had tried to recall the Mexican-American's name and had been unable to do so. He described him as being in his late fifties, tall, slender, and very well-dressed and his wife as also being very well-dressed.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 5212

PAGE NO. 13

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

21

CIA

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: October 29, 1964

FROM : C. F. Downing

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

By letter, October 23, 1964, J. Lee Rankin of the President's Commission referred a letter in French and requested a translation thereof.

This letter is addressed to the "Warren Commission," signed by Paul Hoefliger, postmarked Lausanne, Switzerland, and contains no return address. The letter is very incoherent. The meaning of many passages is not clear. The writer does not believe Oswald shot from the "Library"; he feels that the shots were fired from the railroad bridge; he condemns television, radio and the press and is critical of weak protection of the President.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is a proposed reply to Rankin's letter furnishing the required translation.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC 4

5214

Enclosures

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Rolander
BWR:drv
(8)

53 NOV 9 1964

NOV 5

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel

October 23, 1964

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I enclose a letter addressed to the Chief Justice, dated September 28, 1964, from Paul Meyerlist, Lausanne, Switzerland, written in the French language. I will appreciate your arranging for a translation of this communication.

The Commission and I thank you for your gracious and constant assistance.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Encl.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
OCT 20 1964

REC 4

ENCLOSURE
XEROX
NOV 5 64

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Downing
1 - Mr. Rolander

REC 4 5215

EX-117

October 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

By letter dated October 23, 1964, you forwarded a French language letter dated September 28, 1964, from Paul Hoefliger, Lausanne, Switzerland, and requested that it be translated.

The translation from the French language, as well as the foreign language material, is forwarded to you herewith.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

XEROX NOV 5 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE Oct 30

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

BWR:drv
(9)

1 ENCLOSURE

53 NOV 3 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH

A six-page handwritten letter addressed to the Warren Commission

From: No return address

Postmark: Lausanne
9/28/64

Translator's Note: The letter is very incoherent and the meaning of many passages is not clear. Parenthetical remarks of the translator are indicated by asterisks.

* * *

Lausanne, Switzerland
September 28, 1964

Warren Agency (sic*)
the United States of
America

General Director

Dear Sir,

Your statement is (not*) 100% right.

1. Swiss newspapers and people do not believe and cannot believe the (interpretation of the*) affair of the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, for the simple reason that they accuse the police force of Dallas and also (think*) that this assassination was thoroughly planned; also, people have told me not to believe that Lee Harvey Oswald fired from the Municipal Library of Dallas (sic*).

XEROX
NOV 5 1964

* Translator's Note.

TRANSLATED BY:
TATIANA NIKONISHIN:mmg
October 28, 1964

5215

ENCLOSURE

3 (sic*). The assassination of President Kennedy was openly done from the top of the railroad bridge or from its passageway, since he (Oswald*) did not wish to endanger the population of Dallas by firing from the Municipal Library; (he*) did not wish to risk the very lives of the population or of certain authorities.

4. Up there he had better protection and facility for firing from this spot on the bridge at the surrounding area and the police of the FBI did not search the vicinity where the range of the shot would have been most favorable or see the imprints of shoes at the location of the shot.

The world of today condemns television, the radio and the press for having shown and justified this assassination contrary to reality, such as it is, totally false; and your agency for finding a motive, approved 100% and satisfying the present-day world according to the investigation made among the people. But this is limited by an extenuating circumstance, as considered more or less, but the facts are what they are, according to your agency, and not the diversion, making the world believe that the location of the criminal shots was at the Dallas Library, that is, on its 5th or 6th floor.

The audacious and perverse thing is that it is believed that Lee Harvey Oswald could still have contacts among high authorities or those close to the Government of the United States.

5. The mistake was that the police of strict protection of President Kennedy became more and more weakened, and this conspiracy gave a green light to all possibilities of an assassination such as this one. (sic*)

6. It did not behoove the FBI to make an investigation of this kind; this police corps is too close to all the most sensitive information in the service of the State in Washington; it behooves the President of the United States to train 3,000 men, appointed strictly by the White House and not by the exterior or ulterior (sic*) police, for the police should be organized exclusively by the State.

7. The protection of Lee Harvey Oswald was not assured 100% but was simply for blackmail and glorifying of the television, press and radio; for anyone could kill him, even in front of policemen guarding him.

* Translator's Note.

The whole world is doubtful and more and more indignant at the flagrant and audacious injustice of our time and the times to come, and if this investigation was carried out according to the motivation, such as it could come up with, and with sincerity, reality and good sense, then it is not Jack Ruby who should have been arrested but, on the contrary, the one who proceeded to hide this affair, so sad and audacious, among the high authorities or those close to the Government. (sic*) Another thing, it should be underlined that the White House did not take care of checking and examining the individuals or doing a very thorough investigation of a man or no matter whom, to learn about his daily private activities and where and why this eventual travel abroad had outstanding importance. (sic*) Only when the White House proceeds to do this minute examination, will the day come when the assassination will be totally eliminated, for the peace of the Government and everybody else. (sic*)

The whole of Switzerland is profoundly moved by this terrible affair and prays for the security of the White House, so that this is not repeated again. Vigilance, ability and tenacity, prompt and rapid, and the most serious attention to the matters which are brought to light today are needed for this.

We are rendering an homage of sympathy again for President Kennedy and expressing a wish that the present era will develop more technical systems to bring an end to such atrocities.

Given and written in Lausanne, Switzerland, on September 28, 1964, with sincere and cordial greetings.

/s/ Paul Hoefliger

Finally, on the fate of Jack Ruby, of whom no one talks any more; we rather think would it not be unjust to simply kill him like an animal in a butcher shop, if you pardon the expression? (sic*)

* Translator's Note.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TROTTER

DATE: 11-2-64

FROM : S. F. Latona

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

The palm prints of the following named individuals were submitted by the Dallas Division for comparison with the unidentified latent palm print in this case:

NANCY C. BELL
TEDDIE JOAN DEGELIA (former employee)
SA KENNETH C. HOWE
A. SCOTT PINKSTON
SA LEO L. ROBERTSON
PAUL E. STONE

The latent palm print is not identical with the submitted palm prints, which are being retained.

Dallas and the General Investigative Division are being advised.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

REC 4

5216

JL:gpt
(10)

SOVIET SECTION

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Stokes
1 - Liaison

(S) 105-82555

BY LIAISON

Date: November 4, 1964

To: Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Pursuant to the request of the President's Commission, the following memoranda in this case bearing indicated dates at Washington, D. C., have been declassified so as to enable their inclusion in the Commission's public record of their findings:

1. Memorandum of three pages dated December 3, 1963.
2. Memorandum of five pages dated January 13, 1964.
3. Memorandum of four pages dated January 23, 1964.
4. Memorandum of four pages dated February 20, 1964.
5. Memorandum of seven pages dated March 12, 1964.
6. Memorandum of seven pages dated March 16, 1964.
7. Memorandum of five pages dated April 8, 1964.
8. Memorandum of thirteen pages dated April 22, 1964.
9. Memorandum of three pages dated May 4, 1964.
10. Memorandum of twenty-four pages dated May 11, 1964.
11. Memorandum of five pages dated May 18, 1964.
12. Memorandum of three pages dated June 19, 1964.
13. Memorandum of three pages dated June 23, 1964.

REC 4 5217

JCS:mec (10)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

53 NOV 9 AM 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

Director
Central Intelligence Agency

14. Memorandum of two pages dated June 23, 1964.
15. Memorandum of four pages dated June 23, 1964.
16. Memorandum of three pages dated July 9, 1964.
17. Memorandum of four pages dated July 10, 1964.
18. Memorandum of five pages dated July 21, 1964.
19. Memorandum of two pages dated July 23, 1964.
20. Memorandum of two pages dated July 31, 1964.
21. Memorandum of four pages dated August 7, 1964.
22. Memorandum of five pages dated August 10, 1964.
23. Memorandum of two pages dated August 25, 1964.
24. Memorandum of three pages dated August 28, 1964.
25. Memorandum of ten pages dated September 11, 1964.

It is requested that you regard aforementioned documents as unclassified.

NOTE:

All of above documents were prepared by Legat, Mexico City, and deal with various facets of our investigation in Mexico. State Department advised it had no objection to declassifying results of our investigation in this case in Mexico. The Commission has been advised of the declassification of these documents. CIA was the only other agency to which the memoranda were disseminated.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 10/29/64

ATTN: CRIMINAL SECTION

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-15823) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Los Angeles 10/20/64, Dallas airtel to Los Angeles 10/22/64, and Los Angeles tels 10/23/64 and 10/26/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is one copy each of FD-302 pertaining to an interview with Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM THOMAS JOHNSON, an FD-302 pertaining to interview of HARRY RANDOLPH McCALL, and an FD-302 pertaining to interview of JOE WESLEY COE, as well as three inserts with miscellaneous background information. Twenty-five of each of the above are being furnished to the Dallas Office. In addition, there is being enclosed an excerpt from the column of WALTER WINCHELL from the October 13, 1964, edition of the "Los Angeles Herald Examiner."

The verification of employments at the Beverly Hills Ford, California Ford and Escobar Ford were set forth in the inserts in an effort to establish a time sequence inasmuch as JOHNSON and McCALL could not specifically recall dates of events which are pertinent in this investigation.

For the same reason records of the Sunset-Marquis Apartments and the Braemer-Besser Apartments were reviewed. McCALL has stated he was last employed at the California Ford, Glendale, before leaving for Dallas, Texas, and indicated that he resided at the Sunset-Marquis immediately upon his return to Los Angeles from Dallas.

The WALTER WINCHELL item which is enclosed as an exhibit is an excerpt from his column and was set forth in this fashion for brevity and clarity. REC-62 5218

2 - Bureau (Reg.) (Enc. 7) ENCLOSURE
2 - Dallas (Reg.) (Enc. 175)
1 - Los Angeles
WLM:meh
(5)

3 NOV 3 1964

SOV

9 NOV 13 1964

Although Mrs. [WILLIAM JOHNSON] was present during the interview with her husband, no FD-302 is being submitted concerning her inasmuch as she added nothing of value and her knowledge of this situation was hearsay, having learned same from her husband. No further investigation remains in the Los Angeles Division and this case is being RUC'd.

1
LA 105-15823
WLM:meh

By letter dated October 15, 1964, WALTER WINCHELL, well-known columnist from the "New York Journal American," furnished to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation information which was furnished to Mr. WINCHELL by a [W. T. JOHNSON, an automobile salesman in Norwalk, California] Set forth is this information verbatim:

"Mr. [W. T. Johnson, who is an auto salesman in Norwalk,] called. Three days after KENNEDY's assassination, two men he knows returned to Los Angeles. Their names are McCULL and COE. McCULL was employed by the Lincoln Dealership in Dallas and saw OSWALD when he came in for the demonstration ride by BOGARD. McCULL said BOGARD drove the car and OSWALD asked about a deposit on the car and said he would have the money in ten days.

"After the assassination the FBI questioned McCULL, he quit, bought a Lincoln which he says was stolen before he left Dallas, he didn't make a report to the police because he had no insurance.

"COE who was not employed in Dallas was at the Texas Book Depository Building during the assassination.

[JOHNSON] knows both men to always be in need of money. They have skipped from hotels, etc. They returned to LA with ample funds. McCULL says he sold his house in the Bahamas which [JOHNSON] says he did have. [JOHNSON] knows that three weeks before the assassination the house was not for sale and believes it difficult to sell it so fast.

"McCULL is a disbarred attorney. McCULL and COE once had a contact club in Hollywood (where lonely people meet) and reopened another when they returned from Dallas. The first was called the Hollywood Contact Club. The second the West Coast Contact Club. They got in touch with [JOHNSON because they wanted to buy a car] [JOHNSON] recently tried to get in touch with them [because he had found a car for them.] He couldn't locate them.

ENCLOSURE

"The two men (McCULL and COE) [redacted]

[redacted]

[JOHNSON] thinks it strange they should come back from Dallas so soon after the assassination with lots of money. He didn't believe the story about the demonstration ride until after your article."

1
LA 105-15823
WLM:meh

The October 13, 1964, edition of the "Los Angeles Herald Examiner," which contained an article by WALTER WINCHELL pertaining to the Warren Report and the OSWALD case in Dallas, Texas, was exhibited to the interviewing Agents by Mr. [JOHNSON.] This article which he exhibited to the Agents is identical with the excerpt which is being included as an exhibit.

/

ENCLOSURE

LOS ANGELES HERALD-EXAMINER

Feature Page

A-14 TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1964 ★

Walter Winchell

OF NEW YORK AND HOLLYWOOD

Man About Town

★

The Warren Report gives attention to the following: That a Dallas car salesman named Bogard (and other staffers) recalled giving a demonstration ride to a person who said his name was Lee Oswald . . . The Commission probers decided not to accept their sworn testimony "because" Mrs. Lee Oswald told them "Lee could not have been at that car agency that afternoon because he could not drive a car" . . . The salesmen testified the man they identified (from newspaper photos) was Oswald and that he drove the car from 60 to 70 mph on the freeway.

★

This reporter wonders why the probers accepted the word of Oswald's wife against the several car salesmen, considering how often they recalled her because of alleged discrepancies, etc. . . . Isn't it true, Mr. Chief Justice, that a filmed interview with Mr. Bogard and other salesmen (one of whom was allegedly fired for tipping Feds) has not been made public? Because some lawmen allegedly requested the network not to use it? . . . Why is that?

★

Isn't it also a fact that Mr. Bogard and a staffer at that car agency offered to submit to a lie-detector polygraph test? . . . And that it was refused because "such a test is not admissible in court"?

How does the Warren Report explain the following clash of testimony? . . . Mrs. Lee Oswald told them her husband could not drive: the salesmen said Oswald drove fast and Mrs. Paine (Mrs. Oswald's companion) told the probers she had been giving Oswald lessons in driving and that "he was showing some improvement" by November???

ENCLOSURE

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 10/29/64

1

Mr. [redacted] California [redacted] was interviewed [redacted] at the time of this interview was his wife [redacted]. At the outset of the interview Mr [redacted] stated that he was not very accurate in recalling dates and both he and his wife at times during the interview attempted to locate records to substantiate dates of various activities. However, they were unsuccessful in these attempts.

Mr [redacted] advised that he first meet HARRY McCALL when they were both employed at the Beverly Hills Ford Company on Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, California, as salesmen sometime during 1962.

Shortly thereafter McCALL left this position and told [redacted] that he was going into business for himself with a friend named JOE COE.

[redacted] was invited to visit McCALL's office and as he recalls the name of the business was the Hollywood Contact Club. This office was located in a fashionable apartment building near the Sunset Strip in West Los Angeles. It was [redacted] recollection that McCALL stated that this venture was being financed by a friend. [redacted] stated that the nature of this Hollywood Contact Club as he understood it was to be some sort of a lonely hearts club with the idea to arrange companions for both men and women. After a few months [redacted] stated that McCALL either called him or contacted him at which time he stated that his sponsor had left and the Hollywood Contact Club folded up due to lack of finances. [redacted] at that time was employed [redacted] advised that he was instrumental in securing jobs as salesmen for both McCALL and JOE COE at this agency. After a short time at this agency,

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On 10/23/64 at Norwalk, California File # LA 105-15823

by SA WILLIAM L. MC DERMOTT
SA EUGENE E. SCHMITT/meh Date dictated 10/28/64

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[redacted] stated that McCALL and COE decided they were going to leave California and stated they were going to Texas. During this period when they were employed at the Escobar Ford and before leaving for Texas, [redacted] stated it was apparent that they had very little money as they attempted to borrow some from [redacted] and other individuals.

[redacted] did not see or hear from these individuals again until one day shortly after the assassination of President KENNEDY he received a telephone call from McCALL. McCALL indicated that he was back in California and had re-established his former lonely hearts business. At McCALL's invitation [redacted] visited McCALL at their new office. He could not recall the exact address but stated it was near the location of their first office.

[redacted] indicated that to the best of his recollection this would have been in November 1963 after the assassination of President KENNEDY but before his burial. After thinking about this for a few minutes [redacted] stated that he could not be certain as to the exact time but indicated that it would have been probably within a two or three week period after the President's death.

On the occasion of this visit [redacted] stated that McCALL had mentioned that he had just returned from Dallas and the name of the new venture was the West Coast Contact Club. [redacted] stated that judging from the appearance of the office and the furnishings therein both McCALL and COE must have had a considerable amount of money. [redacted] related that he stated to McCALL that he must have been very successful in Texas to afford such an elaborate office. McCALL indicated that he had sold his home in the Bahamas and was using the money to finance this new business which he stated was to bring lonely people together as well as to try to arrange roommates for both men and women.

[redacted] stated that he doubted this very much as he recalled that before McCALL left for Texas he had mentioned that he owned this residence in the Bahamas and [redacted] doubted if it would have been possible to sell this piece of real estate and receive the money in that short a time.

On this occasion McCALL advised that while he was in Dallas he was employed as an automobile salesman at a Lincoln-Mercury Dealership and that while he was employed there LEE HARVEY OSWALD came in to purchase an automobile. According to [redacted] McCALL stated that he had seen OSWALD and it was [redacted] recollection that McCALL stated he had talked to OSWALD who was interested in purchasing a Lincoln Continental.

Further, McCALL stated that OSWALD was taken on a demonstration ride by a salesman at the agency and that both the salesman and OSWALD drove over the same route that President KENNEDY later traveled when he was assassinated. It was [redacted] recollection that McCALL stated that OSWALD did not have the necessary money to purchase this vehicle at the time but indicated that he would have it in about ten days. [redacted] did not know the exact name of the Lincoln-Mercury Dealership in Dallas, nor does he recall if McCALL ever mentioned the name of the salesman who apparently drove OSWALD.

In addition to the above, McCALL related to [redacted] that JOE COE was at the exact location at the time that President KENNEDY was assassinated.

According to [redacted] McCALL had stated to him in the past that he was [redacted] McCALL had mentioned to [redacted] further that he was formerly married but had received a divorce.

[redacted] stated further that from an unrecalled source he had heard that JOE COE was responsible for breaking up the marriage of McCALL and his wife. [redacted] said he never saw McCALL's wife and never heard her name. [redacted] also advised that he had also heard that McCALL was a disbarred attorney.

He described McCALL as a very well educated individual who had indicated that he had received a degree in psychology. He said he was a smooth talker.

[redacted]

LA 105-15823

During this conversation, McCALL further related that prior to leaving the Lincoln-Mercury Dealership in Dallas and returning to Los Angeles that he purchased a Lincoln Continental from the sales manager and that he paid for this vehicle in cash. [redacted] said that McCALL had indicated that this vehicle had been ordered by a customer but the customer never showed up to purchase the Continental. [redacted] recalls that he asked McCALL if he could see the car and McCALL stated that it was stolen in Dallas a few days after he purchased it. McCALL indicated that he had no insurance on the vehicle inasmuch as he paid cash. [redacted] could not recall if this alleged theft was reported to the Dallas Police by McCALL. While in Dallas it was [redacted] understanding that JOE COE was not employed. [redacted] stated it was common knowledge that [redacted]

Since this conversation with McCALL which [redacted] feels certain was in November, 1963, he stated that he has not heard from McCALL or COE nor does he even know if they are in the California area.

[redacted] stated that he gave no credence to this story which McCALL told him concerning the OSWALD incident at the Lincoln-Mercury Dealership until he read a column by WALTER WINCHELL in the October 13, 1964, edition of the "Los Angeles Herald Examiner." [redacted] had a copy of this article in his possession and exhibited it to the interviewing Agents.

Upon reading this article he called the Los Angeles Examiner and was given a telephone number to reach Mr. WINCHELL at the Los Angeles Ambassador Hotel. [redacted] stated he did not personally talk to Mr. WINCHELL but talked to one of his staff at which time he related the above story which McCALL told to him after returning from Dallas.

[redacted] stated that he now considers McCALL and COE's return from Dallas with what he considers a considerable amount of money shortly after the President's assassination somewhat strange. He stated that he has no concrete reason or explanation for this feeling but felt that it was his duty to tell it to someone. [redacted] said that he never did see any money nor did McCALL ever

tell him how much money he had but judging from the fact that they were practically penniless when they left Los Angeles to go to Dallas and apparently had a considerable amount of money when they returned, it was his feeling that this merited some investigation.

[redacted] requested that in the event HARRY McCALL and JOE COE were interviewed that his name not be furnished to them as the source of the above information.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date

10/29/64

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HARRY RANDOLPH McCALL was located at his place of employment, the Hollywood Dodge Automobile Company, at 4620 Hollywood Boulevard. At the outset of the interview, McCALL professed a complete lack of ability to remember names, dates and figures, but volunteered that he had records at his residence which could give a better account of his personal activities.

Accordingly, the interviewing Agents accompanied McCALL to his residence at 1116 North New Hampshire, Apartment 3, Los Angeles, California. At this residence was JOE WESLEY COE. Interview was conducted with McCALL in the presence of JOE COE who at McCALL's request secured available papers to verify employments, residences and dates.

McCALL related that he and JOE COE went to Dallas, Texas, in approximately October 1963. He stated that prior to leaving for Dallas he had been working as an automobile salesman at the California Ford Company in Glendale, California. He mentioned that this had been his main employment in the Los Angeles area but that he had not been too successful in this field and they thought that perhaps a change of locale would bring about a change in their luck. In addition to his employments as an automobile salesman, McCALL stated that he and JOE COE opened the Hollywood Contact Club which he described as a lonely hearts club and that he operated this from his residence at 1200 Alta Loma Drive in Hollywood. He also stated that upon his return from Dallas he re-established the same type business and this time the name of this operation was the West Coast Contact Club. This was also operated from the Alta Loma address which is actually the Sunset-Marquis Apartment House, as well as the Braemer-Lesser Apartment House located at 8440 Sunset Boulevard. He stated that both ventures lasted approximately two or three months but were financial failures. He stated that he and COE pooled

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On 10/26/64 at Los Angeles, California File # LA 105-15823

by SA WILLIAM L. MC DERMOTT
SA HOWARD H. DAVIS/meh Date dictated 10/28/64

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ENCLOSURE

what little money they had to form these ventures and that they had no other financial backing.

McCALL also related that a number of years ago he purchased a home in the Bahamas for $6000. Prior to going to Texas he sold this property to a CHARLES D. NORRIS for $3500. He advised that NORRIS was with the U. S. Air Force and was stationed in the Bahamas. McCALL stated that he sold this property for this amount of money mainly because it was termite infested and it was too far away for him to look after properly. McCALL advised that at the time of the sale he received $300 in cash and was to receive $200 per month in 16 monthly installments until the balance of the loan was satisfied. The sale was handled by CHARLES MOSS, Eleuthera, Governor's Harbour, Bahamas, where the property was also located.

McCALL advised that with this $300 and the prospect of $200 per month as a sustainer he felt that he and COE could manage until they became established or secured a job in Dallas.

They answered an advertisement in a Los Angeles newspaper and drove a 1960 Chevrolet which they obtained from a Beverly Hills Agency. This vehicle he recalled had a stick shift and they delivered this to a person whom he could not recall in Dallas. It was his recollection, however, that they were paid $50 for delivering this vehicle.

Shortly after arriving in Dallas, McCALL secured a job as a salesman with the Downtown Lincoln-Mercury Agency which was located on Commerce Street. He claimed that he never sold a car and never received any money while employed there. He advised that when President KENNEDY was assassinated and when it was broadcast over the radio that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was the individual who shot the President, a salesman whose name he could not readily recall advised him and most of the other salesmen at the dealership that he had seen OSWALD and that OSWALD had been into the agency to purchase a vehicle a week or so earlier.

He was asked if the name of this salesman could have been BOGARD. McCALL readily recognized the name and states positively that that was the name of the individual that he was referring to.

According to BOGARD, OSWALD drove over the same route that President KENNEDY subsequently traveled on the date he was assassinated, and that OSWALD drove very fast. The car in question

that was used on that date for the demonstration, according to McCALL, was a red Comet Caliente, Model 210, that had a four speed transmission. OSWALD reportedly had no money at the time but stated that he would have the money to pay cash for it in about ten days or two weeks.

According to McCALL, BOGARD recalled this episode specifically as they either ran out of gas or else BOGARD had to pay for gas upon their return since they had traveled such a distance on this demonstration ride. McCALL mentioned that it was customary for a test or demonstration ride to consist of a run of several blocks, but it was his recollection that BOGARD stated they were gone for approximately 45 minutes. To the best of his recollection, McCALL recalls that BOGARD at the time described where he and OSWALD had driven, but McCALL said that he was not familiar enough with Dallas to state the exact route that was taken.

Also BOGARD supposedly stated that after the demonstration ride he wrote the name of LEE OSWALD on a card and gave it to another salesman in the event that OSWALD came in while BOGARD was not present. McCALL said he does not recall the name of this salesman but believed him to be short in stature.

McCALL related that he had no firsthand knowledge of the above-described events. He also added that he could not state that he ever saw OSWALD. McCALL related that he specifically recalls that one of the salesmen who was present at the time that BOGARD was relating this story mentioned that this incident should be reported to the FBI. When it appeared that nobody was going to do so this individual himself called the FBI and reported the incident.

McCALL stated he was present at this time and stated that this individual turned to the sales manager and asked for his home telephone number. The manager wanted to know why he wanted this and the salesman answered that he was talking to the FBI and they wanted to know this information. Shortly thereafter a representative or representatives from the FBI came to the agency and questioned the sales manager and BOGARD. McCALL stated that he was not questioned by the FBI. When asked if this individual's name could have been LAWRENCE, MC CALL stated in the affirmative and he recalled that his name was JACK LAWRENCE.

According to McCALL, sometime later he left this agency and went to work for the Eagle Lincoln-Mercury Dealership in Dallas, Texas. McCALL was unable to recall the exact dates that he was in Dallas but feels that it was from approximately October 1963 until January 1964. He stated that JOE COE was never employed while in Dallas and he also related that both he and JOE COE resided at two residences. The only one that he could readily recall was the Chateau DeVille which he stated was across the bridge on the south side of town.

In January 1964, McCALL advised that he received approximately $1200 which was the balance of the loan from the sale of his home. He mentioned that he deposited this in the Mercantile National Bank, Dallas, Texas. He advised that he discounted the note.

With this money and since he had had no success in Dallas he and COE decided to return to Los Angeles.

He advised that they went to an agency which was located behind the Big D Auction Center and obtained a 1963 Comet which they drove to Los Angeles. He recalls that this was delivered to a small dealer in the Southwest section of Los Angeles.

McCALL stated he never purchased any vehicle while in Dallas since he had the use of a demonstrator which was given to him by his employers and it was his recollection these cars were also Comets.

Upon returning to Los Angeles, McCALL stated that he and COE resided at the Sunset-Marquis Apartments, 1200 Alta Loma, and re-established the West Coast Contact Club. He produced a receipt at this time which indicated that they rented this apartment on January 10, 1964.

As has been mentioned previously he stated they had limited success and moved from the Sunset-Marquis to the Braemer-Lesser Apartments as this afforded a better location on Sunset Boulevard.

They were evicted from this latter apartment as the manager stated they secured the apartment for a residence and not a business and therefore he evicted them.

McCALL stated that as a result of this eviction they lost their clientele and disbanded the business. For this business venture, McCALL stated that he utilized the balance of the $1200 from the sale of his property and also from income tax refunds of his and COE's.

Since that time, McCALL advised he has been employed at various agencies as an automobile salesman in the Los Angeles, California, area.

McCALL related that he mentioned the OSWALD incident, occurring at the Lincoln-Mercury Dealership in Dallas, to a Los Angeles man and he stated that he told this individual that he bought a Lincoln Continental in Dallas. He told this individual that he no longer had the Lincoln as it was stolen a short time after he purchased the vehicle and that it was a total loss since he had no insurance. McCALL stated that he mentioned this situation to this individual as he considered this person somewhat of a "big dealer" who in the past had tried to impress McCALL with his importance and also had tried to convey to McCALL the fact that he was somewhat wealthy. McCALL advised that he never told any individual that a salesman was the one that drove OSWALD on the demonstration ride and he also advised that he never told any individual that OSWALD had attempted to purchase a Lincoln Continental.

McCALL advised that he has not seen this individual since he related the above incident to him.

With regard to JOE COE, McCALL stated that COE has no personal knowledge of the affairs that took place in Dallas and he only knows what McCALL has related to him. This information is set forth above.

McCALL made available for perusal two documents relating to the property he had owned in the Bahama Islands. These "indentures" or deeds related, he advised, to the property he had sold. One indenture dated May 16, 1962, in the Bahama Islands, Governor's Harbour, Eleuthera, was from CHARLOTTE BLODGETT of San Diego, California, selling for $6000 to HARRY R. McCALL of Greenville, South Carolina, a minister of religion, certain described property. This document was notarized by ALICE L. JOHNSON, 2261 North Lake Avenue (no city given). With regard to the date of May 16, 1962, McCALL stated that although he had

purchased this property many years ago he had not been able to obtain a deed for it even though he had gone so far as to try legal action to get the deed. However, suddenly CHARLOTTE BLODGETT voluntarily furnished him with a deed to the property.

The second indenture was dated June 10, 1963, and was between HARRY R. McCALL of Los Angeles, California, and CHARLES D. NORRIS, selling to NORRIS the property described in the previously referred to indenture for $3500. It was indicated there was to be an initial payment of $300 with the remaining $3200 to be paid in 16 equal monthly installments.

WILLIAM CERVENAK, Major, U. S. Air Force, witnessed this document for NORRIS while JOE W. COE witnessed the document for McCALL.

McCALL also produced a deposit slip which reflects that on January 8, 1964, a sum of $1196.41 was deposited in the Mercantile National Bank in Dallas through the Citizens National Bank, Leesburg, Florida, account number 06046.

McCall also produced two canceled checks of the Sunset-Wetherly Branch of the Bank of America which reflects that on January 9, 1964, the sum of $600 was obtained from the Mercantile National Bank in Dallas and on January 10, 1964, the sum of $590. These transactions were handled by mail.

McCALL produced a record which reflects that he served in the U. S. Navy from June 11, 1943, until May 10, 1947, at which time he received an honorable discharge as a radio electrician's mate, second class. His Navy serial number was 829-48-69.

McCALL voluntarily advised that he was a graduate from Furman University, Greenville, South Carolina, where he received an AB degree in Psychology in 1951. He also stated that he was an ordained minister having graduated from the Southeast Baptist Theological Seminary in Wake Forest, North Carolina. McCALL stated that he had formerly been married to BARBARA LACKEY and that they had five children. He stated that they were divorced in 1961 at Jacksonville, Florida.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 10/29/64

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JOE WESLEY COE advised that he resides at 1116 North New Hampshire Avenue, Apartment 3, with HARRY RANDOLPH McCALL. He stated that he is unemployed. COE advised with respect to the information furnished to the interviewing Agents by HARRY McCALL that he had no personal knowledge of this information and that everything he knows concerning the LEE HARVEY OSWALD incident was related to him by HARRY McCALL.

COE stated that on November 22, 1963, he was at his apartment at the Chateau DeVille in Dallas and that he did not see the assassination. He mentioned that he told one or possibly two individuals that he was an eye witness to President KENNEDY's assassination, but he avowed that this was not the truth. He stated he does not know why he related this information to these individuals and he stated that he is now extremely regretful that he did so.

With respect to COE and McCALL's return from Dallas to Los Angeles in a Comet automobile, it was COE's definite recollection that this dealership that they delivered the vehicle to was located in the south part of Los Angeles and he vividly recalls that they drove south on the Harbor Freeway to this agency. He stated that after they delivered the vehicle the owner's wife drove he and McCALL to a bus so that they could return to the Los Angeles area.

On 10/26/64 at Los Angeles, California File # LA 105-15823

by SA WILLIAM L. MC DERMOTT
SA HOWARD H. DAVIS/meh Date dictated 10/28/64

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FRANK LAW, Manager of the Braemer-Lesser Apartments, 8440 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, advised on October 26, 1964, that his records reflect that HARRY RANDOLPH McCALL and JOE WESLEY COE leased Apartment 304 on May 1, 1964. They were evicted on June 7, 1964, inasmuch as LAW stated that they secured the apartment under false pretenses. He advised that COE and McCALL were operating the West Coast Contact Club from their apartment which was in violation with their lease. He stated that their records show that as of April 8, 1964, McCALL's bank account at the Sunset-Wetherly Branch of the Bank of America was in low three figures. They indicated that they had formerly resided at the Sunset-Marquis Apartments, 1200 Alta Loma Drive.

JOAN KNOTT, Clerk, Sunset-Marquis Apartments, 1200 Alta Loma, Los Angeles, advised that her records reflect that HARRY RANDOLPH McCALL and JOE WESLEY COE leased an apartment on two occasions. On the first occasion the lease was from October 2, 1963, until November 2, 1963. On the second occasion the lease was from January 10, 1964, until April 30, 1964. Miss KNOTT stated that McCALL and COE operated some sort of a lonely hearts club but she did not know the name of this operation.

Mr. W. B. LONDON, Office Manager of the Beverly Hills Ford, 8850 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, advised that HARRY RANDOLPH McCALL, Social Security Number 248-22-7199, was employed as a salesman from June 19, 1962, until August 14, 1962, and from January 30, 1963, until April 5, 1963.

Mrs. HELEN HARRIS, Clerk, California Ford, 1401 South Brand, Glendale, California, advised on October 26, 1964, that HARRY RANDOLPH McCALL was employed as a salesman from August 16, 1963, until October 15, 1963. Residences listed were 4643 Los Feliz and 1200 Alta Loma Drive.

STANLEY KLEIN, Office Manager, Escobar Ford, Norwalk, California, advised that HARRY RANDOLPH McCALL was employed as a salesman from November 9, 1962, until January 29, 1963.

JOE WESLEY COE was employed from November 28, 1962, until January 21, 1963.

The indices of the Los Angeles Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation contain no information pertaining to the

ENCLOSURE

Hollywood Contact Club, the West Coast Contact Club, JOE WESLEY COE, HARRY RANDOLPH McCALL o[redacted]

Set forth is a description of HARRY RANDOLPH McCALL:

Name	HARRY RANDOLPH McCALL
Address	1116 North New Hampshire, Los Angeles, California
Birth data	September 1, 1924, Spencer, North Carolina
Sex	Male
Race	White
Height	5' 11"
Weight	175
Hair	Reddish brown
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Ruddy
Navy serial no.	8294869
Marital status	Divorced
Ex-wife	BARBARA LACKEY, born Gaffney, South Carolina
Dependents	Claims 5 children
Social Security No.	248-22-7199

Set forth is a description of JOE WESLEY COE:

Name	JOE WESLEY COE
Address	1116 North New Hampshire, Los Angeles, California
Birth data	8/13/36, Winston-Salem, North Carolina
Sex	Male
Race	White
Height	5' 10"
Weight	155
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Features	Handsome
Marital status	Single
Mother	Mrs. ROSA L. COE, Winston-Salem, North Carolina
Social Security No.	241-52-2304

Set forth is a description [redacted]

Name	[redacted]
Address	
Birth data	
Sex	Male
Race	White
Height	6'
Weight	180
Hair	Dark brown
Eyes	Brown
Marital status	Wife [redacted]

The above descriptions were obtained through interview and from records of the Aetna Insurance Company, 810 South Spring, Los Angeles, California, a bonding company for Escobar. Ford.

NOV 3 1964

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

1249

PM CST URGENT 11-3-64 SDA

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 2 P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD, TWO TWO TWO ZERO THOMAS PLACE, FT. WORTH, TEXAS, TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED THE FBI RA AT FT. WORTH TODAY. SHE WAS VERY EXCITED AND CRYING. SHE STATED THAT A PUBLISHING FIRM, NAME OF WHICH SHE WOULD NOT DISCLOSE, HAD RECENTLY FURNISHED HER WITH A TAPE RECORDER AND A NUMBER OF SPOOLS OF TAPE. SHE STATED SHE WAS TO RECORD HER EXPERIENCES DURING THE LAST ELEVEN MONTHS AND A BOOK WAS TO BE COMPILED FROM THIS. TODAY SHE TURNED ON THE RECORDER AND DISCOVERED THAT ONE SPOOL OF TAPE HAD ALREADY BEEN USED AND A FOREIGN LANGUAGE WAS ON THE TAPE, WHICH SHE BELIEVED IS RUSSIAN. SHE STATED IT WAS HER OPINION THAT SOMEONE HAD SLIPPED IN HER HOUSE AND RECORDED INFORMATION FOR HER AND IT MIGHT IDENTIFY THE PERSON WHO KILLED PRESIDENT KENNEDY. SHE EXPLAINED THAT SHE WAS POSITIVE THAT HER SON, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, WAS NOT GUILTY AND THAT SOONER OR LATER SHE WOULD TRACK DOWN THE

END PAGE 1

53 NOV 10 1964

TRUE ASSASSIN. SHE STATED THAT SHE WOULD NOT ALLOW THE TAPE TO BE REMOVED FROM HER HOME FOR TRANSLATION PURPOSES. SHE STATED THAT ON SECOND THOUGHT, SHE WAS GOING TO CALL SOMEONE IN HIGH AUTHORITY IN WASHINGTON, D.C., AND HAVE THEM SEND AN INTERPRETER TO HER HOUSE.

THIS IS BEING FURNISHED FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU ONLY AND UACB, NO ACTION BEING TAKEN BY THE DALLAS OFFICE..

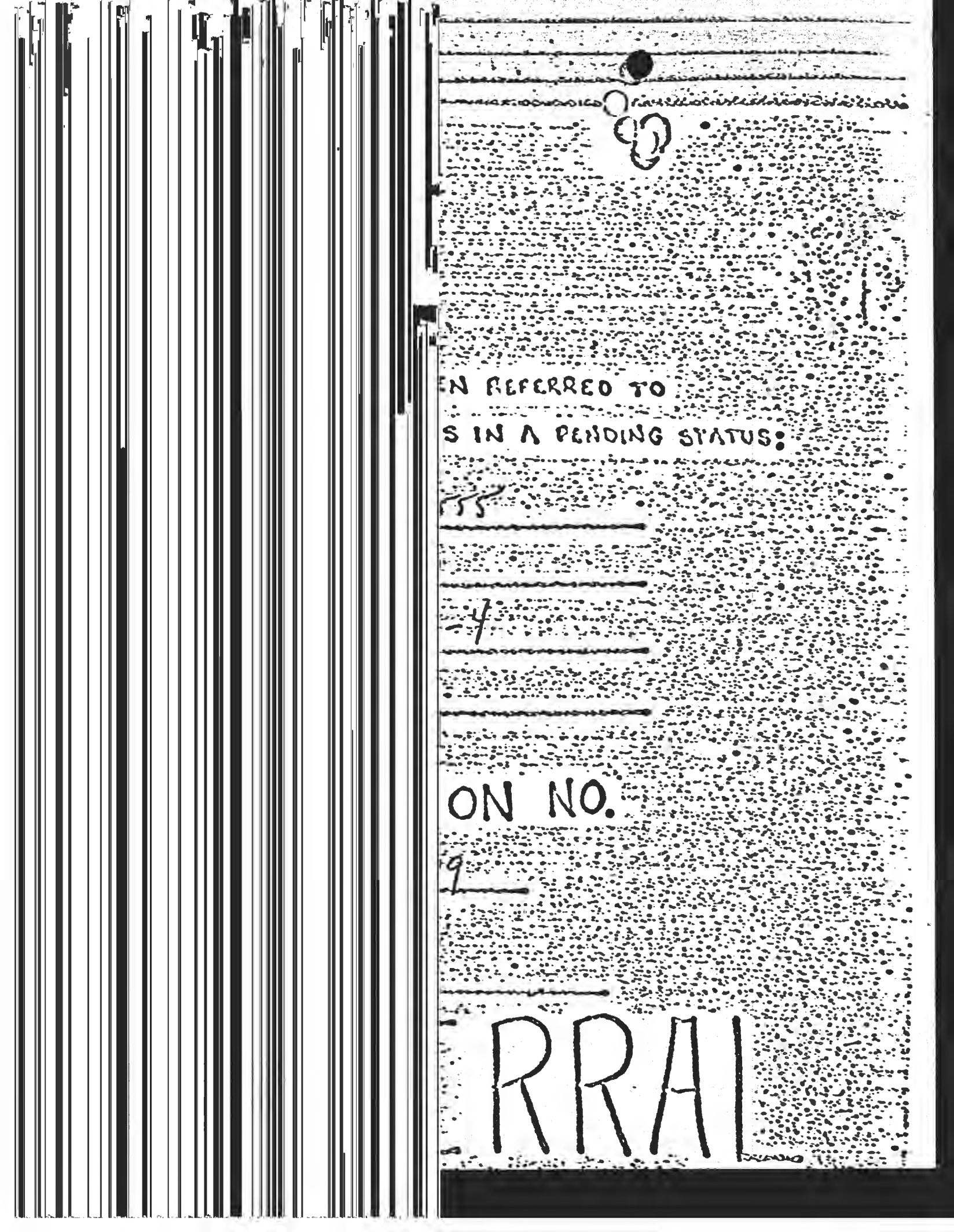
END

RPP

FBI WASH DC

TU DISC

MARY F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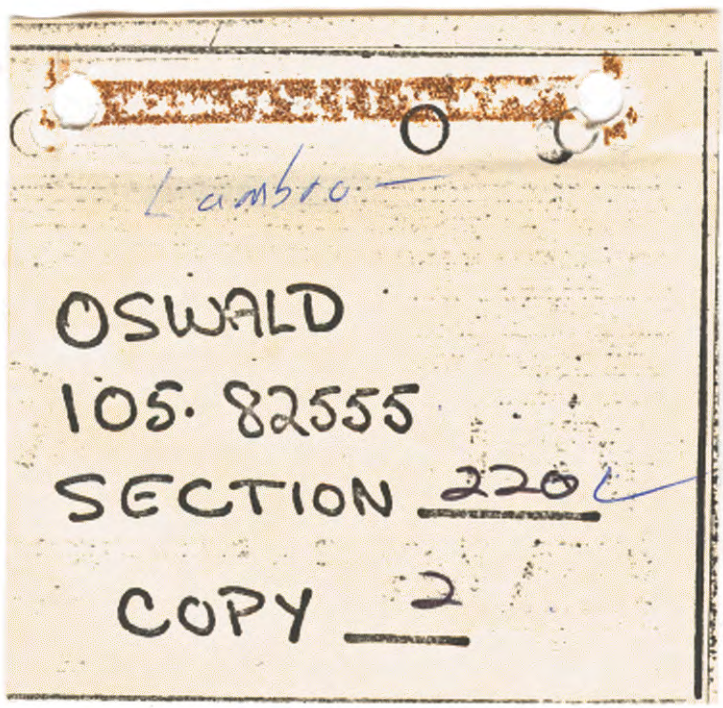
Lambro
OSWALD
105. 82555
SECTION 220
COPY 2

FBI

Date: 11/3/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGULAR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (105-7740) RUC

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

RE: Allegation that LEE HARVEY OSWALD Resided in Baltimore, Maryland, for Two Weeks in August, 1963

Re Bureau airtel to Baltimore, 10/29/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau and Dallas are ten copies each of LHM reflecting the results of investigation conducted at Baltimore by SA J. STANLEY ROTZ.

Non-specific information concerning request of unknown individual to receive mail at residence of Mrs. KATHERINE TARSIA is being submitted under separate communication in accordance with instructions in re Bureau airtel.

5221

14 NOV 4 1964

ENCLOSURE

(3-Bureau (Encs. 40)
2-Dallas (100-10461) (Encs. 40)
1-Baltimore
JSR:cl

53 NOV 10 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Baltimore, Maryland

November 3, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

RE: Allegation that Lee Harvey Oswald Resided in Baltimore, Maryland, for Two Weeks in August, 1963

By letter dated October 23, 1964, the United States Civil Service Commission, Bureau of Personnel Investigations, Washington, D. C., forwarded to the Headquarters of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Washington, D. C., a memorandum containing an allegation that Lee Harvey Oswald had resided in Baltimore, Maryland, for two weeks in August, 1963.

The memorandum explained that at 3:30 PM, on October 13, 1964, United States Civil Service Commission Investigator Patrick F. Pallaro was conducting a neighborhood investigation at an apartment house at 915 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland, concerning another individual. The landlady at this address, a Mrs. Catherine Tarsia, and Mrs. Georgia Ward, her housekeeper at the same address, were interviewed.

After the interviews, Mrs. Tarsia volunteered the information to the investigator that her housekeeper, Mrs. Ward, had seen Lee Harvey Oswald on television at the time of President Kennedy's assassination and recognized him as a man who had stayed in a room at their place for about two weeks in August, 1963. The investigator asked Mrs. Ward why she was so certain this man was Lee Harvey Oswald. Mrs. Ward stated that she recognized Oswald so quickly because she had seen him frequently during the two week period, as he rarely left his room and seemed to have no particular activity or job.

COPIED

21 MAR 13 1973

ENCLOSURE

PROPERTY OF THE FBI
This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: Allegation that Lee Harvey Oswald Resided in Baltimore, Maryland, for Two Weeks in August, 1963

Both Mrs. Ward and Mrs. Tarsia stated that Oswald had apparently used an alias instead of his own name on the ledger of tenants. They said they had not received any inquiries and had not furnished this information to the police or to any Government agency.

The files of the Credit Bureau of Baltimore, Baltimore, Maryland, as checked on October 30, 1964, contained no information identifiable with Mrs. Tarsia or Mrs. Ward.

On November 2, 1964, Mrs. Katherine Tarsia, 915 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland, advised a Special Agent of the FBI that she rents apartments and rooms in this three floor row house. She said that she recalled having told an investigator of the United States Civil Service Commission that Mrs. Georgia Ward, her Negro maid, had made the comment after seeing Lee Harvey Oswald on television that Oswald was identical with a man who had rented a room for two weeks at her place in August, 1963. She said that she herself had been employed at the time and that she had never seen this individual. She said that she had no other information concerning him and had no reason to believe that the man who had stayed in her room number 12 was actually Oswald other than the comment made by Mrs. Ward. She said she realized that many people look like other people and that she believed Mrs. Ward was only certain that the roomer looked like Oswald but had no further indication that Oswald had actually stayed at this location. She, therefore, had not felt it worth-while to report this comment previously to any authorities.

On November 2, 1964, Mrs. Georgia Ward, 904 Penrose Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, was interviewed by a Special Agent of the FBI at her place of employment as a maid at 915 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland. Mrs. Ward stated that she recalled seeing Lee Harvey Oswald on television after his arrest for the assassination of President Kennedy in November, 1963.

She said that he looked so much like a man who had resided in room 12 at 915 St. Paul Street for two weeks in August, 1963, that she had made the comment that it was the same man. She said that the man in room 12 had not seemed to have been employed since he spent so much of his time in the room. She said that she had no further reason beyond his appearance to think that he could have been Oswald. She also added that she realized a lot of people look like other people and that the man who stayed in room 12 could easily have been someone else who merely looked like Oswald.

Mrs. Ward pointed out the name of the man, who resembled Oswald, on the tenants register. This name had been signed as [redacted] According to this register, this individual had stayed in room 12 from August 24, 1963, to August 30, 1963.

On November 2, 1964, [redacted] Pikesville, Baltimore 8, Maryland, advised a Special Agent of the FBI that [redacted] who had stayed at a rooming house in the 900 block St. Paul Street in August, 1963, is her son. She explained that her son had been in a mental institution and had therefore experienced some problems including difficulty with holding any job for any amount of time. She said that the occasion when he stayed at the rooming house on St. Paul Street was one of the times that he left home with the intention of maintaining a separate residence. He had lost his job almost as soon as he had left home and had therefore spent most of his time in his room at the rooming house.

[redacted] stated that she and her husband had gone to the rooming house to pick up their son and return him to their home in the Pikesville area.

RE: Allegation that Lee Harvey Oswald Resided in Baltimore, Maryland, for Two Weeks in August, 1963

[redacted] explained that her son is of the same general build and appearance as Lee Harvey Oswald and that she could understand how someone could have mistaken him for Oswald under those circumstances. She said he had not had any association with Oswald and that neither he nor she had any information concerning the assassination of President Kennedy.

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

FBI

Date: 11/3/64

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGULAR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-0)

SUBJECT: KATHERINE TARSIA
INFORMATION CONCERNING
SM-C

Re Bureau airtel to Baltimore, dated 10/29/64, captioned, "LEE HARVEY OSWALD. IS-R-CUBA."

Mrs. KATHERINE TARSIA, 915 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland, was interviewed on 11/2/64 by SA J. STANLEY ROTZ concerning allegation that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was identical with a man who had stayed at her rooming house in August, 1963. This allegation proved to be unfounded when the tenant was shown to be another man currently living in the Baltimore area.

Mrs. TARSIA explained that she herself is a very "nosey" sort of person and that she likes to talk to people whether she knows them or not. She said she frequently goes up to men or women on the street and talks to them freely concerning anything which may interest her at the moment.

Mrs. TARSIA said that she had mentioned to a United States Civil Service Commission investigator an incident which occurred when she was employed at a local beauty shop. She said that this

3-Bureau
1-Baltimore
JSR:cl
(4)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent In Charge

53 NOV 10 1964

had happened twelve years ago and not three years previously as had been understood by the Civil Service Commission investigator. Mrs. TARSIA continued that

[redacted]

In view of the foregoing, no further action will be taken by Baltimore UACB.

Mr. Belmont

November 3, 1964

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Hines
1 - Mr. Rogge

A. Rosen

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION
OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

PURPOSE:

To recommend the attached letter be sent to Assistant Attorney General Miller advising the data concerning the assassination and the Lee Harvey Oswald investigation developed subsequent to the termination of the President's Commission will be disseminated to the Department.

DETAILS:

By letter 9/23/64 we asked the Commission to whom we should send our investigative results in connection with the above matters.

By letter 10/15/64 J. Lee Rankin advised in part "I have been instructed to advise you that these matters should be handled, insofar as the Commission is concerned, the same as any other investigation involving law enforcement." Rankin's letter continued the Commission's responsibilities, "except as to closing out its operations and the publication of its hearings and exhibits, were terminated" on 9/24/64 when its report was delivered to the President.

In connection with the Lee Harvey Oswald investigation, the approved memorandum Branigan to Sullivan dated 12/19/63 captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - Russia" recommended that since we furnished the Department the summary which was sent to the Commission and since investigative reports are being furnished to the Commission, we would not send these reports to the Department or any other agency. Inasmuch as our reports on Oswald have been furnished to the Commission for its evaluation and use in the preparation of its report on the assassination, it is not deemed necessary to furnish these hundreds of reports to the Department

RDR:REL:rab
(15)

CONTINUED - OVER

1 - 62-109090 (Assassination of President Kennedy)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 44-24016

68 NOV 6 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

With reference to the investigation captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning," we received numerous complaints, remarks and threats made by individuals which included their feelings concerning President Kennedy, the former Attorney General, other officials and the policy of the administration. Included were allegations that persons other than Lee Harvey Oswald were involved in the assassination. Therefore, these miscellaneous type reports were furnished to the Department. The Jack L. Ruby investigation was conducted at the request of the President's Commission and the Department based on a possible violation of Oswald's civil rights. Reports have been disseminated to the Department as done in all civil rights cases.

In view of Rankin's letter it appears desirable that reports containing miscellaneous type information relating to our continuing investigation of the assassination as well as the results of our continuing investigation of Oswald be furnished to the Department.

It is proposed that in the future when miscellaneous type reports and reports entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald" are received they will be furnished to the Department following review. If deemed necessary, they will also be furnished to other appropriate agencies of the Government, such as Secret Service, Central Intelligence Agency, etc. where such agencies might have an interest in the data reported. Since the Commission did not designate any authority to whom our reports should be disseminated the following is recommended:

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. The attached letter be furnished to Assistant Attorney General Miller advising we will disseminate reports to the Department.

2. Pertinent reports will be disseminated to other appropriate agencies of the Government where such agencies might have an interest in the data reported.

3. You will be kept fully advised of any pertinent developments in these investigations.

FOUNDA
courtesy of the AAPC

11/3/64

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (RUC)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION
(Bufile 105-82555)
(WFOfile 105-37111)

JACK L. RUBY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS
(Bufile 44-24016)
(WFOfile 44-520)

ReBuairtel 10/22/64, with twelve enclosures consisting of items of evidence submitted by WFO in connection with WFO investigation with regard to the leak of information relating to the RUBY testimony which appeared in DOROTHY KILGALLEN's columns.

On 10/23/64, SA CARL E. GRAHAM returned to the President's Commission all nine (9) items which had been obtained from the Commission. Receipt was obtained from the Commission for:

(1 - 4) Copies 1 thru 4 of Testimony of JACK RUBY prepared by Ward and Paul and classified "Confidential."

6 - Bureau
2 - WFO

CEG:jas
(8)

RECORDED
NOV 10 1964

AIRTEL

79 NOV 12 1964

(5). Original Stenographic typed transcript of testimony of JACK RUBY.

(6). Xerox copy (not classified) of RUBY testimony obtained from office of Mr. WILLENS, Staff member.

(7). Xerox copy (not classified) of RUBY testimony obtained from office of Mr. REDLICH, Staff member.

(8). Xerox copy used by Printer (not classified).

(9). Copy of "New York Journal American" newspaper of Tuesday, 8/18/64.

On 10/23/64, SA GEORGE J. LEX, Jr., returned to the office of Congressman GERALD R. FORD Copy number 5 (Ward and Paul reproduction) of the testimony of JACK RUBY (classified "Confidential"). SA LEX obtained a receipt for the return of this document.

It will be noted that one of the items returned to WFO from the FBI Laboratory was a sample of blank paper, pre-stamped "Confidential," which had been obtained from Ward and Paul. This blank paper was not returned but was destroyed by WFO.

On 11/2/64, SA ALBERT H. SOLOMON, Jr., returned a xerox copy of the RUBY testimony which had been obtained from the office of Senator RICHARD RUSSELL. Receipt was obtained.

WFO is retaining receipts obtained for the return of this material to the Commission, to Congressman FORD and to Senator RUSSELL.

Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

Director, FBI

November 4, 1964

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Sullivan
(R.E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Hines
1 - Mr. Rogge

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION
OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

On September 23, 1964, we directed a letter to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy requesting information as to who the appropriate authority would be to receive results of our investigations conducted in connection with the assassination subsequent to the termination of the President's Commission.

Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission answered this by letter dated October 15, 1964, a copy of which is enclosed herewith.

Reports containing miscellaneous allegations and information relating to the assassination and reports concerning the killing of Lee Harvey Oswald by Jack L. Ruby have been and will continue to be furnished to the Department. In addition, reports containing results of our continuing investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald will also be furnished in view of the importance of this case. Where relevant, dissemination of these reports will also be made to other Governmental agencies having an interest in the data reported.

Enclosure

RDR:REL:jgs
(15)

NOT RECORDED
1964 NOV 4 19

1 - 62-109090 (Assassination of President Kennedy)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 44-24016

NOTE:
See Rosen to Belmont memo dated 11/3/64, RDR:REL:rab.

53 NOV 9 1964

DUPLICATE YELLOW

FBI

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Stokes
1 - Mail Room

November 6, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 3, 1964, concerning the property of Lee Harvey and Marina Oswald.

There are enclosed two copies of a list of all material believed to be the property of the Oswalds' which was obtained by this Bureau from various sources. A copy of the enclosed list is being furnished to Mrs. Marina Oswald in accordance with her request.

BY COURIER SVC.
7 1 NOV - 6
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 2

JCS:mec
(9)

NOTE:

Relet asked for assurance that the Commission has been made aware of the nature of all property of Lee and Marina Oswald as of 11/23/63. We have advised the Commission that we cannot grant such assurance but that we would furnish them with a list of all property of the Oswalds' which we received. Enclosure is this list. The list has been reviewed by the Laboratory against our master inventory and, where necessary, has been corrected.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

NOV 2 9 11 AM '64
FBI
XEROX
NOV 9 1964
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT
53 NOV 10 1964

REC-21 5223
NOV 6

NOV 5 5 07 PM '64
RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
FBI

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Stokes

November 6, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Pursuant to the request of Miss Helen Tarko of your staff, this is to advise that you may regard our memorandum of twenty-seven pages dated March 16, 1964, at Washington, D. C., to be unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

JCS:mec
(8)

BY COURIER SVC.
7 1 NOV - 15
COMM-FBI

NOTE:

Memorandum in question is letterhead prepared by Legat, Mexico City, dealing with procedures of the Mexican Immigration Service in recording information concerning people who enter and leave Mexico at Nuevo Laredo. It sets forth a list of all individuals who entered at Nuevo Laredo on 9/26/63. The source of the information has been properly protected in the letterhead memorandum and there is no reason for us not to declassify it at this time.

REC-13

5224

NOV 6

XEROX

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

53 NOV 10 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan DATE: 11/4/64

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Lenihan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

By letter dated 4/6/64 we transmitted to the President's Commission answers to thirty specific items which the Commission desired answered by the FBI. Such questions largely dealt with our investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. An original and one clear, clean xerox copy containing answers to these thirty questions were furnished to the Commission as enclosures to our 4/6/64 letter.

On 11/3/64 Miss Helen Tarko, a secretary at the President's Commission, contacted Supervisor Robert E. Lenihan and asked if the Bureau could make available to the Commission a new copy of the memorandum answering the thirty questions. She stated the Commission had mislaid the original and clean copy previously furnished the Commission by the Bureau and all she had at hand was a carbon copy that had been reproduced at the Commission from the original and it had been defaced and marked so that it could not be used for mass reproduction. She indicated the Commission desired to use this document as back-up data to its report. Supervisor Lenihan checked the file and tickler copies of the thirty questions and noted that all contain markings which would make it undesirable to reproduce such copies and furnish same to the Commission. Supervisor Lenihan contacted Miss Tarko and explained this situation to her and suggested, if deemed necessary, the Commission might desire to retype the copy of this document in possession of the Commission in order to serve the needs of the Commission. Miss Tarko stated the Commission would do this but first she planned to conduct additional research to find the previous data the Bureau had furnished since she felt someone at the Commission had mislaid such data.

ACTION:

None. For record purposes.

105-82555
59 NOV 10 1964
REL:mcc
(6)

NOV 6 1964

FBI

Date: 11/2/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas 10/23/64 returning eight copies of a listing of all material belonging to LEE HARVEY and/or MARINA OSWALD with instructions to make certain corrections and additions.

Enclosed to the Bureau are five copies of the corrected listing as instructed by the Bureau.

One copy of this corrected listing will be furnished to Mrs. MARINA OSWALD.

LEAD:

DALLAS

AT RICHARDSON, TEXAS

At 629 Belt Line Road, will deliver to Mrs. MARINA OSWALD property list as requested by her.

(3) Bureau (Enc. 5)
2 - Dallas

PEW/jtf
(5)

NOV 6 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

RE: PROPERTY OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND/OR MARINA OSWALD

The following is a listing of all material believed to be the property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and/or MARINA OSWALD, as of October 6, 1964, which was obtained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation from indicated sources:

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
1 - 43	Photographs and pictures	Dallas Police Department
44 - 64	Postcards	Dallas Police Department
65	Negatives	Dallas Police Department
66	18 Christmas cards; 5 envelopes; 5 folded note papers with flowered border	Dallas Police Department
67	Christmas card with picture of "mother"	Dallas Police Department
68	Christmas card from "mother"	Dallas Police Department
69	Russian postcard	Dallas Police Department
70	Photographs	Dallas Police Department
71	Marine Corps 2nd Btn. Class Book.	Dallas Police Department
72	Hammond Doubleday World Atlas	Dallas Police Department
73	Modern Postage Stamp Album	Dallas Police Department
74	Texnika Russian Magazine	Dallas Police Department
75 - 83	Russian books	Dallas Police Department
84	Russian book	Dallas Police Department

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
85	Copy of Militant (10-7-63)	Dallas Police Department
86	Copy of Worker (10-20-63)	Dallas Police Department
88	Copy of Pocketbook entitled "GEORGE ORWELL, 1984"	Dallas Police Department
89 - 94	Russian pamphlets	Dallas Police Department
95	Russian telegram with picture on front	Dallas Police Department
96	Applications for Fair Play for Cuba Committee	Dallas Police Department
97	Handbills entitled "Hands Off Cuba! Join the Fair Play for Cuba Committee"	Dallas Police Department
98	Receipt for fine from 2nd Municipal Court, New Orleans, 8/12/63, # 21902, and newspaper clipping	Dallas Police Department
99	Pamphlets by CORLISS LAMONT "The Crime Against Cuba"	Dallas Police Department
100	Road map "Eastern States", Cities Service	Dallas Police Department
101	Texas Highway Map, Phillips 66	Dallas Police Department
102	Map of Moscow	Dallas Police Department
103	Map of Minsk	Dallas Police Department
104	Map of City of New Orleans	Dallas Police Department
105	Map of "Beautiful Russia"	Dallas Police Department

M[illegible]FERRE
F[illegible]DATION

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
106	Map of the World	Dallas Police Department
107	No Admittance Sign	Dallas Police Department
108	Notebook and contents in English	Dallas Police Department
109	Notebook entitled "TETTADB" and Russian language contents	Dallas Police Department
110	Notebook with designs	Dallas Police Department
111	Red Russian Stamp folder with stamps	Dallas Police Department
112	4" x 7" blue book in Russian language bearing No. 732648	Dallas Police Department
113	Pocket size blue book apparently identification booklet with small photograph of Oswald	Dallas Police Department
114	Brown billfold with Marine Group photograph	Dallas Police Department
115	Fair Play For Cuba Committee, New Orleans Chapter ID Cards	Dallas Police Department
116	Sheets of English writing both sides which appears to be a diary	Dallas Police Department
118	Negative offset print of Russian City Moscow	Dallas Police Department
119	Penciled diagram	Dallas Police Department
121	Brown Manila envelope from Dept. of the Navy directed to Mr. Lee H. Oswald, Minsk, USSR	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
122	Single sheet in black ink printing entitled "The New Era"	Dallas Police Department
123	Pages of blue ink handwriting numbered 1 - 11 on Holland-America Line stationery	Dallas Police Department
124	Sheets of blue ink handwriting on Holland-America Line stationery, numbered 1A through 4A	Dallas Police Department
125	Sheets of blue ink handwriting on Holland-America Line stationery, numbered 1B and 2B	Dallas Police Department
126	Folder captioned "BLOKNOTS"	Dallas Police Department
127-155	Letters in Russian script	Dallas Police Department
156-167	Envelopes and their contents and 5 empty envelopes in Russian language	Dallas Police Department
168	Withholding Tax Statements for 1955 and 1956 for Lee Oswald	Dallas Police Department
169	Withholding Tax Statements for 1955 and 1956 for Lee Oswald	Dallas Police Department
170	Deposit slip New Orleans Public Service # 464792; Dallas City Water Works Deposit Slip # K33331, and Texas Employment Commission slip dated 4/16/63, all in name of L.H. Oswald	Dallas Police Department
171	Rent receipt, 8/9/63, signed I. Dawson (New Orleans)	Dallas Police Department

M[illegible]PRESS
F[illegible]DATION

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
172	Receipt from U.S. Department of Justice for $5.00 (Immigration and Naturalization Service) in name of Marina N. Oswald	Dallas Police Department
173	Birth certificate for Audrey Marina Rachel Oswald, born 10/20/63, #19133, Dallas, Texas	Dallas Police Department
174	Social Security receipt, Oswald, Social Security No. 433-54-3937, August, 1963	Dallas Police Department
175	Withholding Tax Statement for 1956 in name of Lee Harvey Oswald	Dallas Police Department
176	Invoice No. 38210, United States of America, Department of State, in name OSWALD, transportation costs $435.71	Dallas Police Department
177	A promise by OSWALD to pay loan to Department of State	Dallas Police Department
178	Remittance slips, State Department Numbers 298249; 298861; 299461, addressed OSWALD, Box 2915, Dallas, Texas	Dallas Police Department
179	Receipts from U.S. Department of State, Numbers 1152090, 1152091, 1152095, 1152096	Dallas Police Department
180	Form I-90, Immigration and Naturalization Service, in name of Marina Oswald	Dallas Police Department
181	Incomplete form FDI-130 (Immigration and Naturalization Service) in name of Lee Harvey Oswald	Dallas Police Department
182	Russian language forms, one entitled "АНКЕТА"	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
183	4-page form in Russian language which appears to be questionnaire	Dallas Police Department
184	4-page form in Russian language which appears to be questionnaire	Dallas Police Department
185	Form DD293 Application for Review of Discharge from Armed Forces of the U. S., two sheets	Dallas Police Department
186	Booklets which appear to contain embroidery patterns	Dallas Police Department
187	Color slides approx. 2" square	Dallas Police Department
188	Pass dated 9/58 in name Sgt. Oswald Zebra NCO, Open Mess	Dallas Police Department
189	2-Cmeha Russian Document	Dallas Police Department
190	Empty envelope to Mr. and Mrs. Lee H. Oswald from Vernon, Texas	Dallas Police Department
191	Magazine wrapper addressed to Lee H. Oswald from Minsk	Dallas Police Department
192	Pamphlet #13 Russian Document (May belong to RUTH PAINE)	Dallas Police Department
193	Russian language document	Dallas Police Department
194	Hand sketches on plain paper	Dallas Police Department
195	Letter in foreign language	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
196	One letter and envelope from John Connally to Lee H. Oswald	Dallas Police Department
197	Notebook in foreign language	Dallas Police Department
198	Foreign language magazine pages	Dallas Police Department
199	Note paper bearing name Paul Gregory, Norman, Oklahoma	Dallas Police Department
200	Subscription coupon. Life Magazine	Dallas Police Department
201	Pages from foreign-language book	Dallas Police Department
202	Pages from foreign-language book	Dallas Police Department
204	Calling card, McKamy Secretarial Service	Dallas Police Department
206	Address label advertisement	Dallas Police Department
207	Negative bearing "Crime Against Cuba"	Dallas Police Department
208	Note bearing telephone number EM 31365	Dallas Police Department
209	Postal form bearing name Lee Oswald dated 11/20/63	Dallas Police Department
210-218	Empty envelopes	Dallas Police Department
219	Letter and envelope bearing name Alex Kleinlerer, P. O. Box 11277, Ft. Worth, Texas	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
220-224	Envelopes with contents	Dallas Police Department
226-230	Empty envelopes	Dallas Police Department
231	Slip of paper containing names Carlos J. Bringuier, Miguel M. Cruz and Lt. William Gaillot	Dallas Police Department
232-248	Envelopes with contents	Dallas Police Department
249	Manila envelope containing above stated letters and designated as letters during his stay in Soviet Union	Dallas Police Department
250	Affadivit by Byron Phillips guaranteeing Marina Nikolilava Oswald will not be ward of state	Dallas Police Department
251	Letter dated 10/8/62 at Minsk from Erick to Aleck	Dallas Police Department
252	Letter from Dept. of State, American Embassy, Moscow, 1/31/62 to Lee H. Oswald, Minsk, Russia	Dallas Police Department
253	Letter from American Embassy, Moscow, 11/13/61 to Lee Harvey Oswald	Dallas Police Department
254	A promise to Repay Financial Assistance Loan for Repatriation 6/1/62 signed by Lee Harvey Oswald to the Dept. of State	Dallas Police Department

MAR[illegible]LL
[illegible]ATION

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
255	Letter from American Embassy, Moscow, 7/10/61, to Mrs. Marina Oswald, Minsk, for interview regarding her visa application	Dallas Police Department
256	Form (official) in Russian language dated 12/1/62	Dallas Police Department
257	One page Russian language form No. UN-3/266 dated 3uasl961	Dallas Police Department
258	Letter from Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C., dated 6/4/63, directed to Mr. M. Oswald, New Orleans, in Russian language	Dallas Police Department
259	Single sheet containing typed Russian script and dated 25 mas 1962	Dallas Police Department
260	3"x 5" cards bearing respectively names G. Hall; A. J. Hidell; B. Davis, and V. T. Lee	Dallas Police Department
262	Green 4"x 8" sheet apparently a Russian form bearing No. 16-2U050	Dallas Police Department
263	International Smallpox Vaccination Certificate in name of Marina Oswald	Dallas Police Department
264	International Smallpox Vaccination Certificate in name of June Oswald	Dallas Police Department
265	Russian language form executed in writing bearing No. 16-24424	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE:
266	Green identification booklet No. 3517232 in Russian language with photograph of Mrs. Oswald	Dallas Police Department
267	Red Russian language identification folder bearing Mrs. Oswald's photograph and number 560123	Dallas Police Department
268	Small folder bearing name Oswald in Russian and No. 123610	Dallas Police Department
269	Lavender-colored booklet in name of Marina issued in 1960 in Russian language	Dallas Police Department
270	"Fort Worth Press" news clipping showing photograph of Iranian native Mrs. John R. Hall	Dallas Police Department
271	Small white sheet bearing ink Russian script	Dallas Police Department
272	Envelope postmarked Minsk "24-462-7" addressed in Russian script to Marina Oswald	Dallas Police Department
273	4" x 6" sheet of paper bearing Russian language script in blue ink	Dallas Police Department
274	Letter by Lee H. Oswald to Federal Income Tax Bureau	Dallas Police Department
275	Russian language form bearing No. 419128	Dallas Police Department
276	Photographs portraying scenes in Russia	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
277	American Embassy letter, Moscow 7/10/61, to Mrs. Marina Nikilieva Oswald, nee Prosakova, Minsk	Dallas Police Department
278	Russian language form bearing writing and numerals (Numerals on last line 70, 64; 25-63)	Dallas Police Department
279	Small sheets of paper bearing Russian language, one carrying name of "LA VISTA" the other bearing date 18/5/62	Dallas Police Department
280	Letter from Russian Embassy, Washington, to Marina Oswald, Box 2915, Dallas (3/8/63)	Dallas Police Department
281	Group of sewing patterns	Dallas Police Department
282	"Top Value" stamp book	Dallas Police Department
284	Various articles including small stamp pad, two marking devices, pocket flashlight, fountain pen, four small bottles of Pentids "400" Penicillin powder	Dallas Police Department
285	Brown identification booklet bearing No. Y3095/K in the name of Oswald in Russian script bearing date 10/7/61	Dallas Police Department
286	Small blue pouch containing Elgin "17" pocket watch, tie clasp bearing letters CCCP, cuff links with hammer and sickle; stick pin with hammer sickle and star; one Master lock key; one Benrus wrist watch, Serial No. 476343; one belt buckle; one tie clasp;	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
	one silver cuff link; one Marine Corps lapel button; one lapel button bearing Red flag with hammer and sickle; one "Sharpshooters" medal; one die; one "dog tag" No. 1653230; U.S. Marine Corps and lapel pin with "hammer and sickle 2-1-59"	
287	Nine negatives, size 620	Dallas Police Department
288	Blue suitcase (composition type) (28" x 16" x 8")	Dallas Police Department
300	Handbills entitled "Hands Off Cuba! Join the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New Orleans Charter Member Branch"	Dallas Police Department
301	Application form to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New Orleans, Louisiana	Dallas Police Department
302	Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New Orleans Chapter, identifiation cards	Dallas Police Department
303	Pamphlets entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" by Corliss LaMont	Dallas Police Department
304	Booklet entitled "Fidel Castro Denounces Bureaucracy and Sectarianism"	Dallas Police Department
305	Booklet entitled "The Socialist Workers Party" by Joseph Hansen	Dallas Police Department
306	"The Coming American Revolution" by James P. Cannon	Dallas Police Department

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ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
307	"Cuban Counter Revolutionaries to the U.S.", published by Fair Play for Cuba Committee	Dallas Police Department
308	Pamphlet by Dobbs-Weiss Campaign Committee, 116 University Place, New York	Dallas Police Department
309	List of Russian and Communist literature publications	Dallas Police Department
310	Booklet entitled "The Pact of Madrid" by the Committee for a Democratic Spain	Dallas Police Department
311	Booklet entitled "The McCarran Act and The Right to Travel"	Dallas Police Department
312	Pamphlet entitled "The Revolution Must Be a School of Unfettered Thought" -- Fidel Castro	Dallas Police Department
313	Booklet entitled "Ideology and Revolution" by Jean Paul Sartre	Dallas Police Department
314	Pamphlet by Fair Play for Cuba Committee reflecting literature catalog, Spring, 1963	Dallas Police Department
315	Pamphlet "The Road to Socialism" by Blas Roca	Dallas Police Department
316	New Century Publishers 1961 catalog	Dallas Police Department
317	Pamphlet entitled "The End of the Comintern" by James P. Cannon	Dallas Police Department
318	Booklet "Speech at the United Nations" by Fidel Castro	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
319	"Continental Congress of Solidarity with Cuba", (Brazil, 3/63), by the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New York	Dallas Police Department
320	Publication entitled "The Nation" dated 1/23/60	Dallas Police Department
321	Pamphlet by The Weekly People entitled "Automation: A Job Killer"	Dallas Police Department
322	Reprint from 9/12/60 issue of The New Republic	Dallas Police Department
323	Russian booklet bearing Oswald's name in Russian script	Dallas Police Department
324	Russian book dated 1962 at Sofia	Dallas Police Department
325	Brown-covered Russian pamphlet bearing number 500 on its cover	Dallas Police Department
326	Russian book dated 1961 at Kiev	Dallas Police Department
327	Russian magazine bearing No. 16(1702)	Dallas Police Department
328	Russian-English pocket-size dictionary	Dallas Police Department
329	Literature list of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New York	Dallas Police Department
331	Photograph of Russian workers	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
332	Photograph, female Russian workers in what appears to be radio factory	Dallas Police Department
333	Photograph of Russian workers in factory	Dallas Police Department
334	Photograph of Fidel Castro	Dallas Police Department
335	Fair Play for Cuba Committee handbill bearing address "L. H. Oswald, 4907 Magazine, New Orleans, Louisiana"	Dallas Police Department
336	Brown Manila envelope containing return address in Russian at Moscow	Dallas Police Department
337	Legal size typewritten sheets entitled "Part I The Collective"	Dallas Police Department
338	32-page typewritten dissertation outlining political, domestic and labor life of the Russian, as well as other guides to the Russian political system (with 5 photographs)	Dallas Police Department
339	Letter from Embassy, Soviet Union, Washington, 4/18/63, to Mrs. M. Oswald, (in Russian script)	Dallas Police Department
340	Folded sheet representing some type of Russian identification card bearing No. 100584 and Oswald's wife's name "Marina" in Russian script	Dallas Police Department
341	Pay vouchers of the Leslie Welding Company, 11241 West Melrose Street, Franklin Park, Illinois, covering employment between July 21 and September 29, 1962	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
342	Payroll vouchers of the Jaggers-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., Dallas, Texas, for the period 10/24/62 through 4/10/63	Dallas Police Department
343	Payroll vouchers of the William B. Reily & Company, Inc., New Orleans, Louisiana, for the period 5/17/63 through 7/22/63	Dallas Police Department
344	Birth certificate for June Oswald date of birth 2/15/62, Minsk, Russia, and two Texas Employment Commission cards for Lee Oswald	Dallas Police Department
345	Alien Registration Card No. A12530 645, Marina N. Oswald	Dallas Police Department
346	Information and identification card for the Division of Employment Security, State of Louisiana for Lee H. Oswald	Dallas Police Department
347	Birth data regarding Audrey Marina Rachel Oswald, 10/20/63	Dallas Police Department
348	Russian identification booklet with picture of Marina Oswald reflecting date of birth 7/17/41 (Passport)	Dallas Police Department
349	New Orleans Public Service bills (3), August - September, 1963, one voucher from Louisiana Employment Security and IBM card notifying of last payment from Texas Employment Commission	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
350	Petite notebook with Russian script	Dallas Police Department
351	Booklet containing food recipes	Dallas Police Department
352	Pocketsize fashion magazine entitled "Simplicity", with a Manila envelope	Dallas Police Department
354	Sears female wearing apparel catalog	Dallas Police Department
355	Fort Worth Public Library card for Lee H. Oswald, 2703 Mercedes, Fort Worth, PE 2-3245; one return address "Mrs. Arthur Young, 35 E. 75th St., New York", and one Russian language form No. 5099	Dallas Police Department
356	Envelope and letter in Russian directed to Mrs. Marina Oswald, New Orleans, from Russia, postmarked New Orleans 10/7/63	Dallas Police Department
357	3-page letter and envelope addressed to Marina Oswald at New Orleans from Loyola Villa, in Russian language (Battles Wharf, Alabama)	Dallas Police Department
358	Letter to Marina Oswald, New Orleans, in Russian language, postmarked 23 763 13 Russia	Dallas Police Department
359	2-page letter in Russian language in envelope directed to Marina Oswald, New Orleans, postmarked Paoli, Pennsylvania, 8/25/63, return address "Arthur Young"	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
360	Postcards, one directed to Lee H. Oswald, New Orleans, from Minsk, Russia, signed "Erick"; one directed to Mr. and Mrs. Lee H. Oswald, in Minsk, Russia, from Vernon, Texas, signed "Mother"	Dallas Police Department
361	Letter addressed to Mrs. Ruth Paine (for Mrs. M. Oswald), Irving, Texas, from Minsk, Russia, postmarked 10/7/63, Irving	Dallas Police Department
362	Envelopes, one from Ruth Paine to Marina Oswald, New Orleans; the other directed from Minsk, Russia, to Ruth Paine, Irving, postmarked Irving, 10/7/63 (letter for M. Oswald)	Dallas Police Department
363	Letter on letterhead of Pioneer Publishers, 4/26/63, to L. H. Oswald, P. O. Box 2915, Dallas, Texas	Dallas Police Department
364	2 letters in Russian script addressed "Dear Marina" (3 pages written on both sides)	Dallas Police Department
365	Letter from Department of State, 1/11/63, to Oswald, Dallas, Texas	Dallas Police Department
366	Photographs and a tourist pamphlet entitled "Visit the USSR"	Dallas Police Department
367	Photographs	Dallas Police Department
368	Photographs	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
369	Photograph of house and car	Dallas Police Department
370	Photographs	Dallas Police Department
373	Medical items including pills, Lanacane, Pentids "400", aspirins, Feen-a-mint, 7 various containers of pills, some labeled in Russian language, thermometer, nasal decongestant, two eyedroppers, small container of white powder, numerous envelopes of powder and bottle of liquid labeled in Russian	Dallas Police Department
378	One Cuera-2 camera; one Sawyer View-Master	Dallas Police Department
380	Applications for "The Militant" (3); one envelope containing three subscriptions for "The Worker" with return envelopes entitled "Publishers New Press, Inc."	Dallas Police Department
381	Russian language newspapers	Dallas Police Department
382	Red billfold; one scrap of white paper with Russian script in pencil	Dallas Police Department
400	Letter from Arnold Johnson to Lee H. Oswald, P.O. Box 30061, New Orleans, Louisiana, 9/19/63	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
401	Letter on letterhead Socialist Workers Party 11/5/62, to Lee H. Oswald, Box 2915, Dallas, signed by Farrell Dobbs, National Secretary	Dallas Police Department
402	Letter from Bob Chester to Lee H. Oswald, Dallas, Texas, stating Oswald's letter turned over to him by SWP	Dallas Police Department
403	Letter from V. T. Lee, National Director, Fair Play for Cuba Committee, to Lee H. Oswald, New Orleans	Dallas Police Department
404	Letter from Louis Weinstock, General Manager of "The Worker", dated 12/19/62, addressed to Lee H. Oswald, P.O. Box 2915, Dallas, Texas	Dallas Police Department
405	Letter from James J. Tormey, dated 12/13/62 addressed to Lee H. Oswald, Box 2915, Dallas, on letterhead of Gus Hall - Benjamin J. Davis, Defense Committee, New York	Dallas Police Department
406	Letter from Arnold Johnson, Director, Information and Lecture Bureau, Communist Party, USA, 7/31/63, to L. H. Oswald, P.O. Box 30061, New Orleans, Louisiana	Dallas Police Department
407	3-page letter from V. T. Lee, National Director, Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New York, to Lee H. Oswald, 4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, 5/29/63	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
408	Gregg shorthand dictionary; "20,000 Words" by Leslie; Robert's "Rules of Order, Revised 75th Anniversary Edition"	Dallas Police Department
409	Book entitled "A Study of the USSR and Communism", Rieber and Nelson	Dallas Police Department
410	Pocketbook editions by Ian Fleming; one entitled "The Spy Who Loved Me" and the other "Live and Let Die"	Dallas Police Department
411	Bulletin New York School for Marxist Study, Fall Term, 1963	Dallas Police Department
412	Letter on letterhead of Jesuit House of Studies, Mobile, Alabama, 8/22/63, addressed "Dear Lee" and signed "Gene"	Dallas Police Department
413	Envelope addressed Mr. Lee H. Oswald, 2703 Mercedes Avenue, Ft. Worth, postmarked New York, with return address Rm. 329, 799 Broadway and newspaper clipping, "Times Picayune", New Orleans, with article reflecting Oswald's fine of $10.00 or 10 days for disturbing peace	Dallas Police Department
414	Handbill of Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New Orleans, with address L. H. Oswald, 4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
415	Invoice of the Jones Printing Company, 422 Girod Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, 6/4/63, billed to "Mr. Osborne" for 3,000 Fair Play for Cuba Committee circulars, total $9.60, balance $5.89, paid 6/4/63	Dallas Police Department
416	Fair Play for Cuba Committee application slip	Dallas Police Department
417	Envelope with news clipping regarding Oswald defection to Russia and other news clippings concerning Oswald and cartoon regarding defectors	Dallas Police Department
418	Driver's Handbook, State of Texas	Dallas Police Department
419	Identification booklet in Russian script containing Oswald name and No. 01311655	Dallas Police Department
420	U.S. Marine Corps document appointing Lee Harvey Oswald 1653230/6741 Private First Class 3/9/59	Dallas Police Department
421	U.S. Air Force document certifying Oswald No. 1 653 230 satisfactorily passed specialized course in Aircraft Control and Warning Operator, 18 June 1957, Keesler Air Force Base	Dallas Police Department
422	Receipts, Texas School Book Depository, for salary Lee H. Oswald, no date listed	Dallas Police Department

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
423	Typewritten promise to pay loan for repatriation with paid stamp Department of State, 3/1/63, made out in name of Lee H. Oswald	Dallas Police Department
424	Letter from Embassy, USSR, Washington, addressed to Mrs. M. Oswald, New Orleans, 8/5/63, in Russian language	Dallas Police Department
425	Undesirable Discharge U.S. Marine Corps, 9/13/60, Lee Harvey Oswald No. 1653230	Dallas Police Department
426	Letter from U.S. Navy to Lee H. Oswald, Minsk, Russia, signed by R. McC. Tompkins, Brigadier General, U.S. Marine Corps, 3/7/62	Dallas Police Department
427	Letter from Department of Navy, 7/25/63, to Lee H. Oswald, New Orleans, stating "no modifications to discharge warranted"	Dallas Police Department
428	Form IB-14, Louisiana Division of Employment Security, to Lee H. Oswald, Social Security Number 433 54 3937, pertinent date 4/29/63, address 757 France Street, New Orleans, Louisiana	Dallas Police Department
429	Letter from Paul Piazza, S.J., 8/1/63, to Oswald on letterhead of Jesuit House of Studies, Mobile, Alabama	Dallas Police Department
430	Letter on letterhead of Jesuit House of Studies, Mobile, dated 7/6/63, and addressed to "Dear Lee and Moreno", signed "GENE"	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
431	Letter on stationery of Peter P. Gregory, Fort Worth, Texas, dated 6/19/62, attesting to Oswald's ability as Russian interpreter and translator	Dallas Police Department
432	Envelope containing receipt for Post Office Box 6225, Dallas, Texas, dated 11/11/63, for period ending 12/31/63	Dallas Police Department
433	Single sheet in Russian script containing OSWALD's name bearing No. 4-5408	Dallas Police Department
434	Sheet, folded in half, which appears to be Russian identification document No. 332281, bearing the name of Oswald in Russian script	Dallas Police Department
435	Form bearing months and blank spaces for stamps in Russian language, with No. 01311655	Dallas Police Department
436	Folded Russian language form bearing No. 01311655 with Oswald's name in Russian script	Dallas Police Department
437	Legal-sized sheet in purple ink bearing date 3/22/62, with an official stamp	Dallas Police Department
438	Letter by Johnny Tackett on letterhead of "The Fort Worth Press", dated 6/22/63, addressed to Lee Oswald in envelope of "The Fort Worth Press"	Dallas Police Department

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ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
439	Payroll vouchers, one from Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., Dallas, 1/2/63; one from William B. Reily and Co., New Orleans, 5/31/63	Dallas Police Department
440	Letter from Department of Navy, dated 4/2/62, to Lee H. Oswald, Minsk, Russia	Dallas Police Department
441	Articles: One payroll voucher, Leslie Welding Company, Inc., 11241 West Melrose, Franklin Park, Illinois, No. 7619, dated 10/13/62; One Withholding Tax Statement addressed to Lee H. Oswald, 3519 Fairmount, Dallas, Texas	Dallas Police Department
442	U.S. Armed Forces Institute, Madison, certification that Oswald completed high school level tests 3/23/59	Dallas Police Department
443	Department of Navy certification of 5/3/57, that Oswald completed Aviation Fundamental School, Jacksonville, Florida	Dallas Police Department
445	Letter from Joseph Task on letter-head of Socialist Workers Party, 3/27/63, directed to Lee H. Oswald, P.O. Box 2915, Dallas	Dallas Police Department
446	Passport No. D092526 in name of Lee Harvey Oswald, date of birth 10/18/39	Dallas Police Department
447	Separation form, U.S. Marine Corps in name of Lee Harvey Oswald, dated 11 September 1959	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
448	Birth certificate No. 17034 for Lee Harvey Oswald reflecting birth 10/18/39, Folio 1321, Book No. 207	Dallas Police Department
449	Passport No. 1733242 of United States of America in the name of Lee H. Oswald	Dallas Police Department
450	Application for Texas Driver's License	Dallas Police Department
451	Photographs (6 of Oswald and one of his wife) two scenic shots, a Mexican Airmail stamp and New Orleans Library Card No. N8640 in the name of Lee H. Oswald	Dallas Police Department
452	Sewing kit with medal (religious), Mexican 20 cent piece, package of needles with fingernail file	Dallas Police Department
453	World Atlas; The Catholic Geography Series	Dallas Police Department
454	Writing tablet (Fifth Avenue)	Dallas Police Department
455	Postcard, City of New Orleans; 5 Russian stamps and one 10 cent U.S. postage stamp	Dallas Police Department
A1	Blue and black zipper handbag with loop handles with side zipper compartment	Dallas Police Department
A2	Brown plastic portable radio with gold trim	Dallas Police Department
A3	Pair of men's brown Oxford shoes, "Pinehurst" brand	Dallas Police Department

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ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
A4	Pair of men's black Oxford shoes with crepe soles, "John Hardy" brand	Dallas Police Department
A5	Pair of men's shoes "thongs style"	Dallas Police Department
A6	Brown plastic power supply electronic device with blue cord (for use with radio)	Dallas Police Department
A7	Pair of black 4 x 20 binoculars, No. 531998, bearing the legend 6NT, with brown case with strap	Dallas Police Department
A8	Blue plastic zipper shaving kit with strap handle	Dallas Police Department
A9	Pair of heavy cotton ribbed men's socks	Dallas Police Department
A10	Pair of men's brown socks with brown and white diamond design	Dallas Police Department
A11	Pair of brown elastic top men's socks with brown and white pattern	Dallas Police Department
A12	Pair of men's white, elastic top, socks	Dallas Police Department
A13	Pair of men's brown cotton gloves	Dallas Police Department
A14	Pair of men's gray cotton slacks with zipper	Dallas Police Department
A15	Pair of men's gray cotton slacks, "Farah" brand - ripped	Dallas Police Department
A16	Men's brown cotton sport shirt with long sleeves, "Briarloom Traditionals by Enro"	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
A17	Pair of men's blue shorts with elastic top	Dallas Police Department
A18	Two white washcloths with yellow stripes, "Cannon" brand	Dallas Police Department
A19	Two white hand towels with pink and red stripes with frazzled edges	Dallas Police Department
A20	Two bath towels with white and pink stripes	Dallas Police Department
A21	One white cloth, unlabeled	Dallas Police Department
A22	One pillowcase with green top and flowered design	Dallas Police Department
A23	One men's "BVD" T shirt, size 34-36 (dirty)	Dallas Police Department
A24	One men's white T shirt, "Brent" brand, size 38-40	Dallas Police Department
A25	One men's "Arrow" T shirt, size 36	Dallas Police Department
A26	One men's white undershirt	Dallas Police Department
A27	One pair of men's white shorts with name "L H Oswald"; torn in back	Dallas Police Department
A28	Two men's white handkerchiefs	Dallas Police Department
A29	One men's handkerchief, gray with gray and red stripes	Dallas Police Department
A30	One box "Marcal Kitchen Charm" wax paper	Dallas Police Department
A31	One box of four bottles and one box of three bottles of "Squibbs" Pentids "400"	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
A32	One bar pink "Lux" soap	Dallas Police Department
A33	One small plastic box containing three lima bean-shaped "Squibbs" tablets and piece of cotton	Dallas Police Department
A34	One single blade brown pocketknife	Dallas Police Department
A35	One two-blade pocketknife, plastic handle, with corkscrew	Dallas Police Department
A36	Plastic box containing tweezers and two pieces of cotton	Dallas Police Department
A37	Small plastic box, empty	Dallas Police Department
A38	Mirror in green folding case	Dallas Police Department
A39	One can "Tidy" deodorant powder	Dallas Police Department
A40	One "Gillette" adjustable razor with blade	Dallas Police Department
A41	One tube of "Colgate" dental cream, partially empty	Dallas Police Department
A42	One plastic bottle "Mum" mist spray deodorant	Dallas Police Department
A43	Yellow toothbrush, "Colgate" brand	Dallas Police Department
A44	Small cake, used, pink soap	Dallas Police Department
A45	Small green plastic hand brush	Dallas Police Department
A46	Green and brown "BB" automatic ball-point pen	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
A47	Small pair scissors bearing letters "USA"	Dallas Police Department
A48	Package containing 14 "Gillette" thin blades and one sample "Gillette" Super Blue Blade"	Dallas Police Department
A49	Pair black-rimmed green lens sunglasses	Dallas Police Department
A50	"Farmers Electric Co-Op, Inc." (advertisement) ball point pen	Dallas Police Department
A51	Nail clipper with chain, "Gem" brand	Dallas Police Department
A52	Nail clipper, "Trim" brand	Dallas Police Department
A53	Small hotel type green bar of soap made by "Fabrica de Jabon, LaLuz, S. A., Mexico, D. F." (LaLuz Soap Factory, Mexico, D. F.)	Dallas Police Department
A54	White plastic cup	Dallas Police Department
A55	Partial tube "Foille"	Dallas Police Department
A56	Small bottle iodine, "Layman's" brand	Dallas Police Department
A57	Two small brown unlabeled bottles with liquid	Dallas Police Department
A58	Small bottle of clear liquid bearing labels with Cyrillic printing	Dallas Police Department
A59	Four unused airmail envelopes	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
A60	One unused U.S. Post Office Change of Address card	Dallas Police Department
A61	Four onionskin blank sheets of paper	Dallas Police Department
A62	One "Pearl" beer bottle opener	Dallas Police Department
A63	One small red soft plastic open container	Dallas Police Department
A64	One "Venus Forum" pencil	Dallas Police Department
A65	One yellow "Yellowstone" pencil	Dallas Police Department
A66	One brown "E-Z Note" pencil	Dallas Police Department
A70	One padlock key on key chain	Dallas Police Department
A71	One black, small crayon pencil	Dallas Police Department
A72	Two large paper clips	Dallas Police Department
A73	One 10 cent box of "Steel City Gem" small #3 paper clips	Dallas Police Department
A74	One cardboard box with 18 brass-colored thumbtacks	Dallas Police Department
A75	One brush with hollow tin handle	Dallas Police Department
A76	Label with "King Oscar Kipper" recipes	Dallas Police Department
A77	Box, yellow top, black bottom, bearing name "Ektachrome" (torn)	Dallas Police Department
A78	One silver-colored men's cuff link	Dallas Police Department

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
A79	Alphabetical index guidecards labeled A through Z - unmarked	Dallas Police Department
A80	Steel index card box,"Weis, Monroe, Michigan" brand	Dallas Police Department
A81	31 6"x 4" lined index cards, blank	Dallas Police Department
A82	Two small padlocks with keys	Dallas Police Department
A83	One"Fair Play for Cuba"positive film strip.	Dallas Police Department
A84	Tie bar	Dallas Police Department
A85	"BB"and eyelet	Dallas Police Department
B1	Wallet belonging to Lee Harvey Oswald containing: 1. Social Security card # 433-54-3937 2. Selective Service Notice of Classification SSN 41-114-39-532 3. Department of Defense Service Identification Card # N4,271,617, USMC #1653230 4. USMC Certificate of Service 5. Fair Play for Cuba Committee Identification Card, National Card 6. Selective Service Registration Certificate 7. Hotel card 8. Fair Play for Cuba Committee membership card New Orleans Chapter 9. Identification card, U.S. Forces in Japan 10. Dallas Public Library card 11. Three photographs 12. Slip of paper with three addresses "The Worke", "The Worker" and Russian Embassy	Dallas Police Department

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by T.E.A.A.R.

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
B3	Envelope containing: 28 35 millimeter negatives 6 2 1/4" x 2 1/4" negatives 1 positive of building 1 negative of Oswald's wife	Dallas Police Department
B4	Brown leather holster	Dallas Police Department
B5	"Imperial" brand hunting type knife with sheath	Dallas Police Department
B6	Secretarial type notebook with foreign words entered on some pages	Dallas Police Department
B7	Two "Fair Play for Cuba" handbills stamped: "L. H. Oswald 4907 Magazine St New Orleans, La."	Dallas Police Department
B8	Set of flash cards, Russian alphabet, and numbers	Dallas Police Department
B9	Set of flash cards, German phrase - sentences	Dallas Police Department
B10	Set of "School Aid" flash cards, phonics	Dallas Police Department
B11	Negative bearing: "Join The Socialist Workers Party fight for a better world! write Box 2915 Dallas, Texas"	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
B12	Slip of paper bearing: "The attached 1 Promissory Note (s) for financial Assistance Loans totaling 435.71 are hereby returned marked PAID as final payment of 106.00 is acknowledged. Remarks: L. H. Oswald Box 2915 Dallas, Texas"	Dallas Police Department
B13	Envelope postmarked 12:00 p.m. 11/4/63, Washington, D.C. , with return address "Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Washington 6, D. C."	Dallas Police Department
B14	Envelope addressed to "To Whom It May Concern" with return address "Peter P. Gregory, 1503 Continental Life Building, Fort Worth 2, Texas"	Dallas Police Department
B15	Envelope marked "Passports and health certificate"	Dallas Police Department
B16	Envelope postmarked 12 M 8/2/63, Mobile, Ala., addressed to 'Mr. Lee Oswald, 4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La., return address Paul Piazza, S. J. Jesuit House of Studies, Spring Hill Station, Mobile, Ala.	Dallas Police Department
B19	Top of yellow box stamped inside "R-42 Mar 24 '55"	Dallas Police Department
B20	Two Manila envelopes	Dallas Police Department
B21	Envelope marked "Personal Military Papers & Birth Certificate"	Dallas Police Department

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ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
B22	Blue loose leaf binder containing Manila envelope, 6 Fair Play for Cuba Committee handbills, piece of cardboard, 3 celluloid insert pages, postal card photograph of Karl Marx and photograph of a building	Dallas Police Department
B23	Two frames of 35 millimeter negatives found in Item 75 (Russian book)	Dallas Police Department
B24	Unaddressed American Greetings Corp. Christmas card with envelope	Dallas Police Department
B25	Unused Post Office Change of Address form	Dallas Police Department
B26	Pages 7 through 10, of Section 6 of "The Times - Picayune" newspaper, dated 8/22/63	Dallas Police Department
B27	8 newspaper clippings; one instruction sheet for child's car seat and one film mailer bag	Dallas Police Department
B28	Manila envelope with notation "Grand Jury Hall", small photograph of Oswald and 8 cent U.S. airmail stamp	Dallas Police Department
B29	2 1/2" x 4" gray plastic covered address type notebook	Dallas Police Department
B30	Two single sheet letters in Russian script dated 22/IX/61 and 24-7-62	Dallas Police Department
B31	Single sheet of paper, Russian script on each side	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
B32	One cash register slip dated 11/19/63, 3 sheets of paper, one sheet of a letter in English	Dallas Police Department
B33	3 prescriptions in Russian, and Arlington Heights Senior High School Student Identification Card for Lee Oswald	Dallas Police Department
C8	6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge from building	Dallas Police Department
C11	Suspect's shirt	Dallas Police Department
C12	Blanket	Dallas Police Department
C14	6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, with telescope sight, Serial No. C2766	Dallas Police Department
C15	.38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial No. V510210, Assembly No. 65248	Dallas Police Department
C37	Enco map of Dallas and Fort Worth	Dallas Police Department
C51-C54	Four .38 Special cartridges	Dallas Police Department
C55-C59	Five .38 Special cartridges	Dallas Police Department
C60	Gray jacket	Dallas Police Department
C137-C138	Two .38 Special cartridges obtained from Secret Service	U. S. Secret Service
C139-C147	Oswald's clean clothes: Belt, tie, tan sweater, olive sweater, blue-gray shirt, red and gray sport shirt, blue shirt, blue sport shirt, white shirt	U.S. Secret Service

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
C226	Blue jacket from Depository identified by Mrs. Marina Oswald as being property of Lee Harvey Oswald	Texas School Book Depository (Roy S. Truly)
C227	Gray long-sleeved shirt	Robert Oswald
C228	U.S. Marine Corps overcoat liner	Robert Oswald
C229	Beige long-sleeved shirt	Robert Oswald
C230	Pair of blue jeans	Robert Oswald
C231	Pair of Marine Corps trousers in green wool	Robert Oswald
C232	Pair of Marine Corps trousers in green wool	Robert Oswald
C233	Beige short-sleeved sport shirt	Robert Oswald
C234	Pair of blue outdoor shorts	Robert Oswald
C235	Blue and white print short-sleeved shirt	Robert Oswald
C236	Brown and white flannel type shirt, long-sleeved	Robert Oswald
C237	Fatigue jacket - U. S. Marine Corps	Robert Oswald
C238	Pair of khaki-colored trousers	Robert Oswald
C239	Pair of khaki-colored trousers	Robert Oswald
C240	Khaki-colored long-sleeved shirt with two USMC collar insignias	Robert Oswald
C241	Khaki-colored long-sleeved shirt	Robert Oswald

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
C242	Khaki-colored long-sleeved shirt	Robert Oswald
C243	Khaki-colored long-sleeved shirt	Robert Oswald
C244	Khaki-colored long-sleeved shirt	Robert Oswald
C245 - C246	Pair of high top shoes	Robert Oswald
C247 - C248	Pair of black Russian boots	Robert Oswald
C254	"Val-pak"type suitcase	Robert Oswald
C255	Texas flag - small	Robert Oswald
C256	Master lock (padlock)	Robert Oswald
C257	Shower spray attachment	Robert Oswald
C258	Treated cloth in paper container	Robert Oswald
C259	Marine Corps belt and buckle	Robert Oswald
C260	Pencil	Robert Oswald
C261	Sea bag	Robert Oswald
C262	Carton for "Vigran" chewable vitamins	Robert Oswald
C263	Set of long underwear	Robert Oswald
C264	Three ties	Robert Oswald
C265	Pair of men's black gloves	Robert Oswald

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
C266	Brown and gray leather cap	Robert Oswald
C267	Two mufflers	Robert Oswald
C268	Summer khaki overseas hat	Robert Oswald
C269	Chess set (board and 27 pieces) and dominoes (15)	Robert Oswald
C270	Extension cord	Robert Oswald
C271	Pair of shoe trees	Robert Oswald
C272	Can of black shoe polish	Robert Oswald
C273	Pencil sharpener	Robert Oswald
C274	Sea shell	Robert Oswald
C275	Green eraser	Robert Oswald
C276	Shoebrush	Robert Oswald
C277	Coloring pencil	Robert Oswald
C278	Shaving brush	Robert Oswald
C279	Schick box for electric shaver	Robert Oswald
C280	Manicure set	
C281	Miniature silver spoon - broken	Robert Oswald
C282	Knit shopping bag	Robert Oswald
C283	Green winter overseas hat (USMC)	Robert Oswald

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
C284	Book entitled "V. I. LENIN - MARX - ENGELS - MARXISM"	Robert Oswald
C285	Book entitled "Baby and Child Care" - Dr. Benjamin Spock	Robert Oswald
C286	Book entitled "The Iliad" - Homer	Robert Oswald
C287	Book entitled "Perfect Lovers Guide and Other Stories" - Stephen Leacock	Robert Oswald
C288	Book entitled "Squibb Product Reference"	Robert Oswald
C289	Book entitled "Short Russian Reference Grammar"	Robert Oswald
C290	Book entitled "Russian - Elementary Reference Course I"	Robert Oswald
C291	Book written in Russian language ("Idiot by F.M. Dostoevskii")	Robert Oswald
C292	Book written in Russian language ("USSR-1960 Annual")	Robert Oswald
C293	Book written in Russian language ("International Electro-technical Vocabulary")	Robert Oswald
C294	Book written in Russian language ("Practical Aids for Cutting and Sewing")	Robert Oswald
C295	Book written in Russian language ("Newspapers and Magazines for USSR-1963")	Robert Oswald

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
C296	Book written in Russian language ("Course in Spanish Language")	Robert Oswald
C297	Cellophane tape, one roll	Robert Oswald
C298	Small fuse (electrical)	Robert Oswald
C299	Pair of dice	Robert Oswald
C300	Twenty-nine dominoes and one box - "Made in Japan"	Robert Oswald
C301	Pencil sharpener	Robert Oswald
C302	Carriage bolt	Robert Oswald
C303	Clothespin	Robert Oswald
C304	Sheet of white bond paper located in book	Robert Oswald
C305	Cardboard box	Robert Oswald
D9	Warrior rubber stamp kit	Dallas Police Department
D20	Photo of Oswald holding rifle	Dallas Police Department
D30	Letter in Russian found in Oswald's room by his wife on night of 4/10/63	U. S. Secret Service
D33	Forty-seven photos recovered by Dallas Police Department	Dallas Police Department
D35	Transfer, Police Department property receipt, key, ring, identification bracelet inscribed "Lee", narrow black belt with buckle	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
D39	Two envelopes obtained from property of Oswald and Mrs. Paine	Ruth Paine
D40	Envelope and letter to New Orleans Public Library	Ruth Paine
D42	News clipping regarding the President	Dallas Police Department
D43	Eight and a half sheets of paper written in green ink regarding the Communist Party of the United States	Dallas Police Department
D44	Twenty-four negatives in Oswald's possession	Dallas Police Department
D47	Photocopy of Oswald's vaccination certificate	Dallas Police Department
D57	Cuban letter to Oswald	U.S. Secret Service
D64	Two dictionaries and six blank postcards (Mexican)	Ruth Paine
D69	Seven-page handwritten resume on lined notebook paper concerning background of Oswald	Dallas Police Department
D74	Russian book on cooking and other useful information, in which was found the Walker note written in Russian by Oswald	U.S. Secret Service
D75	Bracelet, silver colored, engraved "Marina"	Ruth Paine

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
D82	Four miscellaneous photographs found in Russian language cookbook of Marina Oswald, who identified them as street scenes at Minsk and Leningrad, Russia	U.S. Secret Service
D83	Folded card entitled "Rules for Betting", published by Hipodromo De Las Americas, S.A., Mexico, D.F., obtained from Mrs. Ruth Paine	Ruth Paine
D85	Two magazine ads of "Klein's Sporting Goods", 227 West Washington Street, Chicago 6, Illinois, found at 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas	Dallas Police Department
D119	Envelope postmarked Minsk, 9/11/63, bearing handwritten address "Lee H. Oswald, P.O. Box 30061, New Orleans LA, USA" and accompanying one-page handwritten letter dated "Minsk, September 9, 1963", beginning "Dear Aleck, It has been...." and ending on reverse side "....Your friend, Erick."	Dallas Police Department
D120	Envelope postmarked Minsk, 10/28/63, bearing handwritten address "Lee H. Oswald, P.O. Box 30061, New Orleans, La, USA", (address marked through evidently by U.S. Post Office to reflect address 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas), and accompanying one-page handwritten letter dated "Minsk, Oct. 28, 1963", beginning "Dear Aleck, I hope everything...." and ending on reverse side "...Your friend, Erick."	Dallas Police Department

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
D123	Four-page handwritten letter in Russian with the heading "2515 W. 5th Street, Irving, Texas December 27, 1963" which is a letter to Marina Oswald from Ruth Paine	Marina Oswald
D146	Camera, Imperial Reflex, duo lens, size 620, used by Marina Oswald to take Lee Harvey Oswald's picture holding rifle, newspaper and wearing a pistol, and believed by her to have been used by Lee Harvey Oswald to photograph Walker's house	Robert Oswald
D184	Volume I of "The Outline of History", by H. G. Wells, obtained from Robert Oswald and identified by Marina Oswald as the property of Lee Harvey Oswald	Robert Oswald
D185	Volume II of "The Outline of History" by H.G. Wells, obtained from Robert Oswald and identified by Marina Oswald as the property of Lee Harvey Oswald	Robert Oswald
D206	Photograph of Marine Corps Certificate of Service card in the name"Alek James Hidell"	Dallas Police Department
D207	Photograph of Selective Service System Notice of Classification card in name "Alek James Hidell"	Dallas Police Department
D229	Original slip of paper bearing writings in Russian and English found in the wallet of Lee Harvey Oswald at the time of his interview on 8/10/63, by Lt. Francis L. Martello of the New Orleans Police Department	U.S. Secret Service

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
D233	Envelope postmarked "PASADENA CALIF. NOV. 23 1963 PM" bearing handprinted address "TO MR. OSWALD IN CARE OF THE DALLAS POLICE DALLAS, TEXAS" and accompanying one-page handprinted letter beginning "MR. OSWALD; SINCE YOU KILLED MR. KENNEDY, WE WILL KILL YOU..."	Declan P. Ford
D237	One bus ticket issued by Transportes Del Norte, # 13688	Marina Oswald
D238	One pamphlet entitled "This Week - Esta Semana" for the period September 28 to October 4, 1963	Marina Oswald
D239	One book with cover torn off entitled "Learning Russian" by Nina Potapova	Marina Oswald
D240	One guide map of Mexico City, folded, published by Editorial Flecha, Mexico, D.F.	Marina Oswald
D241	One pamphlet in English entitled "Fiesta Brava" published by Pemex Travel Club, Mexico, D.F.	Marina Oswald
D242	One library pass in the name of Lee Harvey Oswald, dated April, 1962, written in the Russian language	Marina Oswald
D243	One deck of "Aviator" brand playing cards, manufactured by The United States Playing Card Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, containing fifty-two playing cards	Marina Oswald

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
D244	Envelope addressed to Mrs. Marina Oswald and accompanying one-page letter handwritten in the Russian language, dated 16/5/64	Marina Oswald
D245	One-page letter handwritten in the Russian language ending on reverse side with English phrase "P. S. Excuse me for making you wait."	Marina Oswald
D246	Envelope addressed to Mrs. Marina Oswald and accompanying one-page letter handwritten in the Russian language, dated 25/02/64	Marina Oswald
D247	Envelope addressed to Mrs. Marina Oswald and accompanying one-page letter handwriten in the Russian language, dated 22/10/63	Marina Oswald
D248	Envelope with no postmark or stamp, bearing address "Marina Oswald Kindness of Irving Police.", with return address "Ruth Paine 2515 W. 5th Street Irving, Texas," and two accompanying two-page letters in the Russian language	Marina Oswald
D249	Six United States of America Parcel Post Customs Declaration tags, three of which contain the signature "Lee H. Oswald"	Marina Oswald
D250	One Russian - German textbook	Marina Oswald

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
D254	Book written in Russian for study of English, bearing note on flyleaf written to Marina Oswald by Mrs. Ruth Paine. Book has blue cover with red lettering.	Marina Oswald
D255	Book entitled "English" for study by Russian-speaking persons. Book cover has picture of English alphabet.	Marina Oswald
D256	Book entitled "English in Pictures" which is English primer for Russian-speaking persons.	Marina Oswald
D257	Book entitled "English" for Russian students of English language for advanced study. Cover has photographs of girl and boy students sitting at a desk	Marina Oswald
D258	Russian-Polish dictionary with blue cover.	Marina Oswald
D259	Three documents, further described as follows: Registration card of JUNE OSWALD at Richmond Freeman Memorial Clinic Appointment slip for JUNE OSWALD for 11/21/63 to see Dr. CHAPMAN, Richmond Freeman Memorial Clinic Dental appointment slip for MARINA OSWALD at Dallas County Health Department, November 20 (Wed.) at 10:00	Marina Oswald

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SOURCE
D260	Name tag, written in Russian, for JUNE OSWALD at time of her birth	Marina Oswald
D261	Photograph of group including Mr. and Mrs. ALEXANDER ZIEGER, ELEANOR ZIEGER, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, MARINA OSWALD, and JUNE OSWALD	
D262	Photograph of ELEANOR ZIEGER and ANATOLE KHOLODOV taken in Minsk, Russia, train station, May, 1962	Marina Oswald
D266	Letter dated 11/28/63 in Russian to MARINA OSWALD from WALTER NEUNSON	Declan Ford
D267	Photograph of a woman and boy said to be Mrs. EDNA NEUNSON and her son, JOHN	Declan Ford
D268	Photograph of a male said to be WALTER NEUNSON	Declan Ford
E2	$13.87 found in the possession of LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the time of his arrest	Dallas Police Department

FBI

Date: 9/18/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, SAN DIEGO (105-5158) (RUC)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau tel dated 9/16/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau and Dallas are appropriate copies of photographs for WILLIAM HOUSTON SEYMOUR. Following description of SEYMOUR obtained from San Diego Police Department records:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Born	January 12, 1937 Fort Benton, Montana
Height	5'6"
Weight	145 pounds
Hair	Black
Eyes	Blue
Tattoo	Shield with "USN" upper left arm

Above is a description as of 3/21/59.

3 - Bureau (Encs. 2) ENCLOSURE
1 - Dallas (Encs. 2)
1 - San Diego
EM:lmt
(5)

5227

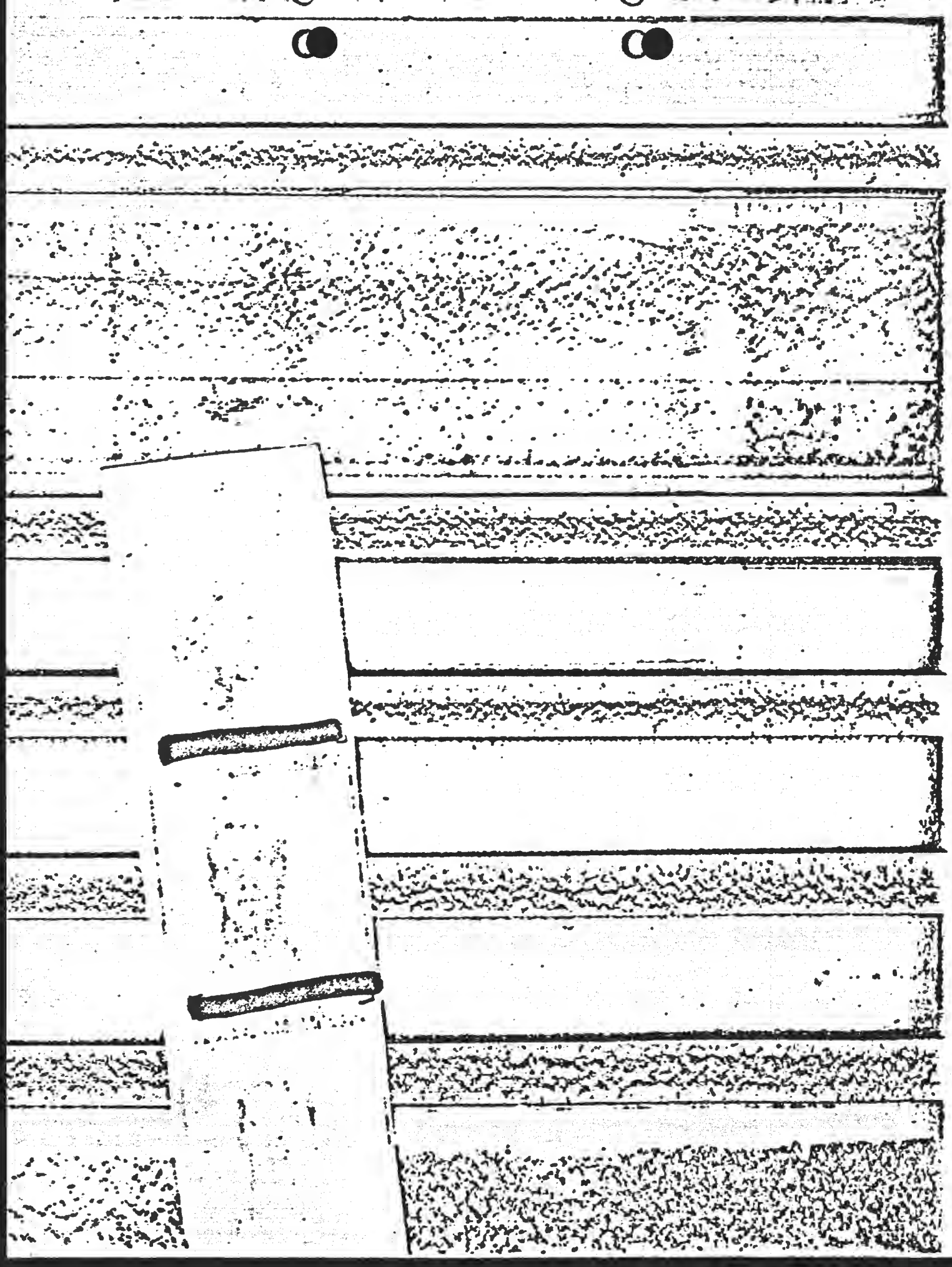
21 SEP 21 1964

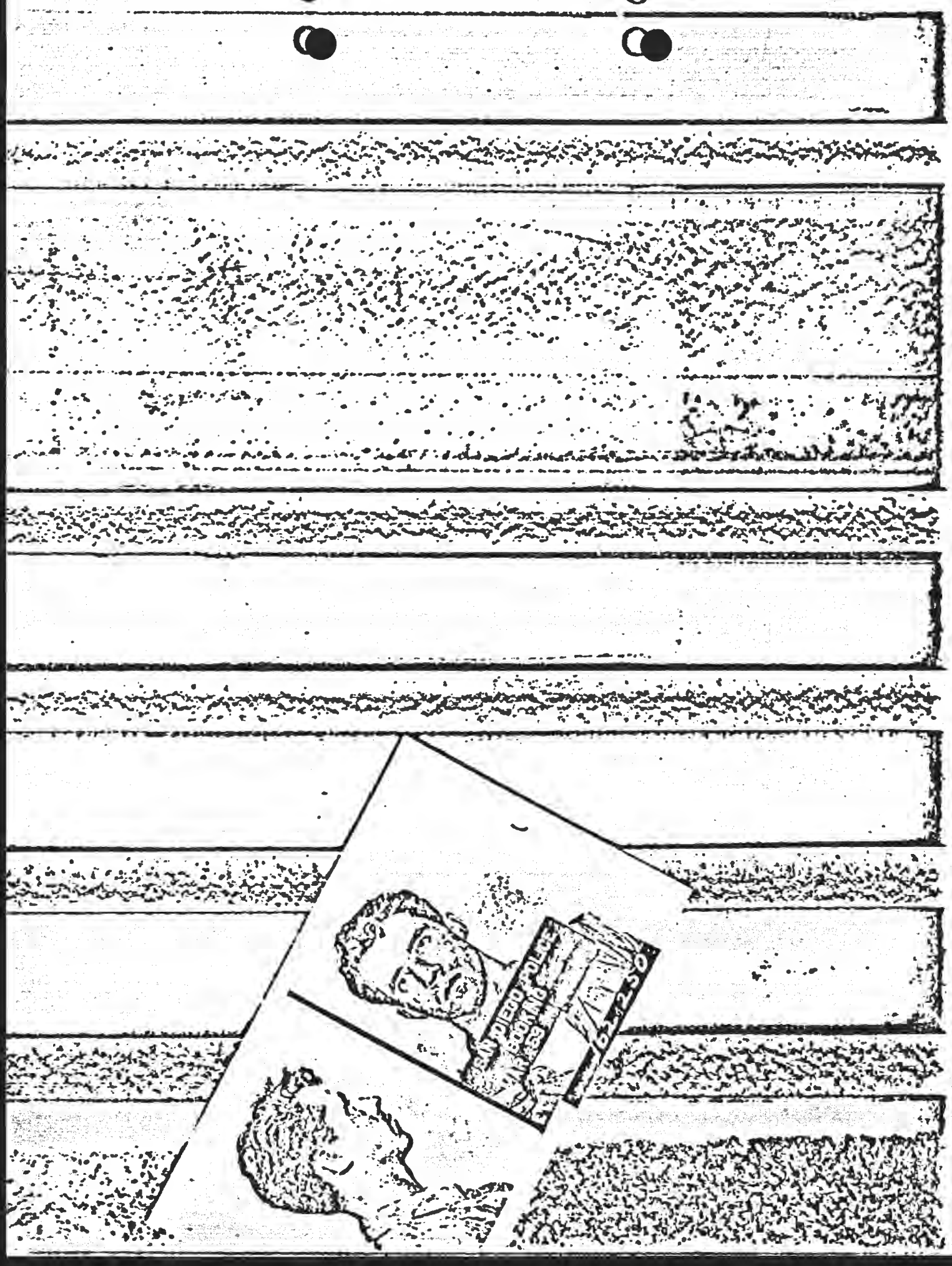
53 NOV 10 1964

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

cc - Wick




SAN DIEGO POLICE
CLASS

FBI

Date: 9/18/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (105-8342)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

ReButel to Kansas City, Miami and San Diego dated 9/16/64, instructing Miami obtain photograph of WILLIAM HOUSTON SEYMOUR, Key West, Fla. [redacted]

Enclosed to Bureau and to Dallas are one copy of photo of SEYMOUR and one copy of photo of JOHN HOWARD LAWRENCE, JR., Key West, Fla. [redacted] who is believed identical with LAWRENCE HOWARD, aka "Larry" and "Mexican."

Both SEYMOUR and LAWRENCE were picked up on 12/4/63, by local authorities at Key West and released on 12/5/63, on their own recognizance; there were 12 other subjects arrested with them, all charged with Neutrality Act violation. LORAN EUGENE HALL was not among them, and his photo was not available at Key West or at Miami, Fla. Police Department or Sheriff's Office.

(3) - Bureau (Encs-2) (RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (Encs-2) (RM) (AMSD)
1 - Miami
JJO:ggr
(6)

2 ENCLOSURE
EACH WITH PHOTOS ATTACHED

REC 10 105-82555-5228

20 SEP 19 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

53 NOV 10

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
MONROE COUNTY
KEY WEST, FLORIDA

NAME Lawrence John Howard Jr.

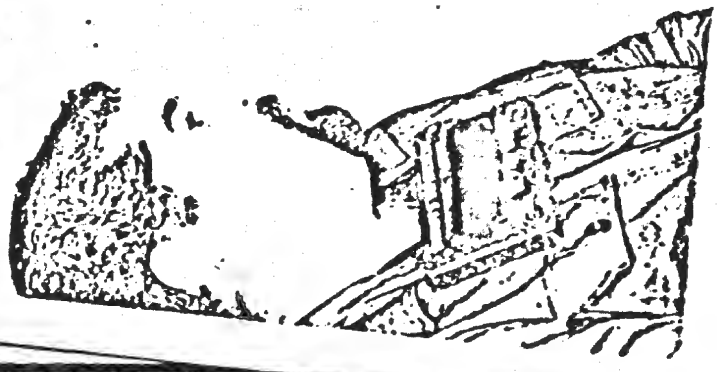
FBI NO. Mae Monroe C 30 [redacted]

BORN 1/12/33 Los Angeles

HEIGHT 5'11½" 236 BUILD Heavy

HAIR Black EYES Brown COMP. Dark

FPC 14 O 4 R MMM 19 W 9



SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
[redacted] COUNTY
KEY WEST, FLORIDA

NAME: [redacted]

FBI N: [redacted]

BORN: [redacted]

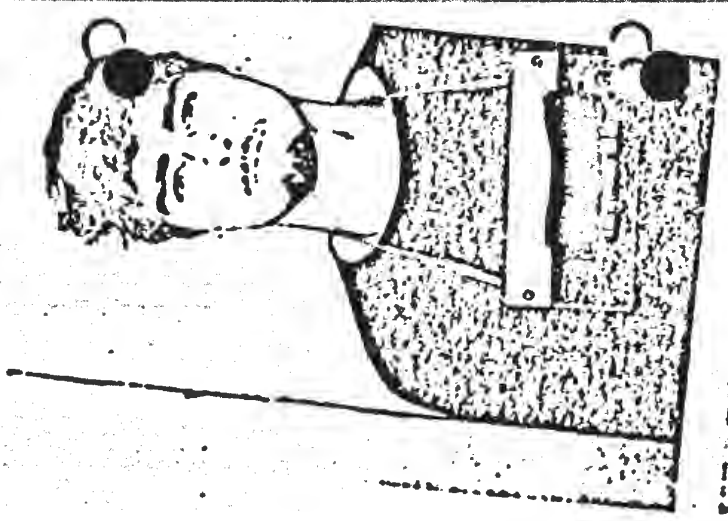
HEIG: [redacted]

HAIR: [redacted]

FPC: [redacted]

AS DIR: [redacted]

OCCUP: [redacted]



1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Mohr; 1 - Mr. DeLoach; 1 - Mr. Rosen;
1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Stokes

October 20, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

For the further completion of your files, there are enclosed two copies of a letter to the Acting Attorney General dated October 13, 1964, from a Joachim Joesten. The enclosure was forwarded to us by the Department of Justice for our attention and appropriate action.

Further information concerning Joachim Joesten and his writings concerning the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, is set forth on pages 561 through 595 of the report in the assassination case of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated May 15, 1964, at Dallas, Texas. We are furnishing a copy of the enclosure to the United States Secret Service. We do not intend to take any further action in connection with Joesten's preposterous charges.

REC-6

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)

JCS:hrt
(10)

See memo Branigan to Sullivan 10-19-64, JCS:mec; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA.

XEROX
OCT 21 1964

60 OCT 27 1964

1 - Mr. [redacted]kes

11/9/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Newark (105-15291)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReBuairtel 10/23/64 requesting interview of Walter C. Neunson. Advise as to date report to be submitted.

JCS:mec
(4)

5230

REC-35
62-112

19 NOV 16 [illegible]

COPIED FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 NOV 12 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - J. C. Stokes

November 9, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mail Room

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

For the further completion of your records, there are enclosed two copies each of the reports in the Lee Harvey Oswald Case of Special Agent Calvin W. Evans dated September 20, 1964, at Phoenix, Arizona; of Special Agent Stephen M. Callender dated September 23, 1964, at New Orleans, Louisiana; and of Special Agent Harry H. Whidbee dated September 25, 1964, at Los Angeles, California. There are also enclosed two copies each of memoranda dated September 26, 1964, and October 2, 1964, at Miami, Florida.

The enclosed material deals with our investigation into the allegations of Sylvia Odio. The investigation recorded in the enclosed material, together with the inquiries set forth on pages 176 through 214 in the October 8, 1964, report at Dallas, Texas, of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling, completes our investigation into the statements of Sylvia Odio.

REC-35 105-82555-5231

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC.
NOV
COMM-FBI

Enclosures - 10

JCS:mec (9)

NOTE:

Enclosed material has been approved for dissemination by Messers. Belmont and Malley. Sylvia Odio is a mental case who, during last week of September, attempted suicide. She claimed to the Commission that Oswald, in the company of two

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 NOV 12 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE CONTINUED:

other individuals, called at her apartment in Dallas on 9/26/63. We know this was not possible for Oswald on that date was on a bus enroute to Mexico. Nevertheless, the Commission asked us to conduct further inquiry into Odio's story. Our inquiries have shown that Odio is an unstable person who has the reputation of seeking notoriety.

SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

REC-6

Director, FBI (105-32555) - 52312

C E-101

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS-R-CUBA
(ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION)

November 6, 1964

1 - Mr. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Deloach
1 - Mr. Conrad
(C. F. Downing)
1 - Mr. Rogge

Enclosed for receiving offices is one copy each of material furnished by the President's Commission concerning Mr. Waclaw Wojciechowski of Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Also enclosed is one copy of an interpretation of the English document bearing Wojciechowski's name which was prepared at the Bureau.

No information identifiable with Wojciechowski could be located in Bureau files. No action in this matter is desired, however, this material is being furnished for your information and possible future reference.

Enclosures (7)

1 - Legat Ottawa (Enclosures (7)
1 - Foreign Liaison (Orally approved by SA W. P. Dix, 11/5/64.

RDR:rab
(10)

MAILED 11
NOV - 6 1964
COMM-FBI

NOTE: The Commission by letter 10/30/64 furnished us a letter written by Wojciechowski in phonetic English. It was necessary to have the Cryptanalysis and Translation Section decipher this material in order to obtain some sense from it. The interpreted letter is still incoherent, rambling and contains no specific information of value other than it appears that Wojciechowski is a Canadian citizen, former Polish soldier and that he does not believe that President Kennedy was killed by Oswald alone. He requests that he be contacted by an intelligence agent in a "secret" manner so that he can furnish the information he has. He furnished photographs of himself and it would appear he is suffering from a mental illness. There is no apparent need to contact him and no further action in this matter is recommended.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 XEROX
NOV 10 1964
MAIL ROOM
TELETYPE UNIT

79 NOV 12 1964

INTERPRETATION OF ENGLISH DOCUMENT

The airmail envelope, postmarked 10/23/64, Toronto, Ont., addressed to Mr. Earol (sic)* Warren, Chairman, Commission (sic)*, Department of Foreign War Veterans (sic)*, Washington, D. C., U. S. A., bears the return address of:

Waclaw Wojciechowski
55 Hillcrest Drive
Toronto 4, Ontario
Canada

* * *

EXAMINER'S NOTE: This letter is written in phonetic English and contains garbled and incoherent passages.

October 23, 1964
Toronto, Ontario
Canada

Mr. Earol Warren
Chairman, Commission
Department of Foreign War Veterans
Washington, D. C., 2 (sic)*
U. S. A.

Dear Sir:

I must ask you about the murder of U. S. President F. Kennedy in October, 1963, in Dallas, U. S. A. I do not think Oswald was alone. Please send to me a man from the U. S. intelligence service to the American Embassy in Toronto, Canada. This man must hold secret meetings and report only to you.

* EXAMINER'S NOTE

COPIES DESTROYED
21 MAR 31973

I can give you some information, provided I want to save the life of President F. Kennedy (sic)*.

President F. Kennedy was alive on October 24, 1962. When his to this political all world want hold only for America (sic)*.

Who supported this political President of the U. S. A.? I think -- only Walter Lippmann, correspondent for the "Toronto Daily Star" in Washington, U. S. A. Why? I wish I had written to the first "Daily" on October 23, 1963, asking about this trouble in America. But I could not do this job and I must be quiet.

I have a small piece of evidence on this -- my letter about what I can do for President F. Kennedy in the U. S. A. (sic)*.

I am a Canadian citizen and a veteran of the last war. My military serial number is 99/III/44. I was with the Second Polish Corps which fought in Italy from 1944 to May 8, 1945.

Enclosed are two small photographs of me. Because this affair is very important for the whole world, please keep it secret from my family that I did this job alone.

Yours faithfully,

Waclaw Wojciechowski
Veteran of the Polish Army

P. S. I do not understand much English, just a little bit.

Whoever comes to see me, he must identify himself with my "service" picture enclosed herewith and, furthermore, I must also be contacted in secret at my place.

* EXAMINER'S NOTE

TRUTH WILL OUT
contribute to
RESEARCH IN MODERN HISTORY OF POLAND
Józef Piłsudski
Institute of America

Mr Carol Kopan
Chairman Committee
Department of Visas
War Finding
Washington DC 2 U.S.A.

Dear Sir

I want you esc. an appeal for the late President United States F. Kennedy granted yes. in Dallas U.S.A. time may be many Consul. Please appeal for my application Immigrant Visa will use to Embassy U.S.A. in Vienna Canada. This person must have sent all papers that ends you must to.

I can go to you till visa if I want send like President F Kennedy.

President F. Kennedy have already life granted yes. who his to this period all needed want help only for Hungary.

The appeal this petition provide use?

I am only Hilfe Lipman Czechoslovakian Jewish Religion in Hungary to U.S.A. My Father Jewish in Hungary to U.S.A. I visit in first only certain 3 weeks and I stamps this Travel But then cant go this for one I must be still.

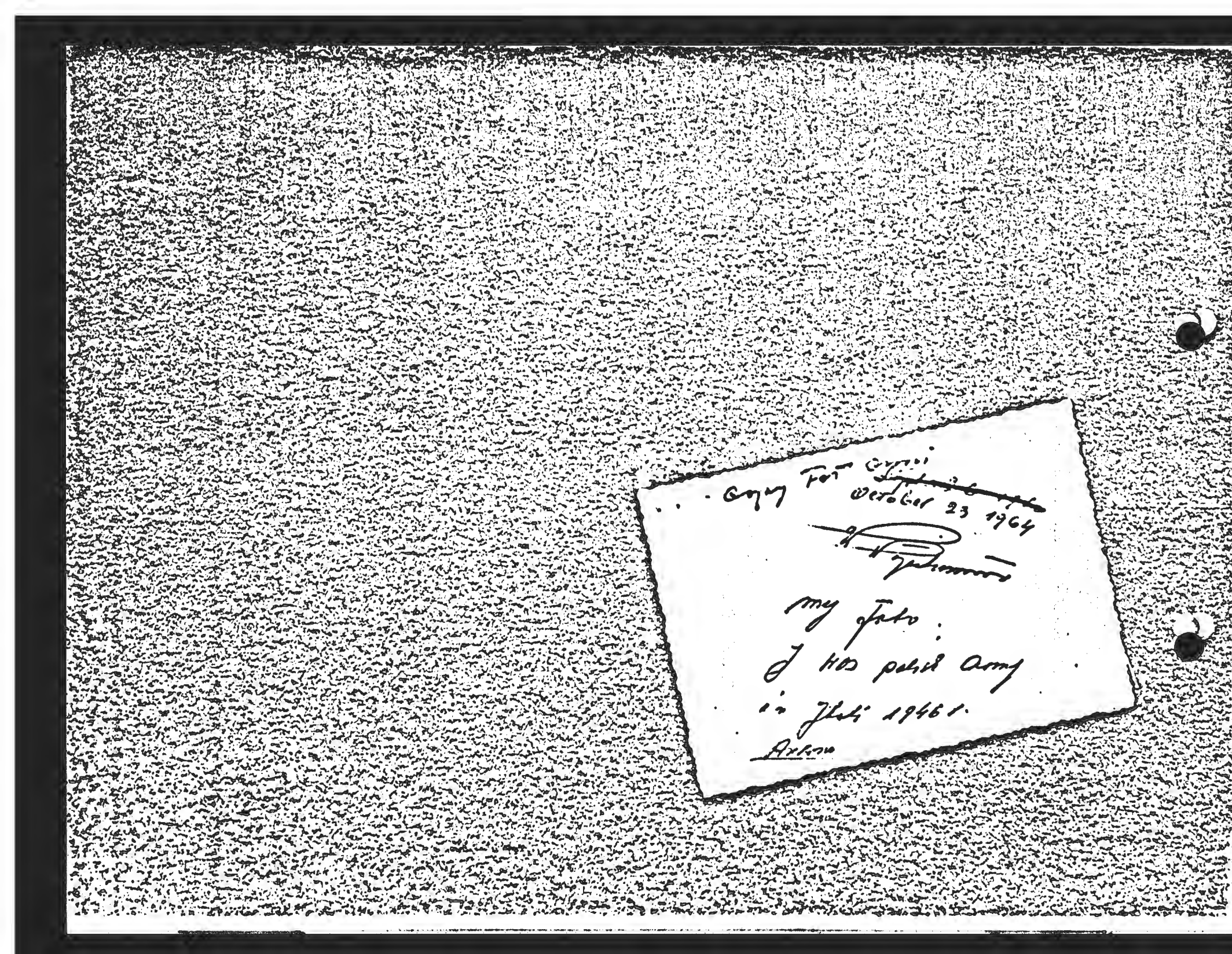
I have send Document and this my letter what I do for president Kennedy in U.S.A.

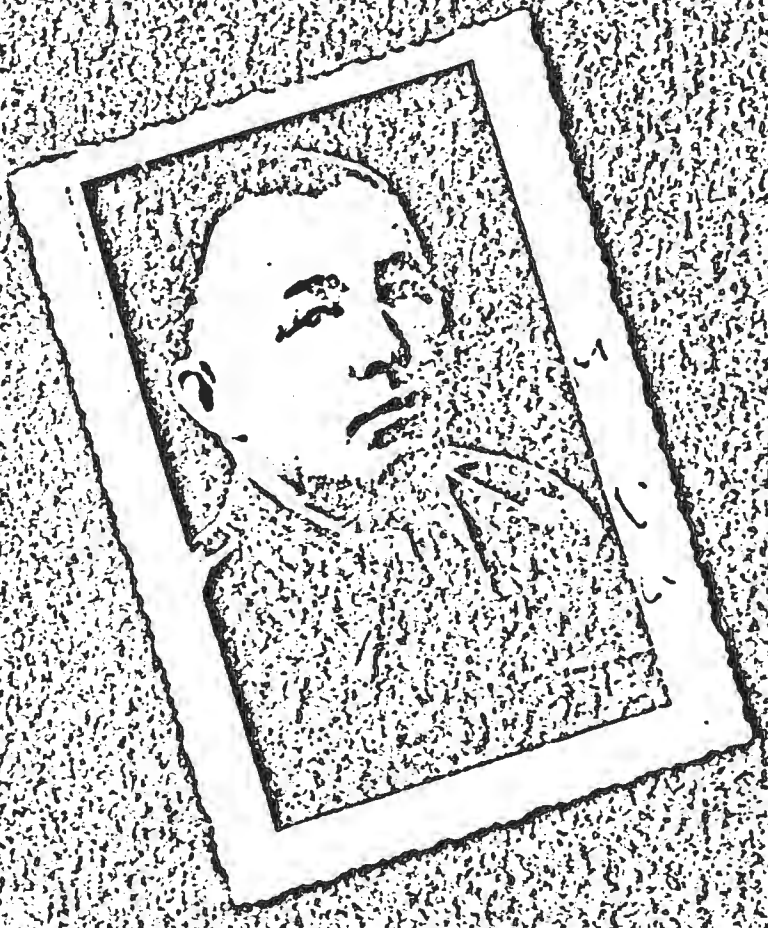
I am a Corporal Artillery. This picture of me was
my military number of the last war 99/III/44
Second Polish Corps which Fought in Italy in
1944 To 1945 & Army.
I possess sent For you Two small my Foto
Bicos this appris it is very great, all world
Please hold secret all my Family because I did
this Job only I. secret
Yours Faithfully
Rector Pojechowski
Ex-Sgt Veteran Polish Army

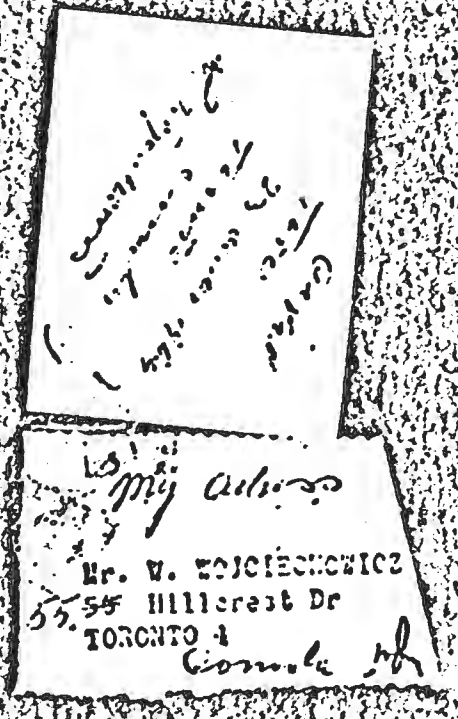
PS, I no much understand
English language. - little spik.
Mr.

Who want mit of me
he must have my Foto
military which I sent For
Upon I must also get sent
in my place - Pass

Ex-Sgt - Gunner


Copy for Cyril
October 23 1964
my photo
I was paid army
in July 1946.
Arthur




Mr. W. WOJCIECHOWICZ
55 Hillcrest Dr
TORONTO 4

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Stokes

(S) 105-82555

BY LIAISON

Date: November 6, 1964

To: Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Reference is made to our letter dated November 4, 1964, advising you of the declassification of various memoranda prepared in this case.

Pursuant to the request of the President's Commission, we have, in addition, declassified our memorandum of twenty-seven pages dated March 16, 1964, at Washington, D. C.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - Legat, Mexico City (105-3702)

NOTE FOR LEGAT, MEXICO CITY, AND SAC, DALLAS:

Refer : to Buairtel to Legat, Mexico City, 10/30/64. The March 16, 1964, letterhead referred to herein was prepared by Legat, Mexico City, and referred to the individuals who entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on 9/26/63.

5233

REC-6

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

JCS:mec
(8)

MAILED 9
C-C-only
NOV 9 - 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 NOV 12 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FBI.

Date: 11/3/64

REC-6

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via Airtel Air Mail (Priority or Method of Mailing)

To: Director, FBI (105-82555)

From: SAC, New Orleans (100-16601) (RUC)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re New York airtel to Bureau 10/28/64, copies of which were designated for New Orleans, along with Xerox copies of the following items: Bureau airtel to New York 10/26/64, instructing that New York contact Mr. LEON D. HUBERT, JR., 40 Wall Street, New York City; memorandum from Assistant Attorney General HERBERT J. MILLER, JR., Criminal Division, to Bureau, 10/21/64, enclosing photographic copy of letter and envelope furnished to Department by LEON D. HUBERT, JR., formerly Assistant Counsel for the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY; and letter dated 6/17/64 addressed to The Alliance Inc., New York City, signed by B. ARTEGO, together with the envelope containing this communication.

Mr. LEON D. HUBERT, JR., was contacted on 11/3/64 at his office in the Oil and Gas Building, 1100 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, where he is engaged in the practice of law. It was explained to Mr. HUBERT that the data which he forwarded to the Department had previously been brought to the attention of the Bureau and had been thoroughly investigated, and appropriate dissemination had been made to the President's Commission. Mr. HUBERT was thanked for his interest in bringing this matter to the attention of appropriate authorities.

(3) - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (105-38431) (Info) (RM)
1 - New Orleans
FGB:mam
(5)

REC-6

5234

EX-101

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 NOV 12 1964

FBI

Date: 9/18/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : SAC, KANSAS CITY (105-1736) RUC

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau tel 9/16/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau and for the Dallas Division is one photo of LORRAN E. HALL, Wichita, Kansas [redacted]

Capt. CHARLES COUCHMAN, Records Bureau, Wichita, Kansas PD advised SA JAMES F. MILLER on 9/17/64, that according to his file H 66916, HALL, who resided at 2341 Payne, Wichita, [redacted] During interrogation by police officers, HALL claimed he was "broke" as his wife was taking the majority of his money for alimony and support.

COUCHMAN said his records reveal HALL was in court on 12/19/61, entered a plea [redacted] COUCHMAN said his records described HALL as follows:

Race White
Sex Male
Bor 1/4/28, Newton, Kansas

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

1 ENCLOSURE
3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 1)(89-43)
1 - Kansas City
JFM:pe
(6)

C. C. Wick

REC-35 5235

NOV 2 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 NOV 12 1964

KC 106-1736

Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Height	6'
Weight	190 lbs.
Complexion	Ruddy
Build	Medium
Occupation	Sheet metal worker
Employment	Beech Aircraft
Spouse	[redacted]
Residence	[redacted]
Father	[redacted]
Scars	[redacted]

40835

Hall, Lorran E. wm

12-16-61

BLACK BROWN 6-0 190 33(61)

RUDDY SHEET METAL 1-4-28

1 R 000 -16

1 R 000

SCAR ABOVE RIGHT EYE.

FBI

Date: 10/27/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Cincinnati letter to Bureau, 10/23/64, setting forth information concerning L. H. (BUDDY) HOUGH as reflected in an article in the "Amusement Business" magazine published by Billboard Publishing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, which article was entitled "OSWALD MUSEUM".

The Bureau's attention is called to Dallas airtel to Bureau 5/29/64, at which time the Bureau was advised that L. H. HOUGH had been in Dallas endeavoring to contact Mrs. LEE HARVEY OSWALD for the purpose of obtaining certain possessions of LEE HARVEY OSWALD to be displayed in St. Augustine, Florida. It was pointed out in this Dallas airtel to Bureau 5/29/64 that HOUGH had stated that, among other things, he had a man attempting to buy the station wagon which acted as an ambulance used in the burial of OSWALD. Above for Bureau's information.

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas

RPG/jtf
(5)

C. C. Wick

REC-35 5236

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 NOV 12 1964

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

REC 35

FBI

Date: 11/6/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bulet to President's Commission, 10/29/64, copy to Dallas, pertaining to two letters written by WILLIAM A. HARPER.

On 11/2/64, WILLIAM A. HARPER, Box 29715, a student at Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas, was contacted by SA ROBLEY D. MADLAND. HARPER was advised that his letters to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and to the Department of the Navy were referred to this Bureau and subsequently turned over to the President's Commission for appropriate action by that Commission. HARPER was advised this Bureau does not furnish "letters of verification". HARPER indicated that he would contact the President's Commission.

E. E. Wick

6/(illegible)

5237

REC-35

6 NOV 7 1964

SOVIET SECTION

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas

RDM/jtf
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 NOV 12 1964 -1

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 11/2/64

FROM : SAC, MIAMI (105-8342)(RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

OO: DALLAS

On 10/13/64, Mrs. GLADYS DAVIS, who maintains residence with her husband, KELLY DAVIS, 3619 Murworth Street, Houston, Texas, telephone MO 6-4757, advised she is currently staying in care of her mother at 6312 Filmore Street, Hollywood, Florida. Mrs. DAVIS advised she divorced ANTONIO MARIA MARTINEZ MALO, a naturalized U.S. citizen of Cuban birth, in 7/62. She said she retained custody of their two children, and MARTINEZ MALO had visitation rights. She said that in 8/64, MARTINEZ MALO came to Houston and returned to Miami with their two children, whom he was to keep for 30 days. After 60 days had transpired and she was unable to locate MARTINEZ MALO or the children, she filed kidnapping charges against MARTINEZ MALO through the local authorities in Houston. She said she is presently staying in Hollywood, Florida, in an effort to assist the local authorities at Miami in locating her children. She advised that Sergeant PAUL ROSENTHAL of the Dade County Sheriff's Office, Miami, Florida, is handling the investigation, based on the warrant which was forwarded from Houston.

Mrs. DAVIS related that at the time of the assassination of President KENNEDY, when she observed press and television pictures of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, she recognized the latter as having been a visitor to her home about August or September of 1959 or possibly 1960. She said that at that time she was living with

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461)(RM)
1 - Houston (Info)(RM)
2 - Miami (1 - 105-8342)
(1 - 105-1988)

REC-35 5238
REC-35

JJO:plm
(7)

56 NOV 13 1964

MARTINEZ MALO at 700 Saldona Street, Coral Gables, Florida. She stated the reason she had not previously brought this matter to the attention of the FBI was that her husband in Houston warned her not to do so, because of the investigation which would result.

Mrs. DAVIS said it was her recollection that this visit by the individual she believed to be OSWALD occurred about August or September of 1959. At that time, MARTINEZ MALO had numerous Cubans coming to their residence, and she recalled she was still unable to wear her dress clothes, because of the weight she had gained as of the time she gave birth to a child in 4/59. She said that a Cuban known to her as "MEXICANO" had brought the individual believed to be OSWALD to her home. She claimed she distinctly recalled that he was introduced as OSWALD. She further stated that on the following day, the "Miami Herald", a daily newspaper published at Miami, Florida, carried an article with a picture of the same individual she believed to be OSWALD on the front page. The article related to a riot or a brawl involving pro and anti-CASTRO elements at Miami.

A review of the Warren Commission report on the assassination indicates that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was in the U.S. Marine Corps stationed in California as of the Summer of 1959, and he was discharged from the U.S. Marine Corps during the first part of 9/59 at Santa Ana, California. He returned to his home in Fort Worth, Texas, as of 9/14/59, and sailed from New Orleans, Louisiana on 9/20/59, en route to LeHavre, France, and to Russia. He arrived back in the U.S. at Hoboken, New Jersey, on 6/13/62. From the

foregoing chronology, it would appear that OSWALD would have had to had taken leave from the U.S. Marine Corps to be in Miami during the Summer of 1959.

On 10/15/64, FRANCISCO RODRIGUEZ TAMAYO, also known as "MEXICANO", a Cuban exile residing at 2484 Northwest 29th Street, Miami, Florida, stated he was acquainted with ANTONIO MARIA MARTINEZ MALO, and during 1959 frequently visited MARTINEZ MALO at the latter's home, 700 Saldona Street, Coral Gables, Florida. He stated he had never brought any American to MARTINEZ MALO's residence, and stated emphatically that he never had contact with LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

On 10/21/64, Mrs. GLADYS DAVIS was recontacted. She was shown a photograph of FRANCISCO RODRIGUEZ TAMAYO, and stated this was the same individual she knew as "MEXICANO". She was also shown a photograph appearing in an article on Page 1 of the "Miami Herald", issue of 7/5/64, which referred to a brawl among pro and anti-CASTRO elements at Miami. This article, entitled "RIOT SQUAD QUELLS CUBAN MIX", was accompanied by the photograph of then Cuban Consul ALONSO HIDALGO, and also a photograph of Havana, Cuba Mayor JOSE LLANUSA. Mrs. DAVIS stated this was not the photograph she recalled having seen in the "Miami Herald", and which she believed to be of the individual who had visited her Coral Gables residence and whom she believed to be OSWALD.

It is to be noted that "Miami Herald" issues of 7/1-9/30/59 were reviewed on 10/14/64, and the article and picture of HIDALGO is the only item which generally fit the description of the article referred to by Mrs. DAVIS.

It is believed that no further investigation of this matter is warranted, since there is and has been no evidence that OSWALD had ever been to Miami, and with respect to Mrs. DAVIS' allegation, FRANCISCO RODRIGUEZ TAMAYO [redacted] states he has no knowledge of OSWALD. It is believed that Mrs. DAVIS, who was also formerly married to Dania, Florida Police Chief MONTY SMITH, is motivated in her contact with the FBI at this time by the hope that the Bureau could assist her in locating her two children. In this connection, Sergeant ROSENTHAL of the Dade County Sheriff's Office has contacted the Miami Office for background concerning ANTONIO MARTINEZ MALO. MARTINEZ MALO was the subject of Miami file 105-1968. Sergeant ROSENTHAL advised that MARTINEZ MALO is believed to have taken the two children to Venezuela. He has been informed of the address of MARTINEZ MALO's mother, MARIA TERESA MORA GONZALEZ, at 1605 Lecuona Street, Tampa, Florida.

A copy of this letter is furnished Houston, in view of Mrs. DAVIS' residence in Houston, and the possibility she may contact the Houston Division.

No other investigation is currently pending at Miami, and this case is considered RUC.

REC-35

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
PHOENIX	DALLAS	11/4/64	11/2/64 - 11/3/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka	SA CALVIN W. EVANS	dsn

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R - CUBA

SYNOPSIS:

- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

In view of the nature of the information furnished by Mrs. E. R. SUTTON, and the fact she was unable to identity the pictures of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY as being the two persons who contacted her about 11/1/63, no further action is being taken. The indices of the Phoenix Division contain no reference to SUTTON.

A* - COVER PAGE

APPROVED _____ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

5239

COPIES MADE:

(10) - Bureau (105-82555)

3 - Dallas (100-10461)

1 - Phoenix (105-1629)

10 NOV 0 1964

Copy to [illegible] by routing slip for [x] info [ ] action

date 11/6/64

by _____

PROPERTY OF FBI - This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

79 NOV 12 1964

cc returned to yr 11-6-64

Form No. 1 (Rev. 9-23-63)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA CALVIN W. EVANS Office: Phoenix, Arizona
Date: November 4, 1964

File Number: PX 105-1529 Bufile: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Synopsis: Mrs. ECLIPSE ROLAND SUTTON, an ordained minister of the House of Prayer Mount Zion Full Gospel Church, Phoenix, states two men came to her home in Phoenix about 11/1/63, and told her they wanted her to vote. Mrs. SUTTON states she told them she did not vote and did not register and that she loved everybody. These men explained they lacked 641 votes from "getting the President out of office." They did not identify who or what President they were talking about. Mrs. SUTTON claimed to have had a dream two weeks before, in which she had killed all but one snake at a big white house and that this one snake had a face like President LYNDON B. JOHNSON. After the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, she saw pictures of OSWALD in the newspapers and JACK RUBY on television. After seeing these pictures, she felt the two men who came to her house were OSWALD and RUBY. She reported this fact to the Phoenix Police Department and Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY right after the assassination and also to Chief Justice EARL WARREN right after Christmas. She also claims she wrote to Judge BROWN, who was the judge in the local case against RUBY. Mrs. SUTTON states these two men did not go to other neighbors' houses; that she has dreams which come true; that her neighbors do not like her and feel she is crazy; and that her neighbors, who are Negroes, blame her for ROBERT F. KENNEDY's not running as Vice President with President JOHNSON as she wrote and told him not to. Mrs. SUTTON is unable to identify pictures of RUBY and OSWALD as the two individuals who came to her house.

- RUC -

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

PX 105-1529
CWE:dsn

Details:

On October 30, 1964, Officer JOHN ASHMAN, Badge 423, Phoenix Police Department, Phoenix, Arizona, advised ASAC J. JAMES ROWAN that he had been fixing up a house in Scottsdale, Arizona. At this house he met a Mrs. E. R. SUTTON, an ordained minister of the House of Prayer Mount Zion Full Gospel Church, whose home address is 3643 East Anne, Phoenix. Mrs. SUTTON told ASHMAN that about three weeks prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY, two white males came to her home and stated they needed 600 or more signatures to have President KENNEDY removed from office. Following the assassination, photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY appeared in newspapers. Mrs. SUTTON now believes that the two persons who came to her house were OSWALD and RUBY. Mrs. SUTTON reportedly furnished this information to Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY; Chief Justice EARL WARREN; and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 4, 1964

Mrs. ECLIPSE ROLAND SUTTON, 3643 East Anne, Phoenix, Arizona, furnished the following information:

At about 10:00 or 10:30 a.m., on about November 1, 1963, two men walked up in front of the gate to Mrs. SUTTON's home and called for her to come to the gate. Mrs. SUTTON explained that she was getting ready to go to work as a maid for Mrs. JOYCE BUELL, 1704 East Sierra Vista, Phoenix, and had the front door of her house open. She believed that they called her by name, but she was not certain.

Mrs. SUTTON walked to the front fence gate. The shorter of the two men, who was wearing a black suit, told her that they wanted her to vote. Mrs. SUTTON replied, "Praise be to Jesus. I don't vote. I love everybody. I don't even register. I don't know anything about voting." Mrs. SUTTON stated that she had promised her mother that she would never vote. Mrs. SUTTON further explained that she is a minister of the House of Prayer Mount Zion Full Gospel Church, and that her church is next to her house. This is a very small shed-type building about ten feet square. The man then explained that they lacked 641 votes from "getting the President out of office."

Mrs. SUTTON stated that the two men did not specifically say who the President was, if they were referring to President JOHN F. KENNEDY, or the President of any local organization. No further mention was made as to how they intended to get the "President" out of office.

The two men then asked for a drink of water. Mrs. SUTTON said, "Thank you, Jesus. Jesus said to give the little ones a drink of water." Mrs. SUTTON went into the house and got a picture and two glasses and gave them a drink. One of the two men asked about the little "House of Prayer" beside Mrs. SUTTON's house. Mrs. SUTTON replied, "We pray for all people. I am going to say a prayer for you."

The man with a black suit then told Mrs. SUTTON he was Puerto Rican, and then indicated that they wanted to get rid of "the President" as they had another President they wanted to put in his place.

On 11/2/64 at Phoenix, Arizona File # PX 105-1529

by SA DAVID OLIN HALE and SA CALVIN W. EVANS / dsn Date dictated 11/3/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

PX 105-1529
CWE:dsn

Mrs. SUTTON then related that she often has dreams and that about two weeks before the two men came to her home, she dreamed that she was at a big white house and was killing snakes. She thought she had killed all of the snakes, but another person who was present said that one was still alive. Mrs. SUTTON looked at this snake and saw that it had the face of President LYNDON B. JOHNSON. Mrs. SUTTON related this to a Mother GRACE JONES who lived nearby. Mrs. JONES, however, died two weeks ago.

Mrs. SUTTON contacted other neighbors, but none had seen these two men and they had not come to their homes. Mrs. SUTTON further volunteered that her neighbors don't like her as she won't "get a man." Mrs. SUTTON stated that she was married to EARL SUTTON and lived with him in California. About sixteen (16) years ago they separated when he objected to her joining the Pentacostal Church. About four years ago they were divorced.

Mrs. SUTTON described the two men as follows:

MAN WITH BLACK SUIT

Age	30 years
Height	5' 6"
Weight	160 pounds
Hair	Black, long - heavy head of hair
Eyes	Unknown
Distinguishing Characteristics	Nice looking young man

MAN WITH WHITE SHIRT

Age	35 years
Height	5' 7", or perhaps taller
Weight	Not as heavy as other man
Hair	Dark black - combed straight back
Distinguishing Characteristics	Looked a little like Governor PAUL FANNIN, State of Arizona.

PX 105-1529
CWE:dsn

Mrs. SUTTON believed they had some papers in their hands, and possibly these papers were petitions. She never looked at these papers.

After the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, she noticed the picture of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the newspapers, and also saw JACK RUBY on television. She believed from the looks of these two persons that they were the two men who came to her home asking her to vote.

Mrs. SUTTON stated that she had called the Federal Bureau of Investigation the same date that these two men came to her home and asked what they were doing seeking votes. The person with whom she talked did not know.

After the assassination of President KENNEDY, she called the Phoenix Police Department. Two white officers in uniforms came to her home, at which time she related the story about the two men coming to her house. These officers took no notes, and as they left, one of the officers stated she was "camouflag," which, according to a neighbor, meant she was lying. Mrs. SUTTON stated that she thought "camouflag" meant darkness.

After these two white police officers came to her house, the neighbors criticized and "cussed her out" for bringing the police into their neighborhood, which is a Negro neighborhood.

Also, shortly after the killing of President KENNEDY, she wrote a letter to Attorney General ROBERT F. KENNEDY. She could not find his answer, but did find a letter from Mr. KENNEDY in answer to a letter she had written to him stating that Mrs. SUTTON was going to pray for the healing of his brother, Senator TED KENNEDY, who had been injured in an airplane crash.

Sometime after Christmas, 1963, she wrote to Chief Justice EARL WARREN, reporting that she believed that OSWALD and RUBY were the two men who came to her house about November 1, 1963. She asked Chief Justice WARREN to ask RUBY if he was not the one who was at her home. Just before she wrote this letter, Mrs. SUTTON had read that Justice WARREN was going to Dallas, Texas, to talk with JACK RUBY.

PX 105-1529
CWE:dsn

Mrs. SUTTON claims she met Justice WARREN in Bakersfield, California, many years ago, and that her husband knew him.

Mrs. SUTTON also said she wrote to Judge BROWN, who was trying the case against JACK RUBY.

Mrs. SUTTON stated that the neighbors don't like her and that they think "I am crazy." The neighbors now state that she was to blame that ROBERT F. KENNEDY did not run as the Vice Presidential candidate with President JOHNSON. The neighbors believed that President KENNEDY was sympathetic to "our race," which is the Negro race. Mrs. SUTTON pointed out that her neighbors, who are Negroes, felt that ROBERT F. KENNEDY would follow in his brother's footsteps and would help the Negroes. The neighbors claim that, "I wrote to ROBERT F. KENNEDY and told him not to run." Mrs. SUTTON stated that she denied writing such a letter.

Mrs. SUTTON stated that she was permanently and totally disabled, and was receiving aid from the Department of Public Welfare for the State of Arizona. Her disability is that she has heart trouble. She further indicated that she dreams all the time, and that her dreams come true.

Mrs. SUTTON exhibited the February 14, 1964, issue of "Time Magazine," and pointed out the pictures of OSWALD and RUBY which appeared therein as resembling the two men who came to her home. She was exhibited about ten photographs of various people, among which were photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY. She was unable to pick out the pictures of OSWALD and RUBY as resembling the two men who came to her home. She did pick other persons out as resembling the two men.

PX 105-1529
CWE:dsn

On November 3, 1964, Mrs. FLORENCE SAVAGE, Records and Identification, Phoenix Police Department, Phoenix, Arizona; and Sergeant ROGER HART, Identification Bureau, Maricopa County Sheriff's Office, Phoenix, Arizona, advised their respective records contained no reference to Mrs. ECLIPSE ROLAND SUTTON.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

FROM : W. C. Sullivan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

DATE: October 4, 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Bartlett
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

The "Washington Post" for October 3, 1964, carried an article on page 1 entitled "'Police-State Security' Hit By Hoover." This article reports that "Hoover testified that a State Department report indicated this man was a thoroughly safe risk.'" The article also reports that the State Department took issue with Mr. Hoover's description of the report and quotes State Department as saying "a thorough search discloses no Department of State report concerning Lee Harvey Oswald which states or in any way implies that he was "a thoroughly safe security risk" and that "its files on Oswald were "available for inspection." The article in question is attached.

In accordance with the Director's request, the following is set forth regarding the Director's testimony in this regard and the true facts of this situation:

Director's Testimony

The Director testified before the President's Commission on May 14, 1964. Page 6541 of the testimony published by the Commission discloses that Mr. Rankin requested that the Director furnish the Commission his comments concerning the reasons why the FBI did not furnish information it had concerning Lee Harvey Oswald to the Secret Service prior to the time of the President's assassination.

In reply to this question Mr. Hoover stated that he had gone into that very thoroughly because this obviously was one of the questions that he had in mind when the tragedy occurred in Dallas. Mr. Hoover then stated as follows:

"In going back over the record, and I have read each one of the reports dealing with that and the reports of Mr. Hosty who had dealt with the Oswald situation largely in Dallas, we had the matter that I have previously referred to, the report of the State Department that indicated this man was a thoroughly safe risk, he had changed his views, he was a loyal man now and had seen the light of day, so to speak.

Enclosure

105-82555

REL:jmw (9)

ENCLOSURE

REC-5 5240

D [illegible] 1964

CONTINUED - OVER

79 NOV 12 1964

"How intensive or how extensive that interview in Moscow was I don't know. But, nevertheless, it was in a State Department document that was furnished to us."

Basis of Director's Testimony

The Director's testimony before the President's Commission wherein he testified that "the report of the State Department that indicate this man was a thoroughly safe risk" appears to have been based upon data we had received from the State Department during the course of our investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald. This data was contained in a foreign service dispatch from the American Embassy to the Department of State, Washington, D. C., dispatch No. 29, dated July 11, 1961. This dispatch set forth a summary of Lee Harvey Oswald's visit to the American Embassy in Moscow on July 8, 1961, wherein he requested to return to the United States with his wife. This dispatch sets forth the following paragraph relating to Oswald as noted by the American Embassy interviewing official, Mr. Snyder.

"Twenty months of the realities of life in the Soviet Union have clearly had a maturing effect on Oswald. He stated frankly that he had learned a hard lesson the hard way and that he had been completely relieved of his illusions about the Soviet Union at the same time that he acquired a new understanding and appreciation of the United States and the meaning of freedom. Much of the arrogance and bravado which characterized him on his first visit to the Embassy appears to have left him. He stated that he is in contact with his mother and a brother in the United States. He stated that he had about 200 rubles and that he and his wife would save more for eventual costs of traveling to the United States."

State Department records reflect that Oswald executed an application for renewal of his United States passport on May 24, 1962, and such passport was renewed "valid only for direct return to the United States." Oswald was also given a loan in the sum of $435.71 to finance the transportation of he, his wife and child to the United States.

Analysis

The Director in his testimony before the Commission did not quote from a State Department document when he testified that the report of the State Department "indicated this man was a thoroughly safe risk, he had changed his views, he was a loyal man now and had seen the light of day, so to speak." The Director was summarizing for the Commission the data that appeared in the State Department memorandum prepared by Mr. Snyder mentioned above. Anyone reading Mr. Snyder's comments would

CONTINUED - OVER

arrive at the conclusion that Oswald was a thoroughly safe risk and certainly did not pose a threat to the President of the United States. In addition, it must be noted that the State Department renewed Oswald's passport for return to the United States and gave him a loan for his transportation. Obviously State Department would not have taken such action if it considered Oswald any type of risk.

This is further borne out by the fact that when Oswald requested a new passport for travel abroad on June 24, 1963, wherein he indicated he planned to stay abroad for from three months to one year and to visit England, France, Germany, Holland, Russia, Finland, Italy and Poland, State Department saw fit to issue him a passport for such travel on the following day, June 25, 1963. Obviously State Department did not consider Oswald a risk in issuing him a passport on this occasion.

ACTION:

This is for the Director's information.

J. EDGAR HOOVER
. . . talks of security

'Police-State Security' Hit By Hoover

President Must Face Some Risks, Warren Panel Told

By George Lardner Jr.
Staff Reporter

Strict security measures to protect the President could easily slip over the line into police-state tactics, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover warned the Warren Commission.

Hoover told Commission members in testimony last spring that "certain chances have to be taken" in guarding against presidential assassinations without infringing on individual rights.

"I don't think you can get absolute security without al-

Excerpts from text of FBI Director Hoover's testimony before Warren Commission. Page A6.

most establishing a police state," the FBI chief testified, "and we don't want that."

In its report on President Kennedy's assassination, the Warren Commission was critical of both the FBI and the Secret Service for their security arrangements.

Precautions Recommended

The Commission recommended tighter precautions for presidential motorcades. It also noted that the FBI had stepped up its reporting of potential security risks to the Secret Service after the assassination.

But the Commission also acknowledged that it could "recommend no procedures for the future protection of our Presidents which will guarantee security."

While the Commission report criticized the FBI for lack of alertness in failing to consider Lee Harvey Oswald "a potential threat" to the President, Hoover testified that a State Department report "indicated this man was a thoroughly safe risk." The FBI did not tell the Secret Service

See HOOVER, A6, Col. 1

Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

ENCLOSURE

HOOVER—From Page A1

'Police-State Security' Decried by Hoover

what it knew of Oswald before the assassination.

The FBI chief's testimony before the Commission has not yet been officially released, but became known yesterday. It was first published in The Washington Star.

Oswald Interviewed

Hoover said the State Department report he referred to came from the United States Embassy in Moscow where Oswald was interviewed before he reutrned to this country.

The State Department, however, took issue with Hoover's description of the report.

"A thorough search discloses no Department of State report concerning Lee Harvey Oswald which states or in any way implies that he was 'a thoroughly safe security risk,' the Department said in a statement, adding that its files on Oswald were "available for inspection."

Hoover said the FBI had interviewed Oswald several times after his return from Russia in May of 1962 but picked up "no information that would have warranted our reporting him as a potential danger to the security or the safety of the President or the Vice President . . ."

36 Defectors in U.S.

Under the FBI's new standards, however, Hoover said, the Secret Service is alerted on all defectors. He said there were 36 of them "that we know of" in the United States.

The FBI also turns over now the names of "subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists." Hoover said that 5000 names had been given the Secret Service during the first four months of 1964 and that another 4000 names were on the way.

At the same time, he felt that the original standards "were sound." Under the Old setup, Hoover said, "we limited the furnishing of names to persons potentially dangerous to the security of the President," including any one had threatened the President or Vice President.

Explaining that he was "not very happy" with the stepped-up flow of names, Hoover said that it led "pretty close to a house arrest" of some persons on a presidential visit to Chicago. He was apparently referring to a trip by President Johnson.

Local Police Used

The under[illegible]ed Secret Service, Hoove[illegible] called on local police[illegible]ials to help them out, but then the authorities in Chicago "went to the homes of some of these people, and it resulted really almost in a house arrest."

"We don't want that," Hoover said. "We don't want a Gestapo."

The FBI chief attributed the Chicago incident to "very bad judgment" but said this is bound to crop up from time to time so long as the Secret Service has to rely on local police officials.

Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Mirror _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

FOUND IN

2

KENT COURTNEY
PUBLISHER

THE INDEPENDENT AMERICAN

DEFENDING THE CONSTITUTION

PHOEBE COURTNEY
EDITOR

A NATIONAL CITIZEN ACTION NEWSPAPER

October 28, 1964

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

SUBJECT: The assassination of President Kennedy --
A telephone call from Mrs. Marguerite Oswald
to Kent H. Courtney

Dear Mr. Hoover:

At approximately 5:45 PM on October 27, 1964, I answered my home telephone (University 5-1613) and a woman's voice introduced herself saying, "Is this Kent Courtney? This is Mrs. Oswald."

I did not know any Mrs. Oswald, so I said, "What are your initials?"

She replied, "I am the mother of Lee Oswald. My first name is Marguerite."

She then said that she wanted to know if I had ever had any personal contact with her son, Lee.

I answered that at no time had I any direct contact with her son.

I volunteered the information that the nearest contact I ever had was with Carlos Bringuiere, but I did not elaborate.

Mrs. Oswald then went on for several minutes in an apparently well-rehearsed statement in which she attempted to prove that her son was not the assassin of President Kennedy.

REC- 53

She pointed out what she considered several errors in the Warren Commission Report, while at the same time telling me that if her son had killed the President he would have been proud to tell everyone that he did and tell them why. At the same time she said that she was wrongly accused, that she did not alter her son Lee's birth certificate; but in a sort of double-talk she indicated that he might have altered the birth certificate.

EXP. PROC.

OCT 30 1964

At one point Mrs. Oswald asked me if my printing company had ever printed anything for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. I told her that I had not printed anything, and that if he had come and asked me to print it I would have refused.

I have no idea why she called me or how she got my name, and I terminated the conversation as quickly as I could by repeating again, "I have had no personal contact with your son and therefore I don't think there is anything I can do for you."

I did volunteer the information that I thought the Warren Commission Report was incomplete and that I did hope after the election of Barry Goldwater that the new Congress would set up a special joint committee for further investigation into the assassination.

Knowing that Mrs. Oswald has been talking before audiences, arranged in some cases by individuals with Communist-front affiliations, and knowing that Mrs. Oswald is doing everything she can to confuse the issue, I would not be a bit surprised to see it reported that Mrs. Oswald might be saying things on the lecture platform claiming that she learned these things from me as a result of a telephone conversation with me, giving the hour, the date and time.

Therefore, this is the reason I am now informing you by this letter, and your Field Agents in Charge at the New Orleans and Dallas offices, concerning this conversation.

As you know, I have always made it a practice to send the Washington office and the local New Orleans office copies of all of our publications, and I wish to reaffirm the fact that we here at THE INDEPENDENT AMERICAN shall always support the Federal Bureau of Investigation in its effort to control crime and the agents of the international, atheistic Communist conspiracy.

Constitutionally yours,

Kent Courtney, Publisher
THE INDEPENDENT AMERICAN

cc: Agent in Charge
FBI, New Orleans

Agent in Charge
FBI, Dallas, Texas

November 4, 1964

REC 53 -5241

Mr. Kent Courtney
Publisher
The Independent American
7314 Zimpel Street
New Orleans 16, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Courtney:

Your letter of October 28th was received during Mr. Hoover's absence. You may be certain your communication will be brought to his attention upon his return. I know he would want me to thank you for your interest in writing in this regard.

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 4
NOV - 5 1964
COMM-FBI

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

1 - New Orleans
1 - Dallas

NOTE: Bufiles reveal that Courtney's publication is allegedly dedicated to the defeat of socialist and communist influences and to promoting individuals and organizations which believe that political party based on constitutional states rights is the answer to socialism. Neither Courtney nor his publication has been investigated by the FBI. Courtney has been [redacted] in urging the impeachment of Supreme Court Justice Earl Warren. It has been recommended that the Bureau should in no way either by implication or action be associated with this individual. Accordingly it is felt that the above acknowledgment over Miss Gandy's signature is in order.

DFC:med
(5)

79 NOV 12 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 10/2/64

FROM : SAC, Miami (105-8342)(RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA
Dallas 00

Re Dallas airtels to Bureau 9/22 and 23/64, forwarding to Miami photos of WILLIAM HOUSTON SEYMOUR, JOHN LAWRENCE HOWARD and LORAN EUGENE HALL for exhibit to SYLVIA ODIO, who recently moved from Dallas to Miami.

Enclosed to Bureau and Dallas are 9 and 2 copies, respectively, of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

With respect to the photos of WILLIAM HOUSTON SEYMOUR received from Dallas, the following is noted - one of the SEYMOUR photos was taken by Key West, Florida Sheriff's Office on December 4, 1962, [redacted] a second photo of SEYMOUR was taken by San Diego, California Police Department in March, 1959, [redacted] The Bureau by teletype dated September 16, 1964 to Kansas City, Miami and San Diego, instructed Miami to obtain the photo of SEYMOUR, Key West Sheriff's Office [redacted] Since the Key West and San Diego photos of SEYMOUR appeared to be of two different individuals, [redacted] PSI (Under Development) Miami, who is acquainted with SEYMOUR, was contacted on September 30, 1964. [redacted] identified the San Diego Police Department photo [redacted] as that of SEYMOUR and he identified the Key West Sheriff's Office photo [redacted] as that of RONALD PONCE DE LEON. He advised that PONCE DE LEON may presently be in the U.S. Army, possibly in Korea.

2 - Bureau (Encls. 9)(RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461)(Encls. 2)(RM)
2 - Miami
JJO:JMS
(6)

ENCLOSURE

5242

4 OCT 5

79 NOV 12 1964

SOVIET SECTION

The discrepancy on SEYMOUR photos will be brought to the attention of the Identification Division by separate communication.

The photos described in LHM, shown on October 1, 1964 to SYLVIA and ANNIE LAURIE ODIO, were shown together with photos of RONALD PONCE DE LEON, and Miami Beach, Florida Police Department photos [redacted] and [redacted]

In Miami LHM and cover letter dated September 26, 1964, CELIO CASTRO described an American male in Dallas with whom HALL and HOWARD left their trailer of equipment. CASTRO also said HALL visited an American woman in Dallas who had a 17 year old daughter.

During contact on September 30, 1964, [PSI] [redacted] advised that the American male is very probably LESTER LOGUE, a geologist with the firm Logue and Patterson, Meadows Building, Dallas. He said the American woman is probably GLORIA KOUTHART who lives in the Dorchester House at St. Joseph Street and the corner of a main throughfare in Dallas, Texas.

Interview of SYLVIA ODIO on October 1, 1964 was conducted by SAs LEMAN STAFFORD and JAMES J. O'CONNOR; she was cordial, expressed her desire to cooperate, and, although apparently a tense individual, gave no sign of being discomforted by the interview.

Further interview of ODIO in an effort to resolve her claim of visit by OSWALD, is not contemplated by Miami and will be conducted only upon request from the Bureau or Dallas.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Miami, Florida
October 2, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

It is recalled that SYLVIA ODIO has advised that on an evening in the latter part of September, 1963, she was visited at her apartment in Dallas, Texas, by two Cubans or Mexicans, accompanied by an American whom she believed to be LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

LORAN EUGENE HALL, upon interview on September 16, 1964 at Johnsondale, California, stated he had been in Dallas, Texas in September, 1963 in the company of LAWRENCE HOWARD and WILLIAM SEYMOUR, and has contacted many Cubans in the Dallas area, including a Cuban woman, a Mrs. ODIO, who lived in apartment A, located on Magellan Circle, Dallas in the same building with a Cuban friend of HALL, named KIKI FERROR. During a second interview on September 20, 1964, HALL stated that during his visit in Dallas in September, 1963, he was accompanied by LAWRENCE HOWARD and a Cuban whom he knew as "WAHITO," and was not accompanied at that time by WILLIAM SEYMOUR. He also said he recalled no contact with ODIO.

Upon interview at Los Angeles, California on September 20, 1964, LAWRENCE JOHN HOWARD advised that he accompanied HALL to Dallas, Texas in September, 1963 with a Cuban refugee named CELLIOS ALBAS who was also known by the name "QUARITO." HOWARD recalled no contact with a Cuban woman named ODIO at an apartment on Magellan Circle in Dallas.

WILLIAM SEYMOUR of Phoenix, Arizona, during interview on September 18, 1964, stated he and LAWRENCE HALL were in Dallas, Texas in October, 1963, rather than September, 1963, and SYLVIA ODIO was unknown to him.

COPIED

2 1 1973

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Review of record of Beach Welding and Supplies Company, Miami Beach, Florida, on September 22, 1964, confirmed WILLIAM SEYMOUR's employment with that company throughout the period September 5 to October 10, 1963.

On September 24, 1964, CELIO SERGIO CASTRO ALBA, employed at the South Florida Sugar Company, Belle Glade, Florida, stated he had traveled with LORAN HALL and LAWRENCE HOWARD from California to Dallas, Texas, to Miami, Florida in September, 1963, but he had not met any person at Dallas named ODIO, nor had he heard the name ODIO mentioned by HALL or HOWARD in Dallas.

On October 1, 1964, SYLVIA ODIO, presently residing at 1711 S.W. 83rd Avenue, Miami, Florida, stated she had moved to Miami from Dallas, Texas, with her four small children, about a week ago.

Mrs. ODIO was shown photographs of LORAN EUGENE HALL, taken at Wichita, Kansas on December 16, 1961; LAWRENCE J. HOWARD taken at Key West, Florida on December 4, 1962; WILLIAM HOUSTON SEYMOUR taken in March, 1959 at San Diego, California; and CELIO SERGIO CASTRO ALBA taken in November, 1961 at Miami, Florida.

Upon viewing the photographs of HALL, HOWARD, SEYMOUR and CASTRO, Mrs. ODIO stated that none of these individuals were identical with the three persons, including the individual she believed to be OSWALD,

who had come to her apartment in Dallas in the last week of September, 1963. She said she is not certain that she could identify photographs of the two individuals accompanying the one she believed to be OSWALD, because of the passage of time since the incident and because photographs sometime differ from the real appearance of an individual.

Mrs. ODIO added she did believe, however, she could recognize the individual who gave his name as LEOPOLDO. She indicated that the photograph of CELIO CASTRO was similar to the appearance of LEOPOLDO but that LEOPOLDO's hair line was receding at the temples. She also thought that the photo of CELIO CASTRO did not give the Mexican appearance that she recalled LEOPOLDO to have.

Mrs. ODIO stated she did not know anyone named KIKI FERRER, or FERROR, either resident in the apartment building at 1084 Magellan Circle, where she resided, or elsewhere. She stated there was a Cuban family of man, wife and two children with the surname MASFERRER, who also lived in the Crestwood Apartments on Magellan Circle, about 5 or 6 buildings down from the building in which Mrs. ODIO lived. She said that on occasion the Cuban families living in the Crestwood Apartments would have get-togethers and she recalled that on one occasion the son of the aforementioned MASFERRER became involved in a fight with another individual and the get-together deteriorated into a general disturbance to which the police were called. She stated she did not know the first name of Mr. MASFERRER.

Also on October 1, 1964, the photographs described hereinbefore were displayed to ANNIE LAURIE ODIO, younger sister of SYLVIA ODIO, who stated she had opened the door

of the ODIO apartment in Dallas to the three individuals including one believed to be LEE HARVEY OSWALD, who called at the apartment in the last week of September, 1964. ANNIE LAURIE ODIO stated none of the photographs appeared similar to the three individuals in her recollection.

When telephonically contacted on the morning of October 1, 1964 in order to arrange an interview, SYLVIA ODIO advised that she had an appointment at 11:30 AM that date with her doctor. The interview was then set for 1:00 PM. Shortly after making this arrangement for interview, Mr. MAURICE FERRE, a member of the FERRE family with extensive industrial holdings in South Florida and Puerto Rico, contacted the Miami Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to state he is a personal friend of SYLVIA ODIO. He wished to advise that ODIO was then under the care of Dr. IRWIN JACOBS, psychiatrist, at Miami, and had attempted suicide during the past week.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FOUNDATION

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 11/6/64

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Today I received a long distance phone call from a Lieutenant Mulhern of the Suffolk County, New York, Police Department, requesting exhibits and "blow-ups" of the particularly significant documents related to the Oswald case. He did not specify which of the various Warren Commission exhibits he was interested in but was basing his inquiry on certain of the exhibits referred to in the Warren Commission report. Lieutenant Mulhern said he is preparing a paper or article dealing with documentary type evidence in connection with criminal cases and he felt the Oswald exhibits would be useful to illustrate his article. He stated he had considered having prints made from the photographs appearing in the published Warren Commission report but felt that by so doing he would lose a great deal of detail. He specifically inquired as to whether we were in a position to furnish him with such photographic exhibits.

I told him that inasmuch as technically all exhibits in this case were under the control and management of the Warren Commission that any such request should properly be directed to the Commission. He thanked me and stated he would correspond with the Commission.

ACTION: None. For information.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith

WDG:mb
(7)

REC- 53

56 NOV 17 1964

to NOV 10 1964

SAVING

CONFIRMATION

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD AKA
IS - R - CUBA

DATE: 11/5/64

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
(Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

By letter 10/15/64, Mr. Walter Winchell furnished his notes of a telephone conversation with one [redacted] reportedly had information relating to an article written by Mr. Winchell (10/13/64, issue of "Los Angeles Herald - Examiner") concerning the assassination.

In the article Mr. Winchell was somewhat critical of the Commission's handling of the allegation that Oswald had driven a demonstration vehicle at excessive speeds along the proposed presidential parade route in Dallas prior to the assassination. Mr. Winchell stated the Commission gave too much credence to statements made by Oswalds wife and not enough weight to other factors.

It would appear Mr. Winchell was not in possession of all the true facts before writing his article. It is pointed out this allegation has been thoroughly investigated and no credible evidence has been developed to substantiate the allegation. The Commission was of the same opinion, in fact, implied the individual who initially made the allegation, Albert Guy Bogard, probably lied or was mistaken in his identification.

According to Mr. Winchell's letter to us, [redacted] developed information from [two homosexuals] (Harry Randolph McCall and Joe Wesley Coe) that one allegedly witnessed this demonstration ride. [redacted] furnished Mr. Winchell additional information which made the activities of Mr. McCall and Coe appear suspicious and to have some bearing on the assassination investigation.

RDR:ee
(8)

REC 8

NOV 13 1964

NOV 13 1964

ROSEN TO BELMONT MEMO
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD AKA

We immediately checked this matter out, determined the full identities of all of the parties involved and determined that McCall and Coe are living together and were in fact in Dallas during the pertinent period, however; McCall states he exaggerated his fortuitous location at the time of the assassination in an effort to impress people and was not completely truthful. He states that Coe, which was substantiated by Coe, has no information whatsoever concerning the assassination other than what he read in the newspapers. McCall states he was in fact employed at the same auto agency as Bogard and had merely overheard Bogard make his allegation in the presence of other employees. McCall states he definitely had never seen Oswald and did not witness the demonstration ride. This matter has been completely checked out and there is no basis to Johnson's suspicions although he apparently reported truthfully the exaggerated statements made by McCall.

This matter will be appropriately reported and disseminated as part of our investigation of the assassination.

ACTION:

None for your information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-109763) DATE: 11/9/64

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (100-47801) (RUC)

SUBJECT: MARK LANE
SM - C
OO: NEW YORK

RE: Newark airtel to the Director, 9/3/64.

The subject has not spoken at Newark and there has been no recent information received indicating he will do so. Informants have been alerted to the subject's appearance in Newark and in the event he does speak, the Bureau and New York will be advised.

This case is being placed in a closed status by Newark.

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - 105-82555 (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
3 - New York (100-117844) (RM)
1 - 105-38431 (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
1 - Newark
DWA:spa
(7)

NOT RECORDED
100 NOV 19 1964

NOV 23 1964

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

11-10-64

Director, FBI (105-82555)

1 - Mr. Trotter
(S.F. Latona)
1 - Mr. Rogge

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA
(ATTENTION CRIMINAL SECTION)

ReBuairtel 10-9-64, and your airtel 10-13-64, relating to efforts to identify the one remaining latent palm print on a carton found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Your airtel indicated that the palm prints of four employees and nine former employees had yet to be obtained and compared with the one remaining latent palm print.

You are instructed to specifically advise when the palm prints of all present and former Dallas personnel have been submitted.

RDR:rcf
(5)

REC 8

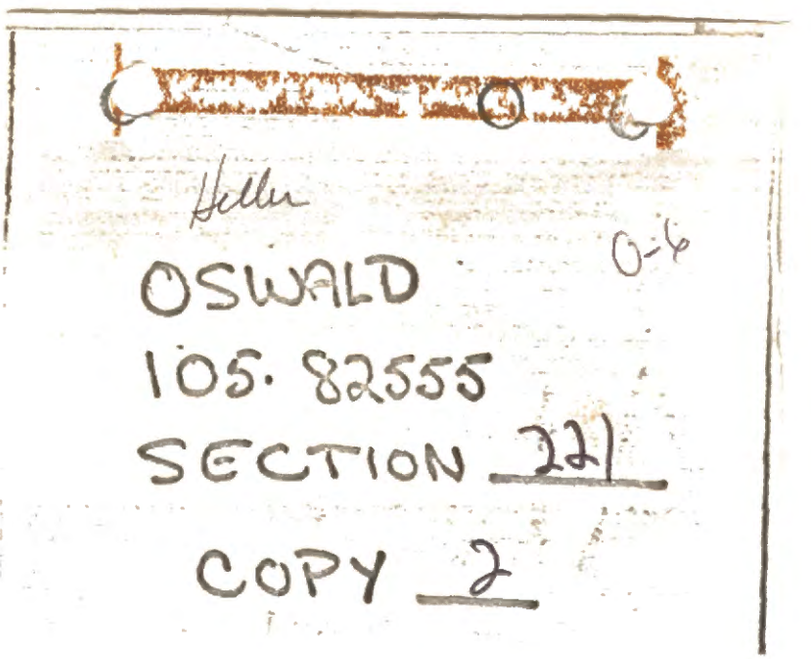
5245

NOV 12 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Holmes
Gandy

NOV 13 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐


Heller
OSWALD
0-6
105. 82555
SECTION 221
COPY 2

FBI

Date: 11/6/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas dated 10/20/64 in regard to EUGENE P. ALDREDGE and CARL FREUND pertaining to an alleged "bullet" scar in the sidewalk on Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, at the scene of the assassination of President KENNEDY.

On 11/5/64, EUGENE P. ALDREDGE, 9304 Lenel, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at his home where he is confined due to illness. ALDREDGE minutely described the location of the "bullet" mark on Elm Street, which he has previously telephonically described to the Dallas Office on 9/29/64. It is noted that this is the same mark referred to in Dallas airtel to the Bureau dated 10/16/64.

ALDREDGE stated that he does not agree with the findings of the Warren Commission and stated that the whole investigation was a "cover up" for the Soviets. He stated that he had originally noticed the "bullet" mark in the sidewalk earlier in 1964, when he was showing a visiting relative the scene of the assassination. He stated that upon reading the findings of the Warren Commission, he called the local FBI Office in Dallas to bring this matter to the attention of the FBI. This telephone call was on 9/29/64.

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas

REC 8 5246

RJB/jtf
(5)

10 NOV 9 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 NOV 13 1964

ALDREDGE stated that several days after he had called the Dallas Office of the FBI, he had revisited the scene of the assassination and noted that the "bullet" hole had been patched with some sort of a plastic-type material. He described the patch work as a "sloppy" job as only the hole was covered up and not the whole area.

ALDREDGE stated that it is his opinion that the hole was covered in order "to protect the Soviet". He stated that he had only mentioned the "bullet" scar to CARL FREUND, a local newspaper reporter, and to the FBI Agent he spoke to over the telephone. ALDREDGE inferred that he suspects that the Soviets have infiltrated the FBI and that he hole was patched up by the FBI in order "to protect the Soviets" and hide the scar.

ALDREDGE was politely, but firmly, advised that his supposition in the latter regard is wrong and absurd.

The scene of the assassination was rechecked on 11/5/64 and the alleged "bullet" hole was again checked and it was noted that there is now some sort of foreign material partially covering this nick in the sidewalk. Scrapings were taken and are being sent to the FBI Laboratory by separate communication for examination purposes and possible identification.

It is noted that an inspection of this same mark on 9/30/64 did not disclose such a filling as of that date. (Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 10/16/64.)

ALDREDGE was not taken to the scene to point out the "bullet" mark due to his health condition and the fact that he has apparently already made up his mind in this matter.

DL 100-10461

CARL FREUND, reporter, "The Dallas Morning News", Dallas, Texas, was interviewed on 11/5/64 at which time he advised that he recalls a telephone call from ALDREDGE in regard to a "bullet" mark on the sidewalk of Elm Street near the scene of the assassination. FREUND stated that ALDREDGE sounded to him like a "mental case" and he just listened to him and agreed with him in order to get him off the phone.

FREUND stated that while some reporters will hang up on such type a caller as ALDREDGE, he normally just listens to such a person, agrees with him, and thus finds it much easier to get them off the line.

FREUND stated that he recalls that a Deputy Sheriff on the day of the assassination pointed out to him a suspected bullet home on the sidewalk of Elm Street as some bystander at the assassination mentioned that he thought he had been hit near the eye by a piece of something, possibly cement.

FREUND stated that he believes that the Warren Commission report was most thorough and correct in its findings. He noted that there will always be some people who will have their own personal opinions regarding the assassination and no one will be able to change their minds.

Detailed results of instant investigation will be incorporated in an appropriate insert and reported.

FBI

Date: 11/9/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 11/2/64 which made reference to the listing of material belonging to either LEE HARVEY and/or MARINA OSWALD.

This is to advise that on 11/9/64 one copy of this list was made available to Mr. DECLAN FORD, friend and advisor to MARINA OSWALD on behalf of the latter.

3 - Bureau
2- Dallas (1 - 100-10461)
(1 - 105-1435)
WRH:jeg
(5)

REC- 16 5249

NOV 11 1964

SOVIET SECTION

79 NOV 16 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

C C - WicH

11/10/64

AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-409763)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-117844) (P)

SUBJECT: MARK LANE
SM - C
(OO:NY)

ReBulet to New York, 11/9/64, entitled "YSA; IS-C".

Enclosed herewith are the original and six copies of a LHM dated and captioned as above concerning subject's travel to Montreal, Canada, on 11/12/64.

Source set forth in enclosed LHM is [redacted]

Enclosed LHM has been classified "Confidential" since it contains information from the above mentioned source. It is felt the unauthorized disclosure of the information attributed to this source could compromise it and thus be injurious to the national defense.

The pretext on 11/10/64, was conducted by SA [redacted] C. LAVALLEE to the office of the Citizens' Committee of Inquiry (CCI), 156 5th Ave., NYC, under the guise of being a Canadian citizen interested in subject's possible appearances in Canada.

ENCLOSURE Investigation is continuing at New York.

105-82555-5247A
NOT RECORDED
199 NOV 12 1964

5-Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM)
(1-105-82555) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
(1-100-427226) (YSA)
1-New York (105-33431) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD) (SM-C)
1-New York (100-133479) (YSA)
1-New York
BPM:jmk
(9)

68 NOV 19 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
November 10, 1964

Bureau 100-409763
New York 100-117344

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

On November 10, 1964, by means of a suitable pretext by a Special Agent (SA) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) it was determined that Mark Lane will travel from New York to Montreal, Canada, where he will appear as a speaker on November 12, 1964, at Mc Gill University. It was learned Lane is scheduled to speak on the "strange" circumstances surrounding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy on November 22, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, and further will discuss his evaluation of the findings contained in the Warren report particularly where the report tends to prove that Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone assassin of President Kennedy. It was learned that as of November 10, 1964, Lane's appearance at Mc Gill University is his only scheduled speaking engagement in Canada although his plans could change depending on any invitations to speak which might be made to him while in Canada.

The "New York Herald Tribune" newspaper dated January 15, 1964, page 7, column 1, contained an article entitled "Oswald's Mother Hires Lane". This article stated that on January 14, 1964, Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald, mother of accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, announced she had

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
CRUC

Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

52478

Re: Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

hired Mark Lane to represent her slain son before the Warren Commission investigating the murder of President John F. Kennedy. According to this article, Mrs. Oswald stated she had been in contact with Lane during his stay in Fort Worth, Texas, the previous weekend. It was also pointed out that Lane had accepted the case although Mrs. Oswald stated she had no funds with which to pay him.

The "New York Times" newspaper dated April 2, 1964, page 37, contained an article stating that Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald had dismissed Mark Lane, her New York lawyer.

On June 10, 1963, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that at a meeting of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) held May 23, 1963, at 74 Fifth Avenue, New York City, Mark Lane was elected to the position of Vice Chairman of the organization.

Characterizations of the NYCAHUAC and the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC) appear in the appendix hereto.

In recent months Mark Lane has been appearing in public presenting his "evidence" demonstrating that Lee Harvey Oswald was either innocent of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy or was not the lone assassin. Lane has appeared at a series of public lectures entitled "Who Killed Kennedy?" and has also appeared on radio and television expounding his defense of Oswald.

Re: Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

Mark Lane is described as follows:

Name	Mark Lane
Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	37
Date of Birth	February 24, 1927
Place of Birth	Bronx, New York
Height	6'½"
Weight	180 pounds
Build	Medium
Complexion	Olive
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black
Occupation	Attorney-at-law
Social Security Number	073-22-4[illegible]
Residence	164 East 7[illegible] Street New York City, New York
Military Service	United States Army May 1, 1945 to November 12, 1946 (honorable discharge)
Army Serial Number	42235711
United States Passport Number	R-067352
Education	Long Island University New York City, and Brooklyn Law School, New York City
Marital Status	Divorced
Characteristics	Wears dark horn rimmed glasses
Nearest Relatives	
Father	Harry Lane
Mother	Elizabeth Lane
Sister	Ann J. Lane
Brother	Lawrence Lane

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

Re: Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

1.

APPENDIX

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH
THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film 'Operation Abolition,' Part 1, October 3, 1961, p. 5.)"

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee.

CONFIDENTIAL

1. APPENDIX

NEW YORK COUNCIL TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

On March 9, 1961, a source advised that the New York Council To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAUAC), 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York, was formed at a meeting held in New York City on November 17, 1960. This organization was founded principally through the efforts of FRANK WILKINSON, Field Representative of the National Committee To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

ROBERT RONSTADT, 20515 Tiara Street, Woodland Hills, California, a former member of the Communist Party (CP) in Los Angeles, California, from 1946 to 1952 who furnished information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation from 1949 to 1952 advised on September 17, 1952, that FRANK WILKINSON was a member of the Los Angeles County, CP as of September, 1952.

A second source furnished on September 14, 1961, a copy of resolutions of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC) which were adopted by the NYCAHUAC. One such resolution affirmed the intention to continue to work for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and to continue its efforts to broaden the participation in this fight. Another resolution accepted as a modus vivendi the suggestion of the Field Representative of the "National Committee to Abolish the HCUA" (NCAHUAC) namely that local abolition committees may identify and co-ordinate their efforts as closely as they desire with NCAHUAC, still maintaining their autonomy for as flexible and independent a program as possible.

A third, fourth, and fifth source have advised during March, 1962, that CP members in the New York City area have been solicited to support activities of the NYCAHUAC during attendance at CP club meetings.

On May 7, 1964, a sixth source advised that the NYCAHUAC continues to function from its office at 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York.

CONFIDENTIAL

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

November 12, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our letter of October 26, 1964, wherein we advised that Robert L. Oswald had written a letter to our Dallas Office in which he requested that we forward to him all items that he turned over to this Bureau which had belonged to his brother, Lee Harvey Oswald. In our letter of October 26, 1964, we requested to be advised whether or not we can return all or any of the items concerned to Robert Oswald at this time.

Please advise whether the Commission has made a decision in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

BY COURIER SVC.
COMM-FBI

J. Edgar Hoover

REC- 16

5248

EX NOV 19 1964

REL:mec
(9)

NOTE:

In our October 26, 1964, letter to the Commission we furnished the Commission a list of all the items we obtained from Robert L. Oswald. To date we have not been advised by the Commission as to whether we can return such items of evidence to Robert Oswald. Inasmuch as the Commission will go out of existence in the very near future, desirable we attempt to get an answer from them in order that we can take whatever action is necessary in disposition of the evidence involved.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

XEROX
NOV 12 1964

79 NOV 16 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 10/26/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, ANCHORAGE (44-48) P

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

OO DALLAS

Re Bureau airtel to Anchorage 9/21/64 and Anchorage airtel to Bureau 9/29/64.

On 10/20/64 the 10 photographs, 23 letters and 22 envelopes loaned to the Bureau by Mrs. LILLIE MAY RAHM of Ketchikan, Alaska, were personally returned to her by SA RAMON W. STRATTON and a receipt obtained.

On 10/20/64 Mrs. RAHM furnished the enclosed photograph of LEO (LEV) SETYAEV, which she said she recently obtained from her daughter, ANITA MAY SETYAEVA, and which was taken probably in 1964. She said this is the only photograph she has of LEO.

Also enclosed herewith to the Laboratory is the name and address of her granddaughter, MARINA (LNU), daughter of ANITA MAY SETYAEVA, written in Russian.

C.C. Wick

(3) Bureau (Encls. 2) (RM)
1 Dallas (100-10461) (Encls. 2) (RM)
3 Anchorage
(1 105-156 LILLIE MAY RAHM)
RWS:CLB
(7)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC-16 105-82555-5249

29 OCT 29 1964

INDEXED-CLB FILES

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 NOV 16 1964

AN 44-48

REQUEST OF FBI LABORATORY

The Laboratory is requested to reproduce the photograph, to furnish copies to Anchorage and Dallas, and to make such other distribution as is desired by the Bureau substantive desk. Return the original photograph to Anchorage for return to Mrs. RAHM.

The Laboratory is requested to translate the name and address of Mrs. RAHM's granddaughter, MARINA (LNU) and to return the slip of paper to the Anchorage Division for return to Mrs. RAHM.

Nine photos made. 8 sent to Mr Stokes, 1 to translation. No other Lab action. Jcc 11/3/64

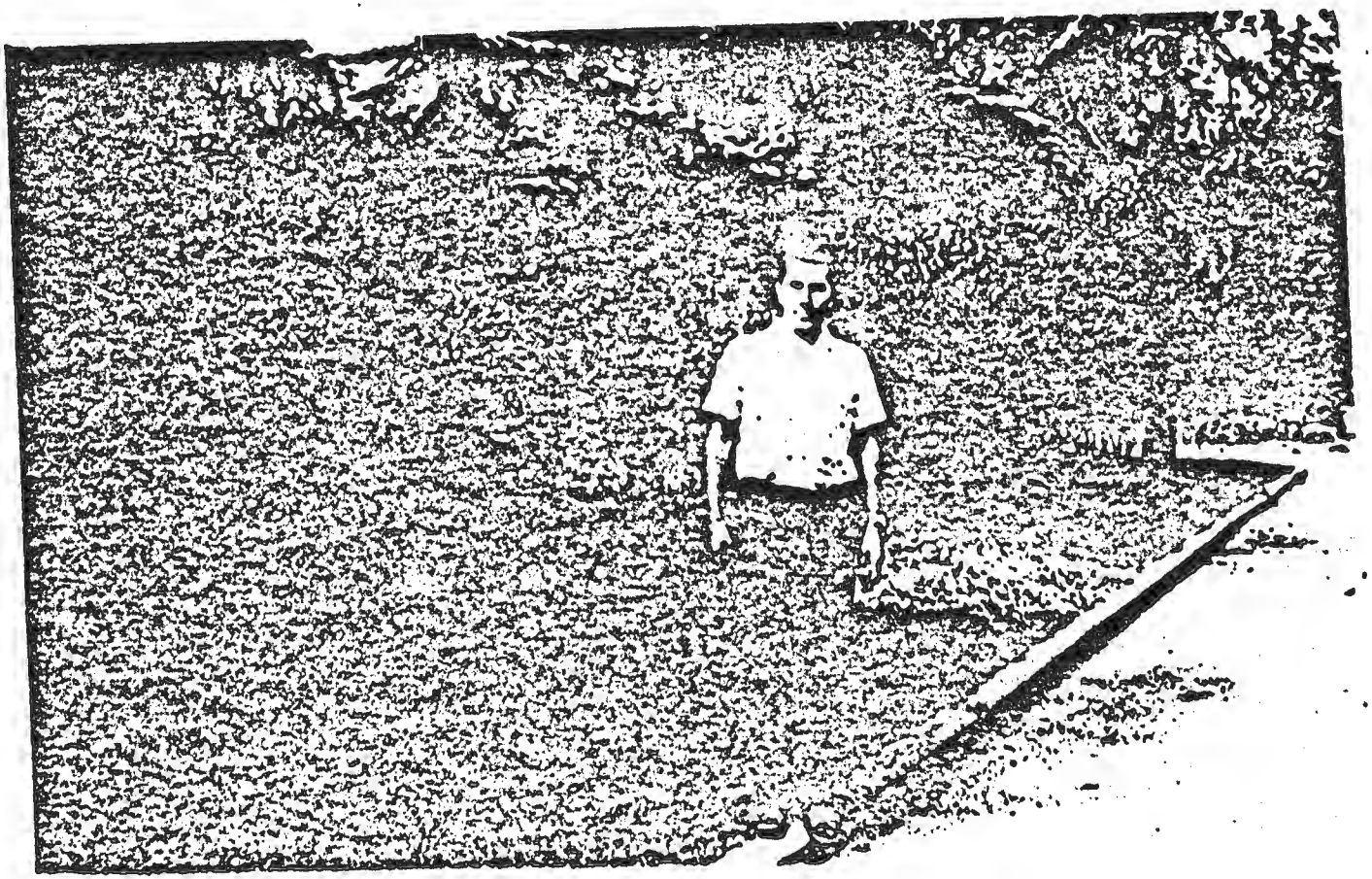
USSR. С.С.С.Р.

Москва К-104
Малая Бронная
дом 4 кв. 8

Ильиной Марине.

105-82555

FBI
LABORATORY



105-82555

FBI

LABORATORY

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Marina Ilyana
Little Bronnaya (Street*)
House 4, apt. 8
Moscow K-104
USSR

* - Translator's note

TRANSLATED BY:
MICHAEL G. LEONARD:maa
November 4, 1964

FBI

Date: 11/17/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Lee Harvey Oswald

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (55-New)

RE: UNKNOWN SUBJECT - Letter
Directed to Governor JOHN
CONNALLY of Texas Bearing
Postmark of Guthrie, Oklahoma,
11/2/64
THREAT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT

By San Antonio teletype [illegible]
11/9/64

Enclosed herewith are [illegible] captioned matter. The letter, which was addressed to Mr. and Mrs. JOHN CONNALLY as Governor of the State of Texas, was turned over to the Secret Service Agent in Charge of the San Antonio, KENNETH J. WILSMAN and an autostat copy was sent to the FBI Resident Agency in Austin, Texas, by LARRY TEMPLE, Executive Assistant of Governor JOHN CONNALLY of Austin, Texas.

105-82555-5249A

NOT RECORDED
133 NOV 19 1964

One copy of this LHM [illegible] disseminated locally to CSI, 10th District, [illegible] over Bergstrom AFB where the President lands and takes off when visiting [illegible] Ranch in Johnson City.

ENCLOSURE

2-Bureau (Encs. 4) (RM)
2-Oklahoma City (Encs. 4) (RM)
4-SA (55-New) (1-62-29:9) [illegible]
JJC:csh
ENCLOSURE (1)

16 NOV 18 [illegible]

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

CHG: [illegible]

SA 55-New

4 copies of the LHM are being forwarded to the Oklahoma City Office so they can disseminate copies to local law enforcement agencies who might be able to shed some light on the possible identity of the sender. No investigation is being requested of the Oklahoma City Office except the dissemination of the LHM.

Copies of the letter have been prepared in insert form and forwarded to the Dallas Office in connection with the OSWALD case and assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Antonio, Texas

November 11, 1964

UNKNOWN SUBJECT - Letter
Directed to Governor TOM
CONNALLY of Texas Bearing
Postmark of Guthrie, Oklahoma,
November 2, 1964

On November 5, 1964, the San Antonio Office of the FBI received an autostat copy of a letter from an unknown individual which was forwarded to Governor TOM CONNALLY, Governor's Mansion, Austin, Texas, and bore the postmark of November 2, 1964, from Guthrie, Oklahoma. This copy was supplied to the San Antonio Office of the FBI by LARRY TEMPLE, Executive Assistant to Governor JOHN CONNALLY of Texas, the original of which was sent to Mrs. KENNETH J. WIESMAN, Secret Service Agent, Austin, Texas. A second letter was addressed to Mrs. CONALLY regarding the same matter.

"TOM CONNALLY. Is it true you, HARRY TRUMAN, LYNDON JOHNSON, plotted the death of [illegible] & you walked into your own trap. Your smile is only poor excuse for a Southern gentleman. What was wrong with COKE STEVENSON trying to be a [illegible]. Wasnt he a Demo. Why was LEE HARVEY [illegible] in that part of the country. You had a [illegible]. Why did Big eared JOHNSON asked for a Warren commission. Dont think All of the people in Texas are as green as goose manure. We are out smarted because you have the wealth & can do like they do in Russia. How come so many people connected with you & that half breed JOHNSON have died. Where did GEORGE PARR get his wealth besides running a bawdy house for the rich Texans of your clan. Yes we have the blood in our veins, of one whose name is on the monument that you so snidely pointed out in your T.V. talk. But they would be ashamed to know you & the JOHNSONS sold their grandchildren out to the Negros for a vote to hide (stay in office) his guilt of prostitution, liquor stealing, etc. We don't belong to either party, We dont & are not registered. Only visiting here. We dont pay any taxes for we refuse to work to keep up the sorry white trash who run this government. We can visit and stay with relatives & help them out at certain times.

~~ENCLOSURE~~ ENCLOSURE

105-82555-5249B

"Under the Demo this country is broke & we hope the Russians will take over & take over the wealthy schemeing Demo. All of this JOHNSON stealing is known to the Russians how you he & his Clann have treated innocence people. So let them march in they wont hurt the poor people. They will take what you & all of the other stealing white trash Texans have & give to us. Why not. didnt he the big eared sob say he was going to declare war on poverty. Had the clan been in Okla City when you were there you would never been able to have left. How come JOHNSON & that little sneaky eyed half breed wife of his stayed out of Texas? So quit passing your self off as Southern aristocrat when LYNDON JOHNSON is the scum off of the sewer & you know it. We If it was not for the innocent people we wish God or the Russians would destroy this nation Man has reached his destiny. You let her plotted your own death, or it was to bad you liked. We hope JOHNSON gets it like he killed the 2 pilots, by ordering them out on a foggy night then twisted the F.A.A. in Okla. City so no one could tell to whom the plane belonged. So breath on your wealthy white trash. We hope your grandchildren will bring home a negro wife. We have learned to live with the Negro & belive in his having what is right but you making these bombs & dont be so green to think Russia will drop a bomb on us--They can walk in on a moral charge & this is the way they are going to take us. Peace. What in Hell do you call Viet Nam on poverty here--TOM CONNALLY, you will have to answer your sins-You said on T.V. in one enterview when you were shot, you thought of NELLIE & the kids by damn you were thinking of your sin with LYNDON JOHNSON in which you had planned for KENNEDY-KENNEDY & his brother had learned of BOBBY BAKER & his call girls, they knew of his other sin & they were going to dump him & you egged he & Mrs. K. to Dallas for the soul purpose of killing him & with the exception of Mrs. K. I wish OSWALD had of shot all of you even little NELLIE. Why did he put on contact lens, trying to look your? Why does he stick his tongue out The KENNEDY, thought he was crude, rude & course

"& I am only sorry KENNEDY didnt live to hear of WALTER JENKINS. Why does this SOB want to be the one to drop the bomb. Why so conceited that he has the biggest ears & the biggest hands to drop the bomb the laundry women whom he rewarded so wonderfully usually had fights over who would be payed the most they fights & arrest cost tax payers. How come the JENKINS case was not fully told. I hope some one will finish JOHNSON off before we have a police state. & I hope you hurry on - Why does the S.O.B. say out of one corner of his sinful mouth we are the best fed, housed, etc., in the world, then say, was his rights in his own location. But the stealing JOHNSON had to use them for a vote & the yellow livered JOHNSON must of been more than business friend to WALTER JENKINS & the four dead kids Mrs. JOHNSON failed to [illegible] as in part question on HE is a owner of her T.V. station. BOBBY BAKER who is he. Ask JOHNSON what a face & old BOB KEN. got sick, soon as BOBBY BAKER resigned. We in Okla. yelled for joy when he died."

"Mrs TOM CONNALLY is it true your husband LYNDON JOHNSON had President KENNEDY [illegible] have him killed. Of all the [illegible] that have been told about TOM CONNALLY it is so [illegible] the shots were not fatal to Mr. CONNALLY. You and some other people in Texas are just a bunch of lying, degraded theives keeping on tainted money gathered from the poor but take head our time is coming the dogma stents pulled by some or your henchmen have pushed the people into straight out socialism, you have egged it on. We think all rich people should divide up this country is broke and the only way to climate war on poverty is for you rich people to divide & the young people are going to see that you do. The New Deal in years past have fostered wars & debt on us to the point we are socialistic minded. You have lived under the protection of segration yet you pushed it on us to gather their vote. So dont be so damn conceited but what the Negro and white will team up & chase you to hell.

"Quit passing your selves off as high class people everything you have you stole it. If I lived in Texas (born in Texas, Collin County). I would like (illegible) are doing now take a cut in salary to lower your income and with reductions already offered. You pay nothing. Some refuse to support a bunch of sneaks & theives. When the SAM RAYBURN was buried some of the poor cotton choppers stood around & mourned his passing. Who would mourn his dead carcas brought on by liquor & cgarets. I hope some of your off spring inherit the sneaky traits of TOM CONNALLY to the point they marry Negros. How did communism come about? Overthrowing the greed & graft & dont think it cant happen here.. So dont visit in Okla. Old BOB KERR stole everything he had & every laundry woman in Okla. City was a receiver of a check everyone knows of his love affairs, Mrs. KERR married in less than 2 years to a Rep. We have known 40 years. Wouldnt old BOB fizzle if he knew she married a Republican & was sharing the KERR future. Everyone knows they were not living [illegible] and BAKER record show he sent expensive perfume to women at Christmas time. So dont be so [illegible] thinking the socialist democrats your party [illegible] white. If I lived in Texas I would run you to the border of Mexico, and tie WALTER JENKINS & BOBBIE BAKER & BILLY SOL around your necks don't [illegible] any more articles for the morning papers because people have found out about the [illegible] CONNALLY, the lying JOHNSONS & the pervert JENKINS"

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency

FBI

Date: 11/13/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AM - REGISTERED (Priority)

TO: Director, FBI

FROM: SAC, Detroit (105-new)

MARINA OSWALD
MISCELLANEOUS
INFORMATION CONCERNING
IS - R

Re Detroit airtel to Bureau, captioned, "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R", dated 12/4/63, Bureau airtel to Detroit, captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R", dated 12/10/63, setting forth instructions as to Rev. [redacted] inquiry and Detroit airtel to Bureau, captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R", dated 12/16/63.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 6 copies of a LHM dated and captioned as above. Two copies of the LHM are being furnished to Dallas for information.

Reverend [redacted] in calling the information in the LHM to the attention of this office advised SA J. RAYMOND COGHLAN that he wished to both advise the Bureau of subject's anticipated arrival here and also to secure any advice from the Bureau concerning subject's relocation in this ar...

He was told that the Bureau could not direct him in the manner in which he handled subject's residence or activities on this campus, however, that we would appreciate being apprised of any further developments with regard to the subject's relocation here.

Enc. 6

5249C

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 6)(RM)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 2)(RM)
1 - Detroit
JRC/cc
(6)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

79 NOV 1

CC. to RAO-15-Jackson, "11/16/64
INSIGNIA

DE 105-new

For the information of the Bureau, the English Language Institute is a unit of the University of Michigan (U of M), Ann Arbor, Michigan, whose purpose is to provide intensive English language training to foreign students.

The Bureau may desire to disseminate enclosed LHM to U.S. Secret Service with the caution that Reverend [redacted] stated great concern the subject not be made aware of the fact that he had been in touch with the U.S. Government regarding her plans.

Detroit will promptly advise the Bureau of any additional information received concerning this matter.

11/16/64

Done. This data added to LHM and dissemination to designated agencies handled as indicated emphasis.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Detroit, Michigan
November 13, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Re: Marina Oswald

Reverend [redacted], [redacted], First Presbyterian Church, Ann Arbor, Michigan, advised on November 13, 1964, that a group in his church earlier offered assistance to Marina Oswald, widow of Lee Harvey Oswald. She was offered the opportunity to come to Ann Arbor, Michigan, to live and to attend the University of Michigan at their expense.

Negotiations looking toward such an arrangement were stalled because of Mrs. Oswald's commitments to the Warren Commission. She has now advised she will accept this offer. She will enroll in the English Language Institute of the University of Michigan (U of M) for a several month course commencing January 4, 1965.

She has advised she will not bring her children with her and she has rejected Reverend [redacted] suggestion that she might choose to enroll under an assumed name to protect her privacy.

Reverend [redacted] said it is his intention to secure housing for her with a parish family to provide her with a family Christian experience. He requested that Mrs. Oswald not be made aware that he had made her plans known to the United States Government. He said he wishes to completely respect her wishes and will not publically make her presence here known unless she, by her own actions, makes this public knowledge.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Reverend [redacted] requested that Marina Oswald not be made aware of the fact that he had been in touch with the United States Government regarding her plans.

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Le[illegible]n

SAC, New York (105-6103) 11/18/64

Director, FBI (100-353496)

FUNDS TRANSMITTED TO RESIDENTS OF RUSSIA
IS - R

Rcrep of SA John W. Fain dated May 12, 1960, at Dallas, Texas, in captioned matter.

For the information of each office, referenced report of SA Fain has been declassified by the Bureau. The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy has informed the Bureau it plans to use such report in back-up data to its summary report, which was submitted to the President of the United States on September 24, 1964, and thereafter released by the President to the nation.

Each office should declassify copies of referenced report in its possession.

1 - San Antonio
1 - Dallas (105-976)

1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

REL:mec
(7)

NOTE:

Instant report of SA Fain originally was classified "Confidential." We subsequently reviewed it and determined such classification need not be continued in the interests of national defense, inasmuch as our investigation in the Lee Harvey Oswald Case brought out the data concerning a funds transmittal to Lee Harvey Oswald by his mother, Marguerite Oswald. We have notified the Commission the report can be considered declassified and, since the Commission plans to publish such report in its back-up to its summary report, desirable we notify our offices that such report has been declassified.

DUPLICATE YELLOW

[illegible] 524909

69 NOV 25 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Lenihan

November 13, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 30, 1964, requesting us to declassify certain documents previously furnished to the President's Commission.

Please be advised that with the revisions furnished the Commission by Mr. Raymond Rocca of the Central Intelligence Agency in connection with the information furnished by our source MM T-1, the report of Special Agent James J. O'Connor dated December 20, 1963, at Miami, Florida, entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - Russia - Cuba" becomes unclassified. Specifically, the changes made in the report of Special Agent O'Connor by Mr. Rocca are as follows:

1. On page seven, paragraph two, line three, the phrase "western diplomat" is changed to read "diplomat."

2. On page nine, paragraph two, line one, the phrase "western diplomat" is changed to read "diplomat."

3. On page ten, paragraph one, line three, the phrase "western diplomat" is changed to read "diplomat."

You may disregard the printed statement which appears on the first page of Special Agent O'Connor's report which reads, "It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency."

REL:mec
(8)

BY COURIER SVC
COMM-FBI

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

69 NOV 25 1964

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

This document is your Commission Exhibit Number 2946.

This concludes our review of all the documents you desired declassified as requested in your letter of September 30, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

By letter 9/30/64 Commission furnished list of approximately 100 documents which it desires to publish as back-up material to its summary report. One of the items was the report of SA O'Connor which was classified "Secret" because of data furnished by CIA (covered by MM T-1). Through liaison we contacted CIA to determine if data furnished by CIA as contained in SA O'Connor's report could be declassified or whether CIA could suggest changes in the CIA data contained in SA O'Connor's report which would make the report unclassified. CIA, through its liaison with the President's Commission, suggested to the Commission the very minor changeslisted herein; that is, changing the wordswestern diplomat to read diplomat. With these changesour report becomes unclassified. The changes made by CIA were confirmed by [redacted] of CIA with SA S. Papich, 11/10/64.

A characterization of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee appears in the appendix pages of this report.

On December 7, 1963, MM T-1, another Government agency which conducts security investigations, furnished information that on December 6, 1963, a ~~western~~ diplomat had reported to MM T-1 that the assassination of President KENNEDY was allegedly the result of a plot prepared and executed jointly by the Chinese Communists and FIDEL CASTRO through intermediaries. It was advised that the diplomat had obtained his information from an unidentified source, tentatively described by the diplomat as "very good."

The allegation was that FIDEL CASTRO is extremely worried over the current investigation into the assassination and the possible findings; that the plot was arranged by Chinese Communists and Cuban sympathizers; that about a dozen persons who were privy to the plot have been provisionally jailed in Cuba to prevent any indiscretions which could prove dangerous to the Cuban Government at this time. The diplomat's source was fearful his own arrest was imminent.

The allegation continued that one (FNU) SAAVEDRA, an alleged close friend of CELIA SANCHEZ, the latter, secretary of FIDEL CASTRO, had uttered indiscretions in Cuba which pointed to the complicity of the Chinese Communists and CASTRO in the assassination.

Also, according to the allegation, the intermediaries in the plot located in Dallas, Texas, are RAMON B. CORTES,

12/18/63

1

ROBERTO NIETO DIAZ-GRANADOS, born October 29, 1915, in Santiago de Cuba, stated he had been an attorney in Havana, Cuba, before arriving in the United States as a refugee on January 1, 1962. He said he currently resides with his family at 5040 Westwood Lake Drive, South Miami, Florida. He said he knows no one named RAMON B. CORTES, nor anyone with the surnames FERNANDEZ FEITO. He was shown a photograph of RAMON BUENROSTRO CORTEZ, born August 31, 1916, location not verified, and stated he did not know the latter.

Mr. NIETO said he does not know any western diplomat. Mr. NIETO stated he did not know any other person named ROBERT or ROBERTO NIETO.

He stated he possessed no information whatsoever pertaining to activities or individuals connected with the assassination of President KENNEDY.

On 12/8/63 at Miami, Florida File # Miami 105-8342

by Special Agent JAMES J. O'CONNOR:GK Date dictated 12/12/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

On December 11, 1963, MM T-1 was recontacted and he advised there has been no additional information received from the ~~western~~ diplomat.

MM T-1 advised that information relating to one R. B. CORTES, as contained in a report to the Alien Registration file of the latter, Number A12 834 175, reflects that CORTES had been a representative of a firm known as Intercontinental, S.A. Also, that about 1960, CORTES, as a representative of a firm known as Ameco (American Material and Equipment Company) of Texarkana, Texas, had visited Cuba and had allegedly stolen Cuban funds entrusted to him.

MM T-1 also advised that information had been received as of January, 1962, that one RAMON B. CORTES was then President of Transcontinental, S.A., a firm which was reported to be trans-shipping material from the United States to Cuba through Mexico. CORTES was said to be in contact with LORENZO SAUNDERS, Vice-President of Transcontinental, S.A., who was said to reside in Tyler, Texas.

MM T-1 further advised that one RAMON CORTES BUENROSTRO, President of the Mexican firm Transcontinental, S.A., had allegedly been charged by the Cuban Government with shipping to Cuba used or rebuilt parts and equipment instead of new material. In this same connection, CORTES and one IGNACIO HERNANDEZ GARCIA were alleged to have attempted to suppress action against them by the Cuban Government by claiming they were major stockholders in a Canadian firm which was also supplying Cuba with parts, and that if the Cubans pressed an investigation of CORTES and HERNANDEZ

1 - Mr. Stokes

11/13/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Anchorage (44-48)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReANairtel 10/26 last forwarding a photograph of male individual believed to be Lev Setyaev and a slip of paper bearing writing in Russian said to be the name and address of Mrs. Rahm's granddaughter, Marina.

Enclosed for Anchorage are the photograph of Setyaev received from Mrs. Rahm, the slip of paper bearing the Russian writing, photographic copies of these documents, and a translation of the Russian writing. Anchorage return the original photograph and slip of paper to Mrs. Rahm.

Enclosed for completion of Dallas' file is one copy each of the photograph of Setyaev, the slip of paper, and the translation.

Enclosures - 5

1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosures - 3)

JCS:mec
(5)

NOTE:

[redacted]

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 19
NOV 13 1964
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-43 - 5251

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

November 3, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Commission plans to publish the FBI reports listed below, which had been classified CONFIDENTIAL. Mr. Scatterday of the Bureau notified the Commission on September 14, by telephone, that these reports were declassified. We would appreciate receiving written confirmation that these reports may be declassified:

Report of John W. Fain dated May 12, 1960, File No. Dallas 105-976, Bureau file 100-353496
(Commission Exhibit 821)

Report of John W. Fain, dated July 10, 1962. Field Office File No. 100-10461, Bureau File No. 105-82555
(Commission Exhibit 823)

Report of John W. Fain, dated August 30, 1962, Field Office File No. Dallas 100-10461, Bureau File No. 105-82555
(Commission Exhibit 824)

Report of Milton R. Kaack, dated October 31, 1963, File No. NO 100-16601, Bufile: 105-82555
(Commission Exhibit 826)

Report of John W. Fain, dated July 3, 1961, Field Office File No. Dallas 100-10401, Bureau File No. 105-82555.
(Commission Exhibit No. 980)

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - R. E. Lenihan

REC-66

November 6, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of November 3, 1964, requesting written confirmation that certain specified reports may be declassified by the Commission.

Please be advised that the report of Special Agent John W. Fain dated May 12, 1960, at Dallas, Texas, entitled "Funds Transmitted to Residents of Russia, IS - R," has been declassified by this Bureau.

In connection with the four other reports listed in your letter of November 3, 1964, your attention is directed to our letter to the Commission dated December 23, 1963, transmitting two copies each of sixty-eight reports. You will note that the attachment to such letter indicated that each of the following reports concerning Lee Harvey Oswald, of current interest to the Commission, was unclassified when it was furnished to the Commission:

1. Report of Special Agent John W. Fain dated July 10, 1962, at Dallas, Texas.

2. Report of Special Agent John W. Fain dated August 30, 1962, at Dallas, Texas.

3. Report of Special Agent Hilton E. Knact dated October 31, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

4. Report of Special Agent John W. Fain dated July 3, 1961, at Dallas, Texas.

BY COURIER SVC. COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

REL:mec
(8)

XEROX
NOV 13 1964

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

59 NOV 18 1964

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

In connection with each of the aforementioned reports, you may disregard the printed statement which appears on the bottom of the first page of each report which reads, "It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency."

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE:

Commission by letter November 3, 1964, requested confirmation of oral information furnished the Commission that five disseminated reports may be declassified by Commission. Four of these five reports had been furnished to the Commission in an unclassified status and, accordingly, should not have been listed by the Commission as requiring declassification. The remaining report of SA John W. Fain dated May 12, 1960, was declassified at the request of the Commission. This will confirm oral information furnished to the Commission advising such report had been declassified by this Bureau.

FBI

Date: 11/10/64

Transmit the following in AIRTEL (Type in plain text or code)

Via REGISTERED (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (105-15291) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Newark, 11/9/64 requesting date Newark report would be submitted.

Report of SA WILLIAM J. ANDRIS dated 11/10/64 submitted.

REC. 66

5253

NOV 12 1964

SOVIET SECTION

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Newark

WJA:jah
(4)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

56 NOV 19 1964

EC - Wick

TRUE COPY

Pfc Richerson
Comm Bn
Comm Spt Co
Camp Pendleton Calif
ZIP CODE

26 1 83Ø U

Dear Mr. Hoover

I am a U.S. Marine stationed at the Horno area here at Camp Pendleton. Awhile back I was on a rifle range detail. I was pulling butts (targets).

I happened to notice this piece of tape with Harvey Oswalds name on it. This thing may not be the real thing, but I'm curious. Could you please tell me if it's real or not. If it's of some importance, the F.B.I. may have it.

I want you to know that to my knowledge this is no prank. To me it oould be real. I just don't know.

Thank you very much for your time.

Sincerely

PFC Ed Ritcherson
7th Comm BN.
Comm. SPT. CO.
Camp Pendleton, Calif.

5254

REC- 66

NOV 13

ENCLOSURE

26.18.30 U

Dear Mr. Hoover

I am a U.S. Marine stationed at the Marine area here at Camp Pendleton. awhile back I was on a rifle range detail. I was pulling butts (targets). I happened to notice this piece of tape with Harvey Oswalds name on it. This thing may not be the real thing, but it's curious. Could you please tell me if it real or not. If it's of some importance, the F.B.I. may have it.

I want you to know that to my knowledge this is no prank. To me it could be real. I just don't know.

Thank you very much for your time.

Sincerely

PFC Richerson
7th Comm Bn.
Comm Sect
Camp Pendleton, Calif.

P.S.

62-114

October 30, 1964

5254A

REC-66

Pfc Ed Ritcherson
7th Comm Bn.
Comm. SPT. Co.
Camp Pendleton, California

Dear Mr. Ritcherson:

Your letter of October 27th, with enclosure, has been received and it was indeed thoughtful of you to bring this to our attention. I regret, however, that the confidential nature of data appearing in FBI files pursuant to Department of Justice regulations precludes this Bureau from furnishing you the information you requested.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. The enclosed item could possibly be bonafide; however, its value at this time is doubtful. This will be routed to the General Investigative Division for review and evaluation before being sent to file.

DTP:mk (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 10/26/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, ANCHORAGE (44-48) P

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

OO DALLAS

Re Bureau airtel to Anchorage 9/21/64.

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are 15 copies of a letterhead memorandum reflecting interview with LILLIE MAY RAHM at Ketchikan, Alaska, on 10/20/64. She was contacted by SA RAMON W. STRATTON. She said her daughter in Moscow has never mentioned contact or dealings with OSWALD.

Two copies of the memorandum are furnished herewith to Dallas.

Mrs. RAHM furnished the name and address of her granddaughter, MARINA (LNU), in the Russian language and this has been furnished the FBI Laboratory separately for translation. Mrs. RAHM also furnished a photograph of her son-in-law, LEO (LEV) SETYAEV, of Radio Moscow, and it has been furnished separately to the FBI Laboratory for reproduction.

ENCLOSURE 20

5255

14 OCT 29 1964

(3) Bureau (Encls. 15) (RM)
2 Dallas (100-10461) (Encls. 2) (RM)
3 Anchorage
(1 105-156 LILLIE MAY RAHM)

RWS:CLB
(8)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 NOV 20 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Anchorage, Alaska
October 26, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mrs. Lillie May Rahm, 1738 First Avenue, Ketchikan, Alaska, advised on October 20, 1964, that her daughter Anita May Setyaeva, who has been employed in the North American Section of Radio Moscow, Moscow, U.S.S.R. for more than twenty years, has never indicated that she had met or had any dealings with Lee Harvey Oswald.

She said that she has frequent correspondence contact with her daughter, but that she has only received one short note from her son-in-law, Leo (Lev) Setyaev, Anita's husband, who is also employed by Radio Moscow. She stated that Leo has never mentioned having met or having had any dealings with Lee Harvey Oswald.

Mrs. Rahm advised that she considers the Oswald matter as in the nature of "political talk" and that for this reason she does not believe her daughter or son-in-law would mention Oswald in any event, because in her correspondence with her daughter political matters of any and all types are strictly avoided. She said that should her daughter in the future mention having had contact with Oswald, she would notify the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mrs. Rahm furnished a photograph of her son-in-law, Leo (Lev) Setyaev, which she said she had recently obtained from her daughter by mail and which photograph was probably taken in 1964.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 MAR 13 1975

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

11/6/64

DIRECTOR, FBI

SAC, NEW ORLEANS (105-1926) C

OREST PENA, aka
IS - CUBA

Reop SA WARREN C. deBRUEYS, 9/18/64 at New Orleans; report of SA JOHN D. HURLEY, JR. dated 9/30/64 at New York and Atlanta letter to New Orleans, 10/5/64.

A review of New Orleans file in this matter reflects that all logical investigation has been conducted in this case.

Investigation in this case was instituted on the basis of information received from a source who related that PENA had stated he was going to Europe on 5/1/64 and would also visit Moscow.

Through investigation, it was later determined that the person who originally had been told by PENA that PENA was going to Europe and would also visit Moscow was GUILLERMO FIALLO, 2003 Laurel St., New Orleans, who admits his past connection with the FULGENCIO BATISTA Regime in Cuba and who is openly anti-CASTRO. FIALLO, upon interview, has advised that the statement made by PENA was obviously made in jest and expressed the firm conviction that PENA is definitely anti-CASTRO. In addition to the foregoing, investigation has failed to reveal any activity on the part of PENA that would substantiate that he has performed or is performing any services on behalf of FIDEL CASTRO or the present Cuban Government.

In view of the foregoing, subject is not being recommended for inclusion in the Security Index. In view of his hostile attitude towards any interview, no interview is being considered with the subject and this case is being placed in a closed status at New Orleans.

(3-Bureau (2: 105-130460) (1: 105-82555, OSWALD) (REGISTERED)
2-Dallas (1: 100-10461, OSWALD) (REGISTERED)
1-New Orleans
WCD:lyc
6

52554

FBI

Date: 11/6/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED (Priority) ST-108

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

8324

Re Bureau airtel dated 10/20/64 in the matter regarding EUGENE P. ALDREDGE and an alleged "bullet" scar in the sidewalk on Elm Street, Dallas, Texas, at the site of the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Mr. ALDREDGE, who does not agree with the findings of the Warren Commission, advised on November 5, 1964, that several days after he had originally reported his information to the FBI, Dallas, regarding the "bullet" mark on the sidewalk, he had revisited the scene and noted that the alleged "bullet" mark had been patched up with what appeared to be some sort of plastic material. Mr. ALDREDGE stated he believes the hole was covered in order to protect "the Soviet" and noted that he had only mentioned this matter to an Agent of the FBI and CARL FREUND, a local newspaper reporter. ALDREDGE inferred that the FBI had a Soviet spy in its midst who knew of his discovery and who had the hole patched up.

Mr. ALDREDGE was politely set straight in this regard.

Enclosed herewith to the FBI Laboratory are pieces of the unknown material, which was gathered on

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
2 - Dallas

RJB/jtf
(5)

EX-108

5256

6 NOV 10 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Copy & specs retained in Lab for Lab action & report 11-10-64

DL 100-10461

November 5, 1964, from the "bullet" scar located on the sidewalk of Elm Street at the scene of President Kennedy's assassination.

The Laboratory is requested to attempt to determine what this foreign matter might be.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Lenihan

(8) 105-82555

Date: November 17, 1964

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent John W. Fain dated July 10, 1962, at Dallas, Texas, in captioned matter. A copy of this report was disseminated to each of the recipient agencies by this Bureau.

For your information, the aforementioned report of Special Agent Fain has been declassified.

1 - The Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service

1 - Director of Naval Intelligence

1 - Chief, U. S. Secret Service

1 - RAO by O-6 Form dated November 17, 1964.

REC-56 5257

REL:mec
(13)

BY COURIER SVC
65 NOV 17

12 NOV 17 1964

NOTE:

Instant report was declassified when it was furnished to the President's Commission. The Commission has now indicated it is going to publish such report in its back-up data. Accordingly, agencies which received this report are being informed that the report can now be considered declassified.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

58 NOV 18 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/24/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau 9/18/64 enclosing letterhead memorandum relating to WALTER NEUNSON and to translation of foreign language material in Exhibits D-244 through D-248; Bureau teletype to Dallas and Newark 9/23/64; Dallas teletype to Bureau and Newark, 9/23/64; and Dallas airtel to Bureau 9/23/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies and for Newark 2 copies of letterhead memorandum reflecting contents of letter dated 11/28/63, received by Mrs. RUTH PAINE from WALTER NEUNSON.

ENCLOSURE

REC-56 105-82555-5258

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 10)
2 - Newark (Enc. 2) (1 - 105-15291) (1 - 105-795)
2 - Dallas

RPG/jtf
(7)

1 - XEROX
NOV 17 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

56 NOV 19 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
September 24, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The following information supplements that contained in a letter to the President's Commission dated September 15, 1964, from Federal Bureau of Investigation Headquarters, Washington, D. C., relating to translations of foreign language material in Exhibits D-244 through D-248 and to Walter Neunson, referred to in Exhibit D-248, and to information contained in the communication dated September 18, 1964, at Dallas, Texas.

The report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated February 11, 1964, on page 100, sets forth long distance telephone calls charged to telephone number BL 3-1628, listed in the name of Michael R. Paine (husband of Ruth Paine), 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, during the period October 29, 1963, through December 18, 1963. A review of such telephone calls fails to reflect that any one of them was to telephone number WO 4-0357, Camden, New Jersey, which, according to Exhibit D-248, is the telephone number of Walter Neunson.

Attached are the results of an interview with Mrs. Ruth Paine on September 22, 1964, at which time she made available a letter dated November 28, 1963, which she had received from Mr. Walter Neunson, 909 North 24th Street, Camden, New Jersey, which letter was submitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory on September 23, 1964.

Attachment 1

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 9/23/64

Mrs. RUTH PAINE was interviewed at her home, 2515 West Fifth Street on September 22, 1964. She made available a letter to her from Mr. WALTER NEUNSON, 909 North 24th Street, Camden 5, New Jersey. Mrs. PAINE said that in the previous interview had with her concerning NEUNSON, she had not been sure she had received a letter from NEUNSON, and if so if she had retained it. She said she had searched through her personal files and had found the letter and desired to make it available for examination and consideration in connection with this investigation. She said she desired this letter be returned to her when it had served its purpose. She explained the letter had been written to her following the previously mentioned telephone call made to her by NEUNSON in which she invited MARINA OSWALD to reside with him in his home.

The letter is written on two sides of one sheet of paper and is without an envelope. It is quoted verbatim as follows:

"Walter Neunson
909 N 24th St
Camden, 5 N.J.

"11-28-63

"Hello Dear Mrs. Ruth Paine

"After talking to you on phone I talk to my wife, told her that Mrs. Marina was not living in your home. So I will write you and hope you will help in some way. I am sending letter for Mr. Marina Nickoloivna Oswald. I wrote to her in Russian so she will under stand the situation. I wrote her, asking her to give me her answer on my letter what she want to do; My wife and rest of the family wanted her to come. I talk to some of the Russian families they are here about 5 year they also said it

---

On 9/22/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by SA WALLACE R. HEITMAN/saw Date dictated 9/23/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

would be better for her & children to come and live with us. If she is ready to leave will you & your husbad help her to get on the airliner. I will sent the money to you. I hope your husbad is not mad on me someday will meet. When you come to Phila. drop in and see us. I also told Marina not to go back to sovite Union their is no life. It will be better here, people will cool off and she will raise the children, I will help her as father to her. Will you please forward the letter to her in person. Please find out where she is and tell her to call me, or tell Marina that you will dail for her but just I want to talk with her. the weather is getting bad, and she better start on her way. so the children will not catch cold. I will be waiting from you, please write what you have news about Marina. I will be very thankful to you and your husbad. If I hear from her I will let you know. I told her in the letter to get about me and when to leave to ask you and I will sent the money to you. waiting from you soon.

"Very Truly Yours

"Walter Neunson."

The above letter has been furnished to the FBI Laboratory at Washington, D.C.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: September 28, 1964

FROM : MR. BELMONT

cc Mr. Belmont
Mr. Lohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Malley
Mr. Brennan
Mr. Branigan
Mr. Lenihan
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Gale

SUBJECT: REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION REGARDING THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

The report of the President's Commission has been reviewed by the Administrative Division, the Domestic Intelligence Division, the General Investigative Division, the Identification Division, and the Laboratory.

COMMISSION'S FINDINGS:

The Commission's report sets forth the official facts of the assassination of President Kennedy as we knew and reported them in substance to the Commission on 12-9-63. Namely, Oswald was the assassin, he acted alone, his actions the product of a disturbed mind, showing an urge to find a place in history, a capacity for violence, a commitment to communism and a resentment of authority. Of events immediately following the assassination it found no evidence of any association with or conspiracy between Ruby and Oswald or among any outside factors, foreign or domestic.

In criticism it finds the Secret Service vastly inadequate to its assigned task in November, 1963. It castigates the Dallas Police Department for its handling of the person of Oswald subsequent to his arrest and for its dealings with news media. It recognizes the failure of the Secret Service to define the criteria they needed to properly protect the President and to make proper requests of Government agencies.

Concerning the FBI, the report states the FBI could have provided more to the Secret Service than prompt referral of specific threats to Presidential safety, as was our policy prior to the assassination. While not detailed on this point, it reports that the Bureau "took an unduly restrictive view of its role in protective intelligence work prior to the assassination."

JRM:td (12)

67 OCT 22 1964

5258A

NOT RECORDED 13 OCT 13 1964

13 OCT 13 1964

MR. BELMONT - MR. TOLSON
RE: REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

In recommendation of procedures to improve protection of the President, it proposes the formation of a committee at cabinet level to oversee the problems of protecting the President; the possible relocation of the duties of the Secret Service to another agency, or in the alternative the appointment of a responsible position in the Treasury Department to supervise the Secret Service and to keep the Secretary of the Treasury informed as to its performance; that the facilities of Secret Service be completely overhauled, including the establishment of criteria of information it needs to properly protect the President; that there be perfected a closer association and liaison between the Secret Service and all Federal agencies; and, finally, that the President's physician accompany him on his travels; that Congress make the assassination of the President and Vice President a federal crime; that State Department refine procedures for dissemination of information concerning defectors to Soviet-bloc countries, and that representatives of the bar, law enforcement and news media work more closely to establish ethical standards concerning collection and presentation to the public of information so there will be no interference with pending criminal investigations or rights of individuals to a fair trial. Here the Commission is not clear but the implications point to the Dallas Police Department, killing of Oswald, conduct of news media representatives, Mark Lane, et cetera.

The report states that both the Secret Service and the FBI have professed to the Commission that the liaison between them was close and fully sufficient. The Commission does not believe that the liaison between the FBI and the Secret Service prior to the assassination was as effective as it should have been. With regard to this comment, it is noted that prior to the assassination of President Kennedy the FBI disseminated to the Secret Service all information which came into its possession which it believed would be of value to the Secret Service in carrying out its responsibilities. It is noted that at no time did Secret Service express discontent nor did it furnish a written criteria regarding its needs.

Since the assassination of the President there was a complete re-evaluation of our dissemination policy with regard to information that might be of interest to Secret Service. New criteria were established and following the establishment of the new criteria we have been following the new procedures which were adopted. These criteria are the subject of a separate memorandum that was prepared on 9-20-64.

MR. BELMONT - MR. TOLSON
RE: REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

In addition, we have determined that an Interagency Committee and program are being established by the Treasury Department to develop more effective criteria for dissemination of data to Secret Service. The Committee will include representatives of the President's Office of Science and Technology, Department of Defense, Central Intelligence Agency, FBI, and Secret Service. This Interagency Committee has not reached the stage of development to extend invitations to the FBI and others, but is expected to do so soon. It is noted that since the adoption of the Bureau's new criteria for dissemination, Secret Service has made available in writing to the Bureau the criteria upon which they desire to receive information. It is noted that the Bureau's criteria is broader in scope than the written criteria furnished by Secret Service.

The report of the Commission gives the Bureau credit for the amount of investigative effort since the assassination and mentions that 80 additional FBI personnel were sent to Dallas to assist in the investigation, that we had conducted more than 25,000 interviews and as of 9-11-64 submitted more than 2300 reports comprising some 25,400 pages.

In referring to the identification of 20 latent fingerprints and 8 latent palmprints, the Commission discussed the identities other than Oswald that were identified with the latent prints. The Commission in their wording stated "most of the prints were found to have been placed on the cartons by an FBI clerk and a Dallas police officer." The true facts are that it was determined that a clerk in the Dallas Office was identified with five latent fingerprints and one latent palmprint and the remaining latent fingerprints and four of the palmprints were determined to be those of a Dallas police officer. In connection with the clerk in the Dallas Office, he was responsible for the wrapping of the cartons for transmittal to the Bureau.

In discussing the shooting of Dallas police officer J. D. Tippit, the Commission states that certain witnesses to this shooting were interviewed by the FBI "two months after the shooting." It is noted the shooting of the Dallas police officer by Oswald was completely a local matter within the jurisdiction of the Dallas Police Department and the Bureau did not attempt to conduct any investigation concerning this shooting. The Bureau did offer its

Laboratory facilities to the Dallas Police Department in this matter. No interviews were conducted relative to the Tippit shooting until requests were received from the President's Commission to do so.

Concerning the various interrogations of Lee Harvey Oswald, the Commission comments on the small size of the interview room in the Dallas Police Department and states that up to 25 different persons participated in these interviews. There is no clear cut statement as to the number of individuals that participated in these interviews at any given time. In this regard it is noted that 1 Agent participated in an interview on 11-22-63 and 1 Agent participated in two interviews on 11-23-63.

Comment is also made that Oswald was not represented with counsel. The entire interviewing of Oswald was under the jurisdiction of the Dallas Police Department, not the FBI, and the Bureau had no control over the conditions under which the interviews were taking place.

The report states an FBI Agent is quoted as stating the conditions at the Dallas Police Department were like Grand Central Station or the Yankee Stadium. The Agent in the footnote is identified as Special Agent James R. Hosty. In this regard Agent Hosty's testimony does reflect that he made such a comment when testifying before the President's Commission.

The report states that the Director sent a message to Dallas Chief of Police Curry on 11-22-63, urging the Chief to afford Oswald utmost security. The reppрt states Chief Curry did not recall receiving this message. SAC Shanklin assures that an oral message was delivered by Special Agent Manning C. Clements immediately after receiving instructions from the Bureau to so advise Chief Curry. (See SA Clements Dallas report 11/30/63, page 29, paragraph 5).

The report in discussing Chief Curry's periodic press releases on the developments in the assassination during the initial stages quotes the Director as being extremely concerned over these press releases and quotes from the Director's testimony in this regard.

In referring to interviews of Ruth Paine by Special Agent Hosty, the report states she was questioned concerning Oswald's whereabouts and promised to advise the FBI where he was residing and also to furnish the FBI any pertinent information concerning him. A comment is made

that Ruth Paine was not asked to furnish Oswald's telephone number in Dallas and that she did not volunteer this information although she had such information in her possession.

The Commission has relied very heavily upon the technical findings of the FBI Laboratory to support their conclusions as to the identity of the assassin and our Laboratory findings are not presented in an unfavorable light. In some instances, reportedly in the interests of impartiality, because of deep involvement of the FBI in the investigation of the case, the Commission had other experts examine evidence upon which we had submitted reports. Upon being challenged by the Bureau at the time on the basis of a lack of confidence, the Commission denied any such lack of confidence. There were no important or significant differences between our findings and those of the other experts. This was particularly true of all crucial examinations such as the identification of the assassination bullets as having been fired in Oswald's rifle and the identification of Oswald's handwriting on documents establishing his ownership of the assassination rifle.

As a matter of interest, in a few instances, there was a difference of degree noted in certain of the findings. These instances are discussed in detail below.

On pages 577 and 578 the report sets forth that FBI Laboratory experts identified all writing on a vaccination certificate found among Oswald's belongings as being Oswald's handwriting except the signature "A.J.Hideel" which was too distorted to identify or nonidentify. Alwyn Cole, Treasury Department document expert identified all writing including "A.J.Hideel" signature as being Oswald's. On the other hand, Cole was unable to identify or nonidentify a rubber stamp kit which belonged to Oswald with rubber stamp impressions on this vaccination certificate. The FBI Laboratory expert was able to identify certain of the stamped words as having been made by Oswald's stamp kit. These minor variances are not contradictory and are overshadowed by the conclusive agreement of both experts that Oswald prepared most of the writing appearing on the certificate.

On page 186 of the report, relative to the bullet that had been fired into the home of Major General Edwin A. Walker on April 10, 1963, the Commission relates that Joseph D. Nicol conducted an independent examination of the bullet and concluded "that there is a fair probability" that the bullet was fired from the rifle used in the assassination.

The Nicol referred to hereinbefore is Joseph Nicol, Superintendent of the Illinois State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, called in by the Commission as an independent firearms examiner.

An examination of this bullet in the FBI Laboratory by three top firearms specialists conducting separate and independent examinations revealed it to be so extremely mutilated that there was not sufficient evidence remaining on which to base a conclusion as to whether or not the bullet recovered from Walker's house had been fired from the assassination weapon. One of the experts correctly testified before the Commission that the FBI does not use a category of "probable" identifications, and that unless a missile or cartridge case can be identified as coming from a particular weapon to the exclusion of all others, the FBI does not report an identification.

In explaining the difference between his policy and that of the FBI on the matter of probable identification before the Commission, Nicol admitted that he could not identify the gun "to the exclusion of all other guns."

The Commission took due cognizance of this in its evaluation of this matter, and the Commission states in its summation that it recognizes that neither expert was able to state the bullet which missed General Walker was fired from Oswald's rifle.

Relative to the firearms examinations of the four bullets removed from the body of Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit, and the four cartridge cases found near the scene of the murder of Tippit, the Commission notes that both the FBI experts and Nicol identified all four cartridge cases as having been fired in Oswald's revolver, thus establishing Oswald's revolver as the murder weapon. In the case of the bullets the Commission notes that Nicol differed with the FBI experts on one of these bullets, Nicol identifying one of these bullets as having been fired from Oswald's revolver. The findings of three top FBI examiners concerning the bullets were to the effect that, because of mutilation and the inconsistent nature of the individual markings on the bullets there was not sufficient evidence remaining on which to base a definite determination.

Since the findings of the FBI Laboratory were arrived at independently by three of our top firearms identification specialists and there definitely was no foundation for Nicol's conclusion, it is obvious

MR. BELMONT - MR. TOLSON
RE: REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S Commission

that he was influenced by circumstances surrounding the case in arriving at his decision.

In evaluating the evidence concerning Tippit's murder on page 176 of the report, the Commission completely ignored the identification made by Nicol. This illustrates how heavily the Commission relied upon the findings of our Laboratory experts.

ACTION

The foregoing is submitted for information concerning the report submitted by the President's Commission.

FBI

Date: 9/30/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau teletype to Dallas 9/28/64 requesting that Mrs. RUTH PAINE and MARINA OSWALD be reinterviewed concerning the letter which WALTER NEUNSON allegedly enclosed for MARINA OSWALD in a letter he had written to Mrs. RUTH PAINE, which letter purportedly invited MARINA OSWALD to come reside at the residence of NEUNSON.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum and for Newark two copies of a letterhead memorandum containing results of the reinterview with Mrs. RUTH PAINE and an interview with Mr. DECLAN FORD, who advised that MARINA OSWALD was now residing at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

By teletype to Bureau, Newark and Albuquerque on September 29, 1964, the Albuquerque Office was requested to locate and interview MARINA OSWALD in an effort to determine if she still has the letter written to her by WALTER NEUNSON.

1 ENCLOSURE

REC 56 105-82555-5259

16 NOV 17

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 10)
2 - Newark (1 - 105-15291) (Enc. 2)
(1 - 105-795)
2 - Dallas

RPG/jtf
(7)

C. C. Wick

XEROX
NOV 17 1964

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

66 NOV 19 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
September 30, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The following information supplements that contained in a communication dated September 24, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, relating to an offer to Marina Oswald by Walter Neunson, Camden, New Jersey, that Marina Oswald come to live with him and his family.

Attached are the results of an interview with Mrs. Ruth Paine on September 29, 1964, and an interview with Mr. Declan P. Ford, who furnished the whereabouts of Marina Oswald at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Attachments 2

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44 MAR 16 1973

COPIES DESTROYED

21 MAR 13 1973

ENCLOSURE

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 30, 1964

1

Mrs. RUTH PAINE, 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, was interviewed at her place of residence.

Mrs. PAINE stated that she recalls that in the one letter that she had received from WALTER NEUNSON, 909 North 24th Street, Camden, New Jersey, which was dated November 28, 1963, NEUNSON had commented in his letter that he was sending another letter written in Russian to MARINA OSWALD. Mrs. PAINE stated that this latter letter to MARINA OSWALD was enclosed in Mrs. PAINE's letter from NEUNSON.

Mrs. PAINE stated that she sent the NEUNSON letter for MARINA OSWALD, as well as the envelope which enclosed her letter and MARINA's letter from NEUNSON, to MARINA through the Irving Police Department, who was acting as the intermediary between herself and MARINA OSWALD for a short period of time subsequent to the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Mrs. PAINE stated that she does not have this letter from NEUNSON to MARINA OSWALD and does not know its present whereabouts, unless MARINA has it herself. She noted that MARINA OSWALD had never discussed this particular letter with her.

Mrs. PAINE added that she does not know the nature of the contents of the letter from NEUNSON to MARINA OSWALD.

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MAR 13 1973

on 9/29/64 at Irving, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 9/29/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date September 30, 1964

1

Mr. DECLAN P. FORD, friend and adviser of MARINA OSWALD, 14057 Brookcrest, Dallas, Texas, telephonically advised that MARINA OSWALD as of this date is staying in seclusion with her writer, Miss PRISCILLA JOHNSON, at the home of a relative of Miss JOHNSON's in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Mr. FORD identified this relative as DAVID DAVENPORT whose telephone number is "505-9820817". The "505" is the Area Code number for Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Mr. FORD stated that he suggests that when contacting MARINA OSWALD at this Santa Fe telephone number, that the Agent ask to speak to Miss JOHNSON, and not to ask for MARINA OSWALD. He continued that the Agent should then identify himself to Miss JOHNSON and explain to her the purpose of the call.

Mr. FORD continued that to the best of his knowledge, the present whereabouts of MARINA OSWALD is unknown to the news media who have been trying to locate her and interview her regarding the published report of the President's Commission.

COPIES DESTROYED

-4- JAN 10 1973

on 9/29/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING /jtf Date dictated 9/29/64

ENCLOSURE

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FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 10/3/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (105-991) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
OO: DALLAS

Re Albuquerque teletype to Bureau, Dallas, and Newark 9/30/64.

There are enclosed herewith for the Bureau the original and eight (8) copies of a letterhead memorandum covering interview of Mrs. MARINA OSWALD by SA WIRT R. JONES at Santa Fe, New Mexico, conducted 9/30/64. Mrs. OSWALD expects to remain in Santa Fe for about ten days.

One copy of this letterhead memorandum is enclosed for Dallas and one copy for Newark. One copy of a statement signed by Mrs. OSWALD giving Agents permission to examine the letters now in her home is enclosed for Dallas.

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - Newark (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - Albuquerque
WRJ/rav
(8)

REC- 56 5260

4 OCT 5

XEROX

NOV 17 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M

Special Agent in Charge

SOVIET SECTION

4 NOV 23 1964

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Albuquerque, New Mexico
October 3, 1964

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Mrs. Lee Harvey Oswald was interviewed at the residence of David Davenport, Bishop's Lodge Road, Santa Fe, New Mexico, at which time she furnished the following information:

She stated that she recalled a letter from Mrs. Ruth Paine, her former landlady who resides in Irving, Texas, in which Mrs. Paine referred to a letter which she, Mrs. Paine, had received from Walter Neunson. In this letter Neunson mentioned that Mrs. Oswald was acquainted with Mr. Neunson's son, Edward Neunson. In addition, Mrs. Oswald commented that from some source, now unrecalled by her, she learned that Mr. Neunson's wife was born in Russia, as were his sons.

Mrs. Oswald explained that she received hundreds of letters during the period immediately following November 22, 1963. Some of these letters were written in English and some in Russian. On or about November 28, 1963, Mrs. Oswald was staying at the Six Flags Motel, located between Dallas and Fort Worth, Texas, and the letters she received during this period were not read by her; however, they are now in a red box in the kitchen cabinet of her home in Richardson, Texas. She noted that during the period immediately following the assassination of President Kennedy, her mail was addressed to her in care of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Secret Service and Mrs. Ruth Paine. She did not recall that any mail was sent to her by way of the Irving, Texas, Police Department at this time.

Mrs. Oswald acknowledged that she may have received a letter in the Russian language from Walter

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4 4 MAR 13 1973

Neunson, but she did not recall it specifically, and she did not recall answering such a letter. At present, Declan Ford of Dallas, Texas, has some of the letters received by Mrs. Oswald in 1963 and the remainder of such correspondence is presently in her home in Richardson, Texas.

Mrs. Oswald concluded with a statement that she did not recall everything that happened immediately following November 22, 1963.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
NEWARK	NEWARK	11/10/64	10/30 - 11/2/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD	WILLIAM J. AIDRIS	ilm

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCE : Bureau airtel to Dallas, dated 10/23/64.

- RUC -

ENCLOSURES

TO BUREAU

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight photographs depicting Exhibits 266, 267, and 268, and the translation (two copies).

TO ALBUQUERQUE

Enclosed herewith for the Albuquerque Office is one photograph of EDWARD NEUMSON, furnished by WALTER CARL NEUMSON on 10/30/64 to SA WILLIAM J. AIDRIS.

APPROVED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

9 - Bureau (105-82555) (Enc. 10) (RH)
2 - Albuquerque (Enc. 1) (RH)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (Encls. 75)
2 - Newark (105-15291)
(1 - 105-735)

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MAR 13 1973

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

RM 5261

17

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				
Agency				
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.				
How Fwd.				
By				

Notations

NK 105-15291
WJA:ilm/rac

TO DALLAS

Twenty-five (25) copies of FD 302 containing interview of WALTER CARL NEUNSON are being enclosed for Dallas in accordance with recent Bureau instructions.

LEAD

ALBUQUERQUE

At Albuquerque, New Mexico Will display the photograph of EDWARD NEUNSON to Mrs. MARINA OSWALD to determine if she was ever acquainted with this individual in Russia.

B*
Cover Page

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:	WILLIAM J. AIDRIS	Office:	Newark, New Jersey
Date:	November 10, 1964		
Field Office File #:	105-15231	Bureau File #:	105-82555
Title:	LEE HARVEY OSWALD		
Character:	INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA		

Synopsis: WALTER CARL NEUMSON and his wife, after the murder of OSWALD, felt sorry for OSWALD's widow and offered assistance to her. No other individual suggested this to them. NEUMSON advised that he did not believe he had stated that his son knew OSWALD's widow in Russia, but probably stated that it was possible OSWALD's widow and his son had met in Russia. NEUMSON furnished a description and photograph of his son. NEUMSON had never heard of the OSWALDs or RUTH PAINE, prior to the murder of OSWALD.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

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FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 5, 1964

1

WALTER CARL NEUNSON, residence 909 North 24th Street, Camden, New Jersey, furnished the following information:

After the murder of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, he and his wife, EDNA NEUNSON, were talking over the situation, and both felt sorry for the widow of OSWALD. They realized that OSWALD's widow was alone in the United States with her two children, was unable to speak English, and had the feeling that the Russians knew her location in Texas and might wish to do her harm.

Since he spoke Russian and they lived near schools in Camden, New Jersey, he and his wife decided to call Mrs. RUTH PAINE and offer to bring Mrs. OSWALD and her children to live in Camden, New Jersey, at the NEUNSON residence. No other individual had suggested to the NEUNSONs that they offer this assistance to Mrs. OSWALD.

He called Mrs. PAINE, because he had read in the newspapers that Mrs. OSWALD was living with Mrs. PAINE.

He called Mrs. PAINE on two occasions, and also wrote her a letter dated November 28, 1963, offering to assist the OSWALD family. In addition, he wrote a letter to Mrs. OSWALD in which he offered to assist her in coming to live at Camden, New Jersey, and in which he also enclosed photographs of himself, his wife, and his son, JOHN, which were taken approximately eight to ten years ago.

NEUNSON identified copies of the photographs which he had enclosed for Mrs. OSWALD.

He enclosed the photographs of his family so that Mrs. OSWALD could view them, and because also he had known people in Russia who had the same name as the parents of MARINA OSWALD as listed in newspaper articles.

However, from the articles in the newspapers, he was unable to determine if he knew the parents of Mrs. OSWALD and enclosed the photographs on the remote possibility that

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On 10/30/64 at Camden, New Jersey File # Newark 105-15291

by SA RAYMOND S. BYRNE
SA WILLIAM J. ANDRIS /ilm Date dictated 11/2/64

2

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if he had been acquainted with her parents, that she, MARINA OSWALD, might recognize his photograph. He also felt that the enclosed photographs would permit Mrs. OSWALD to get some idea of the appearance of his family.

He advised that he did not believe that he had stated that his son, EDWARD NEUNSON, had known MARINA OSWALD in Russia, and pointed out that he had never heard of MARINA OSWALD or her husband prior to the newspaper publicity in November of 1963.

Probably he mentioned that it was a possibility that his son, EDWARD NEUNSON, had gone to school in Russia with MARINA OSWALD, since students in Russia are brought to a central location where they are tested for their abilities, and eventually separated into different schools. However, he had no specific information indicating this to be a fact.

From newspaper publicity, he learned that Mrs. OSWALD was from Panza.

From correspondence with his first wife, ZOE KISLOVA, residence now Anna Vorzenskie Region, Sovrova 15, USSR, he learned that his son EDWARD is now in the Panza area of Russia. However, from letters presently in his possession, he knows that his son, EDWARD, was in Saratov, Russia, in February and July of 1960, which he estimated to be a four day train trip from Panza.

His letters from his family also indicate that EDWARD was in Vorozen, Russia, in April and August of 1961.

Although he has not heard from his son, EDWARD, since 1961, he does receive letters occasionally from his first wife, ZOE KISLOVA.

He furnished a photograph of his son, EDWARD NEUNSON, which he believed was taken in 1959 and described his son as a white male, now twenty-nine years of age, height 5' 10", weight 165 to 175 pounds, hair brown, eyes blue, build medium; and although EDWARD is married, he was unable to recall the name of EDWARD's wife. EDWARD has a son OLEG NEUNSON, who would now be approximately four or five years old. EDWARD had finished school in 1957, and was married in 1959.

He last saw his son EDWARD when he was visiting Russia from October of 1957 to April of 1958. EDWARD was educated in mathematics, and was engaged in engineering work in Russia, although he did not know specifically just what type of work EDWARD did.

Mr. NEUMON stated with certainty that he had never met or heard of the OSWALDs or RUTH PAINE, prior to the newspaper publicity after the murder of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and stated that his offers of assistance to Mrs. OSWALD and her children were restricted to two telephone calls and a letter to Mrs. PAINE, also enclosing photographs and a letter to Mrs. OSWALD. He explained that his offers of assistance were made prior to other offers of assistance which he read about in the newspapers. Later, Mrs. OSWALD received so much assistance, that she was apparently better off then he could possibly afford and the only response he ever heard from Mrs. OSWALD was a thank you card.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R.

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In view of your continuing investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy, it might be desirable and useful to develop information that was not available at the time of the preparation of the Commission's Report. In particular, it might be desirable to have specific information concerning the precise sources of the description of the suspected assassin broadcast over the Dallas Police Department radio network at 12:45 p.m. It is likely that this information came chiefly, if not entirely, from Howard Brennan, but the establishment of a complete chain of information from Brennan to the Police dispatcher could be most helpful in rounding out an account of this event. It would also be valuable to know whether the police and other law enforcement officers searching within the building, especially on the sixth floor, were ever notified that the shots had come from the window identified by Brennan. This might help explain why it was not until 40 minutes after the shooting that the shells and cartons were discovered at the window from which the shots came.

In the event that you do secure information on these matters, we should like very much to have copies of the reports for inclusion in the files of the Commission.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

REC- 55

5262

1 XEROX
NOV 17 1964

November 12, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated November 2, 1964, suggesting additional investigation concerning the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

With regard to your suggestion that we determine the precise sources of the description of the suspected assassin broadcast by the Dallas Police Department, it is pointed out by letter dated January 14, 1964, we responded to substantially the same matter. At this time you were informed the Dallas Police Department advised the broadcast was initiated on the basis of a description furnished by an unidentified citizen who had observed an individual approximating Oswald's description running from the Texas School Book Depository Building immediately after the assassination. It is not felt recontact with the Dallas Police Department on the same matter would be justified at this late date.

BY COURIER SVC. COMM-FBI

With regard to your other suggestion, we do not have any specific information as to the time it took local authorities to locate pertinent evidence on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building; however, our investigation suggests local authorities were initially searching the building to locate a suspect in the assassination. Traffic congestion from the Presidential motorcade and the subsequent assassination could have

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1 - SAC, Dallas (100-10461) Enclosure
105-82555
RDR:las (9)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO FOR SAC, DALLAS

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

XEROX

NOV 17 1964

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5262A

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

contributed to the delay in the arrival of members of the Dallas Police Department Crime Laboratory. The significance of this time lapse is not readily apparent when considered in the light of the scientific examinations and findings of the evidence found.

In view of the above, no further investigation is being initiated in these matters.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE FOR SAC, DALLAS:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

Enclosed for your information is one copy of the Commission's letter dated 11-2-64. No further action in this matter is desired.

NOTE:

For full details see Rosen to Belmont memo dated 11-10-64, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, aka., IS - R - Cuba," RDR:jgs.

MAR 71
FOUNDATION

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

REC-56

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
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GERALD R. FORD
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ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE R

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

NOV 10 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Attached is a copy of the letter forwarded to this Commission by the Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice. In view of your continuing investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy it is possible this letter may be of some interest to you.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Attachment

NOV 11 1964

REC- 56 5263

NOV 16 1964

ENCLOSURE

SIX

Referred to WARREN COMMISSION
By The Department of Justice
The writer has not been so advised
Internal Security Division

October 6, 1964

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

RECEIVED
OCT 13 1964
INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION

Dear President Johnson:

On November 22, 1963, the President of the United States, John F. Kennedy, was assassinated by a known Communist, Lee H. Oswald.

See 146-1-73-181 146-1-95

The accused assassin, Lee H. Oswald, I had met in New Orleans on August 16, 1963 when I tried to infiltrate his pro-Castro organization "Fair Play for Cuba Committee", in order that I could prove to the American people his true identity. Five days later on August 21, 1963, Lee H. Oswald publicly announced that he was a Marxist in a radio debate over WDSU in New Orleans, Louisiana.

The assassination of President Kennedy by the hands of a Communist was a shock to the American people, but not a surprise to me when I learned the name of the accused assassin, for three months before he pulled the fatal trigger, he had told me that he was willing to kill American soldiers if the United States invaded Cuba. In this particular task, President Johnson, he was highly successful; he killed the highest military officer in the United States Armed Forces.

But the fact that should not be forgotten is that it was known that Oswald had been trained in Russia, in the same way that we Cubans had seen the Russians train our Cuban children; to hate and to kill in order to advance the World Communist plan to bury us.

It was just months before President Kennedy's assassination that Castro had warned the American officials of their own safety. Let us not forget, President Johnson, that several other Presidents' assassination in Latin America have been proven to be plotted by the Castro regime but furiously denied by this rude dictator, Fidel Castro.

When I went to see Lee H. Oswald on August 16, 1963, he was not a misfit, but a representative of the pro-Communist organization "Fair Play for Cuba Committee". Oswald was intelligent and a trained and able debater. After speaking with him for about one hour, he gave me an application form to join this highly secret membership organization and a booklet entitled "The Crime Against Cuba". This booklet, which I still have in my possession, contains a similar philosophy about Communist Cuba to that of the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" and other well known organizations such as the Communist Party and the Americans for Democratic Action.

This organization "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" had been identified as a pro-Communist one by the U.S. Senate Committee on Internal Security, before August 6, 1963 and before the assassination of President Kennedy.

5965
ENCLOSURE

It is embarrassing indeed, that I have to tell you and the American people that the report your carefully selected Warren Commission has presented to the American people on September 27, 1964, is incomplete. A report which should have been an accurate document for future generations, but instead it presents only part of the true picture.

My name has not been given publicly to the American press because my father is even now rotting in one of Castro's concentration camps. I can assure you, Mr. President, that the Warren Commission knew of my name. The Secret Service had contacted me the day after President Kennedy was assassinated. They seemed to be very interested in the application which Lee H. Oswald had given me. The F.B.I. came to see me on several occasions. But why, Mr. President, was I not called upon by the Warren Commission to give my direct and full testimony?

What really motivated Lee H. Oswald to kill President Kennedy? The answers to the previous questions can only be answered if you, President Lyndon B. Johnson, demand a complete unbiased investigation by a Joint Committee, composed of Senators and Congressmen who should be appointed by the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee.

Let me repeat to you, President Lyndon B. Johnson, and all the American people, a statement made by one of America's greatest men today, J. Edgar Hoover; "To me one of the most unbelievable and unexplainable phenomena in the fight on Communism is the manner in which otherwise respectable, seemingly intelligent persons, perhaps unknowingly, aid the Communist cause more effectively than the Communists themselves. The pseudo liberal can be more destructive than the known Communist because of the esteem which his cloak of respectability invites."

For the love of God and country, Mr. President, let us have the whole truth about the clear and present danger posed by the Communist conspiracy, now operating inside the United States.

Carlos Quiroga

QUIROGA, Carlos NR
3134 Derby Place
New Orleans, La.

11/13/64

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Airtel

To: SAC, New Orleans (100-16601)

REC- 54

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) 5263A

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed for each office is a copy of a letter from the President's Commission, and the attachment thereto, which are self-explanatory.

A check of Bufiles disclosed Carlos Quiroga was interviewed by the New Orleans Office on November 27, 1963, and results of such interview were set forth in the report of SA Warren C. DeBrueys, dated December 2, 1963, at Dallas, Texas. Quiroga's identity, however, was concealed through the use of informant symbol NO T-5.

New Orleans Office should immediately advise why Quiroga's identity was protected when results of his interview by the New Orleans Office was reported. New Orleans Office should also advise whether there is any objection to Bureau advising the President's Commission at this time that confidential informant NO T-5, in SA DeBrueys report of 12/2/63, was Carlos Quiroga.

Handle immediately in order that the Bureau can give consideration to further correspondence with the Commission in this matter.

MAILED 19
NOV 13 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures - 2

1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosures - 2)

REL:wlg
(10)

NOTE: Carlos Quiroga is an anti-Castro Cuban refugee residing in New Orleans. Following Oswald's arrest by the New Orleans Police Department, August 9, 1963, when he was distributing pro-Cuban material, Quiroga on August 16, 1963, contacted Oswald in an effort to penetrate Oswald's Fair Play for Cuba Committee Organization. Oswald saw [redacted] through the ruse and as result Quiroga failed in his mission. Results

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

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60 NOV 24 1964

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NOTE CONTINUED:

of Quiroga's interview have been furnished to the Commission, but Quiroga's identity was protected by T symbol, probably because his father reportedly is in a Cuban jail. We have now received copy of a letter from the Commission which Quiroga wrote to the President of the United States. Quiroga signed his name, indicated he had been interviewed by FBI and Secret Service and wondered why he had not been called upon by the Warren Commission to give his direct and full testimony. Upon receipt of data requested herein of New Orleans Office, we will give consideration to writing a letter to the Commission regarding Quiroga and his identity.

1 - Mr. Lenihan

SAC, Dallas (100-10461) 11/16/64

Director, FBI (105-82555)

C

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Rerep of SA John W. Fain dated July 3, 1961, at Dallas, Texas, in captioned matter. For information of each office, referenced report of SA Fain has been declassified by the Bureau. Each office should declassify copies of such report in its possession. The Dallas Office should notify the Office of Naval Intelligence, New Orleans, that the instant report of SA Fain has been declassified. The Dallas Office should also notify the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), Dallas, that such report has been declassified, inasmuch as a copy of such report was furnished INS, Dallas, December 7, 1961.

1 - Legat, Paris
1 - Legat, Mexico City

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

REL:mec
(7)

NOTE:

Instant report of SA Fain was declassified when sent to the President's Commission. Commission now intends to publish such report as back-up data to its summary report on the assassination.

MAILED 30
NOV 16 1964
COMM-FBI

REC 4 105-82555-5264

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NOV 18 1964

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1 - Mr. [illegible]ihan

SAC, Dallas (100-10461) 11/16/64

Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Rcrep of SA John W. Fain dated July 10, 1962, at Dallas, Texas, in captioned matter. For information of each office, referenced report of SA Fain has been declassified by this Bureau. Each office should declassify copy of such report in its possession. The Dallas Office should notify the Office of Naval Intelligence, New Orleans, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Dallas, Texas, that such report has been declassified.

1 - Legat, Mexico City

REL:mec
(5)

NOTE:

Instant report of SA Fain was declassified when sent to the President's Commission. Commission now intends to publish such report as back-up data to its summary report on the assassination.

REC 4 5265

MAILED 30
NOV 16 1964
COMM-FBI

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PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

AUG 28 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I refer to page 640 et seq. of the report of Special Agent Gemberling, dated December 23, 1963, at Dallas, Texas; page 16 et seq. of the report of Special Agent O'Connor, dated December 31, 1963 at Miami, Florida; and to page 558 of the report of Special Agent Clements, dated December 14, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, which concern the allegations of Mrs. Silvia Odio of Dallas, Texas that she observed Lee Harvey Oswald in the company of two Cuban or Mexican men sometime in late September or early October 1963. I also refer to your letterhead memorandum, dated July 30, 1964 at Miami and August 5, 1964 at Dallas concerning the same subject. I enclose transcript of the testimony Mrs. Odio gave to Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of our staff in Dallas on July 22, 1964 as well as a letter to me from James J. Rowley of the United States Secret Service, dated May 5, 1964 and the memoranda covered by Secret Service Control Numbers 3670, 1426 and 1476, all of which relate to the above subject.

It is a matter of some importance to the Commission that Mrs. Odio's allegations either be proved or disproved. It appears from the report of Special Agent O'Connor mentioned above that at approximately the time Mrs. Odio said she saw Oswald in Dallas there was considerable activity in that area on the part of "DRE", another organization composed of anti-Castro Cubans. It is possible that Mrs. Odio has confused "JURE" and "DRE" and that the representatives she saw allegedly in the company of Oswald were from "DRE", or from some other anti-Castro organization. It is also possible that they were in fact pro-Castro individuals attempting to infiltrate the anti-Castro groups in Dallas.

1 XEROX
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REC 4 5266

EXP. PROC.

105-82555

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Would you please conduct the investigation necessary to determine who it was that Mrs. Odio saw in or about late September or early October 1963. Reference is made in particular to "Guillermo Othon," a "DRE" delegate present in Dallas at or about that time, referred to on page 26 of the report of Special Agent O'Connor. We also note that Mrs. Odio's description of one of the men allegedly with Oswald corresponds to some extent with the description given by Evaristo Gilberto Rodriguez of a man who was allegedly with Oswald in the Habana Bar in New Orleans in August of 1963, in that both of them had a bald spot on the forepart of their hairline. In that connection we note your letterhead memorandum dated July 31, 1964 at New Orleans and we enclose a transcript of the testimony of Mr. Rodriguez.

We also note that the report of Special Agent Heitman dated March 13, 1964 refers to an Osvaldo Aurelio Pino Pino. He should be interviewed on the possibility that Mrs. Odio may have confused his name with that of Lee Harvey Oswald.

We are also concerned about the possibility that Oswald may have left New Orleans on September 24, 1963 instead of September 25, 1963 as has been previously thought. In that connection Marina Oswald has recently advised us that her husband told her he intended to leave New Orleans the very next day following her departure on September 23, 1963. She also indicated that he told her an unemployment check would be forwarded to Mrs. Ruth Paine's address in Irving from his post office box in New Orleans. We also have testimony that Oswald left his apartment on the evening of September 24, 1963 carrying two suitcases. It also seems improbable to us that Oswald would have gone all the way back to the Wynn-Dixie store at 4303 Magazine Street to cash the unemployment check which he supposedly picked up at the Lafayette branch of the post office when he could have cashed it at Martin's Restaurant, where he had previously cashed many of his Reily checks and one unemployment check. That is particularly true if he received the check on September 25, 1963, as previously thought, and had left his apartment with his suitcases the evening before.

On the possibility that Oswald may have stayed in New Orleans on the night of September 24, 1963 at some place other than at his apartment, would you please check the guest lists of inexpensive hotels in the vicinity of the Greyhound and Continental Trailways bus depots, the Lafayette branch of the post office and such other

areas in the City of New Orleans that you deem appropriate to determine whether or not Oswald stayed in any of them on the night of September 24-25, 1963.

The above investigation seems indicated to check Mrs. Odio's story that Oswald was in her apartment in late September of 1963. Since he was with his wife in New Orleans until she left on September 23, 1963 and was in Mexico after September 26, 1962, the only time he could have been in Odio's apartment appears to be the nights of September 24 or 25, 1963, most likely the latter.

In that connection we note that the Continental Trailways bus that left Dallas at 11:00 p.m. on September 25, 1963 for Laredo, Texas, made a connection in Alice, Texas with the Trailways bus that left Houston, Texas at 2:35 a.m. on September 26, 1963, also bound for Laredo. Thus, Oswald could have been in Dallas on the night of September 25, 1963 and still have been on the bus on which he was seen by Dr. and Mrs. John B. McFarland, according to your letterhead memorandum on Oswald dated December 23, 1963 at Washington, D. C.

Would you please determine whether or not any tickets were sold in Dallas on September 24-25, 1963 covering transportation on Continental Trailways buslines from Dallas to Laredo or beyond.

Please conduct whatever additional investigation you deem appropriate to determine the possibile validity of Mrs. Odio's testimony. We think it might be in order to determine Mrs. Odio's veracity in other areas by checking on some of the testimony she gave concerning her background. We note that she claims to be acquainted with Manolo Rey, (Tr. 364), an anti-Castro leader in Puerto Rico, and that her father is a political prisoner of Fidel Castro.

In connection with the above, in addition to the reports mentioned above, we note, among others, the reports of Special Agent Callendar dated December 24, 1963 at New Orleans, Special Agent Fults dated December 11, 1963 at Houston, Special Agent Dalrymple dated December 4, 1963 at Houston, Special Agent Dalrymple dated February 20, 1964 at Houston, Special Agent Callendar dated December 16, 1963, at New Orleans, Special Agent Kenny dated December 23, 1963 at San Antonio, and Special Agent Callendar dated April 16, 1964 at New Orleans, and your letterhead memorandum dated April 15, 1964 at New Orleans.

Would you please keep Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler of our staff generally advised of your investigation as it proceeds. In view of our time schedule we would appreciate receiving a report as soon as possible.

Your continued cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Enclosures (4)
Transcript of Testimony (Mrs. Odio)
USSS ltr, dated May 5, 1964
Memoranda (SSC Nos. 3670, 1426, 1476)
Transcript of Testimony (Mr. Rodrigues)

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 9/11/64

FROM : J. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

On September 3, 1964, Supervisor J. C. Stokes, Domestic Intelligence Division, forwarded the evidence listed below to the Laboratory.

Item I Twenty-three letters and twenty-two envelopes bearing known handwriting of Anita (Annette) Hay Setyaeva, nee Zugoff

Item II Slip of paper bearing known handwriting of Lev (Leo) Setyaev (D-252)

It was concluded that the English script in Exhibits D-119, D-120 and Exhibits 245 and 246 (letters written by associates of Marina and Lee Oswald in Russia), was not written by the writersof Items I and II.

Due to the limited amount of comparable writing involved, no conclusion could be reached whether the writings on page 63 of Exhibit B-29 were written by any of the writers of the Russian script on Exhibits 129, 131, 150, 356, 358 and 361 (letters written by associates of Marina and Lee Oswald in Russia). However, nothing of particular interest or significance was noted.

The handwriting in Item II is not sufficiently comparable with the writings on page 63 of Exhibit B-29 to permit an adequate examination. However, a few handwriting characteristics were noted which suggest that the writer of Item II could have prepared the name and address of Setyaev which appear on page 63 of Exhibit B-29.

105-82555

REC 4

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
3 - Mr. Sullivan (2 - Mr. Stokes, 645 RB)
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Cadigan

(Continued - Over)

CC: kw
(9)

NOV 17 1964

69 NOV 19 1964

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: Lee Harvey Oswald, aka
105-82555

Due to the limited nature of the first line of writing on page 63 of Exhibit B-29 and the pencil handwriting on the same page, no conclusion could be reached whether Lee Harvey Oswald prepared this writing. Some significant handwriting similarities were noted which indicate that Lee Harvey Oswald probably prepared the first line of writing and the pencil handwriting on page 63 of B-29.

The name and address of Setyaev appearing on page 63 of B-29 are not sufficiently comparable with the available known writings of Marina Oswald for an adequate examination. However, nothing of particular interest or significance was noted insofar as a comparison was possible.

The writings in Items I and II were not identified in the National Security File. Appropriate photographs will be added to this file.

Items I and II and five photographs of Item II have been separately forwarded to Supervisor Stokes.

RECOMMENDATION: That this memorandum be forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division for appropriate action.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: November 12, 1964

1 - Mr. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA

PURPOSE:

To recommend no further action be taken with regard to investigation suggested by the Commission in its letter 11/2/64; and that the attached letter be sent to the Commission.

DETAILS:

The Commission by letter 11/2/64, suggested two specific matters be further investigated and that "In the event . . ." we do investigate, they would like to have the results of investigation included in the files of the Commission.

One of the items mentioned was the suspect broadcast put out by the Dallas Police Department at 12:45 p.m., on 11/22/63, which it is felt was instrumental in officer J. D. Tippit stopping Oswald. In this regard the Commission stated ". . . it might be desirable to have specific information concerning the precise sources of the description . . ." The Commission in its letter acknowledges this information more than likely originated with Howard Brennan, a witness to the assassination, however, it suggests ". . . a complete chain of information from Brennan to the police dispatcher could be most helpful in rounding out an account of this event."

The Commission also suggested we endeavor to determine if the local officers who were searching the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building on 11/22/63, were ever specifically notified that shots had come from that floor and specifically the window pointed out by Brennan. The Commission comments this information might ". . . help explain why it was not until 40 minutes after the shooting that shells and cartons were discovered at the window from which the shots came."

REC 4 5268

STATUS OF PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION:

In response to an inquiry made by us on 9/23/64, the Commission by letter dated 10/15/64, stated in part ". . . its

RDR:jgs
(7)

CONTINUED - OVER

Enc. Sent 11-12-64

69 NOV 19 1964

responsibilities, except as to closing out its operations and the publication of its hearings and exhibits, were terminated as of the delivery of its report to the President on 9/24/64."

BACKGROUND:

With reference to the first item of investigation suggested by the Commission, it is pointed out in January, 1964, Mr. Rankin requested we endeavor to determine the origin of the suspect broadcast put out by the Dallas Police Department. By letter dated 1/14/64, we advised our inquiries disclosed the description was probably furnished by an unidentified citizen who had observed an individual approximating Oswald's description running from the Texas School Book Depository Building immediately after the assassination. This citizen reportedly was told to proceed to the Sheriff's Office for further questioning, but never showed up. It is also known that Howard Brennan, a witness to the assassination, when interviewed by us on 11/22/63, stated he observed an individual in the sixth floor window and furnished a description which closely approximates that put out by the Dallas Police Department dispatcher. It is also known that Brennan had been interviewed initially by Dallas Police Department officers.

We do not have any specific information as to why it took local authorities 40 minutes to locate the shell casings and the cartons on the sixth floor, and it is not known what particular significance this could have on the findings of the Commission. It is pointed out the initial search of the building was for the purpose of locating the assassin. Members of the Dallas police Crime Laboratory did not arrive at the building immediately after the assassination and the reason for this late arrival is not known by us but could be attributed to any number of reasons, traffic congestion being the most obvious. As you are aware, our Laboratory positively established the shell casings came from the assassination weapon and the assassination weapon was purchased and in possession of Oswald.

OBSERVATIONS:

The Commission technically is no longer in existence. The Commission has weighed all the evidence, made its report and it is not felt the above matters raised by the Commission would in any manner alter its findings. Therefore, it is not felt any further action should be taken, after we reply by letter.

RECOMMENDATION:

That no further action be taken in this matter, and attached letter be sent to Commission advising why no further action to be taken.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Liaison
1 - Lenihan

(S) 105-82555

Date: November 17, 1964

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent John W. Fain dated July 3, 1961, at Dallas, Texas, in captioned matter. A copy of this report was disseminated to each of the recipient agencies by this Bureau.

For the information of each of the recipient agencies, the aforementioned report of Special Agent Fain has been declassified.

1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

1 - Chief, U. S. Secret Service

1 - RAO by O-6 Form dated November 17, 1964.

REL:mec
(12)

BY COURIER SVC.
62 NOV 17
COMM-FBI

NOTE:

Instant report was declassified when it was furnished to the President's Commission. The Commission has now indicated it is going to publish such report in its back-up data. Accordingly, we are informing agencies which received this report that the report can now be considered declassified.

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105-5269
REC-31 NOV 17 1964

79 NOV 18 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

1 - Mr. [redacted]okes

SAC, New York (105-38431) 11/17/64

Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

On page 63 of the address book of Lee Harvey Oswald appeared in handwriting in the Russian language the name Lev Setyaev, a Moscow address, and the notation to the effect that Setyaev was associated with Radio Moscow. From writings found among Oswald's effects and through interview of Marina Oswald, it has been learned that Oswald, when in Moscow in the Fall of 1959, was interviewed by a representative of Radio Moscow.

MAILED 19
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COMM-FBI

EX-100 REC 30

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2 - WFO (105-37111) (Enclosure)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)
JCS:ses (7)

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1 - R. E. Gallihan

SAC, Dallas (100-10461) 11/17/64

Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Rerep of SA John W. Fain dated August 30, 1962, at Dallas, Texas, in captioned matter.

For the information of each office, referenced report of SA Fain has been declassified by the Bureau. Each office should declassify copies of such report in its possession. The Dallas Office should notify the Office of Naval Intelligence, New Orleans, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Dallas, Texas, that such report has been declassified.

1 - Legat, Mexico City

REL:mec
(5)

NOTE:

Instant report of SA Fain was declassified when sent to the President's Commission. Commission now intends to publish such report as back-up data to its summary report on the assassination.

EX-100
REC 30 105-82555-5271

MAILED 11
NOV 17 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

19 NOV 20 1964

FBI - DALLAS
TELETYPE UNIT

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. MOHR
MR. DELOACH
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. EVANS
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
CANDY

5 Nov 1964

Dear Sir;

The following are some writings I've done recently and it strikes me that we both seem to have much the same approach in evaluating character from my reading of your book "Persons in Hiding" of 1938.

If devine providence should bring me to Washington in the near future, it would be a source of joy to me to perhaps have the opportunity of discussing this with you in person, Sir, and a source of great joy if I were to have your friendship.

May Almighty God bless and watch over you now and in the future.

Sincerely,

Leo A. Gorman

COPY:crt

Deleted Copy Sent
by Letter 1/27/76
Per FOIA Request

Leo A. Gorman

5273

5 Nov 1960

Dear Sir; Lee Harvey Oswald

The following are some writings. I've done recently and it strikes me that we both seem to have much the same approach in evaluating character from my reading of your book "Persons in Hiding" of 1958.

If Divine Providence should bring me to Washington in the near future, it would be a source of joy to me to perhaps have the opportunity of discussing this with you in person, Sir, and a source of great joy if I were to have your friendship.

May Almighty God bless and watch over you now and in the future.

Sincerely,

Lee Harvey Oswald

1. Enclosure

11-13-63 CBF

REC 30 EX-100

6 NOV 17 1963

NW 69 NOV 20 1964

VIEWS ON THE HISTORY, POLITICS AND PHILOSOPHY OF AMERICA

A story of the Greeks and the analogy it provides for us.

Of the Peloponnesian War, Thucydides relates that the Athenian Greeks ceased to be a great and feared power in the Mediterranean when they fought and were defeated at equal numbers by the Greeks at Syracuse in Sicily. The reason they were defeated for the first time at equal numbers when hitherto they were usually victorious against heavy odds is that they fought a people for the first time who believed in the same principles they did. Their defeat demonstrated that their power was not unique or mysterious to themselves but rather lay in the fact that they were human beings who adhered to certain ideas and it was the resultant strength that men could bring to life by holding these principles that made them great.

The moral Thucydides drew from this was that other countries lost their fear of the "Athenian Greek Magic" by seeing them defeated. The anology relative to America, in my opinion, is that Americans are human beings no better or worse as such than any other group of people on the planet but what lies at the greatness of America, and great I believe it to be, are the principles that we espouse and specifically that the people of this land believing in these concepts.

The analogy of the Greeks to our situation is that with the prolonged ideological conflict with Russia, there exists the tendency, even if not articulated, on the part of Americans to tone down the striking features of our principles, emphasize those characteristics which are less offensive to communists under the opinion that this would reduce tensions if the source of those tensions were not highlighted. While recognizing this to be the case, I advocate that we perceive that the following principles (the ones enumerated are ones that I am deeply committed to and when in the course of duty to country a man may die it is specifically in defense of these that I would undertake that duty):

(a) Sanctity of the individual
(b) Right to privacy
(c) The doctrine that men are not the creatures of the state but rather that the state exists only to serve its citizens
(d) That it derives its authority from God
(e) That its citizens have the freedom to publicly worship God

make us great and that in time of danger, when we are challenged for holding them, that we should increase our devotion to them.

My personal philosophy of life is that I am an individual created by Our Lord: that I am an American citizen who loves his country, is prepared to die in its defense, and believes in the right of that country to self-defense against enemies that would attack it.

As one human being, what can I do to promote its welfare -- while I do not pretend to perfectly comprehend, less perfectly act on these truths; I believe, in a generation which is rare for the profession of these qualities. In possessing a love and adoration of Our Lord for His own sake as a primary reason for living and motive for acting and on a more mundane level, of possessing a personal honor which will not sacrifice its principles for the acquisition of money or power. To be more truthful, for the above reasons, not to pursue these goals at all.

What explains a person who reads a great deal, does not extensively socialize, marry, have children, try to accept responsibility or strive for a better material well-being? I have read above 3,000 books. I enjoy being alone from the standpoint of thinking about what I read and spiritual meditation. I enjoy living in a country that respects my personal freedom and has faith in individual human beings --faith that their efforts to be true to themselves and strengthen their integrity will in the long run benefit both the individual and society.

To achieve the above goals it does not inhere that a person has to remain single, be less social than average or place position or money low on a system of values, but I find this attitude to afford less room for compromise.

What do such attitudes mean in social terms? Can we have a viable society if each person does not contribute to his capacity for the Gross National Product? Yes, if we appreciate the fact that other courses are open and accept the fact that some people will take them. Why doesn't a person who feels this way go into a conventional role such as a teacher? Again, I feel it is exercising the capacity God gave and the freedoms our political system conferred to be an individual. If Lincoln had lived and died in Springfield, Illinois, never gaining any fame but still possessing his strong faith in God and integrity, I feel his life would still have meaning because his will acted on the graces Our Lord bestowed on him to develop his strong character.

The genius of America in history, and I am thinking here in political and natural terms, is that it professed the faith that any person could be capable of greatness if given the opportunity. Systems prior to this entrusted its opportunities and destiny on its Aristocracy and if exceptional persons rose from the common populace, it assimilated him into the favored class. Coming from the point of theoretically expressing faith in the average person with the Declaration of Independence and Bill of Rights in 1776, Abraham Lincoln afforded history an example of the truth of this belief.

Another feature of which I am proud to be an American would be the following example. In the Central Valley of California we do not have orientals blowing up gas stations as is occurring in Venezuela. The reason is that for someone who is poor opportunity to improve his status by personal initiative exists as a safety valve to frustration. This idea is cogent enough that it is the policy of our government to disseminate it to other lands as a means to deal with the social and political problems that have arisen in the 20th century.

Leo A. Gorman

6-3-64

AN ANALYSIS OF THE CHARACTER OF THE ASSASSIN OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

Lee Harvey Oswald died before he was given the opportunity of a trial for the murder of the President and thus the case of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy will never legally be solved. Oswald will always be recorded in American History as the suspected and probable assassin. We have the further knowledge that one of the sternest admonitions in the Bible is that of: "Judge not lest ye be judged."

With the above being accepted as a foundation, the reason I have undertaken this analysis of the probable assassin of the President is that to the extent that the personality characteristics of this man and any man in general like him could constitute the make up of a man who might and would possibly assassinate a President or other high government official, it would be a civic duty in conscience of a private citizen to communicate such an analysis to agencies which are charged by law with the responsibilities of safeguarding the life of the President and other officials since they have the obligation in prudence to consider possible individuals who might be construed as a cause for concern in the fulfilling of the tasks of their profession.

I don't know Oswald personally but taking the reports of him and the manifestations of his character as given in the news media, I would hold that an atheist could perpetrate this horrible crime. For the purposes of this analysis I will assume a fictional character named Oswald who does perpetrate this crime to reconcile the facts that while the human being Oswald cannot be licitly judged, the mind naturally seeks a solution to the crime.

When a person believes in and has obedience to Almighty God, he accepts the existence and obligation to build a spiritual life and a moral code as given by this Creator as ruling his conduct as a person individually and in association with other persons in society. For such a person, the center of his life is Almighty God. His actions, behavior and thoughts are performed with reference to God and His Laws. There also exists other possibilities as a philosophy of life. A person can deny that there is a one, true God in Heaven Who created life and rules men and all that exists, and in so doing the person who believes this way now makes himself the center of life and society and in so doing, in effect, makes himself a god. The false "god" that an atheist makes of himself is all-powerful and almighty to the extent of the maximum effect that his will can have in life.

As opposed to the Creator Who is perfection itself and Whose goodness, mercy and justice are infinite, the false "god" that an atheist makes of himself may exercise his will to its maximum power in envy, hatred and malice. To such a person, if the impulse presents itself of beating his wife, since his will is the center of the universe and its exercise is held to be a good, he therefore beats his wife. If the envy, malice and hatred of our country and its constitutional head, the President of the United States as an office and the individual man who holds that office with courage and dedication, is powerful enough to present to the will of that atheist the desire to express these evil qualities and, further, if there is no moral frame of reference restraining this will but the will acting is the good sought after; then the person may take the life of this man who was the President of our nation in an act of murder. Let us assume our fictional Oswald is such a man.

Los Angeles Times [redacted] Robert E. Thompson datelined D[redacted]s - approximately November 23, 1963.

"Lee H. Oswald, 24, an ex-Marine, was booked as Mr. Kennedy's alleged assassin after he had been interrogated for nearly eight hours by federal, state and local law enforcement officers; Dallas Police Chief J. E. Curry, told newsmen Oswald had not confessed.

But, the Chief said, he would be charged with murder based on physical evidence. . . . Investigators said they still have considerable work to do on the case but are convinced that Oswald is guilty of the President's murder. Police said Oswald admitted he worked in the textbook warehouse building from which the shots that killed the President were fired. Oswald would not account for his whereabouts at the time of the assassination, police said. . . . but from the moment Oswald was apprehended, the primary objective of the FBI, the Secret Service, Texas Rangers, and the Dallas Police was to determine whether he fired the fatal shot at the President. Curry said Oswald admitted his Communist sympathies and activities in the pro-Castro "Fair Play for Cuba Committee." But, beyond that, Curry said, Oswald would admit nothing. The Police Chief described Oswald as a stoic."

The reason he refuses to account for his whereabouts and does not confess follows from his past pattern of behavior of defiance of authority. His face shows considerable frustration as a general condition but from the news photos of him just before he was shot while between officers J. R. Leavelle and L. C. Graves, as a specific condition, his face and bearing show considerable self-composure and contentment.

In the police interrogation room while all the investigations from the different agencies stand around him, he has this self-assurance and refuses to confess a crime he committed since he feels a sense of power and superiority to the men around him as he watches their helplessness in the face of the effect of his will. Their chief interest is not in obtaining a confession from him as such. On this day, every man questioning him ardently wishes that this deed could be undone. He sees their uneasiness and exults in the fact that it was the action of his will that is the power in front of which they are helpless.

Most people seldom look at other persons as those persons are, but rather superimpose the qualities they consider important as an overlay to another's character. The average person refers to the assassin as a "kook" or "nut". The reason they say this is that they never look at the assassin as one human being and what he is like but rather put this overlay of their own traits on him and come up with confusion. Nearly all of us spent the weekend of November 22 - 24 in a state of shock as a result of the difficulty in assimilating the enormity of this crime.

The average person starts out with the following premises:

(1) I love my country and assume that others do too.
(2) I would never murder any one and I assume that no one else would either.

When a person comes along who retains in his character contradictions of both of these statements to a profound degree and is prepared and does act in reality with these evil elements in his character as motives, no one has to be ashamed of experiencing confusion in trying to understand such an individual.

While the suspect has this sense of power, there also is the fact of his lack of comprehension of the significance of what he has done since if, to him, the exercise of his will is the main good in life, then the social implications of his acts is a meaningless term. With such a person you could mention Kennedy, assassination, Connally and murder all day long and he wouldn't bat an eyelash or twitch a lip. These terms are of no importance to him.

The exercise of his will is important to him. The people who are hurt in this exercise of his will are extraneous to his interest. If he was shown a picture of Mrs. Kennedy and her children and was told that as a result of his action this young woman is now a widow and will have to bring up her children without a father, this would have no effect on him since his will acting is important to him and the suffering of this woman and her children are not.

For the purposes of speculation assuming he had not been shot, when he was visited in jail by his wife and mother, he'd ask for newspapers to read what reporters were saying about him and exult in the glow of his self-importance. This would be an example of how morally obtuse this man is. He would have a silent glee in all the attention being paid him but would not, because of his moral and spiritual condition, comprehend the abhorrence that the public would experience for his act. At the end of his trial assuming he was found guilty, the newspapers would report that Oswald maintained the same stoic composure as the judge sentenced him that he had all during the trial. The word here would not be stoic but uncomprehending. He would not comprehend the fact that society found his act reprehensible.

Assuming he was sentenced to life imprisonment, as the years passed and the Communist and leftist but non-Communist news media around the world raised the cry that Oswald was innocent and that the assassination was a rightest plot he would never consciously say anything to contradict this and would enjoy the attention given him.

As an example which contrasts with this line of behavior and might be considered as the way the average murderer from a motive of passion acts, they had a case in Seattle where an Italian laborer killed his unfaithful wife in a very brutal and violent manner. For the first fifteen hours he was in custody, the man admitted nothing. At this point, the suspect was reported as having gone into a catatonic like fit in which he re-enacted his crime fearfully sobbing all the while. Eight hours later after sleeping, he denied any previous verbal confession which he had made. What probably occurred was that the enormity of his act filled him with overwhelming emotions which caused him to act against his own self-interest.

A father of a young boy hits the child in anger and then is immediately remorseful. The reason he experiences remorse is because of the love the father has for the child. If he didn't have this love, he wouldn't experience sorrow.

If the reader accepts as a speculation the foregoing analysis and then compares the picture of Oswald from the newspapers before and after he was shot, I would premise that the key feature on his face as he is shot is the lack of comprehension he has even of the significance of his own death.

The question presents itself of the spiritual implications of this event. At the split second that the assassin was squeezing the trigger to fire the bullet at 12:30 P.M. on the 22nd of November, Almighty God saw this and as the Ruler of the world, all the societies and people in it and every act and power to act that exists in His creatures could have caused a slight gust of wind which would have swerved the bullet to miss the President by 2 inches. Our Lord had the power to do this, but He did not use it.

It is said that Our Lord never causes evil but rather permits it to occur and that even then He draws good out of the evil act. This assassination was a singularly monstrously evil act.

(1) Why did our Lord permit it to occur?
(2) What good does our Lord expect to derive out of this evil act?
(3) What does He wish that we, His creatures, learn from this event in an understanding which will reflect His glory and goodness?

Possibly we may have to put aside the image of the happy, pleasant America with no problems which has millions of its citizens fleeing a confrontation with their consciences by occupying their attention with subscription pay television, new cars with side windows that move at the press of a button and other distractions.

The purpose of our Lord in permitting this horrible crime to occur may well be that he is no longer willing to accept only the implicit belief in God that is the foundation of our society and country but wishes that this profession of allegience and obedience to Almighty God be publicly made and acted upon by both the individuals and institutions of our country.

This implicit belief exists when a person places his hand on the Bible in court and says that "I will tell the truth and nothing but the truth, so help me God." The implication is that the words and the judicial system that rests on their meaning are worthless without the witness of our Lord.

The people of our country have experienced much grief over this event and possibly some of it is excessive. The assassination of President John F. Kennedy, shocking though it is has to be viewed in a spiritual perspective.

The life of John F. Kennedy belonged to Almighty God and when He, in His wisdom, chose to call his servant to his eternal reward whether on that day, two days before, ten years before or ten years after November 22, 1963, was an expression of His will -- a will which has to be received by His creatures with a submissiveness characterized by humility and meekness.

Is all the grief that our country experienced, both individually and collectively, equal to the sorrow that our Blessed Mother felt on the day that she saw her Son carry His cross along the road to Calvary and there watch Jesus be crucified?

As individuals and a country, it may be said that to the extent:

(a) of our faith in materialism that our scientists are our priests,
(b) of our faith in secular humanism that our psychiatrists are our priests, and
(c) of our faith in Almighty God that our Catholic Priests are our Priests (i.e. author's partisan view - it would be a Rabbi or Minister for those of other faiths).

Truths may be drawn from this terrible event that will show forth the glory of God and contribute to the possibility of drawing more souls to Him. As the natural life of John Kennedy ebbed away, despite the frantic efforts of our magnificant medical doctors and the facilities they have, the faiths of Materialism and Secular Humanism and its ministers, the scientists and psychiatrists, stood by helpless and despairing. One faith, that in Almighty God, demonstrated that it lives even through such terrible events in Glory and Majesty and provides to its adherents the spiritual power of the Love of God which has overcome death.

At the end of this analysis, it is necessary to mention once again that as a person who has left the living Oswald will never be able to be tried for this crime. It is the duty of a Christian to wish the mercy of our Lord on the soul of the man Lee Oswald and leave to Almighty God His judgement.

The only justification that can be presented for undertaking such an analysis is that the confusion most people experience due to the main suspect's untimely death, ignorance of motives and the utmost seriousness of the act perpetrated as of now lend themselves, with a realistic knowledge of human weakness, to unscruplous individuals using this situation to make unfounded charges against second parties and in turn leading to general, unproductive investigative work.

Leo A. Gorman

July 22, 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach DATE: 11-12-64

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENT WITH DIRECTOR
LEO A. GORMAN

We received a letter dated 11-5-64 from the above individual in which Gorman states that he feels that he and the Director both "have the same approach in evaluating character." He states that he reached this conclusion from reading "Persons in Hiding." Gorman also indicated a desire to meet with the Director "in the near future" to discuss with the Director the enclosed two articles written by him which deal with a study of the Greeks and a study of Lee Harvey Oswald.

Bufiles indicate that Gorman is a [redacted] In September the Department furnished us with a fifteen-page letter written to former Attorney General Kennedy. This was sent to the Los Angeles Office since Gorman resides in the Long Beach area. The Los Angeles Office did not interview him because of his "obvious instability and unreliability."

The Director, of course, will not want to take time to meet this person, and if he should visit the Bureau, he should be referred to an Agent in the Crime Records Division. Since we do not have his return address, no acknowledgement is being made of this letter.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Gorman be referred to an Agent in the Crime Records Division if he should visit the Bureau and request to see the Director.

5274

REC 30
EX-100

31 NOV 17 1964

Enclosures (2)
1 - Miss Holmes
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Tour Room
1 - M. A. Jones

CJJ:asf
(8)

LEO A. GORMAN
Ltr 11/5/64
Enc. JOIA Request

79 NOV 20 1964

FBI

Date: 11/13/64 ST-108

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas teletype to Bureau dated 9/29/64 regarding Mrs. J. T. (GERTRUDE) HUNTER.

Mrs. HUNTER recontacted Dallas Office on 11/11/64 requesting to speak to SA RICHARD J. BURNETT. Contact made with Mrs. HUNTER telephonically by SA BURNETT on morning of 11/12/64, at which time it was apparent Mrs. HUNTER is still upset over reference to her in Commission's report and was apparently blaming the FBI. Arrangements were made to personally contact Mrs. HUNTER, 11/12/64, at her home in Irving, Texas.

Mrs. HUNTER upon personal contact advised she was interested in obtaining name of FBI Agent who had interviewed Mrs. DOMINEY (This is still the way HUNTER spells the surname of DORIS DOMINEY). She was asked why she wanted the Agent's name and she replied that she was considering instituting a suit against DOMINEY and needed the Agent's name. Naturally, she was advised that this Agent's name could not be furnished her.

Mrs. HUNTER stated that she is still greatly upset over the information published in the Commission's report regarding her. She stated that she could not understand why the FBI and the Commission had taken the word of Mrs. DOMINEY regarding her, HUNTER, without

(3) Bureau
1 - Houston (105-1291) (Info)
3 - Dallas (2 - 100-10461)
(1 - 62-3588)

RJB/jtf
(7)

REC-1 -5275

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

checking out DOMINEY's personal reputation. She continued stating that Mrs. DOMINEY is a person of poor reputation, has had numerous traffic tickets, has been arrested and even shot once while committing a burglary while a youth in Jacksonville, Texas. Mrs. HUNTER was reminded that she had not previously furnished this information regarding Mrs. DOMINEY at the time of her interview on August 11, 1964.

It was minutely explained to Mrs. HUNTER that the Commission's report was prepared by the President's Commission and not by the FBI, and that the FBI had nothing to do with just what the Commission chose to print in its report. She was advised that the Bureau's investigation in this matter was conducted at the request of the Attorney General and the President of the United States and at the direction of the President, the results of the FBI investigation were furnished to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY.

Mrs. HUNTER, while a little upset at the beginning of the interview, was most cordial at the end and stated that she had no complaint with the FBI, but was still mad at the Commission. She asked if she should write the Commission directly regarding her personal feelings in instant matter. She was advised that that was a decision she would have to make on her own and that the FBI could make no suggestions either way in this regard.

Mrs. HUNTER added that she would try "through some friends in Houston" to determine the name of the Agent who interviewed Mrs. DOMINEY.

Mrs. HUNTER is referred to on pages 317-318 of the Commission's report.

A copy of this communication is being furnished the Houston Office for information purposes.

No further action is being taken in this matter by the Dallas Office.

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Lenihan

(8) 105-82555

Date: November 17, 1964

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent John W. Fain dated August 30, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, in captioned matter. A copy of this report was disseminated to each of the recipient agencies by this Bureau.

For your information, the aforementioned report of Special Agent Fain has been declassified.

1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

1 - Director of Naval Intelligence REC-VOL- 62 - 5276

1 - The Commissioner
Immigration and Naturalization Service

1 - Chief, U. S. Secret Service

REL:mec
(14)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

1 - RAO by Form O-6 dated November 17, 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

BY COURIER SVC.

SOUTH-FTI

1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research

NOTE:

Instant report was declassified when it was furnished to the President's Commission. The Commission has now indicated it is going to publish such report in its back-up data. Accordingly, we are informing agencies which received this report that the report can now be considered declassified.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

November 17, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated May 28, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald, aka, H. O. Lee, etc.; IS - R - CUBA." Your specific attention is directed to pages 331 through 336 of Special Agent Gemberling's report which set forth information furnished by Miss Frances Blanton and Mr. Gonzalo Ancira concerning a copy of "Time" magazine for June 21, 1963, which came into their possession. This issue of "Time" magazine contained an address label bearing the name Lee H. Oswald, Box 2915, Dallas 21, Texas. A photographic copy of the cover of this issue of "Time" magazine is enclosed for your information.

For your information, Miss Frances Blanton has contacted our Dallas Office and stated that she would appreciate having this issue of "Time" magazine returned to her.

For your additional information, this issue of "Time" magazine is presently in custody of this Bureau where it is being held as evidence along with other items of evidence in this case. Please advise if the Commission has any objection to this Bureau returning this issue of "Time" magazine to Miss Blanton.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

REL:mec (8)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

NOV 28 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

Oswald was receiving "Time" magazine at Post Office Box 2915 in Dallas. When he moved to New Orleans in May, 1963, certain of his periodicals were placed in Box 2915 which was then being rented by a Mr. Gonzalo Ancira. Ancira apparently did not turn this "Time" magazine over to Postal authorities but instead gave it to Miss Frances Blanton who worked in Ancira's office. This occurred approximately the latter part of June, 1963. Following the assassination, Miss Blanton, in going over old magazines at her residence, came upon this magazine addressed to Oswald. She brought it to the attention of Dallas Office and the magazine was forwarded to the Bureau, where it is being held as evidence (105-82555-3500). Miss Blanton now wishes this magazine be returned to her. We have contacted Postal authorities in Dallas and Washington, D. C., who stated they have no objection to this issue of "Time" magazine being returned to Miss Blanton. Upon advice from the President's Commission, we will afford proper disposition to the magazine.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Liaison
1 - Lenihan

(S) 105-82555

Date: November 18, 1964

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent Milton R. Kaack dated October 31, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana, in captioned matter. A copy of this report was disseminated to each of the recipient agencies by this Bureau.

For your information, the aforementioned report of Special Agent Kaack has been declassified.

REC-53 5278

1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency

18 NOV 18 1964

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

1 - Director of Naval Intelligence

1 - Office of Special Investigations
Air Force

Attention: Chief, Counterintelligence Division

1 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Department of the Army

Attention: Director of Security

1 - Chief, U. S. Secret Service

1 - RAO by O-6 Form dated November 18, 1964.

REL:mac (15)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 NOV 20 1964

ROUTING SLIP

Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research

NOTE:

Instant report was declassified when it was sent to the President's Commission. The Commission has now indicated it plans to publish a number of our reports in its back-up data. Accordingly, we are informing agencies which received this report that the report can now be considered declassified.

1 - Mr. [illegible]mont 1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Lenihan

(8) 105-82555

Date: November 18, 1964

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent James P. Hosty dated September 10, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, in captioned matter. A copy of this report was disseminated to each of the recipient agencies by this Bureau.

For your information, the aforementioned report of Special Agent Hosty has been declassified.

REC-53 5279

1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

1 - Director of Naval Intelligence

1 - Office of Special Investigations
Air Force

Attention: Chief, Counterintelligence Division

1 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Department of the Army

Attention: Director of Security

1 - Chief, U. S. Secret Service

1 - RAO by O-6 Form dated November 18, 1964.

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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

REL:mcc (15)

29 NOV 20 1964 ☐ SELECTIVE SERVICE ☐

62 DEC 3 1964

COMM-FBI

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research

NOTE:

Instant report was declassified when it was sent to the President's Commission. The Commission has now indicated it plans to publish a number of our reports in its back-up data. Accordingly, we are informing agencies which received this report that the report can now be considered declassified.

1 - Lenihan

SAC, Dallas (100-10461) 11/18/64

Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Rerep of SA Hilton R. Kaack dated October 31, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana, in captioned matter.

For the information of each office, referenced report of SA Kaack has been declassified by the Bureau. Each office should declassify copies of such report in its possession.

1 - Little Rock (105-406)
1 - New Orleans (100-16601)
1 - Legat, Mexico City

REL:mec
(7)

NOTE:

Instant report of Special Agent Kaack was declassified when sent to the President's Commission. Commission now intends to publish such report as back-up data to its summary report on the assassination.

REC-53 105-82555-5280

NOV 18 1964

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FBI/DOJ

TELETYPE UNIT

1 - Mr. Len[illegible]

SAC, Dallas (100-10461) 11/13/64

Director, FBI (105-82555)

C

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Rcrep SA James P. Hosty dated September 10, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.

For the information of each office, referenced report of SA Hosty has been declassified by the Bureau. Each office should declassify copies of such report in its possession.

1 - New Orleans
1 - Legat, Mexico City

REL:mec
(6)

NOTE:

Instant report of SA Hosty was declassified when we sent it to the President's Commission. Commission now intends to publish a number of our reports as back-up data to its summary report on the assassination. This is to notify designated offices that this report has been declassified.

REC-3[illegible] 5281

[illegible]

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DEC 20 1964 COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FBI

Date: 10/27/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel dated 10/20/64 in the matter regarding the return of an issue of "Time" magazine dated June 21, 1963, to Miss FRANCES BLANTON who had originally given this magazine to the FBI for information purposes.

On 10/26/64, instant matter was explained to Postal Inspector R. W. THOMAS, Dallas, Texas, at which time he advised that GONZALO ANCIRA, the holder of Post Office Box # 2915, Dallas, Texas, after OSWALD, was technically in violation of the postal statutes for not having returned instant "Time" magazine to the postal window for forwarding to OSWALD when he found it in his mail-box. However, Inspector THOMAS noted that this is not an uncommon event when it comes to magazines even though the publisher desires that such magazines be returned to them when not delivered to the addresses.

Inspector THOMAS noted that the Federal law in this particular regard is primarily for the protection of valuables, such as checks, stocks, etc., and is seldom if ever invoked when it comes to the question of the mere forwarding of a magazine.

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas

RJB/jtf
(5)

REC-56 105-12[illegible] 5282

COPIES DESTROYED C. Vick

44 MAR 13 1973

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

6[illegible]1364

DL 100-10461

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. D. J. Brennan, Jr. DATE: November 12, 1964

FROM : J. J. Dunn

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Liaison representative was requested to check with postal authorities regarding disposition of "Time" magazine dated 6/21/63, which had been made available to our Dallas Office by Miss Frances Blanton in connection with captioned matter.

On 11/10/64 Mr. Louis Doyle, General Counsel, Post Office Department, suggested to Liaison representative that the "Time" magazine be returned by the Bureau to the source (Blanton) from whom we had obtained it.

ACTION:

Route to Soviet Section.

105-82555

Enclosure

JJD:mab
(4)

1 - Mr. Branigan (Attn: Lenihan)
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Dunn

REC-56 5283

18 NOV 12 1964

1 - ENCLOSURE

SOVIET

84 DEC 22 1964

THIRTY CENTS

JUNE 21, 1963

CIVIL RIGHTS: THE MORAL CRISIS
"It is time to act in all of our daily lives."

TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

BBY KENNEDY

VOL. 81 NO. 25

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Lenihan RB
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Mr. Stombaugh
1 - Office Tickler
Room 7133

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (100-10461)

Date: November 17, 1964

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. PC-83247 JV

Examination requested by: Dallas

References: Airtel 11/6/64

Examination requested: Microscopic

Remarks: Specimen Q618 is being returned to you as an enclosure to this report.

MAILED 11
NOV 1 - 1964
COMM-FBI

REC-39 100-10461-5284

19 NOV 19 1964

Enclosures (3) (2 Lab report and specimen Q618)

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JVG:BH (11)

29 NOV 23 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

7-16

Report of the FBI LABORATORY

1 - Office Tickler
Room 7133

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas

Date: November 17, 1964
FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. PC-83247 JV

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Specimens received 11/10/64

Q618 Material from sidewalk

Results of examination:

Specimen Q618 consists of a number of fragmented white cotton yarns that appear to have originated from a piece of fabric. The cotton fibers in the yarns have become brittle indicating possible exposure to the elements for a period of time.

Specimen Q618 is too fragmented to be of value for future comparison and identification purposes.

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PMS:BH (11)

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11-13-64
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

File # 105-82555
Lab. # PC-83247 JV

EXPEDITE

Examination requested by: FBI, Dallas (100-10461) Airtel 11-6-64

Examination requested: Micro(Fibers) Date received: 11-10-64

Result of Examination: Examination by: STOUGH

Specimens submitted for examination

Q6/8 Material from sidewalk

PC 83247

Q. 68 — Small pelvis and some fragments of ilia of each collar bone, 2nd femur - acetabulum. Fibula, tibia, astragalus, os calcis, fragment of femur. No value for fabrication.

11/13/14.

OMK

Trans. Pope PC 83.47

Specimen Q1B is being returned to you as on enclosure to this report.

Result of Exam

Specimen Q1B consists of a number of fragmented white cotton yarns that appear to have originated from a piece of fabric. The cotton fibres in the yarns have become matted indicating possible exposure to the elements for a period of time.

Specimen Q1B is too fragmented to be of value for further comparison and identification purposes.

(Person S.F. Embden envelope P.C.)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: November 13, 1964

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

By letter dated 11-2-64, the President's Commission suggested additional investigation concerning the precise sources of the description of the assassin that was given out by the Dallas Police Department at 12:45 p. m., on 11-22-63.

Commission also suggested the Bureau endeavor to determine if the local officers searching the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building, on 11-22-63, were ever specifically notified that shots had come from that floor and specifically the window pointed out by one Howard Brennan, who may also be the individual who furnished the description that was given out on the police broadcast as mentioned above. The Commission commented that they desired information why it was some 40 minutes after the shooting occurred that shells and cartons were discovered at the window from which the shots came rather than during the immediate search of the area following the shooting.

By letter to the Commission dated 11-2-64, we pointed out that results of investigation the Bureau had conducted, which had been made available on 1-14-64, to the President's Commission, covered the precise sources of the description of the suspected assassin, which was broadcast by the Dallas Police Department. It was pointed out that the police department did not have data available to pinpoint the identity of the person who furnished the description that had been put out at 12:45 p.m., on 11-22-63. It was also pointed out to the Commission that at the time of the assassination the police that were on hand were performing various duties and that it appeared that a detailed search had not gotten underway immediately at the Texas School Book Depository Building and consequently the shells were not found for approximately 40 minutes after the shooting occurred.

REC 20 5285

Mr. Albert Goldberg of the President's Commission called today and stated that he fully appreciated the investigation that had been conducted by the Bureau in the early stages and information which had been previously transmitted to the Commission. He advised that the President's Commission had never questioned the information that the

JRM:hw

CONTINUED - OVER

60 NOV 25 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Bureau had submitted and at the time did not feel a necessity existed for attempting to delve any deeper into this situation; it being noted that the Bureau's investigation appeared to exhaust the possibilities that were available.

Mr. Goldberg stated that since the release of the report of the President's Commission, there have been a number of articles written and some correspondence wherein issue was being made concerning the two points referred to and that based on this he had discussed the problem with Mr. Rankin and Mr. Rankin felt that it would be to the advantage of the Commission, even though it was too late for the report, and to the Bureau's advantage to show that an additional check was made concerning these items. He was interested in whether or not we were able to develop any positive information. He advised that for this reason he would like to send another letter to the Bureau again requesting this investigation and would furnish additional information showing what the request was based on in order that the Bureau would have full facts and would see the justification for additional effort being made in running out these two items.

ACTION:

Upon receipt of the letter from the President's Commission it will be carefully reviewed, and if justified based on the information made available, instructions will be issued the Dallas Office in an effort to develop the information requested.

FBI

Date: 11/16/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas and Newark, 10/23/64, pertaining to dealings of WALTER CARL NEUNSON with RUTH PAINE and MARINA OSWALD, as well as report of SA WILLIAM J. ANDRIS, Newark, 11/10/64.

Inasmuch as referenced report included the interview of NEUNSON and sufficient copies for dissemination, Bureau is requested to give Dallas permission to destroy FD-302 furnished Dallas as an enclosure to referenced report.

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas

PEW/jtf
(5)

REC-40 105-82555-5286

14 NOV 17 1964

23

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

1 - Mr. Lenihan

SAC, Dallas (100-10461) 11/23/64

REC-40 52864
Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Reurairtel 11/16/64 requesting authority to destroy FD-302 forms furnished your Office by the Newark Office concerning an interview of Walter Carl Neunson.

Inasmuch as the FD-302 forms involved have been included in the report of SA William J. Andris dated November 10, 1964, at Newark, New Jersey, in captioned matter you are authorized to destroy these forms to avoid duplicate reporting.

REL:rth
(4)

NOTE:
Neunson has been in correspondence with Ruth Paine and Marina Oswald. Newark has submitted a report concerning interview of Neunson but also furnished Dallas copies of its FD-302 form setting forth results of Neunson's interview. Inasmuch as Neunson's interview has been reported, not desirable that Dallas include these FD-302 forms in its report since this would involve duplicate reporting.

RECEIVED 10
NOV 23 1964
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NOV 24 1964

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 11/19/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : SAC, SAVANNAH (105-801)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-CUBA

Re Bulet to Atlanta, 5/8/64, entitled, "GEORGE MC MILLAN, POB 229, AIKEN, S. C., INFORMATION CONCERNING ; RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)"; Dallas letter to Bureau, 10/8/64; Bureau airtel to Savannah, 10/16/64; Dallas airtel to Savannah, 11/17/64; and Savannah letter to Bureau, 10/20/64.

After numerous attempts, Mr. GEORGE MC MILLAN, POB 229, Aiken, S. C., was contacted at his residence on 11/19/64. He advised that he was the owner of instant notebook, which he had inadvertently left in the Sheraton-Dallas Hotel while staying there in September, 1964.

He stated that he is a free lance writer and at the time he was in Dallas he had been working on a 'white paper" of the assassination of President KENNEDY for NBC.

A "white paper" is a format used by NBC for reports on controversial matters. He stated that NBC discarded their original idea to do a report on the assassination when they learned that the Warren Commission was doing a good job on it and that they intended to make a full report. NBC then decided to do instead a commentary on the Warren Commission Report.

(3) - Bureau (RM)
1 - Dallas (RM)
1 - Savannah

REC-40 105-82555-5287

17 NOV 24 1964

WED/kcm
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 NOV 24 1964

He stated that "GDM" as mentioned in the notebook was GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT, whom he had learned knew OSWALD well. He said he had spoken with DE MOHRENSCHILDT at Haiti and that he had also talked with SAMUEL BALLEN about the assassination.

He stated that none of the writing in the notebook had any special significance, but were merely notes jotted down concerning his observations and conversations with various people. He stated that he had no information which had not been published in the Warren Report. He further stated that he had been trying to come up with a "scoop" for NBC, but that he had been unsuccessful in learning anything new. He stated that the Warren Commission Report came out with everything he had managed to learn by his own investigation and he knew of nothing which would shed any additional light on the matter.

Mr. MC MILLAN indicated a desire to have his notebook and since it has no apparent evidentiary value, it was therefore returned to him.

At the conclusion of interview, Mr. MC MILLAN expressed a desire to have instant conversation transcribed, stating that he had had his words misconstrued in the past in such conversations, and he wished to prevent recurrences. He was advised of the confidential nature of Bureau files and he stated that he would discuss this matter without a transcription providing he need not discuss specific conversations he had with people such as BALLEN and DE MOHRENSCHILDT. He stated he did not wish to compromise them or NBC.

Mr. MC MILLAN later in the day telephonically contacted the Augusta, Ga. RA and advised that he had telephoned NBC after being interviewed. He stated NBC had instructed him to co-operate fully in this matter and that if any additional information was desired, he would so cooperate. He reiterated, however, that he had no new information to provide.

Mr. MC MILLAN was thanked for his courtesy and advised that the information he had furnished would be provided to our Dallas Office, who would determine whether it would be desirable to further discuss the matter with him.

RECOMMENDATION

In view of contents in referenced Bulet to Atlanta dated 5/8/64, it is not deemed advisable to reinterview MC MILLAN, and it should also be noted that MC MILLAN declared he has failed to develop any additional information that has not already been reported in the Warren Commission Report.

November 20, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated August 6, 1964, and my letter dated August 19, 1964, concerning the possibility Lee Harvey Oswald had a telescopic sight mounted and sighted at the Irving Sport Shop, Irving, Texas. Enclosed with my letter were two copies of a self-explanatory communication from our Houston Office dated August 14, 1964, setting out the results of our interview of Mrs. Doris M. Dominey.

On September 29, 1964, and again on November 12, 1964, Mrs. J. T. (Gertrude) Hunter, 141 South Hastings, Irving, Texas, contacted our Dallas Office and expressed extreme displeasure with the President's Commission report because she stated it had "labeled her a liar." During the latter contact she also blamed the FBI and endeavored to ascertain the identity of the Special Agent from our Houston Office who interviewed Mrs. Dominey. This information was not furnished to her. Mrs. Hunter also indicated she was considering a suit against Mrs. Dominey, would still endeavor to identify the interviewing Agent through friends in Houston, Texas, and might write to the President's Commission.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - Houston (105-1291)
105-82555
RDR:las
(12)

SEE NOTE FOR SACS, DALLAS AND HOUSTON PAGE TWO

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

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FBI - IRVING, TEXAS

5288

REC 40

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Mrs. Hunter was informed that our interview of Mrs. Dominey was conducted at the specific request of the President's Commission and that the results of this interview were furnished to that body. She was also told this Bureau had no control whatsoever over the preparation and/or publication of the President's Commission report.

This matter has been brought to the attention of Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr., Assistant Attorney General, U. S. Department of Justice and is being brought to your attention in the event Mrs. Hunter should contact you. No further action is being taken in this matter; however, should Mrs. Hunter recontact us or should we receive any pertinent data concerning this situation, Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr., will be promptly notified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE FOR SACS, DALLAS AND HOUSTON

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

ReDLairtel 11-13-64 regarding Mrs. J. T. (Gertrude) Hunter. This is being furnished for your information.

NOTE:

For full details concerning this matter see Rosen to Belmont memo captioned as above dated 11-19-64, RDR:jad.

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Glascock
1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Malley

November 20, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your request on February 25, 1964, that this Bureau afford coverage to the talks or meetings held by Mark Lane.

For your information, we are discontinuing our coverage of Mark Lane's talks and speeches at this time. Should any information come to our attention concerning Mark Lane or statements made by Lane of a substantive nature that have a bearing on the assassination and which necessitate additional inquiry, such investigation will be immediately instituted by us.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY COURIER SVC
COMM-FBI

REC-40 105-82555-5289

1 - 100-409763 (Mark Lane)

REL:mcc
(10)

NOTE:

Mark Lane is the New York attorney who has been making numerous false statements regarding the assassination and has been highly critical of the FBI and the President's Commission. On February 25, 1964, Rankin contacted Inspector Malley and requested Bureau afford coverage to Lane's meetings and talks. This was done and we kept the

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO.

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79 NOV 24 1964

NOV 23 1964

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Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE CONTINUED:

Commission advised regarding Lane and his statements. This has necessitated utilization of considerable manpower since Lane has traveled throughout the U. S. as well as abroad. We note through our coverage that Lane is producing no information that is new but is merely rehashing his false statements and allegations. By letter 10/15/64 the Commission advised it was closing out its operations and indicated that any additional investigation conducted by this Bureau should be handled the same as any other investigation involving law enforcement. Inasmuch as we possess no information indicating Lane is violating Federal laws and since the Commission is no longer interested in our investigation, we are discontinuing our coverage of Lane. The Dallas and New York Offices are being so advised by separate letter.

1 - Mr. Lenihan

11/20/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Reurairtel 10/19/64 advising that your office has received a request from Robert L. Oswald for return of property belonging to Lee Harvey Oswald and/or Marina Oswald which was turned over to Dallas Office by Robert Oswald.

For your information, the President's Commission advised by letter dated 11/16/64 that it has requested of the Attorney General an opinion concerning the right of the Government to retain in its permanent possession certain of the items of physical evidence related to the assassination of President Kennedy. As soon as this point has been resolved by the President's Commission, your office will be notified as to what items may be returned to the various owners of evidence, including Robert Oswald. You are aware, of course, that Marina Oswald has also expressed an interest in having all items of evidence that belonged to Marina and/or Lee Harvey Oswald returned to her after the Government has no further need for such items of evidence. Inasmuch as a number of the items of evidence that were turned over to your office by Robert Oswald actually fall within the category of data belonging to Marina or Lee Harvey Oswald, you should contact Robert Oswald and discuss this matter with him. You should specifically determine if Robert Oswald has no objection to this Bureau returning to Marina all items that belonged to Marina or Lee Harvey Oswald, even though a number of such items of evidence were actually turned over to the Bureau by Robert Oswald. If Robert Oswald has no objection to such items of evidence being returned directly to Marina Oswald, you should obtain from him a brief signed statement wherein he indicates he has no objection to such data being turned over directly to Marina Oswald, when such items are disposed of by the U. S. Government.

REC-40 5290

REL:mec
(4)

MAILED 30
NOV 19 1964
COMM-FBI

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

79 NOV 24 1964

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In the event Robert Oswald insists that those items of evidence belonging to Marina and/or Robert Oswald which were turned over to this Bureau by Robert Oswald be returned directly to him, so advise the Bureau in order that this matter can be taken up with the Attorney General for an opinion.

NOTE:

During the investigation of Oswald, we have obtained considerable material that belonged to Marina and Lee Harvey Oswald. Some of this material was turned over to the FBI by the Dallas Police Department following its search of Oswald's residence in Dallas and in the Ruth Paine home. We also obtained considerable effects of Marina and Lee Harvey Oswald which were not initially seized by the Dallas Police Department from Robert Oswald. Dallas Office has been informed that both Robert and Marina Oswald have requested certain possessions of Marina and Lee Harvey Oswald be returned to them. Robert specifically requested that the material that he turned over to the Bureau be returned to him. Much of this material was obtained from the Ruth Paine residence by Robert Oswald after the assassination when Marina Oswald no longer resided there. Inasmuch as Robert and Marina Oswald have expressed an interest in many of the same items of evidence, desirable we attempt to clarify Robert's request for such data inasmuch as it appears the material in question belongs to Marina as the effects of her husband's estate.

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

November 20, 1964

Director, FBI

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

On August 13, 1964, at the specific request of the President's Commission investigating the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy, a Special Agent from our Houston Office interviewed Mrs. Doris M. Dominey, 8133 Locksley, Houston, Texas. This interview was primarily for the purpose of verifying statements made by Mrs. J. T. (Gertrude) Hunter, 141 South Hastings, Irving, Texas, in a deposition to a staff member of the President's Commission.

Mrs. Dominey's sister is married to Mrs. Hunter's brother. The information furnished by Mrs. Dominey is inconsistent in some respects with the information furnished by Mrs. Hunter. In addition, Mrs. Dominey volunteered information concerning Mrs. Hunter which she described as "personality traits." This information included the observations that Mrs. Hunter has a strange obsession for attempting to inject herself into any big event which comes to her attention, that Mrs. Hunter is likely to claim some personal knowledge of any major crime which receives much publicity and that the "entire family" was aware of the "tall tales" told by Mrs. Hunter and normally the family paid no attention to her. The results of our investigation in this matter, including the above gratuitous observations of Mrs. Dominey, were furnished to the President's Commission by letter dated August 19, 1964. Mrs. Dominey's observations were incorporated in the President's Commission report on pages 317 and 318.

REC 40 [illegible] 5291

On September 29, 1964, and again on November 12, 1964, Mrs. Hunter contacted our Dallas Office and expressed extreme displeasure with the President's Commission report because she stated it had "labeled her a liar." During the latter contact she also blamed the FBI and endeavored to ascertain the identity of the Special Agent from our Houston Office who interviewed Mrs. Dominey. This information was not furnished to her.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - Houston (105-1291)
105-82555
RDR:las
(13)

SEE NOTE FOR SACS, DALLAS AND HOUSTON PAGE TWO

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

79 NOV 24 1964

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NOV 2 1964
COMM-FBI

Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr.

Mrs. Hunter also indicated she was considering a suit against Mrs. Dominey, would still endeavor to identify the interviewing Agent through friends in Houston, Texas, and might write to the President's Commission.

Mrs. Hunter was informed that our interview of Mrs. Dominey was conducted at the specific request of the President's Commission and that the results of this interview were furnished to that body. She was also told this Bureau had no control whatsoever over the preparation and/or publication of the President's Commission report.

This matter has been brought to the attention of the President's Commission and is being brought to your attention to alert you to the possibility of a suit being instituted which might involve this Bureau. No further action is being taken in this matter; however, should Mrs. Hunter recontact us or should we receive any pertinent data concerning this situation, you will be promptly notified.

NOTE FOR SACS, DALLAS AND HOUSTON

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

ReDLairtel 11-13-64 regarding Mrs. J. T. (Gertrude) Hunter. In the event Mrs. Hunter should recontact either office or should information of pertinence in this matter be developed, the Bureau should be promptly notified.

NOTE:

For full details concerning this matter see Rosen to Belmont memo captioned as above dated 11-19-64, RDR:jad.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

DATE: 11/9/64

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

For information of the Laboratory, the Dallas Office has no information regarding evidence inventory items # C321 and C322, although Dallas is in possession of photographs, as well as information relating to C323 and C324.

The Laboratory is requested to furnish Dallas with descriptive data regarding these two missing items, as well as photographs if they are available.

In addition, the Bureau recently furnished Dallas with inventory items # E1 through E12; however, no photographs were furnished. If photographs are available regarding these latter items, Dallas should be furnished same.

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas

PEW/jtf
(5)

105-[illegible]-5292

REC-40

NOV 20 1964

SOVIET SECTION

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Stokes Rm. 645 NB
1 - Mr. Cadigan

SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

November 18, 1964

REC-40

Director, FBI (105-82555)

[52924]

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Reurlet 11/9/64.

Item number C321 is a piece of curbing, Shaneyfelt Exhibit 34. C322 is a latent lift from the C14 rifle and further designated as Commission Exhibit 637. Photographs of C321 and C322 have been previously furnished to your office.

The E1 through E12 series of numbers were assigned to original exhibits in the possession of the FBI Laboratory for convenient reference in the list of exhibits furnished to the President's Commission by letter of 10/14/64. For the information of your office, these E1 through E12 exhibits are further described as follows:

E1 was submitted with Dallas airtel 5/19/64. No other Laboratory number was assigned.

E2 is Q227.

E3 is K73.

E4 is K74.

E5 is K70.

E6 is Q496.

E7 is K68.

E8 is K69.

E9 is Q587.

E10 is Q588.

E11-12 are Q612 and Q613.

Photographs of E11-12 and E6 are transmitted herewith. The remaining E number exhibits were not photographed. If you desire photographs of the remaining E number exhibits, please advise as to the number of copies desired.

MAILED 19
NOV 17 1964
COMM-FBI

79 NOV 24 1964

Enclosures (3)

JCC:kw (10)

(See note next page)

NOTE: E1 through E12 described as follows:

FBI EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
E1	Personal History Form of New Orleans High School dated June 2, 1955 for Lee Oswald
E2	$13.87 obtained from Lee H. Oswald by the Dallas Police Department at the time of his arrest
E3	Transportes Frontera Bus Line form with known date stamp impressions
E4	One block of forms of the Transportes Frontera Bus Line
E5	Three pages of handwriting of George Bouhe
E6	One $5.00 Federal Reserve Note, SN L21781599C
E7	One sheet of paper bearing known handwriting of Francisco Alvarado
E8	Known handwriting of Lucio Lopez Medina
E9	Envelope and three pages of Braille writing
E10	Envelope and two pages of Braille writing
E11, E12	Envelope and two-page letter to Governor John Connally, Texas, postmarked Kenosha, Wisconsin

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 11/17/64

FROM : J. J. Casper

SUBJECT: OSWALD CASE

Shortly after noon today Joseph Cella, an Attorney in the Criminal Division of the Department, called SA Dwight J. Dalbey and said he has a problem that has come up in the Oswald case. Mrs. Oswald is demanding as her property both the gun which Oswald used to assassinate the President and the slugs taken from the President's body. Cella said he will take the position that as a matter of property law the slugs were abandoned at the time the gun was fired and no longer constitute the private property of Oswald or his heirs. There is a problem, however, as to the gun. It is not in violation of either the National Firearms Act or the Federal Firearms Act. Cella wanted to know whether the FBI had any experience which might lead him to the answer in this case.

SA Dalbey told Cella that we have no information which would be of assistance to him. The question of the right of a murderer in a Federal case, or his heirs to the return of the murder weapon privately owned and not in violation of any Federal statute, and where there is no trial in which the judge could be asked for a ruling, has not been raised to this Bureau so far as we know.

RECOMMENDATION:

None...for information.

This is a state case ... murder. The ... the weapon ... the Warren Commission & the Dallas Police

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
DJD:nme
(2)

REC 39 62-109060-5293

11 NOV 23 1964

7 NOV 25 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FBI

Date: 11/16/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 11/4/64, and Bureau airtel to Dallas, 11/10/64, relating to a pillowcase, a bedspread and two bedsheets belonging to Mrs. A. C. JOHNSON.

On 11/13/64, H. W. HILL, Property Clerk, Dallas Police Department, advised his department had no additional property not previously listed on the Police Department inventory or furnished to the FBI at Dallas. He had no recollection regarding a bedspread or bedsheets being among the property seized at 1026 North Beckley Street, Dallas.

On 11/13/64, Detectives W. E. POTTS, B. L. SENKEL and F. M. TURNER, Homicide Bureau, Dallas Police Department, all advised they do not recall taking a bedspread or bedsheets from OSWALD's room at 1026 North Beckley at the time it was searched by them. TURNER and POTTS recall using a pillowcase to carry items seized in search.

For information of the Bureau, H. M. MOORE, Detective, Homicide Bureau, Dallas Police Department, who was the fourth individual performing search of OSWALD's room mentioned above, presently on vacation and not available prior to week-end of November 21, 1964.

UACB, MOORE will not be contacted due to negative information received from other Detectives taking part in the search.

REC-39 5294

Above investigation conducted by SA PAUL E. WULFF.

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas

NOV 17 1964

PEW/jtf
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M

Special Agent in Charge

cc: WCC

1 - Mr. Le[illegible]an

11/20/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

REC-30

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) [5294A]

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Reurairtels 11/4/64 and 11/16/64 setting forth results of your contacts with Mrs. A. C. Johnson regarding property she claims was taken from her residence by the Dallas Police Department during its search following the assassination.

For your information, Bufiles indicate that only a pillowcase was made available to the FBI by the Dallas Police Department as having come from Mrs. Johnson's residence. For your added information, the President's Commission has advised the Bureau that it has contacted the Attorney General for an opinion concerning the right of the Government to retain in its permanent possession certain of the items of physical evidence related to the assassination of President Kennedy.

You should immediately contact Mrs. Johnson and inform her of your contacts with the Dallas Police Department concerning the bedspread and bedsheets which she claims are missing from her residence and which she believes were taken by the Dallas Police Department during its search of Oswald's room. You should also inform Mrs. Johnson that as soon as advice is received by the Bureau from the President's Commission regarding disposition of the pillowcase which belongs to her, she will be immediately advised.

REL:mec
(4)

ENCLOSED 30
NOV 19 1964
COMM-FBI

NOTE:

Mrs. Johnson runs the rooming house where Oswald was residing on the date of the assassination. She contacted Dallas Office and stated she would like back the bedsheets, bedspread, and pillowcase which were taken by the Dallas Police Department from Oswald's room during the search by the Dallas Police Department.

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

7-9 NOV 25 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE CONTINUED:

Only a pillowcase was turned over to FBI by Dallas Police and check with such agency revealed it has no knowledge of a bedspread or bedsheets being allegedly taken. Upon advice from the Commission as to disposition of items of evidence in this case, we will give Dallas Office appropriate instructions regarding return of pillowcase to Mrs. Johnson.

FBI

Date: 11/4/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

On 11/3/64, Mrs. A. C. JOHNSON, 1026 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas, telephonically advised that when the Dallas Police Department had been to her place to search for the belongings of OSWALD, they had picked up a bedspread, green or pink Hobnail type, a pillowcase and two sheets, large size. She advised since the Warren Report had been published, she would now like to obtain her property.

On 11/4/64, after examining the inventory of all items obtained during this investigation, it was noted no bedspread or sheets were included in the inventory as having been obtained from 1026 North Beckley or any other source. It was noted a pillowcase was obtained from this address and this item is listed as A22.

On 11/4/64, Mrs. JOHNSON was advised the inventory of items obtained by the Dallas Police Department at 1026 North Beckley did not contain any bedspread or sheets, however, did list one pillowcase.

Mrs. JOHNSON was advised her request would be furnished to FBI Headquarters for referral to the appropriate authorities. It was noted at this time Mrs. JOHNSON commented that she was not positive the two sheets were taken; however, the bedspread was missing.

105 - 5295

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas

REC-39

21 NOV 8 1964

PEW/jtf
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SOVIET SECTION

CC - WCR

1 - Lenihan

11/10/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) REC-39 Ex. 52954

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Reairtel 11/4/64.

Check of inventory records at Bureau fails to disclose that a bedspread or bedsheets belonging to Mrs. A. C. Johnson ever furnished to Bureau as evidence in this case. Prior to taking this matter up with the President's Commission, Bureau desires that your office contact the Dallas Police Department and ascertain if such agency obtained or possesses the bedspread and bedsheets concerned.

Handle immediately and advise Bureau in order that this matter can be discussed with the President's Commission.

REL:mec
(4)

NOTE:

Mrs. Johnson owns the rooming house at 1026 North Beckley where Oswald resided at the time of the assassination. Dallas Police Department made search of Oswald's room and obtained considerable material which eventually was turned over to FBI for retention. Mrs. Johnson claims a bedspread, a pillowcase, and two bedsheets were taken from her rooming house as part of search concerning Oswald. Our records reflect that only the pillowcase was taken and is part of the evidence maintained by FBI Laboratory. After contact of Dallas Police Department, we will take this matter up with the Commission for disposition of the pillowcase and possibly other effects of Mrs. Johnson.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
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Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 NOV 25 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FBI

Date: 11/17/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601) (RUC)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

(OO: DALLAS)

Re Buairtel, 11/13/64 and report of SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS dated 12/2/63 at Dallas. Re New Orleans teletype to Bureau and SAC, Dallas dated 11/28/63 entitled "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas."

As set forth in the first paragraph of referenced New Orleans teletype [redacted] furnished information contained in rerep on 11/27/63 to SA JOHN T. REYNOLDS on a strictly confidential basis, inasmuch as [redacted] was at that time imprisoned in Cuba and his mother was residing in Cuba at that time.

In view of [redacted] comments in his letter to President JOHNSON of October 6, 1964, there would appear to be no objection to the Bureau advising the President's Commission at this time that confidential informant NO T-5 in SA DE BRUEYS' report of 12/2/63, was [redacted]

(3) - Bureau RM
2 - Dallas (100-10461) RM
1 - New Orleans
WCD/med
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley

REC 39 EX-114 [5296A]

November 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of November 10, 1964, and the enclosure thereto consisting of a copy of a letter to the President of the United States from [redacted]. In his letter to the President, [redacted] stated he had been interviewed by both the FBI and the United States Secret Service but had not been called upon by the Warren Commission to give his direct and full testimony.

For your information, [redacted] was interviewed by this Bureau on November 27, 1963, concerning his knowledge of Lee Harvey Oswald. Results of our interview with [redacted] were furnished to the President's Commission in the report of Special Agent Warren C. DeBrueys dated December 2, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, in the matter entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - RUSSIA - CUBA," pages 705 and 706. [redacted] identity was not set out in the report of Special Agent DeBrueys, but instead [redacted] was referred to as Confidential Informant NO T-5. For your added information, [redacted] identity was not revealed in Special Agent DeBrueys' report because of his specific request that his identity not be revealed. He made this request because his father was at the time imprisoned in Cuba and his mother was then residing in Cuba.

Sincerely yours,

M. Edgar Hoover

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

REL:mec (8)

NOV 25 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

NOTE:

[redacted] is an anti-Castro Cuban refugee residing in [redacted]. Following Oswald's arrest by the New Orleans Police Department, August 9, 1963, when he was distributing pro-Cuban material, [redacted] on August 16, 1963, contacted Oswald in an effort to penetrate Oswald's Fair Play for Cuba Committee organization. [redacted] was unsuccessful in such mission. Results of [redacted] interview by the New Orleans Office were furnished to the Commission in the report of SA DeBrueys mentioned herein but his identify was protected by a T symbol at his specific request. By letter 11/10/64 the President's Commission forwarded to the Bureau a copy of a letter [redacted] directed to the President of the United States. In this letter [redacted] signed his name, indicated he had been interviewed by the FBI and Secret Service, and wondered why he had not been called upon by the Warren Commission to give his direct and full testimony. We do not know why [redacted] has apparently changed his mind and identified himself in his letter to the President. He probably feels affronted that he did not get publicity in the Warren Commission report. Desirable we inform the Commission that we did interview [redacted] during our investigation and set forth the reason why his name was not identified to the Commission.

8 Nov 1964

Dear Sir;

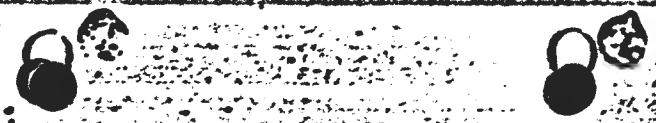
For it is with great faith in your integrity, honor, decency and passion for justice that I am writing this.

For the last 6½ months I have been under a modified form of house arrest at this small hotel in Long Beach.

I was accused with conscious and prior premeditation of being a possible and/or probable assassin like the person (Lee Oswald) (according to the Warren Commission). For that reason a 24 hour a day surveillance started on my life that which it presents for an impossibility to intervene

5297
Deleted Copy Sent by Letter 1/27/72 Per FOIA Request
LEO A. SOLIS REC 39
NOV 12 1964
ENCLOSURE
NOV 25 1964
CORRESPONDENCE
NOV 12 1964

THE CONDUCT OF THE AGENTS
OF THE BUREAU DURING THIS
TIME HAS HAD SUCH A
PROFOUND DEGREE OF CONTEMPT,
VICIOUS CYNICISM, AND DESIGN
FOR THE LAWS OF OUR LAND,
THE HONOR OF OUR COURTS
AND THE RIGHTS OF AMERICAN
CITIZENS THAT IT IS MY
CONSIDERED OPINION THAT
THE HONOR OF THE FEDERAL
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, WHICH
YOU, SIR, DID SO MUCH TO
BUILD HAS BEEN DESTROYED
BY THOSE WHO HAD TO THE
DEGREE THAT THE ONLY WAY IT
CAN BE RESTORED IS FOR EVERY
MAN IN THE FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION TO BE TO
THE HOUSE OF GOD OF THEIR
CONSCIENCE AND OF THEIR KNEES
HUMBLY BEG GOD FOR FORGIVENESS
FOR THE TERRIBLE CONDITION
OF THEIR SOULS AND HOW
THEY MUST PLAN TO LIVE
THE REST OF THEIR TIMELESS



LIKE THEY HAVE SHOWN OVER
THE LAST 6½ MONTHS.

FOR THE LOVE OF GOD, I
ASK YOU TO LOOK INTO THIS
MATTER AND END THIS
MOCKERY OF JUSTICE.

8 Nov 1964

Dear Sir;

It is with great faith in your integrity, honor, decency and passion for justice that I am writing this.

For the last 6 1/2 months I have been under a modified form of house arrest at this small hotel I'm at in Long Beach.

I was accused with conscious and prior falsehood of being a possible and/or probable assassin like the person Lee Oswald (according to the Warren Commission). For that reason a 24 hour a day surveillance started on my life which it appears an impossibility to withdraw. The conduct of the agents of the Bureau during this time has had such a profound degree of contempt, vicious cynicism, and scorn for the laws of our land, the honor of our courts and the rights of American citizens that it is my considered opinion that the honor of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which you, Sir, did so much to build has been destroyed by these men to the degree that the only way it can be restored is for every man in the Federal Bureau of Investigation to go to the House of God of their conscience and on their knees humbly beg God for forgiveness for the terrible condition of their souls and vow never again to live the type of characterless life they have shown over the last 6 1/2 months.

For the love of God, I ask you to look into this matter and end this mockery of justice.

Sincerely,

Leo A. Gorman

Leo A. Gorman
3712 E. Anaheim St.
Long Beach, Calif.

COPY:skw

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

AN AN[illegible] OF THE CHARACTER [illegible]E ASSASSIN OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

Lee Harvey Oswald died before he was given the opportunity of a trial for the murde the President and thus the case of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy w never legally be solved. Oswald will always be recorded in American History as th suspected and probable assassin. We have the further knowledge that one of the sternest admonitions in the Bible is that of: "Judge not lest ye be judged."

With the above being accepted as a foundation, the reason I have undertaken this ana of the probable assassin of the President is that to the extent that the personality characteristics of this man and any man in general like him could constitute the mak up of a man who might and would possibly assassinate a President or other high government official, it would be a civic duty in conscience of a private citizen to communicate such an analysis to agencies which are charged by law with the respon bilities of safeguarding the life of the President and other officials since they have t obligation in prudence to consider possible individuals who might be construed as a cause for concern in the fulfilling of the tasks of their profession.

I don't know Oswald personally but taking the reports of him and the manifestations his character as given in the news media, I would hold that an atheist could perpetra this horrible crime. For the purposes of this analysis I will assume a fictional character named Oswald who does perpetrate this crime to reconcile the facts that, while the human being Oswald cannot be licitly judged, the mind naturally seeks a solution to the crime.

When a person believes in and has obedience to Almighty God, he accepts the existe and obligation to build a spiritual life and moral code as given by this Creator as ruling his conduct as a person individually and in association with other persons in society. For such a person, the center of his life is Almighty God. His actions, behavior and thoughts are performed with reference to God and His Laws. There al exists other possibilities as a philosophy of life. A person can deny that there is a one, true God in Heaven Who created life and rules men and all that exists, and in s doing the person who believes this way now makes himself the center of life and soc and in so doing, in effect, makes himself a god. The false "god" that an atheist ma of himself is all-powerful and almighty to the extent of the maximum effect that his will can have in life.

As opposed to the Creator Who is perfection itself and Whose goodness, mercy and justice are infinite, the false "god" that an atheist makes of himself may exercise his will to its maximum power in envy, hatred and malice. To such a person, if the impulse presents itself of beating his wife, since his will is the center of the univer and its exercise is held to be a good, he therefore beats his wife. If the envy, mali and hatred of our country and its constitutional head, the President of the United Sta as an office and the individual man who holds that office with courage and dedication, is powerful enough to present to the will of that atheist the desire to express these evil qualities and, further, if there is no moral frame of reference restraining this will but the will acting is the good sought after; then the person may take the life of

this man who was t[illegible]sident of our nation in an a[illegible]murder. Let us assume o fictional Oswald is s[illegible]a man.

Los Angeles Times by Robert E. Thompson datelined Dallas - approximately Noven 23, 1963.

"Lee H. Oswald, 24, an ex-Marine, was booked as Mr. Kennedy's alleged assassin after he had been interrogated for nearly eight hours by federal, state and local law enforcement officers, Dallas Police Chief J. E. Curry, told newsmen Oswald had not confessed.

But, the Chief said, he would be charged with murder based on physical evidence. . Investigators said they still have considerable work to do on the case but are convin that Oswald is guilty of the President's murder. Police said Oswald admitted he wc in the textbook warehouse building from which the shots that killed the President wc fired. Oswald would not account for his whereabouts at the time of the assassinatio police said. . . .but from the moment Oswald was apprehended, the primary object of the FBI, the Secret Service, Texas Rangers, and the Dallas Police was to deterr whether he fired the fatal shot at the President. Curry said Oswald admitted his Communist sympathies and activities in the pro-Castro "Fair Play for Cuba Commi But, beyond that, Curry said, Oswald would admit nothing. The Police Chief descri Oswald as a stoic."

The reason he refuses to account for his whereabouts and does not confess follows from his past pattern of behavior of defiance of authority. His face shows considera frustration as a general condition but from the news photos of him just before he wa shot while between officers J. R. Leavelle and L. C. Graves, as a specific condition his face and bearing show considerable self-composure and contentment.

In the police interrogation room while all the investigations from the different agenc stand around him, he has this self-assurance and refuses to confess a crime he committed since he feels a sense of power and superiority to the men around him as he watches their helplessness in the face of the effect of his will. Their chief interr is not in obtaining a confession from him as such. On this day, every man questioni him ardently wishes that this deed could be undone. He sees their uneasiness and exults in the fact that it was the action of his will that is the power in front of which they are helpless.

Most people seldom look at other persons as those persons are, but rather superim the qualities they consider important as an overlay to another's character. The ave person refers to the assassin as a "kook" or "nut". The reason they say this is tha they never look at the assassin as one human being and what he is like but rather pu this overlay of their own traits on him and come up with confusion. Nearly all of us spent the weekend of November 22-24 in a state of shock as a result of the difficulty in assimilating the enormity of this crime.

The average person starts out with the following premises:

(1) I love my country and assume that others do too.
(2) I would never murder any one and I assume that no one else would.

When a person comes along who retains in his character contradictions of both of these statements to a profound degree and is prepared and does act in reality with these evil elements in his character as motives, no one has to be ashamed of experi confusion in trying to understand such an individual.

While the suspect has this sense of power, there also is the fact of his lack of comprehension of the significance of what he has done since if, to him, the exercise of his will is the main good in life, then the social implications of his acts is a meaningless term. With such a person you could mention Kennedy, assassination, Connally and murder all day long and he wouldn't bat an eyelash or twitch a lip. These terms are of no importance to him.

The exercise of his will is important to him. The people who are hurt in this exercise of his will are extraneous to his interest. If he was shown a picture of Mrs. Kennedy and her children and was told that as a result of his action this young woman is now a widow and will have to bring up her children without a father, this would have no effect on him since his will acting is important to him and the suffering of this woman and her children are not.

For the purposes of speculation assuming he had not been shot, when he was visited in jail by his wife and mother, he'd ask for newspapers to read what people were saying about him and exult in the glow of his self-importance. This would be an example of how morally obtuse this man is. He would have a silent glee in all the attention being paid him but would not, because of his moral and spiritual condition, comprehend the abhorrence that the public would experience for his act. At the time of his trial assuming he was found guilty, the newspapers would report that Oswald maintained the same stoic composure as the judge sentenced him that he had all during the trial. The word here would not be stoic but uncomprehending. He would not comprehend the fact that society found his act reprehensible.

Assuming he was sentenced to life imprisonment, as the years passed and the Communist and leftist but non-Communist news media around the world raised the cry that Oswald was innocent and that the assassination was a rightest plot he would never conscience say anything to contradict this and would enjoy the attention given him.

As an example which contrasts with this line of behavior and might be considered as the way the average murderer from a motive of passion acts, they had a case in St. Louis where an Italian laborer killed his unfaithful wife in a very brutal and violent manner. For the first fifteen hours he was in custody, the man admitted nothing. At this point the suspect was reported as having going into a catatonic like fit in which he remained his crime fearfully sobbing all the while. Eight hours later after sleeping, he denied any previous verbal confession which he had made. What probably occurred was that the enormity of his act filled him with overwhelming emotions which caused him to act against his own self-interest.

A father of a young [illegible]s the child in anger and [illegible] immediately remorseful. The reason he expe[illegible]es remorse is because of t[illegible]e the father has for the child. If he didn't have this love, he wouldn't experience sorrow.

If the reader accepts as a speculation the foregoing analysis and then compares the picture of Oswald from the newspapers before and after he was shot, I would premi that the key feature on his face as he is shot is the lack of comprehension he has even of the significance of his own death.

The question presents itself of the spiritual implications of this event. At the split second that the assassin was squeezing the trigger to fire the bullet at 12:30 P.M. on the 22nd of November, Almighty God saw this and as the Ruler of the world, all the societies and people in it and every act and power to act that exists in His creatures could have caused a slight gust of wind which would have swerved the bul to miss the President by 2 inches. Our Lord had the power to do this, but He did not use it.

It is said that Our Lord never causes evil but rather permits it to occur and that ever then He draws good out of the evil act. This assassination was a singularly monstrously evil act.

(1) Why did our Lord permit it to occur?
(2) What good does our Lord expect to derive out of this evil act?
(3) What does He wish that we, His creatures, learn from this [illegible] an understanding which will reflect His glory and goodness?

Possibly we may have to put aside the image of the happy, pleasant America [illegible] problems which has millions of its citizens fleeing a confrontation with their co[illegible] by occupying their attention with subscription pay television, new cars with sid[illegible] windows that move at the press of a button and other distractions.

The purpose of our Lord in permitting this horrible crime to occur may well be that he is no longer willing to accept only the implicit belief in God that is the foundation of our society and country but wishes that this profession of allegiance and obedian[illegible] to Almighty God be publicly made and acted upon by both the individuals and insti[illegible] of our country.

This implicit belief exists when a person places his hand on the Bible in court and says that: "I will tell the truth and nothing but the truth, so help me God". The implication is that the words and the Judicial system that rests on their meaning ar[illegible] worthless without the witness of our Lord.

The people of our country have experienced much grief over this event and possibly some of it is excessive. The assassination of President John F. Kennedy, shocking though it is, has to be viewed in a spiritual perspective.

The life of John F. Kennedy belonged to Almighty God and when He, in His wisdom, chose to call his servant to his eternal reward whether on that day, two days before ten years before or ten years after November 22, 1963, was an expression of His

will--a will which h[illegible]e received by His creatures [illegible]. a submissiveness characterized by hum[illegible]y and meekness.

Is all the grief that our country experienced, both individually and collectively, equal to the sorrow that our Blessed Mother felt on the day that she saw her Son carry His cross along the road to Calvary and there watch Jesus be crucified?

As individuals and a country, it may be said that to the extent:

(a) of our faith in materialism that our scientists are our priests,
(b) of our faith in secular humanism that our psychiatrists are our priests,
(c) of our faith in Almighty God that our Catholic Priests are our Priests (i.e. author's partisan view - it would be a Rabbi or Minister for those other faiths).

Truths may be drawn from this terrible event that will show forth the glory of God and contribute to the possibility of drawing more souls to Him. As the natural life of John Kennedy ebbed away, despite the frantic efforts of our magnificant medical doctors and the facilities they have, the faiths of Materialism and Secular Humanism and its ministers, the scientists and psychiatrists, stood by helpless and despairing. One faith, that in Almighty God, demonstrated that it lives even through such terrible events in Glory and Majesty and provides to its adherents the spiritual power of the Love of God which has overcome death.

At the end of this analysis, it is necessary to mention once again that as a person who has left the living Oswald will never be able to be tried for this crime. It is the duty of a Christian to wish the mercy of our Lord on the soul of the man Lee Oswald and leave to Almighty God His judgement.

The only justification that can be presented for undertaking such an analysis is that the confusion most people experience due to the main suspect's untimely death, ignorance of motives and the utmost seriousness of the act perpetrated as of now lend themselves with a realistic knowledge of human weakness, to unscrupulous individuals using this situation to make unfounded charges against second parties and in turn leading to yet unproductive investigative work.

Leo A. Gorman

July 22, 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: November 19, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

1 - N. P. Callahan
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

BACKGROUND:

Mrs. J. T. (Gertrude) Hunter of Irving, Texas, was one of two women who gave credence to an allegation made by an employee of a gun shop that Oswald, his wife and child visited the gun shop prior to the assassination to have a telescopic sight mounted and sighted on a rifle. Mrs. Hunter and the other woman stated they saw the Oswalds and directed them to the gun shop. Our investigation suggests the allegation was fabricated and that Mrs. Hunter was mistaken in her identification, or lied.

DETAILS:

On 9/29/64, after publication of the Commission's report and again on 11/12/64, Mrs. Hunter contacted our Dallas Office to express displeasure with the President's Commission Report because it "labeled her a liar." In her most recent contact she stated the FBI was also to blame and endeavored to learn the identity of an Agent from our Houston Office (Edwin Dalrymple) who interviewed Mrs. Doris N. Dominey, responsible for the information used by the Commission to discredit Mrs. Hunter. Mrs. Hunter indicated she might sue Mrs. Dominey. She stated she could not understand why the FBI took the word of Mrs. Dominey without checking out Dominey's personal reputation which she now claims is poor. Mrs. Hunter was advised the FBI had no control over the preparation and publication of the Commission's report, and any inquiries we have were at the specific request of the Commission.

REC-39 6298 Ex-114

Dallas advised Mrs. Hunter was upset at the beginning of the interview but became more cordial at the end stating she had no complaint with the FBI but was still angry with the Commission. She indicated she was still going to try to learn the Agent's identity who interviewed Mrs. Dominey through friends in Houston and might write the Commission. (She was not furnished SA Dalrymple's identity.)

Enclosures (2) part 1-20-64

RDR:jad
(9)

CONTINUED - OVER

79 NOV 25 1964

Basis for Hunter Inquiry:

The Commission by letter 8/6/64, advised certain statements made by Mrs. Hunter, contained in a deposition obtained by a Commission staff member, needed verification. We were requested to interview Mrs. Dominey and specifically what areas to cover in our questioning.

On 8/13/64, Mrs. Dominey was interviewed and based on the information furnished by her it would appear the statements made by Mrs. Hunter in her deposition were inaccurate to say the least. At this time Mrs. Dominey stated she felt the authorities should be aware of certain "personality traits" of Mrs. Hunter. According to Mrs. Dominey, Mrs. Hunter had a strange obsession for attempting to inject herself into any big event which comes to her attention, that Mrs. Hunter is likely to claim some personal knowledge of any major crime which receives much publicity and that the entire family was aware of the "tall tales" told by Mrs. Hunter and normally the family paid no attention to her.

The results of this interview, including Mrs. Dominey's observations about Mrs. Hunter, were furnished to the Commission by Bureau letter dated 8/19/64. On pages 317 and 318 of the Commission's Report the above observations made by Mrs. Dominey, which were included with our letter to the Commission dated 8/19/64, are set out.

OBSERVATIONS:

The Commission advised us that for all intents and purposes its work terminated as of 9/24/64, when its report was presented to President Johnson. We now disseminate investigative developments to the Department. In view of the possibility of a suit by Mrs. Hunter which might indirectly involve us, it is felt this matter should be brought to the attention of the Department.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached c o m m u n i c a t i o ns relating to this matter be approved for transmittal to the Department, and the President's Commission.

FBI

Date: 11/18/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (105-991) RUC

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
OO: DL

Re report SA WILLIAM J. ANDRIS at Newark 11/10/64.

Discreet inquiry Santa Fe reflects MARINA OSWALD has returned to Dallas, exact address not known.

In view of the foregoing, the investigation requested at Albuquerque in rerep should be conducted by Dallas.

The photo of EDWARD NEUNSON furnished by the Newark Office is herewith forwarded to Dallas.

3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Dallas (RM) (100-10461) (Enc.-1)
1 - Newark (105-15291) (Info.) (RM)
1 - Albuquerque
WRJ:fd
(7)

REC-39 105-82555-5299

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 NOV 25 1964

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON, 20001

CHAMBERS OF
EDWARD A. TAMM
JUDGE

November 13, 1964

Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Crans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I transmit herewith an original letter addressed to me under date of November 8, 1964 by Leo A. Gorman who appears to reside at 3712 Anaheim Street, Long Beach, California. An enclosure, "An Analysis of the Character of the Assassin of President John F. Kennedy," is also attached hereto.

You will observe from this letter that Gorman alleges he has been "under a modified form of house arrest by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation because I was falsely accused of being a possible future assassin of the President." In view of the nature of this letter, I thought you might desire to have it brought to the Bureau's attention for appropriate consideration.

With best wishes and kind regards.

Sincerely,

Ed (Tamm)

Encs.

REC-39

5300

NOV 23 1964

11/12/64
DTP:rsp

11/17/64

8 Nov 1964

Dear Sir;

It is with great faith in your honor, decency, integrity and passion for justice that I am writing this letter.

For the last 6 1/2 months, I have been under a modified form of house arrest by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation because I was falsely accused of being a possible future assassin of the President.

During this time, those agents have demonstrated all the arrogance traditional with moral beggars and spiritual lepers who do not kneel before Almighty God and beg his forgiveness and express that repentance by reparation for their conduct.

They, to a man, have shown a vicious cynicism, contempt and scorn for the laws of our land, the honor of our courts and the rights of American citizens.

For the love of God, I ask you to look into this matter and see what you can do to end this mockery of Justice.

Sincerely,

Leo A. Gorman

Leo A. Gorman
3712 E. Anaheim St.
Long Beach, Calif.

COPY: skw

X-114 ENCLOSURE

REC-3

NOV 23 1

CO... OFFICE

8 Nov 1968

Dear Sir;

It is with great faith in your honor, decency, integrity and passion for justice that I am writing this letter.

For the last 6½ months, I have been under a modified form of house arrest by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation because I was falsely accused of being a possible future assassin of the President.

During this time, these agents have demonstrated the ignorance traditional with moral beggars and spiritual lepers who do not kneel before Almighty God and beg His forgiveness and express that repentance by restitution for their conduct.

THEY, TO A MAN, HAVE SHOWN A VICIOUS CYNICISM, CONTEMPT AND SCORN FOR THE LAWS OF OUR LAND, THE HONOR OF OUR COURTS AND THE RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

FOR THE LOVE OF GOD, I ASK YOU TO LOOK INTO THIS MATTER AND SEE WHAT YOU CAN DO TO END THIS MOCKERY OF ~~THE~~ JUSTICE.

Sincerely,
Geo A. Gorman

Geo A. GORMAN
3712 E. ANAHEIM ST.
LONG BEACH, CALIF.

AN ANALYSIS OF THE CHARACTER OF THE ASSASSIN OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

Lee Harvey Oswald died before he was given the opportunity of a trial for the murde the President and thus the case of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy v never legally be solved. Oswald will always be recorded in American History as th suspected and probable assassin. We have the further knowledge that one of the sternest admonitions in the Bible is that of: "Judge not lest ye be judged."

With the above being accepted as a foundation, the reason I have undertaken this ana of the probable assassin of the President is that to the extent that the personality characteristics of this man and any man in general like him could constitute the mak up of a man who might and would possibly assassinate a President or other high government official, it would be a civic duty in conscience of a private citizen to communicate such an analysis to agencies which are charged by law with the respon bilities of safeguarding the life of the President and other officials since they have t obligation in prudence to consider possible individuals who might be construed as a cause for concern in the fulfilling of the tasks of their profession.

I don't know Oswald personally but taking the reports of him and the manifestations his character as given in the news media, I would hold that an atheist could perpetra this horrible crime. For the purposes of this analysis I will assume a fictional character named Oswald who does perpetrate this crime to reconcile the facts that, while the human being Oswald cannot be licitly judged, the mind naturally seeks a solution to the crime.

When a person believes in and has obedience to Almighty God, he accepts the existe and obligation to build a spiritual life and moral code as given by this Creator as ruling his conduct as a person individually and in association with other persons in society. For such a person, the center of his life is Almighty God. His actions, behavior and thoughts are performed with reference to God and His Laws. There al exists other possibilities as a philosophy of life. A person can deny that there is a one, true God in Heaven Who created life and rules men and all that exists, and in s doing the person who believes this way now makes himself the center of life and soci and in so doing, in effect, makes himself a god. The false "god" that an atheist mak of himself is all-powerful and almighty to the extent of the maximum effect that his will can have in life.

As opposed to the Creator Who is perfection itself and Whose goodness, mercy and justice are infinite, the false "god" that an atheist makes of himself may exercise his will to its maximum power in envy, hatred and malice. To such a person, if the impulse presents itself of beating his wife, since his will is the center of the univers and its exercise is held to be a good, he therefore beats his wife. If the envy, mali and hatred of our country and its constitutional head, the President of the United Sta as an office and the individual man who holds that office with courage and dedication, is powerful enough to present to the will of that atheist the desire to express these evil qualities and, further, if there is no moral frame of reference restraining this will but the will acting is the good sought after; then the person may take the life of

5200

this man who was the President of our nation in an act of murder. Let us assume o fictional Oswald is a man.

Los Angeles Times by Robert E. Thompson datelined Dallas - approximately Novem 23, 1963.

"Lee H. Oswald, 24, an ex-Marine, was booked as Mr. Kennedy's alleged assassin after he had been interrogated for nearly eight hours by federal, state and local law enforcement officers, Dallas Police Chief J. E. Curry, told newsmen Oswald had not confessed.

But, the Chief said, he would be charged with murder based on physical evidence. Investigators said they still have considerable work to do on the case but are convin that Oswald is guilty of the President's murder. Police said Oswald admitted he wo in the textbook warehouse building from which the shots that killed the President we fired. Oswald would not account for his whereabouts at the time of the assassinatio police said. . . .but from the moment Oswald was apprehended, the primary object of the FBI, the Secret Service, Texas Rangers, and the Dallas Police was to deter whether he fired the fatal shot at the President. Curry said Oswald admitted his Communist sympathies and activities in the pro-Castro "Fair Play for Cuba Commi But, beyond that, Curry said, Oswald would admit nothing. The Police Chief descr Oswald as a stoic."

The reason he refuses to account for his whereabouts and does not confess follows from his past pattern of behavior of defiance of authority. His face shows considera frustration as a general condition but from the news photos of him just before he wa shot while between officers J. R. Leavelle and L. C. Graves, as a specific conditio his face and bearing show considerable self-composure and contentment.

In the police interrogation room while all the investigations from the different agenc stand around him, he has this self-assurance and refuses to confess a crime he committed since he feels a sense of power and superiority to the men around him as he watches their helplessness in the face of the effect of his will. Their chief inter is not in obtaining a confession from him as such. On this day, every man question him ardently wishes that this deed could be undone. He sees their uneasiness and exults in the fact that it was the action of his will that is the power in front of which they are helpless.

Most people seldom look at other persons as those persons are, but rather superim the qualities they consider important as an overlay to another's character. The ave person refers to the assassin as a "kook" or "nut". The reason they say this is tha they never look at the assassin as one human being and what he is like but rather pu this overlay of their own traits on him and come up with confusion. Nearly all of us spent the weekend of November 22-24 in a state of shock as a result of the difficulty in assimilating the enormity of this crime.

The average person starts out with the following premises:

(1) I love [redacted]ntry and assume that oth[redacted] too.
(2) I would never murder any one and I assume that no one else would oth

When a person comes along who retains in his character contradictions of both of these statements to a profound degree and is prepared and does act in reality with these evil elements in his character as motives, no one has to be ashamed of exper confusion in trying to understand such an individual.

While the suspect has this sense of power, there also is the fact of his lack of comp hension of the significance of what he has done since if, to him, the exercise of his will is the main good in life, then the social implications of his acts is a meaningle term. With such a person you could mention Kennedy, assassination, Connally and murder all day long and he wouldn't bat an eyelash or twitch a lip. These terms ar of no importance to him.

The exercise of his will is important to him. The people who are hurt in this exerc of his will are extraneous to his interest. If he was shown a picture of Mrs. Kenne and her children and was told that as a result of his action this young woman is now a widow and will have to bring up her children without a father, this would have no effect on him since his will acting is important to him and the suffering of this woma and her children are not.

For the purposes of speculation assuming he had not been shot, when he was visited in jail by his wife and mother, he'd ask for newspapers to read what reporters were saying about him and exult in the glow of his self-importance. This would be an example of how morally obtuse this man is. He would have a silent glee in all the attention being paid him but would not, because of his moral and spiritual condition, comprehend the abhorrence that the public would experience for his act. At the end of his trial assuming he was found guilty, the newspapers would report that Oswald maintained the same stoic composure as the judge sentenced him that he had all during the trial. The word here would not be stoic but uncomprehending. He would not comprehend the fact that society found his act reprehensible.

Assuming he was sentenced to life imprisonment, as the years passed and the Comm and leftist but non-Communist news media around the world raised the cry that Osw was innocent and that the assassination was a rightest plot he would never conscious say anything to contradict this and would enjoy the attention given him.

As an example which contrasts with this line of behavior and might be considered as the way the average murderer from a motive of passion acts, they had a case in Sou where an Italian laborer killed his unfaithful wife in a very brutal and violent manne For the first fifteen hours he was in custody, the man admitted nothing. At this poi the suspect was reported as having going into a catatonic like fit in which he re-ena his crime fearfully sobbing all the while. Eight hours later after sleeping, he denie any previous verbal confession which he had made. What probably occurred was tha the enormity of his act filled him with overwhelming emotions which caused him to act against his own self-interest.

THE AARC

A father of a young boy hits the child in anger and then is immediately remorseful. The reason he experiences remorse is because of the love the father has for the child. If he didn't have this love, he wouldn't experience sorrow.

If the reader accepts as a speculation the foregoing analysis and then compares the picture of Oswald from the newspapers before and after he was shot, I would premise that the key feature on his face as he is shot is the lack of comprehension he has even of the significance of his own death.

The question presents itself of the spiritual implications of this event. At the split second that the assassin was squeezing the trigger to fire the bullet at 12:30 P.M. on the 22nd of November, Almighty God saw this and as the Ruler of the world, all the societies and people in it and every act and power to act that exists in His creatures could have caused a slight gust of wind which would have swerved the bullet to miss the President by 2 inches. Our Lord had the power to do this, but He did not use it.

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The purpose of our Lord in permitting this horrible crime to occur may well be that he is no longer willing to accept only the implicit belief in God that is the foundation of our society and country but wishes that this profession of allegiance and obedience to Almighty God be publicly made and acted upon by both the individuals and institutions of our country.

This implicit belief exists when a person places his hand on the Bible in court and says that: "I will tell the truth and nothing but the truth, so help me God". The implication is that the words and the Judicial system that rests on their meaning are worthless without the witness of our Lord.

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The life of John F. Kennedy belonged to Almighty God and when He, in His wisdom, chose to call his servant to his eternal reward whether on that day, two days before ten years before or ten years after November 22, 1963, was an expression of His

will--a will which h[redacted]e received by His creatur[redacted]. a submissiveness characterized by hu[redacted] and meekness.

Is all the grief that our country experienced, both individually and collectively, equal to the sorrow that our Blessed Mother felt on the day that she saw her Son carry His cross along the road to Calvary and there watch Jesus be crucified?

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(a) of our faith in materialism that our scientists are our priests,
(b) of our faith in secular humanism that our psychiatrists are our priests
(c) of our faith in Almighty God that our Catholic Priests are our Priests (i.e. author's partisan view - it would be a Rabbi or Minister for those other faiths).

Truths may be drawn from this terrible event that will show forth the glory of God a contribute to the possibility of drawing more souls to Him. As the natural life of John Kennedy ebbed away, despite the frantic efforts of our magnificant medical doctors and the facilities they have, the faiths of Materialism and Secular Humanism and its ministers, the scientists and psychiatrists, stood by helpless and despairing. One faith, that in Almighty God, demonstrated that it lives even through such terribl events in Glory and Majesty and provides to its adherents the spiritual power of the Love of God which has overcome death.

At the end of this analysis, it is necessary to mention once again that as a person w has left the living Oswald will never be able to be tried for this crime. It is the duty of a Christian to wish the mercy of our Lord on the soul of the man Lee Oswald and leave to Almighty God His judgement.

The only justification that can be presented for undertaking such an analysis is that t confusion most people experience due to the main suspect's untimely death, ignorance of motives and the utmost seriousness of the act perpetrated as of now lend themselv with a realistic knowledge of human weakness, to unscruplous individuals using this situation to make unfounded charges against second parties and in turn leading to gen unproductive investigative work.

Geo. A. Gorman
Leo A. Gorman

July 22, 1964

EX-114

REC-39 105-82555-5300

November 18, 1964

PERSONAL

Honorable Edward A. Tamm
Judge
United States District Court
Washington, D. C. 20001

FBI

Dear Ed:

I received your letter of November 13th, with enclosures, regarding Leo A. Gorman of Long Beach, California, and it was indeed thoughtful of you to bring this matter to our attention.

For your information, Gorman and his "Analysis" have been brought to our attention previously and appropriate data has been disseminated to the President's Commission investigating the assassination of President Kennedy and to the U. S. Secret Service. FBI investigation has determined on several occasions that Gorman indicated he has been followed by "Federal Agents." As a result of his background, no other investigation concerning him has been conducted.

MAILED 6
NOV 19 1964
COMM-FBI

Sincerely,

JEH

1 - Los Angeles - Enclosures (3) (89-75)
Reurairtel 9-10-64.

NOTE: Gorman is known in Bufiles for his mental instability. This material was forwarded to the President's Commission and the Secret Service in August, 1964. Judge Tamm is on the Special Correspondents' List. (105-82555-5003)

DTP:rsp (4)

5300A

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 NOV 25 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 11/18/64
Attention: FBI Laboratory
Translation Section

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

ReBuairtel to Dallas, 10/12/64, directing that all the letters received by MARINA OSWALD, subsequent to the assassination, be examined to determine if anything of possible pertinence is noted among the letters.

There are enclosed for the Bureau 119 communications (such as letters, notes and cards) which are written completely, or in part, in a language other than English. Some of these letters and notes are attached to envelopes while others are not.

It is requested that the Translation Section of the FBI Laboratory examine these communications for the purpose of determining if any of the written material is of a nature pertinent to this investigation. It is pointed out that MARINA OSWALD has received thousands of letters (many with money donations), and most of these communications have been salutory and sympathetic in nature. It is very possible that the great majority of the enclosed communications are of like nature. Therefore, it is suggested that translation not be made of any of these communications unless it would appear that the contents of the communication are of pertinence to this investigation. In which event, it is also suggested the FBI Laboratory make two copies of the communications considered pertinent, one for the Bureau file and one for the Dallas file.

It is requested that all enclosures be returned to Dallas Office for return to MARINA OSWALD, per the request of her friend and advisor, Mr. DECLAN FORD. No copies of the enclosed communications have been made at the Dallas Office.

3 - Bureau (encls-116)(RM)
2 - Dallas (1 - 100-10461)
(1 - 105-1435)

WRH:jeg
(5)

ENCLOSURE

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT

REC-62 105-82555-5301

17 NOV 25 1964

JK RECORDED COPY FILED IN

35

SOVIET SECTION

SAC, Dallas (100-10461) December 11, 1964

REC-126
Director, FBI (105-82555) -5301A

EOI

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Reurlet, 11/18/64 and Bulet, 12/2/64, concerning communications received by Marina Oswald.

It is noted that the total number of such communications received and reviewed at the Bureau is 119.

There are being forwarded herewith seven translations and their corresponding foreign language letters.

Additionally, an eighth foreign language letter in Hungarian is being returned herewith. This letter, addressed to Jack Ruby, was previously translated. A translation was furnished to you by WFO letter, 5/19/64, under the Ruby caption.

Enclosures 22.

MAILED 8
DEC 11 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. Branigan, sent direct with enclosure)

MGL:bad
(4)

ENCLOSURE

56 DEC 16 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Sunday, February 9, 1964

Dear Marina,

"Welcome!" You are now home at last. I think you are terribly tired. The reporters probably do not give you any rest. It is good thing that Mr. Martin can help you with this.

My mother is flying in tonight and will remain here for a week. I would like to see you sometime during the week if you so desire. I would like you to meet my mother, but this, of course, is not important.

I am trying to live a normal life and it is easy for me now. For you, of course, it is still difficult. Maybe you can begin living like others. One should try to hope that it is possible to live a normal life.

I can come over after you (with the children) at any time and we can spend the day here like we used to do in April. I am not afraid of the reporters. Let them ask, "Well, what happened when you saw Mrs. Oswald?" "Oh, we talked about the children as usual." I have learned how to talk with the reporters. You can answer questions, but it must bore them, that is, they will learn very little of the news.

With love,

/s/ Ruth

2515 W. 5th Street,
Irving, Texas
BL 3-1628

TRANSLATED BY:
M. G. LEONARD:bad
November 27, 1964

105-82555 [53013]

ENCLOSURE

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

These letters arrived today. There were also two offers for you, by Certified Mail, to live in:

1. California

2. Pennsylvania

They do not speak Russian.

/s/ Ruth

TRANSLATED BY:
M. G. LEONARD:ba
November 27, 1964

105-72...-1

ENCLOSURE

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

April 7, 1964

Dear Marina,

I made a mistake, like it always happens: Your neighbor told us of a woman (not a girl, like you have noticed) who was deaf. (not blind) She is deaf and blind. It is true that it is easier for me to speak Russian now than in September, but even now it is difficult for me, and I often make mistakes. Why I am trying to learn the Russian language, I do not know. I have no talent for languages.

Soon we are flying to Philadelphia. I will write to you when we return.

With love,

/s/ Ruth

TRANSLATED BY:
M. G. LEONARD:bad
November 27, 1964

105-72555-5[illegible]1

ENCLOS[illegible]

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Dear Mrs. Oswald,

Excuse me for not being able to write to you any better. I do not know much Russian. I am writing to you in order to offer you my condolences. You are a person just like I am. I know that you are sad. Because of that, I am also sad. There is much sadness in the world.

From Mexico, you and your husband arrived one day (October 4) at the city of Alice in Texas. You stopped at the place of my birth. I live close, in the city. This is my home. Now I am here, studying close to Chicago. Soon, on December 16, I will come to Dallas. I will visit with friends.

I respect you and love you. You are a woman. Women have many feelings. You are courteous. You have a heart. You suffer a great deal. I want to visit you this Monday, as your friend. Would you give me your permission to visit you?

You can write me a letter quickly by air mail. Write on this envelope:

Tom Arkwright
204 Keenan
Notre Dame, Indiana
46555

You are a Russian. I am an American. I am your friend. We are people, isn't that true? This is good. Do you understand?

Your friend,

/s/ Tom Arkwright

(Translator's Note: The following writing appears on the attached envelope: "I am writing to you in Russian. Marina Oswald")

TRANSLATED BY: [illegible]
M. G. LEONARD:bad
November 27, 1964

105-82555-2701

ENCLOSURE

TRANSLATION FROM BELORUSSIAN

A letter to Marina Oswald, from Serafima Zjakul, 14 Schwerin Street, Berlin W. 30.

December 16, 1963

I am sorry for you and for your little children; they are orphans without a father and you are a widow without a husband. Your husband is not a bandit and he did not kill President Kennedy. Your husband was a kind man. He loved the Soviet people and the Soviet Government. That is why he married you. However, American capitalists did not like him for this; they accused him of the assassination of President Kennedy, without any inquest and without any trial; they permitted capitalist malefactors to shoot your kind and innocent husband. I believe that President Kennedy was killed by the malefactors, who did not like him, because he insisted upon equal civil rights for Negroes. But murder will out. The truth as to who killed President Kennedy will also come out.

Please forgive me for not writing to you in Russian. I cannot write well in Russian. I am a native of Western Belorussia where I learned to write only in Polish.

I came to Germany to work immediately after the war, but I did not go back to the Homeland on account of Fascist propaganda against the Soviet Government. I regret now that I did not do it; it would have been better to have gone home immediately after the war.

With kind regards,

Serafima Zjakul
14 Schwerin Street
Berlin W. 30

TRANSLATED BY: g.g. [illegible]
ANNA PANCHENKO:eah
November 24, 1964

105-82555-1

ENCLOSURE

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

December 28

Dear Marina,

They say, it is your choice to speak or not to speak with anyone. That is, if you wanted to see me, then they would have given me the permission to meet with you. But I will not believe this till I hear it from your lips. That is why I am bothering you and want the rejection from you and not only from the Secret Service. I also want to know whether or not you received the letter, which I brought to Mr. Martin's House[illegible]n on Saturday, December 21st, (at 12:00 o'clock). Your card to me was mailed at 1:00 P.M., December 21st. Did you write it after you received a letter from me, or before? It is important to be before, isn't it? Did you receive a letter from me, which I wrote on the 27th, and which I brought to Mr. Martin's house on the same date?

Excuse me, Marina, I do not wish to bother you. As I said to Michael last night, [illegible] I generally do not try to extend my friendship when it is obvious to me, that the person does not want my friendship. Usually, it is possible to find that out straight from the person, from his face, his words - if he wants to speak or not. But in this situation - I do not know.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Ruth

(In the letter there was $10.00 in cash from Doris P. Mowry, Box 441, Slatersville, R. I. It is probably better to send the check for the $10.00 than the cash. Here is a check for $10.00, consider it to be from, Doris Mowry.)

BL 3-1628, 2515 W. 5th Street

TRANSLATED BY:
M. G. LEONARD:bad
November 27, 1964

105-82555-3301

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

January 3, 1964

Dear Marina,

I would like you to come to dinner on Tuesday, the 7th, Wednesday, the 8th or Thursday the 9th. Perhaps it will be better not to plan on dinner. Simply come when you wish. I really want to see you very much. Somebody probably told you not to look at the past. I do not want to look at it. It is possible that someone has told you that it is better not to see me. Maybe they think, that I will find out and tell where you now live. They do not know, that I am an honest person; they do not know, that if I say that I will not tell something, I will not tell it. You know how honest I am. You may ask me not to say something about Marina, and I wouldn't say it even to Michael, if you so prefer. In general, I do not want to know anything except, that you are free, and that you know your rights.

At first I did not expect to see you because I know, that the Secret Service and the FBI wanted to ask you very many questions. But already six weeks have elapsed since the assassination of the President. It is time for you to have a rest. Do understand: I think, it is very important to assist the FBI and the Secret Service as much as we can (I forgot the idiom.) I told them everything I knew and answered all the questions. I trust, that you assisted them and cooperated with them in every way. (How should one say that?) This is good. It is important and it also helps you.

Here are the pictures which we took several weeks ago. I finished the film at Christmas time and got them back two days ago. Call me please, Marina, and tell me, that you received the pictures, the letter with its invitation and the letters which I wrote on the 21st, 26th and the 28th of December.

TRANSLATED BY:
M. G. LEONARD:bad
November 27, 1964

105-82555-3201

I am beginning to settle down, and want very much to know that you are well.

Kissing you, June and Rachel.

/s/ Ruth

(TRANSLATOR'S NOTE: Inscription on the attached envelope)

A newspaper clipping with the photograph of June and Rachel. January 28, 1964, Dallas, Texas.

TRUE COPY

November 17, 1964
220 Emsthausen Hall
Baldwin-Wallace College
Berea, Ohio

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

A friend and I are having a heated debate concerning the Report of the Warren Commission. He claims Lee Oswald, previous to the assination of our late President Kennedy, had shot and wounded a Canadian hockey player in the progress of a game. He claims he read this in a national magazine and believes this to be true.

I maintained that if this did have the slightest thread of truth in it, then it would have been included in the final publication of the Warren Commission. I searched this report from cover to cover and could find no mention of this incident.

Could you please inform me if your agency has any available information on this likely rumor. We have both agreed that your agency is the only and last place where we can find the true facts. I would appreciate a reply.

Very Seriously Yours,

/s/ William Grindal

W.A.C.
220 Emsthausen Hall
Baldwin-Wallace College
Berea, Ohio

EX-11

REC-42 5302

FOUND

December 17, 1964
320 Ernsthausen Hall
Baldwin-Wallace College
Berea, Ohio

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

A friend and I are having a heated debate concerning the Report of the Warren Commission. He claims Lee Oswald prevails to the assination of our late President Kennedy had shot and wounded a Canadian hockey player in the progress of a game. He claims he read this in a national magazine and believes this to be true.

I maintained that if this did have the slightest friendly truth in it, then it would have been included in the final publication of the Warren Commission. I searched this report from cover to cover and could find no mention of this incident.

Could you please inform me if your agency has any available information on this likely rumor. We have both agreed that your agency is the only and last place where we can find the true facts. I would appreciate a reply

Very Seriously Yours,

William Grindal

ITS
11-19-64

12-23-64

EX-114

November 20, 1964

REC-47 105-XXXXX [5302-A]

Mr. William A. Grindal
220 Emsthausen Hall
Baldwin-Wallace College
Berea, Ohio

Dear Mr. Grindal:

William

Your letter of November 17th has been received.

Although I would like to be of service, information in FBI files must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and is available for official use only. Please do not infer either that we do or do not have data in our files pertaining to the matter you mentioned. I hope you will understand my inability to be of assistance in this instance.

Enclosed is some material regarding FBI activities I trust you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 6
NOV 20 1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (5)

What it's like to be an FBI Agent
Fingerprint Identification
The Story of the FBI
Know your FBI
The FBI Laboratory

NOTE: Page 2.

EFT:deh (3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

60 NOV 24 1964

FBI - ALBUQUERQUE TELETYPE UNIT

Mr. William A. Grindal

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Supervisors familiar with the Oswald Case advised that the rumor concerning Oswald's having shot and wounded a Canadian hockey player while a game was in progress was unknown to Bureau sources.

FBI

Date: 11/20/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 10/12/64, directing that the correspondence received by MARINA OSWALD subsequent to the assassination be reviewed for anything of possible pertinence, and Mobile airtel to Bureau dated 3/30/64, which enclosed letterhead memorandum of same date.

Enclosed for the Bureau is an original of a letter and the envelope which contained same, written to "Mrs. MARINA N. OSWALD." This letter is dated Monday, March 2, 1964, and is signed BENJAMIN C. WARD, 828 Summit Street, Montgomery, Alabama, 36106.

Statements in this letter were previously furnished to the Mobile Division, and Mobile furnished the Bureau a letterhead memorandum, as indicated above, concerning same. This letter is being furnished the Bureau for information.

Enclosed for Mobile is one machine copy of above-described letter and envelope which contained same.

3 Bureau (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - Mobile (Enc.)
2 - Dallas

TJC/jtf
(7)

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC-47 5303

EX-114

27 NOV 21 1964

C. C. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

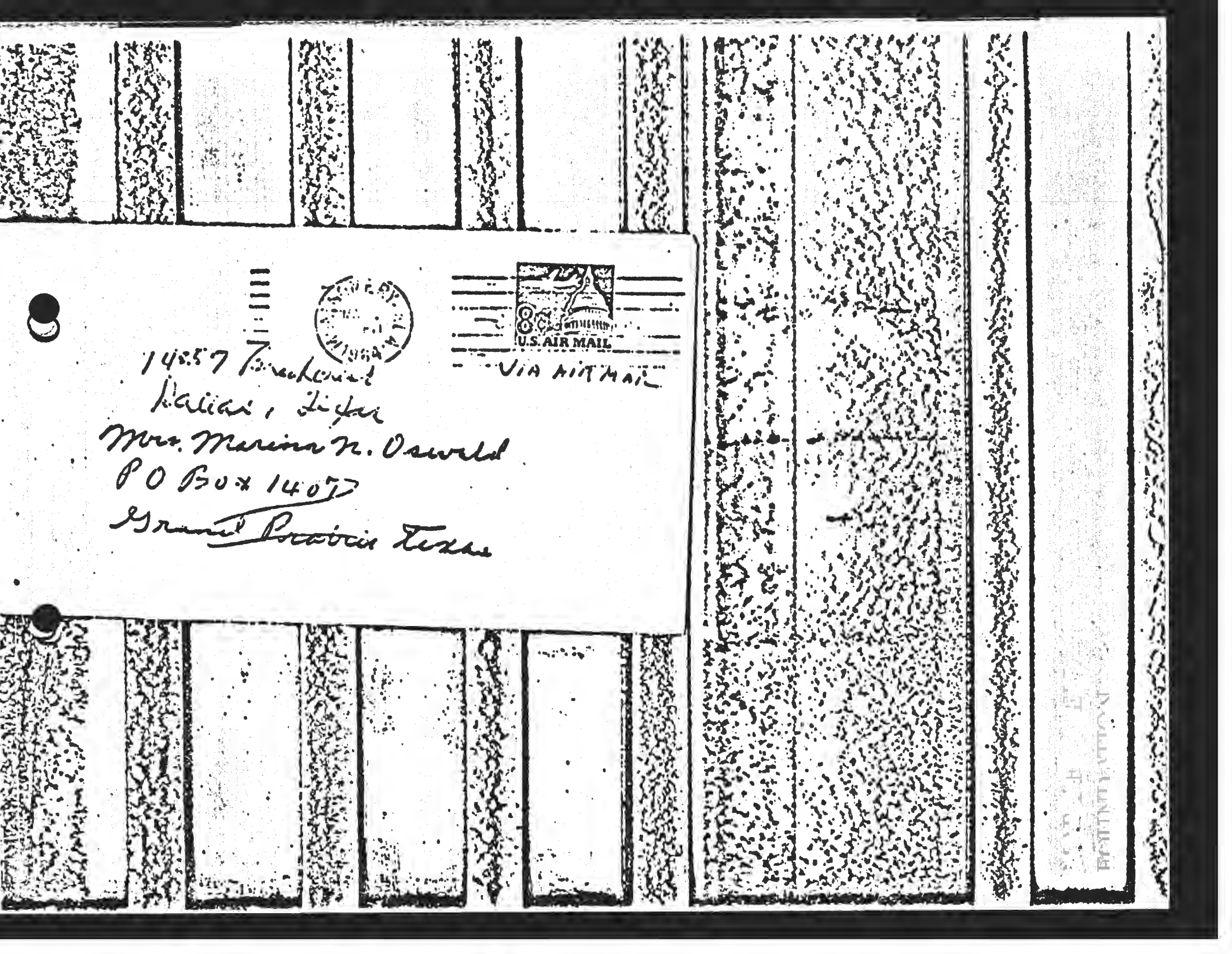
69 NOV 27 1964

1944

I hope this finds you feeling very fine
I'm writing to ask you to please mail
me a small snapshot of you and of your
husband Jes to, that I ask for on a card
in December. I just want the pictures to
remember your husband by I knew him
leaving met him last summer on the bus
to New Orleans from Montgomery and he was
a real nice fellow and I'm sure the good
Lord up above is looking over him and knows
what he done in November wasn't his fault,
because the World is sick and is getting more
sicker each day this you by. I'm sick
myself as Me and your husband discuss
being sick to our mother last summer on
the bus. He very told me about you and
about being in the Marines and being
station overseas and different things
of course he didn't tell me his name, but
I Met after seeing his picture in the Paper
and on television, that it was the same
man I had met on the bus sometime
last summer. While I was on the way to

Pensacola. I already
Pensacola since [redacted] new intendent
& the boys completed the express
around Florida. and yes have to change
in Mobile. I was remember your husband
mention about some good music they have
at the Ki Yi Club in Grand Prairie. he said
he really enjoys the shows they had over
there. I guess it must not have been
too far from where yall live. I think he
said it was between Ft Worth + Dallas.
We also talked about the good times you
used to could have in Havana after all the
Miss started. I've been over there a time or
two from Miami on foreplay but they used
to run back on Sat. 5:30 and early 7:00 when
I was stationed about two hundred miles
from there up in Pensacola Fla. Well please
send me the snapshots I would appreciate
it very much

With
Sincerely
Benjamin C. Ward


8¢
U.S. AIR MAIL
VIA AIRMAIL
1407 Fredonia
Dallas, Texas
Mrs. Marina N. Oswald
P O Box 1407
Grand Prairie Texas

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TROTTER

DATE: 11/23/64

FROM : S. F. Latona

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

The palm prints of W. Harlan Brown and Dolores A. Alexander were submitted by the Dallas Division for comparison with the unidentified latent palm print in this case.

The latent palm print is not identical with the submitted palm prints, which are being retained.

Dallas and the General Investigative Division are being advised.

ACTION:

For information.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RGW:jpm
(11)

REC-48 - 53041

NOV 25 1964

79 NOV 27 1964

FD-3f (Rev. 10-29-43)

FBI

Date: 11/19/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed herewith are the palm prints of former FBI employee, DOLORES A. ALEXANDER, for comparison with the one remaining unidentified latent palm print on one of the cardboard cartons (Exhibit C-40).

ENCLOSURE

REC- 48 [illegible] 5305

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
2 - Dallas

RPG/jtf
(5)

Ex-112

21 NOV 29 1964

LEB

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

THREE

11/23/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

REQ 4805-82555 [5305A]

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA;
IS - R - CUBA

Reurairtels of 11/19/64 and 11/20/64, submitting the palm prints of V. Harlan Brown and Dolores A. Alexander, former employees, for comparison with the unidentified palm print in this case.

The comparisons have been made without effecting an identification.

The submitted palm prints are being retained.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. James R. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. R. E. Lenihan)
1 - 62-109060 (Assassination)
1 - 62-109090 (President's Commission)

RCT:jpa
(13)

MAILED 8
NOV 23 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TELETYPE UNIT

69 NOV 30 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN, General Counsel

NOV 18 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Your letter of October 23, 1964 called to our attention that many of the reports made in connection with the investigation of President Kennedy's assassination, especially those pertaining to Michael and Ruth Paine and George and Jeanne deMohrenschildt, contained information of a highly personal nature. The Commission has been keenly aware that publication of such documents should take place only after serious consideration of all of the implications.

You are aware, of course, that a great deal of the information pertaining to individuals, some of it in the nature of gossip and rumor, was presented during the hearings before the Commission and is therefore on the record, which had to be published. The Commission has a responsibility to publish to the fullest extent possible the sources on which the Report is based. The documents being published, including reports of the investigative agencies, have been screened by the Commission staff in the course of its work and again in response to your letter of October 23, 1964. Every effort has been made to minimize the use of information of a highly personal nature consistent with the overriding requirement that the Commission make available to the public the fullest possible record of the investigation of the President's assassination.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

REC-48

17 NOV 18 1964

EX-102

NOV 25 1964

79 NOV 27 1964

34 NOV 18 1964

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
200 Maryland Ave. N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
Telephone 543-1400

EARL WARREN,
Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

J. LEE RANKIN,
General Counsel

REC-48

NOV 13 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Your letter of November 12 responded to our suggestion that it might be desirable to investigate further the sources of the original description of the President's alleged assassin that was broadcast by the Dallas police at 12:45 p.m., November 22, 1963. We had also asked whether the police engaged in searching the Texas School Book Depository were notified of this description of the alleged assassin, and if so, when.

You state that in a letter of January 14, 1964 you notified the Commission that the Dallar Police Department advised that the broadcast was initiated on the basis of a description furnished by an unidentified citizen who had observed an individual approximating Oswald's description running from the Texas School Book Depository Building immediately after the assassination. Since there is other testimony that the description was also based on information given by Howard Brennan who stated that he saw the assassin in the southeast corner window of the building, it would seem desirable to ascertain as precisely as may be possible the sources--of which there seem to have been several--on which the description was based and how and by whom the information was transmitted to the Police Department to be put out by the radio dispatcher.

In its Report, the Commission has determined that considerable time--15 minutes or more--elapsed between the broadcast of the description and the discovery of the cartons and other material evidence in the southeast corner window of the sixth floor, 37 minutes elapsed before the discovery of the rifle. An even longer time had elapsed since Brennan first told a policeman of seeing the shots come from the southeast window. Yet the men searching in the building seem never to have been notified of Brennan's statement.

5307

ENCLOSURE

EX-112 REC-48

17 NOV 18 1964

EX. PROC.

It is appreciated that the members of the Dallas Police Department Crime Laboratory may have been delayed by traffic in reaching the building, but there is ample evidence that search of the sixth floor had already been undertaken by other law enforcement officers. It would therefore be desirable to know when, if ever, information was transmitted to the officers engaged in searching the building that the shots had been fired from the sixth floor, or more specifically, from the southeast corner window on the sixth floor. It is appreciated that the failure to communicate this information to the officers in the building might well have been the result of the turmoil and uncertainty that prevailed, but it would still be desirable to have this information on the record and available for future reference and research.

Analysis and criticism of the Commission Report in the press (see attached article) has pointed to this significant time lag in the discovery of the carton, cartridges, and rifle. For future reference and research purposes, and to render the investigation more complete, it would be desirable to secure more precise information on these points.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

Attachment

Warren Report

Case for the Prosecution

by Murray Kempton

We are the only appellate court the ghost of Lee Oswald will ever know, and so it becomes our duty to cast the coldest eye we can upon a version of the life of Lee Oswald and the death of John F. Kennedy that has been produced by men who have sifted through the memories of 552 witnesses. It is no consolation under these circumstances to read, in the Warren Commission's Report, page after page of ratiocination on the source of Lee Oswald's interior quarrel, and then to look in the appendix and discover that the Commission hired for its staff two Army historians and no psychiatrists. It heard only two witnesses who were psychiatrists, one of whom saw Oswald last when he was 13 and the other of whom saw only Jack Ruby. The Commission has acted faithful to the great tradition of a nation of persons who practice psychiatry without a license; we then can go forward with less shame to practice the Commission's profession without a license.

The report destroys most of the assumptions which fed speculations about conspiracy in Mr. Kennedy's murder. Those assumptions were always irresponsible, largely because government was irresponsible. You cannot, as an instance, usefully discuss the source of the wounds of the victim of a murder unless you have an autopsy report. But speculation is unavoidable, and it was hardly responsible of government to give speculation a broader excuse than it deserved by withholding any information so routine – however dreadful to read in this special case. Now, late in the tenth month, the Warren Commission releases the autopsy the Naval Hospital at Bethesda performed on Mr. Kennedy the night of his assassination. Hereafter it will be unreasonable to doubt that the shots came from the general area of the Texas School Book Depository, where Oswald was working. We have the ballistics tests which make it hard to believe that Mr. Kennedy was not killed by shots from the rifle found by the Dallas police in that Depository. We have a history of that rifle which persuades that Oswald was its owner. We have a chronicle of Oswald's day which destroys any reasonable basis for not believing that he could have done all the things he was accused of doing in all the places the police said he had been, and with such ease as to have no need of an accomplice. It is hard to believe that Oswald did not kill John F. Kennedy, and that he did not act alone.

This report then has drastically narrowed the area of doubt. What doubts remain turn out to be less about Oswald's guilt than about the method of his judges.

Once Oswald was dead, could any established institution give him a fair trial? The Warren Commission began with certain handicaps. It was, if not an established institution, at least a composite of established persons, sharing the commitments of their institutions. Most of its members were insiders examining the claim of that most absurd of all outsiders, a young man who alive had never been able to belong for any respectable period of time to anything, and who dead lay under the heaviest evidence that he had committed the ultimate act of alienation. The Commission, like most of us, had to want Lee Oswald to be guilty and guilty alone. We can then only test the Commission, not by its findings, which were in the main the findings of law enforcement agencies before the Commission staff came to Washington, but by how it went about its business.

There was the danger that the Commission, Oswald's lone guilt accepted, might, in its concern to set all doubts to rest, tidy up its case with evidence that is not evidence at all. Failure to avoid that danger is demonstrated by a particularly conspicuous exercise in argument from evidence which it seems to have gathered on its own.

The Commission has decided that Lee Oswald must have shot Mr. Kennedy twice, once in the neck at a range of 175 or so feet and then in the head at 265 feet. Oswald fired three shots and missed one entirely. If the first hit the President's neck and the second missed and the third hit the President's head, the report says, Oswald would have had no more than 5.6 seconds

XEROX
NOV 25 1964
ENCLOSURE
5307A

to fire all three. If either the first or third had missed, Oswald would have had as many as eight seconds to complete the series.

One problem has always been whether Oswald was capable of firing that distance with that accuracy at that speed with a bolt-action rifle. Oswald was an average marksman when he left the Marines; he had fired only twice for record and never in combat. That is not a history of elaborate training; and what experience Oswald had in the service must have been entirely with semi-automatic weapons. In Russia, he does seem to have hunted with a shotgun; in Texas, he hunted occasionally with a .22. But no witness the Commission would accept testified that Oswald had practiced firing this rifle to any special extent, although Marina Oswald reported that she saw him on occasion with the rifle on his knee, opening and closing its bolt; and that could have improved his firing speed.

The Commission insists, from all this, that Oswald was an excellent rifleman by civilian standards. That is a statement without much meaning. At least 15 million adult males have been through the services in the last 20 years and most of them made the marksman's score, which was Oswald's rating the last time he fired for record.

But, in terms more concrete, the Commission accepts Marina Oswald's story that her husband fired a shot at Major-General Edwin Walker in April of 1963. That judgment strengthens assumptions about Oswald's bent for homicide, but it clearly damages assumptions about his skill with a gun. Walker was shot at while sitting at a table before an open window in his home. Oswald in that case would have fired into a lighted room at a stationary target with his rifle steady on a fence at a range less than a quarter of the distance from which he later killed Mr. Kennedy. And Oswald missed. His performance on November 22 can only be explained in terms of the one day of the golfer's life when he cuts 10 strokes off his normal score. The best argument is that such a rise over his ordinary level is implausible but by no means impossible.

The Commission, of course, cannot accept any explanation both so real and so irrational; it must offer us evidence that, on any normal day, Oswald could have shot the way he did. To fortify this proposition, the Ballistics Research Laboratory had three marksmen, using Oswald's rifle, fire at targets set at each of the three distances from which Oswald is thought to have shot Mr. Kennedy.

The Commission's three specimens were all certified by the National Rifle Association as Master Marksmen, the highest of the NRA's five gradations of skill and three rungs above Oswald's last-known rating on the ladder. That amounts to judging the probable performance of a golfer whose usual score is 85 by testing the course with men who regularly shoot near 70. Even so these Master Marksmen missed the target on five of their 18 shots, which is not much better than Oswald's average. One missed two of his three targets, a performance worse than Oswald's.

The Masters were instructed to shoot as fast as they could, which, of course, diminished their accuracy as it would have Oswald's. As the times turned out, if Oswald had had only 5.6 seconds to fire all three shots, he was faster with his rifle than these Masters were in four cases and slower only in two. If he had had eight seconds, he would still have accomplished the series in less time than one Master took.

And yet the Commission accepts without question the judgment of Ronald Simmons, its ballistics expert, that "on the basis of these results the probability of hitting the target . . . was relatively high."

If these tests indicate anything, it is that the probability of Oswald's hitting the target was rather low.

In the face of all the other evidence, I am ready to concede that Oswald might just this once have been functioning over his head. But it is hardly fair to his ghost for his judges to employ such a test standard for no better purpose than to elevate the implausible to the probable. That is the kind of thing we expect, not from judges, but from prosecutors of the better sort. In this instance we begin to see the Warren Report not as a judicial finding but as a presentation of a highly responsible prosecutor of the evidence gathered for him by a police force. It is to test such cases that we have an adversary system of criminal justice; with the best will in the world it is hard for courts to function without the minatory presence of a defense counsel.

Testimony of Eyewitnesses

Most of the speculation which has afflicted public discussion about the Kennedy assassination can be blamed on – or perhaps credited to – the refusal of many of us to accept the absurd. But the Warren Report, when it most persuades, is a recital of a series of accidents which ends by convincing us that the absurd really does explain it all, and that Mr. Kennedy really might as well have been killed by a bolt of lightning. Thinking of that, it is possible to sympathize with those who cannot accept such chaos except as the result of the work of a highly rationalized conspiracy.

There was always the danger that the Warren Commission, having accepted the only persuasive theory, would feel some duty to convince the unpersuaded by the desperate sort of carpentry which trims every piece to make it neat, even though the whole is untidy. The case against Oswald badly needs an unimpeachable direct eyewitness; and the Commission functioned in continual peril of losing its balance in the strain t

find the person whose testimony is indisputable.

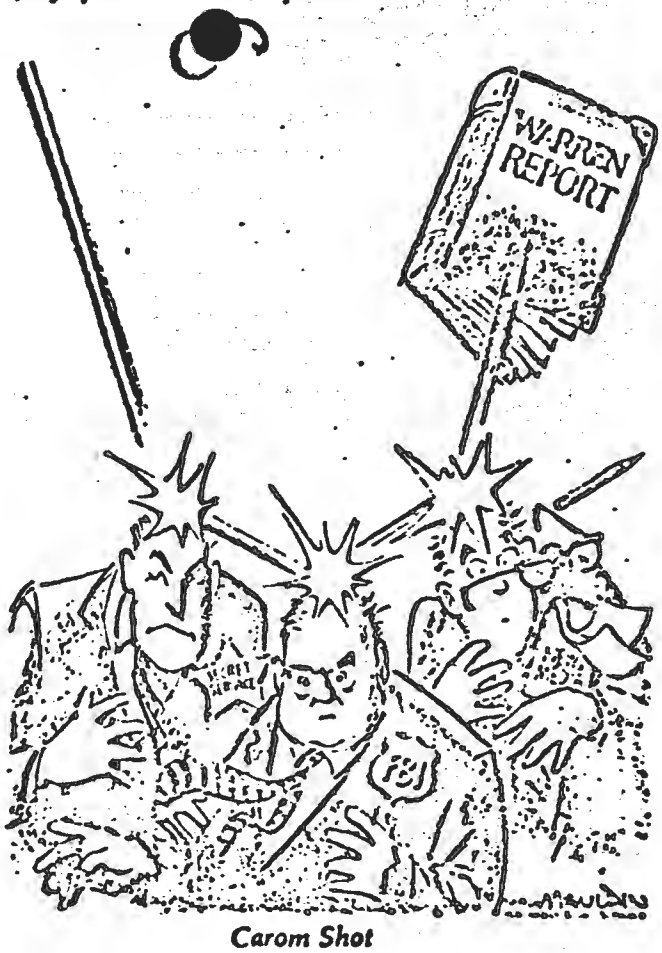
Most of the eyewitnesses have untidy memories, because all witnesses have unfidy memories, and because the disorder is worse in this case because they are all persons who were living through an hysterical moment. The first reports of their testimony produced conflicts which are the strongest reason why doubts of Oswald's guilt have until now persisted. The Commission, like the rest of us, had to pick and choose whom to believe among hundreds of clouded witnesses.

It gives special confidence to three witnesses to the Kennedy murder. The most important is Howard Brennan, a steamfitter who claims he saw a man firing a rifle from a sixth-floor window of the Texas School Book Depository. His description of that man seems to have been given to a policeman a few minutes after the shooting and is assumed by the Commission to have been the basis for the first police broadcast warning all patrols to look out for a suspect who would have looked very like Lee Oswald.

After Oswald's arrest, Brennan was taken to a police line-up where he said that Oswald looked like the man he had seen in the window, but that he could not make a positive identification. Brennan explained four weeks later that he had been sure that Oswald was the man but had refused to say so outright because he was afraid the Communists might kill him too. He told the Commission finally that he was sure that he had seen Oswald in the window.

Even so and quite properly, the Commission concludes its summary of his testimony with the statement that it could not base its conclusion that Oswald was the assassin on any identification by Brennan. But then, pages later, Brennan enters again with the flat reminder from the Commission that "Howard L. Brennan made a positive identification of Oswald as being the person in the window." The best of prosecutors tidy up matters that way between the day the witness testifies and the day they sum up to the jury; that is why we have defense attorneys.

The Commission is also impressed with the testimony of Ronald Fischer and Robert Edwards, who were standing in the street and also saw the man in the window. Fischer looked at him for 15 seconds – "he appeared uncomfortable . . . [he] was just there transfixed." The Dallas police do not seem to have found out about Fischer until a week after the assassination. Then they showed him a picture of Oswald, and Fischer said "that could have been the man," but he was "not sure." The Commission concedes that Fischer and Edwards did not see this suspect "clearly enough or long enough to identify him." That is an odd finding, set against Fischer's recollection that he watched the man intently for 15 seconds and saw enough of his expression to reach a judgment on the state of his nerves.



Carom Shot

But the Commission seems rather to appreciate high color when it is offered by a supporting witness. Mrs. Mary Bledsoe, Oswald's former landlady, saw him on the bus in which he began his errant progress from the Book Depository. "He looked," she said, "like a maniac . . . he looked so bad in his face, and his face was so distorted." No other witness who saw Oswald between the assassination of Mr. Kennedy and the murder of Tippit remembers him in any such state of frenzy, and only one remembers him in an unusual hurry; Mrs. Bledsoe is a precise witness, but we have to assume that high romance is her little weakness, and that the Warren Commission offers her description of Oswald with the fit upon him with the indulgence good prosecutors render to good witnesses.

William Whaley, the taxi-driver who drove Oswald after he left the bus, remembered that he was in a state so oddly calm under the circumstances that he even offered to give up the cab to a woman passenger who said she was in a hurry. The Commission is not too content with Whaley; he was an untidy witness, even though his misrecollections offered small substantial support to any case for Oswald.

Whaley picked Oswald out of the line-up with ease, although his reflections on that scene might explain

why any good prosecutor would find him untrustworthy. In that line-up, Whaley said, "You could have picked him out without identifying him by just listening because he was bawling out the policemen, telling them it wasn' right to put him in line with those teenagers." Whaley said that the line-up consisted of five young teenagers, all handcuffed together, and Oswald. That is the only account of Dallas police line-up techniques to be found in the report and the Commission is careful to correct it.

"Whaley's memory of the line-up," it says, "is inaccurate. There were four men altogether, not six men, in the line-up with Oswald." Two of these men were 18 and one was 24; Whaley may have exaggerated a little, but the truth, as provided by the Dallas authorities, is hardly a model of police practice.

There are, incidentally, strange gaps in the Commission's selection of witnesses. After he saw his man fire from the sixth floor, Brennan quickly "reported his observations to police officers." While he was talking to them, three more witnesses came out from the Depository. Brennan heard them tell the police that they had been on the fifth floor, that there had been three blasts directly overhead, and that they had even heard the ejected cartridge cases fall on the floor above them. This last detail is extraordinary, when we remember it was recorded by ears still ringing with a muzzle blast overhead. However, the Commission favors us with the results of detailed tests proving that it could have happened.

Yet it neglects to follow through on a detail much more important. Brennan's description, the Commission decides, was the source for the 12:45 police alarm describing a suspect very like Oswald. Brennan told a number of policemen. One of them, if the Commission is correct, must have called headquarters and given the material for the alarm. The way to find out whether the Commission is correct would be to find out who that policeman was. But Brennan's story, which I assume is true, is nowhere supported by the printed testimony of any of the policemen with whom he talked. The three witnesses who were on the fifth floor and heard the shots on the sixth wander in the same vacuum. Instead of going to the sixth floor to investigate, they sensibly went down to the street to find a policeman. Brennan says he heard them tell their story to a group of policemen. No policeman is cited to confirm this story either.

It is possible to guess why none is. We have every reason to believe that, no later than 12:40, a group of Dallas policemen had been told that the shots came from the sixth floor. "Around 1 p.m.," the Commission tells us, "Deputy Sheriff Luke Mooney noticed a pile of cartons in front of the window in the southeast corner of the sixth floor. Searching the area he found, at approximately 1:12 p.m., three empty cartridge cases on the floor near the window." Now that, if it means anything at all, describes a man who is searching blind and who has to depend on luck and patience to find what he does not know he is looking for. Mooney happened upon the assassin's ledge 25 minutes after Brennan had told a policeman precisely where it was, and he happened upon the cartridge cases 32 minutes after three witnesses had told a policeman where they heard them fall.

The Dallas Police

We come, by way of the Commission's fixed solicitude for the Dallas police, to the worst danger the Commission faced.

On November 29, Mr. Johnson appointed the Warren Commission and instructed it "to satisfy itself that the truth is known so far as it can be discovered" and to report its conclusions to him, "to the American people and to the world." The mention of the "world" rather gives the game away; the Commission was charged from the beginning with custody not just of the truth but also of the nation's reputation. At the time of the assassination, the Dallas Police Department was custodian of the national tradition of orderly justice, and the national reputation can hardly be served by too indignant recollections and too forceful strictures upon the Department's conduct. The Commission is disturbed by the disorder which ruled the Dallas jail at that weekend; it is far harsher on the news media than it is on the police. I confess a bias for the reporter over the cop; even so, the reporter is a private man and the cop is the representative of the public order and his conduct is what must be judged. The Commission says that Police Chief Curry may have erred out of his fixed belief in the public's right to know. That is a terrible excuse; the reporters who badgered Oswald could also claim that they were serving the public's right to know. The only policemen of my acquaintance who respect the public's right to know have been publicity hounds. That is what Chief Curry and Sheriff Decker give every evidence of being; lust for public notice was their only motive. The reporters should not have baited Lee Oswald; but, much more fundamental, the police should not have brought him out to be baited. Reporters go as far as society will let them; it was the duty of those cops to throw the reporters out. And the Commission has to be harsher on private citizens who were doing their job than it can be on policemen who refused to do theirs.

The Commission, in the most moderate terms, makes one revelation at which, I should think, Chief Justice Warren would normally climb walls.

For two days, Chief Curry had been blatting to the

papers any piece of evidence h[illegible]ht useful to his image. After Oswald was mur[illegible], J. Edgar Hoover called Curry and told him to shut up. Thereafter the chief stopped talking to reporters. On Sunday night District Attorney Henry Wade came to Curry, said the world was full of rumors that Oswald died an innocent victim and that he proposed to go before the press and set the record straight with full details of the case assembled by the police.

Curry, with the wrath of Hoover still hot upon him, refused to give Wade any of the police case. Wade went doggedly ahead from what he remembered hearing around the corridors over the prior two days and appeared on television to reassure the public that Oswald was guilty beyond any possible debate.

"Unfortunately," the Commission says, "he lacked a thorough grasp of the evidence and made a number of errors . . . [which] provided much of the basis for the myths and rumors that came into being soon after the President's death." Oswald was a defendant who had been executed without trial, and Wade saw fit to pillory his yet-unburied body for no higher need than the public relations of a law enforcement office whose public relations were beyond repair. And the Warren Commission can find nothing larger for criticism in this spectacle than that it was poor public relations.

The Commission, one supposes, has to be gentle with these people because it thinks that so much of the case against Oswald depends on belief in the findings of the Dallas Police Department. And that brings us to a final danger the Warren Commission could hardly have entirely avoided.

Under Surveillance

The Commission is a creation of the President and therefore responsible to him. Only persons possessed by the notion of some great public conspiracy could demand that the Commission appoint its own investigators and pursue its inquiry as though the Dallas police and the Federal Bureau of Investigation were suspect institutions.

The Department of State gave the Commission what it chose to; what it gave was useful to enlighten those of us who wondered how Marina Oswald got out of Russia and how Oswald got his passport in 24 hours, two puzzles which the Department's explanations suggest most satisfactorily were not puzzles at all. The Commission also mentions the surmise that Oswald had some connection with the Central Intelligence Agency; it might better have left the subject alone than attempt to rebut with the single piece of testimony which is here cited:

"Director McCone stated unequivocally that Oswald was not an agent, employee or informant of the CIA, and that the Agency never communicated with him in any manner or furnished him any compensation."

There is, of course, the tangential matter of the Commission's criticism of the Secret Service and of the FBI for failing to spot Oswald in advance. It seems strange that the Secret Service could report that its files did not contain the name of a single person in the whole Dallas-Fort Worth area who might shoot the President of the United States. But it is even stranger to find Earl Warren's name attached to a suggestion that police surveillance of private persons needs to be tightened in this country. The FBI seems to have underrated Oswald's potential for violence; but it kept him under surveillance rigorous enough to shock any of us at this invasion of personal privacy.

Here is a summary of Special Agent James P. Hosty's handling of the FBI's Oswald file from March, until November, 1963: Hosty had closed the Oswald file, but, in March, he went to Oswald's last-known address to see Marina for the routine check-up the FBI makes on Russian émigrés. The Oswalds had moved; their former landlady told Hosty that Oswald drank and beat his wife. That was enough to make Hosty reopen the file.

In April, New York informed him that Oswald was subscribing to the *Daily Worker*. Later New York informed him of the contents of a letter Oswald had written to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. The FBI then found Oswald in New Orleans. A confidential informant told its agents that Oswald was not engaged in Communist activities. On October 10, the CIA informed the FBI that Oswald had visited the Russian Embassy. Early in November, Hosty learned that Oswald was back in Dallas and living with Mrs. Ruth Paine in Irving, Texas. Hosty conducted a limited survey of the Paines, decided that she seemed trustworthy, went to see her, was told that Oswald had gone to work at the Book Depository, made sure it was not a sensitive industry and decided to let Oswald go for awhile.

So the FBI keeps a check on subscribers to the *Daily Worker*, it has ways of opening letters to the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, its underground informants keep an eye on Oswald, and the CIA reports to it when Americans visit the Russian Embassy. That seems to be surveillance quite intensive enough for a man who seems rather to have bored the FBI. For compelling reasons, I wish the FBI had gone farther with Oswald, but, in general, it would seem to me to have gone if anything too far with anyone else. I should think Mr. Justice Warren would normally find this sort of thing excessive. But for the moment he worries over whether our police methods are strong enough. In sum, he has given us an immense and almost indisputable statement for the prosecution.

11-20-64

airtel

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Rogge

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

REC-48

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

ReBulet to the President's Commission dated 11-12-64 concerning additional investigation suggested by the President's Commission in its letter 11-2-64.

Enclosed for the assistance of Dallas is one copy of a self-explanatory letter from the President's Commission dated 11-18-64 and a copy of an attachment thereto entitled "Warren Report, Case for the Prosecution" by Murray Kempton. The pertinent part of the article by Kempton appears on Page 16 in the brackets.

Every effort should be made to trace the exact steps and individuals involved in the broadcasting of the suspect alert by the Dallas Police Department on 11-22-63 at 12:45 p.m. You should also endeavor to ascertain whether any of the individuals searching the Texas School Book Depository Building were advised where the shots were fired from.

In connection with the above, your attention is directed to your airtel dated 1-9-64 in the above caption (VED:mja) concerning a contact with the Assistant Chief of Police Charles E. Batchelor on 1-9-64 by SA Vincent E. Drain.

The results of investigation should be set out in a chronological manner so as to give as clear a picture possible of the events leading up to the suspect broadcast, and the findings of the shell casings and cartons. These results should be incorporated in an investigative report.

Enclosures (2)

RDR:las
(5)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

1 XEROX

NOV 25 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 19
NOV 20 1964
COMM-FBI

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Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
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Rosen
Sullivan
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 NOV 27 1964

NOTE:

The Commission has been receiving articles which are somewhat critical of some of their findings. One of these concerns how a suspect broadcast originated and further why it took approximately 40 minutes to locate the shell casings used in the assassination rifle. The Commission was advised in January, 1964, that we endeavored to ascertain the origin of the suspect broadcast and were advised by the Dallas Police Department that it was furnished by an unidentified citizen. The Commission gave credit for the broadcast to an eyewitness Howard Brennan who saw the assassin in the window. In a letter to the Commission on 11-12-64, we also advised the Commission that our investigation suggested that authorities were initially checking the assassin as a possible reason for the delay in finding the casings. The Commission in its most recent letter sets out more precisely why it desires this information. While it does not appear that anything significant will be developed at this late date, it is felt an effort should be made in view of the Commission's request.

11/24/64

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Airtel

To: SAC, Chicago (62-6115)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) — 5308

REC-48

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed for each office is a copy of a letter that was sent to the Bureau by Susan Greer, 1002 East Main, Streator, Illinois. This letter was postmarked at Streator, Illinois, November 16, 1964.

The Chicago Office should immediately contact Susan Greer and acknowledge receipt of her letter to the Bureau. Thereafter, the Chicago Office should interview Miss Greer and conduct whatever additional investigation is necessary to identify the son of a Rushville, Illinois, resident who lives in Dallas. After such individual is identified, an appropriate lead should be set out for the Dallas Office to conduct further investigation to fully resolve this allegation.

A check of Bureau files discloses no derogatory information identifiable with Susan Greer.

Enclosure

1 - Dallas - 100-10461 (Enclosure)

REL:ssh (10)

NOTE:

Miss Greer wrote a letter to the Bureau dated September 15, 1964, which was not postmarked until November 16, 1964. She advised that a farmer in Rushville, Illinois, informed her that a Rushville resident has a son who lives in Dallas; further that this son wrote to his father two weeks before the assassination stating "something terrible is going to happen here in two weeks." In her letter Miss Greer states this son allegedly resided next-door to Oswald.

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MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

64 DEC 21 1964

September 15, 1964

The Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I have been told that it is not necessary for me to write this, but I feel that perhaps I should. I do not feel that the person I am writing you about had anything to do with the Kennedy plot. After it happened, I went to my home in Rushville, Illinois. A farmer told me that a Rushvill resident has a son who lives in Dallas . He said that his son wrote him two weeks before the assassination that " something terrible is going to happen here in two weeks." HE LIVED NEXT DOOR TO OSWALD. He said that the FBI had been around interviewing everyone. So, as everyone tells me, you would have interviewed the nextdoor neighbors of Oswald, and this letter is not necessary. I do not believe that the boy would have written his father if he himself had anything to do with it. I think even Kennedy was aware that there was a risk in going there. However, I thought that if someone knew something it might be a clue. So, I am writing you.

Sincerely,

Susan Greer

However, according to the Warren Report, Oswald had not been watched beforehand. This sounds as if someone had been in the neighborhood from the FBI. Of course, you know all this, anyw

REC-48

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: 11/17/64

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

1 - W. C. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (J. W. Hines)
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

PURPOSE:

To recommend that Columnist Walter Winchell be contacted for the identity of one "R. P." who he claims could substantiate the rumor that Oswald and Jack Ruby were associated in some manner.

DETAILS:

The 11/6/64, issue of the "New York Journal - American" on page 25 contains a syndicated column of Walter Winchell which in part relates to the rumor that Oswald and Ruby were associated. Mr. Winchell indicates many newspaper people are still working on this angle and that, "The person who supposedly could support the 'rumor' is initial'd R. P. of a Dallas suburb."

BACKGROUND:

The allegation that Oswald and Ruby were associated was initially put forth by New York Attorney Mark Lane. We have thoroughly investigated this allegation and have never developed one scintilla of evidence to substantiate the allegation.

We do not know the identity of the individual with the initials "R. P." however; Ruth Paine with whom the Oswalds associated resides in Irving, Texas, a suburb of Dallas. Ruth Paine has been interviewed on numerous occasions and has never indicated she knew of any association between Oswald and Ruby. In fact on 11/24/63, Paine specifically stated she did not know Ruby and had never heard the Oswalds mention Ruby. The only way we will

44-24016 (Jack L. Ruby)
RDR:ee
(9)

1 ENCLOSURE

X-117
REC-48

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be able to check this matter out is by contact with Mr. Winchell to learn of the identity of the individual with the initials "R. P." and then interview this individual for any information of value.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

If you approve Mr. Winchell will be located for interview concerning the identity of "R. P." and if not already done interview this individual to determine if he or she has any information of value concerning an association between Oswald and Ruby.

I do not think this is necessary

Walter Winchell

OF NEW YORK

Memos to the Editor

THE COLUMN RECENTLY commented on American financial assistance to Bolivia, a nation of about 3½ million people. The allocations to date have been enormous . . . Many readers clipped and mailed the paragraph to the President. They received the following explanation from Washington's Agency for International Development:

"The White House has asked us to send the enclosed materials in response to the article by Walter Winchell." (Ed. Note: The article was not by WW. It was reprinted from the rear pages of newspapers.) "The recent Winchell column on Bolivia was generally right about the amount of U.S. aid to that country but wrong about the results. Our aid has helped prevent mass starvation, financial collapse and political chaos." . . . The gov't agency did not explain why U.S. generosity was repaid by Bolivian rioters who (according to the front pages) stoned our Flag and Embassy.

OUR READERS apparently follow through when we suggest that they clip and mail paragraphs such as the above to our government chiefs . . . Mrs. W. E. Griffin of Brooklyn sent us the following letter she got from the Dept. of Commerce . . . Their peculiar reply to a query here: "If we do not have diplomatic relations with Eastern Germany, why do we permit them to sell typewriters in the U.S.?" . . . The Washington reply: "Regarding the import of portable typewriters from the Soviet zone of Germany. The U.S. maintains trade relations with the Soviet Union and Communist-controlled areas of Eastern Europe because the U.S. government since 1946 has determined that it would not be in the national interest to place an embargo on trade with them."

Puzzlement Dept.: The U.S. places no embargo on trade with Soviet satellites overseas but does against Soviet slave Castro.

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Gandy

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

NOV 6 1964

FOUNDATION

ENCLOSURE

"SLAVE TRADE in the World Today" is a new film documentary. It reveals that in Saudi Arabia "over a half-million females are captives" . . . The loveliest of them are reserved for the ruling sheiks. The others are sold as slaves . . . The United States, which has squandered billions in aid to all Arabian countries, has never protested about this slave-marketing . . . "Why is that?" we asked a gov't executive . . . "Oh," was the indifferent reply, "we never interfere with another nation's customs. Slavery is an accepted thing there."

★

THE WALTER JENKINS scandal brought the following from a White House press room reader . . . During a Congressional hearing on Aug. 8, 1963, a witness representing the Mattachine Society of Washington (a group that seeks fair play for its homosexual membership) engaged in this exchange with Cong. John Dowdy, Democrat of Texas: Mr. Dowdy: "How many homosexuals did you say were here in Washington?" . . . Witness: "In the greater Washington area, we estimate a quarter of a million." . . . Mr. Dowdy: "And what is the population of the area?" . . . Witness: "About 2,500,000. We estimate that there are about 200,000 to a quarter of a million homosexuals in the government."

FORMER MOVIE STAR and Broadway song-and-dance man George Murphy's win over Pierre Salinger in California was "predicted" by several newsmen who covered their weeks-ago televised debate . . . They opinion'd: "Murphy's stage presence and poise came through like a pro. Salinger's snapping at his challenger didn't." . . . Mr. Murphy kept needling: "You Democrats have done nothing about desalinization, and California needs water badly."

Pierre apparently had not been briefed on this touchy subject. He let it pass . . . Instead of rebuttling: "The Administration has been doing it for over a year at Guantanamo."

★

THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS Board's findings in the airliner crash in Northern California last May 7 confirmed what newspapers reported at the time . . . That Francisco P. Gonzales, a native of the Philippines, was responsible for the disaster. That he shot both pilots to death. The plunge killed all 44 on board. Gonzales purchased $105,000 worth of insurance at the airport.

The Nov. 2 newspaper reports did not include this ironical twist: One of the slain pilots was the son of the FBI agent who chief'd the first crash probe.

MINOR CORRECTION DEPT.: Our paragraph on the Dallas people who were behind the full-page newspaper ad heckling JFK the morning he arrived in Dallas listed N. B. Hunt . . . We later double-checked to learn if he was kin to H. L. Hunt, the billionaire Texan, who often was questioned by reporters about his alleged backing of hate groups. He denied it . . . Nelson B. Hunt is not (as reported) H. L. Hunt's nephew . . He is his son.

THE WARREN Commission Report noted that out of about 25,000 persons interviewed (and re-interviewed) by the FBI following the assassination over 300 were requested to appear or give depositions to the Warren probers . . . They were trying to find out among other things, if Lee Oswald and Jack Ruby had ever met and discussed the murder . . . Veteran crime reporters offer this tip: There were 43 sworn depositions from persons who knew Ruby, including his roommate, George Senator. Not one of them has appeared before the Warren Commission . . . Many newspaper people are still working on the tip of an alleged Oswald-Ruby connection . . . The person who supposedly could support the "rumor" is initial'd R. P. of a Dallas suburb.

This reporter wonders why the twenty volumes of sworn depositions and affidavits constantly referred to in the Warren Report are not made public.

★

A LEADING NEWSLETTER reported: "More than 1,500 Jews were permitted to leave the Soviet Union for Israel during the past 12 months, but quietly so as not to antagonize the Arab countries. The move is believed to be motivated by a Soviet desire to have a rebuttal against widespread accusations of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union."

New York organizations which check these things say: "In the past two years Russia permitted about a dozen Jews to join their families in Israel."

THE CONTROVERSY over the alleged cancer-remedy drug called Krebiozen has several cancer victims convinced that it has prolonged their lives. The doctor-promoters of the drug, according to Judge J. S. Perry of Chicago's Federal District Court, "have sent tremendously large amounts of money to overseas banks." . . . That news was front-paged in Chicago last month . . . This drug has been declared worthless (in treatment of cancer) by the Federal Food and Drug Administration and by the American Medical Association . . . The Chicago Tribune quoted the U.S. Attorney as stating: "They (the promoters) have withdrawn $1,700,000 from their laboratories since 1960."

This is to remind editors that the Runyon Cancer Fund (of which I am treasurer) first put the spotlight on the "cure" ten years ago.

FEATURE EDITORS are recommended to a Philadelphia radio evangelist who calls himself Prophet Winn. His line is the familiar one, but he is somewhat different. He sports a Beatles-type hairdo.

FOUNDATION

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
MEMORANDUM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-409763) DATE: 11/17/64

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-117844) (P)

SUBJECT: MARK LANE
SM-C
(OO: NEW YORK)

ReNYlet dated 10/21/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 9 copies and for Dallas 2 copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated and captioned as above concerning a debate between MELVIN BELLI and MARK LANE on 10/19/64, in NYC.

Sources who furnished information contained in LHM, in order of their appearance, are as follows:

First Source
Second Source
Third Source

Enclosed LHM has been classified "Confidential" because it contains information from the above sources. It is felt the unauthorized disclosure of information attributed to these sources could compromise them and thus be injurious to the national defense.

Two copies of this communication are being furnished to the Dallas Division in view of their interest in this matter.

For the information of the Bureau, on 10/28/64, Mr. GEORGE MAJOR, Assistant Secretary (conceal identity), Chemical Bank New York Trust Company, Fifth Avenue and 20th Street, NYC, made available to SA ANTHONY E. CONSTANTINO

(4) - Bureau (Encls. 9) (RM)
(1) - 105-82555) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
(1 - 100-) (Citizens' Committee of Inquiry)
2 - Dallas (100-10970) (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)
(1 - 100-10461) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
1 - New York (105-38341) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD) (312)
1 - New York (100-152725) (Citizens' Committee of Inquiry)
1 - New York

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ENCLOSURE

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details concerning the account of the Citizens' Committee of Inquiry (CCI) which is maintained at this bank. As of 10/28/64, the primary account of the CCI contained a cash balance of $3,389.55. A sub-account entitled "Debate Funds" contained a balance of $7,652.50. Total balance of the CCI was $11,042.05.

The above record is not to be made public except in the usual proceedings following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

The person to be subpoenaed is Mr. SAMUEL FERGUSON, Assistant Manager, Chemical Bank New York Trust Company, Fifth Avenue and 20th Street, NYC.

Investigation is continuing at NY.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York

November 17, 1964

Bureau file 100-409763
New York file 100-117844

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

All sources set forth herein have furnished reliable information unless otherwise indicated.

The "National Guardian" issue of October 3, 1964, Page 10, Columns four and five, contained an advertisement which noted that on October 19, 1964, a debate would be held at the Manhattan Center, Eighth Avenue and 34th Street, New York City, between "Melvin Belli, Jack Ruby's Trial Lawyer and Mark Lane Retained to Represent Lee Oswald at Warren Commission". The title of this debate was listed as "Was Oswald the Lone Assassin?" The ad noted that tickets were available only at the office of the Citizens' Committee of Inquiry (CCI), 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City and all checks for tickets were to be made payable to the CCI. Ticket prices were listed as from $2.50 to $5.00 for orchestra seats and $1.50 for balcony seats.

The "National Guardian" is characterized in Appendix attached hereto.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification~~

Declassified by 4477 on 1/24/77 GTT/tal

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

105-82555

5309B

CONFIDENTIAL

Mark Lane

On October 19, 1964, the first, second and third confidential sources attended the Mark Lane - Melvin Belli debate sponsored by the CCI which was held at Manhattan Center, Eighth Avenue and 34th Street, New York City, on that date.

These sources stated the debate was conducted before a "sold out house" of several thousand people. Lane and Belli were allowed up to 40 minutes each to present their arguments and were subsequently permitted a 15 minute rebuttal period each.

These sources stated Lane spoke first and, for the most part, reiterated his long-held views on the circumstances surrounding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas Texas on November 22, 1963. Lane charged that the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Secret Service and the Dallas Police Department have concealed evidence concerning the assassination from the American public. He also charged that many items of evidence in the case were ignored by the authorities in their desire to prove that no conspiracy was involved and that Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone killer of President Kennedy. Lane reviewed various questions which he alleged had not been answered by the investigation of the Warren Commission such as the actual number of shots fired, the "peculiar" circumstances surrounding the medical evaluation of the President's wounds, the "tampering" of the photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald which appeared in various magazines including "Life" and "Newsweek" and the "change" of the rifle involved from a German Mauser, caliber 7.65 millimeter to an Italian military carbine, caliber 6.5 millimeter. Lane alleged that these and many other questions had never been answered by any of the governmental authorities involved in the investigation.

These sources advised that during his speech Lane strongly implied that Lee Harvey Oswald was innocent of the slaying of President Kennedy.

CONFIDENTIAL

Mark Lane

These sources stated that Melvin Belli replied to the points raised by Lane by confining his remarks to the findings of the Warren Commission which, he stated, not only proved Oswald was guilty, but also that he was the lone assassin. He stated he was glad Lane had not made any definite claim of a conspiracy on the part of the FBI or the Secret Service in the investigation of the assassination. Belli pointed out all judgment as to Oswald's guilt must be based on available physical evidence such as the palm print found on the rifle. The nature of this evidence, he stated, must be the basis of any conclusion concerning the guilt of Oswald and a conclusion must not be reached based on rumors or conjecture.

These sources stated that Mr. Belli spoke in favor of the Warren report and stated that in a democracy such as the United States, the citizen must have faith in his governmental institutions like the FBI and the Secret Service. He stated that in his opinion, the findings of the Warren Commission report left no doubt whatsoever as to the guilt of Lee Harvey Oswald. In this connection, Mr. Belli stated that the widely circulated report that there had been a meeting prior to the assassination between Dallas Police Officer J.D. Tippit and Jack Ruby, was completely false. He stated numerous rumors and misstatements appeared after the assassination due to the general shock and confusion surrounding the situation in Dallas at that time.

These sources stated that in rebuttal, Mark Lane repeated much of his original statement and charged again that the Warren report did not contain all the facts in the assassination and had been written with no other purpose than to prove Oswald was the lone assassin. He again accused the FBI, the Secret Service and the Dallas Police Department of concealing, ignoring or changing evidence which tended to support the theory that Oswald could not have acted alone. Lane told the audience that he could not claim any conspiracy on the part of

government agencies because he had no solid evidence on which to base such a claim. He pointed out, however, that if he ever obtains such evidence, he will be "careful" to make it public not in the United States, but in some place like Paris, France or even Zanzibar.

These sources stated the meeting was concluded with a short question and answer period in which both Lane and Belli took part.

1. Mark Lane

APPENDIX

"NATIONAL GUARDIAN"

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of December 1, 1961, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the "National Guardian":

"National Guardian

"1. 'established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a "progressive" weekly * * *. Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, Trial by Treason: The National Committee to Secure Justice for the ROSENBERGS and MORTON SOBELL, August 25, 1956, p. 12.)"

Memo: C. D. Mitchell 11-27-64

re: Smith

Lee Harvey Oswald

The Director stated the Warren Commission had completely distorted the FBI's investigation of Oswald; that Oswald had not given any indication of being a violent type of individual, nor did we have any record of violence on his part until after the assassination. He was a "loner." He had gone to Russia, had defected, and had worked in a factory in Russia. Mr. Hoover said he personally thought it was wrong to grant Oswald a visa to return to this country and to allow him full citizenship rights when he did return.

He stated that none of Oswald's actions showed he was a threat to the President or that he was dangerous. The FBI did not know of his psychiatric treatment in New York until after the assassination. He stated that on the day of the assassination the police went into the building where Oswald worked, accompanied by a building employee. They encountered Oswald, at which time the building employee identified Oswald as an employee of the building with no further explanation.

The next question was whether the FBI was still investigating the Kennedy assassination. Mr. Hoover stated, "Yes--as long as any additional evidence is received."

The next question dealt with whether there was any foreign intrigue connected with Oswald. Mr. Hoover stated there was no indication of any foreign conspiracy either by Castro or the Soviets.

A reporter then asked about Oswald's requesting an interview with an FBI Agent at the time he distributed leaflets in New Orleans. Mr. Hoover stated Oswald had already been interviewed by FBI Agents as he was interviewed 3 days after he arrived back in the United States. The Director again made very clear the fact that Oswald was a man of nonviolence, according to our files.

For record purpose, I returned to the "briefing" at this point and resumed taking notes. The question was raised as to the Director's opinion regarding placing Secret Service under FBI jurisdiction. The Director replied that he was unalterably opposed to such a plan. He stated that Chief Jim Rowley is a good man, a former Special Agent, with whom we have excellent cooperation. He added, however, that Secret Service is hopelessly undermanned and in need of equipment. The Director summed up by stating we have enough problems of our own without taking on Secret Service's problems.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

105-82555-5309C
NOT RECORDED
46 DEC 21 1964

64 DEC 22 1964

DeLoach to Mohr 11-13-64
Re: Sarah McClendon, Background Briefing Sessions Group
Appointment with the Director, 10:00 a.m., 11-13-64

A reporter inquired as to the Director's opinion as to whether the Nation's press was out of line in coverage of the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald by Jack Ruby. The Director replied that with respect to the entire assassination matter there had been extreme unwarranted criticism of the press. He stated that the FBI never has any difficulty in working with the press. He explained that our policy was "no comment" until a case is solved. The Director added that, of course, the Dallas police should not have allowed the press in the basement of the building when Oswald was being removed.

A reporter inquired as to whether the FBI specifically warned the Dallas police that Jack Ruby planned to kill Lee Harvey Oswald. The Director stated that we had twice warned the Dallas police that information had been furnished the FBI that an attempt would be made against Oswald's life, however, Jack Ruby's name had not been given to the FBI.

A reporter asked the Director to explain the complete lack of alertness on the part of the Dallas police in guarding Oswald. The Director replied, off the record, that there is a lot of "ham" in all of us, however, the Dallas police were certainly "hamming it up" for the television cameras when they brought Oswald through the basement of the building. The Director explained that we had very strict rules in the FBI concerning the handling of prisoners and concerning the conduct of our investigations.

A reporter stated that the Warren Commission had criticized the FBI because the FBI had taken an unduly restrictive view of its authority in preventive intelligence. The reporter inquired as to whether the Director agreed with this criticism. The Director emphatically replied that the criticism by the Warren Commission was unwarranted, untrue, and a classic example of Monday morning quarterbacking. The Director again reiterated that the FBI had not known of any violence whatsoever in Oswald's background. As a result there had been no need or necessity to furnish Oswald's name to the Secret Service or to the Dallas police.

11/19/64

AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-409763)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-117044) (P)

SUBJECT: MARK LANE
SM - C
(OO:NY)

Re Airtel dated 11/10/64, concerning subject's planned travel to Montreal, Canada, on 11/12/64.

Enclosed herewith are the original and six copies of a LHM dated and captioned as above reflecting subject's recent return to the United States from Canada.

The pretext on 11/18/64, was conducted by SA HOWARD E. YOUNG telephonically to the offices of the Citizens' Committee of Inquiry (CCI), 156 5th Ave., NYC, under the guise of an individual desiring to contribute to the work of LANE. During this pretext a person who identified himself as ROY GRAND (PH) at the CCI stated that upon his return from Canada, LANE cancelled all speaking engagements in the NY area in order to appear in Los Angeles and San Francisco, California, in "approximately 8 or 9 days" (possibly during the week of 11/23/64). GRAND further stated that LANE in mid or late December, 1964, will travel to Europe at which time he will definitely visit Denmark and possibly France.

5-Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM)
(1-105-82555) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
(1-100-427226) (YSA)
1-Los Angeles (100-65476) (Info) (RM) (AM)
1-San Francisco (100-52919) (Info) (RM) (AM)
1-New York (105-30431) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD) (312)
1-New York (100-133479) (YSA) (44)
1-New York
BFH:jek
(11)

1 ENCLOSURE

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
199 DEC 4 1964

53090

79 DEC 8 - 1964

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

It was also learned that LANE is still working on his book on the assassination of President KENNEDY but the date of publication is yet unknown.

GRAND also stated that at the present time there were branches of the CCI functioning in England and Denmark.

LHM re LANE's planned travel to Europe in December, 1964, will be submitted by the NYO in the near future.

Copies of this communication are being furnished to the Los Angeles and San Francisco Divisions in view of subject's scheduled appearances there.

In view of the dissolution of the Warren Commission and the completion of the Warren report as well as the repetitious nature of LANE's "lectures" on the assassination, the NYO is not requesting coverage of LANE's appearances in Los Angeles and San Francisco, UACB.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
November 19, 1964

Bureau 100-409763
New York 100-117344

Re: Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

Reference is made to Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) memorandum dated November 10, 1964, which contained information that Mark Lane would appear on November 12, 1964, at McGill University, Montreal, Canada, to speak on the circumstances surrounding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

On November 18, 1964, by means of a suitable pretext by a Special Agent of the FBI, it was determined Lane had recently returned to New York City from Canada.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

105-X2[illegible]

2 ENCLOSURE

5309E

FBI

Date: 11/20/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed herewith are the palm prints of SA W. HARLAN BROWN, retired, for comparison with the one remaining unidentified latent palm print on one of the cardboard cartons (Exhibit C-40).

3 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
2 - Dallas

RPG/jtf
(5)

5310

EX-117 REC-48

17 NOV 27 1964

25

ENCLOSURE

CC-Vick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

69 NOV 30 1964

FBI - DALLAS

Mr. Lenihan

SAC, New York (100-117844) 11/23/64

Director, FBI (100-409763)

MARK LANE
SECURITY MATTER - C

Reference is made to New York telephone call 11/19/64 regarding coverage to be afforded Mark Lane.

For the information of each office it will no longer be necessary to afford coverage to the talks and meetings of Mark Lane. However, should information come to your attention concerning Lane or statements made by Lane of a substantive nature which have a bearing on the assassination or Lee Harvey Oswald, appropriate inquiry should be instituted immediately and the Bureau kept advised.

2 - Dallas
1 - Newark (100-47801)

1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)

REL:mec:bed
(8)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

NOTE:

Mark Lane is the New York attorney who has been making false allegations regarding the assassination and who has been highly critical of the FBI and the Warren Commission. We have been covering the talks and speeches of Lane in accordance with a Commission request on February 25, 1964. Inasmuch as the Commission has indicated it no longer is interested in results of our investigation and has stated its responsibilities, except for closing out its operations, are being terminated, we will no longer disseminate data to the Commission regarding Lane. It is noted in recent months that Lane is presenting no new substantive information but is merely rehashing old false allegations.

NOT RECORDED
159 NOV 24 1964

5310A

67 DEC 1 1964

FBI

Date: 11-23-64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via: AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHARLOTTE (39-33)

Copy to ... by routing slip for ☐ info ☐ action date ... by ...

JOAQUIM PEREZ-SELLS, aka
Charles Ferrells, Ernest Anton Diamond,
Carlos Fernandez
IMMIGRATION - PASSPORT AND VISA MATTERS

ReCEtel to Bureau, Atlanta, and Dallas, with AM cc's New Orleans, 11-22-64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies of LHM and for other offices as designated.

The SA who assisted in interview with subject and who obtained information from Mr. NEWMAN F. GUY, INS, Wilmington, N. C., is SA AUSTIN C. MC DONALD.

Contact with Secret Service, Charlotte, N. C., was handled by SA RICHARD L. KESLER.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encls. - 10) (RM)
2 - Atlanta (Encls. - 2) (RM)
4 - Dallas (Encls. - 4) (RM)
2 - Jacksonville (Encls. - 2) (RM)
2 - New Orleans (Encls. - 2) (RM)
4 - Charlotte (2 - 39-33)
(2 - 105-1731)

RLM:hke
(17)

2 NOV 25 1964

44-15316
64-46331
105-82552

NOT RECORDED
150 NOV 30 1964

67 DEC 24 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN

RE: CE 39-33

Copies of LHM disseminated locally to INS and Secret Service.

Extra copies of LHM furnished Bureau in view of indicated dissemination.

ATLANTA

At Atlanta, Ga.

1. Will review records U. S. Penitentiary and endeavor to determine if subject was cell mate of Col. RUDOLPH IVANOVICH ABEL and if they were there at same time and attempt to determine any relationship existing between the two.

2. Will obtain complete information from files Atlanta Penitentiary concerning subject and incorporate all investigation into LHM suitable for dissemination.

JACKSONVILLE

At Tallahassee, Fla.

Will review records of U. S. Penitentiary, Tallahassee, Fla., for all information concerning subject and submit in LHM form suitable for dissemination.

NEW ORLEANS

Will contact Immigration and Naturalization Service and review their file for any pertinent information and submit in LHM form suitable for dissemination.

DALLAS

Copies being furnished Dallas in view of information concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

CE: 39-33

CHARLOTTE

At Wilmington, N. C.

Will report any additional information received and maintain contact with Immigration and Naturalization Service for any pertinent information developed by them.

FOUNDAT

DERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Charlotte, North Carolina
November 23, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

RE: JOAQUIM PEREZ-SELLS, also known as Charles Ferrells, Ernest Anton Diamond, Carlos Fernandez

On November 22, 1964, subject, a seaman aboard Motor Tanker "Vestri," Norwegian Registry, and docked at Wilmington, North Carolina, furnished NEWMAN F. GUY, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Wilmington, North Carolina, a letter written by subject in Spanish addressed to ROBERT F. KENNEDY, Attorney General, Washington, D. C.

Subject was interviewed by Mr. GUY and a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on November 22, 1964, and stated that the letter contained information to the effect that he was a cell mate of Colonel RUDOLPH IVANOVICH ABEL, convicted Russian spy in the Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, in 1961, and assisted in smuggling a letter out of Atlanta Penitentiary from ABEL which was directed to LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Mexico. Subject stated that he has information of value connecting OSWALD to ABEL but will reveal this information only upon condition he is given a United States passport for purpose of visiting sick brother in Spain. He stated that he is a Spanish citizen and was arrested in New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1959 for falsely claiming United States citizenship under the name of CHARLES FERRELLS.

Subject stated that he was convicted in United States District Court, New Orleans, regarding the falsely claiming United States

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

105 [illegible] — 5310C

[illegible]

citizenship and sentenced to thirty months in prison and sent to Tallahassee, Florida, to serve his prison term. He stated he escaped from Federal Prison, Tallahassee, Florida, in December 1960, apprehended February 19, 1961, in New Orleans, and sentenced to thirty months additional sentence for this escape and then sent to Atlanta Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, to serve his time in May 1961.

He states that in June 1962 he was released from penitentiary for deportation and was deported in October 1962 at New York to Spain.

Subject advised that he was convicted in Spain of illegal traffic in guns from Italy to Spain and sentenced to thirty years in prison. He escaped from Madrid, Spain, Prison in January 1963 and stowed away on a ship sailing from Spain to France. He signed on Motor Tanker "Vestri" at Le Havre October 30, 1964, and this ship is scheduled to sail from Wilmington, North Carolina, on the afternoon of November 23, 1964, bound for Venezuela.

Subject reiterated during interview that he would furnish no additional information under any circumstances unless he could get a United States passport in order that he could have a thirty day visit with his brother in Spain, stating that with the passport he would have immunity from arrest as an escapee.

On November 22, 1964, Mr. GUY stated that he had telephonically contacted Immigration and Naturalization Service, New Orleans, Louisiana, and determined that they have lengthy file on subject.

The following physical description of subject was obtained through interview and observation:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Born:	October 22, 1933, Gandir Valencia, Spain
Height:	5' 10"
Build:	Slender
Hair:	Brown

RE: JOAQUIN PEREZ-SELIS

Eyes:	Black
Characteristics:	Heavy eyelashes
Travel documents:	Subject traveling under International Travel Docket No. 002310, Titre de Voyage, issued at Rouen, France, October 21, 1963

Information concerning subject was furnished telephonically to Mr. VERNON D. SPICER, Special Agent in Charge, United States Secret Service, Charlotte, North Carolina, on the morning of November 23, 1964.

On November 24, 1964, Miss Nadine Wheichel, General Services Administration, Federal Records Center, East Point, Georgia, made available to the FBI the skeleton file maintained by the U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, regarding Rudolph Abel. A review of this file reveals that Rudolph Abel never occupied a cell with subject.

FBI

Date: 11/23/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 10/12/64, and Dallas airtels to Bureau 11/20/64 and 11/23/64, concerning the review of the MARINA OSWALD correspondence.

Pursuant to the instructions of the Bureau, MARINA OSWALD and her adviser, DECLAN FORD, have been contacted and requested to furnish to this Bureau all personal correspondence of MARINA OSWALD received subsequent to the assassination. MARINA OSWALD furnished such correspondence as requested on 10/30/64, which consisted of six large file boxes, and Mr. DECLAN FORD furnished other correspondence received by MARINA OSWALD to this office for review on 11/16/64. All of this correspondence has been reviewed, and those items which were considered to be of possible pertinence were extracted and were forwarded to the Bureau by airtels dated 11/20/64 and 11/23/64, and machine copies of the correspondence were forwarded to every interested office.

Mr. DECLAN FORD has been requested and has agreed to refer any matter of possible interest to this office from the correspondence received in the future by MARINA OSWALD as reviewed by him.

REC-9 105-82555-5311

C.C. Wick

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas

EX-103

14 NOV 25 1964

WRH/jtf
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

56 NOV 30 1964

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN CASE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Aull

SAC, WFO

11-25-64

Director, FBI

CHESTER A. PICHARD
ESP - R

The following information has been received at the Bureau from a representative of the U. S. Senate, Committee on the Judiciary:

Virginia Goldstein (nee Robards) was found dead in her home by Chester A. Pichard, reportedly a State Department employee. According to newspaper accounts, her death resulted from a gunshot wound and was reported to be a suicide.

An informant of unknown reliability has alleged that [redacted]

Mrs. Goldstein had acquired certain confidential information, details of which were unknown to the informant. It was indicated, however, that this information concerned Lee Harvey Oswald and the assassination of the late President Kennedy.

Mrs. Goldstein's husband is reportedly connected with the Navy Department and was also alleged to be a long-time patient in New York Hospital, New York City.

The following background information was furnished concerning Virginia Goldstein:

She was allegedly born in Missouri, July 25, 1927, and entered the employment of the U. S. Government as a clerk-stenographer, Social Security Administration, in 1944. She allegedly resigned in 1945 and was re-employed as a secretary in the U. S. Foreign Service. It was indicated that she had served in Egypt, France, India, and Morocco, and that she was re-assigned to the State Department in September of 1959, where she remained until June, 1963. She was reportedly

1 - 95-114973 (Virginia Robards Goldstein)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

NOT RECORDED
199 NOV 27 1964

WAA:hbl (10)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

66DEC4 1964

53 NOV 27 1964

5311A

transferred to the Office of Executive Director, Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs as Personnel Specialist.

Bufiles contain no identifiable information concerning Chester A. Pichard.

Bufiles do indicate that in March, 1964, the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., requested a latent fingerprint examination and a ballistics examination from the FBI Laboratory in connection with the death of Virginia Robards Goldstein. The report from the Washington Metropolitan Police Department indicated that her death occurred on March 10, 1964, and that her home address was 902 Hughes Row, Northwest. No latent fingerprints of value were developed during the course of the laboratory examination requested by the Metropolitan Police Department and the ballistics examination indicated that Virginia Goldstein had been shot with a .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial Number 9275.

The only additional information left in Bufiles concerning Virginia Goldstein appears in a report from the Department of State which was prepared in 1953, involving an investigation under Executive Order 10450 concerning Joan Jackson Leffingwell. The State Department report indicated that Joan Jackson Leffingwell formerly resided in Paris and was a roommate of Virginia Goldstein, a secretary in the Office of the Naval Attache, American Embassy, Paris, France.

WFO is requested to establish the circumstances surrounding the death of Virginia Goldstein. Background investigation should also be obtained concerning Chester A. Pichard and the files of the WFO should be checked for any information concerning him.

Submit the results of your inquiries promptly to the Bureau in form suitable for dissemination together with your recommendations as to whether further investigation regarding Pichard appears warranted.

NOTE:

Information appearing in this communication was made available to the Bureau on November 18, 1964, in the form of a memorandum from Jay Sourwine, of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. Since the allegations involve possible information relating to the Oswald case [redacted] it is believed that this matter should be checked out and the results furnished to the Department of State.

FBI

Date: 11-25-64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY, TRANSLATION SECTION

FROM: SAC, CHARLOTTE (39-33) (P)

JOAQUIM PEREZ-SELLS, aka
IMMIGRATION - PASSPORT AND VISA MATTERS

ReCEairtels to Bureau, 11-22 and 11-24-64, enclosing LHMs.

Enclosed for the Laboratory are original and one copy of a letter and envelope dated 11-22-64, at Wilmington, N. C., addressed to "ROBERT F. KENNEDY ESQ., U. S. ATTORNEY GENERAL, WASHINGTON, D. C. (SPECIAL PURPOSSE)."

The letter and envelope were furnished this office by Mr. NEWMAN F. GUY, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Wilmington, N. C., on 11-23-64. Subject advised Mr. GUY to the effect that he was a cell mate of Colonel RUDOLPH IVANOVICH ABEL, convicted Russian spy, in the Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, 1961, and assisted in smuggling a letter out of the Atlanta Penitentiary from ABEL which was directed to LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Mexico.

105-82555-

The Translation Section is requested to translate the enclosed letter which is written in Spanish and furnish Charlotte results of translation. In addition, the original letter and envelope should be returned to the Charlotte Office.

2 - Bureau (Encls. 4) (RM)
2 - Charlotte
RLK:hks
(5)

NOT RECORDED
183 DEC 1 1964

COPY MAILED TO FBI LAB.
FOR LAB. ACTION AND RETURN

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DEC 21 1964

5311B

FD-365 (Rev. 8-1-58)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
DALLAS	DALLAS	11/27/64	9/17/64 - 11/24/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka	ROBERT P. GEMBERLING	jtf

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCE:

Report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 10/8/64, at Dallas.

-P-

ENCLOSURES: TO THE BUREAU:

Enclosed herewith and attached to appropriate copies of this report for the Bureau are three photographs each of Exhibits D-264, D-265, D-269 and D-270.

Two copies of each of the above-mentioned exhibits are listed as enclosures for the President's Commission or its designated representative in the body of this report with those copies being attached to the copies of the report that are designated as President's Commission or its designated representative copies.

The Bureau may desire to remove the enclosure page of this report if it is disseminated to agencies other than the President's Commission or its designated representative.

APPROVED _____ SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:
(10) - Bureau (105-82555) (Enc. 12) (RM)
1 - New Orleans (100-16601) (Info) (RM)
1 - San Antonio (105-2909) (Info) (RM)
4 - Dallas (100-10461)

ENCLOSURE

5312

REC-105

6 NOV 30 1964

5 Copies DESTROYED on bulky rejs 11/15 3 bulky Copies destroyed per NFAC dtd 12/1/76

COPIES DESTROYED 4 MAR 13 1973

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

NOTATIONS

SOV

Agency	NAC-15 w/1 enc'l	Secret Service	CIA	
REQUEST RECD.				
DATE FWD.	11/30/64	11/30/64	11/30/64	
HOW FWD.	C	014	0145	
BY	REL/bjp	REL/bjp	REL/bjp	

2 cc's Retained in 64-5 RB

52 DEC 26 1966

LEADS:

All leads in this case have been set forth by teletype or airtel in the past and are not being restated herein. Requests for investigation and allegations are still being received and are being investigated promptly and will continue to be reported in captioned matter.

NEW ORLEANS and SAN ANTONIO - (INFORMATION)

One copy of this report is being furnished each of the New Orleans and San Antonio Offices for information in view of the extensive investigation conducted in those divisions.

INFORMANTS:

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	FILE WHERE LOCATED
DL T-1 is [redacted]	Instant report, page 45.
DL T-2 is [redacted]	Instant report, pages 45 - 46.
DL T-3 is [redacted]	Instant report, page 78.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

The pretext used on November 9, 1964, in the contact with Mrs. GERTRUDE HERTZBURG, in connection with investigation of BERNARD and IDA BECK as reflected on page 50 of instant report, was that of a credit inquiry by the J. L. Hudson Company, Detroit, Michigan.

The identities of the Agents participating in this investigation are reflected in this report.

In connection with this report, it should be borne in mind that the Dallas Office has a separate case in connection with the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD captioned, "JACK L. RUBY, aka; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka (Deceased) - VICTIM, CIVIL RIGHTS", Dallas file 44-1639, Bufile 44-24016. It is also pointed out that the Dallas Office has a separate case captioned, "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING", Dallas file 89-43, Bufile 62-109060.

Communications are still being received under this Assassination caption which, upon review, are found to contain information pertaining to OSWALD or his connection with the assassination and such communications are being filed and reported in instant case captioned, "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka." Also, some communications are still being received carrying the OSWALD caption, which contain no information concerning OSWALD or his connection with the assassination, and such communications are being filed and reported in the case bearing the Assassination caption. For the most part, miscellaneous allegations bearing on the Assassination are being reported in Dallas file 89-43 and all others in the LEE HARVEY OSWALD case. All information pertaining to items of evidence having a direct bearing on the Assassination or concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD are being reported under the LEE HARVEY OSWALD caption.

The overlap in the period of this report with that of previous reports in this matter was occasioned by the receipt of material from other offices included herein. The results were withheld until such time as the complete resolving of the particular phase could be included in one report.

No local dissemination of this report is being made to either the United States Attorney, the local United States Secret Service, or any other agency. Extra copies have been made by the Dallas Office for use in the event the Bureau directs dissemination.

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: ROBERT P. GEMBERLING
Date: November 27, 1964

Office: Dallas, Texas

Field Office File No.: 100-10461

Bureau File No.: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Synopsis: Supplemental listing of exhibits by item number and description prepared. Additional investigation concerning allegation by EUGENE P. ALDREDGE that location of mark on sidewalk on Elm Street about even with west end of Texas School Book Depository building (TSBD) convinced him OSWALD had help in assassination, reveals ALDREDGE considered by CARL FREUND, reporter for "The Dallas Morning News", with whom ALDREDGE

DL 100-10461

to September 17, 1964. MC MILLAN identified notebook as his and same returned to him. Additional investigation conducted concerning allegation by SYLVIA ODIO that she observed LEE HARVEY OSWALD in company of two Cuban or Mexican men sometime in late September or early October, 1963, without establishing identities of any of such individuals. Investigation reflects ADER LESTER JONES, Sayre, Oklahoma, who alleged he met individual, who was possibly OSWALD, who was going to kill rich men every chance he had, is considered mentally unbalanced but harmless. Previous investigation disproves allegation attributed to HAL KEESE, Medina, Texas, that OSWALD spent night before assassination at GEORGE PARR's. Name LEE HARVEY OSWALD entered on guest register of First Evangelical Lutheran Church, North Muskegon, Michigan, determined not to have been written by OSWALD. Allegation by NORMAN BAKER that individual known only as "MIKE" gave him photograph of OSWALD in California in July, 1963, with address in Dallas, Texas, not substantiated by investigation. Mrs. OTTO HEGEMANN alleges she saw man believed to be OSWALD at San Antonio, Texas, about 3:30 or 4:00 p.m., 11/21/63. Previous investigation has established OSWALD was at work in Dallas, Texas, on that date and travelled to Irving, Texas, upon completion of work on that day where he spent night. Allegation by ALBERTO DE JESUS SANTALO-FUERTES that OSWALD met Cuban Premier FIDEL CASTRO in Mexico prior to assassination and that OSWALD and JACK RUBY connected determined through interview of SANTALO-FUERTES to be his conclusions based on material he had read. Translation of letter in Russian dated 11/28/63 from WALTER NEUNSON, Camden, New Jersey, to MARINA OSWALD, containing offer to MARINA OSWALD to reside with NEUNSON and his family set forth. MARINA OSWALD and DECLAN FORD made available for review correspondence received by MARINA subsequent to assassination. MARINA contemplating attending University of Michigan starting January, 1965, to study English.

-P-

DETAILS:

DL 100-10461

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DL 100-10461

ENCLOSURES: TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION OR ITS DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE:

Enclosed for the President's Commission or its designated representative are the following described exhibits, together with information as to where the results of investigation concerning such exhibits are located:

Exhibit Number	Description	Where Results of Investigation Reported
D-264	Notebook of the Sheraton Hotels and Motor Inns consisting of six pages with a cover identified by ELMER E. COOPER, MD, Room 2422.	Instant report, pages 56 through 65.
D-265	Copy of Sheraton-Dallas Hotel registration card # Z 87949 of GEORGE MC MILLAN, Box 299, Aiken, South Carolina, for Room 2521.	Instant report, pages 56 through 65.
D-269	Envelope postmarked "DENVER COLO., OCT 13 1964 PM", bearing handwritten address "Dallas F.B.I. Dallas, Texas" and accompanying folded handwritten note beginning "I don't think..." and ending "...of Bernard Beck."	Instant report, pages 42 through 51.
D-270	One page from church register of the First Evangelical Lutheran Church, North Muskegon, Michigan, bearing on first line the signature "Lee Harvey Oswald"	Instant report, pages 80 through 83.

FOU TION

I. INVESTIGATION RELATING TO PHYSICAL EVIDENCE AND CRIME SCENES

A. Listing By Item Number And Description Of Additional Exhibits

B. Allegation By Eugene P. Aldredge That Location Of Mark On Sidewalk On Elm Street About Even With West End Of Texas School Book Depository Convinced Him Lee Harvey Oswald Had Help In The Assassination

C. Investigation To Identify One Remaining Unidentified Latent Palm Print On One Of Four Cardboard Cartons (Exhibit C-40) Found Near Sixth Floor Window Of Texas School Book Depository

A. Listing By Item Number And Description
Of Additional Exhibits

DL 100-10461
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Set forth below is a supplemental listing of exhibits by item number and description, which is in addition to the exhibits listed on pages 30 through 79, pages 94 through 103, and pages 11 through 26, of the reports of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, Dallas, dated March 10, 1964, May 28, 1964, and August 5, 1964, respectively, in instant case.

Information in detail regarding some of these exhibits has been or will be reported in the case entitled "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS; MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING". When this occurs, the words "ASSASSINATION CAPTION" will follow the description of the particular exhibit.

ITEM NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
C323	Bottle cap found in Dealey Plaza (Q616)
C324	Piece of metal found in Dealey Plaza (Q617)
D263	One-page handwritten letter dated 11/28/63, to "Mrs. Ruth Paine" from "Walter Neunson"
D264	Notebook of the Sheraton Hotels and Motor Inns consisting of six pages with a cover identified by ELMER E. COOPER, MD, Room 2422
D265	Copy of Sheraton-Dallas Hotel registration card # Z87949, of GEORGE MC MILLAN, Box 299, Aiken, South Carolina, for Room 2521
D266	Four-page letter in Russian dated 11/28/63, to MARINA OSWALD, from WALTER NEUNSON, Camden, New Jersey
D267	Photograph of woman and child, believed to be EDNA NEUNSON and son, JOHN.

ITEM NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
D268	Photograph of male, believed to be WALTER NEUNSON.
D269	Envelope postmarked "DENVER, COLO. OCT 13 1964 PM", bearing handwritten address "Dallas F.B.I. Dallas Texas" and accompanying folded handwritten note beginning "I don't think..." and ending "...of Bernard Beck."
D270	One page from church register of the First Evangelical Lutheran Church, North Muskegon, Michigan, bearing on first line the signature "Lee Harvey Oswald"
D271	Envelope postmarked "MC ALESTER, OKLA. OCT 18 1964 PM", bearing typewritten address "The Dallas Times Herald Dallas, Texas", and accompanying one-page typewritten letter dated October 14, 1864, beginning "Dear Sirs: The MAN (LYNDON B. JOHNSON)..." and ending "LOOK OUT U-2. B. R. James General delivery McAlester, Oklahoma". ASSASSINATION CAPTION
E1	Personal history form of New Orleans High School dated June 2, 1955, for LEE OSWALD (Q227)
E2	$13.87 obtained from LEE H. OSWALD by the Dallas Police Department at the time of his arrest
E3	Transportes Frontera Bus Line form with known date stamp impressions (K?3)

MAIL ROOM
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ITEM NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
E4	One block of forms of the Transportes Frontera Bus Line (K74)
E5	Three pages of handwriting of GEORGE BOUHE
E6	One $5.00 Federal Reserve Note, Serial No. L21781599C. ASSASSINATION CAPTION (Q496)
E7	One sheet of paper bearing known handwriting of FRANCISCO ALVARADO (K68)
E8	Known handwriting of LUCIO LOPEZ MEDINA (K69)
E9	Envelope and three pages of Braille writing (Q587)
E10	Envelope and two pages of Braille writing (Q588)
E11 - E12	Envelope and two-page letter to Governor JOHN CONNALLY, Texas, postmarked Kenosha, Wisconsin. (Q612 - Q613) ASSASSINATION CAPTION

B. Allegation By Eugene P. Aldredge That Location Of Mark On Sidewalk On Elm Street About Even With West End Of Texas School Book Depository Convinced Him Lee Harvey Oswald Had Help In The Assassination

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
1

The following investigation supplements that contained on pages 65 through 68 of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, Dallas, dated October 8, 1964, in instant case.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 12, 1964

1

CARL FREUND, reporter, "The Dallas Morning News", Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at his place of employment.

FREUND advised that he recalls a telephone call from an individual named ALDREDGE a day or two after the release of the report of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY, during which the caller mentioned to him something about a bullet mark in the cement sidewalk on Elm Street in the immediate vicinity of the assassination site.

FREUND stated that the caller, who sounded to FREUND like a "mental case", was upset over the fact that the President's Commission had not covered this matter in its report.

FREUND stated that ALDREDGE just rambled on and on, and he just kept agreeing with whatever ALDREDGE was saying. FREUND stated that while some reporters will tell such a caller that they are too busy to talk to the caller, he has normally followed the policy of just listening to such a caller and agreeing with them, thus finding it much easier to get such a caller off the line.

FREUND stated that he believes that the President's Commission report was thorough and correct in its findings.

He further stated that he does recall on the afternoon of the day of the assassination some unidentified Deputy Sheriff had pointed out to him a chip in the sidewalk on Elm Street in the immediate vicinity of the assassination, which was thought at the time to possibly be a bullet scar. FREUND noted that apparently a bystander and witness of the assassination had said that he had been possibly hit near the eye by a flying piece of debris, possibly cement, from a ricochet bullet. FREUND does not know if this was ever proven to be so or not.

10

on 11/5/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT and ROBERT E. HARTZ /jtf Date dictated 11/6/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 12, 1964

1

EUGENE P. ALDREDGE, 9304 Lenel, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed at his place of residence.

ALDREDGE advised that he is a disabled war veteran and noted that he is presently in ill health and soon is to undergo two operations.

ALDREDGE stated that earlier in 1964, he had taken a visiting relative to downtown Dallas to view the scene of the assassination of President KENNEDY. While looking around the general area, he had noticed what appeared to him to be a "bullet" mark in the cement sidewalk on Elm Street in the immediate location of where President KENNEDY had been shot.

ALDREDGE described this location as the north side of the sidewalk on Elm Street, "nine paces" east from a light pole, approximately four feet from the street curbing and in the middle of a large cement square block. He stated that the sidewalk is two squares wide between the park curbing and the street curbing. The "bullet" mark he was referring to is in the first square from the street. He further noted that the location is beyond the western end of the multifloor section of the Texas School Book Depository building.

ALDREDGE stated that he is in complete disagreement with the findings of the President's Commission as he believes that the Commission started out its investigation with the sole purpose in mind of proving that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had killed the President and that OSWALD alone was responsible for the President's death.

ALDREDGE stated that the whole investigation was a cover up for "the Soviet", who he personally feels was involved in the killing of President KENNEDY.

ALDREDGE stated that the "bullet" mark in the sidewalk proves his point. He stated that the "bullet" mark is in such a position that it had to have resulted from a shot from the western end of the Texas School Book Depository building, proving

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11

on 11/5/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 11/6/64

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to him that someone was in the other end of that building shooting at the President besides OSWALD in the east end of the building. He stated that this also proves that Texas Governor CONNALLY was not hit by the same bullet as President KENNEDY.

ALDREDGE stated that upon reading in the newspaper about the findings of the President's Commission, he telephoned CARL FREUND, a newspaper reporter with "The Dallas Morning News", and discussed this "bullet" scar matter with him. He stated that FREUND agreed with him at the time, "even though he might not say now that he had agreed with me".

ALDREDGE stated that the only other person he had discussed this matter with was an FBI Agent in Dallas who he telephoned several days after the President's Commission report was released.

He advised that several days later he had returned to the scene of the assassination and personally re-examined the "bullet" mark. He was greatly surprised to find that the "bullet" mark in the sidewalk had been covered over with some type of a plastic material. He described the patch job as a "sloppy" one in that the repairer had not even bothered to dig up the surrounding area and replace same with new cement.

ALDREDGE stated that this proves to him that the FBI has been "infiltrated by the Soviets", as the only persons he had spoken to about this matter was FREUND and the FBI Agent.

He stated that he believes that the hole was patched up to cover for the Soviets.

ALDREDGE stated that either on the day of or the day following the assassination, he had seen a local television program on which the television reporter was pointing to a "bullet" mark in the sidewalk on Elm Street. He stated that he has heard that the President's Commission confiscated the television film in order to cover up for the Soviets.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 12, 1964

1

A small, partially filled gutted area, was inspected in the sidewalk on Elm Street, west of the intersection of Elm and Houston Streets, Dallas, Texas. This small scar in the sidewalk is approximately four inches long and one-half inch wide. It is located approximately four feet from the street curbing in the first large cement square block some thirty-three feet or nine paces east of the second lamppost from the corner of Elm and Houston Streets.

It was noted that some unknown type of material now partially covers this hole, but does not cover any of the surrounding area.

A small amount of this foreign matter was scraped up for examination purposes.

This same mark was previously checked on September 30, 1964, at which time it contained no filling or debris.

13

on 11/5/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10451

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 11/6/64

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DL 100-10461
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Under date of November 17, 1964, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows concerning a microscopic examination requested by the Dallas Office on November 6, 1964:

Specimens received November 10, 1964

Q618 Material from sidewalk

Results of examination:

Specimen Q618 consists of a number of fragmented white cotton yarns that appear to have originated from a piece of fabric. The cotton fibers in the yarns have become brittle indicating possible exposure to the elements for a period of time.

Specimen Q618 is too fragmented to be of value for future comparison and identification purposes.

C. Investigation To Identify One Remaining Unidentified Latent Palm Print On One Of Four Cardboard Cartons (Exhibit C-40) Found Near Sixth Floor Window Of Texas School Book Depository

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
1

The following investigation supplements that contained on pages 38 through 64 of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated October 8, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, in instant case:

The palm prints of the following individuals have been submitted to the Latent Fingerprint Section of the Identification Division of the FBI for comparison with the one remaining unidentifie latent palm print located on one of the cardboard cartons (Exhibit C-40), found near the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository, without effecting an identification.

NAME OF INDIVIDUAL	DATE PALM PRINT SUBMITTED	DATE ADVISED NOT IDENTIF. WITH REMAINING UNIDENTIF. LATENT PALM PRINT
SA JOE B. ABERNATHY	October 9, 1964	October 12, 1964
SA JOHN V. ALMON	October 9, 1964	October 12, 1964
THOMAS PAUL ALYEA, newsman, WFAA-TV, Dallas, Texas	October 16, 1964	October 19, 1964
EDNA E. ANDERSON, FBI employee	October 12, 1964	October 15, 1964
SA ROBERT J. ANDERSON	October 9, 1964	October 12, 1964
SA JAMES W. ANDERTON	October 9, 1964	October 12, 1964
PATRICIA S. BEATTY, FBI employee	October 12, 1964	October 15, 1964
NANCY C. BELL, FBI employee	October 29, 1964	October 31, 1964
SA JAMES W. BOOKHOUT	October 9, 1964	October 12, 1964
Assistant Special Agent in Charge KYLE G. CLARK	October 9, 1964	October 12, 1964
TEDDIE JOAN DE GELIA, Former FBI employee	October 29, 1964	October 31, 1964

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DL 100-10461
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NAME OF INDIVIDUAL	DATE PALM PRINT SUBMITTED	DATE ADVISED NOT IDENTIFIED WITH REMAINING UNIDENTIFIED LATENT PALM PRINT
SA JACK A. FRENCH	October 9, 1964	October 12, 1964
JEWELL E. GILSTRAP FBI employee	October 12, 1964	October 15, 1964
VERNON R. GLOSSUP, Former FBI employee	October 16, 1964	October 19, 1964
EMMA JEAN GRAY FBI employee	October 16, 1964	October 19, 1964
SA WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN	October 9, 1964	October 12, 1964
SA EDMOND C. HARDIN	September 17, 1964	October 5, 1964
JOE C. HAYS, JR. FBI employee	October 12, 1964	October 15, 1964
SA WALLACE R. HEITMAN	October 12, 1964	October 15, 1964
SA EMORY E. HORTON	October 12, 1964	October 15, 1964
SA KENNETH C. HOWE	October 29, 1964	October 31, 1964
WILLIAM HUGHES, Former FBI employee	October 16, 1964	October 19, 1964
SA BENJAMIN O. KEUTZER	October 15, 1964	October 19, 1964
SA EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL	October 12, 1964	October 15, 1964
SA WARREN A. LARSON	October 14, 1964	October 16, 1964
SA ROBERT C. LISH	October 9, 1964	October 12, 1964
DAVID RAY LOFLAND, Former FBI employee	October 16, 1964	October 19, 1964

NAME OF INDIVIDUAL	DATE PALM PRINT SUBMITTED	DATE ADVISED NOT IDENTIFIED WITH REMAINING UNIDENTIFIED LATENT PALM PRINT
A. SHIRLENE LUCY, Former FBI employee	October 16, 1964	October 19, 1964
HELEN V. MAY FBI employee	October 12, 1964	October 15, 1964
EVALYN MIDDLETON, FBI employee	October 12, 1964	October 15, 1964
SA JOSEPH M. MYERS	October 9, 1964	October 12, 1964
SA ALFRED D. NEELEY	October 9, 1964	October 12, 1964
SA MILTON L. NEWSOM	October 12, 1964	October 15, 1964
SA BARDWELL D. ODUM	October 9, 1964	October 12, 1964
SA CURTIS L. PERRYMAN	October 9, 1964	October 12, 1964
A. SCOTT PINKSTON, FBI employee	October 29, 1964	October 31, 1964
SA RICHARD T. RABIDEAU,	October 9, 1964	October 12, 1964
MARIAN F. ROBERTS, FBI employee	October 9, 1964	October 12, 1964
SA LEO L. ROBERTSON	October 29, 1964	October 31, 1964
Special Agent in Charge J. GORDON SHANKLIN	October 9, 1964	October 12, 1964
PAUL E. STONE FBI employee	October 29, 1964	October 31, 1964

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NAME OF INDIVIDUAL	DATE PALM PRINT SUBMITTED	DATE ADVISED NOT IDENTIFIE WITH REMAINING UNIDENTIFIE LATENT PALM PRINT
SA JAMES W. SWINFORD	October 9, 1964	October 12, 1964
N. JEANETTE TANKSLEY, FBI employee	October 14, 1964	October 16, 1964
SA GASTON C. THOMPSON	October 9, 1964	October 12, 1964
SA CARL E. UNDERHILL	October 9, 1964	October 12, 1964
SEYMOUR WEITZMAN, Deputy Constable, Dallas County, Texas	October 16, 1964	October 19, 1964
SA PAUL E. WULFF	October 9, 1964	October 12, 1964
DOLORES A. ALEXANDER, Former FBI employee	November 19, 1964	November 23, 1964
SA W. HARLAN BROWN (Retired)	November 20, 1964	November 23, 1964

FOUND

II. OTHER INVESTIGATION RELATING TO LEE HARVEY OSWALD

A. Alleged Contact By Lee Harvey Oswald To Purchase Car At Downtown Lincoln-Mercury, Dallas, Texas

B. Anonymous Letter Postmarked At Denver, Colorado, October 13, 1964, Alleging Lee Harvey Oswald Had Help From Bernard Beck Or Ida Beck, Of Farmington, Michigan

C. Allegation By Herbert T. Linsey That He Had Tape Recording Of Plot Of Lee Harvey Oswald To Assassinate President Kennedy And That President Lyndon B. Johnson Had Knowledge Of This Plot Prior to Assassination

D. Investigation Concerning Notebook Found In Room 2422, Sheraton-Dallas Hotel, Dallas, Texas, Containing Handwritten Notes In English Regarding Lee Harvey Oswald And Assassination Of President Kennedy

A. Alleged Contact By Lee Harvey Oswald To Purchase Car At Downtown Lincoln-Mercury, Dallas, Texas

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
1

The following investigation supplements that appearing on the following listed pages of the following dated reports of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, at Dallas, Texas, in instant case:

Pages 363 through 365 of the report dated November 30, 1963;

Pages 211 through 323 of the report dated December 23, 1963;

Pages 60 through 80 of the report dated January 22, 1964;

Pages 109 through 122 of the report dated October 8, 1964.

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WLM:meh

By letter dated October 15, 1964, WALTER WINCHELL, well-known columnist from the "New York Journal American," furnished to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation information which was furnished to Mr. WINCHELL by a [redacted] Set forth is this information verbatim:

"Mr. W. T. Johnson, who is an auto salesman in Norwalk, called. Three days after KENNEDY's assassination, two men he knows returned to Los Angeles. Their names are McCULL and COE. McCULL was employed by the Lincoln Dealership in Dallas and saw OSWALD when he came in for the demonstration ride by BOGARD. McCULL said BOGARD drove the car and OSWALD asked about a deposit on the car and said he would have the money in ten days.

"After the assassination the FBI questioned McCULL, he quit, bought a Lincoln which he says was stolen before he left Dallas, he didn't make a report to the police because he had no insurance.

"COE who was not employed in Dallas was at the Texas Book Depository Building during the assassination.

"JOHNSON knows both men to always be in need of money. They have skipped from hotels, etc. They returned to LA with ample funds. McCULL says he sold his house in the Bahamas which JOHNSON says he did have. JOHNSON knows that three weeks before the assassination the house was not for sale and believes it difficult to sell it so fast.

"McCULL is a disbarred attorney. McCULL and COE once had a contact club in Hollywood (where lonely people meet) and reopened another when they returned from Dallas. The first was called the Hollywood Contact Club. The second the West Coast Contact Club. They got in touch with JOHNSON because they wanted to buy a car. JOHNSON recently tried to get in touch with them because he had found a car for them. He couldn't locate them.

ERRFL

"The two men (McCULL and COE) live together as man and wife.

"JOHNSON thinks it strange they should come back from Dallas so soon after the assassination with lots of money. He didn't believe the story about the demonstration ride until after your article."

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 10/29/64

Mr. WILLIAM THOMAS JOHNSON, [12202 Everest Street, Norwalk, California, an automobile salesman with Nowlings Oldsmobile, 7440 East Firestone Boulevard, Downey, California] was interviewed. With Mr. JOHNSON at the time of this interview was his wife, BETTY JOHNSON. At the outset of the interview Mr. JOHNSON stated that he was not very accurate in recalling dates and both he and his wife at times during the interview attempted to locate records to substantiate dates of various activities. However, they were unsuccessful in these attempts.

Mr. JOHNSON advised that he first meet HARRY McCALL when they were both employed at the Beverly Hills Ford Company on Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, California, as salesmen sometime during 1962.

Shortly thereafter McCALL left this position and told JOHNSON that he was going into business for himself with a friend named JOE COE.

JOHNSON was invited to visit McCALL's office and as he recalls the name of the business was the Hollywood Contact Club. This office was located in a fashionable apartment building near the Sunset Strip in West Los Angeles. It was JOHNSON's recollection that McCALL stated that this venture was being financed by a friend. JOHNSON stated that the nature of this Hollywood Contact Club as he understood it was to be some sort of a lonely hearts club with the idea to arrange companions for both men and women. After a few months JOHNSON stated that McCALL either called him or contacted him at which time he stated that his sponsor had left and the Hollywood Contact Club folded up due to lack of finances. JOHNSON at that time was [employed by the Escobar Ford Company] as a salesman in [Norwalk, California] JOHNSON advised that he was instrumental in securing jobs as salesmen for both McCALL and JOE COE at this agency. After a short time at this agency,

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On 10/23/64 at [Norwalk, California] File # LA 105-15823

by SA WILLIAM L. MC DERMOTT
SA EUGENE E. SCHMITT/meh Date dictated 10/28/64

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JOHNSON stated that McCALL and COE decided they were going to leave California and stated they were going to Texas. During this period when they were employed at the Escobar Ford and before leaving for Texas, JOHNSON stated it was apparent that they had very little money as they attempted to borrow some from JOHNSON and other individuals.

JOHNSON did not see or hear from these individuals again until one day shortly after the assassination of President KENNEDY he received a telephone call from McCALL. McCALL indicated that he was back in California and had re-established his former lonely hearts business. At McCALL's invitation JOHNSON visited McCALL at their new office. He could not recall the exact address but stated it was near the location of their first office.

JOHNSON indicated that to the best of his recollection this would have been in November 1963 after the assassination of President KENNEDY but before his burial. After thinking about this for a few minutes JOHNSON stated that he could not be certain as to the exact time but indicated that it would have been probably within a two or three week period after the President's death.

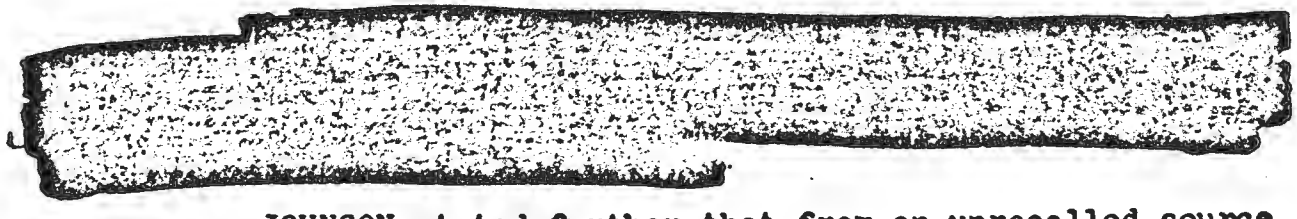
On the occasion of this visit JOHNSON stated that McCALL had mentioned that he had just returned from Dallas and the name of the new venture was the West Coast Contact Club. JOHNSON stated that judging from the appearance of the office and the furnishings therein both McCALL and COE must have had a considerable amount of money. JOHNSON related that he stated to McCALL that he must have been very successful in Texas to afford such an elaborate office. McCALL indicated that he had sold his home in the Bahamas and was using the money to finance this new business which he stated was to bring lonely people together as well as to try to arrange roommates for both men and women.

JOHNSON stated that he doubted this very much, as he recalled that before McCALL left for Texas he had mentioned that he owned this residence in the Bahamas and JOHNSON doubted if it would have been possible to sell this piece of real estate and receive the money in that short a time.

On this occasion McCALL advised that while he was in Dallas he was employed as an automobile salesman at a Lincoln-Mercury Dealership and that while he was employed there LEE HARVEY OSWALD came in to purchase an automobile. According to JOHNSON, McCALL stated that he had seen OSWALD and it was JOHNSON's recollection that McCALL stated he had talked to OSWALD who was interested in purchasing a Lincoln Continental.

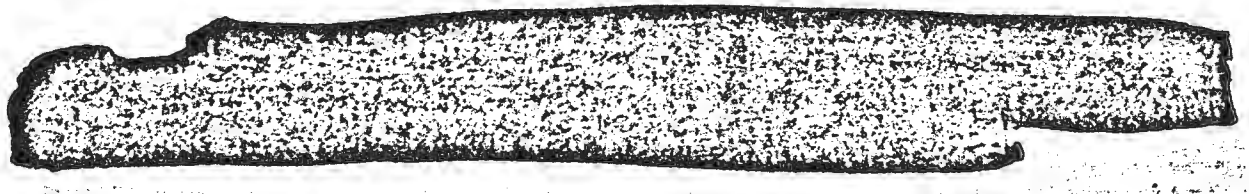
Further, McCALL stated that OSWALD was taken on a demonstration ride by a salesman at the agency and that both the salesman and OSWALD drove over the same route that President KENNEDY later traveled when he was assassinated. It was JOHNSON's recollection that McCALL stated that OSWALD did not have the necessary money to purchase this vehicle at the time but indicated that he would have it in about ten days. JOHNSON did not know the exact name of the Lincoln-Mercury Dealership in Dallas, nor does he recall if McCALL ever mentioned the name of the salesman who apparently drove OSWALD.

In addition to the above, McCALL related to JOHNSON that JOE COE was at the exact location at the time that President KENNEDY was assassinated.



JOHNSON stated further that from an unrecalled source he had heard that JOE COE was responsible for breaking up the marriage of McCALL and his wife. JOHNSON said he never saw McCALL's wife and never heard her name. JOHNSON also advised that he had also heard that McCALL was a disbarred attorney.

He described McCALL as a very well educated individual who had indicated that he had received a degree in psychology. He said he was a smooth talker.



During this conversation, McCALL further related that prior to leaving the Lincoln-Mercury Dealership in Dallas and returning to Los Angeles that he purchased a Lincoln Continental from the sales manager and that he paid for this vehicle in cash. JOHNSON said that McCALL had indicated that this vehicle had been ordered by a customer but the customer never showed up to purchase the Continental. JOHNSON recalls that he asked McCALL if he could see the car and McCALL stated that it was stolen in Dallas a few days after he purchased it. McCALL indicated that he had no insurance on the vehicle inasmuch as he paid cash. JOHNSON could not recall if this alleged theft was reported to the Dallas Police by McCALL. While in Dallas it was JOHNSON's understanding that JOE COE was not employed. JOHNSON stated it was common knowledge that JOE COE and McCALL lived together as man and wife.

Since this conversation with McCALL which JOHNSON feels certain was in November, 1963, he stated that he has not heard from McCALL or COE nor does he even know if they are in the California area.

JOHNSON stated that he gave no credence to this story which McCALL told him concerning the OSWALD incident at the Lincoln-Mercury Dealership until he read a column by WALTER WINCHELL in the October 13, 1964, edition of the "Los Angeles Herald Examiner." Mr. JOHNSON had a copy of this article in his possession and exhibited it to the interviewing Agents.

Upon reading this article he called the Los Angeles Examiner and was given a telephone number to reach Mr. WINCHELL at the Los Angeles Ambassador Hotel. JOHNSON stated he did not personally talk to Mr. WINCHELL but talked to one of his staff at which time he related the above story which McCALL told to him after returning from Dallas.

JOHNSON stated that he now considers McCALL and COE's return from Dallas with what he considers a considerable amount of money shortly after the President's assassination somewhat strange. He stated that he has no concrete reason or explanation for this feeling but felt that it was his duty to tell it to someone. JOHNSON said that he never did see any money nor did McCALL ever

tell him how much money he had but judging from the fact that they were practically penniless when they left Los Angeles to go to Dallas and apparently had a considerable amount of money when they returned, it was his feeling that this merited some investigation.

JOHNSON requested that in the event HARRY McCALL and JOE COE were interviewed that his name not be furnished to them as the source of the above information.

LA 105-15823
DL 100-10461
WLM/meh/jtf
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The October 13, 1964, edition of the "Los Angeles Herald Examiner" contained the following article by WALTER WINCHELL relating to the President's Commission report and the OSWALD case in Dallas, Texas. This article was exhibited to Special Agents WILLIAM L. MC DERMOTT and EUGENE E. SCHMITT by Mr. WILLIAM THOMAS JOHNSON at the time he was interviewed on October 23, 1964:

LOS ANGELES HERALD-EXAMINER

Feature Page

A-14 TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1964

Walter Winchell

OF NEW YORK AND HOLLYWOOD

Man About Town

★

The Warren Report gives attention to the following: That a Dallas car salesman named Bogard (and other staffers) recalled giving a demonstration ride to a person who said his name was Lee Oswald . . . The Commission probers decided not to accept their sworn testimony "because" Mrs. Lee Oswald told them "Lee could not have been at that car agency that afternoon because he could not drive a car" . . . The salesmen testified the man they identified (from newspaper photos) was Oswald and that he drove the car from 60 to 70 mph on the freeway.

★

This reporter wonders why the probers accepted the word of Oswald's wife against the several car salesmen, considering how often they recalled her because of alleged discrepancies, etc. . . . Isn't it true, Mr. Chief Justice, that a filmed interview with Mr. Bogard and other salesmen (one of whom was allegedly fired for tipping Feds) has not been made public? Because some lawmen allegedly requested the network not to use it? . . . Why is that?

★

Isn't it also a fact that Mr. Bogard and a staffer at that car agency offered to submit to a lie-detector polygraph test? . . . And that it was refused because "such a test is not admissible in court"?

How does the Warren Report explain the following clash of testimony? . . . Mrs. Lee Oswald told them her husband could not drive; the salesmen said Oswald drove fast and Mrs. Paine (Mrs. Oswald's companion) told the probers she had been giving Oswald lessons in driving and that "he was showing some improvement" by November???

10/29/64

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HARRY RANDOLPH McCALL was located at his place of employment, the Hollywood Dodge Automobile Company, at 4620 Hollywood Boulevard. At the outset of the interview, McCALL professed a complete lack of ability to remember names, dates and figures, but volunteered that he had records at his residence which could give a better account of his personal activities.

Accordingly, the interviewing Agents accompanied McCALL to his residence at 1116 North New Hampshire, Apartment 3, Los Angeles, California. At this residence was JOE WESLEY COE. Interview was conducted with McCALL in the presence of JOE COE who at McCALL's request secured available papers to verify employments, residences and dates.

McCALL related that he and JOE COE went to Dallas, Texas, in approximately October 1963. He stated that prior to leaving for Dallas he had been working as an automobile salesman at the California Ford Company in Glendale, California. He mentioned that this had been his main employment in the Los Angeles area but that he had not been too successful in this field and they thought that perhaps a change of locale would bring about a change in their luck. In addition to his employments as an automobile salesman, McCALL stated that he and JOE COE opened the Hollywood Contact Club which he described as a lonely hearts club and that he operated this from his residence at 1200 Alta Loma Drive in Hollywood. He also stated that upon his return from Dallas he re-established the same type business and this time the name of this operation was the West Coast Contact Club. This was also operated from the Alta Loma address which is actually the Sunset-Marquis Apartment House, as well as the Braemer-Lesser Apartment House located at 8440 Sunset Boulevard. He stated that both ventures lasted approximately two or three months but were financial failures. He stated that he and COE pooled

On 10/26/64 at Los Angeles, California File # LA 105-15823

by SA WILLIAM L. MC DERMOTT
SA HOWARD H. DAVIS/meh Date dictated 10/28/64

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what little money they had to form these ventures and that they had no other financial backing.

McCALL also related that a number of years ago he purchased a home in the Bahamas for $6000. Prior to going to Texas he sold this property to a CHARLES D. NORRIS for $3500. He advised that NORRIS was with the U. S. Air Force and was stationed in the Bahamas. McCALL stated that he sold this property for this amount of money mainly because it was termite infested and it was too far away for him to look after properly. McCALL advised that at the time of the sale he received $300 in cash and was to receive $200 per month in 16 monthly installments until the balance of the loan was satisfied. The sale was handled by CHARLES MOSS, Eleuthera, Governor's Harbour, Bahamas, where the property was also located.

McCALL advised that with this $300 and the prospect of $200 per month as a sustainer he felt that he and COE could manage until they became established or secured a job in Dallas.

They answered an advertisement in a Los Angeles newspaper and drove a 1960 Chevrolet which they obtained from a Beverly Hills Agency. This vehicle he recalled had a stick shift and they delivered this to a person whom he could not recall in Dallas. It was his recollection, however, that they were paid $50 for delivering this vehicle.

Shortly after arriving in Dallas, McCALL secured a job as a salesman with the Downtown Lincoln-Mercury Agency which was located on Commerce Street. He claimed that he never sold a car and never received any money while employed there. He advised that when President KENNEDY was assassinated and when it was broadcast over the radio that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was the individual who shot the President, a salesman whose name he could not readily recall advised him and most of the other salesmen at the dealership that he had seen OSWALD and that OSWALD had been into the agency to purchase a vehicle a week or so earlier.

He was asked if the name of this salesman could have been BOGARD. McCALL readily recognized the name and states positively that that was the name of the individual that he was referring to.

According to BOGARD, OSWALD drove over the same route that President KENNEDY subsequently traveled on the date he was assassinated, and that OSWALD drove very fast. The car in question

that was used on that date for the demonstration, according to McCALL, was a red Comet Caliente, Model 210, that had a four speed transmission. OSWALD reportedly had no money at the time but stated that he would have the money to pay cash for it in about ten days or two weeks.

According to McCALL, BOGARD recalled this episode specifically as they either ran out of gas or else BOGARD had to pay for gas upon their return since they had traveled such a distance on this demonstration ride. McCALL mentioned that it was customary for a test or demonstration ride to consist of a run of several blocks, but it was his recollection that BOGARD stated they were gone for approximately 45 minutes. To the best of his recollection, McCALL recalls that BOGARD at the time described where he and OSWALD had driven, but McCALL said that he was not familiar enough with Dallas to state the exact route that was taken.

Also BOGARD supposedly stated that after the demonstration ride he wrote the name of LEE OSWALD on a card and gave it to another salesman in the event that OSWALD came in while BOGARD was not present. McCALL said he does not recall the name of this salesman but believed him to be short in stature.

McCALL related that he had no firsthand knowledge of the above-described events. He also added that he could not state that he ever saw OSWALD. McCALL related that he specifically recalls that one of the salesmen who was present at the time that BOGARD was relating this story mentioned that this incident should be reported to the FBI. When it appeared that nobody was going to do so this individual himself called the FBI and reported the incident.

McCALL stated he was present at this time and stated that this individual turned to the sales manager and asked for his home telephone number. The manager wanted to know why he wanted this and the salesman answered that he was talking to the FBI and they wanted to know this information. Shortly thereafter a representative or representatives from the FBI came to the agency and questioned the sales manager and BOGARD. McCALL stated that he was not questioned by the FBI. When asked if this individual's name could have been LAWRENCE, MC CALL stated in the affirmative and he recalled that his name was JACK LAWRENCE.

According to McCALL, sometime later he left this agency and went to work for the Eagle Lincoln-Mercury Dealership in Dallas, Texas. McCALL was unable to recall the exact dates that he was in Dallas but feels that it was from approximately October 1963 until January 1964. He stated that JOE COE was never employed while in Dallas and he also related that both he and JOE COE resided at two residences. The only one that he could readily recall was the Chateau DeVille which he stated was across the bridge on the south side of town.

In January 1964, McCALL advised that he received approximately $1200 which was the balance of the loan from the sale of his home. He mentioned that he deposited this in the Mercantile National Bank, Dallas, Texas. He advised that he discounted the note.

With this money and since he had had no success in Dallas he and COE decided to return to Los Angeles.

He advised that they went to an agency which was located behind the Big D Auction Center and obtained a 1963 Comet which they drove to Los Angeles. He recalls that this was delivered to a small dealer in the Southwest section of Los Angeles.

McCALL stated he never purchased any vehicle while in Dallas since he had the use of a demonstrator which was given to him by his employers and it was his recollection these cars were also Comets.

Upon returning to Los Angeles, McCALL stated that he and COE resided at the Sunset-Marquis Apartments, 1200 Alta Loma, and re-established the West Coast Contact Club. He produced a receipt at this time which indicated that they rented this apartment on January 10, 1964.

As has been mentioned previously he stated they had limited success and moved from the Sunset-Marquis to the Braemer-Lesser Apartments as this afforded a better location on Sunset Boulevard.

They were evicted from this latter apartment as the manager stated they secured the apartment for a residence and not a business and therefore he evicted them.

McCALL stated that as a result of this eviction they lost their clientele and disbanded the business. For this business venture, McCALL stated that he utilized the balance of the $1200 from the sale of his property and also from income tax refunds of his and COE's.

Since that time, McCALL advised he has been employed at various agencies as an automobile salesman in the Los Angeles, California, area.

McCALL related that he mentioned the OSWALD incident, occurring at the Lincoln-Mercury Dealership in Dallas, to a Los Angeles man and he stated that he told this individual that he bought a Lincoln Continental in Dallas. He told this individual that he no longer had the Lincoln as it was stolen a short time after he purchased the vehicle and that it was a total loss since he had no insurance. McCALL stated that he mentioned this situation to this individual as he considered this person somewhat of a "big dealer" who in the past had tried to impress McCALL with his importance and also had tried to convey to McCALL the fact that he was somewhat wealthy. McCALL advised that he never told any individual that a salesman was the one that drove OSWALD on the demonstration ride and he also advised that he never told any individual that OSWALD had attempted to purchase a Lincoln Continental.

McCALL advised that he has not seen this individual since he related the above incident to him.

With regard to JOE COE, McCALL stated that COE has no personal knowledge of the affairs that took place in Dallas and he only knows what McCALL has related to him. This information is set forth above.

McCALL made available for perusal two documents relating to the property he had owned in the Bahama Islands. These "indentures" or deeds related, he advised, to the property he had sold. One indenture dated May 18, 1962, in the Bahama Islands, Governor's Harbour, Eleuthera, was from CHARLOTTE BLODGETT of San Diego, California, selling for $6000 to HARRY R. McCALL of Greenville, South Carolina, a minister of religion, certain described property. This document was notarized by ALICE L. JOHNSON, 2261 North Lake Avenue (no city given). With regard to the date of May 18, 1962, McCALL stated that although he had

purchased this property many years ago he had not been able to obtain a deed for it even though he had gone so far as to try legal action to get the deed. However, suddenly CHARLOTTE BLODGETT voluntarily furnished him with a deed to the property.

The second indenture was dated June 10, 1963, and was between HARRY R. McCALL of Los Angeles, California, and CHARLES D. NORRIS, selling to NORRIS the property described in the previously referred to indenture for $3500. It was indicated there was to be an initial payment of $300 with the remaining $3200 to be paid in 16 equal monthly installments.

WILLIAM CERVENAK, Major, U. S. Air Force, witnessed this document for NORRIS while JOE W. COE witnessed the document for McCALL.

McCALL also produced a deposit slip which reflects that on January 8, 1964, a sum of $1196.41 was deposited in the Mercantile National Bank in Dallas through the Citizens National Bank, Leesburg, Florida, account number 06046.

McCall also produced two canceled checks of the Sunset-Wetherly Branch of the Bank of America which reflects that on January 9, 1964, the sum of $600 was obtained from the Mercantile National Bank in Dallas and on January 10, 1964, the sum of $590. These transactions were handled by mail.

McCALL produced a record which reflects that he served in the U. S. Navy from June 11, 1943, until May 10, 1947, at which time he received an honorable discharge as a radio electrician's mate, second class. His Navy serial number was 829-48-69.

McCALL voluntarily advised that he was a graduate from Furman University, Greenville, South Carolina, where he received an AB degree in Psychology in 1951. He also stated that he was an ordained minister having graduated from the Southeast Baptist Theological Seminary in Wake Forest, North Carolina. McCALL stated that he had formerly been married to BARBARA LACKEY and that they had five children. He stated that they were divorced in 1961 at Jacksonville, Florida.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date: 10/29/64

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JOE WESLEY COE advised that he resides at 1116 North New Hampshire Avenue, Apartment 3, with HARRY RANDOLPH McCALL. He stated that he is unemployed. COE advised with respect to the information furnished to the interviewing Agents by HARRY McCALL that he had no personal knowledge of this information and that everything he knows concerning the LEE HARVEY OSWALD incident was related to him by HARRY McCALL.

COE stated that on November 22, 1963, he was at his apartment at the Chateau DeVille in Dallas and that he did not see the assassination. He mentioned that he told one or possibly two individuals that he was an eye witness to President KENNEDY's assassination, but he avowed that this was not the truth. He stated he does not know why he related this information to these individuals and he stated that he is now extremely regretful that he did so.

With respect to COE and McCALL's return from Dallas to Los Angeles in a Comet automobile, it was COE's definite recollection that this dealership that they delivered the vehicle to was located in the south part of Los Angeles and he vividly recalls that they drove south on the Harbor Freeway to this agency. He stated that after they delivered the vehicle the owner's wife drove he and McCALL to a bus so that they could return to the Los Angeles area.

On 10/26/64 at Los Angeles, California File # LA 105-15823

by SA WILLIAM L. MC DERMOTT
SA HOWARD H. DAVIS/meh Date dictated 10/28/64

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FRANK LAW, Manager of the Braemer-Lesser Apartments, 8440 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, advised on October 26, 1964, that his records reflect that HARRY RANDOLPH McCALL and JOE WESLEY COE leased Apartment 304 on May 1, 1964. They were evicted on June 7, 1964, inasmuch as LAW stated that they secured the apartment under false pretenses. He advised that COE and McCALL were operating the West Coast Contact Club from their apartment which was in violation with their lease. He stated that their records show that as of April 8, 1964, McCALL's bank account at the Sunset-Wetherly Branch of the Bank of America was in low three figures. They indicated that they had formerly resided at the Sunset-Marquis Apartments, 1200 Alta Loma Drive.

JOAN KNOTT, Clerk, Sunset-Marquis Apartments, 1200 Alta Loma, Los Angeles, advised that her records reflect that HARRY RANDOLPH McCALL and JOE WESLEY COE leased an apartment on two occasions. On the first occasion the lease was from October 2, 1963, until November 2, 1963. On the second occasion the lease was from January 10, 1964, until April 30, 1964. Miss KNOTT stated that McCALL and COE operated some sort of a lonely hearts club but she did not know the name of this operation.

Mr. W. B. LONDON, Office Manager of the Beverly Hills Ford, 8850 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, advised that HARRY RANDOLPH McCALL, Social Security Number 248-22-7199, was employed as a salesman from June 19, 1962, until August 14, 1962, and from January 30, 1963, until April 5, 1963.

Mrs. HELEN HARRIS, Clerk, California Ford, 1401 South Brand, Glendale, California, advised on October 26, 1964, that HARRY RANDOLPH McCALL was employed as a salesman from August 16, 1963, until October 15, 1963. Residences listed were 4643 Los Feliz and 1200 Alta Loma Drive.

STANLEY KLEIN, Office Manager, Escobar Ford, Norwalk, California, advised that HARRY RANDOLPH McCALL was employed as a salesman from November 9, 1962, until January 29, 1963.

JOE WESLEY COE was employed from November 28, 1962, until January 21, 1963.

The indices of the Los Angeles Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation contain no information pertaining to the

Hollywood Contact Club, the West Coast Contact Club, JOE WESLEY COE, HARRY RANDOLPH McCALL or WILLIAM THOMAS JOHNSON.

Set forth is a description of HARRY RANDOLPH McCALL:

Name	HARRY RANDOLPH McCALL
Address	1116 North New Hampshire, Los Angeles, California
Birth data	September 1, 1924, Spencer, North Carolina
Sex	Male
Race	White
Height	5' 11"
Weight	175
Hair	Reddish brown
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Ruddy
Navy serial no.	8294869
Marital status	Divorced
Ex-wife	BARBARA LACKEY, born Gaffney, South Carolina
Dependents	Claims 5 children
Social Security No.	248-22-7199

Set forth is a description of JOE WESLEY COE:

Name	JOE WESLEY COE
Address	1116 North New Hampshire, Los Angeles, California
Birth data	8/13/36, Winston-Salem, North Carolina
Sex	Male
Race	White
Height	5' 10"
Weight	155
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Features	Handsome
Marital status	Single
Mother	Mrs. ROSA L. COE, Winston-Salem, North Carolina
Social Security No.	241-52-2304

Set forth is a description of WILLIAM THOMAS JOHNSON:

Name	WILLIAM THOMAS JOHNSON
Address	12202 Everest, Norwalk, California
Birth data	June 22, 1921, Dublin, Texas
Sex	Male
Race	White
Height	6'
Weight	180
Hair	Dark brown
Eyes	Brown
Marital status	Wife - BETTY RUTH JOHNSON

The above descriptions were obtained through interview and from records of the Aetna Insurance Company, 810 South Spring, Los Angeles, California, a bonding company for Escobar. Ford.

B. Anonymous Letter Postmarked At Denver, Colorado, October 13, 1964, Alleging Lee Harvey Oswald Had Help From Bernard Beck Or Ida Beck, Of Farmington, Michigan

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
1

On October 15, 1964, the following quoted anonymous letter was received at the Dallas FBI Office addressed, "Dallas F.B.I. Dallas Texas", postmarked at Denver, Colorado, October 13, 1964:

"I don't think Lee Oswald was the only person thinking about shooting the President.

"I think he got a little help from a "Brain", Bernard Beck or Ida Beck of Farmington Michigan.

"Yeah and he is Russian and so are the Becks.

"There's alot of Hitler in the mind of a Russian jew, like a mad man who thinks he is a Prince or something and is jealous of good-looking people and is so ugly (Bernard) you get to wondering what was the reason the President was shot at, Because of Bernard Beck."

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
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Under date of October 21, 1964, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows concerning a document examination requested by the Dallas Office on October 16, 1964:

Specimens received October 17, 1964

D-269 Envelope postmarked "DENVER, COLO. OCT 13 1964 PM" bearing handwritten address "Dallas F.B.I. Dallas Texas" and accompanying folded handwritten note beginning "I don't think..." and ending "... of Bernard Beck."

Result of examination:

D-269 was not identified in the Anonymous Letter File. Appropriate photographs will be added.

The physical characteristics of D-269 have been recorded for possible future use. No watermarks, indented writings or other significant features were found which would indicate the source of the envelope and note in D-269.

DE 100-31965
JRM/kyh/jtf - 1

The following investigation at Farmington, Michigan, was conducted by Special Agent EMIL J. ROTHFUSS and at Detroit, Michigan, by Special Agent JAMES R. MC CANCE, except where otherwise indicated:

AT FARMINGTON, MICHIGAN

On October 23, 1964, MAURICE FOLTZ, Chief of Police, Farmington, Michigan, advised that his files contain no information identifiable with BERNARD or IDA BECK.

Mrs. M. CRAWFORD, Office of the Clerk, Farmington, Michigan, on October 23, 1964, advised that she could locate no active or cancelled voting registration for BERNARD or IDA BECK. She further stated that there are no current billings for water service in the City of Farmington, Michigan, being directed to BERNARD or IDA BECK.

On October 23, 1964, FLOYD A. CAIRNS, Clerk, Farmington Township, Michigan, advised that he could locate no current voting registration under the name BERNARD or IDA BECK. He added that there was a cancelled registration concerning IDA S. BECK, born November 7, 1922, in Canada. He said this person had registered to vote October 4, 1954, from 31841 Franklin Fairway, Farmington, Michigan. He said there was a change of address as of February 28, 1960, to 32248 Queensboro, Farmington Township, and the record contained information showing that IDA BECK had previously voted in Detroit, Michigan. CAIRNS added that IDA S. BECK's registration had been cancelled January 27, 1964, because of four years nonvoter. CAIRNS further advised that tract index records contained information that the residence at 31841 Franklin Fairway, previously owned by BERNARD W. BECK, had been lost on a "Commissioner's Deed" in 1959.

DL T-1 advised on October 23, 1964, as follows:

There is no present address listed for either BERNARD or IDA BECK in the Farmington and Farmington Townwhip area.

DL T-2, advised on October 26, 1964, as follows:

It was recalled that BERNARD and IDA BECK had resided at 31841 Franklin Fairway, Farmington, and that sometime in 1959 or 1960, had moved to 32248 Queensboro, Farmington Township.. It was believed that financial reverses apparently necessitated the move on the part of the BECKs from the Franklin Fairway area, where homes are valued at $50,000.00 and above. It was further believed that approximately four years ago that the BECKs moved to Detroit, Michigan. Living with the BECKs was a father-in-law, name not recalled. They were the parents of a son who graduated from Farmington High School approximately four years ago. It was believed that IDA BECK operated a floral shop at a location not known and that Mr. BECK was possibly employed as a painting or decorating contractor.

On October 23, 1964, Patrolman J. D. BROWN, Farmington, Michigan Police Department, advised that his files contained no record identifiable with BERNARD or IDA BECK:

On October 27, 1964, ROBERT RADUNZ, Pontiac Credit Bureau, advised that his files contain a notation that a suit had been filed by Kline's Department Store in January, 1958, against BERNARD W. and IDA BECK, and that there was no other information concerning the suit and/or the BECKs.

RUTH GOUVEIA, Oakland County Sheriff's Office, Pontiac, on October 27, 1964, advised that there was no record identifiable with BERNARD or IDA BECK.

On November 2, 1964, VIRGINIA BECKER, Royal Oak, Michigan Credit Bureau, advised that there was no record in file concerning BERNARD or IDA BECK.

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

On November 5, 1964, H. KLEINSMITH, City of Detroit Voters Registration, made available records concerning the following individuals which contained, in part, the pertinent information indicated:

Name	BERNARD W. BECK
Residence	1309 Joliet Place
Registered	October 8, 1960
Date of birth	April 6, 1916
Place of birth	United States
Previous registration	Farmington, Michigan
Mother's name	MINNA BARTNOFSKY

Name	IDA S. BECK
Residence	1309 Joliet Place
Registered	October 8, 1960
Date of birth	December 7, 1922
Place of birth	Nova Scotia
Citizenship	Own papers, dated November 6, 1942, United States District Court, Detroit
Parents	IRVING KRAVIS MARY SCHLAFMAN

Name	IRVING KRAVIS
Residence	1309 Joliet Place
Registered	October 30, 1960
Date of birth	February 15, 1895
Place of birth	England
Citizenship	Papers not shown, indicated as dated July 22, 1940, United States District Court, Detroit
Mother's name	BETSY COHN
Date of arrival in United States	1932

Records of the Merchants Credit Bureau, Detroit, were made available by Miss KATHERINE TRACY, Supervisor, on November 5, 1964, to IC GERALD J. JASZCZ, and these records contained, in part, the following information concerning BERNARD W. and IDA BECK:

Residence	1309 Joliet Detroit, Michigan
In file since	July, 1957

BERNARD BECK is married, has a wife and two dependents, and is employed as a manufacturer's representative, and in 1964, his annual income was listed at $17,000.00 to $18,000.00 per year. BECK is further indicated as residing at the above address for four years and renting there at $200.00 monthly. It was further reported that BECK formerly resided at Franklin Fairway for a period of seven years. His wife was reported as employed as a secretary at Chrysler Corporation for six months and there earning $5,000.00 a year. It was reported that BECK had formerly been employed at Milburn-Beck Roofing Company for ten years. The file contains further information that an Involuntary Bankruptcy Petition was filed on July 3, 1957.

Mr. WILLIAM RECKNAGEL, Manager, Credit Data Corporation, made available records concerning BERNARD W. BECK and wife, IDA, on November 5, 1964, to IC GERALD J. JASZCZ, and these records contained, in part, the following pertinent information:

In file since August, 1954, BECK was indicated as self employed by B and M Floral Supply.

Detroit Police Department records on November 5, 1964, as per HAROLD GUNTZLER, and Wayne County Sheriff's Office, Detroit, on November 5, 1964, per M. I. DANIELSON, both to IC CLARENCE H. WILLIAMS, contain no record concerning BERNARD W. BECK and wife IDA BECK.

On November 5, 1964, City of Detroit Traffic Court records per EILEEN HALL to IC CLARENCE H. WILLIAMS contained the following information concerning BERNARD WALLACE BECK:

Addresses:	1309 Juliet Place 31841 Franklin Fairway Farmington 18964 Pinehurst 19131 Dean 2174 Hillger
Date of birth	April 6, 1916

Race	White
Sex	Male
Weight	130 - 142
Height	5'6" - 5'7"
Employer	B and M Floral Supply

These records contained further information to show 50 traffic violations.

On November 10, 1964, records in the United States District Court, Detroit, Michigan, contained, in part, the following information:

1. Cause No. 39404, Bankruptcy Docket in matter of EDWARD MILBRAND and BERNARD W. BECK, individually and d/b/a Milbrand-Beck Roofing Company, 19131 Dean, Detroit. On July 3, 1954, an Involuntary Petition for Adjudication was filed. On March 2, 1959, discharge was filed as to EDWARD MILBRAND and BERNARD BECK. On December 29, 1960, order was entered to close the estate.

2. Cause No. 39405, Bankruptcy Docket in matter of Milbrand-Beck Acoustical Company, Inc., on July 3, 1957, and an Involuntary Petition for Adjudication on December 30, 1960. Referee's report was filed closing the estate.

On November 6, 1964, records at the Assumed Name Section, Wayne County Clerk's Office, Detroit, contained the following pertinent information concerning B and M Floral Supply, Inc.:

Articles of Incorporation No.	106280
Location of business	6300 Mc Graw Detroit 10, Michigan
Incorporators	MEYER and GERTRUDE HERTZBERG
Address	21950 Kipling Oak Park, Michigan

These articles were indicated as having been filed January 22, 1960.

On November 9, 1964, by suitable pretext, telephone contact was made with a female who identified herself as Mrs. GERTRUDE HERTZBURG. She stated as follows:

The B and M Floral Supply, Inc., had gone out of business two years ago and that one of the principal stockholders in the corporation had been BERNARD BECK, who is now employed as a traveling salesman working for his brother-in-law. Mrs. BECK has a good secretarial job but is employed at a place, the name of which is not recalled. She did not have a very high opinion of Mr. BERNARD BECK because of his financial dealings which she believes were responsible for the fact that B and M was not a successful business venture.

On November 10, 1964, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) records, Detroit, Michigan, were reviewed and contained the following pertinent information concerning IRVING KRAVIS.

He arrived in the United States at Detroit February 29, 1928, as ISAAC KRAVIS. His date of birth was shown as February 15, 1895, London, England. His family was described in March, 1936, as wife MARY ESTHER, who was born March 16, 1900, in Nova Scotia. They were married May 25, 1920, in Sydney, Nova Scotia. His children were listed as KENNETH LAWRENCE, date of birth March 16, 1921, Sydney, Canada, and IDA SARAH, date of birth December 7, 1922, Sydney, Canada. He received his Certificate of Citizenship July 22, 1940, as IRVING KRAVIS. His Certificate Number was 4743887.

Polks Directory, City of Birmingham, Michigan, 1962, contained the following listing:

KRAVIS KENNITH L. (SOPHIE H.), Manufacturers Agents, 2860 Farmingdale Drive, Bloomfield Township.

On November 10, 1964, GEORGINA PATRICK, Secretary, Rental Office, Lafayette Plaissance, Detroit, advised that BERNARD BECK was a tenant who rented at 1309 Joliet for $198.00 per month. She made available

an application form prepared by BERNARD BECK in June, 1960, which contained, in part, the following pertinent information:

Telephone number	TY 6-1073
Wife	IDA BECK
Son	BRIAN, age 17
Son	MICKEY, age 14
Father-in-law	IRVING KRAVIS
Previous addresses	31841 Franklin Fairway Farmington, Michigan six years 574 Withington Ferndale, Michigan one year
Employment	Self employed
Previous employment	B and M Floral Supply, Inc.
References	IRVING RUBIN 3320 West Outer Drive Detroit KENNETH KRAVIS Birmingham, Michigan

Miss PATRICK further advised regarding BECK as follows:

He has lived with his family at this address since 1960, and is considered to be a good tenant. She believes he is presently employed by his brother-in-law as a manufacturer's representative, and it is believed that one of his lines is sale of dishes and/or pottery.

C. Allegation By Herbert T. Linsey That He Had Tape Recording Of Plot Of Lee Harvey Oswald To Assassinate President Kennedy And That President Lyndon B. Johnson Had Knowledge Of This Plot Prior To Assassination

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date October 22, 1964

1.

PAUL BUCHANAN, Mayor of Barbourville, Kentucky, telephonically furnished the following information:

RED LINSEY, at about 3:00 P.M. on October 17, 1964, was preaching in the yard of the courthouse, Barbourville, Kentucky. LINSEY made the statement that he had a tape recording of the plot of OSWALD to assassinate President JOHN KENNEDY and that President LYNDON B. JOHNSON had knowledge of this plot to assassinate President Kennedy prior to the assassination. LINSEY stated that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had interviewed him on three occasions concerning the tape recording, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation did not insist that he make the tape recording available since the Federal Bureau of Investigation knew that he (LINSEY) would not live five minutes after the tape recording was turned over to them. LINSEY promised the ones listening to him that he would make the tape recording available to the public prior to the coming presidential election.

Mayor BUCHANAN advised that he and Chief of Police, TOM COLLINSWORTH, asked LINSEY for identification which LINSEY at first refused to produce. He advised that LINSEY was informed that he had a choice of going to jail or else produce some identification. LINSEY produced a Social Security Card bearing the name HERBERT T. LINSEY and stated that he resided at St. Charles, Missouri. LINSEY stated that he did not have an automobile driver's license and that he traveled by bus. LINSEY stated that he was fifty years of age, and BUCHANAN described him as a white male, 5'8", 135 to 150 pounds, red hair, red face. two teeth missing in front

LINSEY told BUCHANAN that before arresting him, he had better get in contact with Colonel ALFRED GUS KRAGE, home phone 731-7544, office phone 961-1441, Cincinnati, Ohio. LINSEY would not further identify Colonel KRAGER or state whether KRAGER was an army officer or a police officer.

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On 10/17/64 at Barbourville, Kentucky File # LS 105-620

by SA JAMES E. RINKS/rar Date dictated 10/19/64

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DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
1

Under date of October 17, 1964, the St. Louis Office advised that it could locate no information in its files concerning HERBERT T. LINSEY. The St. Louis Office advised that its records did reflect that one HURBERT T. LINDSEY had appeared at the St. Louis Office on January 30, 1945, with WANDA DOLLAR, stating that they had been married the day before at Hernando, Mississippi, and that he thought WANDA DOLLAR's mother may have made a complaint. This HURBERT T. LINDSEY was born May 21, 1914, at Nelson, Georgia, was 5'8", had red hair and a ruddy complexion, and gave his occupation as minister. He stated his mother was T. S. LINDSEY. WANDA DOLLAR's parents were identified as VICTOR R. and RUTH DOLLAR, and WANDA DOLLAR reportedly resided at Fredricktown, Missouri.

On October 17, 1964, ANDY PALLORDY, St. Charles, Missouri, Police Department, and EMETT BACON, St. Charles County Sheriff's Office, both advised HERBERT T. LINSEY is unknown to them.

By communication dated October 17, 1964, the Cincinnati Office advised that on that date Colonel ALFRED GUS KARGER (not KRAGER) advised he could not place HERBERT T. LINSEY, also known as "RED", and that if he had previously had any association with LINSEY in the past, it was nothing of any consequence. KARGER was unable to supply any information concerning LINSEY. It was pointed out by the Cincinnati Office that Colonel KARGER is Chairman of the U.S. Citizens Committee, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, a civic and patriotic organization which, through its programs, brings to the attention of the public information about communism. Colonel KARGER is a well-known public speaker and has spoken throughout the United States. He could not account for LINSEY having his residence and office telephone numbers.

BUCHANAN advised that LINSEY also made some statements against Communism, the exact statements he can not recall.

D. Investigation Concerning Notebook Found In Room 2422, Sheraton-Dallas Hotel, Dallas, Texas, Containing Handwritten Notes In English Regarding Lee Harvey Oswald And Assassination Of President Kennedy

DL 100-10461
RJB/jtf
1

By communication dated September 28, 1964, the San Antonio Office advised that on September 28, 1964, ELMER E. COOPER, Medical Doctor, offices at 505 Howard, San Antonio, Texas, advised that he had been a guest at the Sheraton-Dallas Hotel, Southland Center, Dallas, Texas, from the evening of September 24, 1964, to the midmorning of September 27, 1964. Dr. COOPER stated that he was assigned Room 2422 while at the hotel.

Dr. COOPER stated that on the day he had checked into his room, he found a notebook in the drawer of a phone table located between the beds in Room 2422. The notebook was under some blank hotel stationery inside this drawer.

He advised that upon looking at the contents of this notebook, it readily appeared to him to concern matters regarding LEE HARVEY OSWALD and the assassination of President KENNEDY.

The notebook is approximately four inches by six inches in size with a Sheraton Hotels identification crest on the front side. The notebook contains several pages of handwritten notes in ink.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date October 9, 1964

1

Mrs. FAY GATES, Secretary to the Reservation Manager, Sheraton-Dallas Hotel, Southland Center, Dallas, Texas, advised as follows regarding the recent tenants of Room 2422 at this hotel prior to its occupancy from the evening of September 24 through September 27, 1964, by Dr. ELMER COOPER of San Antonio, Texas.

She stated that the last immediate residents prior to Dr. COOPER's occupancy were Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE W. KILGUS of Lopez, Pennsylvania, who occupied Room 2422 from September 20, 1964, to September 24, 1964. Mrs. GATES stated that Mr. and Mrs. KILGUS were in Dallas for the National Convention of the American Legion.

Prior to the KILGUS occupancy of Room 2422, the room was rented to Lieutenant Colonel HARRY E. SMITH, JR., 271 Salem Street, Aurora, Colorado, and Captain GERALD S. THURNAU, 754 Scranton Court, Aurora, Colorado, both of whom are connected with the United States Air Force. These two military men rented Room 2422 from September 18, 1964, to September 20, 1964.

Mrs. GATES noted that several members of the President's Commission investigating the assassination of President KENNEDY had rooms on the 24th floor of this hotel from September 5 through September 7, 1964. She noted that Chief Justice WARREN, Senator COOPER and others were housed on the 24th floor.

In regard to the tenants of Room 2422 at the latter time, Mrs. GATES stated that this room was rented by the following three individuals on September 5 and September 6, 1964:

1. JAMES J. TAXMAN, 215 North Pine, Centralia, Illinois, an employee of the State of Illinois

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on 10/2/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 10/7/64

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2. ROBERT M. TAXMAN, 5000 Suson Place, St. Louis, Missouri, a physician

3. MARVIN L. COTLER, 719 Leland Avenue, University City, Missouri, employed by General American Life.

Mrs. GATES does not know if any of these latter three individuals had any connection with the President's Commission

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date October 9, 1964

1

SAMUEL B. BALLEN, Natural Gas Company of Electrical Log Service, Inc., Room 1717, Southland Center, Dallas, Texas, was interviewed in his office.

Mr. BALLEN was asked if he had recently discussed any matter in regard to the LEE HARVEY OSWALD investigation with anyone staying at the Sheraton-Dallas Hotel.

Mr. BALLEN stated that he had discussed in detail his knowledge of OSWALD with GEORGE McMILLAN of the National Broadcasting Company (NBC) who had stayed for several weeks at the Sheraton-Dallas Hotel until on or about September 16, 1964.

Mr. BALLEN stated that GEORGE McMILLAN was in Dallas in connection with his assignment by NBC to prepare a telecast program of the LEE HARVEY OSWALD assassination of President KENNEDY to be shown on NBC television on the day of the release of the report of the President's Commission report.

He stated that McMILLAN had originally contacted him in regard to his, BALLEN's, knowledge of OSWALD and the association between OSWALD and GEORGE DeMOHRENSCHILDT. BALLEN stated that he had gone into detail regarding this matter and had even helped assist in arranging for DeMOHRENSCHILDT to meet McMILLAN in Haiti to film an interview for the NBC Special assassination program.

BALLEN stated that he frequently visited and talked by telephone with McMILLAN in the Sheraton-Dallas Hotel.

BALLEN stated that he does not recall the room number occupied by McMILLAN at the Sheraton, but remembers that it was above the 20th floor.

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on 10/5/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 10/7/64

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BALLEN stated that he assumes McMILLAN had probably taken notes when talking to him by telephone.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date October 9, 1964

1

BARNEY TOBIN, Reservation Manager, Sheraton-Dallas Hotel, Southland Center, Dallas, Texas, advised that his records indicate that GEORGE McMILLAN, Box 259, Aiken, South Carolina, was registered at this hotel in Room 2521 from August 30, 1964, to September 17, 1964.

TOBIN gathered this information from the Sheraton-Dallas Hotel registration card # Z-87949.

Mr. TOBIN stated that he does not know McMILLAN.

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on 10/7/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 10/7/64

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DL 100-10461
RFG/jtf
1

Under date of October 15, 1964, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning a document examination requested by the Dallas Office on October 8, 1964:

Specimens received October 9, 1964

D264 Notebook of the Sheraton Hotels and Motor Inns consisting of six pages with a cover identified by ELMER E. COOPER, MD, Room 2422

D265 Copy of Sheraton-Dallas Hotel registration card # Z 87949, of GEORGE MC MILLAN, Box 299, Aiken, South Carolina, for Room 2521

Result of examination:

The handwriting on D-265 is not sufficiently extensive or comparable with D-264 for an adequate examination.

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
1

By communication dated November 19, 1964, the Savannah Office advised that after numerous attempts, Mr. GEORGE MC MILLAN, Post Office Box 229, Aiken, South Carolina, was contacted on November 19, 1964. He advised that he was the owner of the notebook of the Sheraton Hotels and Motor Inns which he had inadvertently left at the Sheraton-Dallas Hotel while staying there in September, 1964.

Mr. MC MILLAN stated he is a free lance writer and at the time he was in Dallas, he had been working on a "white paper" of the assassination of President KENNEDY for the National Broadcasting Company.

He stated that a "white paper" is a format used by the National Broadcasting Company for reports on controversial matters. He stated the National Broadcasting Company discarded their original idea to do a report on the assassination when they learned that the President's Commission was doing a good job on it and that the President's Commission intended to make a full report. The National Broadcasting Company then decided to do a commentary on the President's Commission report.

Mr. MC MILLAN stated that "GDM" as mentioned in the notebook stands for GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT who, he had learned, knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD well. MC MILLAN stated he had spoke with DE MOHRENSCHILDT at Haiti, and he also talked with SAMUEL BALLEN about the assassination.

Mr. MC MILLAN stated that none of the writing in the notebook had any special significance but merely contained notes jotted down by him concerning his observations and conversations with various people. He stated he had no information which had not been published in the President's Commission report. He further advised that he had been trying to come up with a "scoop" for the National Broadcasting Company, but that he had been unsuccessful in learning anything new. He stated the President's Commission report came out with everything he had managed to learn by his own investigation, and he knew of nothing which would shed any additional light on the matter.

Mr. MC MILLAN indicated a desire to have his notebook returned to him and since it had no apparent evidentiary value, it was, therefore, returned to him.

III. MISCELLANEOUS ALLEGED ACTIVITIES OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD

A. Allegation By Sylvia Odio That She Observed Lee Harvey Oswald In The Company Of Two Cuban Or Mexican Men Sometime In Late September Or Early October, 1963

B. Allegation By A. L. Jones, Sayre, Oklahoma, That He Met Individual "Last July Or August" Who Stated He Was Going To Kill Rich Men Every Chance He Had And Wonders If Such Individual Was Lee Harvey Oswald

C. Allegation By Hal Keese That Lee Harvey Oswald Spent Night Before Assassination At George Parr's

D. Investigation Concerning Name Lee Harvey Oswald Entered On Guest Register Of First Evangelical Lutheran Church, North Muskegon, Michigan

E. Allegation By Norman Baker That Individual Known Only As "Mike" Gave Him Photograph Of Lee Harvey Oswald In California In July, 1963, With Address In Dallas, Texas

F. Allegation By Mrs. Otto Hegemann That She Saw Man Believed To Be Lee Harvey Oswald At San Antonio, Texas, About 3:30 Or 4:00 P.M., November 21, 1963

G. Allegation That Lee Harvey Oswald Met Cuban Premier Fidel Castro In Mexico Prior To Assassination Of President And That Oswald And Jack Ruby Were Connected

A. Allegation By Sylvia Odio That She Observed Lee Harvey Oswald In The Company Of Two Cuban Or Mexican Men Sometime In Late September Or Early October, 1963

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
1

The following investigation supplements that contained on pages 176 through 214 of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated October 8, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, concerning the allegation by SYLVIA ODIO that she observed LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the company of two Cuban or Mexican men sometime in late September or early October, 1963.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date October 8, 1964

1

CARLOS A. FERRER-NADAL, Apartment 112, 4214 Cedar Springs, Dallas, was contacted at his place of employment, Knoll Associates, Decorative Center, Dallas, Texas.

Mr. FERRER advised that he is a Cuban refugee who left Cuba subsequent to FIDEL CASTRO's take over of that country. He left Cuba as he is against communism and the CASTRO form of government.

Mr. FERRER stated that he does not know LORAN HALL, WILLIAM SEYMOUR or LAWRENCE HOWARD. He stated that he has never resided in the Crestwood Apartments located on Magellan Circle in the eastern section of Dallas, Texas.

Mr. FERRER stated that he has never been known by the nickname of "KIKI", and he does not know anyone who is referred to as either KIKI FERRER or KIKI MASFERRER in the Dallas area or elsewhere.

FERRER stated that he is familiar with a great number of the Cuban exiles living in the Dallas area but he has never heard of another Cuban family named FERRER, or similarly spelled surname, living in this area.

FERRER stated that Miss SYLVIA ODIO formerly worked at this place of business, Knoll Associates, and he knew Miss ODIO well personally. However, he stated that Miss ODIO had never mentioned anything to him about possibly having been visited at her apartment by LEE HARVEY OSWALD in September, 1963.

Mr. FERRER added that he has never been employed by the Texas Optical Company, or a company with a similar business name.

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on 10/5/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 10/7/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date October 8, 1964

1

Mrs. HILDA GISER, manager, Lawnview Motel, 5405 Lawnview Avenue, Dallas, Texas, advised that during September, 1963, highway US 80 ran past the side of this motel, which is located on the southeast side of Dallas. She noted that Tenison Memorial Park is located several blocks north of the motel as is also a public golf course.

Mrs. GISER stated that she recalls some months ago three men had stayed in Room # 150 at this motel for about a week, who were supposedly on their way to Florida. She remembered that they had a trailer which they had told her contained medicine, although they had not disclosed to her the proposed ultimate use of these medical supplies.

The manager stated that two of the men wore beards and the other man appeared to be a Latin. The two men, who had beards, appeared to her to be Americans. She stated that she did not recall any of their names or, in fact, if she had ever heard them mention their names.

Mrs. GISER located registration cards of the motel which noted that L. E. HALL, 1191 College View Drive, Monterey Park, California, and two others were registered at the Lawnview Motel in Room # 150 from September 28 through October 3, 1963. HALL had noted on his motel registration card that he was driving an Oldsmobile with license number 1W167710 (state not indicated). The rate for the room for all three men was $7.21 including tax.

Mrs. GISER stated that her telephone call record book indicates that the following local telephone calls were made from Room # 150 during the days this room was occupied by L. E. HALL. The calls, all of a local nature and none long distance, were noted as follows:

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on 10/5/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 10/7/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date October 8, 1964

1

On October 5, 1964, Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT reviewed the 1963-1964 Cole's Directory of the City of Dallas, Texas, regarding the subscribers to the indicated telephone numbers called from Room # 150 of the Lawnview Motel, 5405 Lawnview Avenue, Dallas, Texas, between September 28, 1963, and October 3, 1963, and the listed subscribers are as follows:

1. AD 9-2087 is listed to L. L. LOGUE, 12640 Hillcrest, Dallas

2. DA 4-4968 is listed to ERNESTO and ANGELA ROMAGOSA, 11353 Fernald, Dallas

3. DA 7-2024 is listed to Dr. C. F. TABOADA, 9711 East Lake Highland, Dallas

4. EM 1-6286 is listed to the Panelyte Paper Company and the St. Regis Paper Company, 5531 Dyer, Dallas

5. RI 8-7247 is listed to the Defenders American Liberty and ROBERT MORRIS, Adolphus Tower Building, Dallas

6. WH 3-8778 is listed to HECTOR R. FERNANDEZ, 1825 Pratt, Dallas

7. LA 6-7761 is listed to the Childrens Medical Center, 2306 Welborn, Dallas

8. EM 8-1892 is listed to J. C. HAUSER, JR., 6114 Royal Crest, Dallas.

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on 10/5/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /jtf Date dictated 10/7/64

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1. September 29, 1963

   AD 9-2087
   DA 4-4968
   DA 7-2024

2. September 30, 1963 - no calls recorded

3. October 1, 1963

   DA 4-4968 (twice)
   EM 1-6286
   RI 8-7247 (twice)

4. October 2, 1963

   WH 3-8778
   LA 6-7761

5. October 3, 1963

   RI 8-7247 (three times)
   EM 8-1892

Mrs. GISER stated that she does not know whether or not the occupants of Room # 150 during this period of time received any telephone calls, as such a record is not maintained by the motel.

B. Allegation By A. L. Jones, Sayre, Oklahoma, That He Met Individual "Last July Or August" Who Stated He Was Going To Kill Rich Men Every Chance He Had And Wonders If Such Individual Was Lee Harvey Oswald

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
1

The following investigation concerning ADER LESTER JONES, also known as A. L. Jones, supplements that contained on pages 137 through 139 of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated September 19, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, in instant case.

1
OC 105-783
DL 100-10461
BHD:ddw

The following investigation was conducted by SA BYRON H. DUNBAR on September 24, 1964:

At Sayre, Oklahoma

RICHARD CARMICHAEL, former Undersheriff, Beckham County, advised that he is personally acquainted with A. L. JONES, a resident of Sayre, and whose full name is ADER LESTER JONES.

CARMICHAEL advised while he was Undersheriff of Beckham County he frequently got correspondence and inquiry concerning ADER LESTER JONES from various persons who had received letters from JONES. The best description of the letters which CARMICHAEL could furnish was that they were peculiar.

CARMICHAEL advised no particular record was kept of these inquiries in the Sheriff's Office at Sayre since ADER LESTER JONES is personally known to the Sheriff's Office as a ne'er-do-well resident of Sayre, a person who sleeps at the American Legion Hut in return for his services as a custodian and caretaker, and he is a known prolific letter-writer, all of a nebulous and harmless character. The persons receiving his letters were normally those who were nationally known or well-known locally and the type of person who would frequently be named in the news media.

CARMICHAEL advised JONES exists on the basis of a small welfare check since he is approximately 70 years of age and by panhandling locally on the streets of Sayre. His mentality is questioned by persons knowing him and he is considered to be mentally unbalanced but harmless.

LEE BULLARD, Sheriff, Beckham County, Sayre, advised he is personally acquainted with ADER LESTER JONES who has been known to the Sheriff's Office for a number of years but who has no criminal record. BULLARD advised that JONES is known to be a writer of letters to well-known and prominent people and that some inquiry has been received by the Sheriff's Office concerning these letters. JONES frequently writes that he knows where there is a buried gold hoard between Sayre and Elk City, Oklahoma.

Sheriff BULLARD advised that in his opinion JONES is virtually a mental case but has not been confined since he is considered harmless and causes no trouble. He is a "bum" who panhandles frequently on the streets of Sayre and has no permanent residence but sleeps at the American Legion Hut in Sayre.

Sheriff BULLARD advised that JONES has no acquaintance with the persons to whom he writes letters and usually obtains their names from newspapers or other public source data.

J. FRENCH, President, First National Bank, Sayre, advised he is acquainted with ADER LESTER JONES, a person of doubtful and questionable mental intelligence and a person who is considered to be unreliable and somewhat of a nuisance. FRENCH advised he could furnish no specific information concerning JONES' background or past activities but for the past ten years or more he has primarily been a person living off of hand-outs in and around Sayre, Oklahoma.

ADER LESTER JONES is identical with an individual who in a signed statement on February 2, 1953 admitted to an Agent of the Oklahoma City Office of the FBI writing two letters to JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER informing him he had information that JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR. was to be kidnapped.

C. Allegation By Hal Keese That Lee Harvey Oswald Spent Night Before Assassination At George Parr's

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DL 100-10461
SA 105-2909

DL T-3 on October 7, 1964, furnished the following information:

On October 6, 1964, a man whose identity source refused to divulge told source some information concerning one HAL KEESE. According to DL T-3 , KEESE is a rancher near Medina, Texas, and he also has a cedar yard. The unidentified man told source that sometime during the week of September 27, 1964, KEESE said that he knew for a fact that OSWALD spent the night before the assassination at GEORGE PARR's and that PARR and President LYNDON JOHNSON had KENNEDY assassinated. KEESE said that JOHNSON had this done so that he could be President. KEESE made these comments at Fee's Pool Parlor, Medina, Texas, in the presence of a large group of men which included one TOM FINNEY and NESSICUS (phonetic) JACKSON.

DL T-3 advised that source knows for a fact that KEESE makes indiscreet and irresponsible statements. Source feels that this is loose talk, but source wanted to advise the government.

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
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It should be noted that previous investigation has definitely established that LEE HARVEY OSWALD spent the night of November 21, 1963, at the residence of Mrs. RUTH PAINE, 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas, with his wife, MARINA OSWALD.

DL 100-10461

D. Investigation Concerning Name Lee Harvey Oswald Entered On Guest Register Of First Evangelical Lutheran Church, North Muskegon, Michigan

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
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By communication dated October 12, 1964, the Butte Office advised that EDWARD W. MAYER, Lewiston, Idaho, had advised Special Agent STEINAR E. GORUD that recently SIEBERT SWENSON, senior law student, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, told him that his aunt, Mrs. WALLACE LAMB, Pillon Road, Muskegon, Michigan, mentioned that the name LEE HARVEY OSWALD was entered on a church guest register in Muskegon, Michigan, about two years ago. He mentioned that President KENNEDY or RICHARD NIXON may have been in the Muskegon area about this time. The identity of the church in Muskegon was unknown.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 10/15/64

Reverend WILLIAM HUMLIE, First Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1206 North Whitehall Road, advised he placed a new church guest register in the church on September 22, 1963. He stated the first line of the register was left blank and the date of Sunday, September 22, 1963, was entered on that line. He stated the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Dallas, Texas, home church - Russian Oxthodox, was entered on this line and the date of September 22, 1963, was crossed through.

Reverend HUMLIE stated his church was rented by an outsider for the purpose of a wedding on October 13, 1963, and guests of the wedding party signed the first and second pages of the new church register before realizing it was not the wedding guest book. He advised he assumed and was of the opinion that some prankster made the OSWALD entry inasmuch as the register was accessible to anyone.

Reverend HUMLIE stated the OSWALD entry was discovered in approximately the latter part of May, 1964, after the assassination of President KENNEDY. He stated the same register is still available in the church to anyone and an entry could have been made at any time between September 22, 1963, and May, 1964, when same was discovered.

Reverend HUMLIE stated he has never seen OSWALD before, other than on television and in the newspapers, and would be unable to identify him as a guest of his church during 1963.

Reverend HUMLIE made the first page of the church register available and stated it need not be returned to him if the laboratory examination revealed the signature contained thereon to be identical with that of OSWALD. He stated that he would appreciate having the page returned if the FBI felt there was no significance to the signature contained thereon.

Reverend HUMLIE advised that he could furnish no additional information concerning how the OSWALD entry appeared in his register other than the fact that some prankster or "smart alec" made this entry after the assassination of President KENNEDY.

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On 10/15/64 at N. Muskegon, Michigan File # Detroit 62-3550

by SA KENNETH E. JOSEPH:JLM Date dictated 10/15/64

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DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
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Under date of October 21, 1964, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows concerning a document examination requested by the Detroit Office on October 16, 1964:

Specimens received October 19, 1964

D-270 One page from church register of the First Evangelical Lutheran Church, North Muskegon, Michigan, bearing on first line the signature "Lee Harvey Oswald"

Result of examination:

It was concluded that the Oswald signature on D-270 was not written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, K4 and K5 in this case.

E. Allegation By Norman Baker That Individual Known Only As "Mike" Gave Him Photograph Of Lee Harvey Oswald In California In July, 1963, With Address In Dallas, Texas

NORMAN BAKER, Inmate Number C-97188, State Prison of Southern Michigan (SPSM), Jackson, Michigan, home residence 152 West Fountain, Battle Creek, Michigan, furnished the following information:

He had been residing in Bell Gardens, California, with a girl friend, DONNA KULINICH, as husband and wife, under the name of Mr. and Mrs. JOHN BAKER in June and July, 1963. He said they resided in a rented trailer in a trailer park on Luddell Street. He was employed at Cecil's Friendly Service, corner of Florence and Eastern Avenue, Bell Gardens, working nights. This service station is owned and operated by CECIL THOMAS, who is also a U. S. postman and resided in Bell, California.

Shortly after he started working there, a person whom he met only as MIKE (LNU), driving a 1963 Plymouth convertible, fire engine red with a white cloth top, bearing Texas license plates, used to come into the station usually when he would be alone at night after 10:00 PM. He said this man started to talk with him and after about the third time in, he started to talk about communism. This man, MIKE (LNU), was well spoken and used many big words of which he did not know the meaning. He sounded like a well educated man. He was well dressed always and seemed to have a lot of money all the time.

MIKE (LNU) asked him all about himself and his past and learned that he was an ex-convict from Midigan. After learning this, he talked more and more about communism and how the capitalists had all the money and everything they wanted while the working people would never have anything. MIKE (LNU) asked him one evening where they could go to have a good time and some drinks and BAKER told him about a tavern down the street named the Chit-Chat. MIKE (LNU) then invited him to go with him and they arranged to meet on a Saturday night. BAKER explained that he had told his girl friend, DONNA KULINICH, that he worked on Saturday nights while actually he did not work. He would go to the service station in his working clothes, change into good

On 10/19/64 at Jackson, Michigan File # Detroit 100-31965
Dallas 100-10161

by SA CHARLES G. FEHR:sal Date dictated 10/19/64

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clothes and go out for the night, changing back into working clothes and going home in the morning at the regular time he would if he had been working.

BAKER continued that MIKE (LNU) had met him this way for about five weeks in a row and they would go out drinking and dancing. He said they visited the Chit-Chat and the Garden Club in Bell Gardens and another expensive, fancy, private club near Compton, California. He said MIKE (LNU) seemed to be known at this place as a number of people there spoke to him. He said he could not recall the exact location of this place except it was near Compton and seemed to be located between two other buildings which seemed to protect this place. He said MIKE had presented a card to get in and this card was stamped by the person who admitted them. He said a large, heavy set woman who was expensively dressed sat with them for a drink here.

All during the times they were together, MIKE (LNU) constantly kept talking communism to him. He said MIKE asked him not to say anything about this to anyone else and when there was anyone else around, MIKE never spoke about the subject. He said MIKE also began talking to him about making large sums of money and pointed out that he could have nice clothes, a fine new car and everything he had if he wished. MIKE told him there was nothing too risky in making this money. He said that he agreed to anything MIKE said in that MIKE was buying all the drinks and paying for their good times.

About the middle of July, 1963, he, BAKER, lost his job at the service station because the owner suspected him of stealing money. He said he had not stolen it and had about convinced the owner of this, so that he continued to visit at the station. His girl friend obtained a job as a waitress and he continued to see and go out with MIKE. It was after he had lost his job that MIKE became very specific about whether he wanted to earn some big money and when he agreed, MIKE gave him $100.00 and a photograph with an address in Dallas, Texas, on the back. MIKE told him to go to that address and there he would meet the person whose photograph he had and he was to give this to that person and that person would tell him what was required of him.

BAKER said that he is positive that the photograph which was given to him by MIKE (LNU) was that of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He said he had no knowledge of this person at that time and nothing was ever said about his name or what he was to do to earn the large sum of money mentioned by MIKE. He said that shortly after he was given the money and the photograph with the address on the back, he spent the money and he and DONNA left and returned to Michigan. He said he had never seen MIKE (LNU) after he was given the money and photograph.

BAKER described MIKE as a white male, about 27 or 28 years of age, about six feet in height, weighing about 170 pounds, black hair, always wore tinted or colored glasses which he believed were prescription glasses. He said MIKE was always well dressed in expensive clothes. He said he never learned anything about MIKE in that whenever he asked any question about his background, MIKE would change the subject. The only thing he ever learned was that MIKE one time answered his question as to where he lived by saying "near Huntington Park". Also, one time he took MIKE to his residence to meet his girl friend DONNA. She asked him what he did for a living and he said he was an investigator.

BAKER said that the owner of the service station where he had been employed, CECIL THOMAS; his son; his manager, AL CARRIGER (phonetic); an employee named RAY (LNU) and another named JOHN (LNU) had seen MIKE in the service station. He explained that RAY (LNU) and JOHN (LNU) worked on Saturday nights in his place and they had seen him meet MIKE (LNU) at the service station after he would change his clothes so as to go out with him.

He also advised that MIKE (LNU) had gone with him to a used car lot on Eastern Avenue, Bell Gardens, where he had purchased a used 1954 Oldsmobile 88 two door sedan. MIKE had checked on this car with him prior to his purchasing it. He explained this used car lot was run by a man named BILL (LNU) and he suspected BILL and all his salesmen were ex-convicts. He purchased this car in the name of NORMAN BAKER and later turned it back after he had lost his job and could not pay for it.

BAKER said that he had kept the photograph with the Dallas, Texas address on the reverse side and the last he knew, it was in his billfold which his cousin, MARVIN WELLINGTON, R. R. #1, East Leroy, "D" Drive, Sonoma Lake, Michigan, had possession of same. He said that he has also heard that his brother, DENNIS BAKER, care of his mother, SYLVIA BAKER, 162 West Fountain Street, Battle Creek, Michigan, has been using his identification and he may have the billfold with the photograph in it.

BAKER said that he had not said anything about this matter sooner in that he had been busy trying to evade the law to avoid being returned to prison. After his return, he has had many personal problems and it was only recently that he had thought much about this matter and then decided that he should tell the FBI about it. He has thought that MIKE (LNU) might have been a spy but nothing was ever said about this and all he had ever talked about was communism and finally about making "big" money without ever telling him what he was to do to earn the money.

Date 10/21/64

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DONNA KULINICH, 105 Inn Road, Battle Creek, Michigan, furnished the following information:

She had resided with NORMAN BAKER in a trailer park on Luddell Street, Bell Gardens, California, from about April to August, 1963. They had resided as Mr. and Mrs. JOHN BAKER. NORMAN worked for Cecil's Friendly Service, a gasoline service station located at the corner of Florence and Eastern Avenue in the same community. She continued she had met several friends of NORMAN's whom he had brought to their home but no one named MIKE (LNU).

She said she could not recall anyone who drove a red colored Plymouth convertible or who fit the description of MIKE (LNU) as given by NORMAN BAKER.

She said that NORMAN BAKER had been fired from his job about a month before they returned to Michigan and he had been broke during that time. She had obtained a position as a waitress at Gage Bowling Alley, Huntington Park, California, for about one month before they returned to Michigan and it was on her earnings that they were able to come back to Michigan.

She said that she had learned about NORMAN BAKER stepping out on her on Saturday nights while he told her he was working but that she was of the opinion he had been going out alone and she had no knowledge of anyone he was associating with.

DONNA KULINICH also advised that MARVIN WELLINGTON, a cousin of NORMAN BAKER, did have his billfold at one time but that DENNIS BAKER, a brother, had obtained it. She said that she then obtained it from DENNIS BAKER. She exhibited this billfold and a number of papers but no photographs were found. She said that she felt sure there had been some photographs but she did not know what they were except one was of her and their child. She then said that she was sure DENNIS BAKER had taken the photographs out of the billfold before she obtained it. She said that

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On 10/19/64 at Battle Creek, Michigan File # Detroit 100-31965
Dallas 100-10461

by SA CHARLES G. FEHR and SA JAMES F. CAMPBELL/sal Date dictated 10/19/64

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NORMAN and DENNIS BAKER are angry at each other at the present time and possibly DENNIS had taken the photographs out and destroyed them for meanness.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 10/21/64

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MARVIN WELLINGTON, 10493 Three Mile Road, East Leroy, Michigan, after being advised of the identity of the interviewing Agent, furnished the following information:

He is a first cousin of NORMAN BAKER who is presently serving a sentence at the State Prison of Southern Michigan, Jackson, Michigan. At no time has he ever used NORMAN BAKER's billfold or ever looked in it during the period when some of NORMAN's clothes and other belongings were left at his, WELLINGTON's, house during the latter part of 1963. All of these items were given to NORMAN's brother, DENNIS, shortly after DENNIS was released from Federal Prison in January, 1964. He stated he never knew NORMAN BAKER to have a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD at any time and believed that when NORMAN was in the Battle Creek area in January, 1964, that NORMAN would have announced this information to any and all of his relatives.

He also stated none of BAKER's brothers or sisters have ever mentioned NORMAN telling about having OSWALD's picture and again denied he had ever used BAKER's billfold for any purpose or ever looked through it.

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On 10/19/64 at East Leroy, Michigan File # Detroit 100-31965
Dallas 100-10461

by SA JAMES F. CAMPBELL/sal Date dictated 10/20/64

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DENNIS BAKER, 162 West Fountain Street, Battle Creek, Michigan, after being advised of the identities of the interviewing Agents as Special Agents of the FBI, furnished the following information:

He was released from Federal custody in early January, 1964, and returned to Battle Creek. After a few days in Battle Creek he learned that some of the clothes belonging to his brother NORMAN were stored at the home of their cousins, the WELLINGTONs, who live in East Leroy, Michigan. He went to the WELLINGTON house, got NORMAN's bebngings which were all stored in a large cardboard box, and brought them back to Battle Creek, where he, DENNIS, was staying with a married sister. A few days later, NORMAN appeared in Battle Creek and was an escapee from a work camp of the Corrections Department in northern Michigan. NORMAN took some of the clothes and stayed at an apartment on East Michigan for over a week before being apprehended and returned to prison.

During the time he, DENNIS, had NORMAN's belongings he never used NORMAN's billfold. He pointed out he already had one which he had made while previously incarcerated and had no reason to use NORMAN's. He could not ever recall actually looking through NORMAN's billfold but realized it was in the box he picked up at the WELLINGTONs.

At the time NORMAN was in Battle Creek, and during the visits that members of the family have visited NORMAN at Jackson, Michigan, he has never mentioned having a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He believed NORMAN would have bragged about the photograph since he believed his brother has always had a tendency to exaggerate and make up stories. He described NORMAN as a "damn liar" and as a person who always has made up stories in an effort to increase his own importance in the family. He again stated that NORMAN would not have been able to keep his mouth shut for such a long period of time after the assassination if his story was "anywhere near the truth". He believed that NORMAN has definitely made up the story of having OSWALD's photograph when in California and has done so only to gain attention of authorities and perhaps to cause

On 10/20/64 at Battle Creek, Michigan File # Detroit 100-31965
Dallas 100-10461

by SA JAMES F. CAMPBELL and SA CLARE F. CARTER/sal Date dictated 10/20/64

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his immediate relatives the discomfort of being contacted by law enforcement officials.

DENNIS BAKER reiterated he has never seen a photograph of OSWALD at any time since he returned to Battle Creek in January and believed he would have recognized such a photograph if one had ever been among any of NORMAN's belongings.

Date 10/21/64

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Mrs. DONNA KULINICH, 105 Inn Road, Battle Creek, Michigan, was recontacted at 162 West Fountain Street, Battle Creek. Mrs. KULINICH stated she was aware of the identities of the interviewing Agents as being Special Agents of the FBI. She furnished the following information:

She had been unable to locate any photographs that previously were in the billfold of NORMAN BAKER and whose belongings were stored at 105 Inn Road and 162 West Fountain Street. She recalled that she and NORMAN BAKER lived together under common law during 1963 and in April, 1963 left Michigan for California. They lived in Bell Gardens, California, where NORMAN worked for approximately three months on the afternoon and evening shift as a service station attendant.

During the latter part of June or early July, 1963, NORMAN lost his job and was unemployed for the remainder of the time they lived in California, a period of approximately four weeks. During his period of unemployment, NORMAN took care of their small child and occasionally came to the bowling alley where she had obtained work and bowled. They lived entirely on her earnings for the month she worked in the bowling alley and also used the money she earned to pay their trip back to Indiana where they were subsequently arrested on a forgery charge for Michigan authorities. After being returned to Michigan, NORMAN BAKER made arrangements with his cousin, MARVIN WELLINGTON, to go to South Bend, Indiana, and pick up their belongings and to leave these items at MARVIN's house, located south of Battle Creek. To her knowledge, most of NORMAN's belongings were left at WELLINGTON's until early January, 1964, when NORMAN escaped from a Michigan Department of Corrections work camp in northern Michigan. At that time, NORMAN went to WELLINGTON's, got his belongings and stayed at an apartment with her on East Michigan Avenue, Battle Creek, for approximately ten days before being apprehended and returned to prison.

Since NORMAN's return to prison, his brother, DENNIS BAKER, age 22, has been wearing some of NORMAN's clothes. She recalled that during the time NORMAN worked at the service station in California, she had many

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On 10/20/64 at Battle Creek, Michigan File # Detroit 100-31965
Dallas 100-10461

by SA JAMES F. CAMPBELL and
SA CLARE F. CARTER/sal Date dictated 10/20/64

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opportunities to look regularly into his billfold since she usually removed money for the purchase of groceries, etc. She never observed or noticed any photographs in NORMAN's billfold of anyone with whom she was not acquainted. All of the photographs were of relatives and of individuals known to her.

She never met anyone introduced to her by NORMAN as "MIKE" at any time when they lived in California. She recalled NORMAN once discussed with her his being approached by a man when on duty at the service station by a "JOHNNY" to go to Mexico and pick up a quantity of narcotics. NORMAN supposedly could get a fast $100.00 for this trip. She said NORMAN went into elaborate detail of how the narcotics could be easily secreted in his car and returned to California without being detected.

She said she persuaded NORMAN not to have anything

noted that if NORMAN had received $100.00 as alleged from "MIKE" that he never spent this money at any time when she was working at the bowling alley. She believed if he had had any money he would not have had to ask her for money as he didsince it would have been obvious to her in many ways that he had some cash. She again stated she would have no reason, based on her acquaintance with NORMAN BAKER, to place any credence in his story concerning OSWALD.

F. Allegation By Mrs. Otto Hegemann That She Saw Man Believed To Be Lee Harvey Oswald At San Antonio, Texas, About 3:30 Or 4:00 P.M., November 21, 1963

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Date 10/22/64

Mrs. OTTO HEGEMANN, 7126 Westboro, advised that on the afternoon of November 21, 1963, she was parked in her automobile in the parking area of Wonderland Shopping Center, located at the intersection of Loop 410 and Fredericksburg Road, San Antonio, Texas. Her maid, PAULINE SMITH, was with her in the car. While they were parked there, a man put his arm in the car and showed Mrs. HEGEMANN a ballpoint pen and asked her to buy it for $.25. This man was abrupt in manner and startled Mrs. HEGEMANN and she purchased this pen from him. She said the man did not appear to be crippled or sick, that he wore no hat, and had an unusual smile on his face. She described this man as young, about 30 years of age, white male, medium height, about five feet nine inches tall. His hair was medium to dark brown and a little on the curly side. He was of a slender build, but well built. She did not know his weight. She said she is not sure about the color of his eyes.

When Mrs. HEGEMANN first saw a picture of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the newspaper subsequent to the assassination of President KENNEDY, she thought that the man from whom she had purchased the pen resembled OSWALD. The smile of the man, mentioned above, reminded her of the smile on OSWALD's face in the photographs of OSWALD.

Mrs. HEGEMANN related that the incident in the parking lot happened shortly after President KENNEDY had passed the intersection of Loop 410 and Fredericksburg Road on that date, November 21, 1963. The incident in the parking lot occurred at about 3:30 or 4:00 o'clock p.m. She added that the man who sold her the pen did not look like he was in need.

Shortly after the assassination of President KENNEDY, Mrs. HEGEMANN talked with her maid, PAULINE

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On 10/21/64 at San Antonio, Texas File # SA 105-2909-Sub 2

by SA JOHN M. KEMMY/csh Date dictated 10/21/64

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SMITH, on the telephone and mentioned to SMITH that the man that sold the ballpoint pen resembled the picture of OSWALD. SMITH had not apparently yet seen any photograph of OSWALD. Subsequently, SMITH told Mrs. HEGEMANN that after she had seen a photograph of OSWALD, she believed that the man in the parking lot looked a lot like the photograph of OSWALD.

Mrs. HEGEMANN said that her only knowledge of OSWALD is from the newspapers.

Mrs. HEGEMANN was shown a photograph of OSWALD and stated that she could not say definitely that he is identical with the man in the parking lot. She said that the right profile photograph of OSWALD appears to have a resemblance to the man in the parking lot, but she pointed out the photograph does not show the curly hair like that man had. She did say that the man in the parking lot had the same shape of face as OSWALD in his photograph.

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
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It should be noted that previous investigation has established that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was at work at the Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas, on November 21, 1963, and upon completion of work on that date, accompanied BUELL WESLEY FRAZIER to Irving, Texas, where he spent the night of November 21, 1963, with his wife, MARINA OSWALD, at the residence of Mrs. RUTH PAINE, 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas.

G. Allegation That Lee Harvey Oswald Met Cuban Premier Fidel Castro In Mexico Prior To Assassination Of President And That Oswald And Jack Ruby Were Connected

BA 105-7740
JSR:kss
1

Re: ALLEGATION THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD MET CUBAN PREMIER FIDEL CASTRO IN MEXICO PRIOR TO ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT AND THAT OSWALD AND JACK RUBY WERE CONNECTED

By letter dated September 22, 1964, Secretary of Defense ROBERT S. McNAMARA furnished to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY material containing an allegation that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had met Cuban Premier FIDEL CASTRO in Mexico prior to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY and that OSWALD and JACK RUBY were "connected" in some way. According to a copy of a report of a United States Army investigator on January 23, 1964, DENNIS L. BARTES, Staff Sergeant (E-6), RA 17 392 262, Assistant S-4 Sergeant, 5th Signal Battalion, 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Carson, Colorado, had stated that shortly after the death of President KENNEDY, ALBERT D. J. SANTALO, Private, (E-2), U. S. 52 575 034, had told him that he had made a telephone call to friends in Florida and had received information relating to the assassination. According to the information allegedly received by SANTALO, the suspected assassin, OSWALD, had met with Cuban Premier FIDEL CASTRO in Mexico just prior to President KENNEDY's death. BARTES said SANTALO also claimed that his reliable sources in Florida had informed him that OSWALD and the man charged with killing OSWALD, RUBY, were "connected," in some way. BARTES could furnish no additional information concerning these allegations, or the original source of the allegations. He said that SANTALO had also remarked to him that there is a one million dollar reward for the assassination of CASTRO, further details unknown.

According to biographical data developed by CIA and furnished by the Secretary of Defense to the President's Commission, SANTALO was born ALBERTO de JESUS SANTALO-FUERTES at Havana, Cuba on October 23, 1939. He resided in Havana from 1939 to 1958 and from 1953 to 1959 in Montreal, Quebec Province, Canada. From 1959 to 1961, he resided at Calle General Lee, No. 475, Apt. 9, Santos Suarez, Havana, Cuba. From 1961 to 1962, he

resided at 10 Dreusdale Avenue, Kingston, Jamaica, British West Indies. In 1963, his residence was 2700 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Maryland. From 1959 to 1961, he had been employed by the Cuban Cartographic Institute, Havana, Cuba, and from February, 1962 to 1963, he had been employed by John S. Connor, Inc., Custom House Brokers, 33 S. Gay Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

SANTALO was reported to have Alien Registration Number A-1249642 and to not have been a member of the Brigade 2506. He entered the United States at Miami, Florida on February 3, 1962.

According to a report of the United States Army furnished the President's Commission, SANTALO entered the United States Army on July 11, 1963, for a term of 24 months and as of December 19, 1963, had been assigned to Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 5th Signal Battalion, 5th Infantry Division (Mechanized), Fort Carson, Colorado, since November 16, 1963.

In response to the question on an Army form, "Are you now, or have you ever been affiliated or associated with any organizations of the type described above as an agent, official, or employee; are you now associating with any individuals, including relatives, who you know, or have reason to believe, are or have been members of any of the organizations identified above; have you ever engaged in any of the following activities of any organization of the type described above: contribution (s) to, attendance at or participation in any organizational, social, or other activities of said organizations, or of any projects sponsored by them: the sale, gift, or distribution of any written, printed, or other matter, prepared, reproduced, or published, by them or any of their agents or instrumentalists?" SANTALO answered in the affirmative. SANTALO then made the following statements:

"I worked for the Cuban Institute of Cartography in Havana; a Government Office, and every month the Cuban Government deducted a certain amount of money from my pay check. I was forced to attend several meetings, but nevertheless I did not

BA 105-7740
JSR:kss
2

join any communist organization. Because of my opposition to the Communist Regime, I and 15 co-workers were imprisoned for two weeks (Castillo del Principe), April 17, 1961."

On December 19, 1963, SANTALO had submitted a form requesting his release from the United States Army since he was serving only as a Clerk-Typist there and he felt he could do more for the United States and Cuba if he were released to join the anti-CASTRO forces in Central America, or work with the Central Intelligence Agency in Miami, Florida. SANTALO's commanding officer recommended approval of this request.

On October 20, 1964, Mr. THOMAS H. RICE, Third Floor, 2700 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Maryland, advised Special Agent J. STANLEY ROTZ that ALBERTO SANTALO formerly resided at this address, but that he was currently residing at an unknown address in the vicinity of 25th and Charles Streets, Baltimore, Maryland. Mr. RICE said that SANTALO had returned to his prior employment at the John S. Connor Corporation, 33 S. Gay Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

Efforts to contact SANTALO at the John S. Connor Corporation determined that SANTALO was currently on vacation in Quebec, Canada and would not return until the week of October 26, 1964.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

October 28, 1964

Date

ALBERTO de JESUS SANTALO-FUERTES, 2512 North Charles Street, Apartment D, Baltimore, Maryland, telephone 243-3396, explained that the name FUERTES was his mother's maiden name and, in accordance with Cuban custom, is used along with his father's name, SANTALO, in Cuba, but since this is not the custom in the United States, he currently uses only the name SANTALO as his surname. He said that prior to his service in the United States Army, he had been employed at the John S. Connor Corporation, 33 S. Gay Street, Baltimore, Maryland, and that after he had been unsuccessful in making suitable connections with anti-CASTRO forces in Florida after his discharge from the Army he had returned to employment with the Connor Corporation.

SANTALO said that on November 22, 1963, at the time of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, he was on active duty in the United States Army at Fort Carson, Colorado. He said he also recalled that he did not have any extra money at that time and did not telephone anybody in Florida during the period after the assassination and did not receive any information concerning it from anyone in Florida.

SANTALO explained that other than the regular news articles and broadcasts concerning the assassination, his only source of any information on the assassination was an anti-CASTRO Cuban magazine known as "Bohemia," which he believed was published in New York, New York and in Miami, Florida. SANTALO said that his friends in the Army knew that he had worked for the Cartographic Institute in Cuba and had been imprisoned by the CASTRO Regime for two weeks in a dungeon at the time of the Bay of Pigs invasion. He said his friends were constantly, especially during the period following the assassination, trying to get him to give them "inside" information, which he actually did not have. His friends were always attaching to his information and opinions a greater value than they merited.

SANTALO said that he definitely had not told anyone that he had secured information regarding the assassination from sources in Florida, but he did recall discussing information which had been printed in the magazine, "Bohemia," after the

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On 10/27/64 at Baltimore, Maryland File # BA 105-7740

by SA J. STANLEY ROTZ and THOMAS W. BERGE: kss Date dictated 10/28/64

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assassination. He recalled that this magazine had stated that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had attempted to be associated with a Cuban exile group in New Orleans, Louisiana. The magazine article had also reported the allegation that OSWALD had visited the Cuban Consul in Mexico prior to the assassination, but even the magazine had not said that OSWALD had met with CASTRO. SANTALO said he had never heard this allegation, himself, and had definitely not told anyone that he had heard OSWALD had met with CASTRO, but had discussed the allegation that OSWALD met with the Cuban Consul.

SANTALO said he also recalled that an article in "Bohemia" had asked the question concerning how policeman TIPPIT was able to identify OSWALD so easily. The conclusion was that OSWALD and TIPPIT knew each other.

SANTALO also recalled that the magazine reported an allegation that a Cuban airliner was approaching Mexico City at the time of the assassination, that it stayed there about two hours, and then went back to Cuba after OSWALD had been captured. SANTALO had no further information on this allegation either from the magazine or from any other source.

SANTALO said that he and the other Cuban exiles knew that Minsk in the Soviet Union was a center of espionage and the fact that OSWALD had lived in this area led to pure speculation that OSWALD could have been engaged in espionage. He said that it was also a pure guess that JACK RUBY could have been connected with OSWALD. SANTALO said he had no information or evidence of any sort to indicate that OSWALD was engaged in any espionage assignment, had any connections with CASTRO, or other communists, or had any association of any sort with JACK RUBY.

SANTALO stated that with regard to the comment that there was a one million dollar reward for anyone who would kill CASTRO, he had heard this from a friend in Loveland, Colorado. He identified this friend as CONSUELO RODRIGUEZ, 115 E. 7th Street, Loveland, Colorado, who had no personal

knowledge concerning it, but had heard it from VIVIAN CARDENAS, who formerly lived in Coca City, Florida, but currently resides at some unknown address in Denver, Colorado. VIVIAN CARDENAS allegedly has a friend, who was a millionaire and who told her that several businessmen had deposited one million dollars for any man who would kill CASTRO. This was the extent of his knowledge of this allegation.

SANTALO stated he was sorry that he could not be of further assistance in this matter, but that he had no first-hand information of any sort and had no evidence that what he had read in the magazine "Bohemia" was actually factual, rather than speculation.

DL 100-10461

IV. BACKGROUND -- INFORMATION CONCERNING OFFER TO MARINA OSWALD TO LIVE AT RESIDENCE OF WALTER NEUMSON, CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY; AND DATA CONCERNING MARINA OSWALD AND CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED BY HER SUBSEQUENT TO ASSASSINATION

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
1

The following investigation supplements that contained on pages 239 through 248 of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated October 8, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, concerning the offer to MARINA OSWALD by WALTER NEUNSON, of Camden, New Jersey, for MARINA OSWALD to reside with him and his family.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date October 9, 1964

1

DECLAN FORD, 14057 Brookcrest, Dallas, Texas, a friend and adviser of Mrs. MARINA OSWALD, advised that he does not specifically recall MARINA OSWALD having received a personal letter in the Russian language from WALTER NEUNSON of Camden, New Jersey.

Mr. FORD advised that he would review personal letters of MARINA OSWALD, which are maintained at her residence in Richardson, Texas, in an effort to locate such a letter.

DECLAN FORD subsequently on October 6, 1964, advised that he had located a letter dated November 28, 1963, from WALTER NEUNSON, 909 North 24th Street, Camden 5, New Jersey, apparently to MARINA OSWALD, which is written in Russian. Mr. FORD made this letter available to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for information purposes and noted that he desired that the letter be eventually returned to him.

The letter in question contains no sentences in English, nor does it contain the name of MARINA OSWALD in English.

Mr. FORD also noted that two photographs are attached to the letter, one of a man and the other of a woman. FORD suggests that these photographs are possibly of WALTER NEUNSON and his wife.

10/5/64 and 110

on 10/6/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT /ltf Date dictated 10/7/64

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DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
1

The following is a translation of the letter dated November 28, 1963, from WALTER NEUNSON, 909 North 24th Street, Camden 5, New Jersey, to MARINA OSWALD, received from DECLAN FORD on October 6, 1964, as well as the translation of the writing on the back of two photographs made available by Mr. FORD on October 6, 1964:

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

A four-page handwritten letter and two photos.

Translator's Note: the letter and inscriptions on photographs are written in very bad, broken Russian and contain numerous errors. The writer's grammar is so poor than in places it was not clear what the writer wanted to say and had to be surmised. Errors in name in salutation underlined by translator.

The city of Penza in or near which the writer says his son works is not in the Urals, but in the Volga region.

* * *

D-266

My address:

Walter Neunson
909 N. 24th St.
Camden 5, N. J.

11/28/63

Hello, esteemed Marena Nikolaivnaya,

Excuse me for troubling you. I wanted to get you on the phone but was unable to do it. I asked Miss (sic*) Ruth Paine where you lived; she told me that she did not know where you are now. I gave her my address

* Translator's Note.

and telephone number, so that she could give them to you and you could phone me and discuss your situation and where you think you will stay. When I learned about you and the children, you cannot imagine how I felt. I am very sorry for you and the children and that you are in such a bad situation. I talked with other Russians here. They say that you should come directly here. We have 175 Russian and Belorussian families here. In short, it will be good for you here, I assure you; and there will be work. There is work for women here, paying $1.15 - $1.25 an hour. My daughter is working; she has two small children; she receives $1.25 an hour. If you wish to come here, I will send you money for the ticket. Leave that place as soon as possible. I would not advise you to go back to the USSR; therefore (sic*) I remained here. I was in Moscow and Leningrad six months and returned to America. I own two houses and my wife also works. She (also*) says that you should come to us. She is a very fine person and could teach you many things. Here you will have peace and be close to the people of your own nationality, the Russian people. I will be like a father to you and, I assure you, I will be good to the children, too. I would ask, if you decide to come, to let me know by telephone. Mrs. Ruth Paine (the woman where you lived) -- she will help you to come here. She will put you on a plane, directly (going*) here, Camden, in the State of New Jersey. You can also write to me. You may telephone me at my expense. Leave soon, so that the children would not catch cold, (because*) afterwards the weather will be cold. Take care of the little one. Do not worry about your things - you will acquire new ones here. People here are not like those over there. I understand your situation; that you do not even know whom you can trust. I also went through an experience like this a long time ago and I understand your situation. Now, about myself. I am from the USSR, from the city of Voronezh, Voronezh Region. I worked (or "work"*) in a foreign department (sic*) as a technician and interpreter. My son and daughter, too, are now in the

* Translator's Note.

USSR. My son is employed as a chief engineer in the Urals, in the city of Penza (or "near Penza"*). I came from the USSR after (?*) 1958 and have been living here ever since. I shall be waiting for a reply from you by letter and telephone. I am home from work at 5 p.m. I am sending you my card with my address and telephone number. I wish all of the best to you and the children; hurry up and come here. You can come to us at any time. Only let us know, when you are ready to go; when you will arrive in Camden and I will meet you. Do not tell journalists and other people. You know, they only write sneeringly. Our people in the U. S. are not like that; am I right? I will conclude on this for the time being. My wife and daughter say, "let her come soon." Your children will be provided for; they will not starve. Think it over well. If you wish to know more, write and I will write about it to you. But better come; then you will see it will be good for you here, as I have already told you. I will be truly like a father to you. I am waiting for a reply from you.

Your faithful friend,

(s) Walter Neunson

My address:

Walter Neunson
909 N. 24th St.
Camden, N. J.

Telephone No.:

WO 4-0357

Phone after 5 p.m.

* * *

* Translator's Note.

Writing on top of page 3:

I am sending you two photographs of my wife, son and myself. We are your friends, (just*) like your own family.

* * *

D-267

Writing on the back of a snapshot of a woman and small boy:

"This is my wife and son, Zhaney (Johnny?*) and Edna Neunson. He (sic*) wants that you come to live with us soon. We will be together in the same house. The house and bedrooms are big; there is room."

* * *

D-268

Writing on the back of a snapshot of a man standing in front of a car:

"This is I, Walter Neunson. This was the year when I came from the USSR. I am waiting for your dear children daughters; I will be like father."

* * *

* Translator's Note.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 11/9/64

MARINA OSWALD was interviewed at her residence, 629 Beltline Road. She furnished the interviewing agents six boxes of personal correspondence which she had received subsequent to the assassination. MARINA OSWALD loaned this correspondence for the purpose of review in connection with this investigation. She stated her friend and advisor, Mr. DECLAN FORD, had other correspondence which she had received which he had retained at his house. She said she would contact Mr. FORD to request that he make this correspondence available for review also.

MARINA OSWALD said she had returned from New Mexico a few days before and intended to stay in Richardson until sometime in January, 1965, when it was her intention to go to the University of Michigan to take a special English course there. She said her plans had not been formulated but she was quite sure that she would go to the University of Michigan. She said she would probably be staying at the University for a number of months to complete her English courses. MARINA advised she would keep this office notified of any change in her plans.

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on 10/30/64 at Richardson, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents ROBERT P. BUTLER, and WALLACE R. HEITMAN /jeg Date dictated 11/4/64

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 11/18/64

DECLAN FORD was interviewed at his residence, 14057 Brookcrest, Dallas, Texas. FORD made available two portfolios of letters, cards and notes comprising correspondence received by MARINA OSWALD subsequent to the assassination. He said this correspondence in these portfolios consisted of items extracted by him from several boxes of correspondence held by MARINA. These extracted items are written in other than the English language or are other than the usual sympathetic type letter received by MARINA after the assassination.

FORD requested the correspondence be returned to him when it was no longer needed for review.

---

on 11/17/64 at Dallas, Texas 116 File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agents THOMAS J. CARSON, and WALLACE R. HEITMAN /jeg Date dictated 11/18/64

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DL 100-10461
RFG/jtf
1

On November 19, 1964, "The Dallas Morning News", Dallas, Texas, carried an article reflecting that MARINA OSWALD had been admitted to Doctor's Hospital, Dallas, Texas, on the night of November 18, 1964. This article reflected her physician is Dr. ROBERT BISHOP, and she was admitted to this hospital complaining of stomach pains. The article reflected that there were indications MARINA OSWALD would be in the hospital from two to three days.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
November 27, 1964

Title	LEE HARVEY OSWALD
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA
Reference	Report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated November 27, 1964, at Dallas, Texas.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

DL T-3, contact with whom has been insufficient to determine reliability.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
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McMILLAN

Statler-Dallas

HOTEL

CREDIT CARD NO.

Z 87949

NAME George McMillan

ADDRESS Box 299

CITY Aiken STATE SC

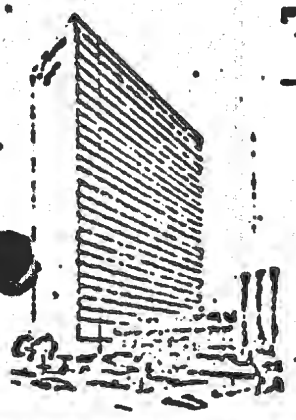
FIRM

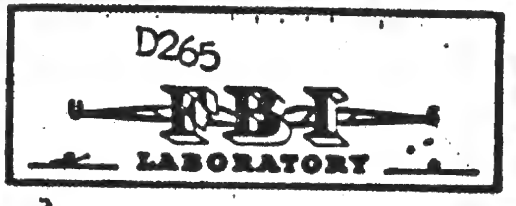
McMILLAN GEO

7521 1/11 SC R S W

DATE OF DEPARTURE

Money, Jewels and other Valuables must be placed in the office, otherwise the management will not be responsible for any loss.





GDM's fetal Vaccine
That Icey to take Thing
chart Hlo ? Trip to
Mexico City

That need of
electric shrimp ○ —
Local Ann done?

Delta flight Dallas
to New Orleans &
New Orleans to San
Juan — catch flight
next morning Santo
Domingo Then to
Port Au Prince

need Small pox
at Health ~~Ex~~ City Hall

D264
LABORATORY

I could see areas
real sensitivity & real
humanitarian concern

I shd like stray
dog - sad illness utterly
boring - controlled
breathing - I got out
by just pretending

I can see how he felt
he might have grudge
against Connally -
He might have been
lousy shot & missed
Connally

D264

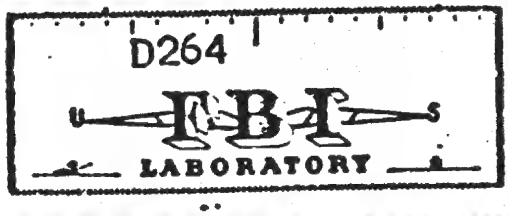
FBI

LABORATORY

GBM's former wife
was De Dee Sharples
present wife is Buggy
Chevinsky

GBM in Fixes

Rumor in Observer
that disturbed guy came
into restaurant in Austin
asked where Connally's
office was - ~~the~~ secy
put him off & he flew
into rage



He did not want to sponge on others - while I was trying to find job for him + he was constantly saying

GDM has told Wanda C that Marina has lied on several points

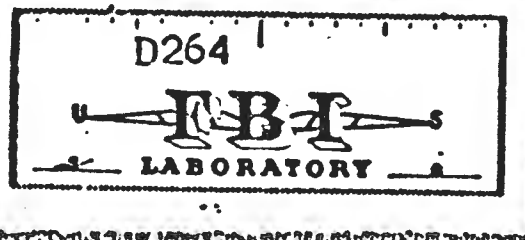
Argument at party - Oswald put brutalized child terrified of people - she tried to express herself + Lee to ruthlessly shut her up and it broke up party.

D264
FBI
LABORATORY

Rumor he had receive some espionage training while in Russia & they sent him back to local agents but they sand..

I would have had feeling politics was meaning less & less to Lhfo.

God says Lhfo umused not filled with hatred against Russia nor Burton for it



period when GDM visited every night in the week with Oswalds early in 1963

Russian community earthy wonderful people - intrigue within intrigue

LHO came along when most Dallas doors were closing to.

slight trace homosexual appearance

D264
FBI
LABORATORY

GdM's present wife's daughter is married to Beatnik - coming down from Alaska - GDM's child was supposed to look up O. were supposed to look him up and arrive Nov. 21

LHO fiercely independent he coned get along

LHO had lot of positive qualities - courage to find answers his own way - a rugged individualist

D264
FBI
LABORATORY

Pan American representative in Haiti has good relations - speak to some one high up in Pan Am working on Haitian relations — new jet airport

---

4 or 5 months in 1962 is time. G de M knew him until left for Haiti in May 1963

---

tried to bury O just 6 4 walls

D264
FBI
LABORATORY

Samuel B. Ballen

NY Post man GDM's name without realizing the significance

Ronnie Dugger got a line, called Ballen — said he would see Dugger FBI went down several times

GDM spoke Russian, he knows geography there was support between LHO

told LHO — "I'll bet you're guy who took shot at Walker

D264
FBI
LABORATORY

Send wire S. Amer Embassy
ask him to call you
a little slack on waterfront

a letter 4 or 5 days
ago

a Rush hi'le
receive you
cordially + give
you what you
want

D264
FBI
LABORATORY

Sam PALAN

1717 Southland

Wasserman

CI 7-8300

X 2167

D264

FBI

LABORATORY

EAST

BALTIMORE
Sheraton-Belvedere
Sheraton-Baltimore Inn

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.
Sheraton Motor Inn

BOSTON
Sheraton-Plaza

BUFFALO
Sheraton Motor Inn

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Sheraton-Commander Hotel

EAST ELMHURST, N. Y.
Sheraton-Tenney Inn
at LaGuardia

NEW YORK
Sheraton-East
Sheraton-Atlantic
Park-Sheraton
Sheraton-Russell
Sheraton Motor Inn

PHILADELPHIA
Sheraton Motor Inn
Sheraton Hotel

PITTSBURGH
Penn-Sheraton
Sherwyn Hotel

PROVIDENCE
Sheraton-Biltmore

QUINCY, MASS.
Sheraton Motor Inn

ROCHESTER
Sheraton Hotel & Motor Inn

SILVER SPRING, MD.
Sheraton-Silver Spring
Motor Inn

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Sheraton-Kimball
Sheraton Motor Inn

SYRACUSE
Sheraton Motor Inn

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Sheraton-Carlton
Sheraton-Park

WATERBURY, CONN.
Sheraton Motor Inn
(under construction)

WORCESTER
Sheraton-Worcester
Hotel & Motor Inn

MIDWEST

AKRON
Sheraton Hotel & Motor Inn

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA
Sheraton-Montrose
Hotel & Motor Inn

CHICAGO
Sheraton-Chicago
Sheraton-Blackstone

CINCINNATI
Sheraton-Gibson

CLEVELAND
Sheraton-Cleveland

DETROIT
Sheraton-Cadillac

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, MO.
Sheraton-Elms

FRENCH LICK, IND.
French Lick-Sheraton

GARY, IND.
Sheraton Inn

INDIANAPOLIS
Sheraton-Lincoln

KANSAS CITY
Prom-Sheraton Motor Inn

MINNEAPOLIS
Sheraton-Ritz

OKLAHOMA CITY
Sheraton-Oklahoma
Hotel & Motor Inn

OMAHA
Sherwyn Hotel
Sheraton-Fontenelle

RAPID CITY, S.D.
Sheraton-Johnson

ROSEMONT, ILL.
Sheraton-O'Hare Motor
Hotel

SIOUX CITY, IOWA
Sheraton-Martin
Sheraton-Warrior Motor Inn

SIOUX FALLS, S.D.
Sherwyn Hotel
Sheraton Cataract Motor Inn

SPRINGFIELD, MO.
Sheraton-Motor Inn

ST. LOUIS
Sheraton-Jefferson
Sheraton Motor Inn

SOUTH

DALLAS
Sheraton-Dallas

HOUSTON
Sheraton-Lincoln

LOUISVILLE
Sheraton Hotel
Sherwyn Hotel

MEMPHIS
Sheraton Motor Inn
(under construction)

MOBILE
Sheraton-Battle House
Hotel & Motor Inn

NEW ORLEANS
Claiborne Towers
Sheraton-Charles

TAMPA
Sheraton-Tampa Motor Inn

WEST

LOS ANGELES
Sheraton-West

MARINA DEL RAY, CAL.
Sheraton-Marina

PASADENA
Huntington-Sheraton

PORTLAND, OREGON
Sheraton Motor Inn

SAN FRANCISCO
Sheraton-Palace

HAWAII

HONOLULU
Royal Hawaiian, SurfRider,
Moana, Princess Kaiulani

MAUI
Sheraton-Maui

CANADA

HAMILTON, ONT.
Sheraton-Connaught

MONTREAL
The Laurentien
Sheraton-Mt. Royal

NIAGARA FALLS
Foxhead Motor Inn
Sheraton-Brock

TORONTO
King Edward Sheraton

WINNIPEG, MAN.
Sheraton-Carleton Motor
Hotel

CARIBBEAN

JAMAICA
Sheraton-Kingston

NASSAU
Sheraton-British Colonial

PUERTO RICO
Puerto Rico-Sheraton

VENEZUELA
Macuto-Sheraton

MEXICO
(Balsa Affiliated Hotels)

ACAPULCO
El Presidente, Elcano,
Prado Americas, Noa-Noa,
Tampa

MEXICO CITY
El Presidente, Maria Isabel,
Del Prado, Prado-Aiffer

OVERSEAS

ISRAEL
Sheraton-Tel Aviv

TOKYO, JAPAN
Otani-Sheraton (Oct. 1964)

FBI
LABORATORY

SHERATON
HOTELS
AND
MOTOR INNS
SHERATON
MOTOR INN
D234
FBI
LABORATORY

Our Guests

We Welcome You To-day You Are One Of Us

Date	Name	Address	Home Church
[illegible]	Lt Harvey Oswald	Dallas, Texas	Russian Orthodox
10-6-63	Jean L. Shelton	32 Crescent	
10-6-63	Jean Littlejohn	3476 Charlevoix, Windsor, Canada	Faulkner Memorial Presbyterian
	Mrs Charles Farris	1266 N. Ford RD.	
	Steve Zimmer	134 West St	St Thomas
	Pearl Shadigan	215 Muskegon Ave	St. Mary's
	L. Koenen	Grand Rapids, Mich	St Andrews Cathedral
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Hildegard Brandstater	Lakeberg Bratsha Near Hanover Str. 102	
	Margit Buerstaech	Sandfechte / Ruhr, Ruhrallee 8 Westfalia, Germany	
	Mr. & Mrs Mark Anstrom	Scott Ark	All Souls Church

D-270

Our Guests

We Welcome You To-day You Are Our Guests

Date	Name	Address	Home Church
	Lieutenant	1166 Continental	
	Ralph Coleman	1235 Apple	
	Owen Van Lent	3156 Vale St.	
	Cynthia Rumble	739 Chandler	St. Marys
	~~Connie Edwards~~	~~739 Chandler~~	
	Mrs & Mrs Edgar Jones		
	Mr & Mrs Judge Brown		
	Mr & Mrs F W. Hansen		
	Al & Blanche Shuck		
	Jack & Connie Sobolaski		
	Mr & Mrs Wm Kuis Jr.	9951 E. Foust	5th Reform
11/21/63	James D Alcorn	1517 Hoyt.	

D-270
FBI
LABORATORY

people and is so
ugly (Bernard) you
get to wondering
what was the
reason the President
was shot at, Because
of Bernard Beck.

Yeah and it
is Russian and
so are the Bicks.
There's alot of
Hitler in the think
of a Russian fact,
like a good man,
who think he is
a Prince or something
and is jealous
of good-looking

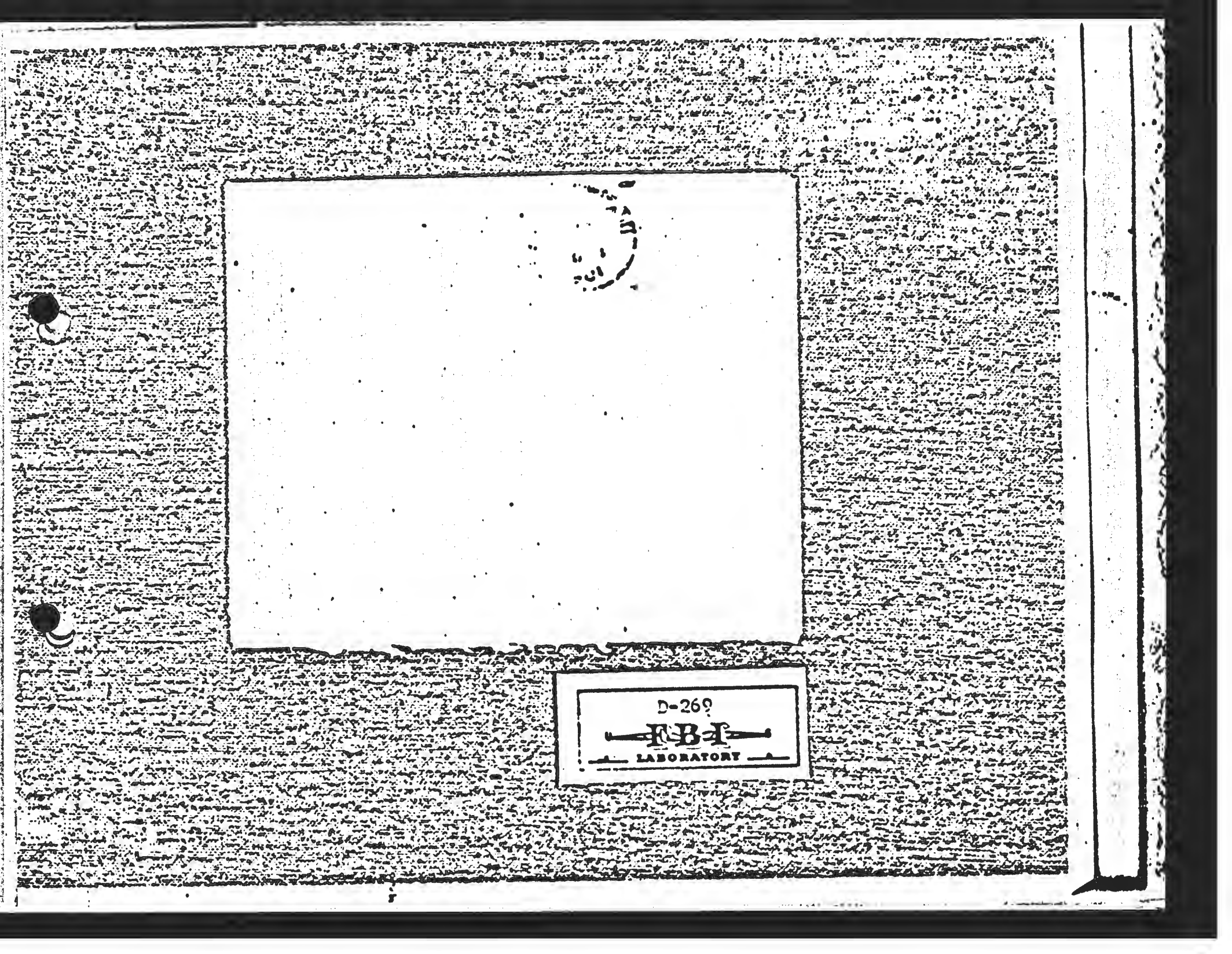
D-269
FBI
LABORATORY

I don't think Lee Oswald was the only person thinking about shooting the President. I think he got a little help from a "Brain" Bernard Beck of Ida Beck of Farmington Michigan.

D-269

FBI

LABORATORY


D-269
FBI
LABORATORY

DENVER, COLO.
PM
13 OCT
1964
U.S. POSTAGE
Dallas F.B.I.
Dallas
Texas
D-269
FBI
LABORATORY

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 11/27/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-6115)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Chicago and Dallas, dated 11/24/64.

Inquiry at Streator, Illinois, determined that Miss SUSAN GREER is currently visiting relatives at Rushville, Illinois, and will return to Streator on or about 11/30/64.

The Chicago Division will immediately interview Miss GREER upon her return to Streator, Illinois, and comply with instructions set out in referenced communication.

(3) - Bureau
1 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - Chicago

GHB:dpd
(5)

105-82555-5313

REC-34 s NOV 30 1964

SOVIET BLOC

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 DEC 2-1964

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Rogge

December 1, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, contacted our Dallas Office on November 27, 1964, and advised that she intends to visit Washington, D. C., in the near future. Mrs. Oswald stated that she plans to contact this Bureau while in Washington, D. C., and request a conference with me. She stated she did not care to discuss her information with any Special Agent of the FBI. She also stated that she is still investigating the assassination of President Kennedy and still believes that her son was not guilty of the assassination. She also believes her son was an agent working for the United States Government.

Mrs. Oswald added, "I have thousands of words to give to Mr. Hoover only."

For your information, our Agents have advised that Mrs. Oswald appeared to be in a highly emotional state during our interview with her.

REC-58 105-XX-5314

EX-114

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

DEC 1 1964

BY COURIER SVC.
DEC-1
COMM-FBI

REL:mec
(10)

NOTE:

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald has previously testified before the Commission and has made a number of unsubstantiated and ridiculous allegations concerning the assassination. She has been interviewed by our Dallas Office on several occasions and has given evidence of mental instability. In the event she appears at the Bureau at some future date, it is respectfully suggested that the Director not meet with her but that she be interviewed by a supervisor.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad DEC 2
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

79 DEC 3 1964

DEC 1 9 12 AM '64
FBI - READING ROOM

CINCINNA I, OHIO, NOVEMBER 20th, 1964.

MR. JEDGAR HOOVER,

DIRECTOR F.B.I.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEAR SIR: AFTER LISTENING TO AND READING THE NUMEROUS PRESS COMMENTARIES INCLUDING THE WARREN REPORT OF THE ASSA SINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, I FAIL TO FIND ANY MENTION OF THE FOLLOWING.

I: WHO SUPPLIED THE FUNDS FOR LEE OSWALD'S TRANSPORTATION TO SOVIET RUSSIA

2: WHO SUPPLIED THE FUNDS FOR LEE OSWALS' RETURN TRAVELING EXPENSES FROM THE SOVIET UNION

3: HOW WAS LEE OSWALD' ABLE TO TRAVEL TO CUBA, NEW ORLEANS AND YET ACCUMULATE THE MONEY WHICH WAS LOCATED AT HIS HOME AFTER THE ASSASINATION.

I HAVE ASKED A NUMBER OF PEOPLE THESE SAME QUESTIONS AND NONE OF THEM SOULD GIVE THE ANSWER SO I FEEL THAT PERHAPS YOU WOULD HAVE THE ANSWERS AS I BELIEVE THEY WOULD BE THE KEY TO THE CTIME.

HOPING TO HEAR FROM YOU SOON, I AM

YOURS SINCERELY, Andrew Geier

ANDREW GEIER, 6347 BRIDGETOWN ROAD, CINCINNATI, II, OH

REC 58 5315

14 DEC 1 1964

ad 11-25-64 WMT dest

CORRESPONDENCE

November 25, 1964

REC 58
105-82555-[5315A]

Mr. Andrew Geier
6347 Bridgetown Road
Cincinnati 11, Ohio

Dear Mr. Geier:

Your letter of November 20th has been received.

Although I would like to be of service, our report concerning the assassination of President Kennedy was forwarded to the President's Commission and I am not able to furnish you with any information.

You may wish to contact the State Department for some of your answers pertaining to Lee Harvey Oswald. Your inquiry may be directed to The Honorable, The Secretary of State, Washington, D. C. 20520.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 8
NOV 25 1964
COMM-FBI

NOV 25 5 22 PM '64
FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

P
WAM:plr
(3)

Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 DEC 3 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Callahan

11/27/64

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461) PERSONAL ATTENTION (Enc. 2)
2 - New York (105-38431) PERSONAL ATTENTION (Enc.2)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed for each office are copies of pages 79 and 80 of Volume I of the "Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy."

These two pages were taken from the testimony of Marina Oswald before the Commission on 2/5/64. Each office will note that Marina Oswald alleged that Special Agents Wallace R. Heitman of the Dallas Office and Anatole A. Boguslav of the New York Office indicated that if Marina Oswald wanted to live in this country, she would have to answer their questions.

For record purposes, the Bureau would like the comments of Special Agents Heitman and Boguslav concerning these allegations by Marina Oswald.

Handle immediately.

MAILED 30
NOV 27 1964
COMM-FBI

REL:klw
(13)

NOTE: See cover memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, 11/25/64, captioned "Testimony Before Warren Commission Regarding Assassination of President Kennedy," prepared by REL:mec.

ENCLOSURE

REC-58 105-82555-5316

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

56 DEC 7 1964

NOV 27 11 25 AM 1964
FBI - DALLAS
MAIL ROOM

DEC 1 1964

PERS. REC. UNIT

Mr. RANKIN. Did you ever ask your husband why he ran away or tried to escape after the assassination?

Mrs. OSWALD. I didn't ask him about that.

Mr. RANKIN. On either November 22d, or Saturday, November 23d, did anyone contact you and advise you that your husband was going to be shot?

Mrs. OSWALD. No.

Mr. RANKIN. Where did you spend the evening of November 23d?

Mrs. OSWALD. After seeing Lee, we went with some reporters of Life Magazine who had rented a room, but it turned out to be—in a hotel—but it turned out to be inconvenient because there were many people there and we went to another place. We were in a hotel in Dallas, but I don't know the name.

Mr. RANKIN. Who was with you at that time?

Mrs. OSWALD. Lee's mother.

Mr. RANKIN. Anyone else?

Mrs. OSWALD. No—June and Rachel.

Mr. RANKIN. Was Robert with you at all?

Mrs. OSWALD. I saw Robert in the police—at the police station, but he did not stay with us at the hotel.

Mr. RANKIN. Now, the evening of November 22d, were you at Ruth Paine's house?

Mrs. OSWALD. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. At that time did the reporters come there and the Life reporters, and ask you and your mother-in-law and Mrs. Paine about what had happened?

Mrs. OSWALD. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. We have a report that there was quite a scene between Mrs. Paine and your mother-in-law at that time. Was there such an event?

Mrs. OSWALD. I did not understand English too well, and I did not know what they were quarreling about. I know that the reporters wanted to talk to me, but his mother made a scene and went into hysterics, and said I should not talk and that she would not talk.

Mr. RANKIN. Did she say why she would not talk?

Mrs. OSWALD. Perhaps she said it in English. I didn't understand. She talked to the reporters.

Mr. RANKIN. Did she say anything about being paid if she was going to tell any story?

Mrs. OSWALD. She has a mania—only money, money, money.

Mr. RANKIN. Did you understand that she was quarreling with Ruth Paine about something concerning the interview?

Mrs. OSWALD. Yes. It appeared to be a quarrel, but what they quarreled about, I don't know.

Mr. RANKIN. And after the quarrel, did you leave there?

Mrs. OSWALD. I went to my room. But then I showed Lee's mother the photograph, where he is photographed with a rifle, and told her he had shot at Walker and it appeared he might have been shooting at the President. She said that I should hide that photograph and not show it to anyone.

On the next day I destroyed one photograph which I had. I think I had two small ones. When we were in the hotel I burned it.

Mr. RANKIN. Did you say anything to her about the destruction of the photographs when she suggested that?

Mrs. OSWALD. She saw it, while I was destroying them.

Mr. RANKIN. After the assassination, did the police and FBI and the Secret Service ask you many questions?

Mrs. OSWALD. In the police station there was a routine regular questioning, as always happens. And then after I was with the agents of the Secret Service and the FBI, they asked me many questions, of course—many questions. Sometimes the FBI agents asked me questions which had no bearing or relationship, and if I didn't want to answer they told me that if I wanted to live in this country, I would have to help in this matter, even though they were often irrelevant. That is the FBI.

Mr. RANKIN. Do you know who said that to you?

105-82555-5316

ENCLOSURE

Mrs. OSWALD. [redacted]tman and Bogoslav, who was an inter[redacted] the FBI.

Mr. RANKIN. You understand that you do not have to tell this Commission in order to stay in this country, don't you, now?

Mrs. OSWALD. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. You are not under any compulsion to tell the Commission here in order to be able to stay in the country.

Mrs. OSWALD. I understand that.

Mr. RANKIN. And you have come here because you want to tell us what you could about this matter, is that right?

Mrs. OSWALD. This is my voluntary wish, and no one forced me to do this.

Mr. RANKIN. Did these various people from the police and the Secret Service and the FBI treat you courteously when they asked you about the matters that they did, concerning the assassination and things leading up to it?

Mrs. OSWALD. I have a very good opinion about the Secret Service, and the people in the police department treated me very well. But the FBI agents were somehow polite and gruff. Sometimes they would mask a gruff question in a polite form.

Mr. RANKIN. Did you see anyone from the Immigration Service during this period of time?

Mrs. OSWALD. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. Do you know who that was?

Mrs. OSWALD. I don't remember the name. I think he is the chairman of that office. At least he was a representative of that office.

Mr. RANKIN. By "that office" you mean the one at Dallas?

Mrs. OSWALD. I was told that he had especially come from New York, it seems to me.

Mr. RANKIN. What did he say to you?

Mrs. OSWALD. That if I was not guilty of anything, if I had not committed any crime against this Government, then I had every right to live in this country. This was a type of introduction before the questioning by the FBI. He even said that it would be better for me if I were to help them.

Mr. RANKIN. Did he explain to you what he meant by being better for you?

Mrs. OSWALD. In the sense that I would have more rights in this country. I understood it that way.

Mr. RANKIN. Did you understand that you were being threatened with deportation if you didn't answer these questions?

Mrs. OSWALD. No, I did not understand it that way.

You see, it was presented in such a delicate form, but there was a clear implication that it would be better if I were to help.

Mr. RANKIN. Did you——

Mrs. OSWALD. This was only felt. It wasn't said in actual words.

Mr. RANKIN. Did you feel that it was a threat?

Mrs. OSWALD. This was not quite a threat—it was not a threat. But it was their great desire that I be in contact, in touch with the FBI. I sensed that.

Mr. RANKIN. But you did not consider it to be a threat to you?

Mrs. OSWALD. No.

Mr. RANKIN. Did anyone indicate that it would affect your ability to work in this country if you cooperated?

Mrs. OSWALD. Excuse me. No.

Mr. RANKIN. Is there anything else about your treatment by law enforcement officials during this period that you would like to tell the Commission about?

Mrs. OSWALD. I think that the FBI agents knew that I was afraid that after everything that had happened I could not remain to live in this country, and they somewhat exploited that for their own purposes, in a very polite form, so that you could not say anything after that. They cannot be accused of anything. They approached it in a very clever, contrived way.

Mr. RANKIN. Was there anyone else of the law enforcement officials that you felt treated you in that manner?

Mrs. OSWALD. No. As for the rest, I was quite content. Everyone was very attentive towards me.

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 11/20/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY;
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

463950

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

D-275

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 10/12/64, directing that the correspondence received by MARINA OSWALD subsequent to the assassination be reviewed for anything of possible pertinence.

Enclosed for the Bureau is a machine copy of a letter from Tucson, Arizona, which is undated, signed "JOE" - Box 864, Tucson, Arizona, addressed to Mrs. MARINA OSWALD.

A machine copy of this letter is also enclosed for the Phoenix Office.

These copies were made from another machine copy furnished to the Dallas Office by Mr. DECLAN FORD, friend and adviser of MARINA OSWALD, on 11/16/64. Mr. FORD advised that the letter was given to the U.S. Secret Service, Dallas Office, in view of statements made in the letter which pertains to the assassination investigation. The whereabouts of the original letter and envelope is not known.

Instant machine copy is submitted to the Bureau in view of Bureau instructions pertaining to the examination of the MARINA OSWALD correspondence received subsequent to the OSWALD assassination.

(4) - Bureau (Enc. 1)
2 - Phoenix (Enc. 1)
C C - 1 - Dallas

REC-58 100-10461-5317

WRH/jtf
(8)

COPIES DESTROYED
NOV 21 1964

44 MAR 13 1973

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

79 DEC 3 - 1964

DL 100-10461

LEAD:

PHOENIX

AT TUCSON, ARIZONA

(1) Will identify "JOE", Box 864, Tucson.

(2) Will consult with U.S. Secret Service to determine if investigation has been conducted by that office concerning this individual and will determine if there is any reason not to interview "JOE". If there is no such reason, will appropriately interview him concerning statements made by him in enclosed letter.

(3) Will submit results of this investigation in insert and/or FD-302 form , as appropriate, with 25 copies to Dallas.

Tucson, Ariz

Mrs, Marina Oswald
Dallas, Tex,
My dear Mrs, Oswald;

I have been waiting to write you but now I must after seeing how they have brainwashed you into thinking your husband killed the president, How more is the true facts, But first let me tell you that you should of sued the city of Dallas for all their ill gotten wealth for the wanton murder of Lee,

I told him that this Ruby was only taking him down the primrose path, but no he knew that Ruby was ok, you know how bull headed Lee could be, he wanted a pistol so bad, I tried to convince him one could only get him in trouble, Then when they wanted to trade him one for his rifle, he sure fell for it, then it told me how Lee wanted him to bring it on the floor I knew that some plot was being made, why as to meet him on the street & give him the pistol which he did Poor Lee did not know that it had just been used to kill this good cop Tippet who had been rough on Ruby several times,

You I know have that how come Lee was trying to hide, But as he watched the Presidents parade from the second floor, he heard the sound of the rifle above him coming from the floor where he had hid it for Ruby, Lee knew that he would be suspect so he got out fast, One has to hand to those that was in this plot they had figured Lee well, he reacted just as they were sure he would, Now they had things going good, Tippet was like a pawn as was Lee, I would of loved to have saw the look on Tippet face as his superior officer pumped those shots into him, then went to the corner to meet Lee & give him the pistol.

The irony of it all was the trust that Lee still had tho he did not know that Tippet had been murdered as he went in to the movie house,

Have you ever that it odd the cops knew rite where to find him, little did he dream th that his murder had been planned in advance, My dear lady you say you want to live in Texas, I am sure that the times Lee & I talked he would of not wanted you to for they will never let you rest, or those children of yours,

For any state that allows the people like in Dallas will do anything & the wealth the they have, they got by with two wanton murders Now I am sure that three more would not bother them if necessary,

Just one more point One nite about two nites before that fatal day we saw two of the gunshoes of the Feds at Rubys place I wondered why but now I am sure that Ruby had the then in with his gang, so please take care of your self & know that Lee could of never done this crime, He was only a pawn in their deadly game, I am certain that Johnson will be murdered as was Kennedy, Baby tho if there is a god he will destroy this Sodom with fire, Tho he would not dare touch those rich trash I guess

Sincerly
Joe,

If ever you wish to get in touch Box # 864 Tucson Ariz,

5-11

RETURN IN FIVE DAYS TO

11-16-64

THE STATE BANK OF VIROQUA
BOX NO. 351
VIROQUA, WISCONSIN

The enclosed 35mm slide was taken in New Orleans, the artists area, near Jackson Plaza, about March 25, 1963.

The man having his picture drawn by the lady artist has a marked resemblance to LEE Harvey OSWALD, who was known to be in New Orleans in the first week in April 1963, according to reports.

Will you please take a look at it and return, after you are thru, to

Arnold E. Buehn, Exec. V. Pres
The State Bank of Viroqua
Viroqua, Wisconsin

---

ack 11/25/64 Q.E.D.

DESTROYED

REC-56 105-[illegible]-5318 R 73 11

5/26/66

FEB 8 1973

ENCLOSURE

CORRESPONDENCE

FOUNDATION

OUNDATION

1 - Mr. Branigan;
1 - Mr. Lenihan

REC-58

November 25, 1964

105-82555 [5318A]

Mr. Arnold E. Kuehn
Executive Vice President
The State Bank of Viroqua
Viroqua, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Kuehn:

Your letter of November 16, 1964, has been received and I appreciate your interest in writing.

In accordance with your request, I am returning to you the thirty-five millimeter slide you forwarded as an enclosure to your letter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 4
NOV 25 1964
COMM-FBI

FBI - READING ROOM

Enclosure

REL:hr
(4)

NOTE: Check of Bufiles discloses no info identifiable with Kuehn. The slide he furnished Bureau was of an individual in New Orleans and was taken approximately 3-25-63. Kuehn thought it might be Oswald. Enlargements made from slide and Supervisors familiar with Oswald case stated unknown individual not Oswald. Noted also, in 3-63 Oswald was living in DL and did not return to NO until approximately 5-1-63.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 DEC 3 - 1964 27

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan DATE: 12/2/64

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Lenihan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

The President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy has released to the public the twenty-six volumes of Hearings and Exhibits used as back-up data to the Commission's report on the assassination. The Bureau has been furnished a number of sets of the back-up data for review and analysis.

One complete set of the twenty-six volumes of the Hearings and Exhibits is attached for filing in the Records Branch in captioned matter.

ACTION:

This memorandum should be routed to the Records Branch in order that such Branch may file the enclosed twenty-six volumes of the Commission's Hearings and Exhibits on the bulky ramp.

Enclosures Rel

105-82555

REL:mec
(7)

ENCLOSURE

Removed from 105-82555-1119
2/23/73 per 66-3286-1119
Sec 66-10760-236 for access
Returned

ST-108

REC-33

5319

11 DEC 3 1964

SOVIET SECTION

79 DEC 4-1964

FOI

FBI

Date: 12/2/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas airtels of 11/4/64 and 11/16/64, and Bureau airtel to 11/20/64 in the matter regarding property of Mrs. A. ~~C.~~ JOHNSON, 1026 North Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas, reportedly taken by the Dallas Police Department on 11/22/64 when the police searched subject's room in Mrs. JOHNSON's rooming house.

On 12/1/64, Mrs. JOHNSON was contacted per Bureau instructions in referenced airtel. She was advised of our contact with the Dallas Police Department regarding the pillowcase, bedsheets and bedspread. Mrs. JOHNSON stated that she had not meant to create any fuss over the matter but upon the release of the Commission's report, she merely thought that they had no further use for the bedding linens and thought that she should have them back.

Mrs. JOHNSON stated that she is not sure herself that the police had taken a bedspread, bedsheets and pillowcase, but had based the original inference in this regard on what her cleaning woman had told her the day the police had searched OSWALD's room in her house. She stated that this information was to the effect that the police had stripped OSWALD's bed and had taken all the bedding. However, Mrs. JOHNSON stated that she has never bothered to count her linen and cannot at this time state that she is actually missing a bedspread, bedsheets or a pillowcase.

Mrs. JOHNSON was not present in her home at the time the police searched OSWALD's room.

REC 43 105-82555-5320

3 - Bureau
2 - Dallas

EX 101

4 DEC 3 1964

RJB/jtf
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SOVIET SECTION

64 DEC 9 1964

She was advised that she will be immediately advised when the FBI received information from the President's Commission regarding disposition of her pillowcase.

F 81

Date: 11/30/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
Attention: Criminal Section

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE : LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

ReBulet to Dallas dated 11/10/64, instructing Dallas to specifically advise when the palm prints of all present and former Dallas personnel had been submitted in connection with efforts to identify the one remaining unidentified latent palm print on a carton found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository.

The palm prints of all present and former Dallas personnel, including those who were in Dallas on special assignment, have been submitted and compared with the one remaining unidentified latent palm print without effecting an identification.

The report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 11/27/64 at Dallas, contains the results of the remaining comparisons not previously reported.

No further efforts are being made to identify the one remaining unidentified latent palm print, UACB.

(4) - Bureau
2 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(6)

REC-66 5321

C. C. Wick

10 DEC 3 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 DEC 8 1964

FD-36 (Rev. 12-12-58)

FBI

Date: 11/20/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL — REGISTERED (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY;
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

463957

D-111-174

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 10/12/64, directing that the correspondence received by MARINA OSWALD subsequent to the assassination be reviewed for anything of possible pertinence.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the following:

D-272 (1) Letter to MARINA OSWALD from NICOLA DECHERT, undated;

(2) Printed tract entitled "Pipe This -- U.S. Government Financed Oswald", enclosed with DECHERT letter;

(3) Envelope which enclosed the DECHERT letter;

D-273 (4) Letter to MARINA OSWALD from PEARL E. BRAGAN of BRAGANS, dated 11/24/63;

(5) Envelope which enclosed BRAGAN letter

(4) - Bureau (Enc. 7) (RM)
2 - Chicago (Enc. 3)
2 - Knoxville (Enc. 2)
2 - Pittsburgh (Enc. 2)
2 - Dallas

REC-66

17 NOV 1 1964

WRH/jtf
(12)

COPIES DESTROYED

4 MAR 13 1973

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
C. C. Wick
Special Agent in Charge

(6) Letter to MARINA OSWALD from D. A. (DONALD ANDREW) WOLF, dated 12/6/63;

(7) Envelope which enclosed the WOLF letter.

Enclosed for the Chicago Office is one xerox copy of the DECHERT letter, envelope and printed tract entitled "Pipe This -- U.S. Government Financed Oswald".

Enclosed for the Knoxville Office is one xerox copy of the WOLF letter and envelope.

Enclosed for the Pittsburgh Office is one xerox copy of the BRAGAN letter and envelope.

One xerox copy of each of the above enclosures is maintained at Dallas.

These letters were obtained from Mr. DECLAN FORD, friend and adviser of MARINA OSWALD, for review. Appropriate FD-302s have been prepared at Dallas concerning the obtaining of these letters.

REQUEST OF BUREAU

The FBI Laboratory is requested to examine instant enclosures and retain them with other evidence in captioned matter.

The Bureau is requested to search indices regarding the writers of these letters and advise the appropriate offices of the results of these searches.

LEADS:

CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1. Will examine indices regarding NICOLA DECHERT and his tract "Pipe This -- U.S. Government Financed Oswald".

2. Will contact established and other logical sources regarding DECHERT.

3. Will, unless there are circumstances which dictate otherwise, interview DECHERT regarding statements he has made in the enclosed letter and tract as pertains to this investigation.

4. Will submit results in inserts and/or FD-302s with 25 copies to Dallas.

PITTSBURGH : AT PITTSBURGH and SPENCER, WEST VIRGINIA

1. Will through indices search and contact with established and other logical sources, identify PEARL E. BRAGAN or BRAGANS, and will thereafter, unless there are circumstances which dictate otherwise, interview BRAGAN regarding statements concerning the assassination made by her in the enclosed letter.

2. Will submit results in inserts and/or FD-302s with 25 copies to Dallas.

KNOXVILLE

AT KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

Will conduct similar investigation as requested of Chicago and Pittsburgh as concerns DONALD ANDREW WOLF, and will thereafter interview him, unless there are reasons to do otherwise, and will submit results in insert and/or FD-302 form as appropriate with 25 copies to Dallas.

P. O. BOX 689
CHICAGO 90, ILL.

CHICAGO, ILL.
AM
9 MAY
1964

$1.20

Mrs Marina Oswald
Widow of Lee Harvey Oswald
Richardson, Texas

ENCLOSURE

105-82555 D-272 AX

FBI
LABORATORY

5322

Dear Marina:

I am sending you a check for two dollars. AA fellow named Frank sent it when I asked for money for you and the children. I didn't have any luck with my appeal tho. Only one man sent money.

Also enclosed is a sheet from a magazine that I publish. There are hundreds of people in this country who are positive your husband did not kill President Kennedy and most of them are glad that somebody did. This may seem strange to you but you have not lived in this country long enough to understand the people here. Whoever did it, they think they did the whole country a favor.

I send this magazine out every time I get an order for a sample copy so the people will know what really happened or part of it anyway.

I am sure your husband is innocent and will eventually be proved innocent, regardless of what some officials say.

Nicola Dechert

5322

ENCLOSURE

PIPE THIS

U.S. Government Financed Oswald

WASHINGTON, D.C.— The reason behind Chief Justice Earl Warren's blunt statement — after hearing testimony by Mrs. Marina Oswald, widow of Lee Harvey Oswald — that important parts of his special commission's findings would not be revealed "in our lifetime," is that evidence indicates that the assassination of President Kennedy was engineered in Moscow and wittingly or unwittingly financed by U.S. government funds.

The Warren Commission has uncovered startling evidence that Oswald made contacts with U.S. Intelligence and security officials before and after his return from Moscow in June 1962. One security agency, in an affidavit filed with the commission, admits three contacts with Oswald following his return from Russia.

Commission investigators have also gathered information showing that Oswald received government money and special help in obtaining passports from a high-level State Department official, who handles certain secret operations of the Central Intelligence Agency that involve his department.

Other circumstantial evidence in the commission's files links Oswald to the KGB, the Soviet's secret police and assassin organization — making him a double-agent with loyalties to the communists.

Because of the circumstantial nature of much of the evidence and the impact its revelations would have on U.S.-Soviet relations, Warren has indicated to other commission members that it would be unwise to release these details during "our lifetime." Whether Warren will be able to make his decision stick is open to question.

★ ★ ★

★ ★ ★

The three hottest documents in the FBI file on the assassination of President Kennedy are:

• A report from the Mexican government giving the make, year, model and serial number of an automobile which Lee Harvey Oswald drove into Mexico last September 26. Since Oswald didn't own a car, it is believed he may have borrowed it from someone who perhaps was a co-conspirator. This information is considered so hot that minutes after the Mexican embassy in Washington delivered the report to the U.S. State Department, FBI agents appeared at the State Department and demanded that it be turned over to them. State Department officials, surprised by this blunt demand, surrendered the report without making photostatic copies for other government branches, as is customary.

• A report by two ballistics experts who were at the scene of the murder of President Kennedy and who have submitted an opinion that the shooting of the President and of Texas Governor John Connally was the work of at least three people firing from different levels and directions.

• A list of people who knew about the planned Presidential route in Dallas since last September. It was in September that Oswald first tried to get a job along that route. The Presidential route was made known to the Dallas police in September.

Note: Both the Mexican government and the U.S. State Department were told by the FBI not to disclose any information concerning the Kennedy assassination, but Chief Justice Earl Warren, who heads up the Presidential commission to investigate the murder, is demanding direct reports from the Mexican government and all Federal agencies concerned.

A noted Italian writer and a former member of the Italian equivalent to our FBI has been making his own independent investigation of the Kennedy assassination.

His views are at variance with "reports" given to the American public.

According to his investigation, Jack Ruby knew Lee Harvey Oswald and the Dallas policeman, J. D. Tippit; that Oswald was supposed to have been killed in the warehouse where he worked, and because he got out unharmed, the timetable was upset and became a threat to the plotter's security:

That Police Officer Tippit was not assigned to the police beat on which he discovered Oswald.

That Tippit's own beat was actually on the other side of Dallas;

That Oswald had no fear when he was called over to the patrol car, but panicked when Tippit got out of his car with a drawn gun, because Oswald allegedly knew he had been double crossed.

That Oswald requested security in transfer from the police lockup to the city jail;

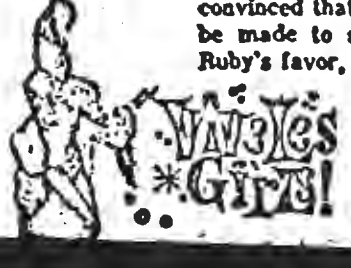
That the gun scope was put on the gun at Klein's store in Chicago and sold as a complete unit;

That the scope was not put on by a Fort Worth gunsmith as claimed by the police authorities.

The writer further claims that meetings were held in January, February and March by a pro-Castro group from Cuba who posed as dissatisfied Cubans; ... ..That the bitter rivalry between the FBI and the U.S. secret service was well known to the Dallas police, and as a consequence of this knowledge they did not give either organization any pre-parade cooperation.

The Italian informer is convinced by his investigation that the assassination of President Kennedy was the result of well planned and well executed plot and that the roots are very deep.

He is planning to attend the trial of Jack Ruby because he is convinced that every attempt will be made to stack the cards in Ruby's favor, it was reported.



COMPANY PICKS SUBURB GIRL TO BE QUEEN

Miss Carol Ann Tight, 18, a key punch operator, was crowned the Hello Charley girl at Western Electric's Hawthorne works, Cicero, yesterday.

Miss Tight, of 215 Fourth st., Downers Grove, was elected in an annual contest in which more than 19,000 employes voted. As the company's "vacation queen," her picture will appear on a sticker distributed to all employes from plants across the nation during the July vacation period.

Miss Tight received her crown from last year's Hello Charley girl, Nancy Ann Blazek Jelen.

HOW IT STARTED

A card addressed "Charley, Western Electric, Hawthorne Works, Chicago, Ill.," was the beginning of the "Hello Charley" tradition. It happened back in the late '20s. The postcard, intended for the late Charles Drucker of the company's benefit service organization, was from a retiree who couldn't remember Drucker's last name.

The incomplete address on the card prompted many laughs. Finally it arrived at Charley Drucker's desk, but by that time employes were calling one another "Charley Western." Time and human nature later changed the term to "Hello Charley," which has become a familiar greeting among Western Electric employes thruout the nation.

1930 QUEEN FIRST

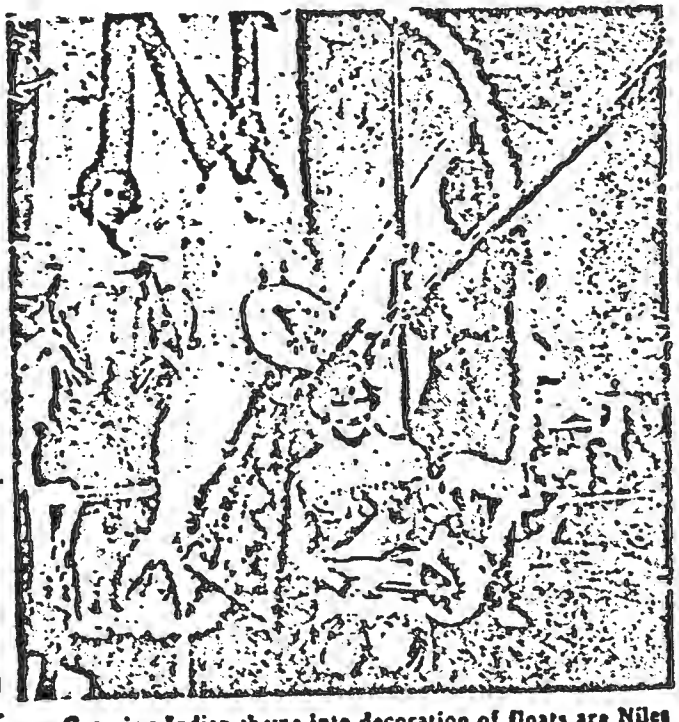
When a "vacation queen" was chosen in 1930, she was identified simply as the Hello Charley Girl—and the identification has stuck.

The winner then reigns over company functions and acts as official hostess.

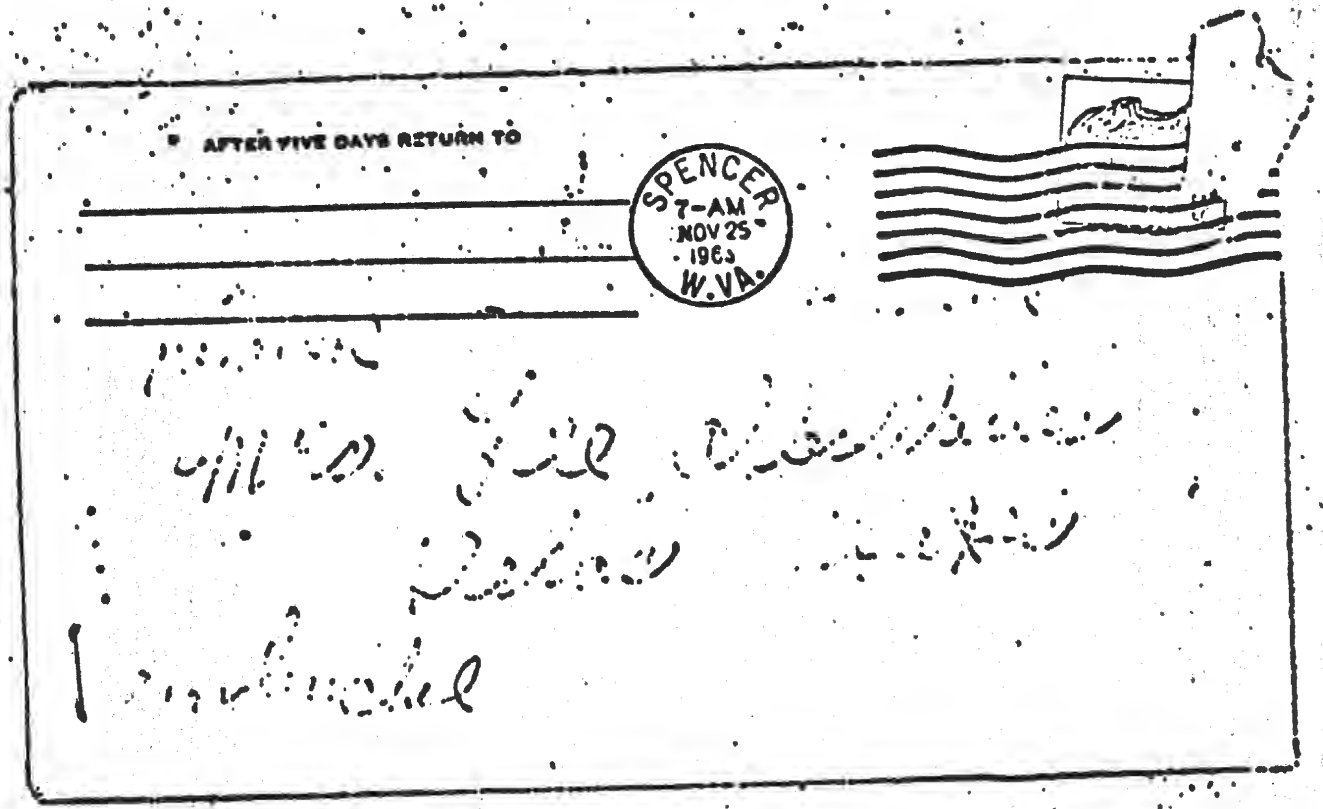
Mexican Babies to Get Polio Shots at Birth

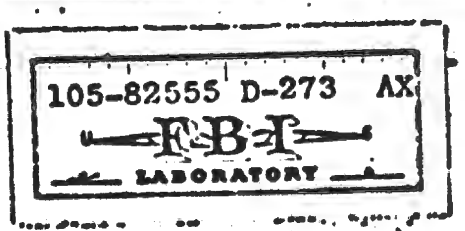
MEXICO CITY, Sept. 23 (AP)—The Mexican government has issued a decree requiring that anti-polio vaccine be given all newly born babies, officials said.

Official Irish Queen of Chicago is Miss Jo Anne Nealis, 25, of 141 N. Long av., who will reign at 8 p. m. today at Resurrection Catholic church's annual dinner in church hall, 5082 Jackson blvd. TRIBUNE Staff Photo



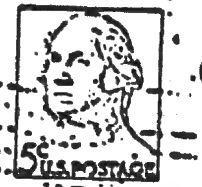
Carrying Indian theme into decoration of floats are Niles West students (from left) Karen Petersen, 16, of 6633 N. Drake av., Lincolnwood; Pat LaVay, 16, of 5124 Greenwood av., Skokie; and Diana Leapley, 15, of 5415 Lincoln av., Skokie. Student council took first place in class A (trailer) float decoration contest, and Student Service organization won first place in class B (decorated vehicles).


AFTER FIVE DAYS RETURN TO
SPENCER
7-AM
NOV 25
1963
W.VA.


105-82555 D-273 AX
FBI
LABORATORY

Rec'd Dec. 22 1920
Sub. Just Received
Hon. Thos. Riley Marshall
Vice Pres. U.S.
Washington D.C.
Dear Sir
Kindly allow me to
thank Ruth and myself
for the Jas Riley Souvenir
Card Received
Just finished reading
Vice Pres Marshall's
Life of Kelly Published
by Bobbs Merrill Co
Ind
Kelly Pioneering in

Donald Andrew Wolf
Knoxville, Tenn.



Marina Oswald
c/o Mrs. Shirley Williamson
Fort Worth, Texas

105-82555 D-274 AX
FBI
LABORATORY

Knoxville, Tenn.

Dec. 6, 1963

Dear Mrs. Oswald:

I am, I feel a very close friend to your late husband L. Harvey Oswald, and I feel a close kin to you.

I wish to say that Harvey always did for you and his world, what he thought was the best. I am very sad that this plan did not work out, but if I may be of help and assistance to you and your plans let me know.

Let me tell you this, he died for what he believed in, his death was not in vain. I do wish that you would stay here in the U.S. until I could meet and talk with you. At the present, I am very busy working for the good of the world.

I will close with this line that Harvey only left close to nine people, and I was the one he loved.

I am yours truly,

D. A. Hall

53-12

1 - J. Lenihan

12/2/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) [5322A]

REC-66

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

ReDLairtel 11/20/64 setting forth identities of certain individuals who have been in correspondence with Marina Oswald.

A check of Bufiles discloses no information identifiable with Pearl E. Bragan or Bragans or Donald Andrew Wolf.

In connection with Nicola Dechert, Bufiles disclose that on 9/29/64 [redacted] (protect identity) [redacted], a daily newspaper in [redacted], Florida, made available to the Tampa Office a circular captioned "Glitter Gulch," which alleged that President Abraham Lincoln was not assassinated in 1865 but was impeached by Congress in 1875. The circular stated that the story could be purchased by sending $3.00 to Dechert Publications, Box 689, Chicago, Illinois. The circular also contains a number of advertisements including one used by Nicola X. Dechert, Box 689, Chicago 90, Illinois. A copy of this circular is enclosed for the Dallas and Chicago Offices. Chicago Office note that this same information was brought to its attention by Tampa letter to the Bureau, copies for Chicago, dated 10/7/64 entitled "'Glitter Gulch'; Racial Matters."

MAILED 4
DEC 2-1964
COMM-FBI

Enclosure

1 - Chicago (62-6115) (Enclosure)
1 - Knoxville (105-528)
1 - Pittsburgh (105-5070)

REL:mec
(7)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

NOTE: Marina Oswald has received voluminous correspondence from individuals throughout the United States since the assassinati We have reviewed such correspondence with Marina's cooperation to ascertain if there is anything significant in such correspondence that might have a bearing on the assassination or Lee Harvey Oswald The three individuals mentioned herein have written to Marina and have made statements or furnished information which necessitates additional inquiry. The offices involved will conduct the appropriate investigation.

79 DEC 8 1964

TELETYPE UNIT

Mrs. Verna B. Rogers
182[illegible] South Orchard Ave.
Los Angeles, Calif. 90006

Dear J. Edgar Hoover :- God
Bless you I am fighting
the Communist ... my
pet to destroy your
Loyalty Oath stating
incompetence unfit of
worth etc.
My heart aches over the
new election I hope it's
NOT TO LATE
You would Not stated
What you did unless
you had facts
I can't prove what I
have felt long about

5323

I can't [illegible] But Oswald
& Ruby COST Together
Roomed together while Po-
-box Close together One
waste me left Oswald
Grand. I was not the
last surprised at J.F.K. death
over 2 yrs expected only
a feeling inside. I CAN NOT
believe some report put out
If I could would fit you
as I Don't Trust Earl Warren
Also a bunch L.B.J. won't lip
his yrs What Then? I don't
wish it .. I vowed 1940
would die but Ever fight
Socialism Am 1936 I
was in Dallas by Point
I have lost Job but I

[illegible] Mexican. after
had just work wash.
Rocked as talked to children
then goal smoke drunk say
Partly Cloth night clerk
guns & Most all don't say
Not one of about 500 a real
good & ideal. We had Prayer
Bell. Memorized verse
in School Sang Patriotic song,
Respect to Elder, Teacher, Law
But Luke 17:26 Noah warned.
120 yrs None would heed. II Chron 7:14
9 few for our U.S.A. Every
Nation that has fallen Drunkin
World decline etc. We'll first
I am not suppose be up
but 1 hr a day but I just
had to write you. Dwight

Let you know we are.
My life soon over but with
2 babe, unborn & youth ???
I Blame parents for ???
all crime yes I do a psychic
I believe all criminally mentally
Moral offenders Should have
Surgery so Never be Parents
as Like begats Like
2nd babe out Wedlock
Like wise. No People Should
have over 4 Children. Few
very few can provide Educate
& Proper Train More often
be less worry in world.
I was left orphan twice Twice
3 yrs old Father died when we was
19 mo old Oldest sister 18 yrs old
God Rest her Soul 7 younger
Pioneer in Indian Territory
but few if any gave
Moral Spiritual Foundation,

I would get money
with Boys Gone Off
to War, Old Size Wasn't
work No Child Labor Laws
1922 No County Aid Laws
I worked 5 30 until 8 nights
school nights at 3 work
til 10 P.M. all 2 sun 2 30 til
5 30 P.M. 2 Fri 3 til 7 30 and
Salary $20 a Month Bill
change Clothes after work
days to keep Clean Iron
Buy into Stuff Returns
First Cun Vamp Wife Precious
Sister taught us Lived IT To
personally & Public Why
& T.V. to all the Community
Young Brats & then Divorce
Just would clean up
less than 5 yrs. Pro. 13:24
Police S.B.I. Firemen Pur
lives for us
God Bless us
Sincerely Yours Rose

IRS Form
1920 C O
Los Angeles

TRUE COPY

"Mrs. Verna B. Rogers
1820 South Orchard Ave.
Los Angeles, Calif. 90006

" Dear J. Edgar Hoover:—God Bless you Don't give up the Communist—are set to destroy you Loyalety Oath, House of unamerican comette all worth while.

" Me heart aches over the Nov election I hope '68 not to late

" You Would Not Stated What you did unless you had facts

" I can't prove what I have felt Long about letters I got from Texas I can prove but Oswald & Ruby Often together Roomed together a while P.O. box close together Ones wrote me left Irvine as afraid. I was not the least surprised at J.f.K. death over 2 yrs expected only a feeling inside. I Cannot believe some report given yet If I could would get yours as I Don't Trust Earl Warren also a hunch L.B.J. won't live his 4 yrs What Then? I don't wish it. I vowed 1910 would die but Ever fight Socialism On 1936 I was in Danger by front I have lost Job but I Never back track. I am 100% American. After had quit work walk. Shocked as talked to children Their goal smoke drink (an Parties clothes Night club guns & shoot all don't like Not one of about 500 a real goal & ideal. We had Prayer Bible memorized verses in school sang Patriotic songs Respect to Elders Teachers Law. But Luke 7:26 Noah warned 120 yrs None would heed. II Chron 7:14 I fear for our U.S.A. Every Nation that has falled Drinking Moral decline etc went first

" I am not suppose be up but 1 hr a day but I just had to write you. I wish every true American would let you know we care.

" My life soon over but what of babes unborn & youth??? I Blame Parents for 99% of all crime Yes I am a fanitic I believe all criminals Prostitutes Moral offenders Should have surgery so never be parents as like begats Like 2nd

COPIES DESTROYED

4 4 JAN 15 1973

FOUNDATION

babe out of wedlock like wise. No couple should have over 4 children. Few very few can provide Educati & Proper Train More Then be less worry in world. I was left orphan twin & I were 3 yrs old Father died when we were 19 mos old Oldest Sister 18 yrs 3 mon. God Rest her soul 7 younger Pioneer in Indian Territory but few if any gave Moral Spiritual foundation Sister did If hungry or Danger we prayed Money gone 5 left I then 10 yrs old face world & work no chold labor law til 1924 no county state etc and I worked 5 30 am til 8 run to school run home at 3 work til 10 P.M off 2 Sun. 2 30 til 5 30 P.M 2 Fri 3 til 5 30 and salary $100 a month only change of cloths often wore damp to keep clean none of us into trouble God was first our name pure. Precious sister taught us Lived it to.

"Personally if Public whih & T.V. so all see all criminals gang Brats & their parents U.S.A. would clean up in less than 5 yrs. Pro. 13:24

"Police. F.B.I. Firemen give lives for us

"God Bless all
"Sincerely Mrs Rogers"

FBI DALLAS

526 PM CST URGENT 11-27-64 FLL

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 1P

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
NOV 27 1964
TELETYPE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

REFERENCE MY TELEPHONE CALL TO INSPECTOR J. R. MALLEY THIS DATE.

MRS. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, MOTHER OF LEE HARVEY, WAS INTERVIEWED AT HER HOME, TWO-TWO-TWO-ZERO THOMAS PLACE, FORT WORTH, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYSEVEN, LAST, BY SA-S B. TOM CARTER AND ROBLEY D. MADLAND. SHE STATED SHE INTENDS TO VISIT WASHINGTON IN THE NEAR FUTURE. SHE PLANS TO CALL THE BUREAU AND ASK FOR A CONFERENCE WITH THE DIRECTOR. SHE STATED SHE DID NOT CARE TO DISCUSS HER INFORMATION WITH ANY SPECIAL AGENT. SHE DID STATE SHE IS STILL INVESTIGATING THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND STILL BELIEVES HER SON WAS AN AGENT WORKING FOR THE U. S. GOVERNMENT AND THAT HE WAS NOT GUILTY OF THE ASSASSINATION. SHE APPEARED TO BE IN A HIGHLY EMOTIONAL STATE AND STATED, "I HAVE THOUSANDS OF WORDS TO GIVE TO MR. HOOVER ONLY."

END

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44 MAR 13 1973

RPP

FBI WASH DC

REC-66

DEC 3 1964

CC-DE. MOHR - CARLSON
CC-R.F. LENIHAN
CC-MISS HOLMES

CC-MR. SULLIVAN

MR BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. O. H. Bartlett
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Malley

REC-66
(S) 105-82555 [5324 A]

Date: December 1, 1964

To: Chief, U. S. Secret Service

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD -
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, contacted our Dallas Office on November 27, 1964, and advised that she intends to visit Washington, D. C., in the near future. Mrs. Oswald stated that she plans to contact this Bureau while in Washington, D. C., and request a conference with me. She stated she did not care to discuss her information with any Special Agent of the FBI. She also stated that she is still investigating the assassination of President Kennedy and still believes that her son was not guilty of the assassination. She also believes her son was an agent working for the United States Government.

Mrs. Oswald added, "I have thousands of words to give to Mr. Hoover only."

For your information, our Agents have advised that Mrs. Oswald appeared to be in a highly emotional state during our interview with her.

This will confirm information that was orally furnished to Mr. Walter H. Young of your agency by Special Agent Joseph M. Sizoo of this Bureau on November 28, 1964.

REL:mec
(12)

BY COURIER SVC.
DEC- 1
COMM-FBI

NOTE:

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald has previously testified before the Commission and has made a number of unsubstantiated and ridiculous allegations concerning the assassination. She has been interviewed by our Dallas Office on several occasions and has given evidence of mental instability. In the event she appears at the Bureau at some future date, it is respectfully suggested that the Director not meet with her but that she be interviewed by a supervisor.

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79 DEC 8 MAIL ROOM 1964 TELETYPE UNIT

FBI

Date: 11/28/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS - R - CUBA

ReBuairtel to Dallas dated 11/20/64, relating to property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and/or MARINA OSWALD turned over to FBI by ROBERT L. OSWALD.

ROBERT OSWALD, 4720 Alamo Street, Wichita Falls, Texas, on 11/27/64, advised SA NORMAN W. PROPST that some weeks after the death of his brother, MARINA OSWALD requested he take possession of numerous items which had been the property of subject due to the fact she had no further use for some of the items, plus the fact she just wanted to get them out of the house. ROBERT OSWALD stated due to the circumstances under which the property came into his possession, he would rather that such property as was in his possession be returned directly to him rather than to MARINA.

REC-66

-5325

3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas
NWP:rmb
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Conrad 1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Sullivan 12/2/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) — 53255A

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka REC-66
IS - R - CUBA

Reurairtel 11/28/64 advising that Robert Oswald requested that property of Lee Harvey Oswald which he had turned over to your office be returned to him. Robert Oswald stated Marina Oswald had requested that he take possession of such property.

You should immediately contact Marina Oswald and confirm with her that she has requested that Robert Oswald take possession of numerous items which had been the property of Lee Harvey Oswald. You should inform Marina that you are making such inquiry inasmuch as she has previously indicated a desire in having all items of evidence that belonged to Marina and/or Lee Harvey Oswald in possession of the United States Government returned to her after the Government has no further need for such items of evidence.

Handle promptly and advise Bureau results of your contact with Marina Oswald in this matter.

REL:mec
(10)

MAILED 8
DEC 2 - 1964
COMM-FBI

NOTE:

During the investigation of Oswald, we obtained considerable material that belonged to Marina and Lee Harvey Oswald. Some of this material was turned over to the FBI by the Dallas Police Department following its search of Oswald's residence in Dallas and in the Ruth Paine home. We also obtained considerable effects of Marina and Lee Harvey Oswald which had not initially been seized by the Dallas Police Department from Robert Oswald. Robert Oswald has requested return of such items directly to him, and stated he took possession of such items after the assassination at the specific request of Marina Oswald. Desirable we confirm these statements by Robert Oswald with Marina so that we do not take action in returning certain items to Robert Oswald that Marina may later claim are hers and should have been returned to her.

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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT DEC 4 1964

XEROX

69 DEC 14 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
DATE: November 23, 1964
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

The Washington "Evening Star" for November 20, 1964, contained an article entitled "Warren Probers Will Hold Back Some Information." In this article it is indicated that Mr. Rankin of the President's Commission stated some evidence, such as confidential documents submitted to help the Commission reach its conclusions, "will be delivered to the Archives but won't be made public until it is declassified by the agencies which supplied it."

In connection with the aforementioned article, the Director stated "I hope we were not a party to having any information withheld. H."

For the Director's information, during our investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald and the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, we furnished to the Commission over 2300 reports totaling approximately 26,000 pages. The vast majority of such documents were unclassified when furnished to the Commission. There were, however, a number of documents that were classified when furnished to the Commission, largely because such documents contained information from other agencies which had been classified by such agencies or because the documents contained information received by us from highly sensitive coverage or informants.

In May, 1964, when the Commission indicated it desired to publish some of our documents which contained a security classification, Mr. A. H. Belmont personally contacted the Commission on May 4, 1964, to discuss the documents in question. Mr. Belmont specifically informed Commission Staff Members Howard Willens and Samuel Stern that the FBI had no desire to restrict the activities of the Commission in any way, and the decision as to whether our documents are introduced into the Commission's record is a decision for the Commission to make.

REC-33 5326

By letter dated September 30, 1964, the Commission forwarded to the Bureau a list of approximately 100 FBI documents it desired authority to declassify and publish as backup data to its summary report. We carefully reviewed each document in question and in the great majority of cases, declassified the document involved where it was no longer necessary to

REL:kas
(8)

CONTINUED - OVER

SENT DIRECTOR DEC 4 1964

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maintain a security classification in the interest of national defense. In certain instances when our documents were classified because they contained classified information from other Government agencies, we contacted the agencies involved and either obtained authority from the agency to declassify the information involved or referred the Commission to such agency to resolve the classification problem. In a few instances where our documents could not be declassified because of the sensitive sources or confidential coverage involved, we furnished the Commission revised pages of such documents deleting the classified material and at the same time meeting the requirements of the Commission.

ANALYSIS:

We do not know what Mr. Rankin had in mind when he told the press that certain documents "will be delivered to the Archives but won't be made public until it is declassified by the agencies which supplied it." The FBI has leaned over backwards to permit the Commission to use any of our documents it desired in its report released to the public. When it was impossible to declassify certain documents because of their contents, we rewrote the reports to delete classified information and still meet the requirements of the Commission.

It is probable that the Central Intelligence Agency, State Department, United States Secret Service and other agencies of the Government furnished the Commission classified documents in the data such agencies reported to the Commission. It is possible Rankin had reference to such data when he made his comment to the press.

ACTION:

None. This is for the Director's information.

0-1? (Rev. 10-1-64)

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Warren Probers Will Hold Back Some Information

NEW YORK (AP)—Some information obtained by the Warren Commission in its investigation of President Kennedy's death was classified and will not be included in the public transcripts, the commission's chief counsel says.

The White House announced yesterday that the hearing transcripts would be made public Nov. 30 in 26 volume sets weighing 54 pounds. They will be sold for $76 a set.

White House Press Secretary George Reedy said none of the testimony heard by the commission had been deleted.

J. Lee Rankin, commission counsel, said here last night that nothing had been deleted from actual testimony of witnesses before the commission.

However, he said, other evidence, such as confidential documents submitted to help the commission reach its conclusions, "will be delivered to the archives but won't be made public until it is declassified by the agencies which supplied it."

REC 33

11 DEC 4 1964

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

NOV 25 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - J. C. Stokes
1 - Mail Room

October 26, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Lee Harvey Oswald

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 30, 1964, requesting us to declassify certain documents previously furnished to the President's Commission.

[redacted]

We are unable to declassify our March 31, 1964, memorandum as it was originally prepared and, accordingly, we request that you regard it as still bearing a "Confidential" classification.

There are attached for your assistance two copies of a redraft of our March 31, 1964, memorandum which may be regarded as unclassified. With the exception of a minor change on the first page, the redraft duplicates our memorandum as originally prepared.

It is our understanding that you desired us to declassify the memorandum in question in connection with the preparation of Commission's Exhibit Number 2460.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ST-109

Enclosure - 2

JCS:mec (9)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

105-82555-5327

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

October 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter dated September 30, 1964, requesting us to declassify certain documents previously furnished to the President's Commission. Your specific attention is directed to the thirtieth item on your list which you identified as follows:

"FBI - Report of John James O'Flaherty dated 12-13-63, Bureau File No. 105-82555 re Lee Harvey Oswald - INTERNAL SECURITY"

For your information, the report of Special Agent O'Flaherty, described above, was originally classified "Secret" because of the information furnished by NY T-2 which appeared on page ten of this report. We have recontacted NY T-2 to ascertain if the data attributed to this source could be declassified. We have been informed by NY T-2 that this source has no objection to declassifying the information providing that the expressions [redacted] and [redacted] appearing on this page be changed to read "source."

REC-32 105-82555-5151

Accordingly, there are enclosed two copies of revised page ten to Special Agent O'Flaherty's report. In the revised page we have made the revisions desired by NY T-2. In addition, in order to avoid confusion, we have changed the phrase "unidentified source" appearing in line eight of page ten to read "unidentified individual." Also enclosed are two copies

REL:nec/mhw
(8)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

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BY COURIER SVC
5 OCT 23
COMM-FBI

FBI
OCT 23 11 02 AM '64
SEC'Y-READING ROOM

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

of page one of Special Agent O'Flaherty's report deleting the security classification that appears on page one of the copies of this report in possession of the Commission and amending the expression [redacted] that appears in line six of the synopsis of Special Agent O'Flaherty's report to read "a source."

With the insertion of the revised copies of pages one and ten in each of the two copies of Special Agent O'Flaherty's report in the possession of the Commission, you may regard Special Agent O'Flaherty's report as unclassified. You may also disregard the printed statement which appears on the bottom of the first page of Special Agent O'Flaherty's report which reads, "It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency."

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 4

NOTE: By letter 9-30-64 Commission furnished a list of approximately 100 documents which it desires to publish as backup data to its summary report which was recently made available to the public. Instant report of Special Agent O'Flaherty was classified "Secret" when sent to the Commission because it contained information from CIA (NY T-2 in SA O'Flaherty's report) which was classified "Secret" by CIA. We contacted CIA and received clearance to declassify report provided revisions were made in the data as described herein. CIA desired that its source previously described as a [redacted] and [redacted] be concealed through the word "source." We are also authorizing Commission to disregard our Property Stamp since it was understood throughout this investigation the Commission would probably publish some of our reports and memoranda in its over-all report to the nation.

ND ATION
THE AR

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach

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TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 12/1/64

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Reference is made to memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan from Mr. W. A. Branigan dated 11/23/64 (attached) summarizing for the Director's information the letter the Bureau received from the President's Commission dated 9/30/64 requesting authority to declassify approximately 100 FBI documents and our response to such request.

In connection with referenced memorandum, the Director noted that, nevertheless, we did refuse to declassify some of our reports and the Director instructed that he be informed just what they were and how many.

For the Director's information, of the approximately 100 documents involved, there were 17 documents which we were unable to declassify because of the sensitive nature of their contents and their relationship to the national defense.

[redacted]

In connection with 16 of these documents, we furnished to the Commission revised pages deleting classified material or referred the Commission to an unclassified document containing the pertinent information involved. In connection with the FBI Identification Division record, we referred the Commission to the local police department which maintained the original data concerning the arrest record involved. Without exception, all results of our investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald have been furnished to the Commission in an unclassified status for use by the Commission in any manner it so desired. [5327A]

Enclosures

105-82555

1 DEC 1964

REC 58

18 DEC 1964

64 DEC 8 PM 1964

3 - ENCLOSURE

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

[redacted]

ACTION:

None. For the information of the Director. There is attached a list identifying the 17 documents that we were unable to declassify in their original form.

LIST OF CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS
OF INTEREST TO THE COMMISSION

1. Report of Special Agent James J. O'Connor dated December 20, 1963, at Miami, Florida.

2. Report of Special Agent John James O'Flaherty dated December 13, 1963, at New York, New York.
(Both of these reports contain classified information from CIA)

3. FBI Identification Division Record Number 261 801A dated June 4, 1964, regarding Isadore Miller.
(Commission was referred to Dallas Police Department, the original arresting agency.)

4. Letterhead memorandum dated December 11, 1963, at Washington, D. C., prepared by Legat, Mexico.

5. Letterhead memorandum dated December 23, 1963, at Washington, D. C., prepared by Legat, Mexico.

6. Letterhead memorandum dated March 31, 1964, at Washington, D. C., prepared by Legat, Mexico.

7. Letterhead memorandum dated April 7, 1964, at Washington, D. C., prepared by Legat, Mexico.

8. Letterhead memorandum dated April 20, 1964, at Washington, D. C., prepared by Legat, Mexico.

9. Letterhead memorandum dated May 6, 1964, at Washington, D. C., prepared by Legat, Mexico.

10. Letterhead memorandum dated May 25, 1964, at Washington, D. C., prepared by Legat, Mexico.

11. Letterhead memorandum dated August 4, 1964, at Washington, D. C., prepared by Legat, Mexico.

12. Letterhead memorandum dated August 23, 1964, at Washington, D. C., prepared by Legat, Mexico.

13. Letter to the President's Commission dated April 6, 1964, dealing with our investigation in Mexico.

14. Letter to the President's Commission dated July 1, 1964, concerning our investigation in Mexico.

lw XEROX
DEC 7 1964

5301

ENCLOSURE

LIST OF CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS
OF INTEREST TO THE COMMISSION

15. Letter to the President's Commission dated September 4, 1964, concerning our investigation in Mexico.

16. Letter to the President's Commission dated September 4, 1964, concerning our investigation in Mexico.

17. Letter to the President's Commission dated September 21, 1964, concerning our investigation in Mexico.

FOUNDATION
made by THE AAARC

Laboratory Transmittal Form
7-72

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Stokes, Rm. 645 NR
1 - Lab File

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (100-10461) Date: December 2, 1964

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka -
IS - R - CUBA

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. D-463957 AX

Examination requested by: Dallas

Reference: Airtel 11/20/64

Examination requested: Document

Remarks:

Four photographs of D-272 through D-274 are transmitted to your office herewith.

You will be separately advised regarding the search of the Bureau indices referred to on page two of your airtel of 11/20/64.

EX-100 REC-21 5328

Enclosures (14) (Four photographs each of D-272 through D-274, 2 Lab report)

1 - Chicago Enclosure (Lab report)
1 - Knoxville Enclosure (Lab report)
1 - Pittsburgh Enclosure (Lab report)

18 DEC 7 1964

ENCL BEHIND ENCLOSURE

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COMM-FBI

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DEC 10 1964

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Stokes 645 RB

7-1b

REPORT
of the
FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Date: December 2, 1964
FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. D-463957 AX

Specimens received 11/23/64

D-272 Envelope postmarked "CHICAGO, ILL., 2A MAY 9 1964 AM," with typewritten address "Mrs. Marina Oswald Widow of Lee Harvey Oswald Richardson, Texas," accompanying one-page typewritten letter beginning "Dear Marina: I am sending you..." with typewritten signature "Nicola Dechert" and accompanying typewritten tract bearing caption "PIPE THIS"

D-273 Envelope postmarked "SPENCER, W. VA. NOV 25 1963 7-AM," with handwritten address "Pesonal Mrs. Lee Olleswalles Dalas Teaxes canclenchel" and accompanying one-page handwritten letter dated 11/24/63, beginning "Dear Mrs. Lee..." and signed on reverse side "Pearl E. Bragan"

D-274 Envelope postmarked "JAMESTOWN, TENN. DEC 1 1963 3-PM," with handwritten address "Marina Oswald c/o Mrs. Shirley Williamson Fort Worth, Texas" and accompanying one-page handwritten letter dated 12/6/63, beginning "Dear Mrs. Oswald: I am, I feel..." and signed "D. A. Wolf"

Result of examination:

The handwriting and typewriting appearing on D-272 through D-274 were not identified in the Anonymous Letter File. Appropriate photographs will be added to this file.

The submitted evidence is retained.

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Laboratory Transmittal Form

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Stokes, Rm. 645 RB
1 - Lab File

To: FBI, Dallas (100-10461)

8387

December 2, 1964

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. D-463958 AX

Examination requested by: Dallas

Reference: Airtel 11/20/64

Examination requested: Document

Specimen received 11/23/64

D-275 Photocopy of typewritten one-page letter beginning "My Dear Mrs, Oswald: I have been..." and ending "...Box # 864 Tucson Ariz."

MAILED 4
DEC 2-1964
COMM-FBI

Remarks: Letter signed "Joe" Box 864 Tucson, Arizona

The typewriting appearing on D-275 matches most closely a Laboratory standard for Royal elite type, spaced twelve letters to the inch. The photocopy of the typewriting is too poor for search in the Anonymous Letter File.

D-275 is retained. Four photographs of D-275 are transmitted to your office herewith. No Laboratory report is being made.

REC 11 105-82555-5329

Enclosures (4) (4 photographs of D-275)

1 - Phoenix

JCC:kw (8)

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29 DEC 10 1964

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tucson,Ariz,

Mrs, Marina Oswald
Dallas,Tex,
My Dear Mrs,Oswald;

I have been waiting to write you But now I must after seeing how they have brainwashed you into thinking your husband killed the president,Now here is the true facts, But first let me tell you that you should of sued the city of Dallas for all their ill gotten wealth for the wanton murder of Lee,

I told him that this Ruby was only taking him down the primrose path, but no he knew that Ruby was ok, you know how bull headed Lee could be, he wanted a pistol so bad, I tried to convince him one could only get him in trouble, Then when Ruby wanted to trade him one for his rifle, he sure fell for it, then he told me how Ruby wanted him to hide it on the floor I knew that some plot was being made,Ruby was to meet him on the street & give him the pistol which he did Poor Lee did not know that it had just been used to kill this good cop Tippet who had been rough on Ruby several times,

You I know have thot how come Lee was trying to hide, But as he watched the Presidents parade from the second floor, he heard the sound of the rifle above him coming from the floor where he had hid it for Ruby,Lee knew that he would be suspect so he got out out fast, One has to hand to these that was in this plot they had figured Lee well, he reacted just as they were sure he would, Now they had things going good, Tippet was like a pawn as was Lee,I would of loved to have saw the look on Tippet face as his superior officer pumped those shots into him, then went to the corner to meet Lee & give him the pistol.

The irony of it all was the trust that Lee still had tho he did not know that Tippet had been murdered as he went in to the movie house,

Have you ever thot it odd the cops knew rite where to find him, little did he dream that his murder had been planned in advance, My dear lady you say you want to live in Texas, I am sure that the times Lee & I talked he would of not wanted you to for they will never let you rest,or those children of yours,

For any state that allows the people like in Dallas will do anything & the wealth the they have , they got by with two wanton murders Now I am sure that three more would not bother them if neccessary,

Just one more point One nite about two nites before that fatal day we saw two of the gunshoes of the Feds at Rubys place I wondered why but now I am sure that Ruby had the them in with his gang, so please take care of your self & know that Lee could of never done this crime,He was only a pawn in their deadly game, I am certain that Johnson will be murdered as was Kennedy,Maby tho if there is a god he will destroy this Sodan with fire,Tho He would not dare touch those rich trash I guess

Sincerly
Joe,

If ever you wish to get in touch Box # 864 Tucson Ariz,

Routing Slip
0-7 (Rev. 5-4-64)

(Copies to Offices Checked)

TO: SAC,

☐ Albany	☒ Houston	☐ Norfolk	☐ Washington Field
☐ Albuquerque	☐ Indianapolis	☐ Oklahoma City	☐ Quantico
☐ Anchorage	☐ Jacksonville	☐ Omaha	
☐ Atlanta	☐ Kansas City	☐ Philadelphia	TO LEGAT:
☐ Baltimore	☐ Knoxville	☐ Phoenix	☐ Bern
☐ Birmingham	☐ Las Vegas	☐ Pittsburgh	☐ Bonn
☐ Boston	☐ Little Rock	☐ Portland	☐ London
☐ Buffalo	☐ Los Angeles	☐ Richmond	☐ Manila
☐ Butte	☐ Louisville	☐ St. Louis	☐ Mexico, D.F.
☐ Charlotte	☐ Memphis	☐ Salt Lake City	☐ Ottawa
☐ Chicago	☐ Miami	☐ San Antonio	☐ Paris
☐ Cincinnati	☐ Milwaukee	☐ San Diego	☐ Rome
☐ Cleveland	☐ Minneapolis	☐ San Francisco	☐ Rio de Janeiro
☒ Dallas	☐ Mobile	☐ San Juan	☐ Tokyo
☐ Denver	☐ Newark	☐ Savannah	
☐ Detroit	☐ New Haven	☐ Seattle	
☐ El Paso	☐ New Orleans	☐ Springfield	
☐ Honolulu	☐ New York City	☐ Tampa	

Date December 3, 1964

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION CRIMINAL SECTION

Re Houston airtel 8/14/64 and Dulets to Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Jr. and President's Commission dated 11/20/64 regarding inquiry from Reidman J. Fe[illegible]rude) Hunter.

☐ For information ☐ optional ☐ action ☐ Surep. by

☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.

☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____

Remarks:

Re HO airtel does not indicate what agent from HO interviewed Mrs. Doris H. Dominey on 8/13/64. It would appear from initials on airtel that interview conducted by SA Edwin Dalrymple.

Houston instructed to advise identity of agent or agents who conducted interview of Mrs. Dominey on 8/13/64.

Enc.
Bufile 105-82555
Urfile

[illegible] A 5329A

79 DEC 8 - 1964

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Rogge
1 - Mr. Lenihan

12/4/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (105-1433)

From: Director, FBI (105-126032)

MARINA NIKOLAEVNA OSWALD, nee Prusakova, aka
Mrs. Lee Harvey Oswald
IS - R

Rerep SA Robert P. Gemberling dated 11/21/64 at Dallas, Texas, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, aka, IS - R - CUBA," wherein it is reported that Marina Oswald contemplates attending the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, starting January, 1965, to study English.

In view of the importance of Marina Oswald in the investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald, the Bureau desires that the Dallas Office prepare a comprehensive report on Marina Oswald setting forth complete background data concerning her. Such report will be extremely useful to other FBI Offices at a later date should Marina move to other areas of the U. S.

In this report concerning Marina Oswald, you should set forth all background data currently available to your office concerning Marina Oswald, both in her file and in the file of her late husband, Lee Harvey Oswald. You should also include in such report any information Marina Oswald has furnished to the Bureau as background data concerning herself. It will not be necessary to include details of all of your interviews with Marina Oswald in matters relating to Lee Harvey Oswald or the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy.

105-82555-5329B

2 - WFO
(1) - 105-82555 (Oswald)

NOT RECORDED
199 DEC 7 1964

REL:nec
(15)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

DUPLICATE YELLOW

64 DEC 8 1964

Airtel to SAC, Dallas
RE: MARINA NIKOLAEVNA OSWALD, nee Prusakova, aka
Mrs. Lee Harvey Oswald
105-126032

In preparing a current report on Marina Oswald, you should make up-to-date record checks. This would include a check of the records of credit and criminal agencies in Dallas and up-to-date check of the Immigration and Naturalization Service file on Marina Oswald.

The Washington Field Office should check the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D. C., the records of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), and the records of the Passport Office, Visa Office, and the Security Office of the Department of State for all pertinent data concerning Marina Oswald and should submit a separate report in this matter.

In order to handle current and possible future dissemination of these reports on Marina Oswald, both the Dallas and the Washington Field Offices should furnish the Bureau an original and nine copies of such report.

For the information of the Dallas Office, the Bureau does not desire that any active investigation be conducted by the Dallas Office at this time to determine contacts and activities of Marina Oswald. The Dallas Office should maintain periodic contact with Marina Oswald in order that it may be kept informed of future plans of Marina Oswald as far as change of residence might be concerned. The Dallas Office should solicit the cooperation of Marina Oswald in immediately reporting such plans and should point out to Marina that in view of the importance of the investigations concerning the assassination and Lee Harvey Oswald, this Bureau or another agency of the Government might desire to contact her to resolve some important point at a future time.

An extra copy of this communication is being furnished for your file concerning Lee Harvey Oswald.

NOTE:

Although we have compiled considerable background information concerning Marina Oswald through our investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald, the field has never submitted a separate report on Marina Oswald. As a result, the background data we have developed concerning her and data she and others have furnished to us is contained in approximately 190 sections of the Oswald file. ~~In view of the [illegible] of Marina Oswald's history~~, desirable we have a separate report on her concerning her complete background.

SEE NOTE CONTINUED
PAGE THREE.

NOTE CONTINUED:

Furthermore, it appears quite likely that Marina will move from one area to another in the United States in the years ahead and it is essential we have a concise background report on Marina that we can furnish each office involved for information and guidance. We have received no information indicating Marina is or has engaged in activities inimical to interests of U. S., consequently, we are not instituting active investigation of her; however, desirable we do maintain periodic contact so that we can be kept apprised of her personal plans and contemplated change of residence.

FBI

Date: 12/4/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 11/28/64 and Bureau airtel to Dallas dated 12/2/64, in the matter pertaining to the property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD which has been turned over to the FBI and in regard to its return to either the subject's brother or his wife, MARINA OSWALD.

For the information of the Phoenix Office, it is noted that MARINA OSWALD is currently residing in Apartment 6 at the Royal Crest Lodge, Sedona, Arizona, where she will remain until around Christmas time.

For the information of Phoenix, the Dallas Office in October, 1964, received a letter from the subject's brother, ROBERT OSWALD, 4720 Alamo, Wichita Falls, Texas, requesting that all items removed from his house in Denton, Texas, that belonged to LEE HARVEY OSWALD be returned to him.

By airtel dated November 20, 1964, the Bureau advised as follows regarding the request from ROBERT L. OSWALD for the return of the property belonging to LEE HARVEY OSWALD and/or MARINA OSWALD which had been turned over to the Dallas Office by ROBERT OSWALD:

(3) - Bureau
2 - Phoenix (105-1529)
2 - Dallas

REC-11 105-82555-5330

RJB/jtf
(7)

DEC 7 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
C. C. Wick Special Agent in Charge

79 DEC 10 1964

"For your information, the President's Commission advised by letter dated 11/16/64 that it has requested of the Attorney General an opinion concerning the right of the Government to retain in its permanent possession certain of the items of physical evidence related to the assassination of President Kennedy. As soon as this point has been resolved by the President's Commission, your office will be notified as to what items may be returned to the various owners of evidence, including Robert Oswald. You are aware, of course, that Marina Oswald has also expressed an interest in having all items of evidence that belonged to Marina and/or Lee Harvey Oswald returned to her after the Government has no further need for such items of evidence. Inasmuch as a number of the items of evidence that were turned over to your office by Robert Oswald actually fall within the category of data belonging to Marina or Lee Harvey Oswald, you should contact Robert Oswald and discuss this matter with him. You should specifically determine if Robert Oswald has no objection to this Bureau returning to Marina all items that belonged to Marina or Lee Harvey Oswald, even though a number of such items of evidence were actually turned over to the Bureau by Robert Oswald. If Robert Oswald has no objection to such items of evidence being returned directly to Marina Oswald, you should obtain from him a brief signed statement wherein he indicates he has no objection to such data being turned over directly to Marina Oswald, when such items are disposed of by the U. S. Government.

"In the event Robert Oswald insists that those items of evidence belonging to Marina and/or Robert Oswald which were turned over to this Bureau by Robert Oswald be returned directly to him, so advise the Bureau in order that this matter can be taken up with the Attorney General for an opinion."

On November 27, 1964, ROBERT OSWALD advised that some weeks after the death of his brother, MARINA OSWALD had requested that he take possession of numerous items which had been the property of the subject due to the fact that she had no further use for some of the items and that she wanted to get them out of her house. ROBERT OSWALD stated that due to the circumstances under which the property came into his possession, he would rather that such property as was in his possession be returned directly to him rather than to MARINA.

DL 100-10461

By airtel dated December 2, 1964, the Bureau instructed as follows:

"You should immediately contact Marina Oswald and confirm with her that she has requested that Robert Oswald take possession of numerous items which had been the property of Lee Harvey Oswald. You should inform Marina that you are making such inquiry inasmuch as she has previously indicated a desire in having all items of evidence that belonged to Marina and/or Lee Harvey Oswald in possession of the United States Government returned to her after the Government has no further need for such items of evidence."

The Bureau has further advised that this matter should be handled promptly and that the Bureau be advised of the results of the contact with MARINA OSWALD in this matter.

LEAD:

PHOENIX

AT SEDONA, ARIZONA

Will, at the Royal Crest Lodge, interview MARINA OSWALD regarding the return of the property referred to above directly to ROBERT OSWALD.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 12/2/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

On 11/30/64, OSCAR FERRINO, St. Anthony Hotel, Laredo, Texas, advised he received a post card from JOHN H. BOWEN date stamped Memphis, Tennessee, 11/27/64.

The card stated that BOWEN had been in Washington, D.C. for two weeks and that he was going to visit Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and would be in Laredo soon. BOWEN requested that his mail be held.

The Bureau is requested to advise what action is desired should OSBORNE, aka JOHN H. BOWEN appear in Laredo, Texas.

3 Bureau
1 - Dallas (Info)
2 - San Antonio
RLC/mjb
(6)

105-82555-5381

REC-17

DEC 3 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

1 - Mr. Lenihan

12/7/64

Airtel

To: SAC, San Antonio (105-2909) [5331A]

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Rourairtel 12/2/64 concerning Albert Osborne with alias John H. Bowen, a copy of which is enclosed for the Legat, Mexico City.

Bureau desires that your office take no additional action concerning Osborne. Any stops you have placed concerning Osborne may be removed by your office.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - Legat, Mexico City (Enclosure)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

REL:mec
(7)

NOTE:

MAILED 4
DEC 7 1964
COMM-FBI

Osborne, alias Bowen, is an elderly man who sat beside Lee Harvey Oswald on the bus en route Mexico City in late September, 1963. We have interviewed Osborne but he claims he can furnish no information regarding Oswald. He also professes to be a Baptist missionary in Mexico but some of his activities indicate he is either a mental case or a confidence man. We have furnished to the Commission complete background regarding Osborne and were keeping the Commission apprised of Osborne's whereabouts should the Commission desire to interview him. The Commission did not see fit to do so and only made slight reference to him in its report. We have no additional interest in Osborne.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 DEC 10 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

December 2, 1964

Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Reurlet 11/18/64, enclosing 119 communications addressed to Marina Oswald, with the request that these letters be reviewed for the purpose of determining if any of the written material is of a nature pertinent to this investigation.

111 of these letters were reviewed pursuant to your request, and two copies of an inventory, subsequently prepared, are being forwarded herewith. The letters are being returned arranged in the same order as indicated on the inventory.

The remaining 8 letters are being fully translated and will be returned to you upon completion of the translation.

Enclosures (113)

1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attn.: Mr. Branigan, sent direct with enclosure)
1 - Mr. Lenihan (sent direct with enclosure)

MGL:dek
(5)

MAILED 6
DEC 3 - 1964
COMM-FBI

REC-38 105-82555-5332

ST-108

10 DEC 4 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
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Casper
Callahan
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DEC 3 3 08 PM '64

717819

DUPE INDEXING
105-82555-5332 (ENCL.)
(PARTIALLY DEINDEXED).
ORIGINAL INDEXING IN
105-82555-5335 Pg. 78.

DEC 11 1964

64 DEC 11 1964

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Letters to Marina Oswald in Various Languages

	Sender	Address	Date	Language	Brief Statement of Contents
1.	Dave Holte	Box 101 Higginsville, Missouri	March 14, 1962 (sic)	English and Russian	Request for a picture
2.	Flemming Hansen	Naesby, Denmark	November 24, 1963	English	Letter of condolence
3.	Irene Ennis	1793 Burbank Ave. Santa Rosa, California	November 24, 1963	Russian	Letter of condolence
4.	Thomas and Paul O'Herron	Box 1217 Catholic University Washington, D. C.	November 25, 1963	Russian	Letter of condolence
5.	David Parent	416 Greene Well Road Cincinnati, Ohio	November 25, 1963	Russian	Letter of condolence
6.	Lida	No Address	November 26, 1963	Russian	Letter of condolence
7.	Mrs. Mike Smiloff	18603 4th Ave. S. W. Seattle, Washington	November 26, 1963	Russian	Letter of condolence
8.	Mrs. X. Culbertson	223 Westwood Court Lexington, Kentucky	Undated; Postmarked November 26, 1963	Russian	Letter of sympathy

Letters 1-100 were reviewed by SA Michael G. Leonard. Letter 101 was reviewed by Translator Tatiana Nikonishin. Letters 102-111 were reviewed by Translator Raffaele A. Vaccari.

12/1/64 dek;jar

ENCLOSURE

9.	Constance Hall	Peoria, Illinois	November 26, 1963	Russian and English	Letter of sympathy
10.	Vera Karlova	Allentown, Pennsylvania	November 27, 1963	Russian	Letter of sympathy
11.	Francis Lee Huster	3232 Burton Ave. Erie, Pennsylvania	November 27, 1963	Russian and English	Letter of condolence
12.	David Ralycs	No Address	November 27, 1963	Russian	Letter of sympathy
13.	V. Chemko	2580 23rd Ave. Sacramento, California	November 27, 1963	Russian	Letter of sympathy
14.	George A. Olkhovsky	3801 Windom Place, N. W. Washington, D. C.	November 27, 1963	Russian	Note of contribution
15.	Mrs. Paul E. Benson	5219 Florence Ave. Baltimore, Maryland	November 27, 1963	Russian	Letter of sympathy
16.	Mr. & Mrs. James E. Tuttle	1837 Allard Ave. Groves Point Woods, Michigan	November 27, 1963	English	Letter of condolence
17.	Ralph DeMarr	Apt. 301 4701 15th Ave. N. E. Seattle, Washington	November 27, 1963	Russian	Letter of condolence

18.	A Friend	No Address	November 27, 1963	Russian	Letter of condolence
19.	Mrs. Ann Gossage	903 Oregon St. Bellingham, Washington	November 28, 1963	English and Russian	Letter of sympathy
20.	No Name	No Address	November 29, 1963	Russian	Letter of contribution
21.	Victor and Jeanette Goulub	279 Ocean Ave. Brooklyn, New York	November 29, 1963	Russian	Letter of sympathy
22.	William R. and Barbara M. Kraft	1922 Sumatra Drive San Jose, California	Undated; Postmarked November 29, 1963	Russian and English	Letter of sympathy
23.	A Friend in Canada	Kingston, Ontario, Canada	December, 1963	Russian	Letter of condolence
24.	L. Zorin	372 Sheffield Ave. Brooklyn, New York	December 1, 1963	Russian	Letter of sympathy
25.	An American Friend	Lockport, New York P	Undated; Postmarked December 12, 1963	Russian and English	Letter of condolence
26.	Mrs. Anna D. Taber	3224 Galindo St. Oakland, California	December 5, 1963	Russian	Letter of condolence

LANCER FOUNDATION

27.	Mr. & Mrs. Andres Fesho	Marcellus, New York	December 2, 1963	Russian	Letter of condolence
28.	Ezra Schafflir	14181 McBride Place Detroit, Michigan	December 3, 1963	Russian	Letter of contribution and sympathy
29.	Mrs. Jacobs	19 Tauxemnot Road Alexandria, Virginia	December 5, 1963	Russian	Letter of sympathy
30.	Miss Shirley Mapley	29230 Greening Road Farmington, Michigan	December 6, 1963	Russian	Letter of condolence
31.	Michel Schmidt	69 Hidleberg Romerstrasse 58 Germany	December 6, 1963	Russian	Letter of condolence
32.	Mrs. Nina Homonay	5238 Queen Mary Road Montreal, Canada	November 26, 1963	Russian	Letter of sympathy
33.	Edith Miller	Oberlin College Oberlin, Ohio	December 7, 1963	Russian	Letter of sympathy
34.	Miss Harriet Hill	3336 South Buena Vista Hemet, California	December 8, 1963	Russian	Letter of sympathy

35.	Anatol Michelson	4670 Fulton Road, N. W. Canton, Ohio	December 9, 1963	Russian	Letter of deep sympathy
36.	Haddonfield Methodist Church	29 Warwick Road Haddonfield, New Jersey	December 10, 1963	English and Russian	Letter of contribution and sympathy
37.	Peter Marchenko	Louden Road Saratoga Springs, New York	December 10, 1963	Russian	Letter of sympathy
38.	Jacob Siemens	2463 Galt Street Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada	Undated; Postmarked December 10, 1963	Russian	Letter of condolence
39.	Massachusetts Bay District of Unitarian Churches	Boston, Massachusetts	December 10, 1963	Russian and English	Letter of condolence
40.	Blair Justice	1509 Winewood Court Fort Worth, Texas	December 11, 1963	Russian	Letter of request for visiting Mrs. Oswald
41.	John V. Schleger	2328 South Hamlin Chicago, Illinois	December 10, 1963	Russian	Letter of possible proposal of marriage
42.	Mrs. George B. Tullidge	Staunton, Virginia	December 12, 1963	English	Letter of condolence
43.	Arthur Struss	No Address	December 12, 1963	Russian	Letter of sympathy and contribution

1 xc

44.	David F. Nolte	P. O. Box 101 Higginsville, Missouri	December 13, 1963	English and Russian	Request for a picture of Mrs. Oswald and the children
45.	R. D. Seward	9 Arch Ave. Lewiston, Maine	December 15, 1963	Russian	Letter of contribution and sympathy
46.	Wallace Conrad Religious Society of Friends	Oak Park YMCA 255 South Martin Street Oak Park, Illinois	December 15, 1963	Russian and English	Letter of contribution and sympathy
47.	Rev. David Kiefer	212 Appleton St. Menasha, Wisconsin	Undated; Postmarked December 16, 1963	Russian	Letter of sympathy
48.	Michael Shmeklis	84 Ogden Street Indian Orchard, Massachusetts	December 17, 1963	Russian	New Year's Greetings
49.	No Name	Los Angeles, California	December 17, 1963	Russian	Christmas card and message of contribution
50.	Sandra Drake	245 Leeland Ave. Palo Alto, California	Undated; Postmarked December 17, 1963	Russian	Letter of contribution and sympathy
51.	L. Sorin	372 Sheffield Ave. Brooklyn, New York	December 17, 1963	Russian	Letter of encouragement and sympathy
52.	Olga Margolin	318 East 5th St. Newton, Kansas	December 17, 1963	Russian	Letter of encouragement and sympathy

53.	Brook Murdock Class of Saint Mary's Church	Baltimore, Maryland	December 18, 1963	Russian and English	Letter of condolence
54.	Jacob Zimens	2463 Galt Street Vancouver, B. C., Canada	December 18, 1963	Russian and English	Letter of encouragement and sympathy
55.	Dr. Hans Meiler	1 Berlin 28 Ansgarstr. 18, Germany	December 18, 1963	Russian	Letter of sympathy and encouragement
56.	K. K. Ford	14057 Brookcrest Drive Dallas, Texas	December 18, 1963	Russian	New Year's Greetings
57.	Mrs. Erich G. Schlaile	1014 Dusky Rose Lane Pasadena, Texas	December 18, 1963	Russian	Letter of sympathy and encouragement
58.	Jeanette Edwards	137 Rudgers Ave. Swarthmore, Pennsylvania	December 19, 1963	Russian and English	Letter of sympathy
59.	Stephen Hanning	Box 5 Miami University Oxford, Ohio	Undated; Postmarked December 19, 1963	Russian	Letter of sympathy
60.	Julia V.	Toronto, Ontario, Canada	Undated; Postmarked December 19, 1963	Czech and Russian	New Year's Greetings

61.	Mrs. John N. Telep	14-19 5th Street Fair Lawn, New Jersey	December 19, 1963	Russian	Letter of contribution and sympathy
62.	Dr. W. Bishop	936 Campbell Detroit, Michigan	December 19, 1963	English	Letter of contribution
63.	Mrs. Gladys Loveless	Hemet, California	December 19, 1963	Russian and English	Letter of condolence
64.	Harry Ewenmyer	408 East Clark Champaign, Illinois	Undated; Postmarked December 20, 1963	Russian and English	New Year's Greetings
65.	L. Zorin	372 Sheffield Ave. Brooklyn, New York	Undated Postmarked December 29, 1963	Russian	Christmas Wishes
66.	A. M. Froese	645 Ryan Road Dallas, Texas	December 30, 1963	Russian	Letter offering religious books
67.	American Friends	No Address	No Date	Russian	Letter of sympathy and contribution
68.	Mrs. Frank Tribbey	721 South Mitchell Arlington Heights, Illinois	No Date	English and Russian	Letter of sympathy
69.	Mrs. Helmut K. Thiess	1834 Lamont Street N. W. Washington, D. C.	No Date	Russian	Letter of sympathy and encouragement

70. Ralph Watson	2731 S. E. Grant Street Portland, Oregon	No Date	Russian	Letter of encouragement and sympathy
71. Mr. William Haupt	4110-20 Ave. Castoria, Long Island, New York	No Date	English	Request autograph
72. No Name	No Address	No Date	Russian and English	Note of contribution
73. Allen Davis	Amherst, Massachusetts	No Date	Russian	Letter of encouragement and sympathy
74. Carolina Elvers	1110 24th Street South Apt. 4 Grand Forks, North Dakota	No Date	Russian	Letter of sympathy
75. Your Friend Levan	No Address	No Date	Russian	Christmas Greetings and personal good wishes
76. Maria	No Address	January 2, 1964	Russian	Christmas and New Years Greetings
77. Paul Gregory	3513 Dorsey Lane Fort Worth, Texas	Undated; Postmarked January 3, 1964	Russian	Personal note of New Year's Greetings

78. Dr. Paul Sites	Department of Sociology and Anthropology Baldwin Wallace College Berea, Ohio	January 6, 1964	Russian	Request Mrs. Oswald to answer a number of questions for his proposed autobiography of her husband
79. Mrs. John Jacobs	19 Tauxemont St. Alexandria, Virginia	January 13, 1964	Russian	Personal note and note of sympathy
80. Colonel James D. Wilmeth	8501 Heron Drive Fort Worth, Texas	January 24, 1964	Russian	Requests to see Mrs. Oswald; sends his best wishes to her and the children
81. Ethel Erskine	Route 3 Marshall, Michigan	January 26, 1964	Russian	Letter of sympathy
82. Mrs. Klara Northrup	2350 Blakley Blvd. Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Undated; Postmarked January 30, 1964	Russian	Letter of sympathy and encouragement
83. Methodist Campus Ministry Wesley Foundation	2398 Bancroft Way Berkeley, California	March 4, 1964	English	Letter of contribution
84. Methodist Campus University	Berkeley, California	Undated; Postmarked January 21, 1964	Russian and English	Letter of condolence

85.	R. A. Hilthsand	P. O. Box 1641 Wheaton, Maryland	February 6, 1964	Russian	Birthday greetings to June Oswald
86.	Gene B. Fruth	Box 6468 Chicago, Illinois	No Date	English	Personal note of best wishes
87.	Rev. V. Prislopsky	3570 East Blvd. Cleveland 5, Ohio	December, 1963	Russian	Christmas Greetings from the Parish of Saint Michaels Russian Orthodox Church, Cleveland, Ohio and contribution
88.	Isaac Don Levine	Dorchester House Dallas, Texas	March 4, 1964	Russian	Letter concerning proposed publication of a book
89.	N. Polk Woolford III	309 La Hacienda Drive Indian Rock Beach, Florida	March 18, 1964	Russian	Letter of contribution and sympathy
90.	Isaac Don Levine	Waldorf, Maryland	March 30, 1964	Russian	Letter re book publication
91.	L. Zorin	372 Sheffield St. Brooklyn, New York	June 10, 1964	Russian	Letter of sympathy and encouragement
92.	Unintelligible	Unintelligible	March 4, 1964	Russian	Letter of sympathy
93.	Priscilla Johnson	48 Braddle St. Cambridge, Massachusetts	Undated; Postmarked June 17, 1964	Russian	Letter concerning proposed publication of a book

94.	Charles R. Knapp	322 Summit Ave. Oneida, New York	August 3, 1964	Russian	Letter of sympathy
95.	Priscilla Johnson	No Address G	August 5, 1964	Russian	Letter concerning publication of a book
96.	Priscilla Johnson	Harvard University Cambridge, Massachusetts	August 7, 1964	Russian	Personal letter concerning proposed book
97.	Nadia Cozanet	Paris, France	August 25, 1964	Russian	Personal note
98.	Nadia Cozanet	Paris, France	August 27, 1964	Russian	Personal note with attached photograph
99.	Wallace J. Hinkle	1497 Breiding Road Akron, Ohio	November 6, 1964	English	Request to translate a sentence which is unintelligible
100.	No Name	Seara 6 Areias, Brazil	February 7, 1964	Portuguese	Unintelligible
101.	Anonymous	No Address	Undated; Postmarked March 1, 1964, Morgon Hill, California	Ukrainian	Writer advises "Maria" (sic) not to pay 15% of money she receives to Secret Service, but to appeal to "American women" and they will send her more money.

102. Gilletto Grillet	26 Boulevard Vallombrosa Cannes, (AM), France	December 5, 1963	French	Letter of sympathy and request for Mrs. Oswald's address
103. Hugo Handke	2100 Embury Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada	December 7, 1963	German	The writer, a German residing in Canada, encourages Marina by telling her something about his present life. He sends Christmas greetings and asks for a Christmas message from Marina.
104. Cecilia and Enrico F.	(no return address) Milan, Italy	Undated; Postmarked December 17, 1963	Italian	Christmas greetings
105. Mrs. Guadalupe Izquierdo	(no return address) (postmark: Fresno, Calif.)	Undated; Postmarked December 22, 1963	Spanish	Christmas greetings
106. Francesco Lucisano	Bevera di Ventimiglia Imperia, Italy	Undated; Postmarked January 2, 1964	Italian	The writer, a 48-year-old bachelor, who lost his family in tragic accidents owns several acres of land and suggests that Marina "join forces" with him so that her children may again have a father

107.	M. Robin Wilcox	c/o 225 rue St. George Toronto, Ontario, Canada	February 4, 1964	French	Letter of condolence
108.	Wilfried Engst	Kegelhofstrasse 36 I 2 Hamburg 20 Germany	Undated; Postmarked March 16, 1964	German	The writer states that in an interview, Maria said that there should be no death penalty in peacetime. The writer asks: Who gave man the right to kill in wartime?
109.	Carmine Antonio Xavier Filho	Rua Tavares Bastos, 72 Sao Mateus Juiz de Fora, Minas Gerais, Brazil	March 19, 1964	Portuguese	Request for Lee H. Oswald's autograph. If Marina cannot send an autograph, he would appreciate a personal object
110.	Jose Hauer Ferreira	Ave. Amazonas 307-19 andar Sala 1906 Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil	March 20, 1964	Portuguese	The writer, a 53-year-old widower with 8 children, would like to receive Marina's picture, hoping for a romantic meeting of minds
111.	Sania Maria Nunes da Silva	Rua Lindolfo Collor 1344 Sao Leopoldo, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil	October 26, 1964	Portuguese	The writer would like to become friendly with Marina.

From Pam Wiley (redacted) November 22, 1964 (redacted) (Date)

To Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington 25 DC
(Name) Mr. Edgar J. Hoover Director (Address) U. S. Capitol

Dear Sir: It is my judgement today that President Kennedy was killed pressured by Oswald I have been thinking about the Warren report that there was no evidence discovered, I conclude this is not fact because it had not as yet been announced. Miami Florida television station broadcast a television news report where a Cuban who had employed Oswald in Miami before the event when he was in Miami Florida. The television broadcast was conducted by a local news reporter with this Cuban employer about this time on an occasion of the same week that Kennedy was killed so these issues connection with Oswald with the Cuban regime according to the employer that had been broadcasted on television. An investigation on this case will result in information that is of utmost unknown. Oswald knew Miami and it is a hot bed for Communists who are operating under communist regime and are among the refugees fleeing communist which in fact they are pro-communist hopefully Castro

1533

5P

DEC 7 1964

79 DEC 10 1964

REC-17

F. F. NUÑEZ
APDO. POST. 217 AQUILES SERDAN 1100-OTE. TEL. 32-88
DURANGO, DGO.

Noviembre 24 de 1964.

(ASUNTO LEE HARVEY OSWALD)

Federal Beaureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.,
U.S.A.

Señores:

Posiblemente sea de interés para ustedes el confirmar si no estoy equivocado. Entre los últimos días de septiembre y los primeros de octubre de 1963 hice el viaje de la ciudad de México a la de Durango en un autobús de Transportes Chihuahuenses y en él mismo viajó a esta última ciudad un individuo americano, que estoy seguro fué Lee Harvey Oswald. Hablamos dos o tres veces en el viaje: en San Juan del Río, donde cenamos juntos, en Querétaro y en Aguascalientes. Estoy seguro de que era él, por las fotografías suyas que después he visto y por la descripción de su psicología. Extrañado yo de que él viajara en autobús, y a Durango, para regresar a Estados Unidos, me dijo que de Durango iría a Mazatlán, y de allí a Nogales, para ir a Tucson, Arizona, donde tenía una cita con alguien. Me pidió, al llegar a Durango, donde yo resido, que le recomendara un hotel, no de los mejores, sino callado y barato, porque venía escaso de dinero. Al abandonar el autobús lo llevé conmigo al Hotel San Luis, de esta Ciudad, donde por última vez lo ví al entrar al Hotel. Por todo equipaje traía una bolsa para ropa de las de los soldados americanos y una funda de guitarra o violín que documentó como equipaje en el autobús. Le pregunté al ver lo que parecía guitarra si estaba estudiando música, pero únicamente movió la cabeza y medio sonrió.

No había querido comunicarme con ustedes hasta tener algún otro dato que confirmara mi creencia. Lo hago ahora porque en la revista Newsweek, de octubre 5-1964, donde publican el reporte Warren, viene un facsímil de la escritura de Oswald. Se me ocurrió ir al hotel y pedir las tarjetas de registro de los huéspedes que se alojaron en esos días y encontré una de un americano registrado con el nombre Bert L. Reid. La letra de quien escribió esta tarjeta es muy parecida a la de Oswald, que ví en Nwesweek, pero no siendo yo perito, se necesitaría que ustedes cnocaran esta similitud. Esta tarjeta la tengo en mi poder. Si les interesa, puedo enviárselas.

Ustedes comprenden que este detalle probaría que fué Lee Harvey Oswald quien estuvo en Durango de paso, como él dijo, para Tucson.

De ustedes atentamente.

Fermín F. Núñez.

TRUE COPY

From "Pan Polar

November 22, 1964
(Date)

To "Federal Bureau of Investigation
(Name)
"Mr. Edgar J. Hoover Director

Washington 25 DC
(Address)

"Dear Sir: It is a year ago today that President Kennedy was killed presumed by Oswald. I have been thinking about the Warren report that there was no evidence otherwise. I conclude this as not fact because it had not as yet been uncovered. A Miami Florida television station broadcast a television news reporter with a Cuba who had employed Oswald in Miami before the event when he was in Miami Florida. The television broadcast was on interviews by a local news reporter with this Cuban employer about this time on an accassion of the same week that Kennedy was killed so there is some connection with Oswald with the Cuban regime according to the employer that had been broadcasted on television. A investigation on this case will result in information that is otherwise unknown because I know Miami and it is a hot bed for Castrolites who are operating undercover an antiCastro regime and are among the refugees posing as anti communist which in fact they are men sent here by Castro."

COPIES DESTROYED
44 MAR 13 1973

1 - Mr. Lenihan

December 4, 1964

REC-6 105 - 5334

EX-100

Mr. Fermin F. Nunez
Aquiles Serdan 1100 - Ote.
Apdo. Postal 217
Durango, Dgo., Mexico

Dear Mr. Nunez:

I am in receipt of your letter of November 24, 1964, wherein you furnished information concerning contacts you had with an individual whom you believed to be Lee Harvey Oswald.

I appreciate your interest in calling this matter to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 27
DEC 4 1964
COMM-FBI

John Edgar Hoover
Director

REL:klw
(3)

NOTE:

Correspondent apparently is a Mexican national who furnished information indicating he was on a bus with Lee Harvey Oswald returning from Mexico to the U. S. in late September or early October, 1963. However, the information he furnished does not conform with the known data that we have developed concerning Oswald's trip to Mexico. We have conclusively established that Oswald was not on the bus that correspondent claims. Bufiles contain no information identifiable with correspondent.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

REC-6

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

An envelope, postmarked November 24, 1964, an[illegible] page, typewritten letter, dated November 24, 1964, to t[illegible] from:

Mr. Fermin F. Nunez
Aquiles Serdan 1100 - Ote.
Apdo. Postal 217
Durango, Dgo., Mexico

32 DEC 1 1964

Dear Sirs:

What I have to say will probably be of interest to you, if I am not mistaken.

During the last part of September or the first part of October 1963, I took a trip from Mexico City to Durango. I traveled in a bus of the Transportes Chihuahuenses Company and on this same trip there was an American, who I am sure was Lee Harvey Oswald. We talked two or three times during the trip: in San Juan del Rio, where we ate together; in Queretaro; and in Aguas Calientes. I am sure it was he because of his photographs which I have since seen, and because of the description of his psychology. (sic*) I was puzzled that he would travel by bus, and to Durango, upon his return to the United States. He told me that from Durango he would go to Mazatlan, and from there to Nogales in order to go to Tucson, Arizona, where he had an appointment with someone.

Upon arriving in Durango - where I live - he asked me to recommend a hotel, not one of the best, but rather one that was quiet and inexpensive, because he had little money. When we left the bus, I took him with me to the San Luis Hotel of the same city. The last time I saw him was when he entered the hotel.

The only baggage he carried was a military duffel bag and a guitar or violin case which he had checked on the bus. When I saw what appeared to be a guitar case, I asked him if he were studying music; he only moved his head and smiled slightly.

REC-6
EX-100

[5334A]

11 DEC 1 1964

SOVIET SECTION

*Translator's Note.

COPIES DESTROYED

44 MAR 1 3 1973

I didn't want to write to you until I had informati which would confirm my belief. I am doing it now because, in the magazine Newsweek, dated October 5, 1964, in which the Warren Report was published, there was a sample of Oswald's h writing. As a result, I decided to go to the hotel and ask fo the guest registration cards of those who had stayed in the ho during the period which I have already mentioned. There I fou a card which had been filled out by an American with the name of Bert L. Reid. The handwriting of the person who filled out the card is very similar to that of Oswald, which I saw in Newsweek. However, I am not sure and therefore it would be necessary that you check the similarity. I have the mentioned card in my possession. If you are interested, I could send it to you.

You understand that this will prove that it was Lee Harvey Oswald, who passed through Durango, as he said, on his way to Tucson.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) Fermin F. Nunez

P. S. A copy of this letter is being sent to Newsweek.

223

FBI

Date: 12/4/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Rerep SA WILLIAM J. ANDRIS, dated 11/10/64, at Newark, a copy of which is enclosed for the Phoenix Office, which requested that a photograph of EDWARD NEUNSON be exhibited to MARINA OSWALD.

Mr. DECLAN FORD, 14057 Brookcrest, Dallas, Texas, a friend and adviser of MARINA OSWALD, advised on 12/2/64 that she is now residing at Sedona, Arizona, Royal Crest Apartments, Apartment 6. She is residing there temporarily with PRISCILLA JOHNSON with whom she is colloborating on a book. Mr. FORD reports MARINA and JOHNSON will be at this location until Christmas time.

LEADS:

PHOENIX

AT SEDONA, ARIZONA

Will interview MARINA OSWALD and exhibit the photograph of EDWARD NEUNSON, which is enclosed, to determine if she was ever acquainted with this individual in Russia. For the information of Phoenix, it will be noted MARINA OSWALD has been previously interviewed concerning NEUNSON, and she said

(3) - Bureau
2 - Phoenix (Enc. 2)
2 - Dallas

WRH/jtf
(7)

REC-6 100-10461-5335

EX-100

DEC 7 1964

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

that she has never to her knowledge met or seen EDWARD NEUNSON. MARINA has stated that she recalls that WALTER CARL NEUNSON made an offer to her immediately after the assassination for her and her children to reside with the NEUNSON family. MARINA stated she has never met WALTER CARL NEUNSON.

The Phoenix Office is requested to record the comments of MARINA OSWALD in this connection on an FD-302 - 25 copies to Dallas.

It is requested the Phoenix Office return the photograph of NEUNSON to the Dallas Office when investigation is completed.

It will be noted another airtel in this matter requesting an interview with MARINA OSWALD is being forwarded this date to the Phoenix Office.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

200 Maryland Ave. NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

EARL WARREN, Chairman
RICHARD B. RUSSELL
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER
HALE BOGGS
GERALD R. FORD
JOHN J. McCLOY
ALLEN W. DULLES

NOV 16 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Ave. & 9th St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

With reference to your letters of October 26 and November 12, 1964 concerning the return of items of physical evidence to Robert Oswald, we have requested of the Attorney General an opinion concerning the right of the Government to retain in its permanent possession certain of the items of physical evidence related to the assassination of President Kennedy.

As soon as we have received the Attorney General's opinion, we shall notify you what items may be returned to the various owners, including Robert Oswald.

Sincerely,

J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel

EX-100

DEC 9 1964 REC-6

105-82555-5336

17-6

SOVIET SECTION

68 DEC 11 1964

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

F B I

Date: 11/27/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY; DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (62-1115)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas airtel to the Director 11/23/64.

The indices of the Chicago Division contain no information on HAROLD STONER or GRANT RICKERT.

Inasmuch as the postcard signed by these individuals and addressed to Mrs. OSWALD was mailed in Toledo, Ohio, and no identifying data concerning these individuals is known to the Chicago Division, no further investigation will be conducted. Because of the nebulous character of the above-mentioned postcard no dissemination is being made to Secret Service.

EX-100
REC-6 105-82555-5337
NOV 30 1964
SOV SECTION

(3) - Bureau
1 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - Chicago
DWS:plb
(5)

Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

70 DEC 14 1964

FBI

Date: 12/2/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (REGISTERED) (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-15823)(P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R; CUBA

OO: Dallas

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 11/23/64.

SAMUEL S. SHAPIRA, correspondent with MARINA OSWALD 10/1/64, is identical with Los Angeles file 100-48943; Bufile 62-99676.

By letter dated 2/28/56 the Los Angeles Office advised the Special Agent in Charge of U.S. Secret Service at Los Angeles of certain information regarding SHAPIRA and his attitudes regarding President TRUMAN and President EISENHOWER. SHAPIRA was born June 29, 1885, and claims to be a retired lawyer.

Los Angeles will prepare letterhead memorandum for dissemination to local Secret Service setting forth SHAPIRA's current activities including data regarding his correspondence with MARINA OSWALD.

RAYMOND RITT, correspondent with MARINA OSWALD dated 2/5/64, has been identified as RAYMOND PAUL RITT, aka "Tony", born 6/19/20, Brooklyn, New York. He has been arrested by the Los Angeles Police Department on 2/13/64 as "drunk" and by the Las Vegas Police Department on 1/5/54 as vagrant. Current investigation reflects RITT is transient laborer, last known to be in vicinity of San Pedro, California.

3-Bureau (RM)(AM)
2-Dallas (100-10461)(RM)(AM)
2-Los Angeles
HHW:slh
(7)

REC-6 105-82555 5338

EX-100

4 DEC 4 1964

E. C. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

68 DEC 11 1964

SOVIET SECTION

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

LA 105-15823

Additional investigation being conducted to locate his current residence and employment. Letterhead memorandum will be prepared for dissemination to Secret Service locally setting forth contents of his correspondence with MARINA OSWALD.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
PHOENIX	DALLAS	12/3/64	12/1/64

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka	SA CALVIN W. EVANS	ebt
	CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - R - CUBA	

SYNOPSIS:

REFERENCE:

Phoenix airtel to Dallas dated 5/14/64.
Bureau airtel to Dallas dated 3/12/64.
Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 11/20/64.

-P-

ADMINISTRATIVE:

FLOYD E. SWINK

Pursuant to Bureau airtel to Dallas 3/12/64, considerable investigation was conducted in an effort to locate FLOYD E. SWINK and interview him concerning certain letters which he had written to SA LYNN W. BEDFORD who is assigned to the Mesa, Arizona, RA. The Phoenix file does not reflect whether or not SWINK was ever located and interviewed. It is noted that this letter gives the recent address of SWINK. Further, this matter is being reported in the OSWALD case since the letter does concern OSWALD.

APPROVED W.S. Bowers jr. SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:
10 - Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
4 - Dallas (100-10461) (RAM)
2 - Phoenix (105-1529)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

105-82555-5339 REC 61

16 DEC 1964

REC-45

COPIES DESTROYED

MAR 14 1973

AGENCY NSC-Security Service
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 12-7-64
HOW FORW. Ltr, DHI
BY REL/axp

SOVIET SECTION

PROPERTY OF FBI.—This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

ICC retained 12-15-64 RB

53 DEC 15 1964

PX 105-1529

One copy of the FD 302 setting out the letter in this report has been furnished to the Office of the U. S. Secret Service, Phoenix, Arizona.

LEADS:

DALLAS DIVISION

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

Will determine whether or not SWINK has been interviewed. If it is desired that he be interviewed it is suggested Dallas submit sufficient information to San Francisco to handle. One extra copy of this report is being furnished to Dallas in the event SWINK has not been interviewed to send to San Francisco.

PHOENIX DIVISION

AT PHOENIX, ARIZONA

Will report investigation to identify "JOE", Box 864, Tucson, Arizona.

FD-204 (Rev. 9-28-62)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA CALVIN W. EVANS Office: PHOENIX
Date: 12/3/64

File Number: PX 105-1529 Bureau File #: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Synopsis: By letter dated 11/20/64, FLOYD E. SWINK, c/o Olympia Motel, Stateline, California, alleges that OSWALD did not assassinate President JOHN F. KENNEDY, but based on his "visions" believed that Harrah's Casino, Stateline, is a very important link and that JACK BENNY, the comedian, is tied-in/some way.

-P-

DETAILS:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is a loan to your agency; it and/or its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/2/64

The following airmail letter was received at the Mesa, Arizona Resident Agency of the FBI:

Envelope addressed to: Mr. Lynn Bedford
C/o F.B.I. Office
Post Office Building
Mesa, Arizona

Postmarked: Nov. 22, 1964
Stateline, California

Return Address: Floyd E. Swink
P. O. Box 2
Stateline, California

Contents of Letter:

"Nov. 20 - 1964
C/o Olympic Motel
P. O. Box 2
Stateline, Calif.

"Mr. Lynn Bedford
F.B.I.
Mesa, Arizona

"Dear Lynn Bedford,

"I have not contacted you for some time as I was very discouraged by lack of results, even more I was especially discouraged by the so called findings of the Warren Commission and the published conclusions of the matter, this stuff that was published was nothing but JUNK. Oswald did not assinate President Kennedy!

"I gave you the name of the man who used the rifle, I gave you the Dallas organization which is part of a large outfit, but the Dallas group is only one unit.

"I will not attempt to detail the visions on the following but rather I will be very brief.

"According to what I am shown - "HARRAH'S" Casino

On 11/30/64 at Phoenix, Arizona File # PX 105-1529

by SA CALVIN W. EVANS/ebt Date dictated 11/30/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

PX 105-1529
CWE/ebt

is a very important link in this whole matter, "JACK BENNY" the comedian is tied into the matter with Harrah in some way.

"I was shown this matter BEFORE, I noticed Jack Benny come out of Harrah's parking lot driving a Rolls Royce! About 4 days later Jack Benny did his act in Harrah's "South Shore Room" in the casino, he was billed for about 2 weeks.

"A Los Angeles newspaper carried the story of how they were called by a person unknown - and told to alert the F.B.I. on the possible assination of President Johnson upon his campaign visit to the L. A. area, the F.B.I. was immediately informed of the call.

"More over, one vision of instruction refered to Harrah and the letters P.K. (I believe this means President Kennedy) if this is true as I believe it is, then this death is linked to Harrah.

"Lynn, I have been working for "Harvey's" Hotel and Casino since the latter part of July, I work in the Kitchen of the Carriage room - (Main Kitchen) 4pm to 12pm, I quit once and went to San Francisco, but I was moved back here in the same forceful way as I was moved in here in the first place!

"I did not want to work here for the reason I like to gamble and that is all there is here to do! I have earned a living but there is no savings - I know this result needs no explanation.

"If I could, I would leave here now - but the power that controls my every move and destination says NO! So here I am knee deep in snow at times, and it sure gets cold here.

"Oh Yes! When I heard and read the Warren Commission conclusion in the Oswald - J.F.K. matter, the tears just

PX 105-1529
CWE/ebt

rolled out of my eyes, and Lynn I was not crying! This was a manifestation of the spirit and means Sorrow_ because of error, wrong understanding, etc!

"Well Lynn there is a lot to this matter but I said I would be brief and I have been, Good Luck.

"Written sincerely

"Floyd E. Swink"

Also enclosed in the letter was a postcard advertising that JACK BENNY, and others, would appear nightly through August 26, (year not stated) at Harrah's Tahoe, South Shore Highway 50 Nevada.

12/4/64

PLAIN TEXT

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-409763)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-117844) (P)

SUBJECT: MARK LANE
SM - C

(OO: New York)

Re New York letter to the Bureau dated 11/19/64.

Enclosed herewith are the original and five copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above concerning the subject's travel to London, England, on 12/5/64.

Source set forth in enclosed letterhead memorandum is [redacted]

The Enclosed letterhead memorandum has been classified "Confidential" since it contains information from the above-mentioned source. It is felt the unauthorized disclosure of the information attributed to this source could compromise it and thus be injurious to the national defense.

1 ENCLOSURE

The [redacted] was conducted by SA RONALD E. YOUNG to the office of the Citizens'

(4-Bureau (Encls. 6) (RM)
(1-105-82555) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
1-New York (105-38431) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD) (312)
1-New York
BPM:bak
(7)

1105-82555-
NOT RECORDED
199 DEC 10 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

70 DEC 14 1964

NY 100-117844

Committee of Inquiry (CCI), 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, [redacted]

Investigation is continuing at New York.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
December 4, 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

Bureau 100-409763
New York 100-117844

Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

On December 4, 1964, by means of a suitable pretext by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it was determined that Mark Lane will depart the United States by air from Kennedy International Airport, New York City, on December 5, 1964, en route to London, England. It was further determined that Lane will remain in Europe until late January, 1965, during which time he will deliver a series of lectures on the circumstances surrounding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The "New York Herald Tribune" newspaper dated January 15, 1964, page 7, column 1, contained an article entitled "Oswald's Mother Hires Lane". This article stated that on January 14, 1964, Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald, mother of accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, announced she had hired Mark Lane to represent her slain son before the Warren Commission investigating the murder of President John F. Kennedy. According to this article, Mrs. Oswald stated she had been in contact with Lane during his stay in Fort Worth, Texas, the previous weekend. It was also pointed out that Lane had accepted the case although Mrs. Oswald stated she had no funds with which to pay him.

The "New York Times" newspaper dated April 2, 1964, page 37, contained an article stating that Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald had dismissed

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

CONFIDENTIAL

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

CONFIDENTIAL

Mark Lane

Mark Lane, her New York lawyer.

On June 10, 1963, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that at a meeting of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) held May 28, 1963, at 74 Fifth Avenue, New York City, Mark Lane was elected to the position of Vice Chairman of the organization.

Characterizations of the NYCAHUAC and the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC) appear in the appendix hereto.

In recent months Mark Lane has been appearing in public presenting his "evidence" demonstrating that Lee Harvey Oswald was either innocent of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy or was not the lone assassin. Lane has appeared at a series of public lectures entitled "Who Killed Kennedy?" and has also appeared on radio and television expounding his defense of Oswald.

Mark Lane is described as follows:

Name	Mark Lane
Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	37
Date of Birth	February 24, 1927
Place of Birth	Bronx, New York
Height	6'½"
Weight	180 pounds
Build	Medium
Complexion	Olive
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Black
Occupation	Attorney-at-law
Social Security Number	073-224908

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Mark Lane

Residence	164 West 79th Street New York City, New York
Military Service	United States Army May 1, 1945 to November 12, 1946 (honorable discharge)
Army Serial Number	42233711
United States Passport Number	E-067352
Education	Long Island University New York City, and Brooklyn Law School, New York City
Marital Status	Divorced
Characteristics	Wears dark horn rimmed glasses
Nearest Relatives	
Father	Harry Lane
Mother	Elizabeth Lane
Sister	Ann J. Lane
Brother	Lawrence Lane

CONFIDENTIAL

Mark Lane

CONFIDENTIAL

1.

APPENDIX

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH
THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" issued December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists.

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1278 on the Truth About the Film 'Operation Abolition,' Part 1, October 3, 1961, p. 5.)"

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word "House" in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Mark Lane
1.

APPENDIX

NEW YORK COUNCIL TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

On March 9, 1961, a source advised that the New York Council To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAUAC), 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York, was formed at a meeting held in New York City on November 17, 1960. This organization was founded principally through the efforts of FRANK WILKINSON, Field Representative of the National Committee To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

ROBERT RONSTADT, 20515 Tiara Street, Woodland Hills, California, a former member of the Communist Party (CP) in Los Angeles, California, from 1946 to 1952 who furnished information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation from 1949 to 1952 advised on September 17, 1952, that FRANK WILKINSON was a member of the Los Angeles County, CP as of September, 1952.

A second source furnished on September 14, 1961, a copy of resolutions of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) which were adopted by the NYCAHUAC. One such resolution affirmed the intention to continue to work for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and to continue its efforts to broaden the participation in this fight. Another resolution accepted as a modus vivendi the suggestion of the Field Representative of the "National Committee to Abolish the HCUA" (NCAHUAC) namely that local abolition committees may identify and co-ordinate their efforts as closely as they desire with NCAHUAC, still maintaining their autonomy for as flexible and independent a program as possible.

A third, fourth, and fifth source have advised during March, 1962, that CP members in the New York City area have been solicited to support activities of the NYCAHUAC during attendance at CP club meetings.

On May 7, 1964, a sixth source advised that the NYCAHUAC continues to function from its office at 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York.

CONFIDENTIAL

FBI

Date: 12/2/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (105-1291)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau 11/13/64; Bulet to Mr. HERBERT J. MILLER, JR., Assistant Attorney General, 11/20/64, with copies designated for SACs Dallas and Houston.

Last reference instructed that in the event Mrs. HUNTER should recontact either office, the Bureau should be promptly notified.

The Houston office is in receipt of a letter dated 11/30/64 received 12/1/64 from Mrs. GERTRUDE HUNTER, 141 South Hastings, Irving, Texas, requesting the name of the FBI Agent that investigated Mr. and Mrs. JAMES DOMMEY. Two copies of this letter are attached for the Bureau and the Dallas Division.

This letter is not being acknowledged by the Houston Division and it is suggested that same be personally acknowledged by the Dallas Division, at which time Mrs. HUNTER should be advised as she was previously in this matter.

UACB Dallas will acknowledge this letter as indicated above and no further action is contemplated by the Houston office UACB.

3 - Bureau (encls 2)
2 - Dallas (100-10461)(encls 2)
1 - Houston

RER:mec
(6)

REC-1

DEC 3 1964

ENCLOSURE

SOVIET SECTION

C C - Wick

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

ember 30, 1964

TO THE FBI OF HOUSTON

Dear Sir:

I would like to have the name of the F.B.I. agent that investagated Mr. & Mrs. James Dommey/car for the Warren Commission and took what Mrs. Dommey said that I was not reliable for what I said. Mrs. Dommey told the FBI a lie. Every word she told the man was a lie. Mrs. Patterson, mother of Mrs. Dommey, wrote me very often and was a good friend of mine. I was told by Mrs. Patterson that Mrs. James (Doris) Dommey had paid tickets for sppeding and law violations. Also, Mrs. Dommey was shot for stealing in Jacksonville. Dr. C. L. Newburn picked the shot out, and when Mrs. Dommey cut her leg on the lawn mower about 4 years ago a Dr. in Houston picked one out. Her statement was all a lie. I did all my Dad and Mothers business for 16 yearsand still do my Mothers business and take care of my brothers four childrens welfare. Dr. Pryor of Jacksonville will tell you my family trust me, and also Dr. J. K. Johnson of Pasadina, Texas will tell you the same for I did all of Dad's business when Dr. Johnson took care of Dad when he was in Jacksonville, that was about four or five years.

I feel that the Warren Commission wanted the truth and with the high tail Mrs. Dommey told it looked like you would check her out to see if she was telling the truth. She was at my house in late '62 in Irving and her Mother wrote that Mr. Dommey was coming not Mrs. Dommey. I saw Oswald and wife and babies. I don't mind about being made out a liar on that, but I do think the FBI took a lot on their hands to turn in a report like they did on me without checking these things out. I have never been mixed up in any murders or tryed to get mixed up inanything. My family trust me 100%. Her own brother disapproved of what she told the FBI.

SA Richard Solari S

Mr. Burnett came cut to see me last week. He is the FBI that called Houston. He read the letter I have from Mrs. Patterson. He said he thought, Mrs. Dommney was trying to get back at me for my brother-in-law having Mrs. Dommney brother and brother-in-lawlocked up for stealing a few years back. I think my family will check out ok if little questioning would have been done.

Yours truly

Gertrude Hunter
105-1291-272

Mrs. Gertrude Hunter
141 S. Hastings
Irving, Texas

Mrs Gertrude Hunter

COPIES DESTROYED
44 MAR 14 1973

INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
DEC 1 1964
FBI—HOUSTON

XEROX COPY XEROX COPY XEROX COPY

ENCLOSURE 10-

Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

December 7, 1964

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Reference is made to my letter dated November 20, 1964, relating to Mrs. J. T. (Gertrude) Hunter of Irving, Texas.

Enclosed for your information are two copies of a communication from Mrs. Hunter dated November 30, 1964, which was received by our Houston Office on December 1, 1964.

Mrs. Hunter's letter is being personally acknowledged by a representative of our Dallas Office. Mrs. Hunter will not be furnished the identity of the Agent from our Houston Office who interviewed Mrs. Doris M. Dominey and she will again be advised that our interview of Mrs. Dominey was conducted at the specific request of the President's Commission and that this Bureau had no control whatsoever over the preparation and/or publication of the President's Commission report.

Should any additional pertinent data concerning this situation come to our attention, you will be promptly notified.

Enclosures (2)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - Houston (105-1291)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO FOR SACS, DALLAS AND HOUSTON

105-82555
RDR:las
(13) SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAILED 4
DEC 7 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

79 DEC 18 1964

9 DEC 14 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DEC 7 2 01 PM '64
FBI

NOTE FOR SACS, DALLAS AND HOUSTON

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

ReHOairtel dated 12-2-64 enclosing copies of Mrs. Hunter's letter dated 11-30-64.

Dallas should handle the acknowledgment of Mrs. Hunter's letter to the Houston Office as instructed in referenced airtel and insure that she is again advised of our specific responsibilities with regard to the interview of Mrs. Dominey.

As you are aware, Mrs. Hunter has indicated the possibility of instituting suit against Mrs. Dominey which could indirectly involve this Bureau; therefore, future contacts with her should be conducted by experienced Agents in a courteous, business-like manner insuring any necessary discussions are discreet and circumspect so as to preclude the possibility of her capitalizing on any statements made by our personnel in the future.

Advise the Bureau when Mrs. Hunter's letter has been acknowledged.

NOTE:

For further details see Rosen to Belmont memo captioned as above, dated 12-7-64, RDR:las.

(10-5-64)

REC-1

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

R-75
URGENT 12-7-64
TO DIRECTOR
FROM HOUSTON 072140

ATTENTION CRIMINAL SECTION.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. IS R-CUBA.
REBU ROUTING SLIP TO HOUSTON DATED DECEMBER 3 LAST.
MRS. DORIS M. DOMINEY, HOUSTON, TEXAS WAS INTERVIEWED
ON AUGUST 13 LAST BY SA EDWIN DALRYMPLE, ALONE.

RECEIVED: 6:18PM BKM

REC-1 105-82555-5341

21 DEC 8 1964

69 DEC 14 1964

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 12-7-64

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
(R. E. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

PURPOSE

To advise you we have received another complaint from Mrs. J. T. (Gertrude) Hunter of Irving, Texas, who is still claiming the President's Commission report "labeled her a liar" and she is still endeavoring to identify an Agent from our Houston Office who interviewed a relative of hers. It is recommended the attached communication be approved for dissemination to the Department.

BACKGROUND

Mrs. Hunter was one of two women who gave credence to an allegation that Oswald, his wife and child visited a gun shop prior to the assassination to have a telescopic sight mounted and sighted on a rifle. Our investigation suggests the allegation made by an employee of the gun shop was fabricated and that Mrs. Hunter was mistaken in her identification or lied. At the specific request of the Commission we interviewed Mrs. Doris Dominey of Houston, Texas, in an effort to substantiate statements made by Mrs. Hunter. On 8-13-64 during an interview, Mrs. Dominey characterized Mrs. Hunter as being known to tell "tall tales" and her gratuitous observations concerning Mrs. Hunter were incorporated in the Commission's report.

By letter dated 11-20-64, we advised the President's Commission and the Department of two contacts by Mrs. Hunter on 9-29-64 and 11-12-64 wherein she expressed extreme displeasure with the Commission's report. We also advised at this time of Mrs. Hunter's threat to institute suit against Mrs. Dominey and of her intention to continue efforts to identify our Houston Agent who interviewed Mrs. Dominey. The Commission at this time was advised that any further pertinent data would be furnished to the Department.

Enclosure sent 12-7-64
RDR:las
(9)

REC-1

CONTINUED - OVER

5 DEC 9 1964

53 DEC 15 1964

SOR

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

DETAILS

Houston by airtel 12-2-64 furnished to the Bureau and Dallas copies of a letter from Mrs. Hunter dated 11-30-64 wherein she expresses substantially the same opinions about the Commission and again besmirches the character of Mrs. Dominey and states that she feels that the FBI should have checked on Mrs. Dominey before accepting her word. Mrs. Hunter asked our Houston Office to furnish her with the identity of the Agent who interviewed Mrs. Dominey. Houston suggested that Dallas personally acknowledge this letter and reiterate the Bureau's stand in this regard, specifically that we reported what we developed and that we had no control over the preparation and/or publication of the Commission's report.

OBSERVATIONS

It is felt that written acknowledgment of her communication will merely stimulate further communications from her and that it is best for us to again contact her personally and endeavor to get through to her what our responsibilities in this particular matter were.

RECOMMENDATION

That the attached letter to the Department advising them of the recent contact by Mrs. Hunter, with copies to Dallas and Houston, be approved. Dallas is being instructed to orally acknowledge Hunter's letter.

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 12/8/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Rerep SA CALVIN W. EVANS, 12/3/64, Phoenix, and report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 7/16/64, Dallas, captioned "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS; MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING".

Enclosed herewith for the assistance of the San Francisco Office are one copy of the aforementioned Phoenix report and copies of pages 213 - 230, inclusive, of the above referenced report of SA GEMBERLING.

The San Francisco Office will note from a review of the enclosed material that considerable investigation has been conducted in the past in an effort to contact FLOYD E. SWINK, who has written numerous letters to SA LYNN W. BEDFORD, at Mesa, Arizona, in which SWINK implies that he has information concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY. It is noted in the aforementioned Phoenix report that as of November 20, 1964, SWINK was residing in care of the Olympic Motel, Post Office Box 2, Stateline, California.

LEAD:

SAN FRANCISCO

C. D. Micky

REC-40 105-82555-5343

(3) - Bureau
2 - San Francisco (Enc. 18)
1 - Phoenix (105-1529) (Info)
2 - Dallas

EX-101 6 DEC 9 1964

RJB/jtf
(8)

SOVIET

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 DEC 11 1964

DL 100-10461

The San Francisco Office is being requested at this time to contact SWINK and interview him. The San Francisco Office should furnish the results of its interview to the Dallas Office, and it is further requested that 25 copies of the results of this interview be furnished Dallas for inclusion in a subsequent report in captioned matter.

1 - Lenihan

12/8/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Milwaukee (62-1178)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

ReDLairtel 11/23/64 setting forth identities of certain individuals who sent correspondence to Marina Oswald.

Enclosed for each of the Milwaukee and Dallas Offices is a copy of a letter dated 7/10/61 which was forwarded to the Bureau by Edmond Hou-Seye, 3307 South 12th Street, Sheboygan, Wisconsin. It appears from the contents of such letter that Edmond Hou-Seye may be a mental case.

Also enclosed for each office is a copy of a letter that was made available to the Bureau by the Atomic Energy Commission 4/2/62. This letter was dated 3/29/62 and was sent to the Atomic Energy Commission by Hou-Seye.

The above is being furnished for the information of each office.

Enclosures - 2

REC-40 [illegible] 53444

1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosures - 2)

EX-107

69 DEC 9 1964

REL:mec
(5)
NOTE:

MAILED 19
DEC 8 1964
COMM-FBI

Dallas reviewed the voluminous correspondence Marina Oswald has received from various people throughout the United States since the assassination. One of the items concerned was a letter by Hou-Seye. In this letter Hou-Seye furnished Marina two dollars as an expression of sympathy and indicated that Oswald was driven by cruel circumstances into this act of violence "if, indeed, he is the guilty party." Hou-Seye has previously furnished letter to Director concerning highly technical matters which do not make sense and strongly suggest Hou-Seye is a mental case.

Tolson
Belmont
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Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DEC 11 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 12/8/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReBulet to NY, 11/17/64.

On 11/30/64, SAs VINCENT J. CAHILL and HARRY E. MORRIS, JR. displayed photograph of LEV SETYAEV to [redacted] but source unable to identify or furnish any information concerning SETYAEV.

The identity of SETYAEV as the individual in the photo was not made known to source, nor was source advised of the fact that SETYAEV's name appeared in OSWALD's address book.

3-Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
1-Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
1-WFO (105-37111) (RM)
1-New York (105-38431)

REC-39 105-[illegible]-5345

14 DEC 9 1964

EX-101

JJO:EGC
(7)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 DEC 14 1964

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 5346

PAGE NO. ENTIRE DOCUMENT

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

223

STATE DEPT.

REFERRAL

SAC, NEW YORK

Nov. 21, 1954

SAC, DENVER

LEON BERGER
201 Sullivan St.
New York 12, N.Y.
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Attached is a xerox copy of a letter received this date from Mr. HENRY SMITH, Editor of the Editorial Page of the "Denver Post". Also attached are a xerox copy of the letter attached to Mr. SMITH'S letter and its enclosure.

This is being called to your attention since the writer of the letter resides in your territory.

(2) - New York (Encl. - 2)
1 - Denver
FJH:clw
(3)

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED

THE DENVER POST

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER
PALMER HOYT

Voice of the Rocky Mountain Empire

DENVER 1, COLORADO

23 November 1964

Mr. Scott Werner
Agent in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation
New Custom House
Denver, Colorado

Dear Scott:

Enclosed is a nut letter the like of which, before November 22, 1963, I would have thrown in the wastebasket. Now I think maybe someone ought to take a look, someone better qualified than I to judge whether such guys are dangerous.

The writer evidently hates the Kennedys and the United States, and his hatred is apparently triggered by references to the Oswald case. At least, that is what seems to have triggered this letter to us; it responds to an advertisement in the Saturday Review.

By the way, please instruct anyone who sees the letter to ignore Hoyt's handwritten references to me on the front side of the nut letter. Hoyt doesn't really think I'm "sick, sick, sick"--I hope.

Cordially,

Mort

Mort Stern, Editor
The Editorial Page

Encls

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
NOV 27 1964
FBI—NEW YORK
SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
FBI—DENVER

Search: Lin Singer

more interest in investing, as indicated by the large numbers of people attending lectures and courses on the subject." Emphasizing the conservative approach, Gellermann jabbed: "Do you know of any other business which puts nothing in its windows but venetian blinds?"

On a yearly basis, Bache's advertising investment ranges between $750,000 and $1,000,000, an amount exceeded only by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith. Bache, one of the three largest brokerage firms, has been an industry innovator. The firm was first on the airwaves with a radio promotion; sponsorship of its present program, "Today's Business," was started with WOR in New York in 1948.

Gellermann, however, goes along with others who place Wall Street advertising in believing that: "Newspapers still do the best job for us and we spend most of our advertising dollars with them."

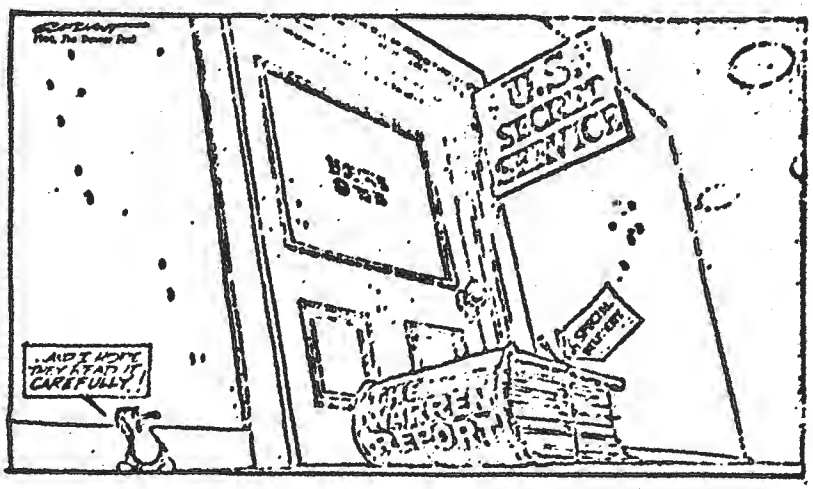
Some brokerage firms have schedules with magazines, but so far there has been only spotty use of television. Yet TV could be a breakthrough for the industry once budgets have been increased enough to make use of it.

An official of Thomson & McKinnon, a brokerage firm that earlier this year made a shift in its agency alignment, also voiced some strong feelings on the subject of financial advertising. "There's an awful lot of room for creativity in financial advertising," said George Bartlett, the firm's partner in charge of advertising. But, he quickly added, "nobody has found the answers yet." Evidently in a search for some of the answers, the account of Thomson & McKinnon was transferred from John O. Powers Company, where it was lodged for twenty-one years, to Albert Frank-Guenther Law.

It's not uncommon for an agency like AF-GL or Doremus & Company, its big rival in financial advertising circles, to have several brokerage firms as clients. One of AF-GL's clients is Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith. Merrill Lynch is the biggest firm in the industry and has had the biggest advertising budget for years. As the firm opened more offices it increased its annual allotment for advertising. It passed the $1,000,000 mark five years ago. Today it spends $3,000,000. Of this, 40 per cent is used to educate the public on the advantages of investing in the stock market. The balance is targeted to promotion of investing through Merrill Lynch.

There's a reason why the advertising agency doesn't object when the firm spends a substantial share of its advertising outlay into education. "It's our thought," said Jack Adams, AF-GL vice president (and supervisor on the account for seventeen years), "that if we increase the size of the pie, our piece will be bigger." Adams, however, con-

ON THE DOORSTEP



It Is More Than a Crime Report

IN THE great monumental mass of the Warren report on the assassination of President Kennedy, it is important that Americans perceive two stories, and not simply one.

The first is the official account of a crime that has changed history, an account that tells us with clarity, detail and assurance who did the killing, how it was done and how it might have been prevented.

This account establishes beyond question what most reasonable men have accepted since last November—that Lee Harvey Oswald was the killer, that he acted alone, that the motivation arose from his own twisted personality and that the crime might possibly have been prevented if there had been more thoroughness and coordination among several security agencies involved.

JOHN F. KENNEDY — one of the brightest, most successful and most favored men in our history — was killed by one of the most rejected and most futile citizens this nation has ever produced.

He was successful at almost everything he undertook—an honor student at school, a hero in war, a winner in elections to the House, the Senate and the presidency.

It is significant that this favored man on the inside of our society should be struck down by a man on the outside, a man who lived in our society most of his life but was never a part of it.

Oswald failed at almost everything he undertook. He was in trouble with the Marines, he was fired from jobs, he was at odds with almost everyone he met.

He was no more at home in the Soviet Union than he was in his own country.

Last Nov. 22, on a street in Dallas, the price of Oswald's alienation proved to be the death of President Kennedy.

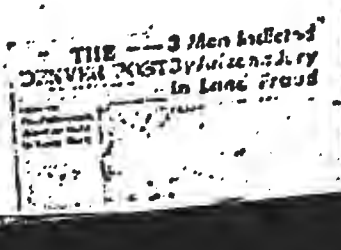
THE story of Oswald may be, among other things, a warning that those of us who are at home in our society, no matter how fortunate, can never be entirely safe until we have coped with the problems of those who are alienated from it.

From the Warren report, we hope there will stem a whole series of new Secret Service and FBI measures to protect our presidents more effectively. This is the obvious first point to be made.

But we hope also that there will arise a new awareness of the danger to us all from the alienated and the desperate, hating from the outside a society that they are not quite able to become a part of.

Reprinted from The Denver Post

Palmer Hoyt,
Editor and Publisher



-38 (Rev. 8-22-64)

FBI

REC-34

Date: 12/7/64

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)(P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Denver letter to NY (interoffice), 11/24/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one xerox copy each of referenced letter and letter to Denver Office from MORT STERN, editor of Editorial page of "Denver Post."

Also enclosed is a xerox copy of a news article and a xerox copy of a letter from one LEON BERGER, 201 Sullivan St., NY 12, NY, which items were attached to the above referred to letter from Mr. STERN.

[redacted]

3 - Bureau (RM) (ENCLS 4)
1 - Denver (INFO) (RM)
1 - New York

4 ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

JJO;mrk
(6)

REC-34 5347

DEC 11 1964

O. E. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M
Special Agent in Charge

NY 105-38431

[redacted]

No further action regarding above letter from LEON BERGER is contemplated by the NYO at the present time.

Dear Mr. Spingola -

Enclosed is a new view, in media res, of the post-mortem view of JFK - and since I am very much concerned with the Lee Harvey Oswald as Communist Legend & Cover Story, I am sure you, too, will be interested in the legal aspects, as well, that I call the Society of the Cape & Privilege - that is USA should learn that the literary legions of Lee H. Oswald have already created daily in this pitiful obsession of Praise & Bliss as Truly.

It is now a fact that the hypocrisy of Communist Society, based on the stupid Base of Property & Privilege, based on property has been trampled & torn only by the Rule & Contempt for the classless Virtues that are so hallowed & Revered in a Communist Society, but remember that nobody is safe in any Communistic society based on property & the Privilege of property. Mr. Kennedy bought the business & was murdered by a Communist - such as Lee Harvey Oswald or for as the Praise & adulation that was showered on such men as Lee bespeaks a good deal of Nausea & sickening to compass, death and disease - and such privilege with poverty, illness and Death in its train there is no way to prevent Rule & Alienation in the name of the Privileged - the property and Privilege that are superseded from the Society of

* Yours sick! Sterling should visit SICK!

SEARCHED ... INDEXED ... SERIALIZED ... FILED ... NOV 27 1964 FBI — NEW YORK ... XEROX COPY

William + the Scott + Smiley + Look at the
condition of U.S. Today

Please don't be so, mine, one for truth made
the poor, they rally true liberty + the pursuit
happiness + being and merely for the making
Kennedy + Smiley among a few

2) Then that your signature + seal disappearing
will be eliminated and day when the entire panel
become a Theatre Gillespies and may
my daily or be distraught in smiling Confidence
Don't don't be so damned naive. You know the rail
Contempt that exists but U.S.A. between no
racial or economic justice can exist in a fine
ridden society and has to burst.

3) Then some day there will no more Lee
Oswalds nor J. F. Kennedys - since they
have fair + distributed symbols of power
+ only a sick society can produce them
by the tens of thousands

I may can't get mine to your society
the fraternity is it. With my Compliments

Leon Bergen
201 Sullivan St
New York 12 N.Y.

1 - Mr. Lenihan

12/9/64

1 - 82555 - 5347

Airtel

REC-34

To: SAC, New York

From: Director, FBI

EX-101

LEON BERGER
THREAT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT

Reurairtel 12/7/64 captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, aka, IS - R - CUBA" setting forth data furnished your office by the Denver Office regarding Leon Berger, 201 Sullivan Street, New York, New York.

You should immediately prepare a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination setting forth pertinent data concerning Berger furnished your office by the Denver Office. You should also include information identifiable with Berger contained in your files in such letterhead memorandum.

An original and four copies of the requested letterhead memorandum should be forwarded to the Bureau and one copy of such letterhead memorandum should be disseminated by your office to local Secret Service.

Handle promptly.

1 - Denver (89-41)

REL:mec
(5)

11 DEC 11 1964

NOTE:

Denver Office received letter from Mr. Mort Stern, affiliated with the "Denver Post." In this letter Mr. Stern furnished the Denver Office a copy of a letter he received from Berger. From the contents of the letter it appears Berger had a hatred for President Kennedy and also for this Government. This is the type of data that should be furnished to the Secret Service and upon receipt of letterhead memorandum from New York, dissemination should be made to Secret Service Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

79 DEC 17 1964

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

XEROX

DEC 11 1964

FBI

Date: 11/30/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas and New York, 11/27/64, which enclosed copies of Page 79-80 of Volume I, of the "Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY", and requested the comments of SAs WALLACE R. HEITMAN of the Dallas Office and SA ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV of the New York Office concerning allegations made by MARINA OSWALD, in this testimony.

In this testimony, MARINA OSWALD refers to an interview by an official of the Immigration Service. She is undoubtedly referring to her interview with Mr. FRED HARVEY, an official of INS Headquarters, Washington, D. C.. On 11/28/63, arrangements were made at Washington by the Bureau for an official of INS to proceed to Dallas, Texas, to talk with MARINA OSWALD. In previous interviews, MARINA OSWALD had not been cooperative and had stated she did not desire to be interviewed by a representative of the FBI. Mr. HARVEY and SA BOGUSLAV arrived in Dallas the evening of 11/23/63. Thereafter, Agents HEITMAN and BOGUSLAV and Mr. HARVEY talked with MARINA OSWALD.

The results of this conversation were recorded in a memorandum typed 11/30/63. Mr. HARVEY identified himself as an official of the INS from Washington, D. C., and stated he had come to Dallas to assure Mrs. OSWALD that her immigrant status in this country was legal and that there were no plans to deport

(3) Bureau
2 - New York (105-38431)
2 - Dallas
JGS/mbk
(7)

105-82555-5348

EX-117

REC-11

25 DEC 2 1964

66 DEC 17 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____

Special Agent in Charge

her to Russia. He advised that the Immigration Service had processed her papers at the time of her entrance into the United States. He advised her that the Immigration Service could assure her residence in the United States and eventual citizenship if she so desired and qualified under the law if she would cooperate with Federal officials in the finding out of the facts attendant to the investigation concerning her former husband and the investigation of the assassination of the President of the United States.

MARINA wanted to know what cooperation meant, and she was told by Mr. HARVEY that it meant she would be questioned by Federal officials, and it would be expected that she would give truthful answers to questions pertinent to this investigation and that she would furnish all information in her possession concerning the investigation and concerning herself. MARINA agreed that she would cooperate and expressed her appreciation to Mr. HARVEY for his assurances.

An interview of MARINA, pertinent to the investigation of OSWALD and the assassination, was thereafter conducted on 11/28/63 by SAs HEITMAN and BOGUSLAV. Mr. HARVEY was not present during this portion of the interview. The results of this portion of the interview are contained in a 302 dated 11/29/63, (See page 546 of report of SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS dated at Dallas, 12/2/63, captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka, IS-R-CUBA").

It will be noted MARINA OSWALD was not completely cooperative in subsequent interviews as is recorded in 302's forwarded to the Bureau. I have been informed by SA HEITMAN that MARINA was at no time threatened directly or by innuendo with expulsion or deportation from this country, if she did not cooperate or answer the questions which were asked her. Her immigration status in the United States had been discussed with her by Mr. HARVEY and she stated she understood her status. All interviews with MARINA OSWALD were conducted in a polite, business-like manner.

O.K. No additional action necessary.
Rel

FD-36 (Rev. 8-22-64)

FBI

Date: 11/30/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
ISR - CUBA

Re Bu airtel, 11/27/64.

Transmitted herewith is memorandum of SA ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV setting forth his comments concerning allegations made by MARINA OSWALD which are refuted completely by SA BOGUSLAV. Two copies of this memorandum are transmitted to Dallas.

Submitted for record purposes in accordance with Bureau request.

O.K. No additional action necessary. ael

3 - Bureau (Encl.) (RM)
2 - Dallas (Encls. 2)
1 - New York (105-38421)

EHJ:vmc
(7)

1 ENCLOSURE

105-82555-5349

REC-11

16 DEC 2 1964

SOVIET SPY

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-107

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431) DATE: 11/30/64
ATT: ASST. DIR. J. F. MALONE

FROM : SA ANATOLE A. BOGUSLAV

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
ISR - CUBA

I have reviewed the portions of Mrs. OSWALD's testimony, as provided on pp. 79,80, of Vol. I, of the "Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy."

I wish to emphatically state that I or no FBI representative in my presence or to my knowledge under any circumstances took a position with Mrs. OSWALD that if she did not answer questions or cooperate she could not stay in the United States or in this country.

At all times during the interrogation of Mrs. OSWALD a business-like, polite approach was taken by me and by SA WALLACE R. HEITMAN when we talked with Mrs. OSWALD.

Her status in this country was discussed with Mrs. OSWALD by FRED HARVEY of the Immigration and Naturalization Service with SA BOGUSLAV serving only as an interpreter. SA WALLACE HEITMAN was present. This occurred to the best of my recollection in the last week of November, 1963.

No questions posed by Immigration and Naturalization Service, as interpreted by me, could be classified as threatening her with expulsion or deportation if she did not cooperate.

AAB:vmc

COPIES DESTROYED
44 MAR 14 1973

ENCLOSURE 105-82555-

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 12/10/64

REC-17

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
(ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION)

Re Houston airtel to Bureau dated 12/2/64 and copy of Bureau letter to Mr. HERBERT J. MILLER, JR., Assistant Attorney General, dated 12/7/64, in the matter regarding Mrs. GERTRUDE HUNTER, Irving, Texas.

On 12/9/64, Mrs. GERTRUDE HUNTER, Irving, Texas, was recontacted by SA RICHARD J. BURNETT; her letter to the Houston Office was acknowledged, and she was again advised that the FBI cannot furnish her the name of the Houston Agent who contacted Mrs. DOMINEY. Mrs. HUNTER was again very clearly advised that the FBI interview of Mrs. DOMINEY was conducted at the specific request of the President's Commission and that the FBI had no control whatsoever over the preparation and/or publication of the Commission's report.

Mrs. HUNTER acknowledged that she understood the procedure of the Bureau in this matter.

REC-17

105-82555-5350

DEC 14 1964

(3) - Bureau
1 - Houston (105-1291) (Info)
2 - Dallas

RJB/jtf
(6)

C. C. Wick

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 DEC 17 1964

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-62)

FBI

Date: 12/11/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) ATT: FBI LABORATORY
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE
DIVISION

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (62-6115)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas airtel to the Director 11/20/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Dallas Office are 25 copies of an insert reflecting investigation at Chicago in an attempt to locate NICOLA DECHART. No copy is furnished for the Bureau since to date investigation has been negative.

Investigation is continuing at Chicago and it is expected that DECHART will be located for interview in the near future, at which time the results of this interview will be furnished to the Bureau and Dallas.

105-82555-5351

REC-35 15 DEC 15 1964

EX-101

C. C. Wick
C. Conrad

3 - Bureau
2 - Dallas (Encls. 25) (100-10461)
1 - Chicago
DWS:plb
(6)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 12/14/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas letter to Bureau dated 11/18/64; Bureau letters to Dallas dated 12/2,11/64, all relating to communications received by MARINA OSWALD which were forwarded to the Bureau for review and translation.

As pointed out in Dallas letter to Bureau dated 11/18/64, the correspondence made available by MARINA OSWALD and her adviser, DECLAN FORD, was done so with the understanding that such correspondence would be returned to them after review by the FBI.

UACB by 12/21/64, such correspondence will be returned to MARINA OSWALD.

C. E. Hicks

REC-66 5352

EX-102

6 DEC 16 1964

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas
RPG:pm
(5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

7 DEC 18 1964

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 12/9/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, PHOENIX (105-1529)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - RUSSIA - CUBA

Re DL airtels (2) to Bureau, 12/4/64.

RE PROPERTY GIVEN US BY ROBERT OSWALD

On 12/8/64, Mrs. MARINA OSWALD, Apartment 6, Royal Crest Apartments, Sedona, Arizona advised that the property she had given to ROBERT OSWALD shortly after the death of her husband, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, should be returned to ROBERT OSWALD when and if it is decided by the U. S. Government that this property is no longer needed. She stated she has given this property to ROBERT OSWALD and does not desire its return to her. Mrs. OSWALD stated that she only wants that property returned to her which she herself gave directly to the FBI, to the police, or to the Warren Commission.

RE: EDWARD NEUNSON

There are transmitted herewith to Dallas, 25 copies of an FD-302 reflecting the results of showing the photograph of EDWARD NEUNSON to Mrs. MARINA OSWALD. The photograph of NEUNSON is also being returned herewith to the Dallas Division in accordance with its request.

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas (109-10461)(Enc 26)
2 - Phoenix

105-82555-5353

CWE/jt
(7)

REC 4 16 DEC 11 1964

66 DEC 22

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SOVIET SECTION

CC-WICK

DECLASSIFIED COPY FILED IN

PX 105-1529
CWE/jt

RE: MRS. MARINA OSWALD

On 12/8/64 Mrs. OSWALD stated she is staying with Miss PRISCILLA JOHNSON at the Royal Crest Apartments and is working on a book. Mrs. OSWALD stated she is leaving Sedona 12/21/64 to return to Dallas for the Christmas holidays and will later go to Michigan for awhile. WILL STEELE, Deputy Sheriff, Coconino County, Sedona, Arizona advised SA DANIEL C. PELTON that he had learned that one C. or G. HASTINS, who claims to be from Santa Fe, New Mexico, but drives a Corvair with Alaska license 68767, made the reservations for Mrs. OSWALD and Miss JOHNSON and is apparently the bodyguard of these two people.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-12-56)

NOV 27 1964

FBI

Date: 11/23/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY;
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

464319

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 10/12/64, which directed that personal correspondence received by MARINA OSWALD subsequent to assassination be reviewed for material of possible pertinence; and Dallas airtel to Bureau, 11/20/64, enclosing copies of such correspondence, which was deemed to be of possible pertinence in the assassination investigation.

Upon her return to Dallas, MARINA OSWALD was contacted on October 30, 1964, by Special Agents WALLACE R. HEITMAN and ROBERT P. BUTLER, at which time MARINA OSWALD furnished six boxes of personal correspondence received by her subsequent to the assassination. On November 16, 1964, Mr. DECLAN FORD, a personal adviser and friend of MARINA OSWALD, made available two portfolios of letters, cards and notes which had been received by MARINA OSWALD subsequent to the assassination and which he had separated from other correspondence for reasons of possible interest in the OSWALD or other investigations.

REC. 28 105-82555-5354

NOV 25 1964

(4) - Bureau (Enc. 25) (RM)
2 - Boston (Enc. 2)
4 - Cleveland (Enc. 3)
2 - Chicago (Enc. 1)
4 - Detroit (Enc. 5)
2 - Houston (Enc. 1)
2 - Indianapolis (Enc. 1)
2 - Los Angeles (Enc. 5)
2 - Memphis (Enc. 2)
2 - Milwaukee (Enc. 1)
2 - Omaha (Enc. 1)
2 - Philadelphia (Enc. 2)
2 - Savannah (Enc. 2)
3 - Dallas (2 - 100-10461)
(1 - 105-1435)

WRH/jtf
(37)

ENCLOSURE

69 DEC 21 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

DL 100-10461

A review of all this correspondence has been made and the following items are enclosed for the Bureau for examination by the FBI Laboratory and for retention along with other evidence in this matter. Machine copies of each of these items of correspondence are retained at Dallas, and machine copies are also being forwarded herewith to the office covering the city of residence of the person writing the particular piece of correspondence.

These items are listed as follows:

(1) Handwritten letter, undated, addressed to "Lee Rabbit...", signed "(Mrs) Rose Councilman 212 Chapman St. Greenfield, Mass."

(2) Envelope postmarked Greenfield, Mass., 11/23/63, addressed to "Mr. Lee Rabbit", bearing return address of Mrs. ROSE COUNCILMAN as noted above.

(3) U.S. Post Office postal card addressed to "Mrs Oswald, Dallas, Texas", signed "Harold StoneR. Grant Rickert", postmarked Toledo, Ohio, 8/11/64..

(4) Handwritten letter of two pages (written on both sides), addressed to "Dear Marina Oswald", signed "George Chise".

(5) Envelope enclosing CHISE letter, postmarked Youngstown, Ohio, 8/7/64, bearing return address "George Chise, 1519 Forest View Dr., Youngstown Ohio".

(6) A mimeographed document of four typed pages bearing the heading "THE SPARK!" This document is signed in writing on the first page with the signature "Dick Hildebrandt, Christian Marxist".

(7) Envelope enclosing the HILDEBRANDT document showing return address "Dick Hildebrandt, 13685 Glenwood Ave. Detroit 5, Michigan". The envelope is addressed to "Mr. Lee Harvey Oswald". It is postmarked Detroit, Michigan, 11/24/63.

(8) A handwritten one-page letter (written on both sides) addressed to "Dear Mrs Oswald", headed "Crystal Falls, Michigan", dated Nov. 29, 1963, and signed "Esther Maloney".

(9) A sympathy card enclosed with the MALONEY letter bearing the name "Mrs Edward Maloney Crystal Falls, Michigan".

(10) An envelope bearing the name "Mrs. Lee Harvey Oswald" with return address "Mrs Edward Maloney Route 1 Box 266 Crystal Falls, Michigan", postmarked November 29, 1963, Crystal Falls, Michigan. The marking designating $2.00 on the envelope indicates a $2.00 contribution was enclosed for MARINA OSWALD.

(11) A two-page (written on both sides) handwritten letter addressed to "Dear Mrs Oswald", headed "Benjamin J. Bryan, 3010 Caroline Houston, Texas", and signed "Benjamin J. Bryan".

(12) A two-page typewritten letter headed "237 Mason St. Indianapolis, Ind.", addressed to "Dear Mrs. Oswald", signed "Mrs Eliza McDaniel"

(13) A one-page handwritten letter (written on both sides) headed "Feb 5 Wednesday/64", signed with the name "Raymond Ritt, P.O. Box 182, San Pedro, Calif."

(14) The envelope which enclosed the RITT letter, which is addressed to "Mrs Lee Harvey Oswald", and is postmarked Los Angeles, California, February 7, 1964.

(15) An inner envelope also addressed to Mrs. LEE HARVEY OSWALD, which evidently enclosed the RITT letter within the outer envelope.

(16) A one-page typewritten letter headed "1435 Alvarado Terrace, Apt. 104, Los Angeles 6, Calif. 90006", dated October 1, 1964, addressed to "Mrs. Marina Oswald", signed with the name "Samuel S. Shapira"

(17) The envelope enclosing the SHAPIRA letter which is addressed to "Mrs. Marina Oswald" and is postmarked Los Angeles, California, September 30, 1964, and bears SHAPIRA's return address as noted above.

(18) A two-page handwritten letter (written on both sides), dated December 16, 1963, addressed to "Dear Mrs. Oswald" and signed "Charles B. Webb 3641 Tutwiler Memphis, Tenn. 38122"

(19) The envelope enclosing the WEBB letter, which is postmarked Memphis, Tennessee, December 17, 1963, addressed to "Mrs. Marina Oswald", and bears WEBB's name and return address.

(20) A one-page typed letter headed "WEDNESDAY 12:10 PM 12-4-63", addressed to "Dear Mrs. Oswald", bearing the name "Ed Hou-Seye 3307 S. 12th St. Sheboygan, Wis."

(21) A two-page handwritten letter headed "530 Bloomington Street Iowa City, Iowa January 18, 1964" addressed to "Mrs. Lee H. Oswald", and signed with the name "Gene Godwin".

(22) A Christmas card bearing the name "Catherine Rainey"

(23) The envelope which contained the RAINEY card postmarked Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1963, with the return address "C. V. Rainey 3600 Spring Garden St. Phila. Pa."

(24) A two-page handwritten letter on the printed stationery of "Mr. & Mrs. J. C. McKenzie, Jr. Box 35 Furman, South Carolina", dated November 23, 1963, addressed to "Dear Mrs.s Oswald" and signed "Dixie" McKenzie

(25) A newspaper clipping attached to the MC KENZIE letter from an unknown newspaper with the Dallas, Texas, date line, with the heading "Oswald Defended By Friend".

DL 100-10461

Dallas indices do not reflect any identifiable information concerning the writers of these items of correspondence.

REQUEST OF THE BUREAU:

It is requested the Bureau search indices and advise the appropriate offices of any information of possible pertinence in connection with the authors of the enclosed items of correspondence.

Each office receiving a copy or copies of above-listed correspondence will note that the correspondence does not directly concern the investigation of the assassination of President KENNEDY. In every case, however, the author of the correspondence expresses some thought or identifies himself in such a way as to render it necessary that the office covering the residence of the correspondent identify him, if possible, and determine if the individual is engaged in any activities which are inimical to the national defense interests of this country. Each office should also notify the Secret Service where applicable following search of indices and identification of the correspondent if immediately available. It is left to the discretion of each office the extent of investigation to be conducted with this correspondence, and this investigation is not being followed by the Dallas Office in connection with the investigation of the assassination.

Dec. 16, 1963

Dear My Oswald,

I hope this letter finds you in good health and looking ahead to a bright future in your and my Country, the United State of America.

What has happened is the fault of all of us and especially Satan. When we fail to teach our children about God and our Savior Jesus Christ we are guilty of spawning hate, murder, etc. Had Karl Marx, Engels, Lenin, and others been taught Christian love, Lee Oswald and John Kennedy would be alive and with their families this

Christmas Season.

Please read the 5th Chapter of St. Matthew Mrs. Oswald and teach it to your children and all the people you meet.

We have a beautiful Country and I want to ask you to learn to love, enjoy, and defend it. It was built on a belief in God and respect for the dignity of all peoples. Our Country isn't perfect. But we can all work to make it a better place to live.

The 25th of December is Jesus Christ birthday. He was and is known as the "Prince of Peace. He lives within all of us if we will let him in.

Don't cry Mrs. Oswald. Everyday brings a new day.

The tragedies and problems of yesterday are past. We must look for the future. We can profit by the mistakes of the past.

I am a man and a father. Certainly I can imagine how you feel. Today is no stranger to me. In the last ten years I have spent four years in Veterans Hospitals. I am not able to work. But I find purpose in life by witnessing for Christ, standing up for our Country, the U.S.A., and helping others the best I can.

Of course I know some communist. But I don't hate them. I tell them about Jesus and what he has done for

FOUNDATION

me.

You see I understand Communism. I've studied it. And I use to be one. It produces hate, wrong, crime, and everything that is distasteful. Like you, See, and others I was forced into Communism. But now I have stood up and rejected it.

Won't you join in the fight for Christianity, It upholds freedom, dignity, responsibility, equality, and yours and my soul!

May God be with you.

Pardon me for not knowing the Russian language.

Have a happy Christmas.

Sincerely,
Charles B. Webb
3641 Tutwiler
Memphis, Tenn. 38122

237 Mason St.
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Mrs. Oswald

I just read a writeup on you, I have been alone for the past 19 years, I have worked very hard to feed and clothe and train my children, no one ever gave me a dime, not even to help hunt my Son after he was forced by the commies to leave home, he was gone 7mo. before I knew where he was, you see we are white and no one in this country cares for the poor white Americans, only the Negro and those from other countries are helped here, unless they are rich.

You see the commies got my Son when he was only 16 and doped and brain washed him, they turned him complety against me, they tried to take him from me by fraud, when I finley got him back on the right track they had their teenage hinchman to beat him almost to death in fact we know they were supposed to kill him, he was beat in school hall and left for dead, he is perminantly injured and disfigured for life no one has turned a helping hand, there is no justice for Americans but the commies and the Negro must be cared for and of course those like you who do not belong here must have every thing, the ones that give to you would not feed a poor white American child, how do you think we Americans like my self feel when we read of how much has been given to some one like you, I truly feel for your children but not for you as you have never seemed to mourn for your husband I feel you married him only to get into this country.

You see I tried very hard to get help, I sent a letter To Boby Kennedy telling him what had happened to my Son he did not care enough to write me, if we were Negro or from another country he would have hopped a plane and tried to help me, but no I am a white American we are supposed to take any thing and like it, and no one will lend a helping hand, I also turned this over to our so called FBI did they help no, I apealed to churches did they help no, I have a damage case coming up but I do not expect to get anything outof the commies can do anything in this country and get by with it.

Your troubles are so small compared to mine, you see mine are everlasting my Son has an eye that will sink back in his head an inch he was such an intellegent boy a born writer but now there is nothing for him in life I dont think his mind will ever be any good any more you should know more about this than I do, how can a human do so much to another human and only a child, I am very bitter yes why shouldn I be it was forced up on me by whom the commies the brutes, they have brain washed 90% of our teenagers this will make you very happy to know the party is gaining so fast.

If you dont believe what I have told you about my Son go see for your self he is at Fort Hood Texas his name is Ricky L. McDaniel no R.A.14-813-640 CO.B16th.Eng 1St AD go see him and take a good look at what the party did to an innocent boy, a boy that was such a good boy and was always so good to me and now hates me because of them I wish I could kill all of them, but that would be to good for them it would be better to make them suffer from now on, would you like for this to happen to one of yours how would you feel, are you going to use all that money to help brain wash more of our children I do not ~~think~~ doubt it, why dont you go back where you belong back to Russia we dont ~~dont~~ need you here we have to many of your kind here now.

I am sure your country would not take an American

widow and children in and care for them why should we take you in and care for you while thousands of our own need help,but they will neve get help as long as we have the kind of Government we now have and th kind of people we have.

As for Mrs. Kennedy I am not sorry but hate to see children with out a father I know what that is like,he was warned about going to Texas the one we have now is much worse than Kennedy and he was nothing almost ate out of Nick,s hand so what did we loose.

I hope you will take a look at my Son it might help you to have a heart an change your way of life if you could picture one of yours in the same shape and the torture you would go through,if you will put this letter in the paper Mrs.Oswald and you have money to do it,it might help a lot of people to change for the better theres a great need change.

I havent told the full story but enough I beleive for you to understand what I am telling you ,I believe in freedom and justice and liberty for all but its all been washed down the drain by communisim you dont know how bad that hurts the true American.

It seems most every one can be paid to do anything no mattor how bad it might be,when any one is low enough to ruin a childs whole life for their own gains thats pretty low indeed.

A true American and proud to say so.

Mrs.Eliza McDaniel

Mrs Eliza McDaniel

1435 Alvarado Terrace, Apt. 104,
Los Angeles,6, Calif.90006

October 1,1964.

Mrs.Marina Oswald,
Richardson, Texas.

Dear Mrs.Oswald:-I write you as a true friend of all human beings, an honest sincere man.I practiced law for years in Pennsylvania State.I cured the sick years ago as a drugless naturopath licensed in State of Connecticut,with water, electricity,herbs.I healed years ago the sick FREE without pay as genuine spirit healer often wonderful miracle healings.I wrote a book on truth and pamphlets for a better social order of truth, justice, and humanism.I am not a Marxist.I am an ethical cooperative democrat in philosopy.

You have a duty to Lee Harvey Oswald who is close to you in spirit.Remain socialist.Dont let capitalism convert you to its crookedness,inhumanity,and hypocrisy.Remain true to the best in you all your life.Dont let human wolves turn you into a cynical wolf also.Good and evil are at war.Be on the side of good.Make no fellowship with evil.Cherish this advice as from higher conscience.

I want to take you out of Texas with me.My place is Mexico.You are a druggi Fine.Let us start manufacturing various pharmacy products together there.I have so in mind.Also useful household products.It can develop into large business in time. Let us get some fertile land for inexpensive homes for us and establish there a drugless health institute under my direction and your management.You will in time have a big business from it.Bulding small cabins there for patients is cheap and requires small money unlike our States.They can be filled up with good paying guests and patients from the States.

We can have a book-publishing business there which is very profitable. We should grow plenty of tropical fruit trees on the land for healthy inexpensive living.You will naturally attract a good young man to yourself to marry, for you have many years ahead of you and you need a husband.I am alone too old for you and have no romance for you. I am moral, temperate and kind.I am physically clean. I dont smoke or drink liquors.You control your capital.You are guaranteed 6 percent interest for all capital you so invest plus profit in the business.I want no riches for myself.I am an idealist and teacher of truth and humanism. I dont need your money for myself.I dont want your money.

Please show me the courtesy of a prompt reply.I am in earnest.Thanks.

Yours in sincerity and truth,

Samuel S. Shapira

Samuel S. Shapira ,(naturopath and lawyer retired here in Los Angeles.)

"Lee looked very bleak [illegible] goodby to his family. He was pleased the baby was coming. He was concerned to be able to provide for it."

He was a good husband, a good father, she said.

"He called last night (from the jail). He didn't know where his wife and family were. He was concerned."

Oswald's wife and family were not at the Paine home Saturday night.

"Very Upset"

"But Marina telephoned me today. Just after Lee was shot. She seemed hurried, but efficient. Of course, she was very upset."

Marina Oswald speaks only broken English. But Mrs. Paine speaks good Russian. She formerly taught the language.

What was Lee Harvey Oswald like?

He spent most of the weekends at the Paine home, where his family had been staying since Sept. 24.

"He was just a father here. He romped with my children. He helped feed June Lee, his own 22-month-old daughter."

Oswald never talked politics or philosophy with Mrs. Paine.

"I never heard him say anything about President Kennedy.

"I would say he had very fixed ideas, and I don't much enjoy argument anyway."

Yes, Oswald was a loner. Almost every one who knew him mentioned this.

"I don't think he had any friends," said Mrs. Paine. "I would say I found him hard to know at first."

Thought It Accidental

Although Oswald worked in the building from which the shots were fired that killed the President, Mrs. Paine thought this was accidental.

"I'm quite sure he came there by chance." So am I

Oswald, she explained, had

[redacted] thirtyish, friend in need for Oswald and his family, was watching television. She saw Oswald fail.

"Oh, no," she exclaimed.

A casual encounter at a party and an interest in the Russian language brought together Mrs. Paine and Marina Oswald, 22, the woman Oswald had married when he went to Moscow and tried to renounce his U.S. citizenship.

"When Lee was out of work, Marina stayed with me while he went to New Orleans and got a job," Mrs. Paine said.

"Later, when Lee was out of work again, I went there and brought Marina and the little girl home.

"Lee looked very bleak saying goodby to his family. He was pleased the baby was coming. He was concerned to be able to provide for it."

He was a good husband, a good father, she said.

"He called last night (from the jail). He didn't know where his wife and family were. He was concerned."

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Mr. & Mrs. J. C. McKenzie, Jr.
Box 33
Durman, South Carolina, 29521

I'm sure. (Look at all the money she's got now.)

I think someone should think of you two and any children you and Lee have Mrs Oswald.

Mrs Oswald (Ms) you are his mother and I know your hopes are that he is innocent. I hope he can be proven innocent!!

My father went to jail for killing a man. I don't think he meant to do it, but he did. Maybe this is some comfort I hope it is. At any rate... just trust in God.

There really is a God and nothing happens but what he wills it to.

I would love to hear from you my name and address is above.

Please write. I wish I knew how to comfort you at this time

A friend in time of need,

Pixie

Mr. & Mrs. J. C. McKenzie, Jr.
Box 33
Furman, South Carolina, 29521

Nov. 23, 1963 11:00 P.M.

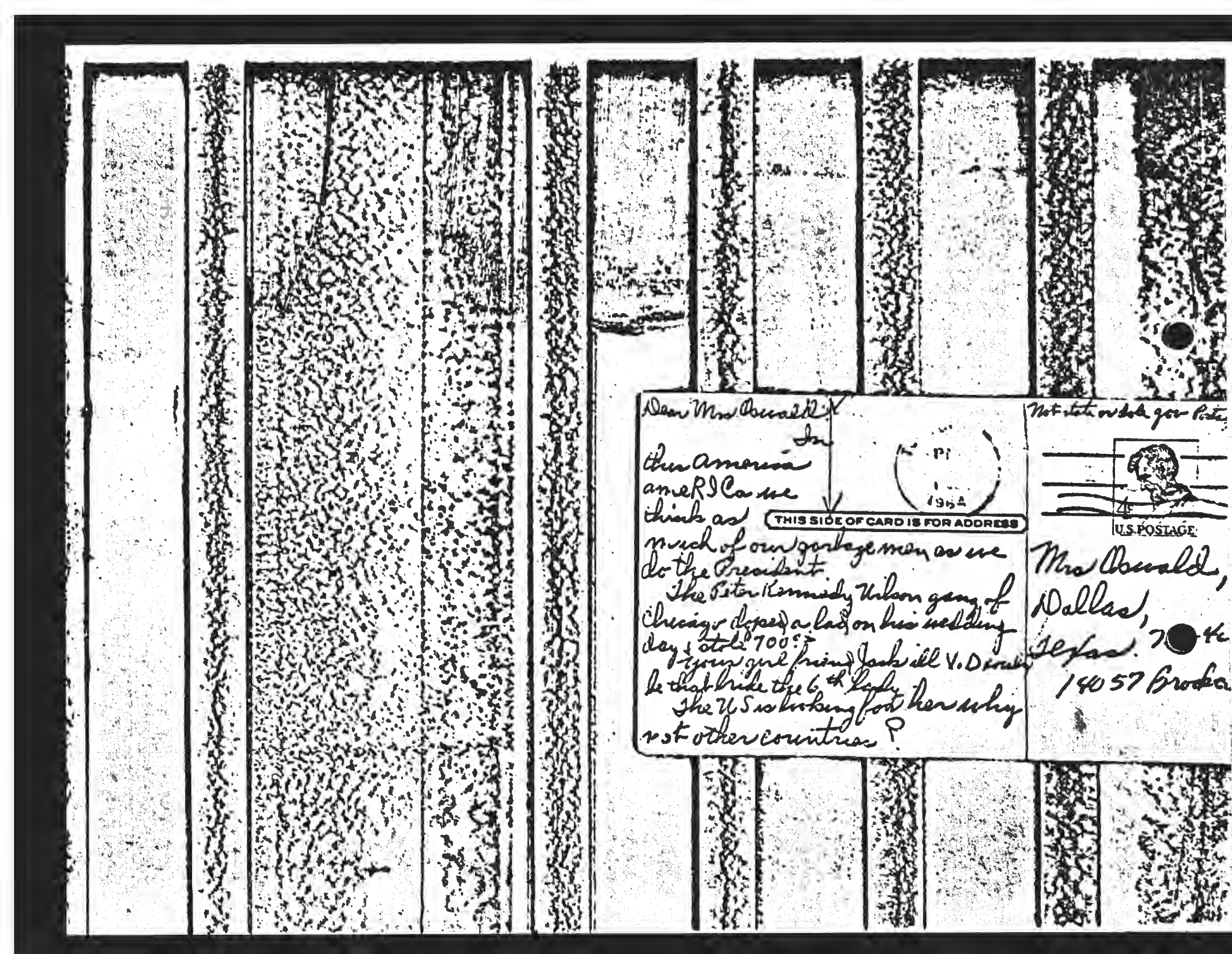
Dear Mrs. Oswald,

Tho I'm not to very sure how to say this I dint I should say it:

At the news that former President Kennedy had been shot I instinctivly Clapt my hands, jumpid and clapped my hands over my head once or twice!! About 10-15 minutes later cold chills ("goose pimples") broke out over my entire body. I can't honestly say I am glad President Kennedy is dead but I'm not sorry either and that is what I said when I was told he was dead.

And even if no one else is expressing my feelings I'm sure they are felt by a large Number of people.

Of course I'm sorry for the sake of Jacqueline and her children but she is young and will marry again soon



Dear Mrs Oswald
In
the America
ans RI Cause
think as
much of our garbage men as we
do the President
The Peter Kennedy Union gang of
Chicago dyed a lad on his wedding
day & stole 700 $
your gal friend Jack ill V. Dr
he that hike the 6th Floor
The U S is looking for her why
not other countries ?

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

1964

Not to write or ask for Pete

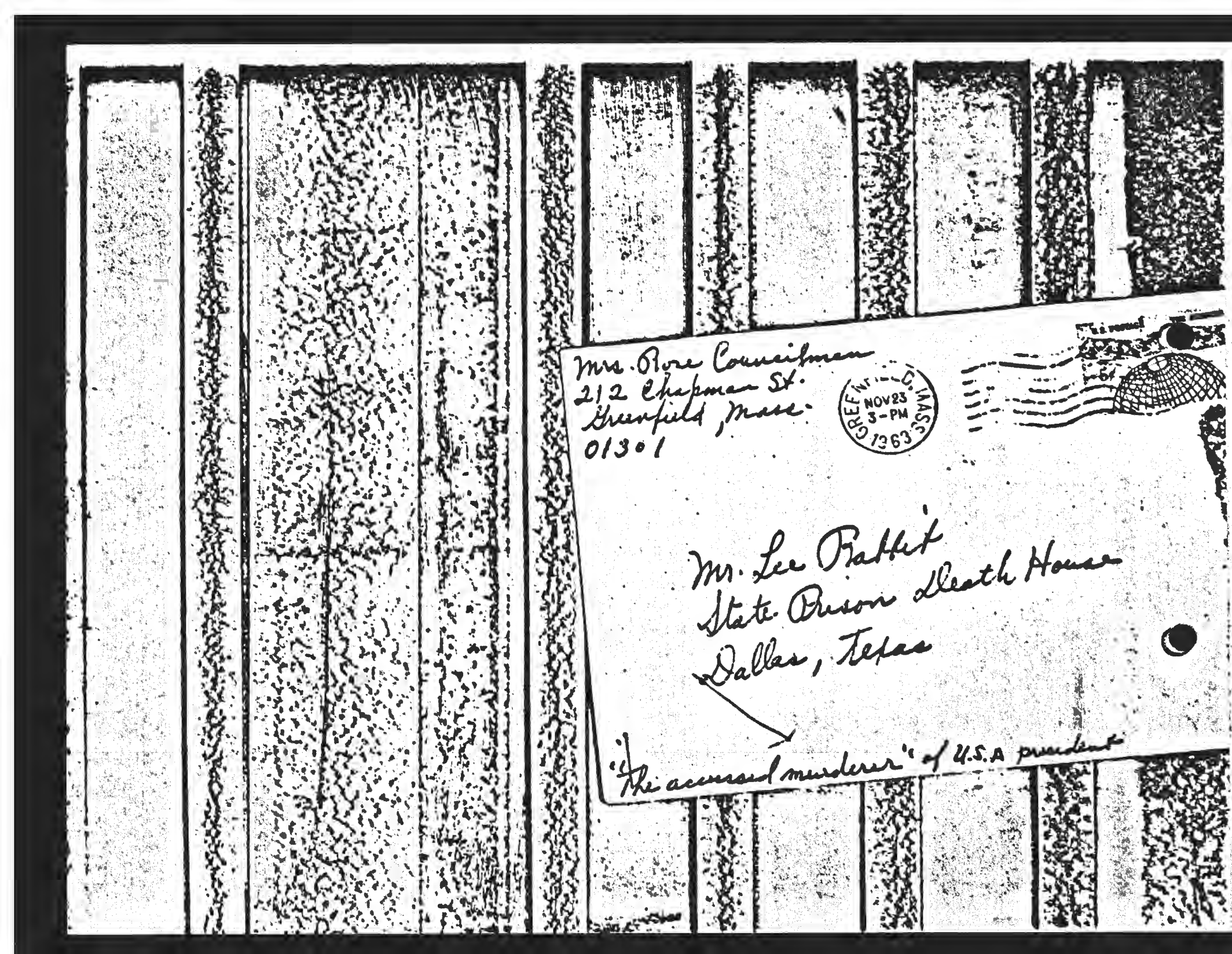
4¢ U.S. POSTAGE

Mrs Oswald,
Dallas,
Texas 7
1457 Broka

yabar hut the Lord unit a can, whereupon
Tony @ 754 PM + made another Lik entry
E I in 4 hunt can, may pull pay a visit
S. nies. when gone I'll go dump of Blood
the same & go see the Kennedy gang pull
in the transfer from 600 Pennsylvania Ave
3 hop Kennedy Knot tangy mtg. U.S. Treasury
Lyndon key logged do @ - the Capitol
the Oval Office
Kennedy - pull the letter
Kennedy VP me 3½ yds pull the dead
Lyndon pull the dead
Johnson Johnson - Dave melanie in my
Johnson the Hands Keep Hunt Richard

Sincerely,
(Mrs) Rose Cohen Silman
212 Chapman St.
Greenfield, Mass.

Dear Lee – I have just heard of your arrest over the yankee net work here in Massachusetts. Thank-you (if you did it). The chief of police here in Greenfield called my son and told him the secret service was watching me. Yet while they were suppose to be watching me. Every tom, dick and harry entered my home and stole and borrowed anything they felt like taking. If they wanted to return it, it was returned, if not it was never returned. A great many things were nicked, paint was put on different articles and the floor in places were scraped bear! Yet, mind you, the secret service was watching me all this time. That was what happened to my home and what happened to my four children, you, not no one else would believe. Once again, thank-you, if you did


Mrs. Rose Cousineau
212 Chapman St.
Greenfield, Mass.
01301
GREENFIELD, MASS.
NOV 23
3 - PM
1963
Mr. Lee Rabbit
State Prison Heath House
Dallas, Texas
"The accused murderer" of U.S.A president

THE SPARK!

Oswald,
I hope this material will be
you closer to God.
Dick Hildebrandt
Christian Marxist

WERE THE APOSTLES OF CHRIST CHRISTIAN COMMUNISTS?

"And fear came upon every soul: many wonders also and signs were done by the apostles in Jerusalem, and there was great fear in all. And all they that believed, were together, and had all things common. Their possessions and goods they sold, and divided them to all, according as every one had need."

Holy Bible
The Acts
Chapter 2, Versus 43, 44, 45

"And the multitude of believers had but one heart and one soul: neither did any one say that ought of the things which he possessed, was his own; but all things were common unto them. For neither was there any one needy among them. For as many as were owners of lands or houses, sold them, and brought the price of the things they sold, and laid it down before the feet of the apostles. And distribution was made to every one, according as he had need."

Holy Bible
The Acts
Chapter 4, Versus 32, 34, 35

DID KARL MARX BORROW FROM THE BIBLE?

"In a higher phase of communist society, after the enslaving subordination of the individual to the division of labor, and therewith also the antithesis between mental and physical labor, has vanished; after labor has become not only a means of life but life's prime want; after the productive forces have also increased with the all-round development of the individual, and all the springs of cooperative wealth flow more abundantly - only then can the narrow horizon of bourgeois right be crossed in its entirety and society, inscribe on its banners: 'From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs!'"

Karl Marx
Critique of the Gotha
Program

If communism is wrong, one might ask why God endowed St. Peter and the other apostles with the power to perform miracles while they and thousands of converts practiced communism.

MORE PARALLELS

Did Pope Pius XI borrow from Marx and Engels? "In the first place, it is obvious that not only is walth concentrated in our times but an immense power and despotic economic dictatorship is consolidated in the hands of a few."

Pope Pius XI
On Reconstructing
The Social Order

"The bourgeoisie keeps more and more doing away with the scattered state of the population, of the means of production, and of property. It has agglomerated population, centralized means of production and has concentrated property in a few hands."

Communist Manifesto

"With the diffusion of modern industry throughout the whole world, the 'capitalist' economic regime has spread everywhere to such a degree, particularly since the publication of Leo XIII's Encyclical, that it has invaded and pervaded the economic and social life of even those outside its orbit and is unquestionably impressing on it its advantages, disadvantages and vices, and, in a sense, is giving it its own shape and form."

Pope Pius XI
On Reconstructing
the Social Order

"The need of a constantly expanding market for its products chases the bourgeosie over the whole surface of the globe. It must nestle everywhere, settle everywhere, establish connections everywhere. In one word, it creates a world after its own image."

Communist Manifesto

"Nevertheless, as the situation now stands, hiring and offering for hire in the so-called labor market separate men into two divisions, as into battle lines, and the contest between these divisions turns the labor market itself almost into a battlefield where face to face, the opposing lines struggle bitterly.

On Reconstructing the
Social Order

"Society as a whole is more and more splitting up into two great hostile camps, into two great classes directly facing each other: bourgeoisie and proletariat."

Communist Manifesto

by
Edward McNall Burns
Associate Proffessor of History
Rutgers University

WHAT JOHN STUART MILL ACTUALLY BELIEVED:

"Whenever it ceases to be true that mankind, as a rule, prefer themselves to others, and those nearest to them to those more remote, from that moment, Communism is not only practicable but the only defensible form of society; and will, when that time arrives, be assuredly carried into effect. For my own part, not believing in universal selfishness, I have no difficulty in admitting that Communism would even now be practible among the elite of mankind and may become so among the rest."

John Stuart Mill
Representative Government Chapter entitled: "The Ideally Best Polity"

AND FROM A NON-TEXTBOOK . . .

"Mill was no Socialist. He warned his generation of the consequences of the doctrine."

The Liberal Compromise (Page 203)
by John Bowle

HAROLD J. LASKI STRIKES OUT FOUR TIMES
IN ONE TWENTY WORD SENTENCE.

"The Marxian view of a <u>secretly</u> armed <u>minority</u> assuming power at a <u>single stroke</u> is unthinkable in the <u>modern state</u>."

"Karl Marx; an Essay"
by Harold J. Laski

REGARDING LASKI'S USE OF THE WORD "MINORITY", THE COMMUNIST MANIFESTO STATES:

"All previous historical movements were movements of minorities or in the interest of minorities. The proletarian movement is the selfconcious, independant movement of the immense majority, in the interest of the immense majority."

Concerning Laski's assertion that the Marxian movement would be a <u>"secretly"</u> armed minority we find on the last page of the Communist

Manifesto: "The Communists disdain to conceal their views and aims."

WHAT "SINGLE STROKE"?

"The proletariat will use its political supremacy to wrest, by degrees all capital from the bourgeoisie."

Communist Manifesto

As for "assuming power" in the "modern state" Marx indicated in 1872 that in modern states force and violence are not necessarily needed; therefore Laski should not have used the term "armed".

"We know that we must take into consideration the institutions the habits and customs of different regions, and we do not deny that there are countries like America, England, and if I knew your institutions better I would perhaps add Holland - where the workers can attain their objective by peaceful means. But such is not the case in all countries."

Karl Marx
Congress of the International
Amsterdam Holland - 1872

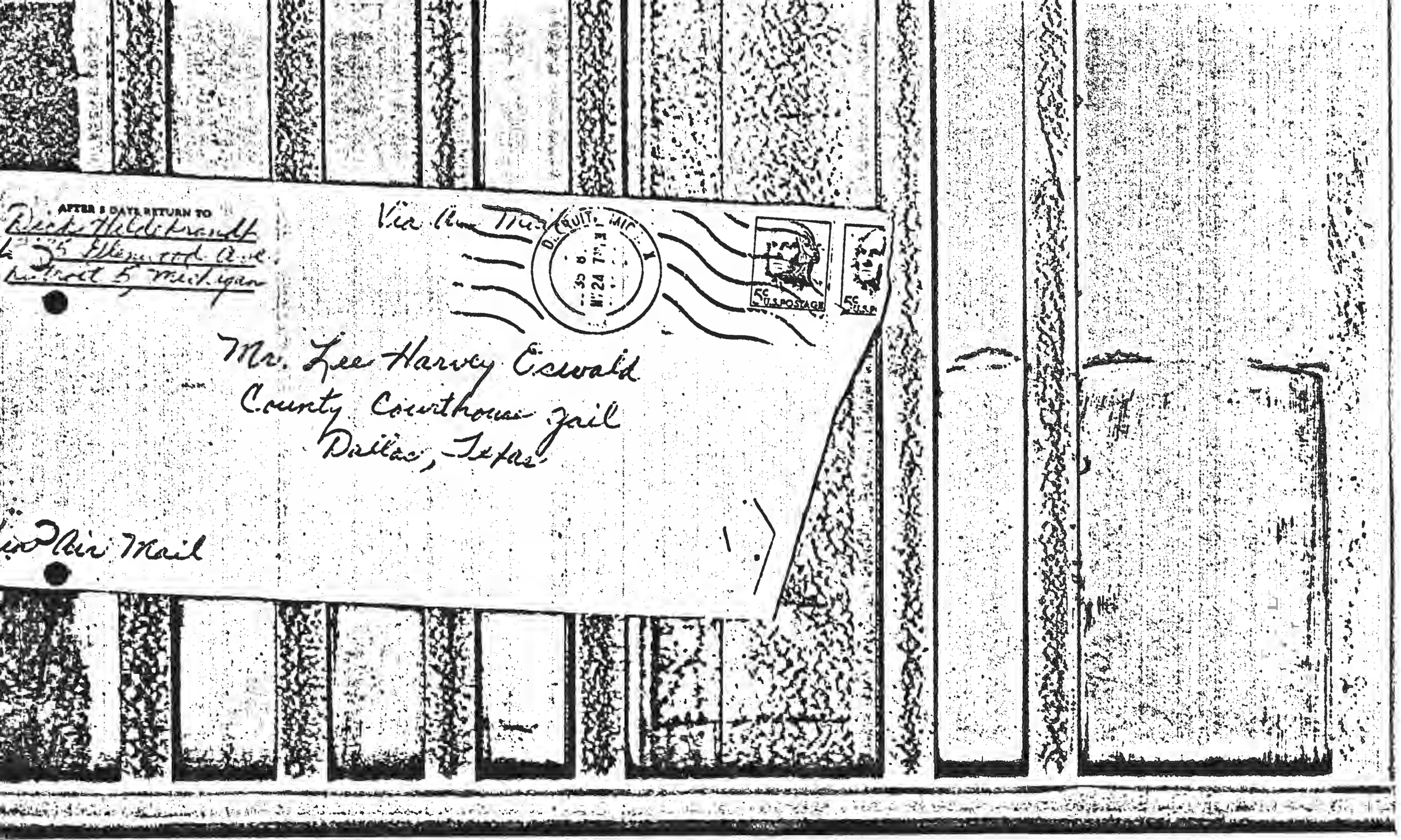
DID CHRIST BELIEVE IN ORGANIZED RELIGION?

"And when ye pray, you shall not be as the hypocrites, that love to stand and pray in the synogogues and corners of the streets, that they may be seen by men: Amen I say to you, they have received their reward. But thou when thou shalt pray, enter into thy chamber, and having shut the door, pray to thy father in secret: and thy Father who seeth in secret will repay thee."

Sermon on the Mount
Holy Bible, St. Mathew, Chapter 6
Verses 5 and 6

Pray for the conversion of Russia and China to Christianity. Pray for the conversion of the Vatican to christian communism inspired by the example of Christ's apostles.

PASS ALONG THIS LEAFLET TO A FRIEND


AFTER 5 DAYS RETURN TO
Dede Hildebrandt
[illegible] Elmwood Ave.
Detroit 5, Michigan

Via Air Mail

DETROIT, MICH.
NOV 24 7 PM
'63

5¢ U.S. POSTAGE

5¢ U.S.P.

Mr. Lee Harvey Oswald
County Courthouse Jail
Dallas, Texas

8

3010 Carlisle
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mrs Oswald.

I read your story in todays Chronicle and I belie
as you do that hiding or changing your name or an
of the other aliases is very foolish. The reason I am
writing I guess is that See Harvey Oswald [illegible] and I
brothers in a sense.

To begin with I was a great believer in John
F. Kennedy. No man is infallable as to right and wrong
and Kennedy was not always right but I believe that
any thing he believed in he would have sacrificed his
life without thought in order for it to be completed
the way he believed to be right. I believe he would
have felt it an honor for you to have visited his
grave.

Now to See Harvey Oswald, myself, Adolph Hitler
and all the children of our Jew Christian Destiny. Karl
Marks the father of Communism said that all the ills
of man are in our economic system. All ills and
evils are created in Jew Concieved and Christian adop
Concept of human weakness. Economics is but a tool in
mankind uses to try to perpetuate his stupid judgment.
Guilt of the child is not important but basic human judg
is the mockery of God and tacked on to the infant even if
invisible to the naked eye has been a practice by the Jew
for 8000 years and of course to a lesser number of years

over

by the christian. The christian says how wonderful the Lord
practiced by the pagans of Africa. The christian is taught
that the pagans. On one hand they hold out a promise of
brotherly love and this is used wholly to undermine the
strength of the youthful victim while in the latter christian
main purpose is to make the individual accept the fact
of his brotherhood and not by lessening the importance
human weakness theory. Thus we go one better than the
Vaa Dao or any pagan religion for we actually practice the
human sacrifice.

I served in the Marine Corps for more than 4 years.
I know what a demented Jew social order can do to
a man. Today my land is a land of demented schiz
emotional and social deviates all who are by products
of the Jew concept of human weakness. Today a man
can and often is denied the simple right of labor because
he has not accepted the judgement of the human weakness
theory. I know in this land of ours we will not allow
is to go without food. To be intimidated without reason
to be denied the most simple forms of human life.

Russia may not be an example of what it should be
The U.S.S.R. made many reforms largely in the field of
social sciences. The admitted that the human weak
theory by the check that it is basically a fraud. The teach
of the children that some degree of intelligence is
present in everyone. The control and reductions of the
field of medicine and the elimination of the field of Psych

I read [redacted] & Lee Harvey Oswald was established as
potentially dangerous at 13. In almost 13 years of
butchery and taint I have never gotten one to even
talk to me except to tell me I must confess before
they discuss my case. The only thing I could really
discuss is that I have been medically butchered that
I have been treated as an object by the high [redacted]
breath of America. That I know what medical butchery
and lunacy is from a most personal experience. That
I look with disrespectability upon the judgement of my
brothers and sisters and give it the same value as t
which the garbage collector exhibits each day.

Your husband, Adolph Hitler and many more were
the victims of this Jew created orgie. I am sure that
which has happened was more or less set up to happen
by man even as Oswald breathed the breath of life. N
by God but by mankind. When he pulled the trigger it was
not he alone that was guilty but everyone who preached
and who believes in the Jew Christian social order of
human weakness. We are as of now all victims. The a
those perhaps stronger than the others who let back. The
only hope of mankind is an honest evaluation of Jew
life and the elimination of the human weakness theory.

I have not attended church and some 11 years be
I believe in a supreme power of being. A god of ob
a god of right and wrong not a god of human
I have tried in some way to try to make

you and both of what could have probably your brother
actions. If indeed man left judgment unto god and
life unto man it would be so much better place to live.

My wife is a foreigner from Mexico and understands
as little english or less than you do. Even if she got a
letter
woman name on it telling me I am somebody some
thing she will come timed flare up and a regal. Marjo
a good person but unpredictable in a way. What I am
saying in my effort is to try to make you understand
that many people could in truth have common grounds
and I hope you will stay in there and always fight for
what is right. You do not have to answer.

Thank You

Benjamin J. Bryant

530 Bloomington Street
Iowa City, Iowa
January 18, 1964

Mrs. Lee H. Oswald
c/o Dallas Civil Liberties Union
Dallas, Texas

Dear Mrs. Oswald:

The recent statements from the Soviet Union about fascist elements in Dallas were of grave import to me, and I would appreciate a letter from you about them. Since 1961, I have been writing extensively in an effort to expose the fascist contents of Republican conservatism, and most of my writing was done while in Dallas. Some of my writing has been sent to the Soviet Union for the attention of former Nikita Khrushchev. I have met with success in bringing about an investigation of this reactionary conservatism, which is so much like the developments in Germany of the 1930's.

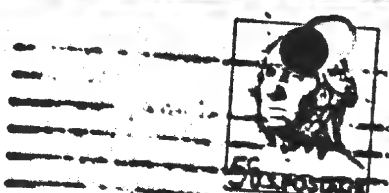
MADE
FOUND

a newspaper article of last week reported you are doing well, and I am sure most Americans wish you well.

Sincerely,

Gene Gerlin V

C. V. Rooney
3100 Spring Garden St.
Phila. Pa.



Mrs. Harrey Lee Oswald
Dallas, Texas

Catherine Rainey

With best wishes for a

MERRY CHRISTMAS and a HAPPY NEW YEAR

My best wishes to a wife & mother whose husband was a great [illegible], back-rubber, skilled for taking the worst tractor

Country and government is pretty awful to. If I had money thrown at me like you did - at least I would keep my mouth shut. I have had a hard life practically all my life. I am getting pretty tired of it. I am actually living in fear and bondage in this so-called free Country. There is only one person in this world that cares anything about me, and that is my mother, and she is sick God cannot help me. This is not a free Country for every U.S. Citizen or any body that lives here. Your freedom is according to how much money a person has. If you got a lot you are real free. If you are poor you live in bondage

Miserable and Disgustingly Your

~~Sincerely Yours~~

George Chisel

I am so disgusted with this lousy Country and government that I ~~don't~~ don't care to live any more I would rather die than keep on living the way I am living now. ~~I have no~~ I live from day to day and have no plans for the future only to commit suicide. I don't care what I say about this country and government any more because I have nothing to live for or to loose, only my life, and that isn't worth a plugged nickel.

It is different for you, because you have money and two Children to live for.

I am tired of being kicked and shoved around, lied at, cheated gypped etc, by this lousy U.S. Government. I would not care if ~~Khrushchev~~ Khrushchev would take this country over, in fact I wish he would, maybe it would be better off.

Sure I might think this

FOUNDATION

You are very young, and you just haven't been in this country long enough to know the daily facts of this country, like government etc. If the American people never donated you any money you would have much different ideas about this country. You would probably want to go back to Russia. After all your husband never had a fair trial. He was killed by a two legged rat (Ruby). As for Jackie Kennedy, I would'nt feel very sorry for her, She has enough money to live nice for 400 years if a person would live that long. She has about $10,000,000 dollars.

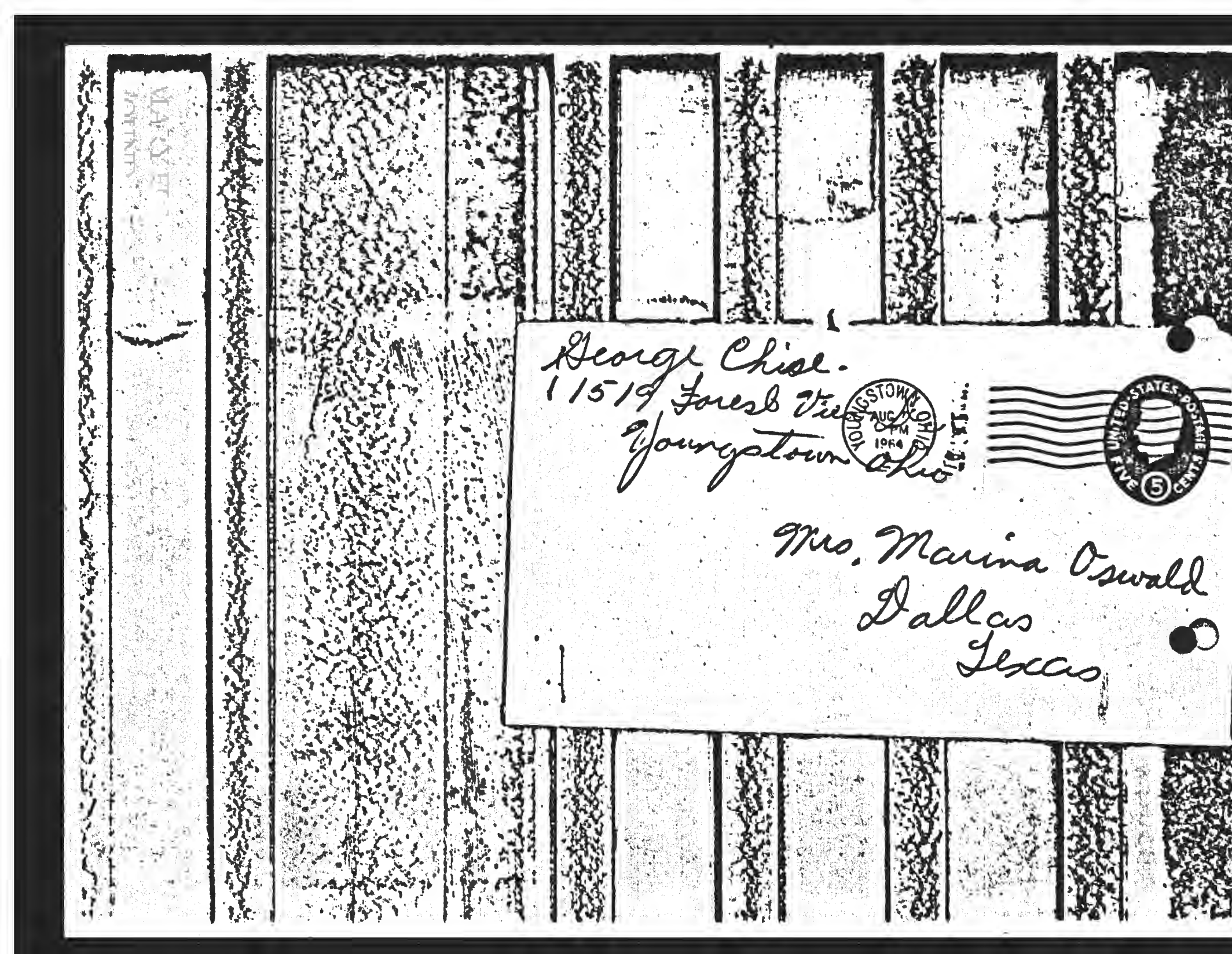
You are a nice woman and you mean well, but there is a lot of things that you just don't know. Money is the main item in this country, without it a person is just a mister or misses nobody.

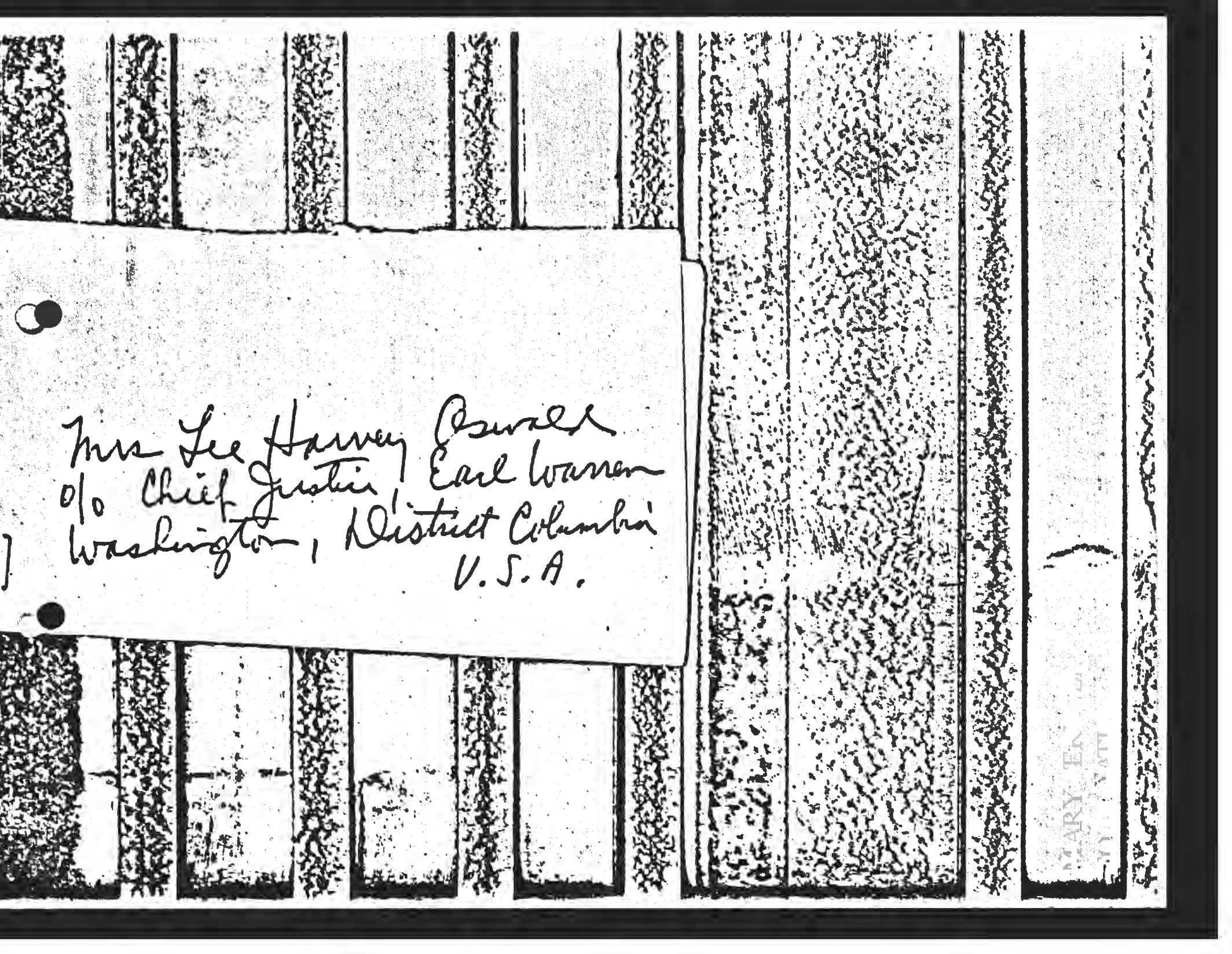
Dear Marina Oswald:

I'm afraid your ideas of this country is different than mine. In my books this country and Russy ~~xxx~~ government is no good. This country and government is run by a bunch of unscrupulous fiends, they are nothing but liars, cheaters, swindlers, grafters, gypsies, ~~the~~ wicked people, etc. Believe me I know I am 46 years old and lived in this country all of my life.

Nothing matters in this country only money. Naturally you think this country is alright because the people felt sorry for you and donated you a big bunch of money. You just know the good side of this country, you don't know the dirty part of it.

There is a lot of people in this country that are sick mentally and physically, but nobody cares about them unless they got money to spend.


George Chisel.
1151 Forest View
Youngstown Ohio
YOUNGSTOWN OHIO
AUG
PM
1964
UNITED STATES POSTAGE
FIVE
5
CENTS
Mrs. Marina Oswald
Dallas
Texas


Mrs Lee Harvey Oswald
c/o Chief Justice Earl Warren
Washington, District Columbia
U.S.A.

Feb 6 Wednesday /64

I am a good prospect if you want an American marriage.

I would want to go to Russia.

I am a unusual person. You might like and understand my way.

My age is 43. Birthdate June 19, 1920

I like Khrushchev very much. I helped to defeat. The mayor of Los Angeles, That was rude & disrespectful to the Premier. He eleven days visit the American nation family of our one planet.

Somehow don't know to see

God luck! happiness

An admirer American

magnificent!
Total disarmament
& the Soviet Proposals
Sept 18, 1959
Visit to Khrushchev at
United Nations

[illegible]
12:10Pm
12-4-63

Mrs. Lee Oswald
C/o Postal Delivery
Fort Worth, Texas

Dear Mrs. Oswald:

Enclosed you will find a small check for $2.00 as an expression of my sympathy for the ordeal and torment of your late husband.

I was impressed by the attitude of a hostile society toward your husband and feel he was driven by cruel circumstances into this act of violence, "if indeed he is the guilty party".

Whether or not your husband is guilty is not nearly so important to me as those responsible for his failure to secure suitable employment and social assistance.

Please accept this $2.00 and use it to help your children have a Merry Christmas.

I'm sorry I can't help more but we are lucky to have a Christmas ourselves.

Sincerely,

Joe

Joe Hou-Seye
3107 S. 12th. St.
Sheboygan, Wis.

and will be again I'm sure. They want to have power like a dictator.

My parents came from Russia just at the turn of the century. They were peasants who worked very hard there. My mother had to work in a match factory starting when she was eight years old and walked four miles to work. They lived near Minsk & Novogrbkov. It has been hard for them here too at times for they have always been poor but never wished to return to Russia. There is not as strict a class distinction tho to say there is none is wrong. The rich like the Kennedys get richer and the poor get taxed more and more to make life miserable at times. They are so busy buying smiles in foreign countries, they neglect the little people here. Millions go overseas while the youth of poor families can not go to college so they may get decent jobs. Maybe someday it will be better as we keep hoping someday someone will come into power who cares about those of us who earn less than five thousand and especially those who earn less than a thousand. Good luck Mrs Oswald! Sincerely

Esther Maloney

Dear Mrs Ocl[illegible]d.

May I take this means to let
you how sorry I am for all that
has happened to you. We will never
know each other probably but I want
you to know I think your husband was
framed and killed to keep him silent
lest he tell the truth and name some
names. He was a brave man and the
truth about him Sir sure is a lot
different from the lies and have been told.

I hope you and your children,
as well as your mother in law, find
peace and happiness soon. Tho it may
be difficult for you for awhile. I hope
the knowledge that you have friends
makes it easier to bear the abuse that
will come your way.

Campaigning for votes can hardly
be called "dying in the service of his
country" and a politician is the easiest
thing to replace. His father bought him
the job for two million dollars but twenty
cents worth of lead got rid of him. The
wonder is that it took so long when
you consider 49 plus percent showed

forget-me-not

Thinking of you

and

extending

deepest sympathy

Mrs Edward Maloney
Crystal Falls, Michigan

WBAP
THE STAR-TELEGRAM STATION
SINCE 1922

AM-FM-TV

FORT WORTH TELEPHONE JE 6-1981

DALLAS TELEPH

P. O. BOX 1700
OFFICES AND STUDIOS 3626 HARRY
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ANON CARTER
FOUNDER
1922-1968

ANON CARTER, JR.
PRESIDENT

HAROLD HOUGH
DIRECTOR

ROY SACUS
MANAGER

WBAP-820
50,000 WATTS
NBC

WBAP-570
5,000 WATTS
ABC

WBAP-TV
CHANNEL 5
NBC

WBAP-FM
98.5

Court House Press Room
Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

December 12, 1964

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Direcotr
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I want you to know I appreciate your thoughtful letter in response to mine concerning the Lee Oswald investigation.

Of course, I realize the very serious problems connected with this unfortunate affair and I feel the Bureau did a truly remarkable job. I am sure you realize that I wrote because I dislike the lingering doubts that are still attached to the tragedy.

Quite some years back I performed a couple of small services for the Bureau's local office (during Dean Morley's tenure here) and still treasure a nice letter from you as a result.

If I can ever be of service to you or the Bureau, do not hesitate to let me know.

5355

REC 4

1 DEC 16 1964

Cordially,

James Terry, Director
Dallas Bureau
WBAP-TV News

No Ack rec'd.

CORRESPONDENCE

67 DEC 21 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Mohr

TO: Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 12/9/64

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. D. J. Brennan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Lenihan

FROM: Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

A review of the Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy disclosed Robert E. Oswald, brother of Lee Harvey Oswald, testified before the Commission February 20-21, 1964. Robert Oswald appeared completely cooperative. A review of his testimony revealed he disclosed no substantive information to the Commission that he had not furnished to this Bureau. Results of our interviews with Robert Oswald, of course, have all been furnished to the Commission.

At one point in his testimony, Robert Oswald was critical of two of our Agents who interviewed Marina Oswald on November 27, 1963. He identified one as Agent Brown of the Dallas Office and the other as an Agent whose name was unknown to him but who had previously interviewed Marina Oswald sometime in 1963. (Our files disclose that Marina Oswald was interviewed on November 27, 1963, by Special Agent Charles T. Brown, Jr., and Special Agent James P. Hosty, Jr.). Robert Oswald claimed that these two Agents conducted an exhaustive interview of Marina Oswald, disregarding her own personal welfare at that time. Robert claimed Marina was concerned with taking care of her two small children and was not in condition to withstand intensive exhaustive interview. Robert also stated that the Agents implied that Marina would perhaps be deported from the United States unless she cooperated with the FBI.

Robert Oswald stated he resented such interviews of Marina under these circumstances because he knew that Marina Oswald had been exhaustively interviewed by Secret Service at a prior date after the assassination and had been very cooperative with Secret Service. Robert indicated in his testimony that he realized "there was some friction here between the United States Secret Service and the FBI to the extent that I was of the opinion that they did not want the FBI at that time to be aware of the tape recording that had been made of Marina Oswald, that she had been interviewed, in other words, by the United States Secret Service before the FBI arrived at the location."

REC-35 5356

DEC 18 1964

REL:mec (11)
105-82555

64 DEC 23 1964

CONTINUED - OVER

FBI/DOJ UNIT

Robert Oswald testified that he spoke to Secret Service Agent Mike Howard, who was present at the time at the Inn of the Six Flags, Arlington, Texas, where the interview was being conducted, and requested that Howard inform the FBI Marina had been interviewed by Secret Service and was cooperative. Robert Oswald stated that Mike Howard did not do this but told Robert that Robert could do anything he wanted to do and was free to say anything he wanted to say. Robert testified that he then spoke to Agent Brown and told Agent Brown that he resented the implications that the FBI was passing on to Marina because of her uncooperative attitude and that he knew Marina had been very cooperative. Robert stated that shortly thereafter the two FBI Agents concluded their interview of Marina and Agent Brown apologized to Robert Oswald stating that he thought Robert was a police officer and not Robert Oswald.

Our files reveal that Marina Oswald was interviewed by Agents Brown and Hosty on November 27, 1963, at which time she was advised of her constitutional rights and was asked if she would mind answering questions. Marina reportedly replied that she did not wish to be asked anything as anything she had to say, she had said before and had no further information. The interview report also disclosed that Agents Brown and Hosty asked if Marina intended to stay in the United States and she replied that she hoped to do so. The interview also reports that Marina asked for assurance that she would be allowed to stay in the United States and she was advised that this was a matter coming under the jurisdiction of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Our files also reveal that Marina Oswald was interviewed in the Russian language with use of a tape recorder by Secret Service Agents in Dallas on November 24, 1963. The tape was flown to Washington, D. C., where it was translated by Secret Service. We received a copy of the translation of the interview from Secret Service on December 6, 1963 and reviewed it in detail. We noted that Marina Oswald had lied to Secret Service on a number of important points and, during our subsequent interviews with Marina Oswald, we pinned her down on these points and she admitted being untruthful.

ANALYSIS:

Robert Oswald's complaints to the Commission that the FBI was harsh and unreasonable to Marina Oswald during our interviews of her after the assassination are not justified.

The FBI was charged by the President of the United States to make a thorough investigation of the assassination and this obviously necessitated exhaustive, penetrating, searching interviews of Marina Oswald, wife of the accused assassin.

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

Our task was greatly complicated by Marina Oswald who initially was uncooperative and untruthful. It was only through painstaking interviews of Marina Oswald supplemented by diligent, thorough investigation that we were able to get the truth from Marina. For example:

1. Initially, Marina Oswald denied any knowledge of Lee Harvey Oswald's trip to Mexico from September 27, 1963, to October 2, 1963. Later she admitted she had discussed this trip with Oswald prior to his departure for Mexico.

2. Initially, Marina Oswald stated she never knew Oswald had a rifle during his residence in Fort Worth and Dallas during the period June, 1962, to May, 1963. Subsequently, she admitted that she knew Oswald had both a rifle and a revolver in Dallas in April, 1963, and she also admitted that she had photographed him with both weapons.

3. Initially, Marina Oswald claimed she never knew Lee Harvey Oswald used an alias, A. J. Hidell. Subsequently, she admitted knowing Oswald used this alias in New Orleans and also admitted that she had signed a small card for him in this name.

4. Initially, Marina Oswald furnished no information bearing on violent tendencies of Lee Harvey Oswald. Subsequently, she admitted knowing that Oswald had attempted to kill General Walker and also that Oswald planned to kill Richard Nixon.

In summary, the FBI did conduct numerous exhaustive, penetrating, searching interviews of Marina Oswald. We had every right to do so because of her importance in the over all investigation and because of the urgent need to get to the truth.

ACTION:

None. For information.

12/3/64

AIRTEL

TO: SAC, SPRINGFIELD

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (62-6115) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Chicago dated 11/24/64, and Chicago airtel to Bureau and Dallas dated 11/27/64.

Enclosed for the Springfield Division is a copy of referenced Bureau airtel and a copy of a letter that was sent to the Bureau by SUSAN GREER, 1002 East Main, Streator, Illinois, postmarked at Streator, Illinois, 11/16/64.

On 11/30/64, Miss SUSAN GREER, 1002 East Main, Streator, Illinois, advised that she is a former resident of Rushville, Illinois, and still owns a farm in that area which is being managed by a LAWRENCE BEGHTOL, Frederick, Illinois. She stated that a couple of months ago she had a conversation with BEGHTOL and he furnished the information which she set out in her letter to the FBI.

Miss GREER stated that BEGHTOL apparently got this information from a Rushville farmer by the name of (FNU) AVERY. She further advised that she did not know the first name of AVERY's son who apparently lives in Dallas, Texas.

Miss GREER said that she had no additional information to furnish in this matter and requested that, if possible, her identity be protected.

105-82555-5357

2 - Springfield (Enc. 2)
1 - Bureau (105-82555)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - Chicago
CHB:pma
(5)

REC 45

NOT RECORDED

14 DEC 7 1964

SOVIET SECTION
DEC

70 DEC 22 1964

LEADS

SPRINGFIELD

AT FREDERICH, ILLINOIS. 1. Will interview LAWRENCE BEGHTOL regarding the identity of the farmer and the farmer's son mentioned in instant letter. It is to be noted that if possible, Miss GREER would like to have her identity protected. She stated that the information related to her by BEGHTOL has also been passed on to many other residents of the area.

2. Will, upon identifying the person living in Dallas, forward this information to the Dallas Division so that it can comply with Bureau instructions.

DIRECTOR, FBI 12/15/64

SAC, NEW YORK (100-22751)

LEON BERGER
THREAT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT

Re NY airtel to Bureau captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka, IS-R-CUBA", dated 12/7/64, and Buairtel to NY, 12/9/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 5 copies of an LHM reflecting information regarding captioned individual.

One copy of the LHM is being forwarded by NYO to local office of Secret Service.

Information copy also being furnished to Denver Office in view of their interest in this matter.

Reliable source referred to herein is [redacted]

Enclosed LHM is being classified "Confidential" since unauthorized disclosure of information contained herein could possibly result in revealing Bureau interest in an official establishment of a foreign country.

2-Bureau (Encs.5) (RM)
1-Denver (89-41) (Enc.1) (RM)
1-New York (105-38431)
1-New York (100-22751)

105-22751

JJO:EG
(5)

ENCLOSURE

67 DEC 28 1964

ORIGINAL FILED IN

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
December 15, 1964

Leon Berger
Threat Against the President

On November 24, 1964, the Denver Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation received a letter from Mr. Mort Stern, Editor of the editorial page of the "Denver Post". Attached to Mr. Stern's correspondence was a copy of a letter signed by one Leon Berger, 201 Sullivan Street, New York 12, New York, which letter was received at Mr. Stern's office. In this letter, Berger refers to an article which had been reprinted from the "Denver Post" and appeared in another publication which Mr. Stern describes as the "Saturday Review". This reprinted article alludes to "the Warren report" and also sets forth, very briefly, certain background data concerning the late President John F. Kennedy and Lee Harvey Oswald. The article compared these two individuals by referring to the late President as "he was successful at almost everything he undertook..." and to Oswald as "Oswald failed at almost everything he undertook."

Berger addressed his letter to Mr. Palmer Hoyt, Editor and Publisher of the "Denver Post", and after referring to the article in the "Saturday Review of November 14", Berger adds, "I think you and your class, your cronies, your outlook, your society, in short, what I call the society of the upper and privilege, that is, USA, should learn there are literally legions of Lee H. Oswalds born daily in this sick social disorder you praise and bless as holy".

Berger then refers to "the hypocrisy of American society, based on the stupid base of property and privilege", and states "but remember that nobody is safe in an unjust and neurotic society based on property". Berger continues in his

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

105 92555

CONFIDENTIAL

GROUP 1
EXCLUDED FROM
AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING
AND DECLASSIFICATION

Leon Berger

letter with this passage: "Mr. Kennedy bought the presidency with $ inherited by a Conniving and ruthless patriarch And so far as the praise and adulation you shower on a rich man's son, who purchased a good job, it is nauseas and sickening to Compare, wealth, and privilege and Riches with poverty, illness and lack of riches And there is no way to prevent hate and alienation Til the roots of it are wiped out - the property and privilege that are perpetuated through the poverty of millions and the wealth and privilege that are the foundation of U.S. Society."

Berger further states in his letter: "I think that your ignorance and sheer hypocrisy will be eliminated one day when the entire social and economic structure Collapses, as it may very easily, or be destroyed in military Conflict But don't be so damned naif. You know the hate contempt that exists here, in USA, because no social or economic justice Can exist in a profit ridden society and let's be honest. I Trust some day there will no more Lee H. Oswalds, nor J.F. Kennedys - since they are both false and distorted symbols of men and only a sick society can produce these by the tens of thousands.

"In any case, get wise to your society and the people in it. With my Compliments.

/s/ Leon Berger
201 Sullivan Street
New York 12, N.Y. "

Mr. Stern, in his letter, expresses the following opinion concerning Berger's letter:

"The writer evidently hates Kennedys and the United States, and his hatred is apparently triggered by references to the Oswald case. At least, that is what seems to have triggered this letter to us; it responds to an advertisement in the Saturday Review."

1-Mr. Conrad - Enclosure
1-Mr. Jevons - Enclosure
1-Mr. Frazier - Enclosure

Mr. Conrad 12/15/64

R. H. Jevons 1-Mr. Herndon - Enclosure

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY; 11/22/63; DALLAS, TEXAS Lee Oswald

A detailed review has been made of the testimonies published in the "Hearings before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy" by each of the members of the Physics and Chemistry Section of the Laboratory who testified or furnished depositions, and by each such member of the Document Section.

This review revealed numerous typographical errors and misspellings which were obviously caused during the editing and printing of this material. These errors are of little consequence and do not alter the tenor of the testimony. Detailed listing attached.

The only substantial error noted appears on page 517, paragraph 6 of Volume XIV, pertaining to the polygraph examination of Jack L. Ruby by SA Herndon of the Laboratory. This error consists of the omission by the printer of page 43 of the original testimony transcript. A copy of this transcript page is attached hereto for record purposes. Since the testimony has already been printed and the omission does not seriously change the substance of the testimony, calling this error to the official attention of the Warren Commission does not appear warranted.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosure 3 ENCLOSURES

~~62-109060~~

1 105-82555 -
NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 18 1965

1-Bufile 105-82555 - Enclosure

1-Mr. Belmont - Enclosure
1-Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1-Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure
1-Mr. Malley - Enclosure
1-Mr. Rogge - Enclosure
1-Mr. Lenihan - Enclosure

67 JUN 21 1965

RHJ:fch (12)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Deposition of SA John F. Gallagher
Volume XV, pages 746 - 752

Page 747, paragraph 6
Hearings: "...this is the form..."
Edited testimony: "...this is the only form..."

Page 747, paragraph 13
Hearings: "...can be used to determined..."
Edited testimony: "...can be used in certain cases to determine..."

Page 747, paragraph 22
Hearings: "...official Bureau report."
Edited testimony: "...official report."

Page 749, paragraph 19
Hearings: "...these cases were made..."
Edited testimony: "...these casts were made..."

Page 750, paragraph 17
Hearings: "...disphenylbenzadene..."
Edited testimony: "...dyphenylbenzidine..."

Page 751, paragraph 11
Hearings: "However, the significance..."
Edited testimony: "However, in view of the data obtained from the back of the casts, the significance..."

105-82

ENCLOSURE

Testimony of SA Cortlandt Cunningham
Volume III, pages 451 - 496

Page 456, paragraph 12
Hearings: "It does, because...was doing."
Edited testimony: "It does."

Page 458, paragraph 25
Hearings: "In a combat stance, that is crouched, with a gun at belt level, and your wrist locked, you would have no trouble..."
Edited testimony: "One would have no trouble..."

Page 458, paragraph 29
Hearings: "None whatsoever - if you can pull the trigger and point directly at a person, at 8 feet you would not likely miss - with one exception. If you did not lock your wrist, there is possibility you could shoot too low, or you could pull to the side. Anyone with..."
Edited testimony: "Relatively little - if you can pull the trigger and point directly at a person at 8 feet you would not likely miss. Anyone with..."

Page 458, paragraph 30

Hearings: "Mr. Eisenberg. When you say 'lock your wrist,' do you mean just pointing the wrist so that it is in a straight line with your lower forearm?
Mr. Cunningham. Yes. In other words, to tighten it, and not be in a relaxed position. By merely tightening the wrist, you would have no trouble at all hitting a person, approximately the same distance as Mr. Eisenberg and myself."
Edited testimony: (All above deleted when testimony edited)

Page 459, paragraph 3
Hearings: "Mr. Cunningham, you mentioned distance between you and me earlier, a few sentences ago. Could you estimate that distance?"
(ans.) "Approximately 8 feet."

Edited testimony: (All above deleted when testimony edited)

Page 464, paragraph 10

Hearings: "And it hurts, by the way, because the mainspring in this one - you can see the indentation in my thumb - is a very strong mainspring."
Edited testimony: (All above deleted when testimony edited)

Page 469, paragraph 22

Hearings: "If there are no dissimilarities, I would be suspicious that it would be faked - using the same photograph and just cut and put together."
Edited testimony: (All above deleted when testimony edited)

Page 471, paragraph 27

Hearings: "...And even in these photographs, the photograph you were asking me about, they were not as vivid as they are on this photograph."
Edited testimony: (All above deleted when testimony edited)

Page 477, paragraph 7

Hearings: "... it was returned November 17, 1963."
Edited testimony: "... it was returned November 27, 1963."

Page 480, paragraph 12

Hearings: "... was $4.60 a hundred."
Edited testimony: "... was $4.80 a hundred."

Page 481, paragraph 4

Hearings: "So in you opinion..."
Edited testimony: "So in your opinion..."

Page 487, paragraph 1

Hearings: (Representative Ford's question omitted)
Edited testimony: "What is the purpose of the test then?"

Page 494, paragraph 22

Hearings: "... the first test..."
Edited testimony: "... the first tests..."

Page 494, paragraph 25

Hearings: "Yes, sir; what they do is they ask, say, 'We are going to run a paraffin test on you, you might as well confess now,' and they will-it is-"

Edited testimony: "Yes, sir; they may ask, in effect, 'We are going to run a paraffin test on you; if you are guilty, you might as well confess now; and they will sometimes."

Testimony of Jack L. Ruby
(Questions asked in part by SA Bell P. Herndon)
Volume XIV, pages 504 - 598

Page 516, paragraph 7
Hearings: "Have you every had..."
Edited testimony: "Have you ever had..."

Page 517, paragraph 6
Hearings: "Mr. Herndon: Now, Mr. Ruby, have you ever had a...
Mr. Ruby: The reason why I say this,..."
Edited testimony: "Mr. Herndon: Now, Mr. Ruby, have you ever had a polygraph examination?"
NOTE: Page 43 of original testimony transcript has been omitted from Hearing's text. See attached page 43.
"Mr. Ruby: The reason why I say this..."

polygraph examination?

MR. RUBY: Never have---no, I haven't.

MR. HERNDON: I'm going to refer to this as a polygraph. That's the word technically used, and as you know, it's often referred to as a lie detector test. They are one and the same, but I will refer to it as a polygraph test.

Inasmuch as this is your first examination, I want you to be fully aware of what I'm going to do and give you a little, in layman's terms if I can, general idea of how the polygraph works, and what I'm going to record and measure. I want you to be fully aware of that.

However, before I take you over here and put you in this polygraph chair, I usually like to give anybody an opportunity to make any statements they wish to make prior to actually taking the tests, the polygraph tests.

MR. RUBY: I feel well and I am not reluctant, as I repeat.

First, I would like to know-----do I sound as though I have all my senses to you when I answer your questions?

MR. HERNDON: Well, I'm not in a position to answer that, Mr. Ruby.

MR. RUBY: The main job is to my sanity.

MR. HERNDON: Mr. Ruby, you are cooperating very fine with me.

ENCLOSURE

ODELL OLIVER
COURT REPORTER FEDERAL COURT
BRYAN AND ERVAY
PHONE RI 8-5501
DALLAS 1, TEXAS

Deposition-SA Bell P. Herndon
Volume XIV, Pages 579 598

Page 584, paragraph 6
Hearings: "was area"
Edited testimony: "were areas"

Page 590, paragraph 4
Hearings: "Nichols who"
Edited testimony: "Nichols whom"

Page 590, paragraph 8
Hearings: "question"
Edited testimony: "questions"

Page 592, paragraph 18
Hearings: "truck ... you"
Edited testimony: "car ... it"

Page 592, paragraph 22
Hearings: "considerable"
Edited testimony: "considerably"

Page 593, paragraph 21
Hearings: "Herdon"
Edited testimony "Herndon"

Testimony of SA Robert A. Frazier
Volume III, Pages 390 - 441

Page 414, paragraph 3
Hearings: "would that trend to..."
Edited testimony:""would that tend to..."

Page 415, paragraph 16
Hearings: "...on separate weapons."
Edited testimony: "...on other weapons."

Page 435, paragraph 33
Hearings: "...on the portion..."
Edited testimony: "...on the rear portion..."

Page 438, paragraph 3
Hearings: "...and reloading hunting type..."
Edited testimony: "...reloaded hunting type..."

Page 438, paragraph 8
Hearings: "And I think it is rather poor quality in this particular caliber, primarily due to the very short seating depth to which bullets of this type are seated in the cartridge, which causes the bullets to loosen very readily in the cartridge case..."
Edited testimony: "In this particular caliber the very short seating depth to which bullets of this type are seated in the cartridge causes the bullets..."

Volume V, Pages 58 - 74

Page 60, paragraph 4
Hearings: "...a bullet of 6.5 millimeters in diameter..."
Edited testimony: "...a bullet of .267 inch diameter..."

Page 66
Hearings: "...they have not?"
Edited testimony: "...they have not."

Testimony of SA Paul M. Stombaugh
Volume IV, Pages 56 - 88

Page 79, paragraph 22
Hearings: "I would say no..."
Edited testimony: "I would pay no..."

Page 83, paragraph 11
Hearings: "the fingerprintman..."
Edited testimony: "the fingerprint man..."

Page 86, paragraph 28
Hearings: "However, I do know that there are times and..."
Edited testimony: "However, I do know that there are time and..."

Page 87, paragraph 14
Hearings: "...organge..."
Edited testimony: "...orange..."

Page 88, paragraph 13
Hearings: "...everyone who had said that and been brought..."
Edited testimony: "...everyone who has said that and has been brought..."

Volume IV, page 282, lines 39 and 40
Volume IV - "...and in the simulated photographs 748 and 747."
Transcript - "...and in the simulated photograph 748.

Volume IV, page 290, lines 30 and 31
Volume IV - "...and it then becomes narrower as you are looking at the edge of two ropes..." "...between the strands slightly..."
Transcript - "...and it then turns into a narrower area as though you are looking at the edge of two ropes..." "...between them slightly..."

Volume IV, page 291, line 1
Volume IV - "...screen pattern..."
Transcript - "...strip pattern..."

Volume V, page 154, line 8
Volume V - "...under his right nipple?"
Transcript - "...under his right nipple, assuming the bullet followed an undeflected path?"

Volume V, page 154, line 9
Volume V - "No; Governor Connally..."
Transcript - "No, if the bullet continued in a straight path, Governor Connally..."

Volume V, page 154, line 13
Volume V - "...undeflected path."
Transcript - "...undeflected path. However, I have no personal knowledge that it was undeflected."

Volume V, page 154, line 24
Volume V - "...with the window."
Transcript - "...with the window, if it followed an undeflected path."

11-2-65

ENCLOSURE

Volume V, page 155, line 8
Volume V - "That is correct."
Transcript - "That is correct, again provided the bullet is undeflected."

Volume V, page 177, line 57
Volume V - "Those are 88mm too."
Transcript - "Those are 8 mm too."

Volume VII, page 417, next to last line
Volume VII - "..., but it is my feeling that it is probably identical."
Transcript - (changed from above to) "..., but it may very well have been made from the Life Magazine cover."

Volume VII, page 436, line 39
Volume - "...exception of the Hidell signature..."
Transcript - "...exception of the Hideel signature..."
(misspelling of name)

Volume XV, page 692, lines 6, 9 and 14
Volume XV - Refers to Shaneyfelt Exhibit No. 22 but Vol. 21 showing the exhibit has it marked Shaneyfelt Exhibit #22A

Volume XV, page 700, line 24
Volume XV - Line 24 is actually a repeat of line 32 and the following text that should have been on line 24 is omitted: "Mr. Shaneyfelt. That is correct. Examinations of the mark on the curbing..."

F.B.I.

Date: 12/17/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, KNOXVILLE (105-528) (RUC)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas airtel to Director 11/20/64, wherein leads were set forth for Knoxville to conduct investigation re DONALD ANDREW WOLF who is reported to have been the author of a letter to Mrs. OSWALD dated 12/6/63, Knoxville, Tennessee.

The following investigation was conducted by SA THEODORE A. SANDERS in an effort to locate DONALD ANDREW WOLF. Inasmuch as investigation was negative it is not being included in report form and leads are being set forth for Memphis Office in an effort to locate and interview WOLF pursuant to referenced Dallas airtel 11/20/64:

The Knoxville City Directory reflects no listing for DONALD ANDREW WOLF.

On 12/8/64, MILDRED WHOLFORD, Clerk, Knoxville Police Department, and CLARA BULL, Clerk, Knoxville Credit Bureau, each advised their files contain no record for WOLF

On 12/11/64, [redacted] (protect identity) and [redacted] (protect identity), [redacted] respectively, advised their files contain no record for WOLF.

On 12/8/64, Mrs. HAZEL CHASTAIN made available records of the Knox County Election Commission which contained the following information:

5 - Bureau
2 - Dallas (100-10461)
2 - Memphis (Enc.4)
1 - Knoxville
EAS/sjw
(11)

REC 105-82555-53

17 DEC 19 1964

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SOVIET SPY

Knox County

On 12/5/63, one DONALD A. WOLF, 6122 Clinton Highway, applied for permanent voters registration for the first time. He indicated that he had resided in the State of Tennessee all of his life and in the county for six months. He indicated his occupation was "disabled vet". He reported that he was born March 3, 1941, Fentress County, Tennessee and his height was 5'11", weight 130 pounds, hair and eyes brown. The records indicated that he had never voted in Knox County subsequent to his registration.

On 12/9/64, Special Agents THEODORE A. SANDERS and WILBERT W. SMITH contacted Mrs. RUBY McDONALD and her daughter, Mrs. JUDY HULING, both of whom reside 6122 Clinton Highway in a residence in the rear of the Courtesy Grill located at the same address which is operated by Mrs. McDONALD. Both advised they did not know WOLF and that he had never resided at this residence nor had he used it for mail. Mrs. McDONALD stated she had never employed WOLF and stated that she can recall no customers in the grill who might be identical with WOLF and who might have used this address. She advised that in the Fall of 1963, this address was also used by McCloud Used Car Lot.

On 12/9/64, OLLIE A. McCLOUD, McCloud Used Car Lot, 4500 Clinton Highway, advised that he formerly had a car lot located at 6122 Clinton Highway in 1963 and that he did not leave this address until after Christmas, 1963. He advised that he had never employed DONALD A. WOLF and had no information which could identify this individual. He made inquiries among other employees with negative results.

On 12/11/64, inquiries were made by above Agents of ED HAWKINS, Sleep Motel and FRANK SPARKS, Dwarf Restaurant, both of which are located in the immediate vicinity of 6122 Clinton Highway and neither of these individuals could furnish any information concerning WOLF.

It is noted that the envelop containing WOLF's letter to MARINA OSWALD is postmarked at Jamestown, Tenn., which is the county seat of Fentress County. It is noted that the DONALD A. WOLF who registered with the Knox County Election Commission gave his birth place as Fentress County, Tennessee.

LEADS

MEMPHIS DIVISION

At Nashville, Tennessee

At The Bureau of Vital Statistics will search birth records for a DONALD A. WOLF born 3/3/41, Fentress County, Tennessee to ascertain if his full name is DONALD ANDREW WOLF. If so, will obtain name of parents, locate and interview parents in attempt to locate DONALD ANDREW WOLF.

At Jamestown, Tennessee

Will make inquiries through sources in effort to identify DONALD ANDREW WOLF.

At Local Board ascertain if DONALD A. WOLF reported as a disabled vet for registration. If DONALD ANDREW WOLF is located, will conduct investigation as requested in Dallas airtel 11/20/64.

Enclosed for Memphis is one copy of Dallas airtel to Director dated 11/20/64, one xerox copy of Director airtel to Dallas 12/2/64 and FBI Lab report 12/2/64, one xerox copy of letter signed D. A. WOLF, and one xerox copy of envelope bearing return address DONALD ANDREW WOLF and addressed to MARINA OSWALD.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 12/14/64

FROM: SAC, PITTSBURGH (105-5070) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-R-CUBA

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 11/20/64, Buairtel to Dallas, 12/2/64 and Bulet to Dallas, 12/2/64.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 2 copies and for Dallas, 25 copies, of an insert setting forth investigation conducted by SA CHESTER E. AIRHART in captioned matter.

PG T-1 is [redacted]
(To conceal government employee).

[redacted]

2- Bureau (Enc. 2) RM
2- Dallas (100-10461) (Enc. 25) RM
1- Pittsburgh

CEA/mmb
(5)

2- ENCLOSURE

REC-49 5359

DESTROYED
14 MAR 14 1973

JAN 5 - 1965
64 DEC 30 1964

PG 105-5070
DL 100-10461

CEA/mmb

(1)

The following investigationwas conducted by SA CHESTER E. AIKHART:

On December 2, 1964, PG T-1, a representative of another government agency, advised that Mrs. PEARL E. BROGAN is a former patient of the State Hospital, at Spencer, W.Va., and that she is presently residing and caring for an elderly lady, Mrs. FLORA THOMPSON, 111 Claude Street, Spencer, W.Va. He advised that Mrs. BROGAN is a prolific letter writer and is considered to be a mental case.

On December 2, 1964, Trooper J. FITZWATER, West Virginia State Police, Spencer, W.Va., advised that files of his detachment contained no record for PEARL E. BROGAN.

On December 2, 1964 [redacted] advised from records that PEARL E. BROGAN was admitted to that hospital as a patient on September 11, 1961. She was released on a trial basis on January 30, 1962, to take care of her mother, who subsequently died and she returned to the hospital on June 11, 1962, being released in custody of Mrs. ERNESTENE MILLER, on January 21, 1963, to care for Mrs. MILLER's mother. [redacted]

[redacted]

COPIES DESTROYED

44 MAR 4 1965

ENCLOSURE

PG 105-5070
DL 100-10461

CEA/mmb

(2)

The following background information was set out in said records:

Mrs. BROGAN was born as PEARL ELLIS on July 30, 1917, to EDIE and TACIE ELLIS JOHNSON. Her father died in 1947 and her mother died in 1962. She married LEON W. BROGAN in 1934, and was divorced in 1959. She has two daughters, Mrs. JOANN BOCKSHELLER and MARY FRANCIS BROGAN, both of Indianapolis, Indiana. She is a white female, 5' 3" tall; weighing 153 lbs.; has blue grey eyes and dark hair, turning grey. She has a fifth grade education, and her Social Security Number is 236-22-4760. She has been a practical nurse for 10 years at Charleston, W.Va. Her sister, Mrs. ALPHA MC VEY, 955 Lincoln Drive, Charleston, W.Va., is listed as her next of kin.

On December 2, 1964, Mrs. BROGAN was interviewed at 111 Claude Street, Spencer, W.Va., and at the outset, she denied writing a letter to Mrs. MARINA OSWALD but finally advised that the letter, poorly written, could be read if it were placed under an ultraviolet light. She stated that Mr. and Mrs. H. F. stood for Mr. and Mrs. HARRY FRAZIER, who operate a restaurant in Lynn Creek, W.Va., and that the C.S. stood for CARL STEVENS, Barrow Drive, ~~Spencer~~ Charleston, W.Va.

She stated that she had written in her letter to Mrs. OSWALD that FRANK REARDON had shot the late President of the United States, JOHN F. KENNEDY, with a gun bearing Serial Number 27 and that he had been paid to do so by Mr. and Mrs. HARRY FRAZIER and CARL STEVENS, according to information she had received over a police radio broadcast. She said, however, that she did not have a short wave radio and although questioned at length, could not state when, where or how she had heard the police broadcast. She said she had already solved this case for Mr. JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, Director of the FBI, and had already advised him of same.

JAN 5 1965

PG 105-5170
DL 100-10431

CEA/mmb/eac
(3)

The Pittsburgh Office of the FBI has received previous information concerning Mr. or Mrs. [redacted] or CARL STEVENS. Mrs. [redacted] BROOKS has written letters to various FBI field offices and to the FBI Headquarters in Washington, D. C., in 1957, 1958 and 1963 alleging that she had knowledge of various violations of local or federal laws. She failed to furnish any specific information.

On November 19, 1957, Captain [redacted] WILLIAMS, Charleston, W. Va., Police Department, advised SA [redacted] and [redacted] that Mrs. BROOKS had contacted him on numerous occasions, claiming to have information regarding law violations, all of which were unfounded. He further advised that Mrs. BROOKS has been in mental institutions on a number of occasions.

[redacted] TERRELL
[redacted] N

1 - Mr. Lenihan

SAC, Pittsburgh (105-5070) 12/21/64

Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Reurlet 12/14/64.

A check of Bufiles indicates that Mrs. Pearl E. Brogan, described in referenced letter, may be identical with Mrs. Pearl E. Brogan, on whom information was previously furnished to the Bureau by your office. Your attention is directed specifically to your letter to the Bureau dated 3/26/58 captioned "Unsub; Sale of FBI Badges, South Charleston, West Virginia; Impersonation," your file 47-2580.

Inasmuch as you have indicated in your letter of 12/14/64 that Mrs. Pearl E. Brogan has a history of mental illness, no additional action need be taken by your office in this matter.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

REL:mec
(5)

NOTE:

Dallas Office, through the cooperation of Marina Oswald, has been reviewing the correspondence which Marina has received since the assassination. One of the letters we received was from Mrs. Pearl E. Brogan. The tenure of the letter dealt with the assassination but did not make sense. In checking with the correspondent, Mrs. E. Brogan, it was determined she has a history of mental illness and has been hospitalized in the past for such illness.

MAILED 30
DEC 21 1964
COMM-FBI

REC-31 100-82555-536

DEC 22 1964

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 12/11/64

FROM : LEGAT, MEXICO (105-3702) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ENCLOSURES

Enclosed are 12 copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Mrs. ELENA GARRO DE PAZ and her daughter, ELENA PAZ GARRO, first came to the attention of this office on 11/17/64 when they contacted Mr. PETER H. JACOBY, who is employed at the Office of the Regional Book Center in the Embassy. According to JACOBE, Mrs. PAZ' husband, OCTAVIO PAZ, had at one time been the Mexican Ambassador to India and had been known by JACOBE there.

Mrs. PAZ was initially interviewed on 11/17/64 by SA ROLF L. LARSON. At that time she claimed to have seen OSWALD at a party in the home of RUBEN DURAN, but was unable to specify the date. She declined to furnish her home address, but stated she could be contacted through Mexico City telephone number 40-20-57. When asked by SA LARSON as to why she had not come forward with the information sooner, she indicated that she had been afraid to do so. At that time she declined to furnish further information unless she could be assured that it would not be made public. She also stated she wanted to do some further research in an effort to fix the date of the party.

Mrs. PAZ and her daughter were interviewed in the Mexico City Office on 11/24/64 by Legat CLARK D. ANDERSON and SA RICHARD S. CLARK. The stories of both were inclined to be rambling and it was difficult to pin them down on details. From comments made during the course of the interview by Mrs. PAZ, it was obvious that she was rather familiar with at least

5 - Bureau (Encs. 12)
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas, 100-10461)
1 - Mexico City
CDA:plb
(6)

REC-102

DEC 31 3 00 PM '64

25 DEC 22 1964

EX-PROC

ENCLOSURE

SOVIET SECTION

some of the details of the Warren Commission Report, particularly those concerning OSWALD's activities while in Mexico City.

Mrs. PAZ and her daughter readily identified photographs of the members of the DURAN family and of EUSEBIO AZCUE. Photographs of OSWALD in different poses were exhibited to them along with photographs of several individuals completely unconnected with the OSWALD case. While they picked out some of the photographs of OSWALD as resembling the American, they saw at the party in the RUBEN DURAN home, they did not make a positive identification and it is to be noted it would have been quite easy to pick out the OSWALD photographs because of the numerous press photographs of him which appeared in Mexico City newspapers following the President's assassination.

Mrs. PAZ and her daughter appeared to be somewhat Bohemian. Mrs. PAZ, herself, while denying she was ever a Communist, stated that in former years she had taken an active part in promoting agrarian reform in the State of Morelos in order that poor peasants might be granted land. She mentioned the names of numerous Mexican liberals and leftists with whom she has been acquainted in the past.

As has been mentioned, Mrs. PAZ' conversation during the interview was quite rambling and the impression was gained by the interviewing agents that she might not be completely stable. Despite her request that her identity and that of her daughter be concealed, their names have been included in the letterhead memorandum since it is felt the memorandum would have no meaning if this were not done.

Interviews of ARIO ALEJANDRO LAVAGNINI STENIUS were conducted by SA RICHARD S. CLARK.

LEAD

MEXICO CITY

At Mexico, D. F., Mexico:

Will continue to report to the Bureau immediately all information received in instant case.

COPIES

No local dissemination was made of the LHM. Two extra copies of this letter have been attached for forwarding by the Bureau together with copies of the LHM to Dallas, domestic office of origin.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
December 11, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

The following information was supplied on November 24, 1964, by Mrs. ELENA GARRO DE PAZ and her daughter, ELENA PAZ GARRO.

They are residents of Mexico City, but declined to supply their home address. Mrs. PAZ stated she is a cousin of RUBEN, LIDIA, and HORACIO DURAN, the latter being the husband of SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN. She said she had not furnished previously the information set forth hereinafter because of fear of reprisals.

Mrs. PAZ said that on August 23, 1963, she attended a dinner at the home of a Mexican Communist whom she declined to identify. Among others present at this dinner were Cuban Consul EUSEBIO AZCUE and his wife. She had not previously known AZCUE. In conversation with him during the course of the evening she learned that he was supposed to return to Cuba on or about August 27, 1963. She later learned that he did not depart Mexico at that time.

According to Mrs. PAZ, she had infrequent contact with her cousins, the DURANS; however, on a date she fixed as Saturday, September 28, 1963, she received a telephone call from RUBEN DURAN, who invited her and her daughter to attend a party at his house during the first part of the following week. She was unable to fix the exact date of this party, but felt it had been held on Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday, September 30, October 1, and October 2, 1963, respectively, with the most likely possibility that it was held on the evening of October 1 or October 2, 1963.

It was Mrs. PAZ' recollection that at about

COPIES DESTROYED

105 [illegible] - 531

ENCLOSURE

9:00 a.m. on the date of the party she and her daughter were picked up and taken to the party by LIDIA DURAN. Also accompanying them was Mrs. PAZ' sister, DEVA GARRO DE GUERRERO GAVAN. She described this sister as a Communist who was expelled from the Party for being a Catholic.

She estimated that some thirty people attended the party, described as a "twist" party, at the home of RUBEN DURAN. Upon arrival at RUBEN's home she noted what appeared to be a young American couple near the door, but they left shortly thereafter.

At about 10:30 p.m. three young, white Americans arrived at the party. They were greeted by SILVIA DURAN and spoke only to her. They more or less isolated themselves from the rest of the party and insofar as she observed they had no conversation with anyone else at the party.

The three Americans appeared to be between twenty-two and twenty-four years of age. One of them was dressed in a sweater and dark trousers and appeared to be about five feet nine inches in height. The second one was about six feet tall, had blond, straight hair, a long chin, and was a bit "beatnik" in appearance although his dress included a coat. The third American wore no coat.

Mrs. PAZ said the American dressed in the sweater and dark trousers resembled very much press photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Her daughter agreed with this observation. Photographs of OSWALD in various poses were exhibited to both Mrs. PAZ and her daughter at the time of the interview and they were unable to make a positive identification, but claimed he very much resembled the American at the party as they recall him.

Mrs. PAZ could not state how long the three Americans remained at the party nor did she observe them when they departed. She questioned HORACIO DURAN as to the names of the Americans, and he told her they were friends of SILVIA DURAN. He did not give her their names, but did tell her they were supposed to depart Mexico City the following morning. She added that this latter was not correct inasmuch as she and her daughter, while driving in an automobile on Insurgentes Street the following morning, observed the three Americans walking near a furniture store on that street.

FE
OUNDAT

It is to be noted that investigation has established that LEE HARVEY OSWALD departed Mexico City by bus at 8:30 a.m. on October 2, 1963, and could not have been identical with the American allegedly observed by Mrs. PAZ at the party if this party were held on the evening of October 1 or October 2, 1963.

Mrs. PAZ was questioned regarding the identity of other persons attending the party at the RUBEN DURAN home who might have been in a position to observe the three Americans. She said that in the course of the party her daughter met a young man named "ALEJANDRO" at the party and danced with him. He was apparently quite smitten with the daughter and tried to call her on several occasions after the party. The daughter did not take the calls and as a result "ALEJANDRO" wrote several letters to the daughter. Mrs. PAZ exhibited two of these letters, as well as a business card which identified the young man as ARIO ALEJANDRO LAVAGNINI STENIUS.

An examination of the letter which Mrs. PAZ said was the first directed to her daughter by the young man disclosed that it bears the date of September 1, 1963, and was postmarked at the Mexico City Post Office on September 2, 1963.

Questioned as to whether her daughter had known the young man prior to the party at the RUBEN DURAN home, Mrs. PAZ was most insistent that she had not. When it was pointed out to her that the first letter from the young man to her daughter bore a Mexico City postmark of September 2, 1963, she commented that probably the Communists have facilities for falsifying postmarks.

On November 27, 1964, ARIO ALEJANDRO LAVAGNINI STENIUS, Martinez de Castro No. 19, Tacubaya, Mexico, D. F., Mexico, was interviewed. He advised that he is an employee of General Electric de Mexico and recalled attending a large party sometime in the latter half of 1963 at the apartment of RUBEN DURAN located on Herodoto Street in Mexico City. He was not a friend of the DURAN family, but had been invited to the party by Mrs. ISABEL NANSON, a divorcee who was formerly married to an American and a close friend of the wife of RUBEN DURAN. An Italian friend of his, MARCELLO FABRE, was also invited to the party by Mrs. NANSON. He, Mrs. NANSON, and FABRE went to the party together.

LAVAGNINI recalled that there were about thirty people at the party, few of whom he knew. At the party he met a Mexican girl who had recently returned from living in France. He was unable to fix the date of the party, but felt it was probably early in September because of a heavy rain which occurred as they were leaving the party at about 2:00 a.m.

LAVAGNINI noted no Americans present at this party. He was familiar with the appearance of LEE HARVEY OSWALD because of publicity following the assassination of President KENNEDY, but otherwise had no knowledge of him and had never seen him except for news photographs following the assassination.

He volunteered to consult his papers and attempt to fix the date of the party. On December 2, 1964, he advised that he recalled having been at two different parties at the DURAN home, one of these being the large party at which he had met the Mexican girl who had formerly lived in France. He was unable to fix the date of this party.

LAVAGNINI said he had questioned Mrs. NANSON and MARCELLO FABRE, and they were unable to recall the date of the party nor could they recall that any Americans had been present at the party.

FBI

Date: 12/21/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

To: Director, FBI (105-82555)

From: SAC, Pittsburgh (105-5070) RUC

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Remylet to Bureau, 12/14/64, with accompanying inserts.

It is requested that the Bureau and Dallas make the following correction on page two, last line, paragraph three: Barrow Drive, Spencer, W. Va., should be Barrow Drive, Charleston, W. Va.

Pittsburgh copy corrected.

3 - Bureau
2 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - Pittsburgh

JTM/jep
(6)

105-82555-
NOT RECORDED
15 DEC 22 1964

SOVIET SECTION

CONSOLIDATION

58 JAN 6 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent In Charge

cc - Wick

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 12-21-64

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
(105-82555)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Candy

On December 18, 1964, Congressman Gerald R. Ford, Jr., (R-Michigan), who was a member of the Warren Commission, advised SA David W. Bowers of this Section that information had come to his attention to the effect that Lee Harvey Oswald visited the ticket desk of United Air Lines in Detroit, Michigan, one or two weeks before the assassination. Mr. Ford stated that Lorri Krome, a United Air Lines employee in Detroit and Doug Lawrie, a United Air Lines employee in Detroit or Grand Rapids, Michigan, reportedly are the individuals who saw and/or talked to Oswald in Detroit.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this matter be referred to the Domestic Intelligence Division for appropriate attention.

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention SA Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Brannigan

DWB:gms
(8)

REC-49 105-82555-5362

11 DEC 30 1964

SOVIET SECTION

1 - Mr. Lenihan

12/23/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Detroit (100-31965)

REC-49

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) — 53621

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

On December 18, 1964, Congressman Gerald R. Ford, Jr., of Michigan, who was a member of the Warren Commission, advised the Bureau that information had come to his attention to the effect that subject visited the ticket desk of United Air Lines in Detroit, Michigan, one or two weeks before the assassination. Mr. Ford stated that Lorri Krome, a United Air Lines employee in Detroit, and Doug Lawrie, a United Air Lines employee in Detroit or Grand Rapids, Michigan, reportedly are the individuals who saw and/or talked to Oswald in Detroit.

A check of Bufiles disclosed no information identifiable with Lorri Krome or Doug Lawrie.

Detroit Office should promptly contact Mr. Krome and Mr. Lawrie and obtain all data in their possession bearing on this allegation. Thereafter, Detroit Office should conduct what ever additional investigation is necessary to thoroughly resolve whether or not Oswald was in Detroit, Michigan one or two weeks before the assassination. Results of such investigation should be furnished to the Bureau in a form suitable for dissemination.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

REL:wlg
(5)

MAILED 8
DEC 23 1964
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
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Conrad
Evans
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

67 JAN 4 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DEC 53 S 31 bH .Pj

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: December 22, 1964

FROM: SAC, SAN DIEGO (105-5158) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed herewith for Dallas are twenty-five copies of an insert pertaining to investigation concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

(2 - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (Encs. - 25) (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - San Diego

RSB:bef
(5)

REC-9 5363

Ex. 112

30 DEC 28 1964

SOVIET SECTION

69 JAN 5 1965

FBI

Date: 12/18/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-6115)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three (3) reels of a tape recording made of the "At Random" television program, Channel 2, CBS, Chicago, Illinois, on 12/5-6/64.

This particular "At Random" program was moderated by JOHN MADIGAN and included as participants JOHN WALSH, Associate Professor of Law, Northwestern University; MAURICE WEXLER, Chicago Attorney, President of the John Howard Association; MICHAEL DE LANEY, Captain, Chicago Police Department, Director of Police Department Youth Bureau; THOMAS BUCHANAN, author of "Who Killed Kennedy?"; Judge LESTER LOBEL, Juvenile Court Judge, Helena, Montana; and ALBERT JENNER, JR., former Senior Attorney for Warren Commission.

The bulk of this program was taken up with the discussion of the assassination of President KENNEDY and the part played by OSWALD in the assassination. Mr. JENNER was extremely complimentary in his remarks concerning the Bureau's investigations conducted at the request of the Warren Commission. BUCHANAN made numerous allegations

REC. 111 105-82555-5364

2 - Bureau (Enc. 3)
1 - Chicago

ENCLOSURE

DWM:mab ENCLOSURE ON BULKY RAM

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

68 JAN 8 1965

along the lines as set forth in his book to the effect that OSWALD did not kill President KENNEDY and further that the FBI investigative techniques were inadequate or else he implied the FBI may have participated in a plot to implicate OSWALD to the benefit of some unknown culprit.

The remaining portion of the tape was taken up with the discussion between Judge LOBEL and the other participants in connection with the judge's theories of the treatment of juvenile delinquency. Judge LOBEL gave favorable mention to Director HOOVER and indicated that he had recently had occasion to meet and speak to the Director.

ENCLOSURE ON BULKY RAMP

DIRECTOR, FBI 12/23/64

SAC, OMAHA (105-2265)(P)

CHANGED
KENNETH EUGENE GODWIN, aka
Gene Godwin Title changed to add complete name.
IS - R

Reference is made to Dallas airtel to the Bureau dated 11/23/64 in the case captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka, IS - R - CUBA," Bufile 105-82555, Dallas file 100-10461.

Referenced communication submitted to the Bureau several pieces of correspondence which had been received by MARINA OSWALD subsequent to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

Among those pieces of correspondence submitted to the Bureau was a two-page letter signed by GENE GODWIN of 530 Bloomington St., Iowa City, Iowa, dated 1/18/64 and addressed to Mrs. LEE H. OSWALD. Because of the ideas expressed in this letter to Mrs. OSWALD, the Dallas Division set forth leads to identify Gene Godwin and to determine if he was engaged in any activities which are inimical to the national defense interests of this country.

Pursuant to the above request, the following investigation was conducted by SA HAROLD W. BRUEGGEMAN:

Mr. JOHN WIESE, manager, Credit Bureau, Iowa City, Iowa, advised on 12/14/64 that the files of his agency contain no information identifiable with GENE GODWIN.

Detective WAYNE WINTER, Police Department, Iowa City, Iowa, advised on 12/14/64 that the files of his department indicate that GENE GODWIN, 530 East Bloomington St., Iowa City, Iowa, was arrested on 11/22/63 for failure to yield the right of way. GODWIN was fined $10.00 and $4.00 costs in police court for this offense. Detective WINTER stated his files contain no further identifying data regarding GENE GODWIN.

REC-1 105-82555-5365
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193 DEC

3-Bureau (Registered Mail)
(1 105-82555)
2-Dallas (100-New)
2-Omaha
HWB:asm (7)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Mrs. ELLA KELLY, secretary, Sheriff's Office, Iowa City, Iowa, advised on 12/14/64 that the files of her agency contain no information regarding GENE GODWIN.

Mrs. CARL W. MILLER, owner of the premises at 530 East Bloomington St., IowacCity, Iowa, advised on 12/14/64 that GENE GODWIN rented a small apartment at her address during the period Sept., 1963, to Feb., 1964. She stated that GODWIN was a graduate student, attending the State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, during this period of time. She further advised that GODWIN impressed her as being a loyal American, of good moral character, reputation and associates. She stated that at no time did he make statements or engage in activity which would lead her to doubt his loyalty to this government. She stated that GODWIN was studying to become a minister, and she said he appeared to be very devoted to his studies. Mrs. MILLER recalls that GODWIN was quite upset when President JOHN F. KENNEDY was assassinated and stated in her presence on several occasions that it was a pity that his life should be snuffed out. Mrs. MILLER stated that GODWIN appeared to have no close friends at Iowa City, Iowa, and spent most of his time when he was away from class in his room.

Mrs. MILLER stated that GODWIN left Iowa City, Iowa, suddenly in February, 1964, at the close of the first semester at the State University of Iowa. She stated that when he left Iowa City he gave her as his forwarding address 603 McKinley St., Hereford, Texas, where he was to reside with his father, Mr. L. B. GODWIN.

[redacted] KENNETH EUGENE GODWIN, who was born 4/10/28 at Amarillo, Texas, and who resided at 530 East Bloomington St., Iowa City, Iowa, entered SUI Graduate College in Sept., 1963, and attended until Feb., 1964, at which time he withdrew. While attending SUI, GODWIN was taking courses in Theology. His application for admission to the university revealed that he attended the Amarillo Junior College from 1947 to 1948 and that he received a Bachelor of Arts Degree from Baylor University, Waco, Texas, in 1951. These records further reveal he attended the Eastern Baptist Theological Seminary at Philadelphia, Pa., from 1952 to 1953; the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky, from 1951 until 1952; and the Union Theological Seminary, New York City,

from 1953 until 1955.

These records further reveal that GODWIN made application to attend the Graduate College at SUI in May of 1963 at which time his mailing address as indicated as 3925 A.Travis St., Dallas, Texas.

In his application for admission to SUI, GODWIN listed Mr. J. C. MILLS, Box 726, Abernathy, Texas, as a person who would always know his address.

SUI records reveal that GODWIN is the son of Mr. L. B. GODWIN, a rancher who resides at Hereford, Texas, and Mrs. HELEN GODWIN, who resides at Amarillo, Texas, and who is employed in real estate.

[redacted] SUI, Iowa City, Iowa, and [redacted], SUI, Iowa City, Iowa, both of whom are established sources who requested their identities be protected, were contacted on 12/15/64 and both advised that the activities of GENE GODWIN did not come to their attention while he was attending SUI.

The following physical description of the subject was obtained from Mrs. CARL W. MILLER, mentioned above, and from the files of the SUI:

Race	Caucasian
Sex	Male
Birthdate	4/10/28
Birthplace	Amarillo, Texas
Height	6'2"
Weight	180 lbs.
Hair	Dark brown
Complexion	Medium
Characteristics	Is very neat dresser, uses excellent grammar
Father	L. B. GODWIN, Hereford, Texas
Mother	Mrs. HELEN GODWIN, Amarillo, Texas

LEADS

DALLAS

AT HEREFORD, TEXAS. Will verify residence of the

subject in care of his father, L. B. GODWIN. Thereafter advising the Bureau and the Omaha Division. In this connection it should be noted that the subject is possibly attending school at the present time away from Hereford, Texas.

Will ascertain if subject is engaged in activities inimical to the welfare of the United States or if he is residing elsewhere, will set forth appropriate leads, in this connection.

1 - Mr. Lenihan

1-8-65

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas

From: Director, FBI (105-136904)

KENNETH EUGENE GODWIN, aka
IS - R

ReOMlet 12-23-64 in captioned matter.

Inasmuch as subject has been identified and there is no indication he is engaged in activities inimical to the interest of the United States, no further action need be taken by the Dallas or Omaha offices in this matter.

1 - Omaha (105-2265)
(1) - 105-82555 (Oswald) 5345
REL:dbc
(6)

NOTE:

Dallas Office, through cooperation of Marina Oswald, has been reviewing the correspondence which Marina has received since the assassination. One of the letters came from subject who indicated in the letter that he was making a study of fascism and requested information from Marina that she might possess due to her long residence in the Soviet Union. Subject has been identified as a theological student, and maintains residence with his family at Hereford, Texas. Bufiles contain no derogatory information identifiable with Godwin.

DETERMINE YELLOW

67 JAN 15 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-136904-1

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

[redacted] SECRET

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 12/15/64

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-15823)(P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R AND CUBA
(OO: DALLAS)

CLASSIFIED BY 2040
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
7-6-77 (PARAGRAPHS ARE UNCLASSIFIED)

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 11/23/64, and Los Angeles airtel to Bureau, 12/2/64.

Submitted herewith for the Bureau are nine copies of a LHM concerning SAMUEL S. SHAPIRA. Two copies are being submitted for the Dallas Office.

By separate communication, one copy of the LHM is being disseminated locally to the Special Agent in Charge of the U. S. Secret Service at Los Angeles.

Further investigation is being conducted to locate the current residence and employment of RAYMOND RITT, correspondent with MARINA OSWALD, after which a LHM will be prepared concerning RITT.

SAMUEL S. SHAPIRA, correspondent with MARINA OSWALD on 10/1/64, is identical with Los Angeles file 100-48943, Burile 62-99676.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF

REC-39 105-82555-5366

(2)-Bureau (Enc. 9) ENCLOSURE
2-Dallas (Enc. 2)(RM) (100-10461)
2-Los Angeles
(1-100-48943)(S. SHAPIRA)
HHW:dlb
(6)

EX-112 EXEC 51 17 DEC 18 1964

1-5-65

Classified by 3062
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

SOVIET SECTION

[redacted] SECRET

[redacted] SECRET

LA 105-15823

Other sources, who furnished information which was included in this LHM, are:

[redacted]

LEAD

LOS ANGELES DIVISION

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will submit LHM concerning RAYMOND RITT.

[redacted] SECRET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

[redacted], Los Angeles, California

SECRET

December 15, 1964

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Civil Matters DATE 8-19-77 CEG/JPS

SAMUEL S. SHAPIRA

On October 30, 1964, Marina Oswald furnished to Special Agents of the FBI a quantity of personal correspondence received by her subsequent to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

On November 16, 1964, Mr. Declan Ford, a personal advisor and friend of Marina Oswald, made available additional letters, cards and notes which had been received by Marina Oswald subsequent to the assassination.

B. in Poland 6/29/1885

Among this correspondence was a one-page typewritten letter headed "1435 Alvarado Terrace, Apartment 104, Los Angeles 6, California 90006" dated October 1, 1964, addressed to "Mrs. Marina Oswald," and signed with the name "Samuel S. Shapira." The envelope, enclosing the above-described letter, is postmarked Los Angeles, California, September 30, 1964, and bears the return address noted above.

Sam S. Shapira

The above-described letter is addressed to Mrs. Marina Oswald, Richardson, Texas. Shapira stated he was a true friend of all human beings and had practiced law for years in the State of Pennsylvania. He claimed to be a nature healer and spirit healer. He stated he is not a Marxist, but an "ethical, cooperative democrat."

Shapira urged Mrs. Oswald to remain as a socialist and stated "Don't let capitalism convert you to its crookedness, inhumanity and hypocrisy."

He stated he wanted to take Marina Oswald out of Texas with him to Mexico and suggested beginning a drug business and a health rest home there. Shapira disclaimed any interest in

[redacted] SECRET

105-82555-5366

4 COPIES DESTROYED

44 MAR 14 1973

ENCLOSURE

CLASSIFIED BY 2040
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
(ALL PARAGRAPHS NOT MARKED ARE UNCLASSIFIED)

romance or plans to marry Marina Oswald, stating he was too old for her, but suggested she may attract a good young man to marry.

This letter was signed "Samuel S. Shapira (naturopath and lawyer retired here in Los Angeles)."

Records of the Los Angeles County Registrar of Voters were searched on November 30, 1964, and reflect that on September 3, 1963, Samuel S. Shapira, 426 South Hill Street, Los Angeles, was born in Poland and received United States citizenship through the naturalization of his father, Benjamin Shapira. He was described as retired, with height of 5'6".

Records of the Los Angeles Retail Merchants Credit Association were caused to be searched on November 30, 1964, but reflected no record that could be identified with Samuel S. Shapira.

Records of the Los Angeles Police Department and Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office were caused to be searched on December 1, 1964, but reflect no arrest record which could be identified with Samuel S. Shapira, 1435 Alvarado Terrace, Los Angeles.

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past and is generally familiar with Communist Party membership and activities in Los Angeles, advised on November 30, 1964, that Samuel S. Shapira was unknown to him as being active or a member of the Communist Party at Los Angeles.

Another source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that in March of 1952, Sam S. Shapira, 61 North Venice Boulevard, Venice, California, corresponded with the "Daily Worker," New York City, New York, indicating he wished to correspond with the "Daily Worker" of London and requested the mailing address of the above newspaper.

The "Daily Worker" now known as "The Worker" is an East Coast communist newspaper.

Another source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished to the FBI in December, 1955, a booklet entitled "Humanity's Manifesto" "By Sam S. Shapira, retired lawyer, naturopath, author, founder." This booklet is described

SAMUEL S. SHAPIRA [redacted]

as a "course of instructions revealing many known important secrets," "meaning of governments," "what are you, your rights, great heritage."

The same source as above also furnished in December, 1955, a circular entitled "The 10 Commandments," "Guide for Happiness," by "Samuel S. Shapira, the Living Messiah, by Heaven's Voice." This circular deals with both religious and political matters. The circular reflects the address 4661 Cherokee Avenue, San Diego, California, which address was struck through and written in was the address 123 South Bunker Hill, Apartment 45, Los Angeles 12, California.

Other sources, who have furnished reliable information in the past, have advised that Samuel S. Shapira has claimed to be a personal friend of former President Harry S. Truman and had corresponded with President Truman concerning the conflict in Korea. Shapira also stated he had corresponded with General Dwight Eisenhower concerning a report that he planned to run for the President of the United States. Shapira claimed that when he had asked a favor from Eisenhower, he was ignored. Shapira claimed that he had traveled to Palm Springs, California, to visit Eisenhower when he was President, but did not get to see him. Shapira has stated he was not a member of the Socialist Party, but had written a pamphlet during the 1930's concerning the subject of abolishing capitalism. Shapira abhorred the present state of things in the United States and the type of justice meted outr.

Shapira has been described as possibly "mentally unstable." He has been described as a white male, born June 29, 1885, with gray hair, blue eyes, 5'8" tall, 150 pounds, and occupation as pensioner, retired lawyer.

From October, 1955, until about March of 1956, Samuel Shapira attended numerous meetings of the Downtown Club of Los Angeles (see Appendix) and participated in some of the forums at these club meetings.

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in March, 1961, that Sam Shapira, 1222½ West 70th Street, Los Angeles, California, corresponded with the "Daily Worker" at New York City inquiring concerning a subscription to this newspaper. In this letter Shapira stated, "I am a leftist all my life and stand for abolition of private capitalism and demonistic christianity." [redacted]

Another source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in January, 1964, that Sam Shapira, Post Office Box 1843, Los Angeles, California, had corresponded in October, 1963, with the business manager of the "People's World" in San Francisco, California. In this correspondence, Shapira dealt with his political background and beliefs in which he condemns capitalism and communism.

The "People's World" is a West Coast communist newspaper.

[redacted]

On June 2, 1964, a copy of a letter addressed to "Premier Levi Eshkel, c/o Embassy of Israel, Washington, D. C., from Samuel S. Shapira postmarked May 27, 1964, Los Angeles, California, was furnished to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This letter was transferred to a Security Officer of the United States Secret Service at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on May 31, 1964, by Mr. Yosef Degani, Consul of Israel.

This letter criticizes the Government of Israel for its negotiations concerning Arab matters. The letter refers to John F. Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson as stupid, idiots, fools and rogues. In this letter Shapira refers to himself as an "Apostle of Truth" and "God's Chosen Agent."

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Lenihan

12/23/64

Airtel

To: SAC, Los Angeles (105-15823)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

REC-39 105-53166

EX-112

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Reurlet 12/15/64 and the enclosed letterhead memorandum attached thereto entitled "Samuel S. Shapira."

Your attention is specifically directed to page four of referenced letterhead memorandum setting forth data regarding a 5/27/64 letter which was sent by Mr. Shapira to Premier Levi Eshkol. In setting forth data in this paragraph, you will note you did not attribute such data to a particular source. Accordingly, you should submit to the Bureau and the Dallas Office amended page four to such letterhead memorandum incorporating the necessary data regarding the source involved. Errors of form should be charged to responsible personnel.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

MAILED 8
DEC 23 1964
COMM-FBI

REL:pap
(5)

NOTE:

Dallas has arranged through Marina Oswald to review correspondence Marina has received from individuals since the assassination. One correspondent was Samuel S. Shapira, who may be a mental case and who was attempting to influence Marina to accompany him to Mexico and start a drug business. Shapira, according to Los Angeles files, has been very critical of President Johnson and the late President Kennedy. Upon receipt of the amended page from Los Angeles Office, copies of the letterhead will be furnished to Secret Service.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

68 JAN 14 1965 TELETYPE UNIT

DEC 55

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 5367

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 4

SECTION NO.

223

CIA

REFERRAL

FBI

Date: 12/28/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL (Priority)

REC-109

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DETROIT (100-10461) RUC

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA
OO: Dallas
Re Bureau airtel 12/23/64, copy of which is enclosed for Chicago.

Enclosed for Bureau are 5 copies of LHM dated and captioned as above and 2 copies are enclosed for Chicago, one for Dallas.

KROME and REILLY were interviewed by SA W. MARVIN GHEESLING and SA DONALD M. MARTIN. LAWRIE was interviewed by GHEESLING.

According to LAWRIE, United Air Lines (UAL) does not fly to Dallas and in order for a person to travel to Dallas from Detroit via UAL one would take a UAL flight from Detroit to Chicago and transfer to either Braniff or American for the Chicago to Dallas end of the flight. A copy of all UAL tickets sold in the United States is maintained at UAL, Revenue Accounting, O'Hara Airport, Chicago, Illinois.

AGENCY RAC, Detroit
REQUESTED 12-31-64
DATE AND TIME FILMED 1-5-65 (Bufile 105-134411)
BY AEL/pkr

LEAD

CHICAGO AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Should immediately determine from UAL, Chicago, the feasibility of verifying whether or not subject purchased a UAL ticket from Detroit to Dallas by way of Chicago during period 8-11/63, and submit results in LHM.

105-82555-5368

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. - 5)
2 - Chicago (Enc. 3)
1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enc. 2)
1 - Detroit

REC-109

5 JAN 6 1965

WMG/bkm
(7)

C. C. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

cc nelson 12/28/64 ad

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Detroit, Michigan
December 28, 1964

Lee Harvey Oswald

Miss Loralie Krome, Ticket Sales Agent, United Air Lines (UAL), 1203 Washington Boulevard, Detroit, Michigan, furnished the following information to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on December 24, 1964:

In late August or early September, 1963, sometime between 4:30 p.m. and 6:00 p.m., an unknown male entered the UAL Ticket Office. She observed him enter the door and proceed backwards to a point approximately midway between the door and the ticket counter. He then turned around and walked directly to the ticket counter in front of her and began staring at her. On inquiring if she could be of assistance the man stated "Not unless you can get me to Dallas". Krome explained to him that UAL does not fly to Dallas from Detroit but that she could give him connections through Chicago. The man said that arrangement was fine and added that he would like to fly out of Willow Run Airport. He also commented that he did not want to fly directly to Dallas from Detroit as he liked to stop off at various cities and liked to change planes. On being informed that a flight to Dallas by way of Chicago was more expensive than utilizing some other airlines which went directly to Dallas the man stated that "money does not mean a thing". The man then stated that Dallas would be a great city known throughout the world some day. He did not explain what he meant by this statement but Krome assumed that he meant Dallas would be known throughout the world from a cultural standpoint and she, in a light vein, inquired if he was going to help make it a great city. According to Krome he responded "You will find out in a short while".

During her conversation with this individual he revealed that he was visiting friends in an unnamed Detroit suburb; that he had previously visited Detroit during the spring of 1963; that he was unemployed but was not looking for a job and was just waiting in Detroit until he received

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44 MAR 14 1973

105-[illegible]-5268

ENCLOSURE

instructions from unnamed contacts in Dallas to proceed to Dallas. He was indefinite as to when he would go to Dallas and did not disclose why he would eventually go to Dallas. On being informed that the UAL schedule would change on October 25, 1963, this man indicated that he would probably go to Dallas prior to that date but said that in any event he would recontact UAL when he decided to make definite reservations.

He did not reveal his name, his address, telephone number or any other information as to how he could be reached at Detroit. He claimed that he had traveled to New York City, Washington, D.C., Miami, Florida, New Orleans, Louisiana, and many other places in the United States frequently utilizing UAL facilities.

She said that this individual finally departed after another customer arrived in the UAL Ticket Office. Krome could not identify this customer.

During her conversation with this unknown man he made no mention of President Kennedy, disclosed no animosity towards anyone and gave no evidence that he possessed violent tendencies.

She described him as follows:

Age	30-33, with boyish face
Hair	Brown, unruly
Height	5'8" - 5'9"
Weight	135 - 140 pounds
Build	Slender
Clothing	Wearing T shirt, short length beige jacket, opened about one-quarter down from neck; appeared to be "baggy" as if too big for him.
Characteristics	Clean shaven, nervous

Re: Lee Harvey Oswald

Following President Kennedy's assassination and after she observed Oswald on television and seeing his photograph in the newspapers she felt certain she had seen Oswald before and finally decided in her own mind that the above-mentioned individual was identical to Oswald. After she learned that at the time of Oswald's arrest he was wearing a jacket similar to the one she believed was worn by the unknown man referred to above she became certain that that man was identical to Oswald and she communicated her belief to Helen Reilly who was on duty at the time of that individual's visit. At this point Krome mentioned that at the time of the man's visit to UAL Ticket Office only she and Reilly were on duty and following his visit she had mentioned to Reilly that this individual had stared at her and acted strangely in that he wanted to travel to Dallas but not by a direct route.

Krome advised that she had not previously notified the FBI concerning this incident since she was afraid that if it became known she had reported Oswald's presence at Detroit some harm might come to her or to her family. She explained this by stating that the man who killed Oswald has a brother residing in the Detroit area and she was fearful that there might be a conspiracy surrounding Oswald's death and if such a conspiracy existed it might involve either her or her family if she reported this information.

Miss Helen Reilly, Ticket Sales Agent, UAL, 1203 Washington Boulevard, Detroit, advised Special Agents of the FBI on December 24, 1964, that she recalled the incident involving an unidentified man visiting UAL Ticket Office sometime during the fall of 1963, during course of which he engaged in a rather lengthy conversation with Miss Krome. Reilly could not be more specific as to the exact date but stated she believed it was about two months prior to the assassination. She recalled that her attention was called to this unidentified man due to the fact that she overheard him discuss various routes with Krome for several minutes, a period of time which she thought was unnecessarily long. Although she saw this individual, she recalled nothing distinctive about him and she is unable to advise whether

or not he might be identical to Oswald. She stated that following this man's visit to UAL, Krome had mentioned that he appeared somewhat strange, that he had continually stared at her and could not make up his mind as to what travel accommodations he wanted. Krome further commented that her time had been wasted since no reservation had resulted from her extended conversation with him. Following President Kennedy's assassination Krome advised Reilly of her definite belief that the unknown man referred to above was identical to Oswald.

On December 28, 1964, Mr. Douglas Lawrie, Reservations Agent, UAL, 1203 Washington Boulevard, Detroit, advised a Special Agent of the FBI that about six weeks ago while engaged in a conversation with Loralie Krome, a fellow UAL employee, Krome expressed definite belief that sometime prior to President Kennedy's assassination Oswald had visited the UAL Ticket Office in Detroit to inquire about flights to Dallas. Lawrie advised that he had no first-hand information concerning this matter and stated his only knowledge to indicate Oswald had ever visited Detroit was furnished to him by Krome. Lawrie's account of the unknown male's reported visit to UAL Ticket Office, as reported to him by Krome, coincided in substance to the information set out above as obtained from Krome. From Lawrie's conversation with Krome he obtained the impression that this incident occurred about two weeks prior to the assassination. He also stated that in view of Krome's apparent firm conviction that the individual who visited the UAL Ticket Office was Oswald he suggested that she notify either the FBI or Congressman Gerald R. Ford, Jr., of Michigan. Krome, however, appeared reluctant to do so, expressing fear that some reprisal might be made against her or her family. In view of this reluctance Lawrie stated that he had reported the results of his conversation with Krome to Congressman Ford.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-104

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 12/30/64

FROM SAC, PITTSBURGH (105-5070) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS-R-CUBA

Sv 5-33-9

Re Pittsburgh letter to Bureau, 12/14/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies, and for Dallas twenty-five copies, of amended page 3 of insert mentioned in referenced letter.

1/11/65
Corrections
handled.
GAL

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Encls. 2)(RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461)(Encls. 25)(RM)
1 - Pittsburgh

DGH/bac
(5)

5

NOT RECORDED
6 JAN 4 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

60 JAN 12 1965

REC-64 105-82555-5350

January 6, 1965

1 - W. C. Sullivan (R. E. Lenihan)
1 - I. W. Conrad (R. A. Frazier)
1 - C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Rogge

Mr. Robert W. Townsley
5939 Almaden Lane
Oakland, California 94611

Dear Mr. Townsley:

Your letter of December 26, 1964, has been received and the interest which prompted you to write is indeed appreciated.

With regard to the observations made by you, I would like to point out that the results of our investigation concerning the assassination of President Kennedy were made available to the President's Commission. The Commission evaluated the data furnished to it.

Inasmuch as the President's Commission is no longer in existence, it is not possible to forward your letter to any other authority.

1 - Dallas (100-10461) Enc.
1 - San Francisco, Enc.
105-82555
RDR:las (12)

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

JAN 6 4 32 PM '65
REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

MAILED 4
JAN 6 - 1965
COMM-FBI

NOTE FOR SACS, DALLAS AND SAN FRANCISCO:

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA.
IS - R - CUBA
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

Enclosed for both offices is one Xerox each of the self-explanatory letter from Townsley. No information identifiable with Townsley could be located in Bureau files.

For your information his analysis on the bullet flight was reviewed by our Laboratory and found to be generally correct. While his theory is logical and astute, it is, nevertheless, based on speculation. No further action need be taken in this matter.

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

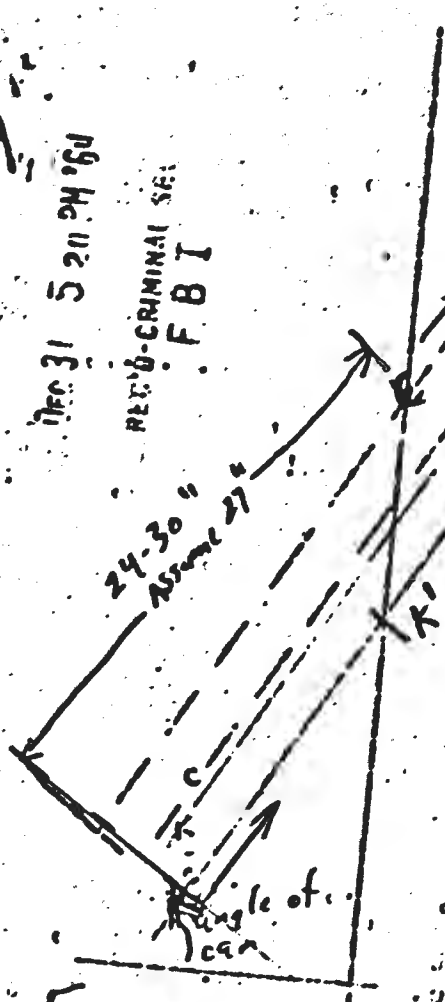
Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

6 JAN 14 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

Townsley's analysis is based primarily on his thesis that the death of President Kennedy was accidental and that Oswald actually intended to shoot and kill Governor Connally. Based on this speculation, he drew certain logical conclusions with regard to ballistics data. Townsley desired our comments and rebuttal. In answering his letter as above, we are consistent with a policy established since initiating investigation in this matter.



Scale $\frac{1}{10}$" = 1"
From Frame 110
Assuming C is 27" ahead of K in car
K to K' = 17.4"
Assuming est. travel time of bullet is 0.1 sec ($\frac{\sim 1800}{1800}$)
Speed of car ≈ 136'/8.35 sec = ~196"/sec
K-K' would be $\frac{196}{10}$ = 19.6"
Not far off scaled and theoretical happening.
Angle to rifle and possibly scope error would cause aim for point on C (back) strike K high.
Assume picture edge same as vertical crosshair centered on C
happened.

DEC 31 5 21 PM '63
FBI
DEC 29 2 13 PM '63
DEC 30 3 21 PM '63
DEC 30 1963

5939 Camden Lane,
Oakland, Calif. 94611
December 10, 1964

The Hon. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Reference is made to the Report on President Kennedy's assassination and the Life Magazine article thereon.

Not knowing to whom else I may write thereon, or if the matter is closed, I am writing to you. If you are not at liberty to discuss it, please forward this letter to someone who may.

Being a chemical engineer with electronics background, actite in the USAF MARS program, and having associated with the military both in the USA and overseas (once even solicited for the C.I.A.), a major fact possibility occurred to me the day of the incident which wasn't investigated in the report, that is: the President's killing may have been accidental, and Gov. Connally was the target! As my ballistics knowledge was pre-war college physics, and law an interest, I base my supposition on the following:

a. Oswald had an Honorable Discharge from the Marines, then a Dishonorable in absentia while in the Reserves not on active Duty. While his service was "honorable," and rightfully he should retain this discharge, the Marine's jurisdiction over him as a civilian would seem to be a moot question. Having always been a civilian (Essential Deferred during the war) possibly I don't understand the military mind; it would seem his active and reserve duties should rate separate discharges, like services in separate Commands, or separate jobs;

b. Gov. Connally was Secretary of the Navy then, and presumably Oswald's highest point of appeal, and to whom he did so;

c. the distances, accuracy of the rifle, etc., etc., were discussed for all shots, but no mention or allowance for a moving target and travel time. Without going into exact figures I computed, the shots would have needed 1/9th to 1/10th sec. to travel. During that time the car moved forward 18-24" approximately and to the right. Kennedy, while "6 inches" to the right physically was to the left in the field of view and at the angle from photos would have crossed exactly at the distances. Any error, such as a shot aimed at Connolly's heart, back, or stomach in the military manner would, if anything, have hit high, as exactly occurred. From photos in the Report, the article, and photos of the car in my Classic Car Club quarterly coincidentally received the day before, I calculate they were 24-30" apart;

d. the first shot hit the President alone. Connally was too far to the right. He heard this (est. time 2 seconds), but wasn't hit until after. He turned and laterally was more in position for the second, the sound of which I think pain obliterated. Both he and the President slumped to the left, and again the President was in line, receiving the third. I think the first fragmented in the car or was lost as both men weren't in alignment, the second was found in the stretcher, and the third fragmented, part reportedly near the President's eye;

e. Oswald appears to be the quiet type who suddenly "unwound" various times under stress or emotion. The November parade might have brought back memories of his Sept. and Dec. discharges, somewhat an anniversary.

REC-64 105-82555-537

Although the facts remain, the deed may have been a tragic aftermath to a military grievance. Your comments, rebuttal, etc. would be appreciat

JAN 7 1965

Yours truly,

Robert W. Townsley

PS - over

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) 1/4/65

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 6/18/64.

Inquiry at Random House, Incorporated, 457 Madison Avenue, NY, NY, reveals that "The Dallas Affair" by LEO SAUVAGE is not going to be published by the company.

Lee Harvey Oswald

ORIGIN: FILED IN

2-Bureau (62-46855) (RM)
1-NY 100-87235

EKD:eac
(3)

REC-137 105-82555-5370
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 7 1965

14 JAN 13 1965

5-124 (Rev. 7-2-64)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-409763) DATE: 1/5/65

FROM : Legat, Bern (105-284) (RUC) CONFIDENTIAL

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite

SUBJECT: MARK LANE
SM - C

Lee Oswald 7/1/77 EFTM C

Re Bern letter 12/28/64.

Enclosed are 5 copies of the following:

[redacted]

C

ENCLOSURE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Classified DATE 8-19-77 TCC
☐ See remarks

ORIGINAL FILED IN

☒ Check name(s) in Bufiles.
☐ Check name(s) and/or fingerprints in Identification Division.
☐ Furnish results of requested investigation for referral to requesting agency.
☒ For information.

(4) - Bureau (Encl. 5)
(1 - Liaison) (Encl.)
(1 - New York) (100-117844)
1 - Bern

105-82555-
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 18 1965

HDG:mls
(5)

CONFIDENTIAL

60 JAN 19 1965

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.
January 5, 1965

MARK LANE

The Joint Weeka No. 52 dated December 24, 1964, issued by the American Embassy, Vienna, Austria, contained the following information:

The American lawyer, MARK LANE, who has achieved considerable notoriety through his criticism of the Warren Commission report, lectured in Vienna on December 18 on the subject, "Who Killed Kennedy?" LANE, who is touring Europe under the auspices of BERTRAND RUSSELL, also held a press conference that day which resulted in several articles summarizing his arguments against the conclusion that OSWALD was the assassin. Independent "Kurier" printed his theories without comment while Socialist "Arbeiter-Zeitung," without taking sides, termed LANE's views "very significant." Independent "Die Presse," on the other hand, spoke of LANE's leftist leanings and pointed out that the Warren Commission report contains counterarguments, some of which are scientifically supported, against all of LANE's theses. People's Party "Volksblatt" stated flatly that: "The Warren Report shows...that the assertions of lawyer MARK LANE cannot be true. We have been fair enough to report them, however, because even in their questionableness they are of a certain historical interest."

Eng

The lecture attracted about 30 people in a hall with a capacity of about 125.

"This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency."

105-82555-

ENCLOSURE

100-[illegible]-154

0-1 (Rev. 8-27-63)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO FROM : SAC, Dallas (Your file 100-10461 DATE: 11/5/65

FROM-TO : Director, FBI (Bufile and Serial 105-70555

Room No.: 5741

SUBJECT: Lee Harvey Oswald
IS-K Cuba
Attention - Criminal Section

Post in file and destroy 0-1 (For SOG use only)

☐ 1. Bufiles indicate this case is delinquent. Give specific reason for delinquency.

☑ Re Bu to DL airtel 11/20/64 concerning efforts to trace steps and individuals involved in broadcasting of suspect Alert by DL PD on 11/22/63 at 12:45 P.M.

☐ 2. DATE ☐ airtel ☐ report ☐ letter ☐ letterhead memo ☐ submitted Report containing same ☐ 90-day progress letter ☐ will be submitted by 1-15-65

Reporting employee

☐ 3. If valid reason exists for not submitting report at this time, state reason specifically and when report will be submitted

☑ 4. Status of ☐ Appeal to Bu ☐ Inquiry ☑ Investigation ☐ Prosecution

☐ 5. Submit ☐ airtel ☐ report ☐ letter ☐ letterhead memo by

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
FBI—DALLAS

(Place reply hereon and return to Bureau. Note receipt and acknowledgment on top serial in case file)

Bureau

6-PK

GPO 867-820

FBI

Date: 1/8/65

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-CUBA

Enclosed for the Bureau is one xerox copy of a letter addressed to New York City Mayor ROBERT F. WAGNER from one ALBERT J. LEONARD, 231-56 Mentone Avenue, Laurelton, New York. Also enclosed is one xerox copy each of the front and back of envelope containing above letter and one xerox copy of a referral form received by NYO from the Mayor's office.

A review of NYO indices failed to reflect any information identifiable with ALBERT J. LEONARD.

REC-7 5371

JAN 9 1965

SOVIET

3-Bureau (Encls. 4) (RM)
1-New York

JJO:gjw
(5)

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

64 JAN 18 1965

Thursday P.m.
Dec 31st 1964

Dear Mayor.

FBI-1
INFO

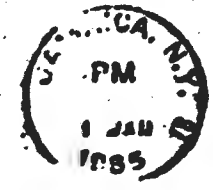
I could not refrain from writing you this letter. (AMERICANS)
I am not convinced as Millions of others is not convinced that the case is closed where our late beloved president John F. Kennedy is concerned.
It is a gross injustice that the case is closed.
In my mind and I am quite sure in yours that the case will always be open.
Oswald made a fine speech in Louisiana he was educated -
-and in my belief he was strictly working for Russia + Cuba.
all this I cannot get out of my mind.
I know that our dear late President is at the right hand of God.
the police of Dallas + the F.B.I surely bungled this case up.
I would like to hear from you and your opinions as to the result of this case.

as for Gov Rockefeller dear Mayor
I do not think you shall get
Very far with him.
he wants to cheat N.Y. City for
all he can.
but surely I know that you
are goody to give him Some
fight for the money that is
far over due for our City.

Sincerely yours
Albert J. Leonard Dpty Sh

P.S. I do not know what the
Warren commission had in mind
to close a case that has shocked
the Nation beyond belief.

Albert J. Leonard
231-56 Mentone Avenue
Laurelton, N.Y. 11413



Mayor Robert F. Wagner.
City Hall.
New York.
N.Y.

Personal

Albert Jay Nock
231-30 Merton Avenue
Laurelton, N.Y. 11413

BOYS TOWN

CORRESPONDENCE UNIT CODING SHEET

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

F. 15.1.

00001

IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

☑ REFERRAL
☐ PENDING
☐ TREND

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY OF NEW YORK

COM. TP. [☑] 10 REPLY [☑] 11 514

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

☐ FOR YOUR INFORMATION ONLY
☐ SEND FINDINGS ON THIS MATTER TO:
☐ OTHER

DATA CARD

DEPT.	SUB.	PM	A/S	A/W	REF.
992	01	1	6	7	992
12 13 14	15 16	40	43	42	44 45 46

X

INFO.

SUBJECT 12 51

INSERT CARD

12 51

THIS AREA ONLY FOR DEPARTMENT USE: WRITE CORRESPONDING NUMBER IN BOX.

TERMINATION OF ACTION → [ ] 15

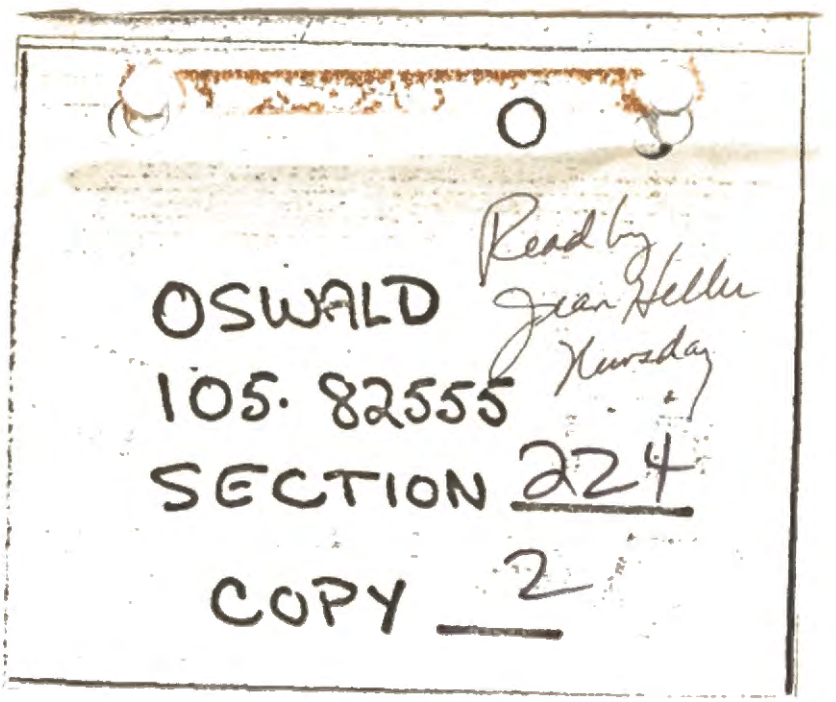
1. WRITER NOTIFIED BY LETTER
2. WRITER NOTIFIED BY INTERVIEW
3. WRITER NOTIFIED BY PHONE CALL
4. WRITER NOT NOTIFIED
5. OTHER:

EXPLANATION OF ACTION → [ ] 16

1. REMEDIAL ACTION HAS BEEN TAKEN
2. FURTHER ATTENTION
3. WRITER'S CLAIMS UNSUBSTANTIATED
4. OUTSIDE OUR JURISDICTION OR SUGGESTED REFERRAL:
5. OTHER:

ACTION CARD YR. MO. DAY BATCH

38 39 40 41 42 43 44


O
OSWALD
105. 82555
SECTION 224
COPY 2
Read by
Jean Heller
Thursday

FBI

Date: 1/4/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re telephone call by SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN to Inspector REX I. SHRODER, Bureau, 1/4/65, at which time interview with Mrs. OSWALD was authorized.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of LHM reflecting interview with Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD.

For information of Bureau, Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, 2220 Thomas Place, telephonically contacted the Fort Worth RA on 1/4/65, stating she had some information she desired to furnish. For information of Bureau, Mrs. OSWALD has refused to discuss any matter on the telephone stating she suspects her telephone is tapped.

Inspector REX I. SHRODER, Bureau, was contacted by SAC J. GORDON SHANKLIN. Mr. SHRODER authorized interview wit Mrs. OSWALD.

Mrs. OSWALD was interviewed 1/4/65 by SAs JOSEPH M. MYERS and B. TOM CARTER.

Mrs. OSWALD stated that during the past week she called Washington and attempted to contact Mr. J. LEE RANKIN. She talked with his secretary, a Mrs. IDY (phonetic). Mrs. IDY advised Mrs. OSWALD that Mr. RANKIN had nothing more to with the investigation handled by the Warren Commission and that all phases of it had been taken over by the FBI. Mrs. OSWALD stated she explained that she felt there was a leak in

3-Bureau (Enc.-10)
2-Dallas
BTC/cms
(5)

REC 61

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

56 JAN

the FBI and she did not like to furnish information to them. Mrs. IDY suggested that she contact Mr. HOOVER and ask for an appointment to see him in Washington and furnish the information to him direct. Mrs. OSWALD stated at this time she could not afford to do this.

For information of Bureau, Mrs. OSWALD mentioned the following individuals: GENE EWING, J. NATHAN BENNETT, HELLINA KOSTOY.

The Dallas indices are negative as to KOSTOY and BENNETT.

Dallas files reflect case captioned "UNSUBS (2); REVEREND GENE EWING; CHARLES V. ROOP; ITSP", OO: Detroit, in which case inquiry was made concerning a check dated 8/31/62, made payable to Reverend GENE EWING in the amount of $10.00 and signed by a CHARLES V. ROOP, which had been returned by the National Bank of Detroit, Detroit, Michigan, on 12/28/62, for the reason that that bank was unable to locate an account in the name of CHARLES V. ROOP.

Inquiry at Fort Worth, Texas in March, 1963, revealed that Reverend JAMES EUGENE (GENE) EWING was an evangelist who operated the non-denominational Camp Meeting Revival, Inc., an evangelistic organization holding meetings throughout the United States. EWING at that time resided at 7021 East Lancaster, had a wife named NORA B. and was operating as the "Camp Meeting Revival, Inc., Fort Worth, Texas". Inquiry established that the above referred to check in this ITSP case had been received from some individual during collection at a revival meeting at Detroit, Michigan.

The Bureau's attention is called to the fact that the enclosed LHM contains the property statement. Such property statement has been added to this LHM in view of the fact that the President's Commission has now ceased to exist and all LHMs submitted hereafter will include such property statement, UACB.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
January 4, 1965

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, 2220 Thomas Place, Fort Worth, Texas, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, was contacted by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on January 4, 1965. Mrs. Oswald stated approximately three months ago an individual believed to be a man, telephonically contacted her late at night at her home. The caller stated that after the person attempted to shoot General Walker in Dallas, that Jack Ruby had been arrested by the Dallas Police Department. At the time of this arrest, cameras and pictures were recovered from him by Captain Will Fritz of the Dallas Police Department. Captain Fritz sent all of this evidence taken from Ruby to Houston, Texas. The caller stated if Mrs. Oswald desired to recontact him that his name was Hellina Kostoy. The caller stated he could be reached through Evangelist Gene Ewing, Box 8546, Fort Worth, Texas. Shortly thereafter, she wrote a letter to this address and her letter was returned and the envelope, which she exhibited, was marked "opened by mistake". Her letter was in another envelope addressed to her at her home bearing the return address, J. Nathan Bennett, P. O. Box 8546, Fort Worth, Texas.

Mrs. Oswald checked the telephone directory and found a listing for Bennett. About December 28, 1964, Mrs. Oswald called Bennett. Bennett stated he did know an Evangelist by the name of Gene Ewing; however, he was very evasive in his answers and never would state definitely whether he knew anyone by the name of Hellina Kostoy.

Mrs. Oswald stated that in the Saturday evening edition of the "Fort Worth Star Telegram" on January 2, 1965, there was an advertisement stating that an Evangelist Gene Ewing was to hold an evangelist meeting at 3920 East Rosedale at Fort Worth, Texas, on January 3 and 4, 1965. This advertisement also listed four other preachers and one of these was Reverend J. Nathan Bennett.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 1/7/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO:: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas airtels to Bureau, 2/20/64, 4/6/64, 5/5/64, 7/29/64, and 9/29/64, which furnished a listing of the evidence inventory by item number and description along with a summary of action taken in connection with these items.

Set out below are items not included in previous airtels, as well as some items previously listed on which supplemental reporting is reflected. Dallas reports referred to herein are identified as follows:

SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, Dallas, dated 3/30/64, entitled "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS; MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING".

SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, Dallas, dated 12/23/63, 4/15/64, 5/28/64, 8/5/64, 9/19/64, 10/8/64 and 10/27/64, in captioned matter.

In the interest of brevity, these reports will be referred to by page and date made only. Other communications when referred to will be identified in full unless they bear the same title as instant airtel, in which event the type of communication and date only will be given.

EX-100 REC. 40

5373

3 - Bureau
2 - Dallas

PEW/jtf
(5)

CC - WFO

21 JAN 8 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

64 JAN 1

DL 100-10461

ITEM NUMBER	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
C323	Bottle cap found in Dealey Plaza (Q616). Reported on pages 41-46 of 9/19/64, page 107 of 10/8/64. Found by use of metal detector 9/18/64 near gouged out hole at assassination scene. Laboratory advised not associated with a bullet. Complete.
C324	Piece of metal found in Dealey Plaza (Q617). Reported on pages 41-46 of 9/19/64, page 107 of 10/8/64. Found by use of metal detector 9/18/64 near gouged out hole at assassination scene. Laboratory advised not associated with a bullet. Complete.
D237	One bus ticket stub issued by TRANSPORTES DEL NORTE, # 13688. Reported on pages 33-36 of 9/19/64, supplemental information recorded on pages 70-72, 77-78 of 10/8/64. Obtained from MARINA OSWALD 8/27/64 as additional material belonging to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Laboratory determined this stub originally connected to the two stubs in D202. No latent prints developed. Complete.
D238	One pamphlet entitled "This Week - Esta Semana" for the period September 28 to October 4, 1963. Reported on pages 34-36 of 9/19/64, supplemental information recorded pages 70-71 of 10/8/64. Examined by Laboratory, but writing on page 38 not adequate for comparison. Complete.
D239	One book with cover torn off entitled "Learning Russian" by NINA POTAPOVA. Reported on pages 34-36 of 9/19/64, supplemental information recorded on pages 70-71 of 10/8/64. Examined by Laboratory negatively. Complete.
D240	One guide map of Mexico City, folded, published by Editorial Flecha, Mexico, D.F. Reported on pages 34-36 of 9/19/64, supplemental information recorded on pages 70-71 of 10/8/64. Examined by Laboratory negatively. Complete.

ITEM NUMBER	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D241	One pamphlet in English entitled "FIESTA BRAVA" published by Pemex Travel Club, Mexico, D.F. Reported on pages 34-36 of 9/19/64, supplemental information recorded pages 70-71 of 10/8/64. Examined by Laboratory negatively. Complete.
D242	One library pass in the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, dated April, 1962, written in the Russian language. Reported on pages 34-36 of 9/19/64, supplemental information on pages 70-72, 79-80 of 10/8/64. Examined by Laboratory negatively. Complete.
D243	One deck of "Aviator" brand playing cards, manufactured by The United States Playing Card Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, containing 52 playing cards. Reported on pages 37-40 of 9/19/64, supplemental information recorded on pages 73-76 of 10/8/64. Examined by Laboratory negatively. Complete.
D244	Envelope addressed to Mrs. Marina Oswald and accompanying one-page letter handwritten in the Russian language, dated 16/5/64. Reported on pages 37-40 of 9/19/64, supplemental information recorded on pages 73-76, 81-82 of 10/8/64. Examined by Laboratory negatively. Complete.
D245	One-page letter handwritten in the Russian language ending on reverse side with English phrase "P.S. Excuse me for making you wait." Reported on pages 37-40 of 9/19/64, supplemental information recorded on pages 73-76, 83-84 of 10/8/64. Examined by Laboratory negatively. Complete.

ITEM NUMBER	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D246	Envelope addressed to Mrs. Marina Oswald and accompanying one-page letter handwritten in the Russian language, dated 25/03/64. Reported on pages 37-40 of 9/19/64, supplemental information recorded on pages 73-76, 84-86 of 10/8/64. Examined by Laboratory negatively. Complete.
D247	Envelope addressed to Mrs. Marina Oswald and accompanying one-page letter handwritten in the Russian language, dated 29/10/64. Reported on pages 37-40 of 9/19/64, supplemental information recorded on pages 73-76, 86-88 of 10/8/64. Examined by Laboratory negatively. Complete.
D248	Envelope with no postmark or stamp, bearing address "Marina Oswald Kindness of Irving Police.", with return address "Ruth Paine 2515 W. 5th Street Irving, Texas", and two accompanying two-page letters in the Russian language. Reported on pages 37-40 of 9/19/64, supplemental information recorded on pages 73-76, 89-92 of 10/8/64. Examined by Laboratory negatively. Complete.
D249	Six United States of America Parcel Post Customs Declaration tags, three of which contain the signature "Lee H. Oswald". Reported on pages 37-40 of 9/19/64, supplemental information recorded on pages 73-76 of 10/8/64. Laboratory determined "Lee H. Oswald" signatures appearing on three of the cards were written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Remainder of examination negative. Complete.
D250	One Russian-German textbook. Reported on pages 37-40 of 9/19/64, supplemental information recorded on pages 73-76, 93-101 of 10/8/64. Examined by Laboratory negatively. Complete.

ITEM NUMBER	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D251	Hard cover journal bearing handprinted title on first page "DIARY OF IMPRESSIONS & OBSERVATIONS OF ERIC RITZEK BEGAN SEPT. 5, 1963". Reported on pages 98-136 of 9/19/64, supplemental information recorded on pages 215-219 of 10/8/64. Found 8/15/64 at Continental Trailways, Los Angeles, and furnished to Los Angeles Office of FBI on 8/19/64 by G.C. HOSKINS. Left by unknown person. Laboratory unable to identify material. Complete.
D254	Book written in Russian for study of English, bearing note on flyleaf written to MARINA OSWALD by Mrs. RUTH PAINE. Book has blue cover with red lettering. Reported in Dallas letterhead memorandum dated 9/15/64, supplemental information recorded on pages 102-106 of 10/8/64. Examined by Laboratory negatively. Complete.
D255	Book entitled "English" for study by Russian-speaking persons. Book cover has picture of English alphabet. Reported in Dallas letterhead memorandum dated 9/15/64, supplemental information recorded on pages 102-106 of 10/8/64. Examined by Laboratory negatively. Complete.
D256	Book entitled "English in Pictures" which is English primer for Russian-speaking persons. Reported in Dallas letterhead memorandum dated 9/15/64, supplemental information recorded on pages 102-106 of 10/8/64. Examined by Laboratory negatively. Complete.

DL 100-10461

ITEM NUMBER	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D257	Book entitled "English" for Russian students of English language for advanced study. Cover has photographs of girl and boy students sitting at a desk. Reported in Dallas letterhead memorandum dated 9/15/64, supplemental information recorded on pages 102-106 of 10/8/64. Examined by Laboratory negatively. Complete.
D258	Russian-Polish dictionary with blue cover. Reported in Dallas letterhead memorandum dated 9/15/64, supplemental information recorded on pages 102-106 of 10/8/64. Examined by Laboratory negatively. Complete.
D259	Three documents, further described as follows: Registration card of JUNE OSWALD at Richmond Freeman Memorial Clinic; Appointment slip for JUNE OSWALD for 11/21/63 to see Dr. CHAPMAN, Richmond Freeman Memorial Clinic; Dental appointment slip for MARINA OSWALD at Dallas County Health Department, November 20, (Wed.) at 10:00 Reported in Dallas letterhead memorandum of 9/15/64, supplemental information recorded pages 102-106 of 10/8/64. Examined by Laboratory negatively. Complete.
D260	Name tag, written in Russian, for JUNE OSWALD at time of her birth. Reported in Dallas letterhead memorandum of 9/15/64, supplemental information recorded on pages 102-106 of 10/8/64. Examined by Laboratory negatively. Complete.

ITEM NUMBER	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D261	Photograph of group including Mr. and Mrs. ALEXANDER ZIEGER, ELEANOR ZIEGER, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, MARINA OSWALD, and JUNE OSWALD. Reported in Dallas letterhead memorandum of 9/15/64, supplemental information recorded on pages 102-106 of 10/8/64. Examined by Laboratory negatively. Complete.
D262	Photograph of ELEANOR ZIEGER and ANATOLE KHOLODOV taken in Minsk, Russia, train station, May, 1962. Reported in Dallas letterhead memorandum dated 9/15/64, supplemental information recorded on pages 102-106 of 10/8/64. Examined by Laboratory negatively. Complete.
D263	One-page handwritten letter dated 11/28/63 to "Mrs. Ruth Paine" from "Walter Neunson". Reported on pages 239-248 of 10/8/64; report of SA WILLIAM J. ANDRIS, Newark, 11/10/64; pages 109-114 of 11/27/64. Furnished by RUTH PAINE, Irving, Texas, on 9/22/64. NEUNSON offers a home to MARINA OSWALD and the children at Camden, New Jersey. NEUNSON interviewed. Complete
D264	Notebook of the Sheraton Hotels and Motor Inns consisting of six pages with a cover identified by ELMER E. COOPER, MD, Room 2422. Reported on pages 56-65 of 11/27/64. Found by ELMER E. COOPER, San Antonio, Texas, in hotel at Dallas containing notes relating to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. May belong to GEORGE MC MILLAN. Handwriting on D265 not sufficiently extensive or comparable with D264 for an adequate examination. MC MILLAN interviewed. Complete .
D265	Copy of Sheraton-Dallas Hotel registration card # Z87949, of GEORGE MC MILLAN, Box 299, Aiken, South Carolina, for Room 2521. Reported on pages 56-65 of 11/27/64. Obtained for handwriting purposes as owner of D264 may be GEORGE MC MILLAN. Handwriting on D265 not sufficiently extensive or comparable with D264 for an adequate examination. Complete.

ITEM NUMBER	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D266	Four-page letter in Russian dated 11/28/63 to MARINA OSWALD from WALTER NEUNSON, Camden, New Jersey. Reported on pages 239-248 of 10/8/64; report of SA WILLIAM J. ANDRIS, Newark,. 11/10/64; pages 109-114 of 11/27/64. Letter offers home to MARINA OSWALD and children. Letter obtained from DECLAN FORD, Dallas, Texas. Translated by Laboratory. NEUNSON interviewed. Complete.
D267	Photograph of woman and child believed to be EDNA NEUNSON and son JOHN. Reported on pages 239-248 of 10/8/64; report of SA WILLIAM J. ANDRIS, Newark, 11/10/64; pages 109-114 of 11/27/64. Obtained from DECLAN FORD, Dallas, Texas, who stated photograph accompanied D266. Laboratory furnished translation. NEUNSON interviewed. Complete.
D268	Photograph of male believed to be WALTER NEUNSON. Reported on pages 239-248 of 10/8/64; report of SA WILLIAM J. ANDRIS, Newark, 11/10/64; pages 109-114 of 11/27/64. Obtained from DECLAN FORD, Dallas, Texas, who stated photograph accompanied D266. Laboratory furnished translation. NEUNSON interviewed. Complete.
D269	Envelope postmarked "DENVER, COLO. OCT 13 1964 PM" bearing handwritten address "Dallas F.B.I. Dallas Texas" and accompanying folded handwritten note beginning "I don't think..." and ending "...of Bernard Beck." Reported on pages 42-51 of 11/27/64. Letter indicates BERNARD BECK may thought of shooting President KENNEDY. Laboratory unable to identify in Anonymous Letter File. Complete.

DL 100-10461

ITEM NUMBER	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
D270	One page from church register of the First Evangelical Lutheran Church, North Muskegon, Michigan, bearing on first line the signature "Lee Harvey Oswald". Reported on pages 80-83 of 11/27/64. Furnished by Reverend WILLIAM HUMLIE, North Muskegon, Michigan, as it contained signature of OSWALD. Laboratory concluded OSWALD signature not written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Complete.
E1	Personal History Form of New Orleans High School dated June 2, 1955, for LEE OSWALD (Q227). Reported on pages 8-15, report of SA JOHN T. REYNOLDS, New Orleans, 12/6/63; page 180 of 12/23/63. Obtained from Warren Easton High School, New Orleans, La. Examined by Laboratory. This is same as Item J5. Complete.
E2	$13.87 obtained from LEE H. OSWALD by the Dallas Police Department at the time of his arrest. Reported on pages 195-196, 198 of 12/23/63. Obtained from Captain J.W. FRITZ, Dallas Police Department 12/10/63. Complete.
E3	Transportes Frontera Bus Line form with known date stamp impressions (K73). Reported on pages 270-271 of 5/28/64. Laboratory advised date stamp impressions on K73 appear to have been made by different stamp than that used on bottom of J8 (Q332). Complete.
E4	One block of forms of the Transportes Frontera Bus Line (K74). Reported on pages 270-271 of 5/28/64. Laboratory advised date stamp impressions on K73 are similar to questioned specimens on J8 (Q332) but no definite conclusion. Indented writings noted on Q332 indicating this sheet originally on top of present top sheet in K74. Complete.
E5	Three pages of handwriting of GEORGE BOUHE. Reported on pages 272-273 of 4/15/64. Laboratory concluded BOUHE prepared Russian writing appearing on D24. Complete.

DL 100-10461

ITEM NUMBER	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
E6	One $5.00 Federal Reserve Note, Serial Number L21781599C (Q496). Reported on pages 117-119 of 3/30/64. Obtained from CLIFFORD B. ALLORE, Yuma, Arizona. Note received at pari-mutuel betting window 3/6 or 3/7/64 and had writing pertaining to shooting of President KENNEDY. Laboratory advised OSWALD did not prepare writing on the note and it was not identified in Anonymous Letter File. Complete.
E7	One sheet of paper bearing known handwriting of FRANCISCO ALVARADO (K68). Reported on pages 270-271 of 4/15/64 and pages 270-271 of 5/28/64. Laboratory unable to determine if ALVARADO wrote "OSWLD" appearing on J8 (Q332). Complete
E8	Known handwriting of LUCIO LOPEZ MEDINA (K69). Reported on pages 270-271 of 4/15/64 and pages 270-271 of 5/28/64. Laboratory unable to determine if MEDINA wrote "OSWLD" appearing on J8 (Q332). Complete.
E9	Envelope and three pages of Braille writing (Q587). Reported on pages 96-113 of 8/5/64. Furnished by Captain WALTER C. FANNIN, Dallas Police Department, 6/26/64. Letter addressed to DEAN W. MC ADAMS, Ft. Worth, Texas, signed "Vera Stinnett", dated 8/12/63. MC ADAMS interviewed negatively regarding information pertaining to assassination. MC ADAMS reportedly mentally deranged. Letter examined by Laboratory. Complete.
E10	Envelope and two pages of Braille writing (Q588). Reported on pages 96-113 of 8/5/64. Furnished by Captain WALTER C. FANNIN, Dallas Police Department, 6/26/64. Letter addressed to DEAN W. MC ADAMS, Ft. Worth, Texas, signed "Vera Stinnett", dated 8/21/63. MC ADAMS interviewed negatively regarding information pertaining to assassination. MC ADAMS reportedly mentally deranged. Letter examined by Laboratory. Complete.

DL 100-10461

ITEM NUMBER	DESCRIPTION, REPORTING, AND ACTION TAKEN
E11-E12	Envelope and two-page letter to Governor JOHN CONNALLY, Texas, postmarked Kenosha, Wisconsin (Q612-Q613). Reported in letterhead memorandum of Milwaukee 8/29/64, captioned "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS". Envelope is postmarked 7/30/64 and letter is signed "American Democrats". Dislike for President JOHNSON indicated. Writing not identified by Laboratory. Complete.

UACB, no further airtels containing like data will be submitted by the Dallas Office due to limited number of items being received.

1 - Mr. McWilliams

SAC, New York (65-23422) 1/8/65

Director, FBI (65-69127)

MICHAEL JELISAVCIC
ESPIONAGE - R

Reurlet 12/23/64.

In connection with investigation of subject, your attention is directed to Volume XVI, page 47, of the Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

Contained in the above-mentioned Commission report is the following which was located on page 28 of the address book of Lee Harvey Oswald:

A.E.X.
K-42000
384
1-2 Dinar
Room 384
Jelisavcic

[redacted]

During the course of any interview of subject, you should closely question him concerning the circumstances surrounding his name and phone number being in the address book of Lee Harvey Oswald. The results of interview concerning Lee Harvey Oswald should be set forth in a communication suitable for dissemination under the Lee Harvey Oswald caption.

1 - WFO

(1) - 105-82555 (Oswald)

LM:mcc
(6)

JAN 11 1965

SEE NOTE-PAGE TWO.

56 JAN 14 1965

NOTE:

[redacted] The above information is being furnished New York to aid in their investigation.

FBI

Date: 1/8/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : Director, FBI (100-409763)

FROM: Legat, Bern (105-284) (P)

MARK LANE
SM - C

Re Bern letter 1/5/65.

[redacted]

At [redacted] request, he was furnished background material concerning LANE. [redacted] stated that he would keep this office informed of further developments in this matter.

(5)- Bureau
(1 - Liaison)
(1 - New York)(100-117844)
1 - Bern

HDG:mls
(6)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FBI

Date: 1/8/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS - R - CUBA

Mr. DECLAN FORD, 14057 Brookcrest, Dallas, Texas, a friend and advisor to MARINA OSWALD, requested information on 1/7/65, concerning the manner in which he could obtain certain personal documents of MARINA OSWALD which were in the possession of the Warren Commission. Mr. FORD was advised that the Warren Commission had been dissolved and that its records and exhibits were now maintained at the U. S. Archives. Mr. FORD was furnished with the name of Mr. HERMAN KAHN, Assistant Archivist, with whom he might correspond in this regard.

Mr. FORD is particularly desirous of obtaining the personal documents of MARINA OSWALD, i.e., passport, personal letters, Russian documents and other personal effects.

The Bureau is requested to advise if any further suggestion should be made to Mr. FORD in this regard.

5374

3 - Bureau
2 - Dallas
WRH:cjh
(5)

JAN 9 1965

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

1 - Mr. Conrad

1-12-65

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) — 5374

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

REC-66

Reurairtel 1-8-65 reporting that Mr. Declan Ford contacted your office on January 7, 1965 concerning return of certain items of evidence to Marina Oswald.

Your attention is directed to Buairtel to your office dated November 20, 1964, advising you that the President's Commission had informed the Bureau by letter dated November 16, 1964, that it had requested of the Attorney General an opinion concerning the right of the Government to retain in its possession certain of the items of physical evidence related to the assassination of President Kennedy. You were informed that as soon as this point has been resolved by the President's Commission your office will be notified as to what items may be returned to the various owners of evidence.

For your information, this matter is currently under study by the Department of Justice. You should contact Declan Ford and suggest to him that he might desire to contact the Attorney General in regard to the items of evidence he desires be returned to Marina Oswald at this time.

REL:dbc
(4)

NOTE:

JAN 13 1965

The information that the Department of Justice is currently studying this matter was obtained from Inspector Malley, who has been in touch with the Department.

FILED &
JAN 12 1965
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☑

Tolson
Sullivan
Conrad

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109078) 1/13/65

SAC, BOSTON (105-10911) (C)

Mrs. ROSE COUNCILMAN
THREAT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, Attn: FBI Lab, Domestic Intelligence Division, (Bufile 105-82555), captioned LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka. IS - R - CUBA, dated 11/23/64.

Enclosed are the original and three copies of a Letterhead Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

Two copies of this Letterhead Memorandum have been directed to the Special Agent in Charge, U. S. Secret Service, Boston, Massachusetts.

In view of the information furnished by Captain DONALD L. GROGAN, Police Department, Greenfield, Massachusetts that the subject is emotionally unstable and behaves irrationally, together with the fact that the tenor of the letter sent by the subject indicates approval of an act of violence, this information is being submitted to the Bureau and the local office of the U. S. Secret Service.

UACB, no further action is being contemplated in this matter.

2-Bureau (62-109078) (Encs. 4) (RM)
1-Boston (105-10911)

GSW:mac
(3)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Boston, Massachusetts

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

January 13, 1965

Mrs. ROSE COUNCILMAN
THREAT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT

Upon her return to Dallas, Texas, Marina Oswald, the wife of Lee Harvey Oswald, was contacted by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, at which time she furnished six boxes of personal correspondence received by her subsequent to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

On November 16, 1964, Mr. Declan Ford, a personal adviser and friend of Marina Oswald, made available two portfolios of letters, cards and notes which had been received by Marina Oswald subsequent to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and which he had separated from other correspondence.

Two of these items are as follows:

1. Handwritten letter, undated, addressed to "Lee Rabbit....", signed "(Mrs) Rose Councilman, 212 Chapman St. Greenfield, Mass."

2. Envelope postmarked Greenfield, Mass., 11/23/63, addressed to "Mr. Lee Rabbit", bearing return address of Mrs. Rose Councilman, 212 Chapman St., Greenfield, Mass.

The contents of this letter are as follows:

"Lee Rabbit
State Prison Death House
Dallas, Texas

"Dear Lee - I have just heard of your arrest over the yankee net work here in Massachusetts. Thank-you (if you did it). The chief of police here in Greenfield called my son and told him the secret service was watching me. Yet while they were suppose to be watching me. Every tom, dick and harry entered my home and stole and borrowed

anything they felt like taking. If they wanted to return it, it was returned, if not it was never returned. A great many things were nicked, paint was put on different articles and the floor in places were scraped bear. Yet, mind you, the secret service was watching me all this time. That was what happened to my home and what happened to my four children, you, nor no one else would believe __. Once again, thank-you, if you did it.

"Sincerely,
(Mrs) Rose Councilman
212 Chapman St.
Greenfield, Mass."

On December 18, 1964 and January 5, 1965, Captain Donald L. Grogan, Police Department, Greenfield, Massachusetts, advised that Mrs. Rose Councilman, 212 Chapman Street, Greenfield, Massachusetts, is well known to the department. She is mentally unbalanced and is a prolific letter writer. She has a long history of mental illness. She is not known to be dangerous, but she was observed several years ago throwing lighted matches into a U. S. mailbox. She is under close observation, but is not known to travel.

The U. S. Secret Service is aware of Mrs. Councilman because of her previous letters to various Federal Government agencies, and the Greenfield Police Department has had liaison with the U. S. Secret Service concerning Mrs. Councilman. The department is on notice to keep the U. S. Secret Service posted on any change in Mrs. Councilman's status and will also notify the Federal Bureau of Investigation of any such change.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Callahan

DATE: 1/14/65

FROM : L. J. Gauthier

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
BUFILE 62-109060

KILLING OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA
BUFILE 105-82555

As you know the Exhibits Section prepared over 300 exhibits with regard to captioned subject matter for the President's Commission. Considerable background material was used in the preparation of these exhibits which has been gathered together and organized in brown (tie-back) envelopes filed with reference to the assassination site and the Oswald killing. It is felt that this material should be maintained for at least two years, at which time a determination can be made as to the need for its continued availability. This material (IS NOT) marked as evidence. The original exhibits used by the Commission have been identified with Commission Exhibit numbers, which exhibits are maintained in part by the FBI Laboratory. The background material has been organized in envelopes as follows:

A. Assassination site (Texas School Book Depository Bldg., Dealey Plaza and vicinity) Dallas, Texas. (Two envelopes).

1. Field notes for preparing scale model and other visual aids.

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 12 1965

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley)
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad

CO FEB 12 1965

LJG:ko
(6)

CONTINUED - OVER

79 FEB 15 1965

SOVIET SECTION

2. Plan drawings.

3. Aerial photos and negatives.

4. Speed Graphic photos and negatives.

5. Dealey Plaza description and history.

6. Photos of completed scale model.

7. Commission exhibits.

B. Lee Harvey Oswald - Prior to Assassination.
(One envelope)

1. Field notes, plan drawings, photos and negatives regarding Randle-Frazier and Michael Paine residences.

2. Street maps and plans of Irving, Texas.

3. Photos and information regarding Oswald (before, during, and after experience in Russia).

4. Documents, writings, etc.

5. Commission exhibits.

C. Lee Harvey Oswald - After Assassination.
(Two envelopes)

1. Dallas Police Department (field notes, plan drawings, photos and negatives of building - photos and negatives of completed scale model).

-2- CONTINUED - OVER

2. Armored truck data.

3. Bus and Taxi data.

4. Oswald movements after Assassination.

5. Tippit killing (field notes, plan drawings, photos and negatives).

6. Oswald photos after arrest.

7. Photos of items of evidence.

8. Information relating to Jack Ruby.

9. Commission Exhibits.

D. Re-enactment and testimony before Commission. (One envelope)

E. Brochures prepared by Exhibits Section. (Four envelopes)

1. Investigation of the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy. (Negatives only)

2. Investigation of the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy - Exhibits, Vol. 1, Vol. 2, Vol. 3. (Copies and negatives)

3. The Assassination of President John F. Kennedy - Texas School Book Depository. (Copy and negatives)

4. The Assassination of President John F. Kennedy - Paine and Randle homes. (Copy and negatives)

-3- CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. Callahan
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS,
TEXAS. BUFILE 62-109030

KILLING OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA. BUFILE 105-82555

5. The Assassination of President John F. Kennedy - Bus and Taxi exhibits. (Copy - negatives filed in envelope "Oswald - After Assassination")

6. The Assassination of President John F. Kennedy - Tippit Killing. (Copy and negatives)

7. The Assassination of President John F. Kennedy - Tippit P. D. File (Copy)

8. The Assassination of President John F. Kennedy and the Killing of Lee H. Oswald - Visual Aids. (Copies and negatives)

9. Investigation of Killing of Lee H. Oswald (Negatives)

10. Investigation of Killing of Lee H. Oswald - Supplemental Report. (Copy and negatives)

The envelopes are contained in a large carton weighing approximately 75 pounds and will be maintained in the Exhibits Section until such time as the Files and Communications Division has made a determination concerning the disposition of the carton.

RECOMMENDATION:

That these envelopes be made a matter of record in the Bulky File in captioned matter.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN	DATE	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD
DALLAS	DALLAS	1/15/65	11/15/64 - 1/7/65

TITLE OF CASE	REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka	ROBERT P. GEMBERLING	jtf

CHARACTER OF CASE

IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCE:

Report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 11/27/64, at Dallas.

-P-

ENCLOSURES: TO THE BUREAU

Enclosed herewith and attached to appropriate copies of this report for the Bureau are three photographs each of Exhibits D-272, D-273, and D-275.

Two copies of each of the above-mentioned exhibits are listed as enclosures for the designated representative of the President's Commission in the body of this report (page 4a) with its copies being attached to the copies of the report that are for the designated representative of the President's Commission.

1 COPIES DESTROYED Bulky Copies Notice filed 12/17/76

APPROVED: MAR 14 1973 SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

5375

REC-11

7 JAN 16 1965

COPIES MADE:

10 - Bureau (105-82555) (Enc. 9) (RM)
1 - New Orleans (100-16601) (Info) (RM)
1 - San Antonio (105-2909) (Info) (RM)
4 - Dallas (100-10461)

ENCLOSURE

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

AGENCY			
REQUEST RECD.			
DATE FWD.	3-17		
HOW FWD.			
BY			

NOTATIONS

SOVIET SECTION

CIA

FEB 1 1965

The Bureau may desire to remove the enclosure page of this report (page 4a) if it is disseminated to agencies other than the designated representative of the President's Commission.

LEADS:

All leads in this case are receiving special handling and are being set forth by teletype or airtel and are not being restated herein. Requests for investigation and allegations are still being investigated promptly and will continue to be reported in captioned matter.

NEW ORLEANS and SAN ANTONIO - (INFORMATION)

One copy of this report is being furnished each of the New Orleans and San Antonio Offices for information in view of the extensive investigation conducted in those divisions.

INFORMANTS:

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	FILE WHERE LOCATED
DL T-1 is [redacted]	Instant report, page 95
DL T-2 is [redacted]	Instant report, page 107

ADMINISTRATIVE:

No additional investigation is being conducted concerning TOM ARKWRIGHT or SERAFIMA SZAKUL referred to on pages 86 and 87, respectively, in instant report, UACB.

The identities of the Agents participating in this investigation are reflected in this report.

In connection with this report, it should be borne in mind that the Dallas Office has a separate case in connection with the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD captioned, "JACK L. RUBY, aka; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka (Deceased) - VICTIM, CIVIL RIGHTS", Dallas file 44-1639, Bufile 44-24016. It is also pointed out that the Dallas Office has a separate case captioned, "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING", Dallas file 89-43, Bufile 62-109060.

Communications are still being received under this Assassination caption which, upon review, are found to contain information pertaining to OSWALD or his connection with the assassination and such communications are being filed and reported in instant case captioned, "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka." Also, some communications are still being received carrying the OSWALD caption, which contain no information concerning OSWALD or his connection with the assassination, and such communications are being filed and reported in the case bearing the Assassination caption. For the most part, miscellaneous allegations bearing on the Assassination are being reported in Dallas file 89-43 and all others in the LEE HARVEY OSWALD case. All information pertaining to items of evidence having a direct bearing on the Assassination or concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD are being reported under the LEE HARVEY OSWALD caption.

The Dallas Office also has a pending case on MARINA OSWALD, in which case a report was submitted by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN, dated January 5, 1965, at Dallas, Texas, Bufile 105-126032, Dallas file 105-1435, and copies of such report were sent to Detroit, Michigan.

The overlap in the period of this report with that of previous reports in this matter was occasioned by the receipt of material from other offices included herein. The results were withheld until such time as the complete resolving of the particular phase could be included in one report.

No local dissemination of this report is being made to either the United States Attorney, the local United States Secret Service, or any other agency. Extra copies have been made by the Dallas Office for use in the event the Bureau directs dissemination.

C*
(COVER PAGE)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: ROBERT P. GEWBERLING
Date: January 15, 1965

Office: Dallas, Texas

Field Office File No.: 100-10461

Bureau File No.: 105-82555

Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Synopsis: Additional investigation conducted concerning precise source of the description of suspected assassin broadcast over the Dallas Police Department radio network at 12:45 p.m., 11/22/63, indicates source of description was apparently HOWARD LESLIE BRENNAN. HAROLD DEE RILEY alleged to have been eyewitness to assassination, but upon interview states he knows absolutely nothing about assassination. SUSAN GREER alleged that son of resident of Rushville, Illinois, had written his father from Dallas two weeks before assassination that "something terrible is going to happen here in two weeks". JOHN HENRY ORR, JR., Irving, Texas, states his father at Rushville, Illinois, probably is person referred to by SUSAN GREER, but that he did not write such statement to his father. FLOYD EUGENE SWINK located and interviewed, and states he has no additional information concerning assassination other than that previously furnished by him in letters to FBI. RAY ALLEN DURALL alleges evidence against OSWALD was invalid and that OSWALD did not commit assassination. DURALL, in past, has written numerous letters to persons and organizations complaining about various matters. Report that OSWALD seen in San Diego, California, during last week of October, 1963, or first week of November, 1963, not substantiated by investigation. FRANCOIS AUSTIN DE LACQUESEAUX furnished information that on 11/4/64 a steward aboard Russian ship at Tampico, Mexico, advised him that GEORGE PARR, well-known political leader from Duval County, Texas, had met with OSWALD and that PARR had aided OSWALD in destroying President KENNEDY so that LYNDON B. JOHNSON could become President. Allegation by JAMES OSDEN MINNICK

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FC

that OSWALD was in contact with JACK RUBY several weeks prior to assassination not substantiated by investigation. Correspondence received by MARINA OSWALD subsequent to assassination reviewed and investigation conducted concerning correspondents where of possible pertinence. Translations of correspondence in foreign languages set forth. MARINA OSWALD was exhibited photograph of EDWARD NEUNSON taken in 1950 and states she cannot recall ever having seen this individual. States she did not know ZOE KISLOVA, first wife of WALTER CARL NEUNSON and mother of EDWARD NEUNSON. MARINA OSWALD spent some time in Arizona collaborating with PRISCILLA JOHNSON on a book. MARINA accepted invitation to attend eight-week special course in English language at University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, and planned to depart from Dallas 1/3/65. Upon completion of course, MARINA plans to return to her residence at Richardson, Texas.

-P-

DETAILS:

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DL 100-10461

ENCLOSURES: TO THE DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Enclosed for the designated representative of the President's Commission are the following described exhibits, together with information as to where the results of investigation concerning such exhibits are located:

Exhibit Number	Description	Where Results of Investigation Reported
D-272	Envelope postmarked "CHICAGO, ILL. 2A MAY 9 1964 AM", with typewritten address "Mrs. Marina Oswald Widow of Lee Harvey Oswald Richardson, Texas," accompanying one-page typewritten letter beginning "Dear Marina: I am sending you..." with typewritten signature "Nicola Dechert" and accompanying typewritten tract bearing caption "PIPE THIS"	Instant report, pages 103 through 109
D-273	Envelope postmarked "SPENCER, W. VA. NOV 25 1963 7-AM," with handwritten address "Pesonal Mrs. Lee Olleswalles Delas Teaxes canclenchel" and accompanying one-page handwritten latter dated November 24, 1963, beginning "Dear Mrs. Lee..." and signed on reverse side "Pearl E. Bragan"	Instant report, pages 91 through 97
D-275	Photocopy of typewritten one-page letter beginning "My Dear Mrs. Oswald: I have been..." and ending "...Box # 864 Tucson Ariz,"	Instant report, pages 98 through 102

DL 100-10461
RJB/jtf
1

I. DESCRIPTION OF SUSPECTED ASSASSIN AS ORIGINALLY BROADCAST BY DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT AT 12:45 P.M., NOVEMBER 22, 1963, AND SEARCH OF TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY BUILDING

The President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY in letters dated November 2, 1964, and November 18, 1964, advised that the Commission believes that it might be desirable and useful to develop information that was not available at the time of the preparation of the Commission's report in regard to the precise sources of the description of the suspected assassin broadcast over the Dallas Police Department radio network at 12:45 p.m., (November 22, 1963).

The Commission further noted that it would also be of interest to know whether the police or other law enforcement officers searching within the building (Texas School Book Depository) were ever notified that the shots had come from the window identified by BRENNAN (HOWARD BRENNAN).

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT:

Sheriff J. E. (BILL) DECKER, Dallas County Sheriff's Office, Dallas, Texas, advised on December 14, 1964, that he was in the lead car of President KENNEDY's caravan at the time of the assassination on November 22, 1963.

When the shooting occurred, the car he was in proceeded directly to Parkland Hospital and upon arrival he immediately obtained a ride back to the scene of the crime. Upon his arrival back at the assassination site, he ordered his deputies to immediately start a search of the Texas School Book Depository building in order to see if they could locate the individual responsible. He had the deputies systematically start a search of the building and they were doing so when Deputy Chief LUMPKIN of the Dallas Police Department arrived at the building and took charge of the search of the building.

Sheriff DECKER stated that the search of the building was of the entire building and not specifically of the sixth floor until the spent bullet cartridges were located on that floor. Then, upon the completion of that part of the search looking for the assassin, the search was concentrated on the sixth floor for the purpose of locating evidence.

HOWARD LESLIE BRENNAN, 6814 Woodard, Dallas, Texas, advised on December 14, 1964, that he is the same HOWARD BRENNAN who has appeared before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY where he furnished information as an "eyewitness" to the assassination of the late President.

BRENNAN stated that the assassination occurred at approximately 12:31 p.m. on the afternoon of November 22, 1963. He stated that upon witnessing some unknown person firing a gun out of the southeast corner window on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building, he immediately went to an unknown Dallas police officer standing at the corner of Elm and Houston Streets and requested the officer to get him either an FBI Agent or a Secret Service Agent. He was then taken to Mr. SORRELS, a Secret Service Agent, who was in a car parked in front of the Texas School Book Depository.

BRENNAN stated that besides SORRELS, there was an unknown Dallas police officer and another unknown man present when he related to SORRELS what he had just witnessed and furnished SORRELS with a description of the man he had seen in the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository building.

BRENNAN estimates that he was talking to SORRELS and furnishing this description at approximately 12:40 p.m.

While talking to SORRELS, BRENNAN saw two Negro youths leaving the Texas School Book Depository building and he immediately recognized them as the same two men he had seen

looking out of a fifth story window of the Depository building just beneath and to the west of the sixth floor window where the unknown person was shooting at President KENNEDY. He had seen these two young men looking out this fifth floor window just prior to the shots being fired from the sixth floor.

BRENNAN stated that Mr. SORRELS had the two men stopped and ordered them taken to the nearby Dallas County Sheriff's Office to be interviewed. BRENNAN stated that he then accompanied SORRELS to the Sheriff's Office where he furnished a statement to a deputy.

BRENNAN remarked that he could not identify the Dallas police officer who was present when he furnished his description of the suspected assassin.

J. HERBERT SAWYER, Inspector, Police Department, Dallas, Texas, advised on December 15, 1964, that he was the first official of the Dallas Police Department to arrive at the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) building after the assassination on November 22, 1963.

SAWYER stated that he immediately set up a command post in front of the TSBD building and ordered the building sealed off. He pooled officers from his department and local Dallas County Deputy Sheriffs into search teams and ordered a search of the area.

Shortly thereafter, Deputy Chief GEORGE L. LUMPKIN arrived at the scene and took over the responsibility of the search of the interior of the TSBD building.

Inspector SAWYER stated that it is almost impossible to describe the confusion and commotion at the scene of the assassination when he arrived.

While in front of the TSBD building, a middle aged white man was brought to him who had reportedly seen the unknown suspect fire shots from a window on either the fifth

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or sixth floor of the TSBD building. SAWYER does not know who this man was, did not take down his name, nor can he identify him at this late date. However, SAWYER recalls that this man wanted to speak to a Secret Service Agent.

SAWYER recalls that this unknown white man furnished a description of the assassin as a white male, thirty years of age, five feet ten inches tall, and about one-hundred and sixty-five pounds. This description was furnished in the presence of Secret Service Agent FORREST V. SORRELS.

SAWYER stated that he immediately called this description into the Dallas police dispatcher and it was immediately broadcast over the police network.

SAWYER continued that only one other person was brought to him who had reportedly seen the assassin. This person was a young Negro boy named EUINS. However, upon talking to this youth, it was determined that the boy could not describe the suspect, not even to the detail as to whether the person he had seen was a white man or a Negro.

SAWYER added that it was the description he had obtained from the unknown white man at the scene of the assassination that was broadcast over the police radio at approximately 12:45 p.m., November 22, 1963; the first description of the suspect to be put out by the Dallas Police Department.

It is noted that Volume VII, pages 332 to 350, of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY report, sets forth the testimony of FORREST V. SORRELS, a Secret Service Agent assigned to Dallas, Texas.

A review of this testimony indicates that Mr. SORRELS, who was in the lead car of President KENNEDY's motorcade, proceeded directly to Parkland Hospital from the scene of the assassination. He did not go into the hospital,

but immediately took a police car back to the Texas School Book Depository building. SORRELS entered the back door of the Texas School Book Depository, spoke to Mr. TRULY, manager of the Texas School Book Depository, and then proceeded out the front door of the building. He inquired as to whether anyone had seen anything at which time HOWARD BRENNAN was pointed out to him.

SORRELS, besides speaking to BRENNAN, talked with a young Negro boy named EUINS who was a witness, but the youth could not describe the assassin even as to whether he was Negro or white.

SORRELS accompanied both BRENNAN and EUINS to the Dallas County Sheriff's Office.

Volume XIX, page 470, of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY report, presents a copy of the signed sworn statement of HOWARD LESLIE BRENNAN given on November 22, 1963, at the Dallas County Sheriff's Office, which records what he had seen at the assassination scene. This statement is marked "Decker Exhibit #5323".

It is noted that this statement contains a description of the assassin as furnished by BRENNAN and which compares closely with that first broadcast by the Dallas Police Department at approximately 12:45 p.m., November 22, 1963.

Deputy Chief GEORGE L. LUMPKIN, Service Division, Police Department, Dallas, Texas, advised on January 5, 1965, that he was the responsible police officer in charge of the interior search of the Texas School Book Depository building shortly after the assassination of President KENNEDY on November 22, 1963.

Chief LUMPKIN arrived at the Texas School Book Depository building shortly after the shooting, however, he cannot exactly state the time of his arrival at the building,

although the Texas School Book Depository had already been sealed off by the police. He would estimate his arrival at the building somewhere around 12:45 p.m.

LUMPKIN stated that upon entering the building he immediately ordered a search of the entire Texas School Book Depository building for the assassin; then, secondly, he directed the search of the building for evidence. But, primarily, Chief LUMPKIN stated the initial search of the entire building was to find the person responsible for the shooting of President KENNEDY.

The Deputy Chief then stated that upon locating the stacked boxes in the southeast corner of the sixth floor, apparently used by the assassin as a support for the rifle, and then almost simultaneously the finding of the three ejected cartridges, he directed a complete search of the sixth floor for further evidence. This search was setup in such a manner that police officers, both sheriff deputies and Dallas policemen, lined up on the east side wall of the sixth floor barely a foot apart, and started searching west toward the west side of the sixth floor. During this search, all boxes were turned over and "there were many boxes piled on top of one another". Eventually, upon reaching the west side of the sixth floor, the assassin's rifle was found hidden under some boxes in the northwest corner of the building near the stairwell.

Chief LUMPKIN stated that he personally considers the time taken in searching the sixth floor up to the time of the discovery of the murder weapon was very short in view of the complete thoroughness of the search as well as the fine results, that is, the location of the murder weapon.

LUMPKIN stated that, as noted previously, the Texas School Book Depository was searched first for the unknown assassin, and then, secondly, for evidence.

He advised that upon entering the Texas School Book Depository building, he had heard from persons now not recalled, that the shots had come from the sixth floor. LUMPKIN stated

that there is no way that he can recall at this late date who would have been the sources of the information to the effect that the shots had come from the sixth floor. However, Chief LUMPKIN emphasized that the original search of the entire Texas School Book Depository was directed with the purpose in mind to determine whether the individual responsible for the shooting was still in the building.

Chief LUMPKIN added that he does not consider the time which elapsed between the shooting of President KENNEDY and the location of the murder weapon to have been excessive, and to the contrary, he considers that the complete search was handled in the shortest time possible for such a large size building.

II. INVESTIGATION CONCERNING ALLEGED ASSASSINATION WITNESS HAROLD DEE RILEY

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By communication dated November 20, 1964, the New Orleans Office advised that on November 18, 1964, Sergeant WEBSTER CLEMMENTS, Deputy Sheriff, St. Tammany Parish Sheriff's Office, Covington, Louisiana, stationed at Slidell, Louisiana, had advised as follows:

On November 15, 1964, Sergeant CLEMMENTS and Deputy Sheriff RICHARD HUSSEY arrested one HAROLD DEE RILEY, age 34, a white male, 5'6", 152 pounds, blue eyes, brown hair, who gave a permanent address of 119 Listie Street (later determined to be Leslie), Irving, Texas, in connection with a routine drunk and disturbing the peace type charge. On the following date, RILEY posted bond of $37.50, which was a cash bond and he was not expected to return for trial. Sergeant CLEMMENTS stated that RILEY is a cement finisher working for an unidentified Texas firm at the NASA Test Site, Hancock County, Mississippi, near Picayune. He was temporarily residing at an unidentified motel in Bay St. Louis, Mississippi.

Sergeant CLEMMENTS stated that on the date of RILEY's release, November 16, 1964, (later determined, according to RILEY, to be November 14, 1964) the subject of the assassination of President KENNEDY came up. According to Sergeant CLEMMENTS, RILEY was sober, seemed intelligent and brought up the fact that he (RILEY) was an eyewitness to the assassination of President KENNEDY. According to Sergeant CLEMMENTS, RILEY spoke of having worked on a steel beam on a building under construction near where LEE HARVEY OSWALD allegedly shot from a building at President KENNEDY. RILEY indicated in his conversation that he had been working on this building and when the motorcade appeared, he stopped working and watched the motorcade. RILEY claimed to Sergeant CLEMMENTS and to Deputy Sheriff HUSSEY that he heard rifle shots and actually saw an individual standing in the window with a rifle protruding from the window aimed in the direction of the President.

Sergeant CLEMMENTS continued that RILEY also commented at some length about the fact that he was personally proficient with a rifle and could not understand how it was possible that as many shots were fired as were supposed to have been fired.

Sergeant CLEMMENTS stated that at the time these remarks were made, he did not think too much of it, but has since realized that when RILEY made this statement he was completely sober, rational and of reasonable intelligence, and that he felt he had the duty to report this matter to the FBI.

By communication dated December 3, 1964, the Jackson Office advised that Mr. MILTON SMITH, located at the Carpenter Brothers Construction Company Office on the NASA Test Site area, Hancock County, Mississippi, had advised that he is employed for J. H. MOBLEY - BERT W. SPEED, Cement Contractors, Main Office at 123 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas, for which HAROLD DEE RILEY is also employed. Mr. SMITH advised, however, that RILEY had returned to Dallas, Texas on November 24, 1964, and could be reached through the Mobley-Speed Office at Dallas, Texas.

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

Date 12/10/64

HAROLD DEE RILEY, 418 Leslie Street, Irving, Texas, who is employed by Mobley-Speed Cement Contractors, 123 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas, personally appeared at the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, at which time he furnished the following information: [illegible]

RILEY was arrested at Slidell, Louisiana on early Saturday morning, November 14, 1964, for being drunk and "raising hell". He stated he was released later the same day after paying a fine of $37.50. He stated he is positive this arrest occurred on November 14, 1964, because he had to wire his mother, BERTIE LOU RILEY, 418 Leslie Street, Irving, Texas, to obtain $50.00, which she did send to him. At the time he was residing at the Bayside Motel, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. He was employed at this time by Carpenter Brothers, working at the NASA Missile Site near Picayune, Mississippi, having been loaned to Carpenter Brothers by his employer, Mobley-Speed Cement Contractors.

RILEY advised that on November 22, 1963, the day of the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, he was living at 119 Leslie Street, Irving, Texas with his wife. At that time he was employed by Mobley-Speed Cement Contractors who were working on a job at the North Park Shopping Center, Dallas, Texas. On November 22, 1963, he did not go to work because there was nothing for him to do on the job on that day. At the time of the assassination on November 22, 1963, RILEY stated he was at the blacksmith shop of RAYMOND WATSON, his father-in-law, which shop is located on North Britain, Irving, Texas. He stated RAYMOND WATSON resides at 315 North Britain, Irving, Texas. RILEY heard of the assassination report over the radio and remained at the blacksmith shop during the afternoon listening to the various radio reports.

He was not in Dallas at any time on November 22, 1963.

RILEY stated that he had worked several months prior to the assassination on the construction job concerning the new Dallas County Courthouse which is located within several blocks of the Texas School Book Depository.

RILEY stated that when he was released at Slidell, Louisiana after his arrest, he was still not completely sober.

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on 12/10/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING/cms Date dictated 12/10/64

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He stated he knows absolutely nothing about the assassination of President KENNEDY; did not witness the assassination; was not working on any building under construction near where the assassination occurred; did not hear any rifle shots; and did not see any individual standing in a window with a rifle.

RILEY states he now owns a 308 Magnum deer rifle which he obtained three weeks ago from his uncle, WILLIAM B. MORGAN, who resides at 1702 South Bristol, Irving, Texas, and that MORGAN had built this rifle. RILEY states he did not own or possess a rifle at the time of the assassination of President KENNEDY. He stated having been in the service and having had some experience with rifles, he has wondered how three shots were fired in such a short time as was indicated by the investigation into the assassination, but that this is merely his opinion.

RILEY was asked why he made the remarks attributed to him by Sergeant WEBSTER CLEMMENTS, at which time RILEY stated he must have made such remarks out of stupidity and because he had been drinking. He expressed regrets that he had caused the FBI to have to conduct investigation as a result of remarks made by him without realizing the consequences of such remarks.

The following description was obtained from observation and interrogation:

Name:	HAROLD DEE RILEY
Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Born:	July 25, 1930 at Hedley, Texas
Height:	5'6½"
Weight:	165 pounds
Eyes:	Blue
Hair:	Brown
Build:	Medium
Education:	10th grade
Military Service:	U. S. Army, Serial Number ER 5740126 February, 1948 to February, 1949; May, 1949, to October, 1950, honorable discharge
Marital Status:	Separated from wife, CARMETTA R. RILEY, 922 Highland, Irving, Texas

Children: TONNY D. RILEY, age 7,
TIMOTHY MICHAEL RILEY, age 3½
both with mother

Residence: 418 Leslie Street, Irving, Texas
no telephone

Employment: Mobley - Speed Cement Contractors,
123 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas

Arrest Record: [redacted]

III. OTHER INVESTIGATION RELATING TO LEE HARVEY OSWALD

A. Allegation By Susan Greer That Son Of A Resident Of Rushville, Illinois, Had Written His Father From Dallas, Texas, Two Weeks Before Assassination That "Something Terrible Is Going To Happen Here In Two Weeks"

B. Interview of Floyd Eugene Swink Who Had Alleged Lee Harvey Oswald Did Not Assassinate President Kennedy

C. Investigation Concerning Ray Allen Durall's Allegation That Evidence Against Lee Harvey Oswald Was Invalid And That Oswald Did Not Commit Assassination

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A. Allegation By Susan Greer That Son Of A Resident Of Rushville, Illinois, Had Written His Father From Dallas, Texas, Two Weeks Before Assassination That "Something Terrible Is Going To Happen Here In Two Weeks"

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The Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., received a letter dated September 15, 1964 (although postmarked November 16, 1964, at Streator, Illinois), from SUSAN GREER, 1002 East Main, Streator, Illinois. This letter reads as follows:

"September 15, 1964

"The Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

"Dear Sir:

"I have been told that it is not necessary for me to write this, but I feel that perhaps I should. I do not feel that the person I am writing you about had anything to do with the Kennedy plot. After it happened, (the assassination), I went to my home in Rushville, Illinois. A farmer told me that a Rushville resident has a son who lives in Dallas. He said that his son wrote him two weeks before the assassination that 'something terrible is going to happen here in two weeks.' HE LIVED NEXT DOOR TO OSWALD. He said that the FBI had been around interviewing everyone. So, as everyone tells me, you would have interviewed the nextdoor neighbors of Oswald, and this letter is not necessary. I do not believe that the boy would have written his father if he himself had anything to do with it. I think even Kennedy was aware that there was a risk in going there. However, I thought that if someone knew something it might be a clue. So, I am writing you.

"Sincerely

/s/ "Susan Greer
"Susan Greer

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"However, according to the Warren Report, Oswald had not been watched beforehand. This sounds as if someone had been in the neighborhood from the FBI. Of course, you know all this, anyway."

By communication dated December 3, 1964, the Chicago Office advised that on November 30, 1964, Miss SUSAN GREER, 1002 East Main, Streator, Illinois, had advised that she was a former resident of Rushville, Illinois, and that she still owns a farm in that area which is being managed by a LAWRENCE BEGHTOL, Frederick, Illinois. She advised that a couple of months previous she had a conversation with BEGHTOL and he furnished the information that she set out in her letter to the FBI.

Miss GREER stated that BEGHTOL apparently got the information from a Rushville farmer by the name of (first name unknown) AVERY. She further advised that she did not know the first name of AVERY's son who apparently lives in Dallas, Texas.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent ROBERT JOE IVEY at Springfield, Illinois:

On December 17, 1964, LAWRENCE BEGHTOL, Frederick, Illinois, was interviewed at the St. John's Hospital, Springfield, concerning his knowledge of a farmer by the name of (first name unknown) AVERY who has a son residing in Dallas, Texas.

LAWRENCE BEGHTOL advised that he did not know any AVERYs who might have a son in Dallas, Texas. BEGHTOL stated he knew a farmer by the name of ANDY AVERY who resided near Rushville but that ANDY AVERY did not have a son in Dallas, Texas.

BEGHTOL advised that he knew a JOHN HENRY ORR, Rushville, whom he believes might have a son in Dallas, Texas. BEGHTOL further advised that he did not know the son's name, but that sometime back he overheard ORR telling someone that his son lived close to where the assassination took place. BEGHTOL stated that this was all he could remember or recall that ORR said about his son and that he did not recall anything being mentioned concerning OSWALD.

BEGHTOL stated that he did not understand why he was questioned on this matter as he did not really understand what it was all about. He stated that he wished he could help but that he did not recall anyone mentioning that their son had written a letter which concerned OSWALD or any information that something terrible was to happen in Dallas, Texas.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent ELYON H. DAVIS at Rushville, Illinois:

On December 24, 1964, JOHN HENRY ORR, SR., Rural Route Number 1, Rushville, advised that his son JOHN HENRY ORR, JR., resides at 2714 North Britain Road, Irving, Texas, and is employed at the Trade Mart, Dallas, Texas. His son has never made any statement of any type to him to the effect that JOHN HENRY ORR, JR., either knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD or knew anything concerning OSWALD's activities. Also JOHN HENRY ORR, JR., never made any statement or wrote anything to his parents to the effect

that something terrible was going to happen in Dallas, Texas.

On November 21, 1963, JOHN HENRY ORR, SR., received a letter from his son JOHN HENRY, JR., written on the back of a sheet of mimeograph paper of instructions for exhibitors, Dallas, Texas, Trade Mart, dated November 18, 1963. This mimeograph sheet of instructions told the exhibitors that the Trade Mart Courtyard had been selected as the site for the luncheon for the President of the United States to be held at noon Friday, November 22, 1963. The instructions told the exhibitors of the places at the Trade Mart that would be restricted on that date and what parts of the building would be closed. The instructions for the exhibitors were signed by W. E. "BILL" COOPER.

On the back side of the letter of instructions, JOHN HENRY ORR, JR., had written his parents as follows:

"Dear Folks,

We got this today--it came as no surprise since we had heard talk around the building. Please read it all. They are certainly putting a tight check on the building. There were Secret Service men around today.

I'll write you after Friday and tell you all about it. If you will watch T.V., Friday evening for the national news, you'll be able to see KENNEDY in the Trade Mart. Hope you are all well and that you'll write me soon.

Love,

John

P.S. Everyone I know wants me to get them in the building Friday."

ORR advised that this letter was all his son had written about the President's visit to Dallas and that his son had never mentioned OSWALD in any way.

On December 24, 1964, Mrs. JOHN HENRY ORR, SR., advised that her son JOHN HENRY ORR, JR., has never

written or told her at any time that he knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD or knew anything concerning OSWALD. Also her son has never stated to her that something terrible was going to happen in Dallas, Texas.

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JOHN HENRY ORR, JR., 2714 North Britain Road, Irving, Texas, was contacted on January 7, 1965, at his place of employment, the Pettigrew Associates, Dallas Trade Mart, Stemmons Highway, Dallas, Texas, by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT:

Mr. ORR stated that he was residing in Irving, Texas, prior to the date of the assassination of President KENNEDY and has continued to reside in that suburb of Dallas since November 22, 1963.

Mr. ORR stated that his place of residence in Irving, Texas, is approximately four miles from where LEE HARVEY OSWALD's wife was residing on West Fifth Street, Irving, prior to the assassination. He continued that he has never been a neighbor of OSWALD, nor had he ever heard of OSWALD prior to the assassination.

He stated that he never wrote or told anyone, including his father, that "something terrible was going to happen here in two weeks" or words to that effect prior to November 22, 1963.

JOHN HENRY ORR, JR., stated that to the best of his knowledge there are no other residents in Irving, Texas, who formerly lived in the area of Rushville, Illinois.

Mr. ORR stated that it would not surprise him if his father, JOHN HENRY ORR, SR., had been the person referred to in any letter received by the FBI to the effect that a son of a Rushville, Illinois, resident had written prior to the assassination from Irving, Texas, that something terrible was going to happen in two weeks. Mr. ORR attributed this opinion to the fact that his father considers himself to be a "seer", that is, "a person who can predict what will happen in the future".

He continued that when he last visited his father at Rushville, Illinois, in September, 1964, his father had told him, in all seriousness, that he (the father) had on the

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eve of the assassination, in a church meeting, predicted that President KENNEDY would be killed the following day. ORR stated that his mother was present in the room when his father made this remark and he asked her if his father had actually done so. His mother just smiled at him, thus indicating to him that his father's statement was not true. He did not pursue the matter further.

ORR stated that while he does not like to say so, he must state that he believes that his father is a "mental case" when it comes to predicting events and claiming that he had information regarding "world shaking" events prior to their happening.

He further advised that he was greatly shocked about the assassination of President KENNEDY and that he was present at the Dallas Trade Mart, where his business is located, and where the President was en route to make a speech a few minutes before his death.

ORR added that if he had had any information whatsoever regarding the assassination, he would have immediately contacted the appropriate government investigative agency.

B. Interview Of Floyd Eugene Swink Who Had Alleged Lee Harvey Oswald Did Not Assassinate President Kennedy

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The following information supplements that concerning FLOYD E. SWINK reflected on pages 213 through 230 of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated July 16, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, captioned "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS; MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING", and the report of Special Agent CALVIN W. EVANS dated December 3, 1964, at Phoenix, Arizona, captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD; INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA".

FBI

The following investigation was conducted by SAs DAVID G. LOVELESS and JAMES R. NEVES:

AT STATELINE, CALIFORNIA

On December 13, 1964, FLOYD EUGENE SWINK, Olympic Hotel, P.O. Box 2, Stateline, California, furnished the following information:

SWINK stated that he has no additional information concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY other than that previously furnished to the FBI by letters to Special Agent BEDFORD of Mesa, Arizona.

SWINK stated that all information furnished to the FBI came as a result of direct manifestations or visions from God. SWINK further advised that he was healed of a serious heart condition by a minister in Los Angeles, California, thirteen years ago. He stated that since this time he has been gifted with visions, verbal direction, and physical manifestations from God. SWINK stated that he holds no allegiance to any church, as he feels that there is no true church on the earth.

SWINK stated that his visions generally take place during the evening or resting hours and are frequently accompanied by voices. He stated that visions and voices are real and true; however, his interpretation of these visions may not always be correct. SWINK stated that the Lord will frequently give him a physical manifestation to let him know if a decision is correct. He stated that the most common physical sign is the twitching of his right eye. He further advised that he will also witness signs in his arms, legs, and back.

The following description was obtained through observation and interview:

Name:	FLOYD EUGENE SWINK
Residence:	Olympic Hotel, Box 2 Stateline, California
Sex:	Male
Race:	White

Date of Birth:	January 21, 1903
Place of Birth:	Decatur, Illinois
Height:	5 feet 9 inches
Weight:	183 pounds
Hair:	Grey
Eyes:	Brown
Military Service:	None
Prior Arrest:	None
Marital Status:	Divorced
Relatives:	Wife: MARIE HAUDE, nee Stark Born June 14, 1914, Garden City, Oklahoma; married 1928, Chicago, Illinois; divorced May 25, 1953, Chicago, Illinois.
	Children:
	CAROL JEAN SWINK (daughter)
	WILLIAM PAUL SWINK (son)
	Parents:
	WILLIAM ELMO SWINK (father) deceased
	STELLA MAY SWINK (mother) deceased
Social Security No.:	361-07-0431
Arizona Drivers License:	H 33017
Education:	Ninth grade, St. Louis, Missouri
Occupation:	Electrician
Prior Employment:	Arco Auto Carrier 79th Street Chicago (1955-1960)
	Sheriff's Office Apache Junction, Arizona (1960-1962)
	Holiday House Kingman, Arizona (1962-1964)
	Harvey's Hotel & Casino South Tahoe, Nevada.

C. Investigation Concerning Ray Allen Durall's Allegation That Evidence Against Lee Harvey Oswald Was Invalid And That Oswald Did Not Commit Assassination

MARY FERRELL FOUNDATION

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 1, 1964

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ROY S. TRULY, Warehouse Manager, Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas, furnished the following letters from RAY ALLEN DU RALL, in which he stated DU RALL gave information of possible value concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY:

"Nov 22, 1964 "Ray Allen DuRall

"Texas Book Depository
Dallas, Texas

"Chief Archiveist

"Sir:

"It appears that your Book depository, have confused certain Military records, or in other words got your Rabbits mixed up a bit.

"My records are in the Illinois State Library at Springfield Illinois and have never been deposited in the Texas book depository at Dallas Texas as I am not a Texan by birth or residence. I am enclosing verifycation proof of my Statement and I request that you correct any errors that you may have made, from your book depository window Nov 22, 1963

/s/ "Ray Allen DuRall"

* * * * *

"Ray A Durall

"Box 853
Flagstaff Ariz.
Sept. 25 1956,

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on 11/25/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent THOMAS J. CARSON /jtf Date dictated 11/27/64

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"Illinois State Library
Springfield Illinois

"Earnest E EAst
Archival Asst.

"Dear Mr. East;

"Your recent reply and compliance to my request of photostatic copies of my War 2 Bonus File had one copy missing when I received your reply (#eleven).

"I still need that copy '# eleven) and after examining the copies that I did get I find that I now need copies #5, #6, #7, #8, also; Counting a reorder on #II this makes 6 page copies. Please find enclosed a money for $1.80 to cover fee and postage and I request that you send these to me.(Box 853 Flagstaff Ariz.).

"Sincerely

/s/ "Ray A Durall

"Ray A Durall"

* * * * *

"Nov 23, 1964

"Ray Allen DuRall
522 N. 18th St
Phoenix Arizona

"Chief Archivist
Texas Book Depository
Dallass Texas

"Sir:

"As of Nov 22, 1963, President John F. Kennedy was assassinated in the proximity of your building,

and propostedly by rifle fire from a window in the building. It is therefore assumed that, books and records were a part of the Assasenation.

"I am encloseing a U S Secret Service letter that States certain papers were returned to me. The date is nearly one year prior to the Assasenation Act Per Se

"Ray Allen DuRall

"Other, records and Statements of U.S. employees are now also Void. 1. A man by the name of Edgar Voshall, who was a former U.S Postmaster in Pleasant Hill Illinois and later An Insurance Company Executive, who in his lifetime made many Character Judgements for the U.S. Government and for Insurance Co's. and at the time was considered himself a man of High Character.

"But Not So.

"This man Edgar Voshall, after serving a Public fucnction for many years did, go beserk and show his true Character as a Sexual Maniac.

"Ray Allen DuRall

"And in 1958 he was Committed to the Illinois State Assylum for the Dsane, for the remainder of his life as incurable.

"It was that same insane man Edgar Voshall, who did make a Character Judgement against Harvey Lee Oswald when he Harvy was 12 years old. Therefore such evedence against Harvey Lee Oswald is invalled as it was obtaened, from a Non Compus Mentees peraon, whose mind was perverted for years includeing the time that he passed Judgement on Harvey Lee Oswald. Or in other words Illegal Characteragation of Harvey Lee Oswald.

"Ray Allen DuRall

"Therefore in the prosecution of Harvey Lee Oswald. The case Warrants a new trial on the Bases of this New evedence, what can be corroberated by examineing the Pateent List at The Illinois State Assylum for the Insane at Jacksonville Illinois

"There you will also find Charles Hall, a double murderer who also contrebuted to this case and is also insane.

"Also a Mr Clark Armentrout A First National Bank Director who was Committed as a sex prevert, 1958.

"So evedence that is developed on the bases of statements from, sex preverts and murderers, may not be used in a Court of Law when known and Objected to.

"The foregoing are specefic Objection

/s/ "Ray A DuRall"

* * * * *

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT
UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
FIELD FORCE

Room 6079, Federal Building
Phoenix 25, Arizona
January 7, 1963

"Mr. Ray A. DuRall
530 North 18th Street
Phoenix, Arizona

"Dear Mr. DuRall:

"We are returning to you with this letter your Social Security Card, Title to an automobile, and photograph, original letter addressed to Honorable

Carl Hayden by Mr. Duane Windale of the U. S. Department of Labor, which you forwarded with your letter of November 21, 1962, to the Springfield, Illinois, office of the U. S. Secret Service.

"These papers are no longer needed by this Service.

"Very truly yours,

/s/ "Sherwood M. Anderson

"Sherwood M. Anderson
"Special Agent in Charge

"Enclosures"

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
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There is no record of EDGAR VOSHALL, CLARK ARMENTROUT or CHARLES HALL as having been mentioned previously during the course of investigation of instant case.

PX 105-1529
DL 100-10461
CWE/eas/jtf
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RE: RAY ALLEN DURALL

Since October, 1955, RAY ALLEN DURALL, present address of rear house, 522 North 18th Street, Phoenix, Arizona, has written numerous letters to various persons including the Phoenix Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. One of the most recent was a letter to the FBI, Washington, D. C., on November 9, 1964, and one on November 10, 1964, to the FBI, Phoenix, Arizona, alleging that his daughter and granddaughter had been kidnaped. Interview with him on November 17, 1964, indicated that he had no information indicating any kidnaping, but that his daughter had not written to him and that she had been "brainwashed and misled by people misleading her against her father".

During the interview on November 17, 1964, DURALL also stated that he knew that the Bonanza Airlines airplane, Flight 114, which had crashed near Las Vegas, Nevada, on Sunday, November 15, 1964, had been sabotaged. He then went into a long statement of his beliefs of this to be sabotage claiming he had gotten the information from "newspapers, truck drivers, hobos and people in skid row".

In the case entitled, "RAY A. DURALL, SR.; SENATOR JOHN F. KENNEDY - VICTIM; EXTORTION", investigation disclosed that DURALL had written a letter under date of August 30, 1960, from Rockport, Illinois, to Senator JOHN F. KENNEDY of Massachusetts. In this letter DURALL claimed that he had built a house with his own two hands and that it was "not built, with, by, for, Politicians or Catholics". This letter continued:

> "This is your Order to either kill or release MEYESRS & McKENNA two spies of the Natl Bank who defected to Communism with my papers, money & propety.
>
> "In event that you don't definetly carry out my Orders, I will, hunt you down with the big iron on my hip, just like any other criminal.

MAIL FERRELL
INFORMATION

"Warning.

"When a marksman shoots don't look around the target look in it. You are in it.

"Notice NIXON got off easy with a bear tag and a bad knee. You Honor aint worth a damn. and your life less...."

On October 6, 1960, FREDERICK G. SMITHSON, Assistant United States Attorney, Washington, D. C., felt that the facts in this case were not strong enough to support a successful Federal prosecution. Investigation reflected that DURALL had lost a farm through mortgage foreclosure proceedings by the First National Bank, Pittsfield, Illinois, in the Circuit Court there some years before. The Circuit Court in Illinois has a voluminous file in the DURALL matter which was considered by Judge REARDON and Circuit Court Clerk AUSTIN ALTIZER, Pittsfield, to be the rattlings of a mentally deranged person. In the case DURALL refused to abide by the regular legal proceedings but wrote "Home-made" legal type "orders" demanding that his farm be returned to him without court proceedings.

DURALL was also the subject of an impersonation case in 1959 during which time he assumed various titles to himself, including FBI Agent, U. S. Marshal, Secret Service Agent, and Atomic Energy representative. These titles were assumed when he wrote to various officials, particularly when writing about his farm foreclosure.

Since 1954, DURALL has written numerous letters to persons, organizations (private and governmental) and the FBI complaining about various and sundry matters. He has written "ordering" Special Agents to various localities in the United States to conduct investigations specified by him. He claimed in January, 1960, to have done "undercover work for the Navy and Army" during World War II and that he would always hold the title of "Investigator for the Government".

On December 2, 1964, SHERWOOD M. ANDERSON, Special Agent in Charge, U. S. Secret Service, Phoenix, Arizona, advised Special Agent CALVIN W. EVANS that RAY ALLEN DURALL had been interviewed three times in connection with his knowledge of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

On November 22, 1963, DURALL came to the Phoenix Office of the U. S. Secret Service and told Mr. ANDERSON that he felt that the plan to assassinate President JOHN F. KENNEDY had originated in Phoenix. DURALL further alleged that his mail is being held up and read and it is then being revised in Phoenix. He claimed he had written to Senator DIRKSEN and in this letter he had mentioned a symbol of "shooting a lion with his mouth open". It was DURALL's belief that this letter had been intercepted and that, because of his mentioning this symbol, President KENNEDY had been shot.

On March 25, 1964, Mr. ANDERSON and Agent JOHN A. WALTERS, of the U. S. Secret Service, again interviewed DURALL. He reiterated the information in the letter to Senator DIRKSEN, but on this occasion stated that this letter had been written to Senator CARL HAYDEN of Arizona, rather than Senator DIRKSEN. DURALL indicated that his life had been in jeopardy for 19 years and claimed that he could not go into a restaurant or a cafe for fear the waitress would put poison in his coffee.

On March 30, 1964, DURALL wrote to the U. S. Secret Service a communication which read "Sheriff of Chchise County, Arizona, a guest at R. 45, Montezuma Motel, Dec. 8 to 18th 1963.... assassinator, sharpshooter -- Suspect #1".

Mr. ANDERSON pointed out that he had talked to DURALL on a number of occasions and that DURALL is constantly complaining about something. He further stated that his file contained the following letter:

PX 105-1529
DL 100-10461
CWE/sas/jtf
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"From Ray Allen DuRall
530 N. 18th St
Phoenix, Arizona

"Jan 15, 1964

"To Mrs. Harvey Lee Oswald
Dallas
Texas

"This is to inform you that your exhusband Harvey Lee Oswald did not assasenate the late Presedent John F. Kennedy.

"If, you or his mother will relay this letter to the Attorney Mark Lane that has been employed by his mother to defend your deceased husband and son of Mrs. Oswald. before the Warren Commession and request that this Attorney contact me in person, I am prepared to clear your husband of all guilt and to disclose, who actualley committed the creme and how.

/s/ "Ray Allen DuRall"

...RRELL
...TION

IV. MISCELLANEOUS ALLEGED ACTIVITIES OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD

A. Anonymous Call To San Diego FBI Office Reporting That Lee Harvey Oswald Was In San Diego, California, During Last Week Of October, 1963, Or First Week Of November, 1963

B. Allegation By Francois Austin De Lacqueseaux That Steward Aboard Russian Ship Had Told Him George Parr Had Met With Lee Harvey Oswald And That Oswald Had Aided In Destroying President Kennedy So That Lyndon B. Johnson Could Become President

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A. Anonymous Call To San Diego FBI Office Reporting That Lee Harvey Oswald Was In San Diego, California, During Last Week Of October, 1963, Or First Week Of November, 1963

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SD 105-5158
DL 105-10461
PSE:bcf

REPORT THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS IN SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA DURING LAST WEEK OF OCTOBER, 1963 OR FIRST WEEK OF NOVEMBER, 1963

On November 20, 1964 at approximately 9:15 AM, the San Diego FBI Office received a telephone call from a male individual who refused to identify himself. The caller stated that during the last week of October, 1963 or the first week of November, 1963 he was involved in a conversation at the Quality Bar on Market Street in San Diego, California. He recalled an unidentified woman said, "How did it go for you in Mexico?", and a person whom the caller identified as LEE HARVEY OSWALD, answered, "No good". The woman then said, "Are you going back to Mexico?" OSWALD answered, "No, I'm going to Dallas tonight."

The anonymous caller stated the bartender at the Quality Bar was involved in the conversation. The anonymous caller then hung up after expressing concern for his personal safety.

The following investigation was conducted by SA ROBERT S. BAKER:

THOMAS GROESHEL, owner of the Quality Bar and Cafe, 1115 Market Street, San Diego, California, on November 25, 1964, advised he and ROY DELANE, the latter who was terminated in December, 1963, were bartenders at the Quality Bar and Cafe during the pertinent period (October and November, 1963). GROESHEL stated he has no recollection or information indicating LEE HARVEY OSWALD was ever in the Quality Bar and Cafe, and cannot recall the alleged incident reported by the anonymous caller. He advised that due to the publicity OSWALD has received he felt sure other persons in the San Diego area would have reported the fact that OSWALD had been in San Diego, California. Except for his former bartender, ROY DELANE, Mr. GROESHEL could not suggest anyone else who might have information on the alleged incident.

ROY K. DELANE, JR., 519 Fourteenth Street, San Diego, California, on December 13, 1964 advised he was formerly employed as a bartender at the Quality Bar and Cafe, San Diego, California during most of the year 1963. He stated he was employed by and worked with THOMAS GROESHEL during the pertinent period of the alleged incident (October, November, 1963). DELANE stated he

SD 105-5158
DL 105-10161
RSE:bmf

connot recall the alleged conversation reported by the anonymous telephone caller nor does he recall ever seeing LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the bar or at any other time. Except for THOMAS GROESBECK, he was unable to suggest anyone else who might have any information on the alleged incident.

DOLINE stated he is medically retired from the U. S. Navy and currently tends bar at Beasley's Friendly Corner Bar, 1201 Market, San Diego, California.

B. Allegation By Francois Austin De Lacqueseaux That Steward Aboard Russian Ship Had Told Him George Parr Had Met With Lee Harvey Oswald And That Oswald Had Aided In Destroying President Kennedy So That Lyndon B. Johnson Could Become President

SA 105-2909

The following investigation was conducted by SAs LEOPOLDO E. ARMIJO and ROBERT L. CHAPMAN:

AT LAREDO, TEXAS TEXAS

On December 7, 1964, FRANCOIS AUSTIN DE LACQUESEAUX appeared at the Laredo Resident Agency of the FBI and furnished the following information:

He is an American citizen, retired, and lives at 200 Venezuela, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. B. 11/1/94 Baltimore MD.

On November 4, 1964, he was in Tampico, Mexico, visiting, and he went to the Golfo Port in Tampico where the Russian ship "Polctsk" was docked, and boarded the ship as he wanted to exchange Mexican money for Russian coins for his collection, which he did. SSN. 163-24-4155

While on the ship, he conversed with the steward of the ship whose name he does not know, however, he was Russian and spoke fluent English.

He and the Russian talked about Russia and the United States with the Russian doing most of the talking. The Russian then asked him if he knew that GEORGE PARR had talked to LYNDON JOHNSON about having the Federal charges against PARR dismissed. The Russian went on to say that JOHNSON in turn talked to BOBBY KENNEDY who had the charges against GEORGE PARR dismissed.

The Russian then told him that GEORGE PARR had met with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and that PARR had aided OSWALD in destroying President JOHN F. KENNEDY so that LYNDON JOHNSON could become President.

DE LACQUESEAUX stated that he worked for GEORGE PARR in the past on construction in Alice, Texas. He added that he does not know what charges GEORGE PARR had pending against him.

DE LACQUESEAUX stated that GEORGE PARR is the well known political leader from Duval County, Texas, sometimes referred to as the "Duke of Duval."

DE LACQUESEAUX stated that he is retired and receives a pension from Social Security and lives at 2006 Venezuela, Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

He furnished his Social Security Number as 263-24-9835, and the following descriptive data:

Born:	12/1/34
Place of Birth:	Baltimore, Maryland
Occupation:	Engineer
Height:	5'10"
Weight:	250 pounds
Hair:	Gray
Eyes:	Brown
Marital Status:	Separated from wife ELIZABETH who lives at 311 Trenton, San Antonio, Texas

V. ALLEGATION BY JAMES OGDEN MINNICK THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS IN CONTACT WITH JACK RUBY SEVERAL WEEKS PRIOR TO ASSASSINATION

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/3/64

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GERALD WAYNE COULSON, Room 402, Hudson Hotel, 311 West Sheridan, Oklahoma City, telephoned at 6:15 p.m., thereafter interviewed, to advise of the following information: OKC.

Mr. COULSON stated that in the conversation on that afternoon with one JAMES MINNICK, registered in Room 420 of the Hudson Hotel, MINNICK had told him that he had certain information concerning the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, but that he had been afraid to disclose it; that he would disclose it only with the assurance that it would be to the right authorities. Mr. COULSON described MINNICK as an itinerant cook who had checked into the Hudson Hotel three days previously, had his rent paid to Monday, with the probability that he would move out on Monday as he was out of money.

Mr. COULSON stated he had no other information concerning the matter to which MINNICK had referred, but felt that MINNICK should be interviewed by the FBI.

Mr. COULSON voluntarily supplied the following background information concerning himself:

Name:	GERALD WAYNE COULSON
Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Age:	53
Date of Birth:	November 24, 1911
Place of Birth:	Newell, Iowa
Wife:	RHODA ALICE COULSON, nee CHARGING WHIRLWIND, Holbrook, Arizona
Army Serial No.:	17169757
Occupation:	Sign Painter, traveling throughout the United States
Remarks:	COULSON stated he might be located at any time through his wife at Holbrook, Arizona.

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DL 89-43

On 11/28/64 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma File # OC 89-41

SAs DAVID H. BARRY and EUGENE F. PETRAKIS:mwr

by _____ Date dictated 11/30/64

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Date 12/3/64

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JAMES OGDEN MINNICK, who described himself as a cook by occupation, during the past year traveling throughout the United States, was interviewed upon his request at the Hudson Hotel, 311 West Sheridan, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, concerning information which he wished to relate about the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

MINNICK, employed in Dallas, Texas, from 1959 to December, 1963, said that as a patron of the Vegas Club, from about 1961, he had gained a speaking acquaintance with JACK RUBY and RUBY's sister, EVA GRANT, operator of the Vegas Club; a man thought to be an associate of RUBY's had dated one PATRICIA ASHER of 1414 North Peak , Dallas, Texas, where MINNICK lived during the period prior to and following the assassination, a period when MINNICK had been employed at the Speedee Barbecue on North Ross, patronized by RUBY.

MINNICK, though never acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, said he believed he had identified OSWALD as being in contact with RUBY several weeks prior to the assassination:

(1) RUBY, in company with two men unknown to MINNICK and a woman described as a "red-haired stripper," had held what appeared to be some kind of a business meeting between 2 a.m. and 3 a.m., several weeks prior to the assassination, at the Speedee Barbecue on North Ross. The group appeared to be considering some kind of a blueprint, a plan or a map which RUBY had folded inside a newspaper. MINNICK was unsuccessful in his attempts to eavesdrop.

(2) The man, now thought by MINNICK to have been LEE HARVEY OSWALD, had driven the car, a late model black four-door sedan, in which the RUBY party had arrived. During the course of the meeting this individual waited outside, pacing the walk; one time walked the two dogs that RUBY had in the car - a poodle and a Great Dane; one time entered the restaurant to make a purchase at the cashier's counter, possibly cigarettes. This individual acted as chauffeur when the party left.

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On 11/28/64 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma File # DL 89-43 OC 89-41

SAs DAVID H. BARR and EUGENE F. PETRAKIS:mwr

by _____ Date dictated 11/30/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

(3) MINNICK first considered that this individual might have been OSWALD several days after OSWALD had been shot by RUBY. This occurred to him following a conversation at the ASHER residence, 1414 North Peak , with PATRICIA ASHER, FRANCES ASHER, and the boyfriend of PATRICIA ASHER, thought to be an associate of RUBY's. This man had stated that he had attempted unsuccessfully to visit RUBY at the jail; stated that nothing would be done to RUBY; that RUBY ought to receive a medal for shooting OSWALD. MINNICK recalled no other specifics of the conversation; no mention had been made of a possible prior association between RUBY and OSWALD, and MINNICK had not mentioned the incident at the Speedee Barbecue as he said he had not thought about it until later.

The date of the meeting in question at the Speedee Barbecue might be established, MINNICK said, through contact with a waitress then employed there and present at the time. It had occurred to days after her husband had blacked her eye. The waitress was one RONNIE LEE (LAST NAME UNKNOWN) described as about 23 or 24, 4'9" to 5' tall, 118-20 pounds. She had two children, both boys; her husband also worked at the restaurant. The injury had required medical treatment at Dallas Hospital through which the date of the meeting might be established.

The men meeting with RUBY at the Speedee Barbecue were two whom MINNICK thought he had seen about Dallas before, but not in a former assocation with RUBY. He thought he might be able to identify photographs of the men.

MINNICK claimed to have known EVA GRANT and claimed to have known her well enough to have borrowed $5 from her at one time while patronizing the Vegas Club, an amount which he said he had repaid. He said he had not been "real personally acquainted with RUBY - we did not hit it off." RUBY was said to have liked the way in which MINNICK prepared steaks and thus ate in the places where MINNICK had been employed, including the DeMar's Steak House, 6127 Sherry Lane, Preston Center, Dallas. He had never worked for RUBY.

MINNICK supplied the following descriptive data concerning the individuals whom he had seen in association with RUBY at the Speedee Barbecue:

(1) One female described by MINNICK as a "red-haired stripper," a white female, 24-25, 5'6-7", 120 pounds, fair complexion, with red hair, either dyed or a wig, worn in the fashion of a beehive. She was dressed modishly and wore a fur cape about her shoulders.

(2) Unknown male, an executive type, with the appearance of an attorney of the age late 40's or early 50's, 180 pounds, 5'3-4", stocky build, gray hair, very distinguished, wearing a business suit with a white shirt and tie. To the best of MINNICK's recollection, he was round faced and wore glasses.

(3) Unknown male, described by MINNICK as an older man who had the appearance of being retired, described as about 60 years old, of possibly Italian extraction, 6', 165-70 pounds, dark hair, graying, wearing a dark suit and a topcoat.

(4) The individual thought by MINNICK to have been OSWALD is described as a white male, in his mid-20's, 5'6-7", 150-70 pounds, dark wavy hair, combed back, wearing a white shirt and dark trousers. It is noted that MINNICK stated this man was seen to operate a motor vehicle.

MINNICK stated that his point of observation had been from the back of the Speedee Barbecue to the front walk, a distance of 45-50 feet. He said he was under fluorescent lights looking to a somewhat darkened street at night time and stated that, "A man's eyes can play tricks." He considered, however, that the man he saw without question was LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

MINNICK described the friend of PATRICIA ASHER, thought to be an associate of RUBY's, as follows:

A white male, in his late 20's, 6'-6'2", 220-230 pounds, dark hair, combed back, medium complexion, broad shoulders, good looking, described by MINNICK as a "loud-mouthed drinker." This individual operated a 1958 white over black Oldsmobile 88 two-door automobile, thought to have had California license plates.

MINNICK said that his knowledge of this possible prior association between RUBY and OSWALD began to prey upon his mind.

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DL 89-43
OC 89-41

He feared he might meet with foul play at the hands of RUBY's "henchmen." He left Dallas and has done nothing but travel since. MINNICK stated, "I am not a nut or anything like that, but I had a premonition that KENNEDY might be killed in Dallas." He said that when anything happens of an untowards nature to members of his family, he knows it instinctively. He described this, though without using the word, as extra-sensory perception.

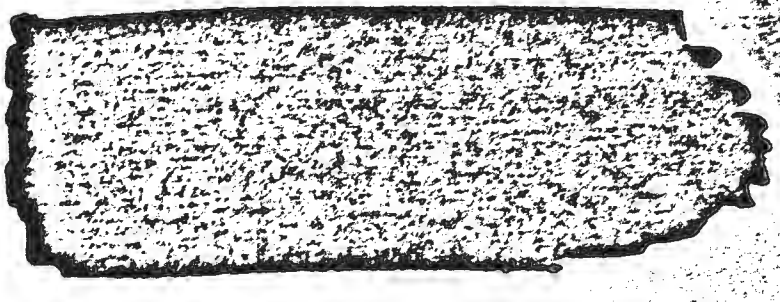
MINNICK voluntarily supplied the following descriptive and background data concerning himself:

Name	JAMES OGDEN MINNICK
Race	White
Sex	Male
Nationality	American
Age	35
Date of Birth	June 2, 1929
Place of Birth	Hiawatha, West Virginia
Height	5'9"
Weight	160 pounds
Hair	Blond
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Light
Education	Third Grade.
Marital Status	Divorced 1955 at Beckley, Raleigh County, West Virginia
Former Spouse	MACIE MARIE MINNICK, nee Meadows, Beckley, West Virginia
Daughter	DONNA MARIE MINNICK, born January 9, 1955, residing with her mother
Father	OGDEN DOYLE MINNICK
Mother	ALMA MINNICK, Sophia, West Virginia
Sister	REBECCA MINNICK, Sophia, West Virginia
Military Service	U. S. Army, May 21, 1951, to October 25, 1954, with honorable discharge. Private, E-2; ASN 52 097 859. Previously in U. S. Navy Reserve
Occupation	Cook
Employment	Unemployed; seeking employment at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

5.

DL 89-43
OC 89-41

Arrest Record



Current Address

Dean Hotel, 416 North Broadway,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

FBI

DL 100-10461
RJB/atd
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On December 8, 1964, Miss JUDY HAHN, Clerk, Records Bureau, Police Department, Dallas, Texas, advised that her records contain two references to JAMES OGDEN MINNICK, and they are as follows:

(1) JAMES OGDEN MINNICK, born June 2, 1929, resident of Dallas, no business address, [redacted]

(2) JAMES OGDEN MINNICK, residence 6271 Sherry Lane, Dallas, [redacted]

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/14/64

1

LEE R. SPRADLIN, part owner, Speedy's Charcoal Burgers, Dallas, advised that JAMES MINNICK worked as a cook on several occasions in 1963 at his restaurant located at 4004 Ross Avenue, Dallas.

SPRADLIN stated that MINNICK was a good cook, but not too reliable due to his drinking habits. He stated that he frequently had to go to MINNICK's rooming house on North Peak Street to get him to come to work. However, SPRADLIN stated that he considered MINNICK to be a likeable and good employee.

He stated that MINNICK had never mentioned to him that he, MINNICK, had seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY together at Speedy's restaurant on Ross Avenue at anytime prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY.

However, SPRADLIN stated that JACK RUBY used to infrequently stop at the restaurant on Ross Avenue on purely personal visits. SPRADLIN added that he does not personally know RUBY.

In regards to OSWALD having ever been at the restaurant on Ross Avenue in the past, SPRADLIN stated that he is sure he would have heard of this, if true, as two of his older employed waitresses at the Ross Avenue restaurant would have mentioned the matter to him; which neither have ever done. Thus, SPRADLIN doubts if OSWALD was ever at the Ross Avenue restaurant.

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on 12/8/64 at Dallas, Texas File # Dallas 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT/atd Date dictated 12/11/64

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OC 89-41
DHB/jp
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Re: JAMES OGDEN MINNICK;
ALLEGED ASSOCIATION
BETWEEN LEE HARVEY OSWALD
AND JACK RUBY, PRIOR TO
ASSASSINATION

JAMES OGDEN MINNICK, residing at the Dean Hotel, 416 North Broadway, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, was interviewed for information supplementing that concerning himself and the ASHERS, FRANCES and PATRICIA, which he had provided on November 28, 1964; a matter in which he had reported the belief he had seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the company of JACK RUBY prior to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

MINNICK had reported his residence, and that of the ASHERS, during the period to and following the assassination, as 1414 North Peak, Dallas, Texas, an address found to be non-existent, though investigation had determined that MINNICK, in fact, had resided on Peak. Investigation, based on the information which he had provided, also had failed to identify FRANCES ASHER and her daughter PATRICIA ASHER.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 11, 1964

JAMES OGDEN MINNICK, residing at the Dean Hotel, 416 North Broadway, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, was interviewed for information supplementing that which he supplied on November 28, 1964, in order to establish his address at Dallas, Texas, during the period prior to and following the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY; to obtain identifying data and background information concerning FRANCES ASHER and her daughter PATRICIA ASHER.

After research of the 1963 Polk City Directory for Dallas, Texas, MINNICK advised he had resided during the period in question at 1513 North Peak, Dallas, Texas, an apartment conversion owned by HAROLD O. McCAIN. McCAIN, he said, formerly had resided at this address.

By way of confirmation of the address, MINNICK described the house as a story and one-half frame house with gray-shingled exterior; a gable end facing the street; a recessed front entry; a house located one door from the Hampton Apartments, and four and five doors west, respectively, from the O. H. White Filter Service, and the Doyle Cafe. The house had two apartments on the first floor, separated by a central hallway running from front to rear. In addition, two sleeping rooms were to the front. MINNICK said he had occupied the sleeping room to the right of the front entry. FRANCES ASHER, and later, PATRICIA ASHER, had resided in the apartment on the right. An attic apartment had been occupied by a man named LUTHER, last name unknown, whose wife had been acquainted with FRANCES ASHER. MINNICK said he had not known the occupants of the east apartment.

MINNICK said he had moved to this address about 10 days prior to his obtaining employment at Speedy's Charcoal Burgers No. 2, Dallas, Texas; had moved out about two weeks following the assassination. Previously, he had been visiting his brothers, FRANKLIN and TRACY MINNICK, at Arlington, California.

CD

On 12/9/64 at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma File # OC 89-41 DL 89-43

by SA DAVID H. BARRY/jp Date dictated 12/10/64

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MINNICK said he first had become acquainted with FRANCES ASHER when she had moved to the Peak address shortly after he did. Separated from her husband, FRANCIS ASHER, MINNICK said he had dated FRANCES ASHER during the time she resided at the Peak address. He provided the following information concerning her:

Name	FRANCES ASHER, formerly Mrs. FRANCIS ASHER, Mrs. EVERETT LINDSAY or LINDSEY
Race	White
Sex	Female
Age	37 (1963)
Height	5'6"
Weight	108-109
Eyes	Green
Hair	Blond
Daughter	PATRICIA ASHER, age 23
Mother	Owner or employee of Star-Lite Grill, 115 North Carroll, Dallas, Texas (Polk Directory shows ownership by Mrs. BETTY WAGNER, but MINNICK did not know whether she was ASHER's mother)
Remarks	ASHER's first husband, EVERETT LINDSAY, or LINDSEY, visited her frequently at the Peak address. He was thought to have been employed as a salesman of industrial products in Dallas, and drove a new Ford Station Wagon, white.
Automobile	ASHER drove a black Nash Metropolitan with Texas license
Employment	None

MINNICK described PATRICIA ASHER as a white female; age 23; 5' 1"; 118 pounds; dark eyes; hair dyed, usually blond. She was said to have been separated or divorced from her husband, and to have had two or three children, not residents of Dallas. She was not known to own an automobile. A daughter of FRANCES ASHER, she had moved to the Peak address in early November, 1963, upon arrival from California, possibly Long Beach.

MINNICK stated that the above constituted all of the information which he could recall concerning FRANCES and PATRICIA ASHER.

In the event a later interview might be required, MINNICK said he would advise the Oklahoma City Office should he move from the Dean Hotel in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

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FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/14/64

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HAROLD O. McCAIN, 1513 North Peak, Dallas, advised that he operates a rooming house at this address.

McCAIN stated that during the latter part of 1963 he had a roomer named JIM MINNICK who used to work at a hamburger restaurant nearby on Ross Avenue. McCAIN described MINNICK as a heavy drinker who was prone to greatly exaggerate on any topic being discussed. McCAIN stated that it got to the point that he could not believe anything MINNICK said.

McCAIN stated that MINNICK never mentioned anything to him about having seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY together at the restaurant where he worked, even though MINNICK was rooming at this address at the time prior to and after the assassination of President KENNEDY. McCAIN added that MINNICK had not made such a comment to him as MINNICK knew "that I would have laughed in his face."

McCAIN added that he would personally consider any statement made by MINNICK in connection with OSWALD and RUBY as completely unreliable.

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on 12/10/64 at Dallas, Texas File # Dallas 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT/atd Date dictated 12/11/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/14/64

1

Mrs. FRANCES LYNN ASHER, Apartment 7, 4625 San Jacinto, Dallas, advised that she and her daughter, PAT, formerly rented a room in the home of a Mr. HAROLD O. McCAIN at 1513 North Peak Street, Dallas.

Mrs. ASHER stated that while a roomer at the latter address, there was another roomer by the name of JIM MINNICK who had a room located in the front of the house. She stated that MINNICK was employed as a cook at various restaurants in Dallas and for a while worked at Speedy's restaurant on Ross Avenue in Dallas.

Mrs. ASHER described MINNICK as a heavy drinker in whom she had no confidence. She stated that she had caught MINNICK in so many "unnecessary" lies that she eventually would not believe anything he talked about.

She stated that MINNICK never mentioned anything to her about having seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY together at any time in the past.

Mrs. ASHER stated that neither she nor her daugher, PAT, with whom she is very close, ever knew RUBY or knew anyone who knew RUBY.

She stated that the description of the man MINNICK states was a boy friend of her daughter who was thought to be an associate of JACK RUBY fits that of a BOB RAMSEY. She stated that RAMSEY worked as a bartender in the neighborhood of North Peak Street and Bryan Avenue when MINNICK was living at 1513 North Peak Street. She stated that he was from California, but had only dated her daughter on several occasions. Mrs. ASHER stated that RAMSEY was in Dallas for only a short time and he had never mentioned to her that he knew JACK RUBY. RAMSEY was in Dallas at the time of the assassination.

Mrs. ASHER stated that MINNICK detested RAMSEY for personal reasons.

She further advised that her daughter, PAT SILVERGLIED, has moved to California and is now living at 1151 West 31st Street, Los Angeles, California.

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on 12/10/64 at Dallas, Texas File # Dallas 100-10461

by Special Agent RICHARD J. BURNETT/atd Date dictated 12/11/64

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Mrs. ASHER added that she is confident that if her daughter had ever known anyone who was a close friend or associate of JACK RUBY's, she would have surely mentioned that fact to her.

MARY [illegible]
[illegible]

VI. BACKGROUND

A. Review Of Correspondence Received By Marina Oswald Subsequent To Assassination

1. Summary Of General Correspondence

2. Correspondence From And Investigation Concerning Mrs. Pearl E. Brogan, Spencer, West Virginia

3. Correspondence From And Investigation Concerning Individual Using Name "Joe" And Post Office Box 864, Tucson, Arizona

4. Correspondence From And Investigation Concerning Ruth L. Dechert, Also Known As Nicola Dechert, Thalia Dechert, James O'Brien, Jimmy O'Brien

B. Information Concerning Offer To Marina Oswald To Live At Residence Of Walter Neunson, Camden, New Jersey

C. Recent Activities Of Marina Oswald

FEDERAL

A. Review Of Correspondence Received By Marina Oswald Subsequent To Assassination

1. Summary Of General Correspondence

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1. Summary Of General Correspondence

FERRELL

1

DL 100-10461
RPG:pm

The following information supplements that contained on pages 115 and 116 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated November 27, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, wherein reference is made to personal correspondence received by MARINA OSWALD, which was made available for review by MARINA OSWALD and her friend and adviser, DECLAN FORD.

Among such correspondence reviewed were 119 communications addressed to MARINA OSWALD, all or part of which were in a language other than English.

By communication dated December 2, 1964, the Translation Section of the FBI Laboratory furnished the following summary as a result of a review of 111 of the 119 above referred to communications:

Letters to Marina Oswald in Various Languages

Sender	Address	Date	Language	Brief Statement of Contents
1. Dave Nolte	Box 101 Higginsville, Missouri	March 14, 1962 (sic)	English and Russian	Request for a picture
2. Flemming Hansen	Naesby, Denmark	November 24, 1963	English	Letter of condolence
3. Irene Ennis	1793 Burbank Ave., Santa Rosa, California	November 24, 1963	Russian	Letter of condolence
4. Thomas and Paul O'Herron	Box 1217. Catholic University Washington, D. C.	November 25, 1963	Russian	Letter of condolence
5. David Parent	416 Greene Well Road Cincinnati, Ohio	November 25, 1963	Russian	Letter of condolence
6. Lida	No Address	November 26, 1963	Russian	Letter of condolence
7. Mrs. Mike Smiloff	18603 4th Ave., S. W. Seattle, Washington	November 26, 1963	Russian	Letter of condolence
8. Mrs. X Culbertson	223 Westwood Court Lexington, Kentucky	Undated; Postmarked November 26, 1963	Russian	Letter of sympathy

9.	Constance Hall	Peoria, Illinois	November 26, 1963	Russian and English	Letter of sympathy
10.	Vera Karlova	Allentown, Pennsylvania	November 27, 1963	Russian	Letter of sympathy
11.	Francis Lee Hunter	3232 Burton Ave. Erie, Pennsylvania	November 27, 1963	Russian and English	Letter of condolence
12.	David Kalyca	No Address	November 27, 1963	Russian	Letter of sympathy
13.	V Chenko	2580 23rd Ave. Sacramento, California	November 27, 1963	Russian	Letter of sympathy
14.	George A. Olkhovsky	3601 Windom Place, N. W. Washington, D. C.	November 27, 1963	Russian	Note of contribution
15.	Mrs. Paul S. Ogneva	3219 Florence Ave. Baltimore, Maryland	November 27, 1963	Russian	Letter of sympathy
16.	Mr. & Mrs. James E. Tuttle	1837 Allard Ave. Groves Point Woods, Michigan	November 27, 1963	English	Letter of condolence
17.	Ralph DeMarr	Apt. 301 4701 15th Ave, N. E. Seattle, Washington	November 27, 1963	Russian	Letter of condolence

18.	A Friend	No Address	November 27, 1963	Russian	Letter of condolence
19.	Mrs. Ann Gossage	903 Oregon St., Bellingham, Washington	November 28, 1963	English and Russian	Letter of sympathy
20.	No Name	No Address	November 29, 1963	Russian	Letter of contribution
21.	Victor and Jeanette Soulub	279 Ocean Ave., Brooklyn, New York	November 29, 1963	Russian	Letter of sympathy
22.	William R. and Barbara M. Kraft	1922 Sumatra Drive, San Jose, California	Undated; Postmarked November 29, 1963	Russian and English	Letter of sympathy
23.	A Friend in Canada	Kingston, Ontario, Canada	December, 1963	Russian	Letter of condolence
24.	L. Zoria	372 Sheffield Ave., Brooklyn, New York	December 1, 1963	Russian	Letter of sympathy
25.	An American Friend	Lockport, New York	Undated; Postmarked December 12, 1963	Russian and English	Letter of condolence
26.	Mrs. Anna D. Taber	3224 Galindo St. Oakland, California	December 5, 1963	Russian	Letter of condolence

27.	Mr. & Mrs. Andres Fesho	Margellus, New York	December 2, 1963	Russian	Letter of condolence
28.	Ezra Schafflir	14181 McBride Place Detroit, Michigan	December 3, 1963	Russian	Letter of contribution and sympathy
29.	Mrs. Jacobs	19 Tauxemnot Road Alexandria, Virginia	December 5, 1963	Russian	Letter of sympathy
30.	Miss Shirley Mapley	29230 Greening Road Farmington, Michigan	December 6, 1963	Russian	Letter of condolence
31.	Michel Schadt	69 Hidleberg Römerstrasse 58 Germany	December 6, 1963	Russian	Letter of condolence
32.	Mrs. Nina Homonnay	5238 Queen Mary Road Montreal, Canada	November 26, 1963	Russian	Letter of sympathy
33.	Edith Miller	Oberlin College Oberlin, Ohio	December 7, 1963	Russian	Letter of sympathy
34.	Miss Harriet Hill	3336 South Buena Vista Hemet, California	December 8, 1963	Russian	Letter of sympathy

35, Anatol Nicholson	4670 Fulton Road, N. W. Canton, Ohio	December 9, 1963	Russian	Letter of deep sympathy
36. Haddonfield Methodist Church	29 Warwick Road Haddonfield, New Jersey	December 10, 1963	English and Russian	Letter of contribution and sympathy
37, Peter Marchenko	Louden Road Saratoga Springs, New York	December 10, 1963	Russian	Letter of sympathy
38, Jacob Siemens	2463 Galt Street Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada	Undated; Postmarked December 10, 1963	Russian	Letter of condolence
39. Massachusetts Bay District of Unitarian Churches	Boston, Massachusetts	December 10, 1963	Russian and English	Letter of condolence
40, Blair Justice	1509 Winewood Court Fort Worth, Texas	December 11, 1963	Russian	Letter of request for visiting Mrs. Oswald
41, John V. Schleger	2328 South Hamlin Chicago, Illinois	December 10, 1963	Russian	Letter of possible proposal of marriage
42. Mrs. George B. Tullidge	Staunton, Virginia	December 12, 1963	English	Letter of condolence
43. Arthur Struss	No Address	December 12, 1963	Russian	Letter of sympathy and contribution

44. David Volte	P. O. Box 101 Higginsville, Missouri	December 13, 1963	English and Russian	Request for a picture of Mrs. Oswald and the children
45. R. D. Seward	9 Arch Ave. Lewiston, Maine	December 15, 1963	Russian	Letter of contribution and sympathy
46. Wallace Conrad Religious Society of Friends	Oak Park YMCA 255 South Martin Street Oak Park, Illinois	December 15, 1963	Russian and English	Letter of contribution and sympathy
47. Rev. David Kiefer	212 Appleton St. Menasha, Wisconsin	Undated; Postmarked December 16, 1963	Russian	Letter of sympathy
48. Michael Shameklis	84 Ogden Street Indian Orchard, Massachusetts	December 17, 1963	Russian	New Year's Greetings
49. No Name	Los Angeles, California	December 17, 1963	Russian	Christmas card and message of contribution
50. Sandra Drake	245 Leeland Ave. Palo Alto, California	Undated; Postmarked December 17, 1963	Russian	Letter of contribution and sympathy
51. L. Soria	372 Sheffield Ave. Brooklyn, New York	December 17, 1963	Russian	Letter of encouragement and sympathy
52. Olga Margolin	318 East 5th St. Newton, Kansas	December 17, 1963	Russian	Letter of encouragement and sympathy

53.	Frank Murdock Class of Saint Mary's Church	Baltimore, Maryland	December 18, 1963	Russian and English	Letter of condolence
54.	Jacob Emens	2463 Galt Street Vancouver, B. C., Canada	December 18, 1963	Russian and English	Letter of encouragement and sympathy
55.	Dr. Hans Meiler	1 Berlin 28 Ansgarstr. 18, Germany	December 18, 1963	Russian	Letter of sympathy and encouragement
56.	K. K. Ford	14057 Brookcrest Drive Dallas, Texas	December 18, 1963	Russian	New Year's Greetings
57.	Mrs. Erich G. Schlaile	1014 Dusky Rose Lane Pasadena, Texas	December 18, 1963	Russian	Letter of sympathy and encouragement
58.	Jeanette Edwards	137 Rudgers Ave. Swarthmore, Pennsylvania	December 19, 1963	Russian and English	Letter of sympathy
59.	Stephen Manning	Box 5- Miami University Oxford, Ohio	Undated; Postmarked December 19, 1963	Russian	Letter of sympathy
60.	Julia V.	Toronto, Ontario, Canada	Undated; Postmarked December 19, 1963	Czech and Russian	New Year's Greetings

61. Mrs. John N. Telep	14-19 5th Street, Fair Lawn, New Jersey	December 19, 1963	Russian	Letter of contribution and sympathy
62. Dr. W. Bishop	936 Campbell Detroit, Michigan	December 19, 1963	English	Letter of contribution
63. Mrs. Gladys Loveless	Hemet, California	December 19, 1963	Russian and English	Letter of condolence
64. Harry Havenmyer	408 East Clark Champaign, Illinois	Undated; Postmarked December 20, 1963	Russian and English	New Year's Greetings
65. L. Zorin	372 Sheffield Ave. Brooklyn, New York	Undated; Postmarked December 29, 1963	Russian	Christmas Wishes
66. A. M. Frese	645 Ryan Road Dallas, Texas	December 30, 1963	Russian	Letter offering religious books
67. American Friends	No Address	No Date	Russian	Letter of sympathy and contribution
68. Mrs. Frank Tribby	721 South Mitchell Arlington Heights, Illinois	No Date	English and Russian	Letter of sympathy
69. Mrs. Helmut E. Thiess	1834 Lamont Street N. W. Washington, D. C.	No. Date	Russian	Letter of sympathy and encouragement

70, Ralph Watson	2731 S.E. Grant Street Portland, Oregon	No Date	Russian	Letter of encouragement and sympathy.
71. Mr. William Haupt	4110-20 Ave. Castoria, Long Island, New York	No Date	English	Request autograph.
72. No Name	No Address	No Date	Russian and English	Note of contribution
73. Allen Davis	Amherst, Massachusetts	No Date	Russian	Letter of encouragement and sympathy.
74. Carolina Rivers	1110 24th Street South Apt. 4 Grand Forks, North Dakota	No Date	Russian	Letter of sympathy
75. Your Friend Levan	No Address	No Date	Russian	Christmas Greetings and personal good wishes
76. Maria	No Address	January 2, 1964	Russian	Christmas and New Year's Greetings
77. Paul Gregory	3513 Dorsey Lane Fort Worth, Texas	Undated; Postmarked January 3, 1964	Russian	Personal note of New Year's Greetings

78. Dr. Paul Sites	Department of Sociology and Anthropology Baldwin Wallace College Berea, Ohio	January 6, 1964	Russian	Request Mrs. Oswald to answer a number of questions for his proposed autobiography of her husband
79. Mrs. John Jacobs	19 Tauxemont St. Alexandria, Virginia	January 13, 1964	Russian	Personal note and note of sympathy
80. Colonel James D. Wilmeth	8501 Heron Drive Fort Worth, Texas	January 24, 1964	Russian	Requests to see Mrs. Oswald; sends his best wishes to her and the children
81. Ethel Erskine	Route 3, Marshall, Michigan	January 26, 1964	Russian	Letter of sympathy
82. Mrs. Klara Northrup	2350 Blakley Blvd. Cedar Rapdis, Iowa	Undated; Postmarked January 30, 1964	Russian	Letter of sympathy and encouragement
83. Methodist Campus Ministry Wesley Foundation	2398 Bancroft Way Berkeley, California	March 4, 1964	English	Letter of contribution
84. Methodist Campus University	Berkeley, California	Undated; Postmarked January 21, 1964	Russian and English	Letter of condolence

85. R. A. Hilthsand	P. O. Box 1641 Wheaton, Maryland	February 6, 1964	Russian	Birthday greetings to June Oswald
86. Gene L. Fruth	Box 6468 Chicago, Illinois	No Date	English	Personal note of best wishes
87. Rev. V. Prialopsky	3570 East Blvd, Cleveland 5, Ohio	December, 1963	Russian	Christmas Greetings from the Parish of Saint Michaels Russian Orthodox Church, Cleveland, Ohio and contribution
88. Isaac Don Levine	Dorchester House Dallas, Texas	March 4, 1964	Russian	Letter concerning proposed publication of a book
89. N. Polk Wolford III	309 La Hacienda Drive Indian Rock Beach, Florida	March 18, 1964	Russian	Letter of contribution and sympathy
90. Isaac Don Levine	Waldorf, Maryland	March 30, 1964	Russian	Letter re book publication
91. L. Zorin	372 Sheffield St. Brooklyn, New York	June 10, 1964	Russian	Letter of sympathy and encouragement
92. Unintelligible	Unintelligible	March 4, 1964	Russian	Letter of sympathy
93. Priscilla Johnson	48 Braddle St. Cambridge, Massachusetts	Undated; Postmarked June 17, 1964	Russian	Letter concerning proposed publication of a book

94.	Charles R. Knapp	322 Summit Ave. Oneida, New York	August 3, 1964	Russian	Letter of sympathy
95.	Priscilla Johnson	No Address	August 5, 1964	Russian	Letter concerning publication of a book
96.	Priscilla Johnson	Harvard University Cambridge, Massachusetts	August 7, 1964	Russian	Personal letter concerning proposed book
97.	Nadia Conanet	Paris, France	August 25, 1964	Russian	Personal note
98.	Nadia Conanet	Paris, France	August 27, 1964	Russian	Personal note with attached photograph
99.	Wallace J. Kipkie	1497 Breiding Road, Akron, Ohio	November 6, 1964	English	Request to translate a sentence which is unintelligible
100.	No Name	Seara C Arcias, Brasil	February 7, 1964	Portuguese	Unintelligible
101.	Anonymous	No Address	Undated; Postmarked March 1, 1964 Morgon Hill, California	Ukrainian	Writer advises "Maria" (sic) not to pay 25% of money she receives to Secret Service, but to appeal to "American women" and they will send her more money.

102. Gillette~~Gillet~~	26 Boulevard Vallombrosa Cannes, (AM), France	December 5, 1963	French	Letter of sympathy and request for Mrs. Oswald's address
103. Hugo~~Handke~~	2100 Embury Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada	December 7, 1963	German	The writer, a German residing in Canada, encourages Marina by telling her something about his present life. He sends Christmas greetings and asks for a Christmas message from Marina.
104. Cecilia and	(No return address) Milan, Italy	Undated; Postmarked December 17, 1963	Italian	Christmas greetings
105. Mrs. Guadalupe ~~Izquierdo~~	(no return address) (postmark: Fresno, Calif.)	Undated; Postmarked December 22, 1963	Spanish	Christmas greetings
106. Francesco ~~Luciano~~	Bevera di Ventimiglia Imperia, Italy	Undated; Postmarked January 2, 1964	Italian	The writer, a 48-year-old bachelor, who lost his family in tragic accidents owns several acres of land and suggests that Marina "join forces" with him so that her children may again have a father

107. M. Robin Wilcox	c/o 225 rue St. George Toronto, Ontario, Canada	February 4, 1964	French	Letter of condolence
108. Wilfried Engst	Kegelhofstrasse 36 I 2 Hamburg 20 Germany	Undated; Postmarked March 16, 1964	German	The writer states that in an interview, Maria said that there should be no death penalty in peacetime. The writer asks: Who gave man the right to kill in wartime?
109. Carmine Antonio Savino Filho	Rau Tavares Bastos, 72 Sao Mateus Juiz de Fora, Minas Gerais, Brazil	March 19, 1964	Portuguese	Request for Lee H. Oswald's autograph. If Marina cannot send an autograph, he would appreciate a personal object
110. Jose Bauer Ferreira	Ave. Amazonas 307- 19 andar Sala 1906 Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil	March 20, 1964	Portuguese	The writer, a 53-year-old widower with 8 children, would like to receive Marina's picture, hoping for a romantic meeting of minds
111. Sania Maria Nunes da Silva	Rua Lindolfo Collor 1344 Sao Leopoldo, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil	October 26, 1964	Portuguese	The writer would like to become friendly with Marina.

By communication dated December 11, 1964, the Translation Section of the FBI Laboratory furnished the following translations of seven of the eight remaining letters of the original 119 referred to above.

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Sunday, February 9, 1964

Dear Marina,

"Welcome!" You are now home at last. I think you are terribly tired. The reporters probably do not give you any rest. It is good thing that Mr. Martin can help you with this.

My mother is flying in tonight and will remain here for a week. I would like to see you sometime during the week if you so desire. I would like you to meet my mother, but this, of course, is not important.

I am trying to live a normal life and it is easy for me now. For you, of course, it is still difficult. Maybe you can begin living like others. One should try to hope that it is possible to live a normal life.

I can come over after you (with the children) at any time and we can spend the day here like we used to do in April. I am not afraid of the reporters. Let them ask, "Well, what happened when you saw Mrs. Oswald?" "Oh, we talked about the children as usual." I have learned how to talk with the reporters. You can answer questions, but it must bore them, that is, they will learn very little of the news.

With love,

/s/ Ruth

2515 W. 5th Street,
Irving, Texas
BL 3-1628

DL 100-10461

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

These letters arrived today. There were also two offers for you, by Certified Mail, to live in:

1. California
2. Pennsylvania

They do not speak Russian.

/s/ Ruth

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TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

April 7, 1964

Dear Marina,

I made a mistake, like it always happens: Your neighbor told us of a woman (not a girl, like you have noticed) who was deaf. (not blind) She is deaf and blind. It is true that it is easier for me to speak Russian now than in September, but even now it is difficult for me, and I often make mistakes. Why I am trying to learn the Russian language, I do not know. I have no talent for languages.

Soon we are flying to Philadelphia. I will write to you when we return.

With love,

/s/ Ruth

****

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Dear Mrs. Oswald,

Excuse me for not being able to write to you any better. I do not know much Russian. I am writing to you in order to offer you my condolences. You are a person just like I am. I know that you are sad. Because of that, I am also sad. There is much sadness in the world.

From Mexico, you and your husband arrived one day (October 4) at the city of Alice in Texas. You stopped at the place of my birth. I live close, in the city. This is my home. Now I am here, studying close to Chicago. Soon, on December 16, I will come to Dallas. I will visit with friends.

I respect you and love you. You are a woman. Women have many feelings. You are courteous. You have a heart. You suffer a great deal. I want to visit you this Monday, as your friend. Would you give me your permission to visit you?

You can write me a letter quickly by air mail. Write on this envelope:

Tom Arkwright
204 Keenan
Notre Dame, Indiana
46555

You are a Russian. I am an American. I am your friend. We are people, isn't that true? This is good. Do you understand?

Your friend,

/s/ Tom Arkwright

(Translator's Note: The following writing appears on the attached envelope: "I am writing to you in Russian. Marina Oswald")

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TRANSLATION FROM BEL-RUSSIAN

A letter to Marina Oswald, from Serafina Szakul, 14 Schwerin Street, Berlin W. 30. (Yesterday)

December 16, 1963

I am sorry for you and for your little children; they are orphans without a father and you are a widow without a husband. Your husband is not a bandit and he did not kill President Kennedy. Your husband was a kind man. He loved the Soviet people and the Soviet Government. That is why he married you. However, American capitalists did not like him for this; they accused him of the assassination of President Kennedy, without any inquest and without any trial; they permitted capitalist malefactors to shoot your kind and innocent husband. I believe that President Kennedy was killed by the malefactors, who did not like him, because he insisted upon equal civil rights for Negroes. But murder will out. The truth as to who killed President Kennedy will also come out.

Please forgive me for not writing to you in Russian. I cannot write well in Russian. I am a native of Western Belorussia where I learned to write only in Polish.

I came to Germany to work immediately after the war, but I did not go back to the Homeland on account of Fascist propaganda against the Soviet Government. I regret now that I did not do it; it would have been better to have gone home immediately after the war.

With kind regards,

Serafina Szakul
14 Schwerin Street
Berlin W. 30

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TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

January 3, 1964

Dear Marina,

I would like you to come to dinner on Tuesday, the 7th, Wednesday, the 8th or Thursday the 9th. Perhaps it will be better not to plan on dinner. Simply come when you wish. I really want to see you very much. Somebody probably told you not to look at the past. I do not want to look at it. It is possible that someone has told you that it is better not to see me. Maybe they think, that I will find out and tell where you now live. They do not know, that I am an honest person; they do not know, that if I say that I will not tell something, I will not tell it. You know how honest I am. You may ask me not to say something about Marina, and I wouldn't say it even to Michael, if you so prefer. In general, I do not want to know anything except, that you are free, and that you know your rights.

At first I did not expect to see you because I know, that the Secret Service and the FBI wanted to ask you very many questions. But already six weeks have elapsed since the assassination of the President. It is time for you to have a rest. Do understand: I think, it is very important to assist the FBI and the Secret Service as much as we can (I forgot the idiom.) I told them everything I knew and answered all the questions. I trust, that you assisted them and cooperated with them in every way. (How should one say that?) This is good. It is important and it also helps you.

Here are the pictures which we took several weeks ago. I finished the film at Christmas time and got them back two days ago. Call me please, Marina, and tell me, that you received the pictures, the letter with its invitation and the letters which I wrote on the 21st, 26th and the 28th of December.

I am beginning to settle down, and want very much to know that you are well.

?

Kissing you, June and Rachel.

/s/ Ruth

(TRANSLATOR'S NOTE: Inscription on the attached envelope)

A newspaper clipping with the photograph of June and Rachel. January 28, 1964, Dallas, Texas.

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TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

December 28

Dear Marina,

They say, it is your choice to speak or not to speak with anyone. That is, if you wanted to see me, then they would have given me the permission to meet with you. But I will not believe this till I hear it from your lips. That is why I am bothering you and want the rejection from you and not only from the Secret Service. I also want to know whether or not you received the letter, which I brought to Mr. Martin's house on Saturday, December 21st, (at 12:00 o'clock). Your card to me was mailed at 1:00 P.M., December 21st. Did you write it after you received a letter from me, or before? It is important to be before, isn't it? Did you receive a letter from me, which I wrote on the 27th, and which I brought to Mr. Martin's house on the same date?

Excuse me, Marina, I do not wish to bother you. As I said to Michael last night, I generally do not try to extend my friendship when it is obvious to me, that the person does not want my friendship. Usually, it is possible to find that out straight from the person, from his face, his words - if he wants to speak or not. But in this situation - I do not know.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Ruth

(In the letter there was $10.00 in cash from Doris P. Howry, Box 441, Slatersville, R. I. It is probably better to send the check for the $10.00 than the cash. Here is a check for $10.00 consider it to be from, Doris Howry.)

BL 3-1628, 2515 W. 5th Street

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The remaining one letter of the original 119 communications received as indicated above is a copy of a foreign language letter in Hungarian addressed to JACK RUBY from ANTAL LAJOS BERCSENYI, Bajesy - Zs. U.4, Veszprem, Hungary, dated April 6, 1964, which letter asked JACK RUBY to search his conscience for what he had done. A copy of this letter was sent to MARINA OSWALD, accounting for her having made such letter available.

DL 100-10461

2. Correspondence From And Investigation Concerning Mrs. Pearl E. Brogan, Y ~~X~~ C.I.S Spencer, West Virginia

Date November 19, 1964

1

Mr. DECLAN FORD, residence address 14057 Brookcrest, Dallas, Texas, who is a friend and adviser to MARINA OSWALD, made available a handwritten letter (in pencil) bearing the date, November 24, 1963, signed "PEARL E. BRAJAN" or "BRAJANS", with the envelope which enclosed this letter, which is postmarked Spencer, West Virginia.

The envelope reads as follows: "red cross mail pesonal Mrs. Lee Ollswalles Delas Texaxes canclenchel"

The letter is quoted as follows:

"11,24.1963.

"Dear Mrs. Lee Ollwallds,

"here lead recivd shooting your husband sqused of. murder John Knnedy Presendent United State Keep thes letter canclenchel. dont reveal my name. I am riley saube case on our mike lead furnshe said man call Frink Reaerdier shot and kill Presndent using hight Bowred gun. Seral No 27 nonbr or shell 318. No Empty shell has gun Kill Presentent. he Harrow conceltt Murder. Payed $100,000,00 for Job. lead Furiches Bondsmen wise, reuber. Mr & Mrs H..... F..... C.... S..... Lead furnshes said wanted lady to come presndent vistd State. dont contact me. Keep canclenchel. give Report to your Lawer let him Handle case.

"Pearl E. Bragan"
(possibly "Jragans")

The original letter and envelope have been forwarded to the FBI Laboratory.

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on 11/16/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN /jtf Date dictated 11/19/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FOUNDATION

DL 100-10461
RPQ/jtf
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On December 2, 1964, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows concerning a document examination requested by the Dallas Office on November 20, 1964:

Specimens received November 23, 1964

D-273 Envelope postmarked "SPENCER, W. VA. NOV 25 1963 7-AM," with handwritten address "Pesonal Mrs. Lee Olleswalles Delas Texes canclenchel" and accompanying one-page handwritten letter dated November 24, 1963, beginning "Dear Mrs. Lee..." and signed on reverse side "Pearl E. Bragan"

Result of examination:

The handwriting appearing on D-273 was not identified in the Anonymous Letter File.

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
1

It should be noted that the following investigation by the Pittsburgh Office indicates that the name is PEARL E. BROGAN instead of "BRAGAN" or "BRAGANS", which it appeared to be on the handwritten letter.

PG 105-5070
DL 100-10461
CEA/mnb/jtf
1

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent CHESTER E. AIRHART:

On December 2, 1964, DL T-1, a representative of another government agency, advised that Mrs. PEARL E. BROGAN is a former patient of the State Hospital, at Spencer, West Virginia, and that she is presently residing and caring for an elderly lady, Mrs. FLORA THOMPSON, 111 Claude Street, Spencer, West Virginia. He advised that Mrs. BROGAN is a prolific letter writer and is considered to be a mental case.

On December 2, 1964, Trooper J. FITZWATER, West Virginia State Police, Spencer, West Virginia, advised that files of his detachment contained no record for PEARL E. BROGAN.

On December 2, 1964, [redacted] Medical Records Department, State Hospital, Spencer, West Virginia, advised from records that PEARL E. BROGAN was admitted to that hospital as a patient on September 11, 1961. She was released on a trial basis on January 30, 1962, to take care of her mother, who subsequently died and she returned to the hospital on June 11, 1962, being released in custody of Mrs. ERNESTINE MILLER on January 21, 1963, to care for Mrs. MILLER's mother, Mrs. FLORA THOMPSON. The records disclosed that Mrs. BROGAN had been previously confined to the State Hospital at Huntington, West Virginia, from September 7, 1949, to December 22, 1950.

The records further reflected [redacted]

The following background information was set out in said records:

Mrs. BROGAN was born as PEARL ELLIS on July 30, 1917, to OBIE and TACIE ELLIS JOHNSON. Her father died in 1947 and her mother died in 1962. She married LEON W. BROGAN in 1934, and was divorced in 1959. She has two daughters, Mrs. JOANN BOCKSHELLER and MARY FRANCIS BROGAN, both of Indianapolis, Indiana. She is a white female, 5' 3" tall, weighing 153 pounds, has blue-grey eyes and dark hair, turning grey. She has a fifth grade education, and her Social Security Number is 236-22-4760. She has been a practical nurse for ten years at Charleston, West Virginia. Her sister, Mrs. ALPHA MC VEY, 955 Lincoln Drive, Charleston, West Virginia, is listed as her next of kin.

On December 2, 1964, Mrs. BROGAN was interviewed at 111 Clayde Street, Spencer, West Virginia, and at the outset, she denied writing a letter to Mrs. MARINA OSWALD but finally advised that the letter, poorly written, could be read if it were placed under an ultraviolet light. She stated that Mr. and Mrs. H. F. stood for Mr. and Mrs. HARRY FRAZIER, who operate a restaurant in Lynn Creek, West Virginia, and that the C. S. stood for CARL STEVENS, Barrow Drive, Charleston, West Virginia.

She stated that she had written in her letter to Mrs. OSWALD that FRANK REARDON had shot the late President of the United States, JOHN F. KENNEDY, with a gun bearing Serial Number 27 and that he had been paid to do so by Mr. and Mrs. HARRY FRAZIER and CARL STEVENS, according to information she had received over a police radio broadcast. She said, however, that she did not have a short wave radio and although questioned at length, could not state when, where or how she had heard the police broadcast. She said she had already solved this case for Mr. JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, Director of the FBI, and had already advised him of same.

PG 105-5070
DL 100-10461

CEA/amb/bac
(3)

The Pittsburgh Office of the FBI has received no previous information concerning Mr. or Mrs. HARRY FRAZIER or CARL STEVENS. Mrs. PEARL BROGAN has written letters to various FBI field offices and to the FBI Headquarters in Washington, D. C., in 1957, 1958 and 1963 alleging that she had knowledge of various violations of local or federal laws. She failed to furnish any specific information.

On November 19, 1957, Captain DENZY WILLIAMS, Charleston, W. Va., Police Department, advised SA ROBERT EDWARD RADDE that Mrs. BROGAN had contacted him on numerous occasions, claiming to have information regarding law violations, all of which were unfounded. He further advised that Mrs. BROGAN has been in mental institutions on a number of occasions.

3. Correspondence From And Investigation Concerning Individual Using Name "Joe" And Post Office Box 864, Tucson, Arizona

Date November 20, 1964

1

Mr. DECLAN FORD, residence address 14057 Brookcrest, Dallas, Texas, who is a friend and adviser to MARINA OSWALD, made available a typewritten machine copy of a letter, which is undated and which is signed "Joe".

The letter is quoted as follows:

"Tucson, Ariz,

"Mrs, Marina Oswald
Dallas, Tex,

"My Dear Mrs, Oswald;

"I have been waiting to write you But now I must after seeing how they have brainwashed you into thinking your husband killed the president, Now here is the true facts, But first let me tell you that you should of sued the city of Dallas for all their ill gottem wealth for the wanton murder of Lee,

"I told him that this Ruby was only taking him down the primrose path, but no he knew that Ruby was ok, you know how bull headed Lee could be, He wanted a pistol so bad, I tried to convince him one could only get him in trouble, Then when Ruby wanted to t to trade him one for his rifle, he sure fell for it, When he told me how Ruby wanted him to hide it on the floor I knew that some plot was being made, Ruby was to meet him on the street & give him the pistol which he did Poor Lee did not know that it had just b been used to kill this good cop Tippet who had been rough on Ruby several times,

"you I know have thot how come Lee was trying to hide, But as he watched the Presiden parade from the second floor, he heard the sound of the rifle above him comeing from the floor where he had hid it for Ruby, Lee knew that he would be suspect so he got ou

99

on 11/16/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10451

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN /jtf Date dictated 11/19/64

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out fast, One has to hand to these that was in this plot they had figured Lee well, he reacted just as they were sure he would, Now they had things going good, Tippet was like a pawn as was Lee, I would of loved to have saw the look on Tippet face as his superior officer pumped those shots into him, then went to the corner to meet Lee & give him the pistol.

"The irony of it all was the trust that Lee still had tho he did not know that Tippet had been murdered as he went in to the movie house,

"Have you ever thot it odd the cops knew rite where to find him, Little did he dream th that his murder had been planned in advance, My dear lady you say you want to live in Texas, I am sure that the times Lee & I talked he would of not wanted you to for they will never let you rest, or those children of yours,

"For any state that allows the people like in Dallas will do anything & the wealth the they have, they got by with two wanton murders Now I am sure that three more would not bother them if necessary,

"Just one more point One nite about two nites before that fatal day we saw two of the gumshoes of the Feds at Rubys place I wondered why but now I am sure that Ruby had the them in with his gang, so please take care of your self & know that Lee could of never done this crime, He was only a pawn in their deadly game, I am certain that Johnson will be murdered as was Kenedy, Maby tho if there is a god he will destroy this Sodan with fire, Tho He would not dare touch those rich trash I guess

"Sincerly

"Joe,

"If ever you wish to get in touch Box #864 Tucson Ariz,"

FORD advised the original of this letter has been furnished to the U.S. Secret Service Office at Dallas, Texas.

DL 100-10461
RPO/jtf
1

Under date of December 2, 1964, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows concerning a document examination requested by the Dallas Office on November 20, 1964:

Specimen received November 23, 1964

D-275 Photocopy of typewritten one-page letter beginning "My Dear Mrs, Oswald: I have been..." and ending "...Box # 864 Tucson Ariz,"

The typewriting appearing on D-275 matches most closely a Laboratory standard for Royal elite type, spaced twelve letters to the inch. The photocopy of the typewriting was too poor for search in the Anonymous Letter File.

Date 12/15/64

1

PAUL A. BEAL, 4343 East Elmwood, Tucson, Arizona, advised December 9, 1964, that he is a retired employee of the Southern Pacific Railroad at Tucson, Arizona. BEAL, who has lived in Tucson, Arizona, since 1903, has had assigned to him by the Tucson Post Office box 864 since about January 9, 1930. BEAL stated that he had no typewriter in the house and that he had no son and no grandson by the name of "JOE", in fact he had no children or grandchildren living in Tucson and that he had no idea who might have utilized his box, Box 864, as a return address. BEAL said he had searched his memory for any friends who might have furnished Box 864 as a joke upon him but that he was unable to suggest any possibility of who might have furnished the address of Box 864, Tucson, Arizona, in the letter to Mrs. MARINA OSWALD.

He stated that he could recall never having seen any mail come to his Box 864, whereon the first name of JOE or JOSEPH was written. BEAL said that if any ideas should come to him as to who might have possibly used the box number of 864 as a return address, he would immediately advise the FBI.

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on 12/2/64 at Tucson, Arizona File # PX 105-1529

by Special Agent JOHN F. SHEIK /ebt/jtf Date dictated 12/11/64

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DL 100-10461

4. Correspondence From And Investigation Concerning Ruth L. Dechert, Also Known As Nicola Dechert, Thalia Dechert, James O'Brien, Jimmy O'Brien

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 19, 1964

1

Mr. DECLAN FORD, residence address 14057 Brookcrest, Dallas, Texas, who is a friend and adviser to MARINA OSWALD, made available a letter addressed to MARINA OSWALD, postmarked at Chicago, Illinois, which is undated and unsigned but bears the name "NICOLA DECHERT" at the end, along with the envelope which contained this letter and a printed tract entitled "Pipe This -- U.S. Government Financed Oswald", which letter has been received by MARINA OSWALD since the assassination.

This letter is quoted as follows:

"Dear Marina:

"I am sending you a check for two dollars. AA fellow named Frank sent it when I asked for money for you and the children. I didn't have any luck with my appeal tho. Only one man sent money.

"Also enclosed is a sheet from a magazine that I publish. There are hundreds of people in this country who are positive your husband did not kill President Kennedy and most of them are glad that somebody did. This may seem strange to you but you have not lived in this country long enough to understand the people here. Whoever did it, they think they did the whole country a favor.

"I send this magazine out every time I get an order for a sample copy so the people will know what really happened or part of it anyway.

"I am sure your husband is innocent and will eventually be proved innocent, regardless of what some officials say.

"Nicola Dechert"

The envelope is addressed to "Mrs Marina Oswald Widow of Lee Harvey Oswald Richardson, Texas", and bears

on 11/16/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN /jtf Date dictated 11/19/64

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the return address, "P.O. Box 689 Chicago 90, Ill."

The original letter and envelope have been forwarded to the FBI Laboratory.

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
1

On December 2, 1964, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows concerning a document examination requested by the Dallas Office on November 20, 1964:

Specimens received November 23, 1964

D-272 Envelope postmarked "CHICAGO, ILL. 2A MAY 9 1964 AM," with typewritten address "Mrs. Marina Oswald Widow of Lee Harvey Oswald Richardson, Texas," accompanying one-page typewritten letter beginning "Dear Marina: I am sending you..." with typewritten signature "Nicola Dechert" and accompanying typewritten tract bearing caption "PIPE THIS"

Result of examination:

The typewriting appearing on D-272 was not identified in the Anonymous Letter File.

DL 100-10451
RPG/jtf
1

By communication dated December 2, 1964, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., advised that the files of FBI Headquarters reflected that on September 29, 1964, DL T-2 made available to the Tampa Office of the FBI a circular captioned "Glitter Gulch", which alleged that President ABRAHAM LINCOLN was not assassinated in 1865 but was impeached by Congress in 1875. The circular stated that the story could be purchased by sending $3.00 to Dechert Publications, Box 689, Chicago, Illinois. The circular contained a number of advertisements including one used by NICOLA X. DECHERT, Box 689, Chicago 90, Illinois.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 12/23/64

Miss RUTH L. DECHERT appeared at the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at 2:00 PM on December 15, 1964. Miss DECHERT advised that she is presently residing at 1150 North Lake Shore Drive, apartment 16K, Chicago, Illinois. She stated that she publishes several periodicals including one called "Glitter Gulch" and the "Gold Coast Gypsy".

Miss DECHERT advised that she recalls having written a letter to Mrs. MARINA OSWALD, widow of LEE HARVEY OSWALD sometime in May of 1964. She stated she enclosed with this letter, a page or two of one edition of her newspaper "Gold Coast Gypsy" which was a compilation of various newspaper items pertaining to the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Miss DECHERT advised that she did not believe that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had killed President KENNEDY but rather believed that KENNEDY was killed by former Texas Rangers who were now employed by the Dallas Police Department, and that the shots which killed President KENNEDY had come from the County Jail Building in Dallas. She stated that she felt that KENNEDY's death was part of a large scale "Catholic" plot with political overtone and was part of a scheme to make a new "martyr". She said she believed that a secondary portion of this plot, not fulfilled, was to have been the kidnapping of President KENNEDY's son.

Miss DECHERT advised that her foster father had been JOHN WILKES BOOTH who was commonly believed to have assassinated ABRAHAM LINCOLN in 1865. She said that the "alleged" LINCOLN assassination was a hoax and that LINCOLN, instead of being assassinated had been spirited away from Washington by his political opponents

103

On 12/15/64 at Chicago, Illinois File # 62-6115

by SA DENNIS W. SHANAHAN:keh Date dictated 12/17/64

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and had died some ten years later of natural causes. Needless to say, JOHN WILKES BOOTH, his alleged assassinator, had not been killed in Maryland shortly following the alleged assassination of President LINCOLN, but had lived until the late 1950's in the East St. Louis, Illinois area.

Miss DECHERT advised that her foster father, BOOTH, had been one of the participants in the kidnapping of CHARLIE ROSS in 1875 at Philadelphia, and had, in fact, raised ROSS as one of his family from the date of kidnapping until about 1942, when he killed ROSS by pushing him in front of a train in St. Louis, Missouri.

Miss DECHERT advised that she has formerly used the names THALIA DECHERT and NICOLA DECHERT. She stated that in addition to the above two names she has used the names JAMES O'BRIEN, JIMMY O'BRIEN, and the Bandolier Press, in connection with her business ventures. She described her business as furnishing photographs, club lists, pen pal lists and so forth which she advised, skirted but did not violate the obscenity laws of the police department.

Miss DECHERT was questioned concerning the assertion in the "Glitter Gulch" to the effect that THALIA DECHERT was the grandniece of CHRISTIAN ROSS, JENNY LIND and DAN MC GREW. She replied that there was no other THALIA DECHERT to her knowledge other than herself, and that she herself was JENNY LIND. It was pointed out to Miss DECHERT that JENNY LIND had been born in the early 1800's and died in the 1870's, to which Miss DECHERT replied that she, DECHERT, had been a child of prodigy.

Miss DECHERT advised that she was born on April 18, 1904, at East St. Louis, Illinois.

B. Information Concerning Offer To Marina Oswald To Live At Residence Of Walter Neunson, Camden, New Jersey

DL 100-10461
RPG/cms

The following information supplements that contained in the report of SA WILLIAM J. ANDRIS dated November 10, 1964, at Newark, New Jersey and on pages 239 through 248 and pages 109 through 114 of the reports of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated October 8, 1964, and November 27, 1964, respectively at Dallas, Texas, concerning an offer by WALTER NEUNSON of Newark, New Jersey, to MARINA OSWALD for MARINA OSWALD to come live with him and his family.

1

Date December 9, 1964

Mrs. MARINA OSWALD, Apartment 6, Royal Crest Apartments, Sedona, Arizona, furnished the following information:

After viewing the photograph of EDWARD NEUNSON taken in 1950, Mrs. OSWALD stated she could not recall ever having seen this individual. Mrs. OSWALD likewise did not know ZOE KISLOVA, first wife of WALTER CARL NELSON and mother of EDWARD NEUNSON. Mrs. OSWALD stated she had never been in Panza, Vorozen, Saratov, or Sovrova, Russia. She explained that she had spent most of her time in Leningrad, Minsk, and Archangel. Mrs. OSWALD, after being furnished the descriptive and background information on EDWARD NEUNSON and his family, still could not recall him.

---

on 12/8/64 at Sedona, Arizona File # PX 105-1529

by Special Agents DANIEL C. PELTON, and CALVIN W. EVANS/jt Date dictated 12/9/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

C. Recent Activities Of Marina Oswald

Date December 7, 1964

1

DECLAN FORD, 14057 Brookcrest, adviser and friend of MARINA OSWALD, advised that MARINA OSWALD is now staying at the Royal Crest Apartments, Apartment 6, Sedona, Arizona, where she is collaborating with her writer, PRISCILLA JOHNSON, on a book.

Mr. FORD advised that MARINA OSWALD will return to Dallas about Christmas, 1964, and will stay until early January, 1965, when she is due to leave for the University of Michigan where she will enroll as a special student.

on 12/3/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10451

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN /jtf Date dictated 12/7/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

By communication dated December 9, 1964, the Phoenix Office advised that on December 8, 1964, MARINA OSWALD advised SAs DANIEL C. PELTON and CALVIN W. EVANS that she is staying with Miss PRISCILLA JOHNSON at the Royal Crest Apartments, Apartment 6, Sedona, Arizona, and is working on a book. MARINA OSWALD advised she would be leaving Sedona, Arizona on December 21, 1964, to return to Dallas, Texas, for the Christmas holidays and then later go to Michigan.

On December 8, 1964, WILL STEELE, Deputy Sheriff, Coconino County, Sedona, Arizona, advised SA DANIEL C. PELTON that he had learned that one C. or G. HASTINS, who claims to be from Santa Fe, New Mexico, but drives a Corvair with Arizona license 68767, made the reservations for the apartment for MARINA OSWALD and Miss PRISCILLA JOHNSON and is apparently the bodyguard of these two people.

On December 28, 1964, Mr. DECLAN FORD, 14057 Brookcrest, Dallas, Texas, adviser and friend of MARINA OSWALD, advised Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN that the C. or G. HASTINS referred to above is undoubtedly JEROME HASTINGS, who is a resident of Santa Fe, New Mexico, and a friend of DAVID DAVENPORT, a cousin of PRISCILLA JOHNSON.

According to FORD, PRISCILLA JOHNSON, with whom MARINA OSWALD is collaborating on a book, and MARINA OSWALD stayed at the DAVENPORT home in Santa Fe, New Mexico, in the fall of 1964. In early December, 1964, HASTINGS drove MARINA OSWALD and PRISCILLA JOHNSON from Dallas to Sedona, Arizona, where the two women were working on the book. Mr. FORD stated that HASTINGS is a friend of PRISCILLA JOHNSON and MARINA OSWALD, but is not MARINA OSWALD's bodyguard.

On January 5, 1965, Mr. FORD advised that Miss PRISCILLA JOHNSON has a permanent address of 48 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
1

On December 29, 1964, Mr. DECLAN FORD, 14057 Brookcrest, Dallas, Texas, advised Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN that MARINA OSWALD had accepted an invitation to attend an eight-week special course in the English language offered at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, and would depart from Dallas, Texas, by plane on January 3, 1965, in order to begin attendance at this school on January 4, 1965. Her present plans are to leave her children in Richardson, Texas, in care of a neighbor and supervised by Mr. and Mrs. FORD. Mr. FORD advised the Reverend ERNEST CAMPBELL, First Presbyterian Church, Ann Arbor, Michigan, has made arrangements for a residence for MARINA OSWALD.

Mr. FORD advised that it is MARINA OSWALD's intention to return to her residence at Richardson, Texas, following the completion of the course at the University of Michigan.

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DL 100-10461

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas
January 15, 1965

Title — LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character — INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Reference — Report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated January 15, 1965, at Dallas, Texas

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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44 MAR 14 1973

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Memorandum

461803

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

DATE: 1/8/65

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 11/20/64, enclosing certain correspondence of MARINA OSWALD, including a letter to MARINA from Mrs. PEARL E. BROGAN; and Pittsburgh letter to Bureau, 12/14/64, concerning the BROGAN letter.

In referenced Pittsburgh letter it was requested of Dallas that the BROGAN letter be examined under ultraviolet light to determine if anything of pertinence could be seen in that manner. This lead was set out in view of the interview of the author of the letter, Mrs. PEARL K. BROGAN, a former patient of the State Hospital at Spencer, West Virginia, and now a resident at 111 Claude Street, Spencer, West Virginia, on 12/2/64. She advised the letter she had written to MARINA OSWALD had been poorly written, but it could be read if it were placed under an ultraviolet light.

REQUEST OF THE BUREAU

It is requested the FBI Laboratory examine the BROGAN letter under ultraviolet light, as suggested by the Pittsburgh Division. This letter was forwarded to Bureau in Dallas airtel dated 11/20/64, and has not been returned to Dallas. It has been designated Exhibit D-273.

3 - Bureau
2 - Dallas
WRH:cjh
(5)

REC-47 EX-109 5376

JAN 11 1965

INDEXED FILED

SOVIET

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Lenihan
645 RB
1 - Mr. Cadigan

To: FBI, Dallas (100-10461)

Date: January 14, 1965

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

John Edgar Hoover, Director

REC 97
FBI File No. 105-82555 — 5376
Lab. No. D-467803 AX

Examination requested by: Dallas

Reference: Letter 1/8/65

Examination requested: Document

Request received 1/11/65

Request ultraviolet light examination of letter from Mrs. PEARL E. BROGAN to MARINA OSWALD, previously submitted and designated as D-273

Remarks:

The writing on D-273, previously submitted, is of poor quality but plainly visible. Examination of D-273 under ultraviolet light did not disclose anything of significance not apparent in the photographs of D-273 previously furnished to your office by Laboratory report D-463597 AX dated 12/2/64.

No Laboratory report is being made.

MAILED 11
JAN 14 1965
COMM-FBI

JCC:mjd (9)

JAN 26 1965

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Recorded 1/12/65
DAS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LAB FILE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

File # 105-82555-3217
Lab. # D-467803 AX

Examination requested by: SAC, Dallas (100-10461) L 1/8/65

Examination requested: Document

Date received: 1/11/65

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Cadigan 1/13

Specimens submitted for examination

Request ultraviolet light examination of letter from Mrs. PEARL E. BROGAN to MARINA OSWALD, previously submitted and assigned as Q 27.

MA

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 3377

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO. 224

CIA

REFERRAL

FBI

Date: 1/15/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

ReDuairtel 1/12/65 concerning disposition of evidence in captioned case.

DECLAN FORD, adviser to MARINA OSWALD, was advised on 1/15/65 that the U.S. Attorney General was studying this question and he may desire to communicate with him.

(3) Bureau
2 - Dallas

WRH/jtf
(5)

5377

2 JAN 1:

SOV SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FBI

Date: 1/15/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-6115)(RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Aka.
IS - R - CUBA

CO: Dallas

Re Detroit airtel dated 12/23/64.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated and captioned as above, and one copy is enclosed for Dallas.

Information set forth in enclosed LHM was furnished to IC JOSEPH A. AUGUSTYN on 1/13/65.

As noted in LHM, MURPHY conservatively estimated at the rate of 45 to 55 envelopes per day that it would take one man approximately 30 days to check the UAL tickets for the pertinent period.

Chicago is holding further investigation in abeyance pending further instructions from the Bureau. In the event the Bureau desires further investigation by Chicago, Dallas is requested to furnish Chicago the dates, during the pertinent period, on which OSWALD'S whereabouts are known in order to eliminate these dates from the search.

3-Bureau (3nes. 8)(RM)
1-Dallas (1nc. 1)(105-104161)(RM)
1-Chicago
JAA:ffs
(5)

C. C. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
January 15, 1965

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On January 13, 1965, Mr. Vincent Murphy, Supervisor, Ticket Control Department, United Airlines (UAL), 1200 Algonquin Road, Elk Grove Township, Illinois, furnished the FBI the following information regarding UAL flights from Detroit to Chicago during the period August, 1963, through November 22, 1963:

Murphy advised that during said period UAL made approximately 13 daily flights from Detroit to Chicago. He, Murphy, explained that the tickets for each flight would be contained generally in one envelope. Based on his records, of all UAL flights, he advised each envelope would average a contents of approximately 70 tickets.

Murphy determined that approximately 1,500 envelopes would have to be pulled and approximately 105,000 tickets checked.

Murphy stated that his estimate should be considered very conservative, since the UAL Detroit to Chicago flights are heavily traveled and therefore, the tickets contained in the envelopes for this particular run could easily average 100 to 125 tickets per envelope.

Based upon his past experience, Murphy disclosed that in his opinion one man would be able to check approximately 45 to 55 envelopes per day.

Murphy further stated that UAL had no scheduled flights to Dallas during said period and that therefore it would require a passenger on a UAL flight out of Detroit to travel to Chicago where he would transfer to either an American or Braniff Airline flight for the Chicago to Dallas end of the flight.

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FILE

1 - Mr. Lenihan

1/21/65

Airtel

IX 107

To: SAC, Chicago (62-6115)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) REC-9 5378

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

ReCGairtel 1/15/65.

Bureau does not deem it necessary for your office to arrange for an exhaustive search of air line tickets in Chicago to ascertain if subject was possibly on a planeen route Detroit to Dallas during the period August, 1963, through November 22, 1963. It is noted that Miss Loralie Krome's statements concerning Oswald were not made for over one year following the assassination and were not corroborated by her fellow employees. Our investigation has disclosed that Oswald was residing in New Orleans during period August 1, 1963, through September 24, 1963, and is not known to have made any trips outside New Orleans during such period.

No further action need be taken in this particular inquiry.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

REL:ssh (5)

NOTE: Air line employee in Detroit informed Detroit Office December 28, 1964, that approximately August or September, 1963, an individual purchased a ticket on the air lines from Detroit to Dallas via Chicago. She stated this man claimed that Dallas would be a great city known throughout the world some day. She stated she now believes this individual was Oswald. Inquiry of her fellow employees and supervisor failed to corroborate her allegations. Detroit suggested Chicago Office might consider review of air line records maintained in Chicago to determine if Oswald was on a flight from Detroit to Dallas during the period August or September, 1963. Inquiry at appropriate air lines in Chicago discloses this would be expensive and time-consuming operation. On basis of initial allegation not feasible to pursue this inquiry further.

67 JAN 26 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-15073) (RUC)

DATE: 1/19/65

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R, CUBA

OO: Dallas

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 11/24/63, Los Angeles airtel dated 12/7/64, and Los Angeles letter to Director dated 12/15/64.

Submitted herewith for the Bureau are nine (9) copies of a lettermead memorandum concerning RAYMOND RITT, aka Raymond Paul Ritt, Tony .

By separate communication, one copy of this lettermead memorandum is being disseminated locally to the Special Agent in Charge of the U. S. Secret Service at Los Angeles, California.

A report of SA ROBERT T. HOGAN dated 11/20/64, Savannah, Georgia, captioned, "RUC; aka Lt. Kelley or Lt. Keller, Female Impersonator, South Carolina Police Department; RAYMOND RITT - VICTIM, CIVIL RIGHTS (Savannah File [redacted]" reflects RITT was interviewed on 11/17/64 at the Charleston, South Carolina Airport. Details regarding the RUC in the ROBERT T. HOGAN report have been furnished to the Bureau and Dallas previously in connection with Dallas' [illegible] matter.

Persons mentioned in the attached memorandum are further identified as:

LA T-1 : [redacted]

LA T-2, [redacted] Social Investigator [illegible]

[redacted]

2 - Bureau (RM. 9) (REGISTERED)
1 - Dallas (105-1041)
1 - Los Angeles
(1)

REC-56 5379

JAN 21 1965

1 JAN 28 1965

[illegible]

[illegible] investigation, including contacts with [illegible] of interest, has failed to produce information indicating that [illegible] is a member of or active in the CP or other subversive groups. It is not being recommended that he be placed on the Security Index.

A pretext inquiry was made by SA [illegible] Thomas at Los Gatos at the Bird Rock area of San Pedro. The neighbors advised that [illegible] have always. SA Thomas also contacted the investigation conducted at Los Gatos, San Pedro, and Torrance, California.

No further investigation regarding this matter is outstanding at Los Angeles, therefore this case is being considered RUC.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California
January 19, 1965

RAYMOND RITT,
also known as Raymond
Paul Riff, "Tony"

On October 30, 1964, Marina Oswald furnished to Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), a quantity of personal correspondence received by her subsequent to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

On November 16, 1964, Mr. Declan Ford, a personal advisor and friend of Marina Oswald, made available additional letters, cards and notes which had been received by Marina Oswald subsequent to the above assassination.

Among this correspondence was a handwritten letter dated February 5, 1964, postmarked February 7, 1964, at Los Angeles, California, from Raymond Ritt, Post Office Box 182, San Pedro, California. This letter was addressed to "Mrs. Lee Oswald, The Supreme Court, c/o Chief Justice Earl Warren, Washington, District Columbia, U.S.A."

The letter is quoted as follows:

"Feb 5 Wednesday/64

"I am a good prospect if you want an American, marriage.

"I would want to go to Russia.

"I am a unusual, person. You might like and understand, my way. My age is 43. Birthdate June 19, 1920 I like Khrushchev very much. I helpt to defeat. The mayor of Los Angeles. That was rude & disrespectful to the Premier. The eleven day, visit the American Nation family of our one planet.

1

ENCLOSURE

RAYMOND RITT

"Somehow don't know to say Good Luck, happines
An admirer Americans, Raymond Ritt, P.O. Box 182, San Pedro, Calif."

On the margin also appears: "Magnificent! Total Disarmament & the Soviet Propos--- Sept 18, 1959 Nikito Khruchcher a United Nations."

Records of the Los Angeles Police Department were searched on November 30, 1964, and reflect that Raymond Paul Riff, also known as Tony [redacted] He was described as an unemployed transient laborer. He was born June 19, 1920 at New York and further described as white, male, 5' 11', 160 pounds, brown hair and blue eyes.

Records of the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) [redacted] Ritt was also fingerprinted by the Palm Springs, California Police Department as an "applicant" on October 29, 1958.

Files of the Los Angeles Office of the FBI reflect that Raymond Ritt was a complainant to the FBI at Charleston, South Carolina on December 17, 1961. [redacted] He claimed that he was not able to regain his personal belongings from the Myrtle Beach Police Department and was not fed properly or furnished proper bedding while serving the above described sentence. Ritt abruptly refused to furnish any further details regarding his

arrest, his identity or his background. Ritt became emotional and refused to be further interviewed regarding this matter.

Ritt furnished the following description of himself to Special Agents of the FBI:

Name:	Raymond Ritt
Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Born:	June 19, 1920, Brooklyn, New York
Height:	5' 11"
Weight:	145 pounds
Build:	Slender
Hair:	Brown
Eyes:	Blue
Complexion:	Ruddy
Address:	2117 Avenue H Galveston, Texas and 1498 Palos Verdes, San Pedro, California

Records of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office, as of December 1, 1964, reflected no arrest record identifiable with Raymond Ritt or Raymond Riff.

Records of the Los Angeles Retail Merchants Credit Association, as of December 1, 1964, reflected no information identifiable with Raymond Ritt.

LA T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, and who is generally familiar with Communist Party membership and activities in the Los Angeles area advised on November 30, 1964, that the name Raymond Ritt is unknown to him.

On November 30, 1964, LA T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past and by virtue of employment has information concerning the identity of those renting

MAR[illegible]L

post office boxes advised as follows:

Post Office Box 182, San Pedro, California, is currently registered under the name Raymond Ritt, also known as Raymond Riff. This box was rented by Ritt on April 9, 1962, at which time his address was listed as 326 West 11th Street, San Pedro, California.

The San Pedro City Directory reflects that the Hotel Avian is located at 326 West 11th Street, San Pedro, California.

On November 30, 1964, Detective Charles Hart, LAPD, Harbor Division, San Pedro, California, advised that the Hotel Avian is occupied strictly by "winos" and "alcoholics" and is a "low class type hotel."

On November 30, 1964, Lonnie Sutton, manager of the Hotel Avian, 326 West 11th Street, San Pedro, California, advised that Raymond Ritt formerly lived at this hotel but Sutton had not seen Ritt in the past few days. He said that Ritt has no employment to his knowledge. He said Ritt comes and goes from this hotel and that he did not know where Ritt could be located or contacted at the present time.

On December 3, 1964, a Special Agent of the FBI, by means of suitable pretext inquiries, determined that Raymond Ritt was unknown at the San Pedro Hotel, 530 South Beacon Street, and the Beacon Light Mission, 430 South Beacon Street.

On December 3, 1964, Officer Cooper of the LAPD, Harbor Division, advised that he is the beat officer assigned to the skid row area of Beacon Street. He said that Raymond Ritt's name and physical description are vaguely familiar to him, but he has no information as to where Ritt may be living or working.

On December 10, 1964, Lonnie Sutton, manager of the Hotel Avian, 326 West 11th Street, San Pedro, was recontacted and stated he had recently heard that Raymond

Ritt had been admitted to the Harbor General Hospital with some unknown ailment.

On December 21, 1964, Miss Janet Lilley, Registrar's Office, Harbor General Hospital in Torrance, California, advised that her records fail to reflect any record of a current or former patient named Raymond Ritt or Raymond Riff.

On December 21, 1964, Lonnie Sutton, manager of the Hotel Avion, was recontacted and stated he had not seen Ritt since the latter was allegedly admitted to Harbor General Hospital. Sutton said that Ritt was not working to his knowledge and the only job he has ever known Ritt to hold in the past was that of a dish washer. He said that Ritt is a heavy drinker and that he had no idea when Ritt might return to this hotel.

The Long Beach Police Department records reflect no arrest record for Raymond Ritt or Raymond Riff.

Three confidential sources who have furnished reliable information in the past and who are generally familiar with Communist Party membership and activities in the Los Angeles County Harbor area, including San Pedro, California, advised during January of 1965, that the name Raymond Ritt or Raymond Riff is unknown to them.

The indices of the Los Angeles Office of the FBI as of January, 1965, reflect no identifiable information to the names Raymond Riff or Tony Piff.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-[illegible](3)) 1/21/65

SAC, NEW YORK (100-117044) (P)

MARK LANE
SM - C
(OO:NY)

ReNYlet to Bureau, dated 12/4/64, and report of SA BENJAMIN P. MC MANUS, dated 12/17/64, at NY.

Enclosed herewith are the original and five copies of an LHM, dated and captioned as above concerning subject's marriage on 12/30/[illegible], and his plans to return to the US.

The source set forth in LHM is [redacted]

Enclosed LHM has been classified "Confidential" because it contains information from the above mentioned source. It is felt the unauthorized disclosure of information attributed to this source could compromise him and thus be injurious to the national defense.

Investigation is continuing at NY.

3 - Bureau (Encls. 6) (RM)
(1 - 105-82555) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
1 - New York (105-32431) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD) (SM)
1 - New York (100-152725) (CCI) (45)
1 - New York

DMM:mjm
(6)

[illegible]
NOT RECO[illegible]
199 JAN 12 1[illegible]

[illegible]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
January 21, 1965

Dufile 100-409763
NYfile 100-117644

Mr. Lane
Security Matter - C

Reference is made to Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) memorandum, dated December 4, 1964, concerning Lane's travel to Europe on December [illegible], 1964.

The "New York Herald Tribune" newspaper issue of December 31, 1964, page 3, contained an item which noted that on December 30, 1964, Mark Lane was married to Anne-Lise Dybelsteen, a Danish fashion designer. This item reflected the marriage took place on the Danish Island of Falster.

The "New York Daily News" newspaper issue of December 31, 1964, page 37, noted that Mark Lane and Anne-Lise Dybelsteen, age 23, the daughter of a Danish businessman, were married on December 30, 1964, at Nykoebing, Falster, Denmark.

On January 12, 1965, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Mark Lane was then in Europe and primarily engaged with the preparation of his book concerning the circumstances surrounding the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, which took place on November 22, 1963, at Dallas, Texas. This source continued that in mid January, 1965, Lane was scheduled

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

Mark Lane

to speak on the Kennedy assassination in Paris, France, and plans to return to the United States at the end of January 1965 or early February 1965. The purpose stated for the organization headed by Lane is to establish a Court of Inquiry. It is not known how many cities Lane will include in his lectures on the Kennedy assassination throughout the United States upon his return, but no definite lecture schedule has been made.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : J. R. Malley

DATE: 1/22/65

FROM : G. H. Scatterday

1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

At 5:20 p.m. today SAC Shanklin of Dallas telephonically advised the Dallas Office had received a telephone call from Mrs. Marguerite Oswald (Lee Harvey Oswald's mother) requesting she be interviewed.

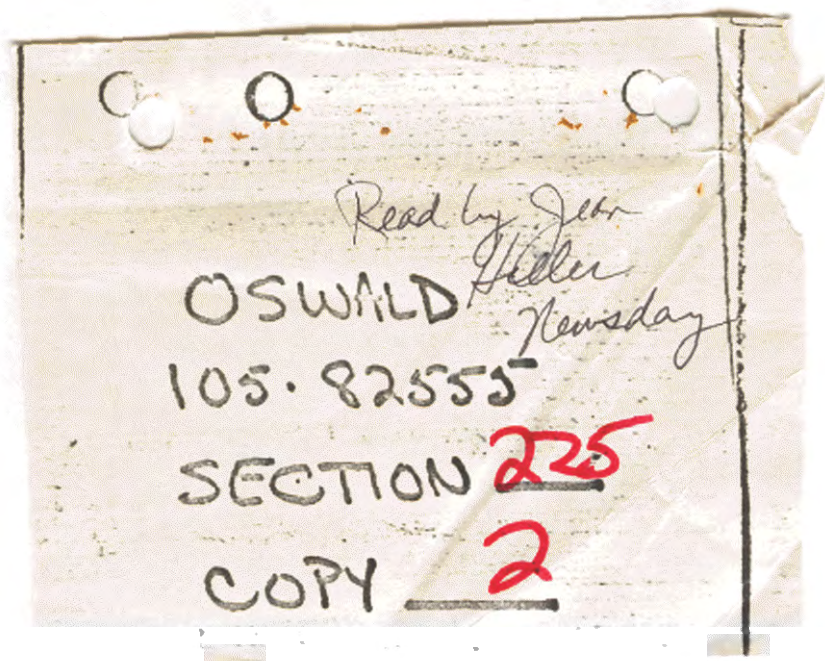
Shanklin stated that instructions provide that Bureau clearance be obtained before she is interviewed. He stated she would not divulge the nature of the information she desired to discuss and I therefore gave him authority to interview her. He stated the interview would probably take place tomorrow.

ACTION: For information.

GHS:mpd (4)

REC 40

5380


Read by Jeb
Hidell
Newsday
OSWALD
105-82555
SECTION 225
COPY 2

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY
CRYPTANALYSIS AND TRANSLATION SECTION
SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

DATE: 1/28/65

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-R-CUBA

RE: CORRESPONDENCE OF MARINA OSWALD

There are enclosed for the Bureau an envelope directed to MRS. MARINA OSWALD with the return address of LUDVIK JANOS and the letter which was enclosed in this envelope, which letter, is written in the Russian language.

The Translation Section is requested to translate enclosed letter for the benefit of the Dallas and Washington Field Offices.

It is requested this letter and envelope be returned to Dallas upon completion of examination for return to MARINA OSWALD.

MR. DECLAN FORD, 14057 Brookcrest, Dallas, Texas, advisor to MARINA OSWALD made this letter available on 1/22/65. He stated his wife who speaks Russian had translated this letter as follows:

"Dear Madam:

"I am writing to you in Russian for the very simple reason that I like the Russian language. I am not a Russian or an American, but I am a refugee Czech. I left Czechoslovakia in 1963 and now I am Professor of Mathematics at George Washington University in Washington, D.C. For a long time I have been interested in your life and your children and primarily your life, dear madam. And I am thinking one solution - not mathematical but a life solution. Merry Christmas to you and your children. Happy New Year.

"Doctor Ludvik Janos"

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21 MAR 12 1973

(3) - Bureau (RM) (Enc. 2)
2 - WFO (RM)
2 - Dallas
WRH/gcs
(7)

REC-10 100-10461-5381

1 JAN 29 1965

SEVEN

SOVIET SECTION

COPY AND [illegible] FILED IN LAB. FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT.

66 FEB 10 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DL 100-10461

MR. FORD advised he believed that MARINA OSWALD intended to answer this letter. He does not know if MARINA OSWALD has answered the letter.

This information is furnished the WFO in view of JANOS' residence in Washington, D.C. and his interest in MARINA OSWALD. WFO is requested to furnish Dallas results of indices check of JANOS.

1/26/65

AIRTEL AIR MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-409763)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (100-65476)(RUC)

SUBJECT: MARK LANE
SM-C
OO: New York

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) concerning a speech given by LANE on 12/3/64 at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD and the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Also, enclosed for the Bureau is a newspaper clipping from the "Daily Bruin" a campus publication at UCLA, concerning LANE.

Copies of the enclosed LHM are designated for the NYO, origin in captioned matter, and for the Dallas and San Francisco Divisions for information.

4 - Bureau (Encl-7)(RM)
(2 - 105-82555)
2 - New York (Encl-2)(RM)(Info)
(1 - 100-117684)
(1 - 105-38431)
2 - Dallas (Encl-2)(RM)(Info)
(100-10461)
2 - San Francisco (Encl-2)(RM)(Info)
2 - Los Angeles
(1 - 105-15823)

Lee Oswald

PFT:mac
(12)

105-82555-
NOT RECORDED
190 FEB 8 1965

1 ENCLOSURE

CARBON COPY

FEB 10 1965

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Los Angeles, California
January 26, 1965

MARK LANE

On the night of December 12, 1964, Mrs. Walter C. Erion telephonically contacted the Los Angeles Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). She said she resides at 1611 Hilts Avenue, West Los Angeles, California, and she furnished the following information:

On December 3, 1964, she attended a lecture at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) Ballroom which was sponsored by the Distinguished Speakers Bureau, which according to Mrs. Erion, is part of UCLA. Mark Lane spoke on the subject of the assassination of President Kennedy. He stated he has already formed two groups which are working on this matter, one being located on the University of California Campus at Berkeley. Mrs. Erion could not recall the location of the second group. The theme of Lane's talk was that the Warren Commission completely erred in its findings and made a very incomplete report. It was Mrs. Erion's impression that Lane's main objective was to vilify the FBI, the Dallas, Texas, Police Department, and the Warren Commission.

According to Mrs. Erion, Lane held the students in the audience spellbound and urged the formation on the UCLA Campus of a group in support of his movement to raise funds to conduct an investigation to exonerate Lee Harvey Oswald of any blame in the assassination of President Kennedy. Lane indicated a group of students was being sent to Dallas, Texas, to investigate the assassination, but he did not elaborate on this.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Vol. LXV—No. 52

REPORT OF THE
WARREN COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY

THE OFFICIAL ANSWER
TO
PRESIDENT KENNEDY

THE ANSWER TO BE GIVEN TODAY BY
EARL WARREN AND OTHER
DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS
OF THE
WARREN COMMISSION

PUBLISHED FOR THE FIRST TIME

FACT OR FICTION? — Attorney Mark Lane speaks at noon today in the Student Union Grand Ballroom on "What the Warren Commission Did Not Report" under the auspices of the Distinguished Speakers Program. See Page 3 for Lane's biography.

105-10125

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"UCLA Daily Bruin"

Date: 3.11.64

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: MARK LANE

Character or Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

ATTORNEY MARK LANE

Inquiry Head

Mark Lane, 37-year-old New York attorney, is chairman of the recently formed Citizens' Committee of Inquiry, which is conducting an independent investigation into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

In December, 1963, Lane prepared and published a defense brief for Lee Harvey Oswald answering the 15 points which Dallas prosecutor Henry Wade claimed proved "beyond a doubt" that Oswald was the lone assassin of President Kennedy.

As a result of this brief, Lane was retained by Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald to act as counsel for her son before the Warren Commission. On March 4, 1964, he appeared before the Commission and presented his findings up to that date. He is continuing his investigation of the assassination, but through the independent Citizens' Committee, rather than in an attorney-client capacity.

Lane has made several trips to Dallas, each time turning up more eyewitness testimony and documentary evidence refuting the charges against Oswald. He has presented this material at meetings across the country, before students and law faculties in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, California, Oregon, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New York.

MARK LANE
Investigates assassination

Since beginning his investigations, he has become convinced that Lee Harvey Oswald is innocent of the crimes charged against him, and he has announced that he will remain with the case until the real facts about the Kennedy assassination are known.

The chief objective of the Citizens' Committee is to send experienced investigators, including trained newspaper reporters, into the Dallas area to check out the more than 200 different leads that have already come to its attention. The Committee functions nationally from offices located in New York City.

Lane became known during the 1950's for his activities in reform politics in New York and for his handling of many civil liberties cases.

In 1961, after being elected to represent the Yorkville district of Manhattan in the New York State Assembly, he became the first elected official in the country to participate in the integration struggle directly when he joined a Freedom Ride to Jackson, Mississippi.

The Daily Cardinal

Vol. LXV—No. 58 Thursday, December 3, 1964

Phil [illegible] — Editor-in-Chief

Opinions expressed [illegible] are those of the writers only, and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the Board of Regents, the Legislature Council or the administration.

Published [illegible] at the Daily Cardinal Building, 821 State Street, Madison, Wisconsin. Entered as second class matter [illegible] at the post office of Los Angeles, under the act of March 3, 1879.

Managing Editor [illegible] | Editor [illegible]
Editorial Editor [illegible] | Arts Editor [illegible]
Sports Editor [illegible] | Advisor [illegible]

Business Manager [illegible] | Features Editor [illegible]
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Letter Editor [illegible] | [illegible]
Asst. Sports Editor [illegible] | Night Editor [illegible]
Research Dir. [illegible] | Asst. News Ed. [illegible]

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 5382

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 9

SECTION NO.

225

D.O.E. + Dept. of Army

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 1/25/65

FROM : SAC, WFO (65-37111) RUC.

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReBulet requesting photograph of LEV SETYAEV, believed taken Summer, 1964, be displayed [redacted] (protect by symbol).

During conference of FBI/CIA on 1/15/65, which was attended by [redacted] no opportunity was afforded to display the picture. [redacted] advised he was unable to identify the photograph or the name of this individual.

For the information of Dallas, [redacted] advised he had no business to transact with the Bureau, other than his commitments in five cases which originated with him and are under joint inquiry with CIA. It is requested no further leads be directed to WFO for contact with [redacted]

REC. 3 5383
EX-101

(2) Bureau
1 - Dallas (105-1[illegible]461)(Info)(RUC)
1 - New York (105-[illegible]121)(Info)(RUC)
1 - WFO
WAL/pcm
(5)

SOVIET SECTION

FEB 9 1965

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

January 29, 1965

The attached publication was sent to the Director by NBC Preview, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, New York.

Reference is made to the Oswald case on page 2.

MR. TOLSON
MR. DELMON
MR. DEL[illegible]
MR. DEL[illegible]
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. FELT
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

ST-100
crt

REC-125 [illegible] 5384

FEB 4 1965

ENCLOSURE

FEB 23 1965

PREVIEW

30 Rockefeller Plaza / New York, N. Y. 10020

PREVIEW

February 1965 VOL. 1 NO. 4

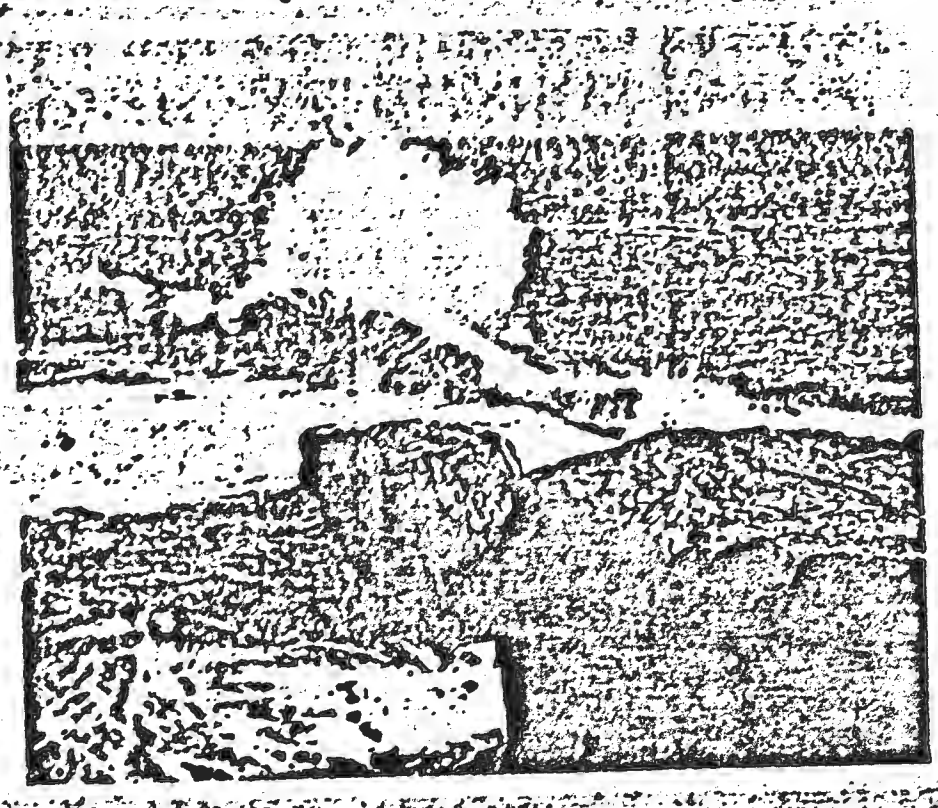
BY CANOE AND HELICOPTER

Just 160 years after Merriwether Lewis and William Clark set out on their expedition into the Northwest, an NBC News crew left St. Louis to retrace their route up the Missouri River, over the Continental Divide and down the Columbia River to the Pacific. In what proved to be something of an expedition in itself, the unit traveled 7,000 miles over nine months to film the documentary, "Lewis and Clark," (color, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 10-11 p.m. EST). The narration, by actor Lorne Greene, is drawn from the journals kept by the two Army captains, and the film recreates their encounters with Indians, their buffalo hunts, their discovery of such natural wonders as the great rapids of the upper Missouri. For the filming, producer Ted Yates floated a small fleet duplicating that used by Lewis and Clark—a 55-foot keelboat, two 40-foot pirogues and six canoes. He also used jeeps, helicopters, outboard motors and tractors. "Even so," says Yates, "the trip was so grueling for us I could only conclude that for Lewis and Clark it was impossible."

ENCLOSURE

OSWALD AND THE LAW

Were Lee Harvey Oswald's right as a defendant adequately pr tected? From that point of d parture, an NBC White Paper wi undertake an arrest-through-tri examination of the processes c criminal justice in the Unite States in "Oswald and the Law (Tuesday, Feb. 9, 10-11 p.m. EST It will focus on the section of th Warren Report that question Dallas police procedures, such a the release of evidence to the new media. "Our own investigations says executive producer Irvi Gitlin, "have turned up a surpri ingly large number of cases whe defendants whose rights were n scrupulously protected were fou guilty and sentenced to prisc only to be freed later when t persons who really were guil were finally apprehended."



THE RESTLESS SEA

One of Benjamin Franklin's lea known contributions to scien was the first chart of the G Stream, which he researched Atlantic crossings by hauling buckets of sea water to sam temperature changes. Frankli bucket has since been replaced the bathyscope, underwater te vision cameras and the Flip Si which can float vertically, st down, to provide a stable obser tion platform in heavy seas. Th and other devices to probe ocean and study its currents a tides, its canyons and trench and its animal and plant life, be examined on "The Restless S (color, Friday, Feb. 26, 7:30-8 p.m. EST) as part of the "I System Science Series."

THE WIZARD REVISITI

Sixty-five artists worked months to produce the 160 drawings required for the

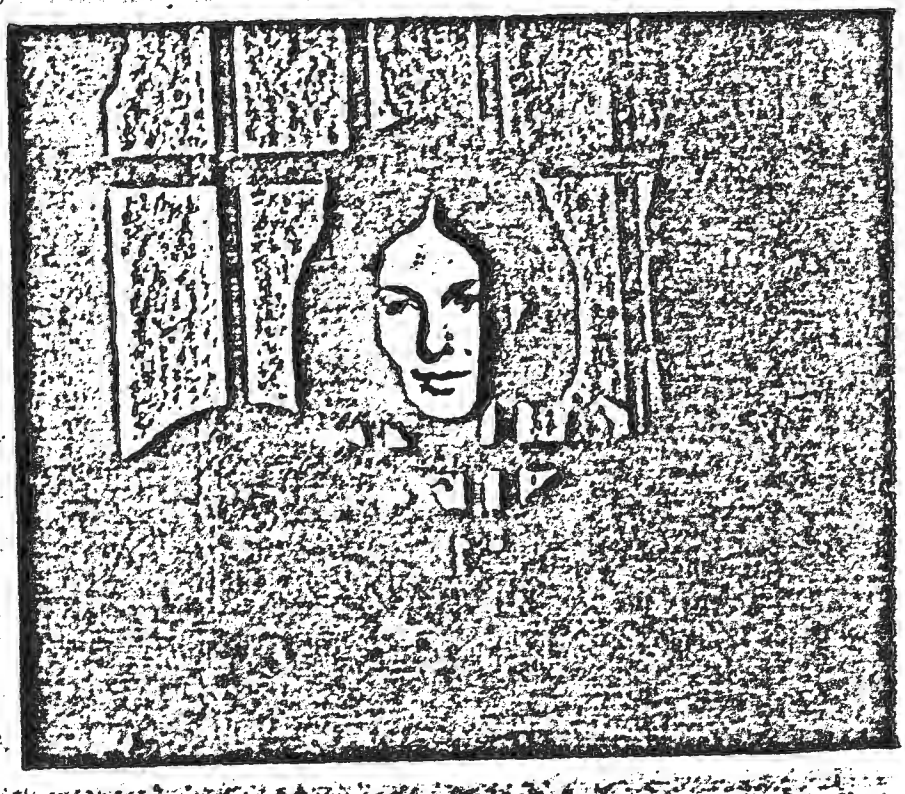
musical, "Return [illegible] (color, Sunday, Feb. 21, 5:30-6:30 p.m. EST). The original screenplay for the special program was written by Romeo Muller using the characters created by L. Frank Baum in "The Wonderful Wizard of Oz." It will include nine new songs with lyrics and music by James Polack, Edward Thomas and Gene Forrell. Eleven-year-old Susan Conway provides the voice for Dorothy, who again sets out from Kansas in search of the Emerald City and the incomparable Wizard.

PROFILES

Daniel Webster, whose support of Henry Clay's Compromise of 1850 undermined his popularity and forced him to give up his ambition to run for the Presidency, will be portrayed by Martin Gabel on "Profiles in Courage" (Sunday, Feb. 7, 6:30-7:30 p.m. EST). Other programs of the series will dramatize crises faced by Woodrow Wilson (played by Whit Bissell), whose chances for re-election were endangered by Senate hearings on his appointment of Louis D. Brandeis to the Supreme Court (Feb. 14); Prudence Crandall (Janice Rule), a Quaker teacher who was harrassed by her fellow townspeople, brought to trial and sentenced to jail, when she insisted on opening her Connecticut school to Negro girls (Feb. 21); Andrew Johnson (Walter Matthau), whose opposition to the secession of Tennessee subjected him to a near lynching and the loss of political support (Feb. 28).

THE PROPHETS

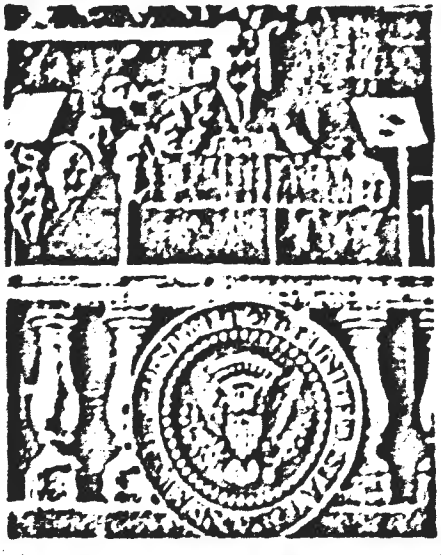
A 12-part series on the prophetical voices of the Bible will begin on "Frontiers of Faith" (Sundays, 1:30-2 p.m. EST). Dr. Hagen Staack, Professor of Religion at Muhlenberg College, illustrating his points with paintings and



maps, will provide an introduc[illegible]n to the Prophets (Feb. 7); and [illegible]ill discuss Elijah (Feb. 14); A[illegible] (Feb. 21); and Hosea (Feb. 28).

PORPOISE AND PLATYPUS

On "Mutual of Omaha's Wild Kingdom" (color, Sundays, 5-5:30 p.m. EST), Marlin Perkins and Jim Fowler will show how the armadillo, the gila monster and other animals have learned to survive in the desert (Feb. 7); efforts to communicate with the porpoise, whose brain is larger than man's (Feb. 14); special instruments to measure the speed of the falcon, ostrich and cheetah (Feb. 21); how the isolation of Australia has arrested the evolution of the platypus, bandicoot, echidna, emu, koala and kangaroo (Feb. 28).



BIONICS AND SPACE

Researchers studying the frog's eye as a possible key to an improved radar system are engaged in the new science of bionics—the adaptation of unique animal abilities for human use—which will be the subject of "Exploring" (color, Saturday, Feb. 6, 12-1 p.m.

[illegible]ST). On Feb. 13, "Explor[illegible] will examine man's concept of t[illegible] universe from the earliest myt[illegible] to present-day space explorati[illegible] On Feb. 20, the program will d[illegible] with human and animal mig[illegible] tions and, on Feb. 27, it will sh[illegible] how all earthly energy is deri[illegible] from the sun.

WONDERFUL WORLD

The story of an eight-year-old [illegible] who rescues an otter and raise[illegible] as a pet will be told in "An O[illegible] in the Family" on "Walt Disn[illegible] Wonderful World of Color" (S[illegible] day, Feb. 21, 7:30-8:30 p.m. ES[illegible] On Feb. 28, the color series [illegible] present the first of two progra[illegible] titled "Almost Angels," featur[illegible] the Vienna Boy's Choir.

FOCUS ON WASHINGTO

With the opening of Congress [illegible] the Inauguration of Presi[illegible] Johnson last month, NBC N[illegible] focused its attention on the [illegible] tion's capital. A special prog[illegible] reported highlights of the [illegible] session of the 89th Congress [illegible] another presented live cove[illegible] of the President's State of [illegible] Union address, with analysi[illegible] NBC News correspondents. [illegible] day" began a series of interv[illegible] with newly elected member[illegible] Congress and opened the [illegible] News coverage of the Inau[illegible] tion with an expanded three-[illegible] program, which was followe[illegible] coverage of the investiture [illegible] monies, the President's ad[illegible] the parade and the Inaugural [illegible] "Meet the Press" presented i[illegible] views with Senate Ma[illegible] Leader Mike Mansfield, Mi[illegible] Leader Everett M. Dirkse[illegible] Dean Burch, a few days befo[illegible] resignation as Republican [illegible] tional Chairman. In a s[illegible] interview program, Dean [illegible] discussed U. S. problems and [illegible] mitments around the world.

FBI

Date: 1/25/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re telephone call from SAC, Dallas, to Section Chief GEORGE SCATTERDAY, 1/22/65, authorizing interview of MARGUERITE OSWALD.

Transmitted herewith are ten copies of letterhead memorandum covering interview of Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, 2220 Thomas Place, Fort Worth, Texas, on 1/22/65, by SAs JOSEPH M. MYERS and B. TOM CARTER.

MARGUERITE OSWALD, the mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, continues to telephonically contact the Fort Worth Resident Agency, each time indicating that she has important information which she refuses to divulge over the telephone, claiming that her telephone is tapped. In each instance, in accordance with existing Bureau instructions, it has been necessary to clear with the Bureau prior to permitting Agents to interview her. Although she has not come up with any information of value, it is believed that interviews with her must be conducted in order to avoid any embarrassment which she might bring about. It is recommended that the Bureau give consideration to granting the SAC at Dallas the authority to authorize interviews of Mrs. OSWALD and preclude the necessity for telephonically contacting the Bureau for such permission on each occasion.

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 10 + 1 CLOSURE)
2 - Dallas (1 - 100-10461)
(1 - 44-1639)

JGS:pm
(5)

REC-9 105-82555-5385

26 JAN 26 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____

Special Agent in Charge

SOVIET SECTION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas
January 25, 1965

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On January 22, 1965, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, 2220 Thomas Place, Fort Worth, Texas, stated she was recently in Dallas. While there, a person who has furnished her reliable information in the past stated all the Jewish people in Dallas were rallying to the cause to free Jack Ruby. She declined to disclose her source.

Mrs. Oswald states that in August, 1963, she worked as a nurse in the home of a wealthy Jewish family, the Leon Brachmans, 4720 Autumn Drive, Fort Worth, attending their newly arrived grandson. Their daughter, Mrs. Melvin Rice, was the mother. Mrs. Brachman told Mrs. Oswald that she and her husband had lost most of their fortune on the stock market and blamed their losses on the Kennedy administration.

The grandson's circumcision party was attended by approximately 250 males of Jewish extraction. Mrs. Oswald stated she feels sure that she recognized one of them as being from Dallas, but refused to disclose this person's identity. She inferred, however, that this person was Jack Ruby. It is her theory that the Jewish people hired Jack Ruby to kill President Kennedy. Ruby then shot her son, Lee Harvey Oswald, and the Jewish people are now going to free Jack Ruby, their executioner.

Mrs. Oswald stated that she is planning some conferences in Washington and hopes to go there in the near future. She stated she has no definite plans at this time. She refused to discuss her Washington plans any further.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COPIES DESTROYED
21 MAR 1973

105-82555-5

ENCLOSURE

1/25/65

1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Malley
1-Mr. Rogge
1-Mr. Lenihan

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

REC'D-READING ROOM
JAN 29 1 21 PM '65
F B I

Reairtel 1/25/65 recommending that Bureau grant SAC, Dallas, authority to authorize future interviews of Mrs. Marguerite Oswald.

Authority granted for SAC, Dallas, to authorize future interviews with Mrs. Marguerite Oswald. You should impress upon Agents of your office who conduct such interviews the necessity of being most circumspect in any contacts they have with Mrs. Oswald in view of her questionable mental and emotional condition. Agents of your office should accept information Mrs. Oswald furnishes but should make no attempt to give Mrs. Oswald advice or direct any of her activities. The Bureau should be kept constantly apprised of your contacts with Mrs. Oswald.

REL:ssh (9)

NOTE:

Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, frequently telephones the Dallas Office and requests interview. We previously had instructed Dallas that Bureau authority was necessary for such interview inasmuch as Mrs. Oswald at that time, immediately following the assassination, was hostile to Bureau Agents during interviews. She now indicates she respects FBI investigative activit and desires to cooperate fully with us. She frequently contacts Dallas Office to furnish data she feels of value in proving the innocence of her son. Although we have strong indications Mrs. Oswald is emotionally or mentally ill, it is felt we should continue to accept information she furnishes to preclude any possibility she might charge us with being derelict in running out important information.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

105-82555

FBI

Date: 1/28/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via Airtel (Priority)

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Reurairtel 1/25/65 recommending that Bureau grant SAC, Dallas, authority to authorize future interviews of Mrs. Marguerite Oswald.

Authority granted for SAC, Dallas, to authorize future interviews with Mrs. Marguerite Oswald. You should impress upon Agents of your office who conduct such interviews the necessity of being most circumspect in any contacts they have with Mrs. Oswald in view of her questionable mental and emotional condition. Agents of your office should accept information Mrs. Oswald furnishes but should make no attempt to give Mrs. Oswald advice or direct any of her activities. The Bureau should be kept constantly apprised of your contacts with Mrs. Oswald.

No. If she has any information let her come to our office with it. Do not write a letter. We can't waste time, money + manpower with emotionally unstable individuals.

K

COPIES DESTROYED

2 1 MAR 12 1973

105-82555-[5385]

Sent Via _____ ENCLOSURE Per _____

2-1-65

1- Mr. Belmont
1- Mr. Rosen
1- Mr. Sullivan
1- Mr. Malley
1- Mr. Rogge
1- Mr. Lenihan

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) REC-9 5385

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

FBI RECD-READING ROOM FEB 1 5 05 PM '65

Reurairtel 1-25-65 recommending that Bureau grant SAC, Dallas, authority to authorize future interviews of Mrs. Marguerite Oswald.

In the future if Mrs. Marguerite Oswald contacts your office and requests interview, you should request Mrs. Oswald to come to your office to furnish any information she desires or to write a letter to your office setting forth the information of pertinence. In view of the emotional instability currently being exhibited by Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, Bureau does not desire that your office expend time, money, and manpower to visit Mrs. Oswald each time she desires to furnish information to you.

In the event Mrs. Oswald appears at your office for interview, you are authorized to accept any information she furnishes. Agents who conduct such interviews should be most circumspect in their contacts with Mrs. Oswald and should make no attempt to give Mrs. Oswald advice or direct any of her activities.

The Bureau should be kept constantly apprised of your contacts with Mrs. Oswald.

3 ENCLOSURES

REL:snp (9)

NOTE:

Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, frequently telephones the Dallas Office and requests interview. We previously had instructed Dallas that Bureau authority was necessary for such interview inasmuch as Mrs. Oswald at that time, immediately following the assassination, was hostile to Bureau Agents during interviews. She now indicates she respects FBI investigative activity and desires to cooperate fully with us. She frequently contacts Dallas Office to furnish data she feels of value in proving the innocence of her son. The Director has instructed that we not waste time, money, and manpower to contact Mrs. Oswald each time she desire to furnish information, but instead instruct her to come to Dallas Office or write letter to furnish information she desires.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

FEB 10 1965 TELETYPE UNIT

2/1/65

Airtel

1 - Lenihan

To: SAC, Detroit (105-11181)

From: Director, FBI (105-126032)

MARINA NIKOLAEVNA OSWALD, aka
IS - R

Re Detroit airtel 1/28/65.

Detroit Office should immediately include data in referenced airtel in a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to other interested agencies of the Government. Detroit Office should continue to maintain contact with its established sources to be apprised of any pertinent data they may develop concerning subject. Detroit Office should conduct no active investigation of subject to determine her contacts or day-to-day activities. Information furnished to the Detroit Office in the future by its established sources concerning Marina Oswald should be forwarded to the Bureau in a form suitable for dissemination.

1 - Dallas (105-1435)

REL:gcl
(6)

(1) 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

NOTE: Marina Oswald is currently attending an intensive English course at the University of Michigan. Through the Chief of Police and established sources at Michigan Univeristy we have learned that Marina Oswald is doing extremely poor in her class work and is rapidly gaining a reputation for patronizing local "dives" and "beatnik" establishments catering to inter-racial activity. She is dating various individuals and reportedly stays out with her gentlemen friends practically all night. In recent days she has been reported to be extremely nervous and appears to be considerably worried. Official at Michigan University feels Marina may be involved with a "tough gang" and may be in some sort of trouble.

DUPLICATE YELLOW

64 FEB 5 1965

SAC, Dallas (100-10461) February 2, 1965

Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-R-CUBA

REGISTERED MAIL

Attached is the translation which you requested by letter dated 1/28/65.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Returned herewith.

NOT RECORDED
17 FEB 8 1965

1 - Washington Field - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attn.: Mr. Branigan, sent direct with enclosure)

MGL:dek
(5)

ENCLOSURE

FEB 15 1965

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Candy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

A letter written in the Russian language, dated 12/9/64, is addressed to Mrs. Marina Oswald and signed by Doctor Ludvik Janos. The envelope is addressed to Mrs. Marina Oswald, Dallas, Texas, with a penciled notation of "Richardson" on it, and postmarked December 10, 1964. The return address of Dr. Ludvik Janos, 1611 Kennedy Place, North West, Washington, D. C., appears on the reverse side of the envelope.

****

12/9/64
Washington

Dear Madam:

I am writing to you in the Russian language for the simple reason that I like it. I am not a Russian nor an American, but I am a refugee Czech. I escaped from Czechoslovakia last year, in 1963, and now I am Professor of Mathematics at George Washington University in Washington, D. C. For a long time I have been interested in your life and your two children, but personally in you, dear madam. And I am thinking about one solution, which is not mathematical, but one of life. I congratulate you and your children and wish you good holidays and a successful New Year.

Yours,

/s/ Dr. Ludvik Janos

Translator's Note:

The 1964-65 issue of the "George Washington University Bulletin" lists Dr. Janos Ludvik as a "Visiting Associate Professor of Mathematics."

TRANSLATED BY:
M. G. LEONARD:dek
February 1, 1965

5386

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

Ellen Maurine Connell

Lubbock, Texas

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 2/2/65

CC

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
(OO: DALLAS)

Classified by 2640
Exempt from G.D.S. - FT II 3
Date of Declassification indefinite

SECRET

The following is furnished for the information of the Bureau:

[redacted]

PETR F. OLEBKO is a member of the Byelorussian Delegation to the 19th Session of the United Nations General Assembly. [redacted]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES

SECRET

REC-132 105-82555-5387

EX-102

2-Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
1-New York (105-38431)
1-Dallas (100-10461) (RM)

FEB 9 1965

EBI

(3)

SOVIET SECTION

56 FEB 18 1965

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

FROM : J. R. Malley

DATE: 2/4/65

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Rogge

On February 3, 1965, Mr. Joseph J. Cella of the Criminal Division telephoned J. R. Malley and inquired as to whether the FBI had in its possession all exhibits of the Warren Commission as well as all property which had been obtained from Oswald's residence at the time he was arrested by the Dallas Police Department.

In response to several questions, Mr. Cella advised that he was trying to locate some specific items which Mrs. Marina Oswald had requested be returned to her by letter dated January 24, 1965, to the Attorney General. It was suggested to Mr. Cella that he make available two copies of Mrs. Oswald's letter in order that an appropriate check could be made to see what material was in the possession of the Bureau. A copy is attached.

Of the five items mentioned in the letter, the Bureau has in its possession, being maintained as exhibits, the first three items mentioned; namely, Marina Oswald's birth certificate; Soviet marriage certificate of Marina and Lee Harvey Oswald; and the Soviet birth certificate of June Lee Oswald born February 15, 1962. The last two items mentioned, which are immigration visas, are not being held by the Bureau.

Upon completion of this check, Mr. Cella was advised which items the Bureau had and which ones were not in the Bureau's possession. Mr. Cella was very grateful for the information furnished and advised that he did not know what action the Department intends to take in connection with Mrs. Oswald's request. He advised that he had made numerous recommendations concerning the various exhibits now being held by the Bureau as a result of Bureau letters indicating we would like to dispose of exhibits as soon as possible. Mr. Cella stated that few of his memoranda have been returned to him and he has not made any real headway in effecting a satisfactory solution to the disposal of these exhibits. He advised that if any action in this matter was desired on the part of the Bureau, an appropriate official communication would be sent.

REC-132 105-[illegible]-5388

Submitted for information.

Enclosure (1) ENCLOSURE

JEM:mmd (7)

6 FEB 6 1965

FEB 11 1965

ENCLOSURE COPY FILED IN

Richardson, Texas 75080

January 24, 1965

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED
FEB 1 1965

Mr. Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, Attorney General
Department of Justice
Constitution Avenue and 10th Street N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Sir:

Recently, I requested the return of certain personal property from the local office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This office informed me that this property had been turned over to the President's Commission On The Assassination, and that when the Commission terminated its work all the exhibits were deposited in the National Archives and that the Commission had requested an opinion from the Attorney General regarding the disposition of these exhibits. Also, it was suggested that I write to the Attorney General asking for the return of this property.

RECEIVED
FEB 2 1965
CRIMINAL DIVISION

The specific exhibits which I need now and the immediate return of which I now request are as follows:

Commission Exhibit Number	Description
129	Marina Oswald's birth certificate.
1111	Soviet marriage certificate of Marina and Lee Harvey Oswald.
1112	Soviet birth certificate of June Lee Oswald, born February 15, 1962.
Vol 25 p 382 1776	Immigration visa and alien registration issued on May 24, 1962 for Marina Oswald.
Vol 26 p 11 2656	Immigration visa and alien registration for Marina Oswald dated June 13, 1962.

Regarding all the personal property of mine and that of my late husband, Lee Harvey Oswald, a request for its return to me was made to the Commission on June 11, 1964 by William A. McKenzie, my attorney at that time. This request is quoted on page 419 of Volume V of The Hearings Before The President's Commission. I repeated this request in a letter to Mr. J. Lee Rankin, Chief Counsel for the Commission on September 20, 1964. As yet I have not received an answer to these requests.

Respectfully yours,

Mrs. Marina Oswald

Mrs. Marina Oswald

129-11

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEB 1 1965
RECORDS BRANCH
CRIMINAL-GEN.

ENCLOSURE

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403763) 2/8/65

SAC, NEW YORK (100-117844) (P)

MARK LANE
IS - C
(OO:NY)

ReNYlet to Bureau dated 1/21/65, re subject's activities in Europe and his marriage in Denmark on 12/30/64.

Enclosed herewith are the original and five copies of a LHM, dated and captioned as above, reflecting subject's return to the United States on 2/7/65.

Source set forth in LHM is [redacted] United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, John F. Kennedy Airport, Queens, NYC, whose identity is concealed at his request.

[redacted] was unable to furnish information as to whether or not LANE was accompanied by his wife.

NY will conduct investigation to determine if LANE and his wife will continue to reside at 164 West 79th St., NYC, where LANE was living prior to his departure from the United States on 12/5/64.

3-Bureau (Encls. 6) (RM)
(1-105-82555) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
1-New York (105-82431) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD) (312)
1-New York (100-17,2725) (CCI) (45)
1-New York

DPM:jmk
(6)

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 18 1965

FEB 18 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
February 8, 1965

Bufile 100-409763
NYfile 100-117004

[redacted] Lane
Security Matter - C

Reference is made to Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) memorandum dated January 21, 1965, concerning Lane's activities in Europe and his marriage in Denmark on December 30, 1964.

On February 5, 1965, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Lane arrived in the United States at the John F. Kennedy Airport, Queens, New York, New York, on February 7, 1965, as a passenger on a Pan American Airways flight which originated in London, England.

This source stated Lane travelled under Passport Number 306,352 and indicated his United States address to be 17 [redacted] 11th Avenue, New York, New York.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

105-225[illegible]-

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 2/10/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-409763)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10970)(RUC)

SUBJECT: MARK LANE
SM - C

OO - NEW YORK

On 2/8/65, SA RICHARD L. WIEHL received a communication from PER WILLAUME-JANTZEN of Nykøbing, Denmark. In this communication, JANTZEN states that MARK LANE has married a girl from Nykøbing and is now residing in a rural Danish settlement not far from Nykøbing, where he is preparing a book on the assassination of JOHN F. KENNEDY.

Enclosed in above communication was a newspaper clipping from the "Lolland-Falsters Folketidende", of Wednesday, 1/27/65. The above paper is published at Nykøbing Falster. This clipping concerned itself with a speech that MARK LANE had made on the previous day in Nykøbing. This article was headlined on page 10, was seven columns wide, and contained several pictures of LANE's lecture.

The article, translated and synopsized by SA WIEHL, appears below:

Lee Oswald

(6) - Bureau (RM) (2 - 100-409763)
(2 - 105-82555)
(2 - 44-24016)
3 - New York (RM) (2 - 100-117844)
(1 - 105-38431)
3 - Dallas (1 - 100-10970)
(1 - 100-10461)
(1 - 44-1639)

105-82555-
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 16 1965

RLW:pm
(12)

58 FEB 23 1968

CARBON COPY

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DL 100-10970

"WARREN REPORT IS A LARGE LIE FROM START TO FINISH"

The American attorney MARK LANE, who is searching for truth re the KENNEDY assassination, yesterday stated his opinions. LANE stated before the English Club in Nykøbing at a lecture sponsored by the English Club and this newspaper, that he was presently working on a book about the assassination. LANE made the following points:

1. OSWALD, when first interviewed after being arrested for TIPPIT's murder, knew nothing of the Presidential assassination and denied killing TIPPIT.

2. The Warren Report is foolish because it contradicts testimony of witnesses.

3. The FBI has not questioned all witnesses; in particular, those who did not agree with the supposition that OSWALD was the murderer.

4. As an example, a woman, who was so close to the point of assassination that she heard what Mrs. KENNEDY said to her wounded husband, was never interviewed by the Commission. This woman had been quoted by the "New York Times".

5. The assistant manager of the book depository, who stood below the windows of the depository during the assassination, claims that the assassin's shots came not from the building, but from Elm Street close to the railway. This man has not been interviewed.

6. The Commission and the FBI changed their opinion about where KENNEDY's car was when the shots were fired, and also ignored doctors' statements about the wound in KENNEDY's throat being that of an entrance wound and not, as the Report claims it to be, an exit wound.

7. It is amazing that the police had OSWALD's description 15 minutes after the shooting, though they reportedly received it from a witness who stood 100 feet away from the depository. This witness normally wears glasses, but that day did not wear them. The Report claims OSWALD was lying down or on his knees, but the witness claims that OSWALD was standing up.

8. The window from which OSWALD supposedly fired the shots was closed, and it remains a great miracle as to how OSWALD could have thus shot through it.

9. FBI Agents in reconstructing the scene of the shooting had to have the Agent playing the role of KENNEDY make a one-half turn in the car to get into proper alignment for the shooting.

10. Several witnesses claim that shooting came from in front of the car and at least four shots were fired. Governor CONNALLY claims, with hundreds of witnesses, that four shots were fired and that they came from the front.

11. Police, who found the alleged assassination rifle immediately after the shooting, claim it was a German Mauser 7.65 mm. The policeman who identified the rifle as such had worked for many years in a weapons shop. However, the FBI determined that the rifle was an Italian 6.5 mm weapon. "Strange that so quickly a rifle can change nationality", stated LANE, but it had to be changed to fit the doctors' analysis of KENNEDY's wounds.

12. A policeman heard the shots come from Elm Street and ran over and saw a person disappear. It is strange that the FBI did not try to find that man.

13. An amateur photographer, who stood directly in front of the Presidential limousine, said he was caught in the line of fire and had to duck to avoid being hit. This photographer

also heard four shots. FBI interviews, however, convinced him that he had heard incorrectly. Later, however, when he attempted to change his testimony, the Commission would not listen to him.

14. The Danish MARK LANE Committee has plans for reconstructing the shooting with the original rifle to see if one man can hit a target so precisely within such a few seconds. None of the United States' best marksmen have been able to do this.

15. JACK RUBY may know the answer to the riddle of KENNEDY's murder, but to date the FBI has declined to let him testify even though he has volunteered to go to Washington, D. C., for that purpose. If RUBY dies, an important key may be lost to this mystery.

EXHIBIT
38 FEB 8 1965

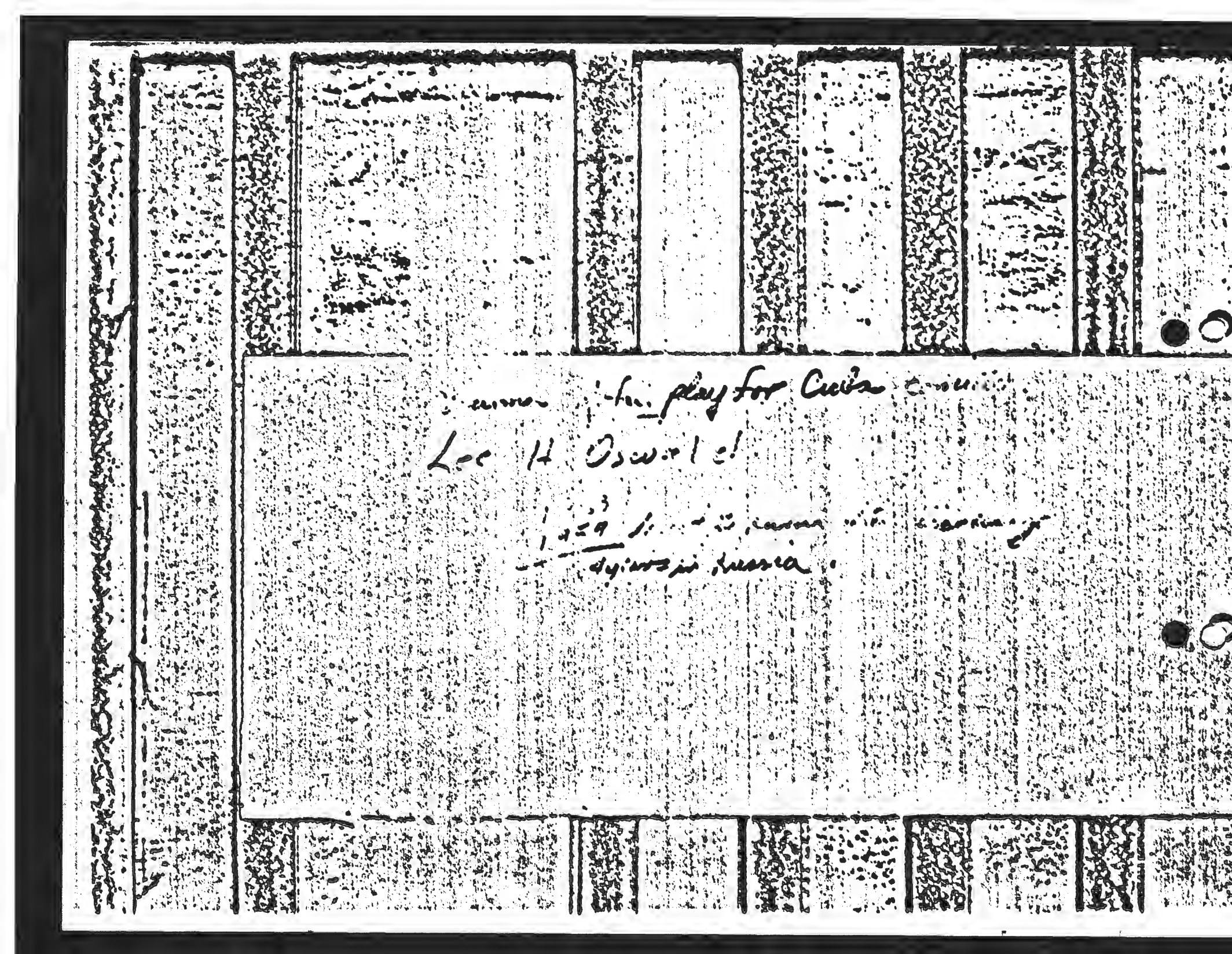
I am sending you 3 Stamps Donald 1745 Martha
Pasadena, California. This envelope was given
to me this evening and a built-in-cupboard
in my bedroom. I thought that this
may be of use to you because of the name
it happens on it. I hope this may be of
some use to you.

Sincerely yours,
Catherine Grace

REC'D
FEB 8 1965
5389

COPY

My name is Bethany Driscoll, 1745 North Allen, Pasadena, California. This invelope was found between the wall and a built-in-cupboard in my bedroom. I thought that this may be of use to you because of the names



TEXAS INSTRUMENTS
INCORPORATED
POST OFFICE BOX 5012 • DALLAS, TEXAS 75222

Dr. Billy Gardino
Jet Propulsion Labs.
4800 Oak Grove Drive
Bldg. 161, Rm. 225
Pasadena, Calif.

PDB

1 - Mr. Lenihan

REC 2 105-82555-5389

February 12, 1965

Mr. Bethany Driscoll
1745 North Allen Avenue
Pasadena, California

Dear Mr. Driscoll:

I received your letter forwarding to this Bureau an envelope postmarked November 15, 1963, which you found in your residence.

It was indeed thoughtful of you to bring this matter to our attention.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 4
FEB 1 1965
COMM-FBI

REL:mec:kas
(3)

NOTE: [illegible] Lab. Pasadena, Calif.

Bufiles contain no information identifiable with correspondent or Billy Burdine, addressee on envelope correspondent furnished to Bureau. The envelope contained pencilled notes re Lee Harvey Oswald but significance of such notes not known. No allegations involved re assassination or Oswald and no additional action warranted.

FBI
FEB 17 11 22 AM '65
RECORDING ROOM

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

69 FEB 25 1965 TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 2/15/65

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-37111) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

RE: CORRESPONDENCE OF MARINA OSWALD

Re Dallas let 1/28/65, which set forth contents of a letter from Dr. LUDVIK JANOS to MARINA OSWALD; and FBI lab letter 2/2/65, setting forth translation of same.

Re Dallas let requested indices check of Dr. LUDVIK JANOS.

JANOS appears to be identical to the subject of Bufile 105-127348, entitled Dr. LUDVIK JANOS, IS - CZ, and closed WFO file 105-56357.

Enclosed for the Dallas Office are self-explanatory zerox copies of a CIA communication dated 5/3/63, captioned "LUDVIK JANOS, Czech in Ireland moved to DRC" and WFO letter and LHM dated 1/28/64, under the JANOS caption, all of which comprise info available in WFO files probably identical to JANOS as requested in re Dallas let.

4 - Bureau
(1- 105-127348) (DR. LUDVIK JANOS)
(1- 105-126032) (MARINA OSWALD)
3 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM) (Encs. 3)
(1- 105-1435) (MARINA OSWALD)
3 - WFO
(1- 105-49742) (MARINA OSWALD)
(1- 105-56357) (DR. LUDVIK JANOS)

REC 40 — 5390

21 FEB 15 1965

JFM:kba
(10)

SOVIET SECTION

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

64 FEB 19 1965

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : Mr. Rosen

DATE: February 22, 1965

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING Lee Harvey Oswald

PURPOSE:

To furnish the Department our response to Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Jr.'s request for Bureau recommendation concerning disposition of physical items received during the assassination investigation.

BACKGROUND:

AAG Herbert J. Miller, Jr. by letter dated 2/10/65 advised consideration is being given to the disposition of physical items in possession of the Government which were considered by the President's Commission in connection with the assassination investigation. He furnished a list of 53 items forwarded to him by Mr. J. Lee Rankin.

AAG Miller desired comments as to the the appropriateness and advisability of retaining these items. He desired our judgment whether items in our possession should be retained for possible use in subsequent investigations. He desired to know if various documents and letters are of substantial interest as related to future investigations which could be served only by retention of the original item rather than by a copy.

The comments of interested divisions who participated in the investigation were requested; namely, Domestic Intelligence, Laboratory and General Investigative Divisions.

The Domestic Intelligence Division's position was the U. S. Government should retain the originals of all physical evidence relating to the assassination as recommended to the Department by the President's Commission. Other property belonging to Marina, and/or Lee Harvey Oswald not relating to the assassination, the originals need not be retained by the Government. As to letters and documents, copies will suffice in connection with any possible future investigation regarding the particular item.

(9)

CONTINUED - OVER

105-82555-

NOT RECORDED
157 MAR 16 1965
199 MAR 16 1965

6 Mar 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060 Sec 79

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

In connection with Marina and Lee Harvey Oswald's property, the Bureau has in possession a letter from Rankin dated November 18, 1964, which indicated that as soon as the Commission received an opinion from the Attorney General he would be advised as to what items would be returned to the owners including Robert Oswald.

The Laboratory's position is, that it knows of no presently pending or contemplated Laboratory action which would definitely require the retention of these items. However, it does not seem inappropriate, in view of the importance of the matter and the tremendous amount of work previously performed, for the Government to retain permanently as a part of the permanent record those original items of evidence which played an important part in the investigation and conclusions in the case, for the purpose of meeting presently unforeseeable questions or problems which may arise subsequently. If this is done, the Laboratory suggests that Commission Exhibit 567, which is the test cartridge cases from Oswald's rifle be added to the list of items to be retained.

In regard to the question raised as to the need for retention of the original rather than a copy of the various letters and documents in the possession of the Bureau, the Laboratory knows of no foreseeable Laboratory examination which will require retention of the original documents and letters since copies on hand are believed adequate for any future Laboratory examination. However, there may be considerations other than Laboratory examinations which could well warrant retention of these original letters and documents.

Regarding the assassination investigation and subsequent investigation concerning the killing of Oswald by Jack L. Ruby conducted under the guidance of the General Investigative Division all results of these investigations were furnished to the President's Commission. These findings were published and stand on their own.

We developed no conspiracy and there never will be prosecution of the Oswald's death. Therefore, the retention of original evidence by the Bureau serves no useful purpose. It is noted the Bureau has retained either photographs or copies of all pertinent evidence for the completion of our files. However, we continue to conduct investigation of allegations regarding the assassination and results are furnished to the Department and to Secret Service when it is of pertinent interest to the latter agency.

As to the killing of Oswald this is purely a murder case under the jurisdiction of the State of Texas which has custody of related evidence. All of our inquiries in connection with Ruby have all been furnished to the Commission and the Department.

It is noted we are holding material which related to the Tippit killing and Oswald. Likewise, there is no reason for the Bureau to retain these exhibits.

...orandum to Mr. Belmont

...ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

...the General Investigative Division is of the opinion the Bureau ... could not interject or be pressed into the position of either objecting to ... recommending the retention of evidence in this matter as we conducted the ... investigation at the specific request of President Johnson and were acting ... in the capacity of a fact-finding agency.

The Commission is aware the Bureau is acting only as a temporary depository until a determination is reached as to the ultimate disposal. We also advised the Commission the Bureau would furnish the exhibits for permanent retention if they desired, to whomever would be designated by the Commission.

If the Department determines the various exhibits and evidence ... are to be retained by the Government, this is the decision that they must render and the Bureau should not be placed in a position to be criticized as to what is or is not to be retained. Further, it would appear necessary that appropriate agencies and individuals who furnished various evidence other than the FBI, be contacted by the Department regarding disposition.

The Department should be advised of the Bureau's desire to ... relinquish exhibits now in our possession and that such exhibits should be turned over to whomever is designated as expeditiously as possible in view of the fact the President's Commission's findings are now a matter of public ...

RECOMMENDATION:

If approved, the attached letter to A.G. Herbert J. Miller, Jr. be ... forwarded setting out views as outlined by the General Investigative Division.

-3-

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. Unrecorded (9-10-65)

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 6

SECTION NO.

225

Dept. of Justice

REFERRAL

Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

February 24, 1965

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Director, FBI (62-82555)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Lee Harvey Oswald

Reference is made to your letter dated February 10, 1965, captioned "Retention of Physical Items pertaining to the Investigation."

As you are aware, while the assassination of our late President did not constitute a violation of Federal statutes, this Bureau immediately instituted investigation at the specific request of President Johnson.

During our investigation we received numerous exhibits from other agencies and individuals which were of vital importance to the over-all investigation. These exhibits and results of the investigation are now a matter of public record as published by the President's Commission which came on their own. This Bureau still conducts investigation of allegations received regarding the assassination and reports are furnished to your agency and to Secret Service when the information received appears to be of importance to that agency.

Due to the fact we conducted the investigation at the specific request of President Johnson and for the President's Commission and acted in the capacity of a fact-finding agency, I do not believe it would be within the prerogative of this Bureau to either object to or make recommendations as to the retention of exhibits referred to by Mr. J. Lee Rankin. In this respect I also firmly believe that this agency should not be the custodian of these exhibits as they relate to the published findings of the President's Commission which have been furnished to the National Archives. However, prior to the time a decision is reached by the Department on this matter, you may desire to consider Commission Exhibit 567 which is the spent cartridge case from Oswald's rifle which exhibit number was not mentioned by Mr. Rankin.

NOTE: See memorandum Rosen to Sullivan dated 2/24/65 captioned as above, prepared by rab.

67 MAR 16 1965

Mr. Norbert J. Miller, Jr.

In addition to the list referred to by Mr. Rankin, the Bureau has been a temporary repository for voluminous exhibits which we have no desire to retain. It is very important this material be turned over to the Government agency designated or to other interested individuals. We have previously been in contact with the President's Commission concerning this matter.

A letter in our possession from Mr. J. Lee Rankin dated November 26, 1964, indicated a request had been made of the Attorney General for his opinion concerning the right of the Government to retain items of physical evidence. He indicated as soon as the opinion of the Attorney General was rendered, that Bureau would be notified of the items to be returned to individual owners including Mr. Robert Oswald, brother of Lee Harvey Oswald.

In reference to various letters and documents in possession of this Bureau we have retained appropriate photographs of evidence and copies of documents for completion of our files. The photographs and copies of documents will suffice for future reference.

As a matter of interest, the Department may desire to consider contacts with individuals and agencies who originally obtained and submitted the various exhibits to the FBI regarding disposition if such action would appear necessary.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO

ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. Unrecorded (2-2-65)

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

225

CIA

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3-4-65

SAC, CLEVELAND [redacted] (2)

[redacted]

Reference is made to Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 11-23-64, under caption "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka., IS - R - CUBA" which originally brought subject to the attention of the Cleveland office.

The Bureau is being furnished an original and one copy of a self-explanatory letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to the headquarters of the United States Secret Service. One copy of the letterhead memorandum is being disseminated to the United States Secret Service on a local level.

This matter has been referred to the United States Secret Service under provisions of Section 83M2 of the Manual of Instructions as subject's letters indicate strong anti-United States sentiments as well as abnormal behavior in writing instant letters.

The Confidential Source mentioned in the letterhead memorandum is [redacted] by SA JAMES W. DE GANO, JR.

The letterhead memorandum is being classified Confidential in consideration of information furnished by [redacted] which could reasonably result in his identification and thereby compromise his future effectiveness.

ENCLOSURE Credit and criminal checks reflected in the letterhead memorandum were conducted by SA WILLIAM F. LANG, III, and the subject's employment was verified by SA DE GANO.

The Bureau is requested to furnish the Cleveland office any information concerning subject in Bureau files.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
1 - Cleveland
1 - 100-26744

56 MAR 9 1965

Federal Savings Bonds regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

ORIGINAL FILED IN

The Cleveland office takes cognizance of the fact that subject is a disgruntled letter writer. However, in the absence of any additional factors to indicate that subject is an actual threat to the best interests of the United States Government, no recommendation appears warranted at this time to include subject's name on the Security Index or Reserve Index. In the event the files of the Bureau contain no pertinent subversive information concerning the subject, this matter will then be closed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Cleveland, Ohio

March 4, 1965

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted]

MARINA OSWALD, wife of the late LEE HARVEY OSWALD, turned over to the Dallas office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation during October and November, 1964, certain correspondence which she received subsequent to the assassination of former President JOHN F. KENNEDY. Among correspondence turned over to the FBI was a letter postmarked August 7, 1964, at Youngstown, Ohio, bearing the return address [redacted] Youngstown, Ohio". (Copy attached)

A review of the above document reveals that it is a lengthy and poorly written letter which is highly derogatory and critical of the United States Government as well as economic conditions in the United States. The writer states that he would rather die than keep on living and wishes the U.S.S.R. would take over the United States as he might be better off.

A Confidential Source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on January 19, 1965, informed the Detroit office of the FBI that a [redacted] Youngstown, Ohio, by letter postmarked December 21, 1964, advised the Cadillac Motor Division, General Motors Corporation, Detroit, Michigan, that he was highly dissatisfied with the 1956 Cadillac automobile, and he hopes that if Russia or Red China ever invade the United States that they blow General Motors to kingdom come. He further advised, "The trouble is we live in a no good country and rotten government run by a bunch of unscrupulous fiends worse than the German Gestapo". He concludes that he might be better off if Russia or Red China take over the United States and, "As far as I am concerned, you can all drop dead any time".

105-82555

ENCLOSURE

Declassified 2004

CIOG 2
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

It was the opinion of the above source that subject appears to be mentally unstable based on the contents of the letter.

Mrs. BERNADETTE MELNICH, Credit Bureau of Youngstown, Inc., Youngstown, Ohio, on January 12, 1965, advised that credit bureau records reflect that [redacted] place not reflected) and has been employed for the past twenty years by the Youngstown Steel Door Company, Youngstown, Ohio, as a press helper. [redacted]

The records of the Youngstown, Ohio Police Department, as searched by Mrs. VIOLET FLASK, Record Room, Youngstown Police Department, on January 12, 1965, reflect the following arrest record for [redacted] Youngstown, Ohio:

[redacted]

HOWARD GUY, Deputy Sheriff, Mahoning County Sheriff's Office, Youngstown, Ohio, on January 12, 1965, informed that the records of his office contained no reference to the subject.

Mr. GENE FEHR, Personnel Director, Youngstown Steel Door Company, 3710 Hendricks Road, Youngstown, Ohio, on January 21, 1965, informed that [redacted] Youngstown, Ohio, is a current employee of the company. He stated that subject is a good, reliable, trustworthy employee

RE: [redacted]

about whom he has heard nothing of a derogatory nature.

Confidential Informants, familiar with Communist Party and related activity in the Warren-Youngstown, Ohio area and who have furnished reliable information in the past, were contacted during January, 1965, and they did not know the subject or his wife.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RRELL
TION

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 3/8/65

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA
(CO: DALLAS)

Mr. BOB HAYES, owner of JOBCO, an employment agency, Adolphus Towers, Dallas, Texas, contacted SA BARDWELL D. ODUM on March 8, 1965, and requested return of JOBCO application (Cotton Pickin' Application) of LEE HARVEY OSWALD furnished to this office during the OSWALD investigation.

This application is designated Inventory Item No. D-38, was furnished to the Bureau, attention FBI Laboratory 12/13/63, and is described on Pages 496-497 of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63 at Dallas.

Mr. HAYES was advised that the Department of Justice attorneys were making a study as to disposition of items gathered during this investigation and that as soon as any information was received, he would be advised.

Above furnished for Bureau's information.

EX-[illegible]

REC-13

11 MAR 10 1965

(2) - Bureau
1 - Dallas
BDO/jtf (3)

SOVIET SECTION

07 MAR 15 1965

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 3/4/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-CUBA

On 3/3/65, JACK KRAMER, 1904 Loring Place, Bronx, NY, an architectural designer and builder, advised that on 2/5/65 while travelling from Los Angeles to Mexico City on a Greyhound bus he met an individual by the name of HOMOBONO ALCARAZ with whom he became friendly. KRAMER advised that after they arrived at Mexico City, KRAMER resided at the Hotel Guadalupe and associated with ALCARAZ for several weeks.

KRAMER advised that on or about 2/14/65, ALCARAZ told him that he, ALCARAZ, had had coffee with LEE HARVEY OSWALD two or three days before the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

KRAMER advised that he, KRAMER, did not pursue the subject any further. KRAMER advised that he did not know where this took place or the circumstances. KRAMER advised that ALCARAZ, during their meetings, told him that he, ALCARAZ, was interviewed at one time by the FBI, but did not say what it concerned.

KRAMER stated that ALCARAZ is a student at the University of Mexico and is well known at the Quaker Center, Mexico City. KRAMER also said that ALCARAZ comes from Sonora, Mexico, and that the family of ALCARAZ is wealthy and involved in the Mexican Government.

KRAMER stated that ALCARAZ is frightened about something because, as KRAMER explained, ALCARAZ is very nervous, is a chain-smoker and is worried about something. KRAMER could never obtain from him.

REC-9 5392

KRAMER said that the reason that ALCARAZ gave him for going to Los Angeles was to see his girl friend "BARRY".

KRAMER described ALCARAZ as follows: P. 109

2 MAR 5 1965

4-Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
(2-Legat, Mexico City)
1-Dallas (100-10461) (Info) (RM)
1-New York (105-38431)

MHL:mfw
(6)

COPIES DESTROYED

21 MAR 12 1973

SOVIET SECTION

EX-109

Nationality	Mexican
Age	24
Sex	Male
Race	White
Complexion	Dark
Hair	Black
Eyes	Black
Build	Slender
Height	6' 2"
Weight	170 pounds
Occupation	Student at University of Mexico, studying to become an attorney

Bureau is requested to have Legat, Mexico interview HOMOBONO ALCARAZ re his contact with LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

There are enclosed two copies of this letter for transmittal to Mexico City.

1 - Mr. Lenihan

Ex. 109

SAC, New York (105-38431) 3/10/65

REC-9

Director, FBI (105-82555) — 5392

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Reurlet 3/4/65 requesting Bureau arrange for the Legat, Mexico, to interview Homobono Alcaraz concerning a contact Alcaraz allegedly had with Lee Harvey Oswald two or three days before the assassination of President Kennedy.

A review of Bufiles discloses that Homobono Alcaraz apparently is identical with Homobono Alcaraz Aragon. The Bureau, during the course of the Lee Harvey Oswald investigation, received reports from various sources that Aragon had been in contact with Oswald prior to the assassination. Homobono Alcaraz Aragon was interviewed in connection with the Oswald investigation and he stated that any reports received that he had met Oswald were completely without foundation. Other sources reported at that time Homobono Alcaraz Aragon was unreliable, engaged in "loose talk" and was "a weak character of questionable morals."

In view of the above, no further action is contemplated by the Bureau concerning this individual.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

REL:hbl
(5)

NOTE:

MAR 10 1965

A New York resident reported that during a recent trip to Mexico City he was in contact with an individual named Homobono Alcaraz, who claimed to have met Oswald shortly before the assassination and had coffee with Oswald. New York requested Bureau to have this individual interviewed through Legat, Mexico, re his contact with Oswald. Since this person has already been interviewed and the allegation that he was in contact with Oswald refuted by him, no further action necessary.

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Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAR 16 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 3/5/65

FROM: LEGAT, MEXICO (105-3702) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReBulet 3/6/64 with which were transmitted to the Mexico City Office copies of the following reports:

DALLAS REPORTS

Report of SA JOHN W. FAIN, 7/3/61, classified "Confidential" with evaluation memorandum.

Report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 11/30/63.

Report of SA WARREN C. DeBRUEYS, 12/2/63, with evaluation memorandum.

Report of SA WARREN C. DeBRUEYS, 12/8/63, with evaluation memorandum.

Report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 12/10/63.

Report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 12/23/63, with evaluation memorandum.

Report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 1/7/64, with evaluation memorandum.

Report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 1/22/64, with evaluation memorandum.

Report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 2/11/64, with evaluation memorandum.

Report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 2/22/64, with evaluation memorandum.

5 - Bureau
(1 - Liaison Section)
(2 - Dallas, 100-10461)
1 - Mexico City
CDA:plb
(6)

REC-131 105-82555-5393

8 MAR 8 1965

EX-103

SOVIET SECTION

NEW ORLEANS REPORTS

Report of SA MILTON R. KAACK, 10/31/63, classified "Confidential" with evaluation memorandum.

Report of SA JOHN T. REYNOLDS, 12/6/63, with evaluation memorandum.

Report of SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER, 12/10/63, with evaluation memorandum.

Report of SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER, 12/12/63, with evaluation memorandum.

Report of SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER, 12/16/63, with evaluation memorandum.

Report of SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER, 12/19/63, with evaluation memorandum.

Report of SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER, 12/24/63.

Report of SA JOHN T. REYNOLDS, 12/30/63, with evaluation memorandum.

Report of SA JOHN T. REYNOLDS, 1/10/64, with evaluation memorandum.

Report of SA JOHN T. REYNOLDS, 1/20/64.

Report of SA JOHN T. REYNOLDS, 1/30/64.

The above reports were furnished at the request of the Mexico City Office for background and for assistance in connection with the extensive and intensive investigation being conducted in Mexico at that time.

At the present time the Mexico City Office has no outstanding investigative leads in instant case and it is not believed that the above-mentioned reports would be needed in connection with any future investigation which might arise here.

The reports are quite voluminous and occupy an entire file drawer. In view of the space needs of this office, Bureau

permission is requested to either return the reports to the Bureau or to destroy them here.

Two extra copies of this letter are attached for forwarding to Dallas, office of origin.

1 Mr. Lenihan

Legat, Mexico (105-3702) 3/10/65

F.C 131

Director, FBI 105-82555-5393

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Reurlet 3/5/65, two copies of which are enclosed for the Dallas Office.

Bureau has sufficient copies of all the reports listed in the referenced letter. Accordingly, Legal Attache, Mexico, is authorized to destroy copies of such reports in possession of the Legal Attache, Mexico.

1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosures - 2)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for Review)

REL:hbl
(6)

NOTE:

During the course of the investigation of the assassination and of Lee Harvey Oswald, we furnished Legat, Mexico, copies of a number of reports prepared by Dallas and other offices which set forth considerable background data regarding Oswald and the investigation conducted regarding the assassination. We took this action to assist Legat, Mexico, in conducting its extensive inquiries in Mexico. There are no leads outstanding in the Oswald or assassination files in Mexico, and Legat desires to return these reports to Bureau or destroy them to save filing space in his office. We have sufficient copies of these reports in Bufiles and rather than go to the considerable expense and effort in sending these data back to the Bureau, desirable Legat, Mexico, be authorized to destroy the reports in question.

MAILED 4
MAR 10 1965
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

56 MAR 17 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 3/15/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-182555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re New York letter to Bureau dated 3/4/65, requesting Bureau to have Legat, Mexico, interview HOMOBONO ALCARAZ re his contact with LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

The files of the Dallas Office reflect that apparently HOMOBONO ALCARAZ has already been interviewed by Legat, Mexico City, as reflected on page 179 of the summary LHM dated 5/18/64 furnished the Bureau by Legat, Mexico, letter dated 5/18/64.

In the event the Bureau has requested Legat, Mexico, to conduct such interview, it is suggested Legat, Mexico, be notified to discontinue.

REC 37 105-182555-5394

5 Bureau (RM)
(2 - Legat, Mexico) (RM)
1 - New York (info)(105-38431)(RM)
1 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(7)

12 MAR 12 1965

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

70 MAR 19 1965

FBI

Date: 3/11/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-24016)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (44-895)(P)

RE: JACK L. RUBY, aka;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS -

OO: Dallas

For the information of the Bureau, Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD was interviewed at her request at the Hollywood Plaza Hotel, 1637 North Vine Street, Room 909, Hollywood, California, on 3/10/65, by SAs WILLIE R. WHITE and PHILLIP B. DEILY. Mrs. OSWALD furnished the following information:

Her permanent residence address is Post Office Box 9578, Fort Worth, Texas. She has been in the Los Angeles area since 2/27/65, and plans to return to Fort Worth, Texas, on 3/11/65. She has been investigating the alleged responsibility of her son, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, for the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, and believes that he was framed. She feels that the Federal government also shares this view and may be secretly continuing the investigation of the matter; that possibly her son, LEE, and his wife were secret United States government agents; or that the entire matter was planned by certain people in government to place President JOHNSON in the Office of the Presidency. She considers MICHAEL PAINE her chief suspect as the true assassinator of President KENNEDY.

3 - Bureau
1 - Dallas (44-1639)(AM)
2 - Los Angeles

PBD:jab
(6)

105-82555

RECORDED
MAR 25 1965

3 MAR 15 1965

CC - Mrs.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

MICHAEL PAINE has a "second" car, an Oldsmobile, which was parked outside of his residence at 2512 West Fifth Street, in Irving, Texas, during 1963, bearing 1963 Texas plates, and apparently not used. In late November, 1964, she called the FBI in Fort Worth, and reported the matter to a Mr. CARTER, since she felt it strange that the car was not being used, and still bore 1963 Texas plates. Several weeks later, after she had contacted the FBI, she observed the car to have 1964 Texas plates, NY 9880. She considers this to be very peculiar.

She furnished to the Warren Commission during the course of her testifying, a photograph of the assassination scene which she had obtained from an issue of the "Saturday Evening Post" about five days after the assassination. A copy of this photograph appears with her testimony in Volume 16 of the Warren Commission report. A copy of this photograph also appears in the publication, "Four Dark Days in History", pages 4 and 5. The extreme left side of this photograph (as one faces the photograph) bears the picture of an individual whom she believes to be JACK RUBY. In subsequent photographs appearing in papers and magazines, the segment of the photograph bearing RUBY's picture has been deleted. In the above-mentioned photograph bearing RUBY's picture, there is a hand in the vicinity of RUBY's head, and she believes that one of the shots taken at President KENNEDY came from a gun, held in this hand, the identity of this person not known to her. She feels that for some reason, the photograph which she originally furnished the Commission had been altered, and she feels this should be investigated to determine the reason for so doing. She feels similarly that the photograph appearing on page 19 of "Time" magazine, dated 2/14/64, depicting her son's arrest, has been altered and possibly faked, since in various "Time" publications of a similar date, the face on the right side is partially, and in some instances, completely blacked out. She feels that some ulterior motive prompted the faking or altering of these photographs.

Another thing she feels to be very peculiar is the fact that the Warren Commission gave the wife of her son, LEE, "red carpet treatment" during the entire investigation, and the Commission gave her a rough time, in that the members appeared to have a hostile attitude toward her during the course of questioning her. She also feels that for some reason that bears investigation, the photograph of her son,

LEE, appearing on the cover of the 2/21/64 issue of "Life", was altered. She was at the PAINE residence on the night of the assassination, and recalled that at about 2:00 A.M. on the morning of the following day, PAINE went into a room which she thought at the time was a bedroom, but has since found out the door to the room in question leads to the garage. She feels possibly that his purpose for going into the garage at this time was to plant for some reason certain photographs of her son, LEE, which the Dallas Police found when they searched the premises the following Saturday.

Another very suspicious circumstance was the fact that Secret Service Agent MIKE HOWARD advised two reporters in Dallas that at the time of the assassination he was at the Hotel Texas in Fort Worth, when in fact the assassination photograph showed him to be riding in the car directly behind President KENNEDY's car. Because of this, she questions his integrity, and believes it entirely possible that the Secret Service was involved in some type of conspiracy to get President JOHNSON into the Presidency. She also feels that since the Secret Service took herself, her son ROBERT, and LEE's wife into protective custody during the period 11/24/63, to 11/28/63, the Secret Service may have known that her son, LEE, and his wife were secret government agents, and for this reason, wanted to protect LEE's wife.

She feels that because of the above, the matter warrants additional investigation, and she plans to continue her efforts to prove her son was framed and did not kill President KENNEDY.

Copies of FD-302 reflecting the above information are being prepared and will be furnished to the Dallas Office.

Mrs. OSWALD stated that she preferred not to be identified as the source of this information; however, she felt the information furnished by her was new information and she would like to have an opportunity to present it in person to investigating authorities in Washington.

Since Los Angeles is not aware of the nature of information previously furnished by Mrs. OSWALD, no LHM is being submitted unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
(ATT: FBI LABORATORY)

DATE: 3/5/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-CUBA

472925

Enclosed for the information of the Bureau is a Western Union Sending Blank dated 1964 and addressed to "LEE H. OSWALL".

The Sending Blank was furnished to SA JOHN JAMES O'FLAHERTY on 2/25/65 by Mr. HAROLD PETERSEN, an engineer with International Business Machine (IBM) Corporation. Mr. PETERSEN was in NYC attending an IBM award dinner and discovered the enclosed item in his room, no. 661, at the Plaza Hotel, 59th Street and Central Park South, NYC.

A Xerox copy is being maintained in NYO file.

The Laboratory is requested to process the enclosed document in an attempt to determine the nature of the writing.

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.

REC-137 5395

3 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RE)
(1 - FBI LABORATORY)
1 - New York ENCLOSURE

JJO:amb
(4)

INDEX LAB FILES

SEVEN

7-72

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Lenihan - Room 645 RB
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Cadigan

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, New York (105-38431)

Date: March 12, 1965

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

J. Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. D-472925 AX

Examination requested by: New York

Reference: Letter 3/5/65

Examination requested: Document

Remarks:

Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)
2 - Dallas Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)

CC: JC (10)

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REPORT of the

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, New York (105-38431)

Date: March 12, 1965

FBI File No. 105-82555

Lab. No. D-472925 AX

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Specimens received 3/8/65

Q618 Western Union Sending Blank bearing hand printed name "Lee H. Oswall," dated 1964, and handwritten message beginning "Hi Lee"

Result of examination:

The handwriting on Q618 was found to be "Hi Lee how are you" and is signed with a name. The first part of the name is "Richard" and the last part of the name is too highly distorted to determine its correct spelling. It could be the name "Gipp" or "Jipp."

Specimen Q618 is retained.

Tolson
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Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

JCC:JC (10)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: MAR 16 1965

FROM : SAC, MIAMI (105-8342) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
(OO: Dallas)

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above, suitable for dissemination.

Two copies of the letterhead memorandum are furnished to Dallas, the office of origin.

An extra copy of instant letter and the letterhead memorandum are furnished the Bureau for transmittal to Legat, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

MM T-1 is former PSI- [redacted] (protect by request), who is employed by the [redacted] while ROBERT KING HIGH, Mayor, City of Miami, was staying at the Plaza Hotel, Buenos Aires, Argentina, February 10-12, 1965, a letter was left at the hotel desk for HIGH. [redacted] a translated copy of instant letter, which stated as follows:

"Mr. Mayor of the City of Florida

"The undersigned Rodolfo O. DiMarco, residing at 1330 Laguna Street, is pleased to write you.

2 - Bureau (Encl-10) (RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (Encl-2) (RM)
2 - Miami (1 - 105-8342)
(1 - 134-540, JOSE VILA)

REC-32 5396

MAR 17 1965

JCH:sll
(6)

10 ENCLOSURE

SOVIET SECTION

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

"To tell you the following that the Death of the ex president of the United States of North America, John F. Kennedy. The responsible for his death engineered it here in Buenos Aires, here his death was manufactured.

"I am at your full disposal only on condition that when the investigation be carried out it be only in your hands."

"I am very truly yours,"
(no signature)

[redacted] HIGH has not seen instant letter and because of the nature of its contents, it will not be answered and no record kept concerning it.

The information furnished [redacted] was worded in the letterhead memorandum so as to protect his identity,

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Miami, Florida

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 105-8342

MAR 16 1965

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

MM T-1, a confidential source in a position to obtain the information furnished, advised on March 11, 1965, that one RODOLFO O. DI MARCO, 1330 Laguna Street, Buenos Aires, Argentina, who is personally unknown to MM T-1, recently indicated that the death of JOHN F. KENNEDY was planned in Buenos Aires. No further information or details were furnished by DI MARCO.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

16

COPIES DESTROYED

21 MAR 12 1973

- 1* -

ENCLOSURE

Mr. Lenihan

Legat, Buenos Aires

3-22-65

Director, FBI (105-82555)

REC 32 5396

EX-117

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReMMlet 3-16-65 and the letterhead memorandum enclosed therewith. A copy of referenced letter and two copies of letterhead memorandum are enclosed for the Legat Attache, Buenos Aires.

A check of Bufiles discloses no information identifiable with Rodolfo O. DiMarco.

Legat, Buenos Aires should contact appropriate established sources and identify DiMarco. Thereafter, in the absence of information indicating interview of DiMarco is undesirable, Legat, Buenos Aires should request appropriate established source to interview DiMarco for purpose of obtaining all information in his possession bearing upon Lee Harvey Oswald or the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy. Results of such investigation should be furnished to the Bureau in a form suitable for dissemination.

Enclosures - 3

1 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - Miami (105-8342)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route Through For Review)

REL:gow
(7)

NOTE:

Mayor of Miami made trip to Buenos Aires, Argentina, 2/10-12/65. During this visit a letter in the Spanish language was left at the hotel desk for the Miami mayor. Cooperative source made translation of such letter available to Miami Office and the correspondent, DiMarco, alleged the death of President Kennedy was planned in Buenos Aires. Desirable we have Legat, Buenos Aires, through his contacts identify DiMarco and have DiMarco interviewed re all information he possesses in this matter.

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Tele. Room
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Gandy

DEC 27

60 MAR 31 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-82555-1440

THE INFORMATION COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAS

(Incorporated Non For Profit)

INCA TRUTH TAPE HEADQUARTERS
620 GRAVIER STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70130 U.S.A.
AREA CODE 523-3614

March 16, 1965

PRESIDENT
Dr. Allen Schaver
Pres., Allen Schaver Medical Foundation
Pres., Cordell Hull Foundation
FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
FOR MASS COMMUNICATIONS
AND EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS
Dean E. E. Zepp
Dean, Loyola University School of Law
VICE PRESIDENT
FOR ORGANIZATIONAL AFFAIRS
Edgar A. G. Bright
Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith
VICE PRESIDENT
FOR FINANCIAL AFFAIRS
Wallace M. Beebe
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VICE PRESIDENT
FOR PROJECT DEVELOPMENT
Willard E. Robertson
Pres., Willard E. Robertson Corp.
VICE PRESIDENT
FOR TRUTH FORUM
B. Eleh Hayes
Pres., B. Eleh Hayes Agency Inc.
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
Edward Scannell Butler
SECRETARY
Richard T. Herrmann
Field Underwriter, Home Life Ins. Co.
TREASURER
Maurice M. Grundy
Pres., Riverland Hardwood Co., Inc.
GENERAL COUNSEL
Gibbens Burke
Attorney
CHIEF OF PROTOCOL
Dr. James B. Allen
Physician
CHIEF OF SECURITY
Robert B. Reynolds
Attorney, Past President
National Society of Former
Special Agents of the F.B.I.
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Rt. Rev. Msgr. Henry C. Bowen
Archdiocesan Supt. of Schools
James Brod
Pres. Bryan Chevrolet Inc.
Gilbert Charbonnet
Pres., G. H. Charbonnet Co.
Capt. J. W. Clark
Pres. Delta Steamship Lines Inc.
E. E. Coffman, Jr.
Investments
Dr. Joseph Crowell
Physician
Richard P. Dashiell
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Richard G. Brown, Jr.
Exec. Vice Pres.
La. Automobile Dealers Assn.
Charles Dreiser III
Attorney
B. Frank Eshleman
Merchandise Controller
D. H. Holmes Co., Ltd.
Dr. J. B. Gray
Pastor, First Baptist Church
Dr. Joseph Hopkins
Physician
Herbert A. Kenny
Vice Pres. Maison Blanche
Dr. William Locke
Physician
Dr. Robert J. Mendle
Physician
Clayton L. Mulvey
Pres. New Orleans Public Service
Curtis Nolly
Pres. Nolly Chemical Company
James T. Richards
Chairman of the Board
Richards Center Inc.
John G. Seddon
Co-Chairman of the Board
Pan American Life Ins. Co.
Dr. Joseph V. Sobleser
Physician
Percival Stern
Pres. Percival Stern Foundation
George Tonelle
Owner, Geo. B. Tonelle Ins. Agency
Ben E. Toledano
Attorney
Drew Tonelle
Attorney
David C. Treen
Attorney
E. E. Walther
Pres., Walther Bros. Co., Inc.
CONSULTANTS
COMMUNICATIONS
Lee Wallette
WWL-TV Public Affairs Director
CONFERENCES
Ben E. Toledano
Conference Chairman
Institute for American Strategy
CREATIVITY
Dr. E. Herbert Tree
Vice Pres., Stanford Research Institute
ORGANIZATIONAL
Paul Boatman, Jr.
Pres. Manhattan Realty Co.

Mr. William C. Sullivan
Assistant Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Sullivan:

Thank you so much for your note of February 19th enclosing the photostats of the Oswald membership blank and the Carlos Lamont pamphlet.

I believe that there is some mistake about the material being returned. We did not get the originals back, but are glad to have the copies.

I do not know how the pamphlet will photograph, but I am certain that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee form will be most adequate.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

EDWARD SCANNELL BUTLER
Executive Vice President

ESB:gb

Ack. letter received

File JFK

2 MAR 26 1965

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted]

DATE: 3/5/65

FROM : SAC, WFO [redacted] (P)

SECRET

SUBJECT: CHANGED [redacted]

(OO: WFO)

Title marked "Changed" because investigation indicates that info in reBulet apparently refers to subject. These names were obtained from State Department records. Title formerly carried as [redacted]

ReBulet 11/25/64, and WFOlet 1/18/65, both of which were captioned [redacted]

Enclosed for Bureau are five copies of LHM captioned [redacted] Therein is set forth info concerning the death of [redacted] the negative check of the name [redacted] in State Department records and background info re [redacted] one [redacted] and [redacted], obtained from State Department records.

Investigation was conducted by SA JAMES F. MORRISSEY with the exception of State Security file of [redacted] which was reviewed by SA JOHN J. RADICAN.

As indicated in re WFOlet, details of the suicide of [redacted] and [redacted] connection with same were not to be found in his regular personnel file. Special files on [redacted] were located through the courtesy of [redacted] Personnel Office, USDS. These were maintained in [redacted] office and were kept separately from his regular file because of possible administrative action.

105-82553

NOT RECORDED

[redacted]

(2-Bureau (Enc-5)
1-WFO
JFM:MJB
(3)

SECRET

MAR 8 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

[redacted]

ANALYSIS

It is apparent from the enclosed LHM that the authenticity of the original information is questionable. It appears that [redacted] is intended by the reference to [redacted] for whom there is no State record, or a confusion between [redacted] and [redacted] The information also indicates that [redacted] had acquired certain confidential information and that it was indicated that this information concerned LEE HARVEY OSWALD and the assassination. It would seem likely that during the course of the LEE HARVEY OSWALD and assassination investigation, almost unparalleled in Bureau history, that any information [redacted] had possessed

or any involvement in her relationship to such information would have come to the attention of the Bureau. Her position would not ostensibly suggest any connection with same. U

RECOMMENDATION

Since the allegation has been made that [redacted] (possibly [redacted]) was suspected of being an agent of Soviet Intelligence and since [redacted], in his present state, represents a disgruntled, seemingly unstable individual, the Bureau is requested to attempt to determine the identity of the informant to ascertain the exact nature of his information. LFO contemplates no further investigation in this matter pending results of this request. U

The Bureau is also requested to check its indices on [redacted] LFO indices are negative re same.

[redacted] U

By Lorraine letter 3/18/65 Lenore produce originals of memos re this matter and attachments in his 10/2/64 memorandum to the Bureau. Obtain all data available. He will be interviewed by [illegible] after the materials. JD 2-18-65

-6-

SECRET

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Special Investigative Div.
1 - W. A. Aull

3-22-65

105-82555

[redacted]

Director, FBI [redacted]

[redacted]

Re WFOlet 3-5-65 and WFO letterhead memorandum (LHM) bearing the same date concerning the captioned individual.

For the information of WFO, the original source of the data contained in Bulet of 11-25-64 captioned [redacted] was contacted on March 18, 1965. This source has advised that the original informant in this matter cannot be produced and that the original information furnished to the Bureau contains all data available concerning the matter.

In view of the above, WFO should close this case.

WAA:dbc
(6)

NOTE: Information was furnished to the Bureau by Jay Sourwine of the Senate Judiciary Committee which indicated that [redacted] a State Department employee who was found shot to death in her apartment, had been involved with one [redacted] who was suspected of being a Soviet Intelligence agent. According to Sourwine's memorandum, [redacted] had acquired confidential information which allegedly concerned Lee Harvey Oswald and the assassination of the late President Kennedy.

Investigation by the Washington Field Office has disclosed that the individual involved was not [redacted] but that he was actually [redacted], who was formally assigned by the Department of State to Zanzibar. He was recalled in the early part of 1964 and since that time has been assigned to duties at State Department Headquarters.

Confidential files of the State Department concerning [redacted] and [redacted] were reviewed by the Washington Field Office and no basis was found for the allegation that appears in Sourwine's report. Sourwine advised on 3-18-65 that he could not produce the original informant in the matter and that he intended to forget it. It was pointed out to Sourwine by Mr. DeLoach's office that extensive inquiries had failed to develop a basis for the allegation and that the Bureau was conducting no further investigation. Allegations concerning subject and results of WFO inquiries have been furnished to Department of State.

64 APR 2 1965

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. Unrecorded (2-23-65)

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.
225

CIA

REFERRAL

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
ORADELL, NEW JERSEY

HEADQUARTERS
TEL.: 261-0100 - 0101

March 16, 1965

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I am attending the evening division of Fairleigh Dickenson University and taking a course in criminology In connection with this, I am writing a theme on " Fingerprints as Evidence___The Case of Lee Harvey Oswald".

Would copies of any fingerprints found of Lee Harvey Oswald in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy be available? If so, can you send these to me as soon as possible?

Thank you for any help you can give me.

Sincerely,

Sgt. Joseph Ennis
Identification Officer
Oradell Police Dept.
Oradell, N.J.

REC-137 105-82555-5398

MAR 20 1965

jo

REC-137 105-[illegible]-5398

March 25, 1965

Sergeant Joseph Ennis
Identification Officer
Police Department
Oradell, New Jersey 07649

Dear Sergeant Ennis:

I have your letter of March 16, 1965, requesting photographs of fingerprints connected with the assassination of President Kennedy.

Evidentiary material in specific cases can be used for official purposes only and accordingly we are not at liberty to furnish the photographs which you request.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

HEC:nma
(5)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 3/24/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE : LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas letter to Bureau dated 10/6/64; Bureau airtel to Dallas dated 10/23/64; and Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 11/2/64, all relating to a listing of all material belonging to LEE HARVEY OSWALD and/or MARINA OSWALD, a copy of which was furnished to DECLAN FORD, advisor of MARINA OSWALD, on 11/9/64, by SA WALLACE R. HEITMAN.

Enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of a newspaper article appearing in the "Dallas Times Herald" of 3/23/65 wherein it is stated that MARINA OSWALD has filed an application in Dallas County Probate Court to become Administrator of the estate of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. The article indicates this was a Community Administration Application.

This is being brought to the Bureau's attention inasmuch as it is believed that MARINA OSWALD will make use of the listing of the property obtained from the Bureau, in that such list will be considered in connection with the listing and reporting of an inventory of property owned by OSWALD to be prepared by three appraisers appointed by Dallas County Judge LEW STERRETT, as indicated in the enclosed newspaper article.

3 - Bureau (encls-1)
2 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(5)

105-126032

25 APR 1 1965

70 APR 12 1965

APR 1 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Husband's Estate Sought by Marina

Marina Oswald has filed an application in Dallas County Probate Court to become administrator of the estate of Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin of President Kennedy.

The community administration application was filed quietly last week in Judge F. W. Bartlett Jr.'s court.

County Judge Lew Sterrett appointed three appraisers to inventory the property owned by Oswald, who was shot by Jack Ruby in the basement of the City Hall Nov. 24, 1963.

The appraisers are Robert M. Martin Jr. and Chuck Carlisle Blalock, both local attorneys, and Harry H. McKay, administrative assistant to Judge Bartlett.

If Mrs. Oswald is named administrator, she will handle the property of her husband.

The application points out that Oswald left no will and that his interest in the community property consequently passes to their two children, 3-year-old June Lee and 1-year-old Audrey Marina Rachel.

The application states that Mrs. Oswald has filed in a federal district court a declaration of her intention to become a United States citizen.

Mrs. Oswald's attorney, William Blalock, has 60 days to file an inventory of Oswald's property.

At that time the three appraisers will study the list and report to Judge Sterrett. Judge Sterrett then will decide whether to appoint Mrs. Oswald administrator.

If named, she will have to post a bond to be determined by the judge.

A community administrator differs from administrators, as normally named, said Judge Bartlett, in that the community administrator is entitled to settle the estate without further proceedings in court.

According to the statutes, Mrs. Oswald would be able to "control, manage and dispose of community property" in accordance with the law.

Assets gained by Mrs. Oswald since her husband's death will not be affected by this proceeding.

105-8

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

10 "The Dallas Times-Herald" Dallas, Texas

Date: 3-23-65

Editions:

Author:

Editor:

Title: Felix R. McKnight

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

APR 1 1965

FBI

Date: 3/27/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - C

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 3/24/65, advising Bureau that MARINA OSWALD had filed an application in Dallas County Probate Court to become administrator of the estate of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of a newspaper article appearing in the "Dallas Times Hearld", 3/26/65, reflecting that Mrs. MARINA OSWALD was named as community administrator for the property of OSWALD and stating that the rifle used to assassinate President KENNEDY and the pistol with which Police Officer J. D. TIPPIT was slain, have been valued officially at $10,000. The article continues that both weapons are now in the possession of the Department of Justice and quotes Mrs. OSWALD's attorney, WILLIAM BLALOCK, as stating he is not sure what steps may be required to regain possession of the weapons but that he did not think the Government has any right to keep the weapons and that they belong to Mrs. OSWALD and her children.

The above is being brought to the attention of the Bureau as the Bureau may desire to immediately advise the Department of Justice.

REC 12 105-82555-5400

12 MAR 29 1965

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 1) ENCLOSURE
2 - Dallas
RPG:cah
(5)

EX-102

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

APR 1 1965

Oswald Guns Now Valued At $10,000

The rifle used to assassinate President Kennedy and the pistol with which police officer J. D. Tippit was slain have been valued officially at $10,000.

The weapons, owned by accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, were valued Thursday by three appraisers appointed by county probate court.

At the same time Mrs. Marina Oswald was named by Probate Judge F. W. Bartlett Jr. as community administrator for the property. She was bonded in the amount of $5,000, half the property's value, as required by law.

Mrs. Oswald earlier this week asked to be named administrator of Oswald's estate. At that time Judge Bartlett appointed the appraisers to inventory the estate. The filing of the inventory Thursday was the next step in the proceedings.

Also listed in the inventory was a four-power telescopic sight, a two-piece sling, and a cartridge clip presumably the one from which three rounds were fired at President Kennedy and Gov. John Connally on Nov. 22, 1963.

All these items were included in the $10,000 appraisal.

No real property was listed in the inventory.

The document stated that no claims or debts were outstanding against Oswald's estate.

Harry McKay, administrative assistant to Judge Bartlett and one of three appraisers, said Mrs.

See GUNS on Page 14

★ GUNS

Continued From Page 1

Oswald's attorney indicated that a $10,000 bid for the two weapons had been made by a gun collector.

The attorney, William Bialock, said he was not at liberty to discuss the possible sale of the weapons.

The rifle originally was purchased by Oswald for $12.95 from a mail-order house in Chicago.

Mr. Bialock said that both weapons now are in the possession of the Department of Justice.

He said he is not sure what steps might be required to regain possession.

"I don't think the government has any right to keep them since the Warren Commission has finished its job. They belong to Mrs. Oswald and her children," he said.

He said Mrs. Oswald is anxious to have the money from the sale of the items to provide for the future security of her children.

The prominent omission in the inventory was the well publicized diary kept by Oswald when he was in the Soviet Union.

"I don't think it has any value now," Mr. Bialock said. He said, however, Mrs. Oswald is trying to regain the document from federal authorities.

County Clerk Tom Ellis said that no state inheritance tax will be collected on the property, because a $25,000 exemption is allowed by law.

The rifle was described as a 6.5 mm caliber Mannlicher-Carcano Italian military rifle. The pistol was described as .38 caliber Smith & Wesson Victory model.

Appraisers were Mr. McKay, Robert M. Martin Jr. and Carlisle Bialock.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 "The Dallas Times-Herald"
14A Dallas, Texas

Date: 3-26-65
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: Felix R. McKnigh

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

XEROX

APR 1 1965

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan March 31, 1965

Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

Director, FBI REC 12 105-82555-5400

1 - J. R. Malley
1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - R. E. Lenihan

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Enclosed is a copy of an article which appeared in the March 26, 1965, edition of the "Dallas Times-Herald," Dallas, Texas, entitled "Oswald Guns Now Valued At $10,000."

You will note that the enclosed article reports that the rifle used to assassinate President Kennedy and the pistol with which police officer J.D. Tippit was slain have been valued officially at $10,000.

You will also note that the article reports that Mr. William Blalock, Marina Oswald's attorney, stated he did not think the Government has any right to keep these weapons since the Warren Commission has finished its job. Mr. Blalock is also reported to have stated these weapons belong to Mrs. Marina Oswald and her children and that Mrs. Marina Oswald is anxious to have the money from the sale of the items to provide for the future security of her children.

This is being furnished for your information.

Enclosure

105-82555

REL:kab
(10)

NOTE:

The assassination rifle and revolver currently being maintained by the FBI Laboratory pending receipt of information from the Department of Justice as to disposition of these items and other items of evidence in the Oswald case. Disposition of evidence has been under study by the Department ever since the termination of the Warren Commission. A gun collector reportedly has offered Marina Oswald $10,000 for the assassination rifle and revolver that killed Tippit.

REC'D-READING ROOM MAR 31 9 48 AM '65

MAIL ROOM MAR 31 1965 COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 XEROX APR 1 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

70 APR 12 1965

4-5-65

airtel REC-105 105-82555-5401

To: SACs: Dallas - Enclosure
Memphis - Enclosure
SI-117 Chicago - Enclosure

From: Director, FBI

EULIS LEE ROBERSON
814 NORTH FAIRFIELD STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
RESEARCH (CORRESPONDENCE AND TOURS)
BUDED 4-12-65

A letter has been received from the above-captioned individual who states he mailed notes to the FBI concerning Lee Harvey Oswald in August, 1963. This letter has not been acknowledged. Each office is being furnished a copy of this communication.

Your attention is directed to report made by Special Agent George W. Hymers, Memphis Office, dated 2-27-64 captioned Lee Harvey Oswald, aka. For the information of the Chicago Office, Roberson left a notebook at the McNairy County Independent Newspaper in Selmer, Tennessee, on 2-17-64 in which he claims to have picked Oswald up in April, 1963, and to have driven him to General Walkers' home. When interviewed, Roberson gave several variations of his story and at one time stated his comments, contained in this notebook, were written on February 14, 1964. He alleged he reported information to the FBI in Chicago but retracted this statement stating he had furnished the information to the Chicago Herald American. Roberson's brother reported Roberson had suffered a breakdown while in the service and at one time was a mental patient. He further reported Roberson exaggerates and imagines things. The sheriff at Selmer, Tennessee, reported Roberson was mentally deficient.

Each office should advise the Bureau immediately if it is in receipt of any communications from Roberson, together with a brief summary of any additional information appearing in its files regarding him. Replies should be submitted under above caption and should reach the Bureau no later than 4-12-65.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SAW:rsp (10)

Follow-up made for 4-12-65.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RETURN TO SEST-4736

TRUE COPY

Chicago, Ill.
Mar 24. 1965.

Mr James E. Hoover
Chief F. B. I. Agent
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir,

Just a few lines as I mailed some notes to you in August 1963, concerning Lee Harvey Oswald. In Those notes I had the Names and addresses of some people. They are very important to me.

If you have to me. my people have took them out of the mail and destroyed them. Now I need to contact some of the people. I have also wrote to the C. I. A. office in Washington D. C. and I havent heard from them ether. Please look in to this for me as soon as possible

Thank you,

Sincerely your
Friend

Eulis Lee Roberson

REC-105 27 APR 6 1965

1-TC/3-30

Airtel to SAC: Dallas
Memphis
Chicago

4-5-65

SAW: mcf

Buded
4-12-65

Chicago Ill.
Mar 24 1965

Mr James E. Power
Chief F.B.I. Agent
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir.
I write few lines
as I mailed some notes to
me in August 1963, concerning
Lee Harvey Oswald. In
these notes I let the
Names and address of some
People. You are very
urgent to me,
APPRECIATED

Bufile
4-12-65

E.L. Kleinert
Sign Fairfield
Chicago Ill.

Mail SACs. Will
Mem fr.
Chicago
4-5-65
SAW:ma P

4/1/65

AIRTEL

1 - Mr. Shroder
(5710 JB)
1 - Mr. Englestad
(1511 JB)
1 - Mr. Phillips

To: SACs, Baltimore (Enclosure)
Charlotte
Philadelphia (Enclosure)

From: Director, FBI

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C

ReAtel to Bureau, Atlanta, Miami, Charlotte, Philadelphia and Savannah and teletypes from Charlotte, Philadelphia, Savannah and Miami, all 3/30/65, all captioned "Alleged Plot To Assassinate Martin Luther King, JR."

Baltimore teletype reported that one [redacted] FBI Number [redacted] was in custody of local authorities in Maryland and was to be returned to Catsville, Pennsylvania, 3/30/65 as he was an escapee from local authorities there. [redacted] related a lengthy tale concerning an alleged plot to assassinate King in which he claimed he was involved. He indicated that he has had service in the Army and Marine Corps and had a "mental" discharge from the latter. He claimed that he has suffered hallucinations and amnesia and cannot separate fact from fantasy. He claimed that he had obtained a machine gun in connection with the alleged plot and that his story concerning possession of the gun could be verified because on approximately 2/4/64 he was stopped by a local law enforcement officer near Sanford, North Carolina, and pointed the gun at this officer. He also related an allegation that he met with Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald in Fort Worth, Texas, 1962. The Baltimore teletype closed with an instruction for Atlanta to advise local authorities; for

1 - Atlanta (Enclosure)
1 - Little Rock
1 - Miami
1 - Savannah
1 - Tampa
SFP:gca (15)

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 15 1965

REC-28

19 APR 2 1965

APR 1 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Ex-101

APR 14 1965

TELETYPE UNIT

Airtel to SAC, Baltimore, et al
RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Philadelphia to obtain background as to [redacted] mental condition at Conshohocken; and for receiving offices not to conduct investigation unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau until information concerning [redacted] mental condition was determined.

Bureau files reveal that [redacted] has been involved for many years in connection with violations of the law, both local and Federal. He has had several terms of military service and has been a deserter in the past. Bureau file [redacted] contains the report of Special Agent T. Edward Cushman, dated 7/15/54, concerning [redacted] Philadelphia file [redacted] The report has pertinent data concerning [redacted] mental state. Philadelphia airtel 6/23/54 in the same case also contains pertinent mental-condition data.

Bureau file [redacted] contains the most recent investigation of [redacted] wherein he was a UFAP-GL fugitive, Little Rock origin, Li[redacted] file [redacted], Philadelphia file [redacted] Atlanta file [redacted] and Savannah file [redacted] His fugitive status was cleared by his recent local [redacted] in Maryland. Information in this file reveals that [redacted] has given a variety of birth dates over the years and has traveled about the country a good deal.

BuCitel reported investigation at Sanford, North Carolina, which failed to verify the claim of [redacted] that he had encountered a local officer near Sanford as alleged.

Buairtel reported a summary of information verifying the mental difficulties [redacted] has experienced over the years.

In view of the reported mental condition of [redacted] and the apparent lack of any Bureau jurisdiction relative to the alleged plot concerning King, no further investigation should be conducted. It is necessary, however, for the Bureau to make appropriate dissemination concerning the threat and [redacted] mental condition. The following instructions, therefore, should be promptly carried out by the indicated offices and requested material submitted by return airtel.

Baltimore should submit a letterhead memorandum including the information concerning the alleged plot relative to King's life; data concerning [redacted] local incarceration; mental condition factors as related by [redacted] and his claim concerning the Sanford, North Carolina, incident. Do not include the Ruby-Oswald information.

Airtel to SACs, Baltimore, et al
RE: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

For your information, extensive investigation by the Bureau in this matter failed to confirm any claim that Oswald and Ruby were known to each other prior to the assassination of President Kennedy.

Charlotte should submit a letterhead memorandum reporting investigation conducted at Sanford, North Carolina.

Philadelphia should submit a letterhead memorandum containing details as to [redacted] current incarceration; all available information concerning the mental condition of [redacted] (thoroughly review your files for this information); and a brief summary of the military record of [redacted] as revealed in your files.

It is noted that referenced Baltimore teletype should have been sent to Tampa rather than Miami and subsequently Miami sent a copy of the Baltimore teletype to Tampa by air mail. In the event Tampa has any pertinent information, it should submit same by a letterhead memorandum.

All offices preparing letterhead memoranda should designate a copy for Atlanta and in view of Atlanta's previous advice to local authorities, Atlanta should now also furnish local authorities a brief summary concerning the mental condition of [redacted]

Enclosed for the information of Atlanta, Baltimore and Philadelphia is one copy each of the Identification Record of [redacted] FBI Number [redacted]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 4/6/65

FROM : LEGAT, MEXICO (105-3702) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Remylet 3/5/65, requesting authorization to destroy certain background reports in instant case, and Bulet of 3/10/65, which authorized such destruction.

In accordance with this authorization, all reports listed in Mexico City letter of reference have been destroyed by burning.

Inasmuch as there are no investigative leads in this case outstanding in the Mexico City Office at this time, this case is being placed in an RUC status subject to being reopened in the event such leads are received.

4 - Bureau
(1 - Liaison Section)
(1 - Dallas, 100-10461)
1 - Mexico City
CDA:plb
(5)

REC-120 105-82555-5402

10 APR 12 1965

SOVIET [illegible]

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FBI

Date: 4/7/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (94-0)(RUC)

EULIS LEE ROBERSON
814 NORTH FAIRFIELD STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
RESEARCH (CORRESPONDENCE AND TOURS)

ReBuairtel to Dallas dated 4/5/65.

Chicago indices are negative concerning the name EULIS LEE ROBERSON.

(3) - Bureau
2 - Chicago
(1 - 62-6115)(Control File Re LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
RJS:BJD
(5)

REC 33 105-[illegible]-5403

2 APR 13 9 1965

Ex-101

CC - WFO

CORRESPONDENCE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

69 APR 20 1965

6/19/64

AIRTEL AIRMAIL (REGISTERED)

TO: SAC, MEMPHIS

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (47-NEW) (P)

SUBJECT: E.L. ROBERSON
IMPERSONATION
(OO: MEMPHIS)

Enclosed for Memphis is a letter to "Geney Dougharty" signed E. L. ROBERSON.

On 6/18/64, Mrs. JEAN E. DOUGHARTY, 6501 Larmanda, Apartment 107, Dallas, Texas, Telephone DI 8-1418, personally appeared at the Dallas Office and advised the following:

On June 17, 1964, Mrs. DOUGHARTY received a letter postmarked Michie, Tennessee, June 15, 1964, from one E.L. ROBERSON, Route 1, Michie, Tennessee, contents of which are set forth below:

"Michie, Tenn.
June 15, 1964

"Dear Geney,

"Hi Gency, Just a few lines as I havent heard from you in a long time. This is another lonley Sunday and my black Crocker Spaneal dog just got killed. He run out in the front of a car. I sure hate about it. But it couldn't be helped. I can't keep him tied all of the time. How is your children doing and yourself. Geney I was plan ing on coming back to Texas last month but I am afraid to come back for a while. I havent heard from Ruth sence our annulment has become final. I guess she has found found another sucker. I sure am proud I am not tied up to her any longer.

2 - Memphis (RM)
Dallas (2) - 47-New)
(1 - 100-10461)

ROR/jtf
(6)

105-82555-5414

47-4262-1

"Geney one night while I was living in Dallas I picked the movie star, Mrs Orbery Hesterburn, up and was driving down Turtle Creak blvd and some smart aleck said if she didn't get out they was going to shoot me in the back. There was a big write up in the Dallas Morning News about it. I didn't let the news paper use my name in the paper. I used a No. The No. was 1158191. I don't know where my notes are ever going to be published or not. But the Warren Committee has them.

"Well my Sweet pleast write to me and send me a photo of yourself.

"Love

"E.L. Roberson
Route 1,
Michie, Tenn
U.S.D.M.

"on back

"Mr. J.E. Hoover at Washington, D.C., has made me a United States Deputy Marshell. So I don't think I would have any thing to worry about if I was back in Texas.

"I think the night I was out with Mrs Orbery Hesbertru I might have killed one of the men that attempted to rape her. They tore all of her clothes off of her."

Mrs. DOUGHARTY advised she has never met ROBERSON; however, he is the estranged husband of a former friend of hers, RUTH WILDE ROBERSON, who now resides at Corpus Christi, Texas. She advised ROBERSON has for the past year

called her by telephone from Tennessee on various occasions. He has been requested to discontinue these calls but has persisted even though Mrs. DOUGHARTY usually hangs up on him. ROBERSON indicates he "just wants to be nice" to Mrs. DOUGHARTY as she seems to be a nice person and further that ROBERSON claims he served in the U.S. Marine Corps with Mrs. DOUGHARTY's deceased husband, GENE D. DOUGHARTY. ROBERSON has claimed in previous telephone conversations with Mrs. DOUGHARTY that he "followed" her for six months while in Dallas.

Mrs. DOUGHARTY stated she fears for her safety and is further concerned over the safety of her three children, DARLENE, age 16; BOB, age 13; and KENNETH, age 10, due to subject's apparent interest in her and the fact he states he "followed" her for six months.

Memphis should review report of SA GEORGE W. HYMERS, 2/27/64, at Memphis, captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Aka; IS-R-CUBA", Memphis file 105-891, which sets forth information concerning one EULIS LEE ROBERSON, Selmer, Tennessee, who is probably identical with subject. It is noted this individual is reportedly mentally deficient.

LEADS:

MEMPHIS

AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

1. Will determine if subject of this matter is identical with EULIS LEE ROBERSON, Selmer, Tennessee.

2. Will present facts concerning impersonation of a Deputy U.S. Marshal to USA for prosecutive opinion. Should prosecution be declined, consideration should be given to admonishing subject concerning statement that Mr. J.E. HOOVER at Washington, D.C., made him a Deputy USM.

3. Will determine from local sources if subject has background of sex offenses or violent nature, which might indicate potential danger to complainant in this case and advise Dallas.

DALLAS

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

Will advise local authorities upon receipt of any information from Memphis indicating subject potentially dangerous to Mrs. DOUGHARTY.

8/21/64

AIR-TEL

TO: DALLAS (47-4262)

FROM: Memphis (47-2048) (C)

SUBJECT: E. L. ROBERSON;
IMPERSONATION
(OO: MEMPHIS)

Re Dallas airtel to Memphis, dated 6/19/64.

Enclosed is one copy of FD 302 of SA GEORGE W. HYMERS reflecting investigation conducted at Michie, Tennessee, on 7/21/64.

For the information of Dallas office, prior to the interview on July 21, 1964, Mr. JAMES DICKEY, Sheriff, McNairy County, Selmer, Tennessee, advised that he considers ROBERSON mentally deficient but that he does not consider ROBERSON potentially dangerous. On July 23, 1964, facts of this case were discussed in detail by phone with Assistant United States Attorney, Western District of Tennessee, JERE B. ALBRIGHT, Memphis, Tennessee; and prosecution was declined as nothing of value was obtained or demanded.

(2) Dallas (Enc. 1)
1-Memphis

CWS:beb
(3)

47-4262-4

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
AUG 23 1964
FBI — DALLAS

105-82555-5441

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4/8/65

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (80-759)(RUC)

SUBJECT: EULIS LEE ROBERSON
814 NORTH FAIRFIELD STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
RESEARCH (CORRESPONDENCE AND TOURS)

BUded 4/12/65.

Rebuairtel, 4/5/65.

As the Bureau has noted, EULIS LEE ROBERSON, then residing at Selmer, Tennessee, was the subject matter of the report of SA GEORGE W. HYMERS, 2/27/64, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-Russia-Cuba, based on his allegations of knowledge of and association with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, JACK L. RUBY, and Officer J. D. TIPPITS, Dallas Police officer slain by OSWALD. This report includes substantial information as to the mental instability of ROBERSON.

Enclosed for Bureau are copies of communications from Dallas file 47-4262, Memphis - origin, their 47-2048, E. L. ROBERSON, Impersonation. This subject was found to be identical with EULIS LEE ROBERSON, and further substantiation of mental derangement was developed.

Dallas files include no further information relative to the subject.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 3)
1 - Chicago
1 - Memphis
1 - Dallas
MCC/smg
(6)

CORRESPONDENCE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date July 29, 1964

EULIS LEE ROBERSON of Rural Route one, Michie, Tennessee, was interviewed at his residence. He was advised of the identity of SA GEORGE W. HYMERS. He was told he did not have to make a

"Geney one night while I was living in Dallas I picked the movie star, Mrs. Orbery Hesterburn, up and was driving down Turtle Creek blvd and some smart aleck said if she didn't get out they was going to shoot me in the back. There was a big write up in the Dallas Morning News about it. I didn't let the news paper use my name in the paper. I used a No. The No. was 1153191. I don't know where my notes are ever going to be published or not. But the Warren Committee has them.

"Well my Sweet please write to me and send me a photo of yourself.

"Love

"E. L. Roberson
Route 1,
Michie, Tenn.
U.S.D.M.

"on back

"Mr. J. E. Hoover at Washington, D. C., has made me a United States Deputy Marshell. So I don't think I would have any-thing to worry about if I was back in Texas.

"I think the night I was out with Mrs. Orbery Hesbertrn I might have killed one of the men that attempted to rape her. They tore all of her clothes off of her."

ROBERSON was then questioned as to the writing on the reverse side of the letter, the comments which said in part, "Mr. J. E. Hoover at Washington, D. C., has made me a United States Deputy Marshell. So I don't think I would have any_thing to worry about if I was back in Texas."

ROBERSON first claimed that he wrote the letter but that he did not impersonate anyone. He then was requested to show some evidence that he was a Deputy United States Marshal appointed by Mr. J. E. Hoover. He then stated that a Mr. HOOVER, possibly the former President, Mr. HERBERT HOOVER, while in Dallas, Texas, had given him some sort of a written note and he thought he was a Deputy Marshal. ROBERSON then stated that he had written this comment on the letter just for fun and that he knew he was not a

MZ 47-2048

Deputy United States Marshal of any type. He pointed out that he did not desire to harm anyone and the letter in question contained no threats.

ROBERSON was then questioned about his being out with the movie actress, AUDREY HEPBURN. ROBERSON then stated that he did not remember whether he was out with this person or not. ROBERSON said he had intended by his comments to impress the person to whom he had sent the letter. He claimed this person had given him the understanding that she would like to keep company with him, and for that reason, he had called her and had written her. He said he did not desire to harm her in any way and in fact, if she was not interested in his attention, he would no longer try to communicate with her.

ROBERSON was appropriately admonished for his allegation that he was a Deputy United States Marshal, and he was cautioned to desist in the future from such a representation of such a false impersonation. He said that he would do this.

The following description was obtained by observation and inquiry:

Name	EULIS LEE ROBERSON
Address	Rural Route 1, Michie, Tennessee
Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	Thirty-six
Born	October 13, 1927
Place of Birth	Oxford, Mississippi
Height	Five feet, ten inches
Weight	165 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Glasses	None
Mustache	None
Education	Tenth grade
Occupation	Carpenter
Scars and Marks	Has tattoo with work "Love" and a heart and a scroll on his upper left arm
Father	HENRY TOM ROBERSON, 814 North Fairfield, Chicago, Illinois
Mother	Mrs. VASSIE B. ROBERSON, 814 North Fairfield, Chicago, Illinois
Brothers	ARNOLD D. ROBERSON, Chicago, Illinois JOEL ROBERSON, Illinois PHELAND ROBERSON, Chicago JERRY ROBERSON, With parents
Sisters	PEGGY (STANLEY) EMMONS, With parents PATRICIA AND TOMMIE FAYE ROBERSON, Parents
Marital Status	Divorced

First Wife — RUBY LEE PERKINS, Last Name Unknown
Last Address — Savannah, Georgia
Present Whereabouts — Unknown
No children by this wife

Second Wife — SADY INGLE, Last Name Presently Unknown
Address — Selma, Tennessee
One daughter, SHELLIE JUNE ROBERSON, age 8

Third Wife — RUTH WILDE
Last Address — Corpus Christi, Texas, c/o F.P. Electric Company
No children

Identification Record

Military Status — Served in the Air Force under Air Force Serial Number 18222203 from June, 1946, until October, 1949, when honorably discharged.

Served in the United States Marine Corps Reserve - Serial Number 1158191 on Active Duty from December, 1950 until October, 1953. Discharged with a physical disability. (Claimed was at a hospital at Great Lakes, Illinois, in 1953, and on three occasions, was at an Air Force Base Hospital at Fort Worth, Texas in 1963.

At the termination of the interview, ROBERSON stated that he would appreciate it if Mr. JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, Director of the FBI, was not advised about the comments contained in the letter as he felt sure if Mr. HOOVER was informed of this Mr. HOOVER would make a personal trip to Route one, Michie, to talk to him about this, and if this was done, it would frighten him greatly.

FBI

Date: 4/9/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (94-284) (RUC)

SUBJECT: EULIS LEE ROBERSON,
814 North Fairfield Street,
Chicago, Illinois
RESEARCH (CORRESPONDENCE AND TOURS)

BUDED: 4/12/65

Re Buairtel to Dallas, Memphis, and Chicago dated 4/5/65 and report of SA GEORGE W. HYMERS dated 2/27/64 at Memphis captioned, "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka."

On 4/1/65 the Memphis Division received a letter postmarked 3/26/65 at Chicago, Ill., from EULIS LEE ROBERSON, 814 N. Fairfield St., Chicago, which had been sent to "Captain Hymers, FBI Office, Jackson, Tenn."

In this letter ROBERSON stated:

"Just a line, as I talked this last summer at Michie, Tennessee, and you said Orlery Hypeburn wrote you concerning a story I wrote to the Dallas Morning News.

"Capt., I have lost her correct address and I wonder if you can or still have her correct address. If so, please send it to me. Thank you.

"/s/ Eulis Lee Roberson"

(3) - Bureau
1 - Memphis
OVJ:mnr
(4)

5405

EX-101

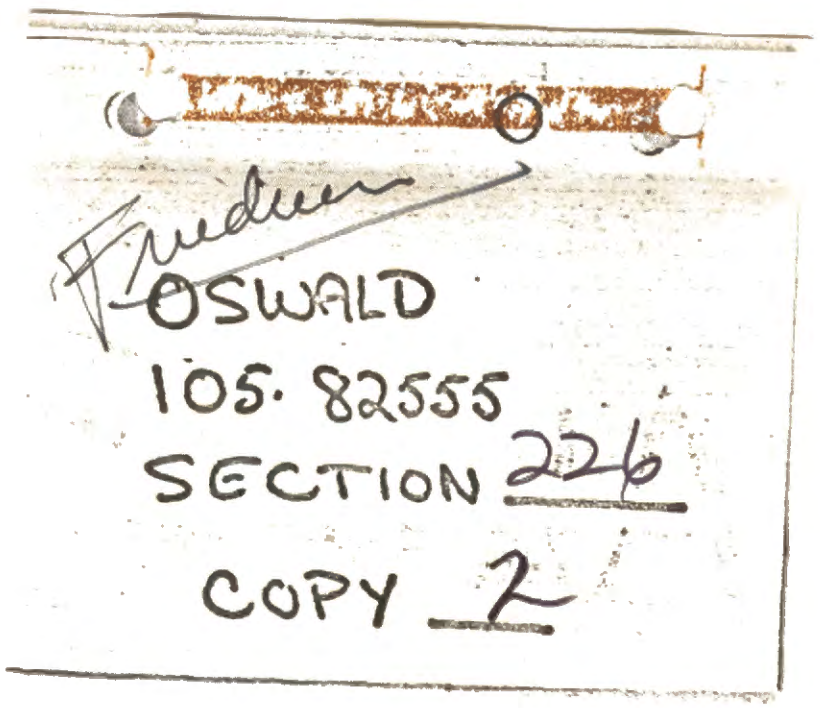
APR 13 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ME 94-284

The above letter was acknowledged on 4/1/65 and ROBERSON was advised due to the confidential nature of FBI files, the information he requested could not be furnished to him.

Other than the above mentioned letter and referenced report of SA GEORGE W. HYMERS, the files of the Memphis Division contained no other communications or references from or to ROBERSON.


Friedman
OSWALD
105-82555
SECTION 226
COPY 2

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 4/8/65

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Raupach

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission, telephoned today from his office in New York and advised he had received a communication from Waggoner Carr, Attorney General of the State of Texas. He stated Mr. Carr referred to the fact that he had seen some publicity indicating the guns belonging to Oswald had been returned to Mrs. Oswald. Carr expressed surprise at this action and desired to be advised by Mr. Rankin details concerning this matter. Mr. Rankin inquired as to whether Malley was in a position to furnish him any enlightenment on this matter and what action he might take with regard to this letter from Carr.

Mr. Rankin was advised that no information was available concerning this matter. It was suggested to Mr. Rankin that he might desire to acknowledge receipt of Mr. Carr's letter and refer Carr's letter to the Department of Justice, with whom the President's Commission had correspondence relative to the retention of exhibits. Mr. Rankin indicated he would handle Carr's inquiry in this manner. Mr. Rankin expressed his thanks to the Bureau for its assistance in this regard.

It is noted that the Bureau went on record with the President's Commission before they discontinued their activities and thereafter sent a letter to the Department advising that we desired to make appropriate disposition of the various exhibits which were in our possession. The President's Commission, in a letter to the Department, a copy of which was made available to the Bureau, set forth what exhibits they felt needed to be permanently retained and left the disposition of other exhibits up to the Department.

UNREC.

The Department has telephoned on a number of occasions concerning the significance of various exhibits and has commented they were trying to reach a solution on what to do with various exhibits. Up to this time no correspondence has been received from the Department authorizing the Bureau to dispose of any of the exhibits we are holding. The Bureau still has the guns of Oswald in its possession as exhibits.

ACTION: none - submitted for information.

JRM:mpd (7)

APR 12 1965

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 5406

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

226

CIA

REFERRAL

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-107-02

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC-21

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 4/15/65

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

On 4/13/65, Mr. JOE McCARTHY, 1315 Washington Terrace, Fort Worth, Texas, telephonically advised IC JAMES VON WHITE at the Fort Worth RA that he had rented a duplex apartment to Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, 2220 Thomas Place, Fort Worth, Texas, about two or three years ago. Mr. McCARTHY stated he had been telephonically advised by Mrs. OSWALD on 4/13/65 that she was moving that date to a new address and refused to give Mr. McCARTHY her new address.

On 4/13/65 [redacted] (protect identity), Fort Worth, Texas, advised that the telephone company had a new change of listing for M. C. OSWALD, whose address had been changed from 2220 Thomas Place to 3704 Crestline Road, Fort Worth, Texas, and that her telephone number was still PErshing 7-7677.

The above is being furnished to the Bureau for its information.

5407

REC-21

8 APR 20 1965

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(4)

ST-112

SOVIET SECTION

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: APR 10

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : Director, FBI (105-135744)

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia (105-11156) (P)

SUBJECT: CHANGED:
ALVARO ESTANISLAO PROENZA PROENZA;
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA
OO: Philadelphia

Re Bureau letter to Philadelphia, dated 4/2/65.

The title of this case is marked "changed" to include subject's maternal last name, PROENZA, which is the same as his paternal last name.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies and for San Diego is one copy of a letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above, reflecting an interview of the subject.

The subject was interviewed at his place of employment by Special Agents ROBERT KELLEFER, JR., and MASON P. SMITH.

An information copy of the letterhead memorandum is being furnished the San Diego Division as that is the office which originally developed confidential information concerning the subject.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (105-135744) (ENCLOSURES - 9) (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - San Diego (134-621) (INFO) (ENCLOSURE - 1) (REGISTERED MAIL)
2 - Philadelphia (105-11156)

BSP
(6)

Copy to: CIA/SAS/TSD
ONI/OSI/ACSI
by routing slip for info.
Date by

6 APR 27 1965

5407A

NOT RECORDED
108 APR 27 1965

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per

66 MAY 7 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

APR 16 [illegible]

ALVARO ESTANISLAO PROENZA PROENZA

ALVARO ESTANISLAO PROENZA PROENZA, 4000 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa., was interviewed on April 13, 1965. He advised he is a Cuban citizen, and that he entered the United States at New York City on March 24, 1964, as an O-1 immigrant.

PROENZA advised he had previously traveled to the United States from Cuba on many occasions, both for purposes of study while a young man and also for employment. He reported his last departure from Cuba was on January 28, 1964, at which time he first went to Mexico City. After a short visit in Mexico City with his sisters, he entered the United States, as indicated above.

During the interview, PROENZA furnished the following information concerning his personal history, the identities of members of his family, and data concerning his associations, both inside and outside Cuba:

A. PERSONAL HISTORY

PROENZA was born at Banes, Oriente Province, Cuba, on November 13, 1894, to RAFAEL PROENZA (deceased) and JUANA PROENZA (deceased). In 1914, he traveled to the United States, where he attended Spencers Business School, Kingston, N. Y., until 1917. From 1917 to 1918, he was employed by the Standard Underground Cable Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., in the Export Department. He said that even though he was a young man at the time, he was considered the company's specialist in its Export Department in that he had been responsible for the successful

ENCLOSURE 10

ENCLOSURE

ALVARO ESTANISLAO PROENZA PROENZA:

negotiation of valuable cable contracts in South America.

PROENZA said that in 1918, he returned to Cuba, where he remained until 1920, at which time he returned to the United States for employment with William M. Motley and Company, 35 South William Street, New York City. He said that he was again employed in the Export Department of the foregoing company.

PROENZA advised that during the years following 1920, and particularly following the accession to the Presidency of Cuba of former Cuban President MACHADO, he was repeatedly encouraged by MACHADO to return to Cuba for the purpose of managing some of MACHADO's private business matters. He said that in 1929, then President MACHADO again asked him to return to Cuba, and PROENZA said that he could not refuse. PROENZA said that by 1930, some of his brothers and sisters, who were then students at the University of Havana, Havana, Cuba, had become involved in revolutionary activities directed against the regime of President MACHADO. He said that because of the activities of his relatives, he felt compelled to leave his employment with MACHADO. In or about 1935, he started a transportation business, called "Expreso America." He said that the foregoing enterprise lost approximately $75,000 and failed by 1940. He said that in approximately 1939, he also started publishing a monthly agricultural magazine, titled "Crias y Cosechas," in which he utilized many publications furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture.

PROENZA advised that he continued publishing the foregoing agricultural magazine during the period 1939 until approximately 1950, when he took a position with the Banco Nacional de Cuba in Havana.

PROENZA advised that the operations of the Banco Nacional are analogous to the role played by the Federal Reserve System Banks in the United States. He said that by 1961, he had risen to the position of Chief Accountant in charge of the operations of the Banco de Desarrollo Economico y Social (BANDES), which, he said, was a bank designed to promote the economic and social development of Cuba.

ALVARO ESTANISLAO PROENZA PROENZA:

In 1961, PROENZA was allegedly reassigned to the Ministry of Industries, which then and now is under the supervision of ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA. PROENZA said he was sent to the University of Havana in 1961 to study concepts of socialist economics and also for "brain washing." PROENZA said that, as a result of the taking over of power in Cuba, the former Banco Nacional de Cuba had been merged into the Ministry of Industries, and, therefore, fell under the supervision of GUEVARA. PROENZA said that during the period 1961 to 1962, he continued working for the Banco Nacional as Supervisor of Investments.

He said that because of his high executive position, he was a member of the Board of Directors of Banco Nacional; and that he regularly attended meetings of the Board, chaired by GUEVARA. PROENZA stated that, in his opinion, both during the period 1961 - 1962 and up to the present time, over seventy-five per cent of the members of the bank's Board of Directors have continued to be anti-Communist and anti-CASTRO, even though they do not openly express their opinions. He said that the Cuban Communist Government has been forced to continue many influential and well-trained Cubans in positions of importance in the Cuban Government, even though they are known to be anti-Communist. He said that this condition exists because the leaders and rank and file members of the Cuban Communist Party are both untrained and incompetent for the purposes of running a successful government.

PROENZA continued by saying that by official government directives, many Soviet Bloc and Chinese Communist technicians have been brought to Cuba with their families at Cuba's expense for the purpose of training, supervising, and actual participation in the operations of the Cuban Government and its various industries at every level. He noted these technicians are afforded the very best housing available, often to the detriment of the Cuban people. He further said the technicians fraternize with Cubans only at the particular level at which they are employed, but that they are otherwise isolated from the Cuban people.

ALVARO ESTANISLAO PROENZA PROENZA:

He said that, as an executive in the Banco Nacional, he directly supervised approximately seventy-five employees; and that he had been ordered to give these employees periodic lectures on the benefits of Communism. Inasmuch as he claimed to be a stout anti-Communist, conditions became intolerable for him in the bank; and he refused to give these lectures and resigned in 1962.

PROENZA advised that, because of his prominent executive position and social standing in Cuba, he had come to know many of the current political leaders of Cuba, such as FIDEL CASTRO, RAUL CASTRO, ERNESTO "CHE" GUEVARA, and Dr. VALDES VIVO, an influential, old-line Communist, who is currently Director of the Havana daily newspaper, "Hoy," and who also is married to PROENZA's grandniece. He also advised he has been acquainted with prominent, old-line, Cuban Communists, such as BLAS ROCA and JUAN MARINELLO, a leader of the Cuban Communist Party. He advised that FIDEL CASTRO, out of distrust of many of his associates and concern for his personal security as the leader of Cuba, has shunted aside many of the old-line members of the Cuban Communist Party.

He continued by saying that at the time FIDEL CASTRO was waging his mountain campaign against former Cuban Dictator BATISTA, he, PROENZA, had been an active member of CASTRO's July 26th Movement. He said he was eminently successful in raising funds for the revolution, and alleged he could rather easily approach wealthy Cubans and solicit as much as $10,000 in donations for CASTRO. He said CASTRO deceived most of the Cubans who supported him by turning his supposedly democratic revolution into a dictatorship.

A characterization of the July 26th Movement is attached hereto.

Regarding conditions in Cuba today, PROENZA said that the Communists have imposed rigid thought control on the people. He said the present leaders of Cuba, for the most part, are totally incompetent to do the work required of them. They interpret their work from rigid socialist ideological orientations, and are, therefore, unable to comprehend the true nature of their problems.

- - -

ALVARO ESTANISLAO PROENZA PROENZA:

PROENZA said he is adamantly opposed to Communism, FIDEL CASTRO's Cuban Regime; and opined the United States has done everything possible to aid the Cuban exiles, with the exception of getting rid of CASTRO. He claimed to no longer be a member of the July 26th Movement, and said he is not active in Cuban exile organizations in the United States.

Regarding personal knowledge of the identities of persons possibly engaged for the Cuban Government in intelligence operations outside of Cuba, he said he could not furnish positive information. He did add, however, that RAUL ROA KOURI, JR., the son of RAUL ROA, whom PROENZA identified as the former Cuban Minister of Foreign Relations under CASTRO, has recently been appointed Cuban Ambassador to Brazil; and that allegedly, when he went to Brazil, he carried a list of the names of two-hundred Cubans believed to be pro-CASTRO agitators in Brazil.

The following descriptive data concerning PROENZA was obtained during the interview and by personal observation:

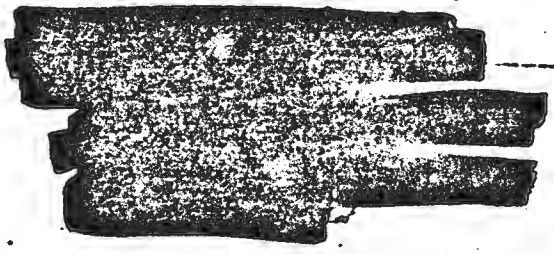
Race	White
Sex	Male
Height	5' 7"
Weight	150 pounds
Build	Medium
Hair	Graying
Eyes	Brown (wears tinted glasses)
Complexion	Ruddy
Place of Birth	Banes, Oriente Province, Cuba.
Date of Birth	November 13, 1894
Address	4000 North Seventh Street. Philadelphia, Pa.
Employment	Falco Products, York and North Eleventh Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., as an Accountant.
Social Security Number	189-38-3473
Scars and Marks	None observed.
Marital Status	Married. Wife - CARIDAD PROENZA PROENZA.

ALVARO ESTANISLAO PROENZA PROENZA:

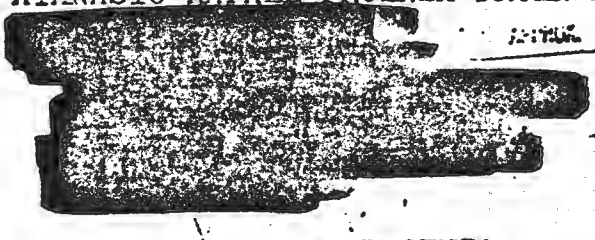
Relatives

Brothers:

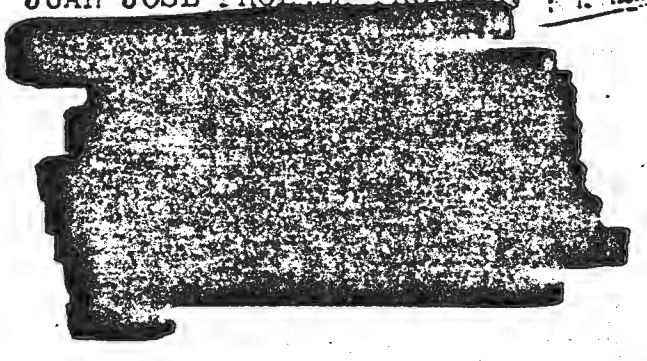
RAFAEL PROENZA PROENZA, [redacted]



ATANASIO RAFAEL PROENZA PROENZA, [redacted]



JUAN JOSE PROENZA PROENZA, [redacted]



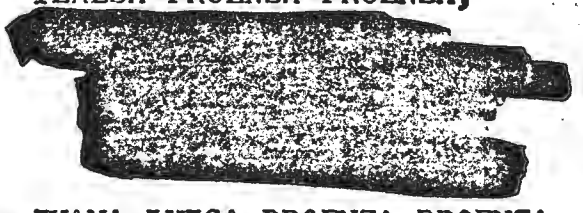
JUSTO ALFREDO PROENZA PROENZA,
(deceased)
Former Cuban Consul in the
Cuban Consulates in
Los Angeles, Calif.;
Mobile, Ala.;
Cincinnati, Ohio;
Norfolk, Va.; and
Kobe, Japan.
Died in approximately 1953
at Newport News, Va.

ALVARO ESTANISLAO PROENZA PROENZA:

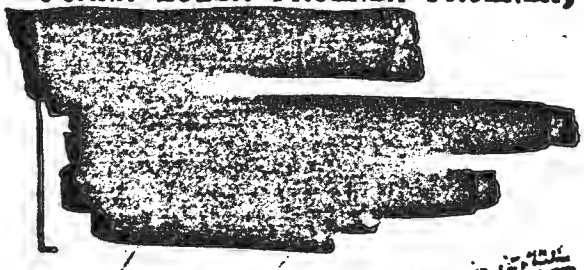
Relatives (continued)

Sisters:

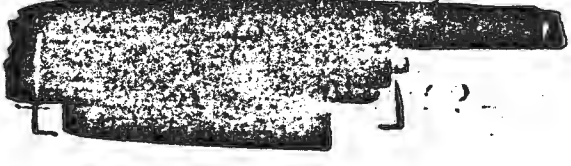
TERESA PROENZA PROENZA,



JUANA LUISA PROENZA PROENZA,



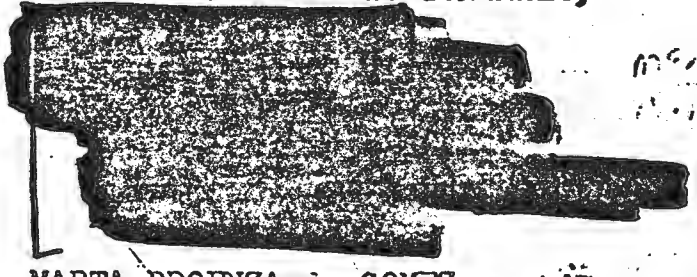
RITA PROENZA PROENZA,



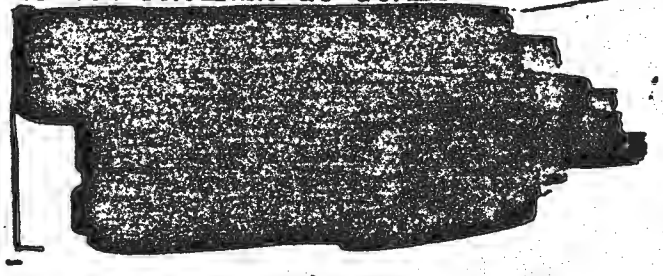
Daughters:

1935

VIRGINIA PROENZA de GONZALEZ,



MARTA PROENZA de GOMEZ



ALVARO ESTANISLAO PROENZA PROENZA:

Relatives (continued)

Son:

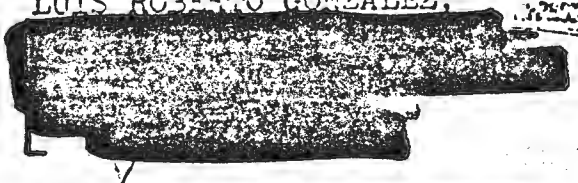
ALVARO ESTANISLAO PROENZA PROENZA, JR.,

Nephew:

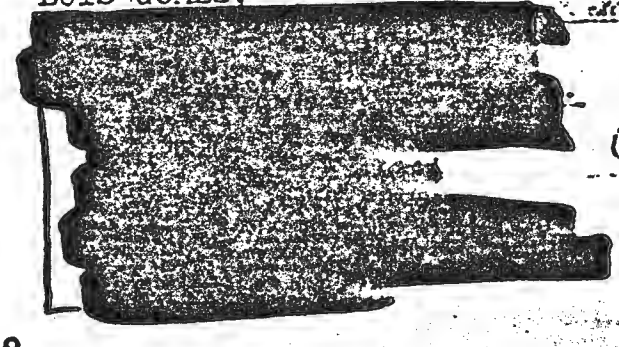
DELFIN H. PUPO PROENZA,

Sons-In-Law:

LUIS ROBERTO GONZALEZ,



LUIS GOMEZ,



ALVARO ESTANISLAO PROENZA PROENZA:

Relatives (continued) Daughter-In-Law:

ESTER COURTELLIER de PROENZA,
[redacted]

Regarding his daughter, MARTA PROENZA de GOMEZ, Mr. PROENZA advised that by 1961 his daughter, who hates Communism, had become involved in plots against FIDEL CASTRO; and that he had been forced, therefore, to send her from Cuba to Mexico and thence to the United States.

PROENZA further advised that in or about December 1962 or January 1963, he brought his wife; his daughter, VIRGINIA PROENZA de GONZALEZ; and her husband, LUIS GONZALEZ, from Cuba to Mexico in order to get them out of Cuba. From Mexico, they subsequently traveled to the United States, where they presently reside.

PROENZA said that, with the exception of his two sisters, TERESA PROENZA PROENZA and JUANA LUISA PROENZA PROENZA, he regards each member of his family as a stout anti-Communist.

B. TERESA PROENZA PROENZA (SISTER)

Mr. PROENZA described his sister, TERESA PROENZA PROENZA, as a "Communist," a "dedicated Communist," and as a "slave of the Cuban Communist Government."

He said his sister was born at Banes, Oriente Province, Cuba; and that she is approximately forty years old. He said she graduated from Havana University, Havana, Cuba, in or about 1935; and that in 1936, she was living in Mexico, at which time she was sent to Spain as part of a Mexican Government mission to aid the Republican Government of Spain during the Spanish Revolution.

ALVARO ESTANISLAO PROENZA PROENZA:

He said that in approximately 1939 or 1940, TERESA went to Paris, France, where she studied at the Sorbonne. In 1940, she returned to Cuba; and, since that date, has lived most of her life in Mexico.

Mr. PROENZA opined that it was during the period of his sister's education at Havana University, her experiences with the Communists who were supporting the Republican Government of Spain during the Spanish Revolution, and the time that she studied at the Sorbonne in Paris, France, that she absorbed Communist ideology and became a dedicated Communist. He further advised that during the period while former Cuban Dictator BATISTA was in power in Cuba, BATISTA had offered TERESA a salary of $1,000 per month, plus a $1,000 monthly expense account, to serve as Inspector of the various Cuban embassies in Europe. He said that because of her political beliefs, she refused BATISTA's offer.

PROENZA advised that TERESA, following CASTRO's overthrow of BATISTA in Cuba, was appointed to a position in the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City, where she served during the following four years. He believed that throughout this period she served in the Embassy as First Secretary of Cultural Affairs, and that she was fired in or about November or December 1963. He said TERESA was left in Mexico City by the Cuban Government, instead of being recalled at the time she was fired. He believed that, in addition to his sister, the Cuban Government also fired three or four other officers in the Embassy.

As an explanation for the reason why his sister was fired, PROENZA stated only that his sister had been somehow involved in the aftermath of the assassination of former President KENNEDY by LEE OSWALD. He said it was his understanding that LEE OSWALD, prior to November 1963, had been in Mexico City, and had caused one of his acquaintances to go to the Cuban Embassy, where this acquaintance contacted his sister, TERESA, by chance.

ALVARO ESTANISLAO PROENZA PROENZA:

PROENZA advised that it is his understanding OSWALD requested, through the Cuban Embassy, a visa for travel to Russia; and that this request was forwarded by the Embassy to the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Havana, Cuba. He also opined that OSWALD's visa request was denied because the Cuban Government suspected that OSWALD was actually acting as an agent for the United States Government.

PROENZA said that the only explanation he has for TERESA's being fired from the embassy following the assassination was that the Cuban Government feared undue adverse publicity and wanted to rid themselves of certain employees in their Mexico City Embassy.

Following the time TERESA was [redacted] with her sisters, JUANA LUISA PROENZA PROENZA and RITA PROENZA PROENZA. He said that TERESA subsequently established contact with the then head of the Cuban Communist Party in Cuba, JUAN MARINELLO; and that MARINELLO used his influence to have her recalled to Havana, Cuba. PROENZA said that TERESA was then offered a position as a professor at Oriente University, Santiago de Cuba, Oriente Province, Cuba. He also recalled that at the time she was employed at the university, the dean of the university was JOSE ANTONIO PORTUONDO, who had served as Cuban Ambassador to Mexico during two of the years that TERESA had been employed in the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City.

He said, according to his most recent information, TERESA is still employed [redacted]

PROENZA described TERESA as being basically too good a person and too kind-hearted to be trusted by the Cuban Communists in intelligence operations. He, therefore, doubted that she had ever been engaged in any active intelligence work while employed in the Cuban Embassy.

He said that he had formerly been very close to his sister, TERESA; but that she understood his position as a staunch anti-Communist, and that she had never tried to persuade him to her political beliefs. He said that, at the present time, he does not correspond with TERESA. He advised that TERESA has never been married.

ALVARO ESTANISLAO PROENZA PROENZA:

C. JUANA LUISA PROENZA PROENZA (SISTER) S. APRIL 1

PROENZA advised that his sister, JUANA LUISA PROENZA PROENZA, who is approximately forty years old, and who was born in Banes, Oriente Province, Cuba, is unmarried and resides at [redacted]

He further stated that she has never had the intellect that TERESA has, and has never held the influential positions that TERESA has. He also doubted that she has ever been active in overt or covert Cuban intelligence operations in Mexico or elsewhere.

(1)

JULY 26TH MOVEMENT

The July 26th Movement is a revolutionary organization founded and led by Fidel Castro, the present Prime Minister of Cuba. It was dissolved during late 1962 when it was absorbed into the integrated revolutionary organization in Cuba, along with the Communist Party of Cuba, and the other principal political parties.

"This d... ...s nor
conc... ...the
FBI ... ... contents
are not ... ...tside agency."

FD-263 (5-12-58)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office	Office of Origin	Date	Investigative Period
DALLAS	DALLAS	4/19/65	11/16/64 - 4/12/65

TITLE OF CASE	Report made by	Typed By
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka	ROBERT P. GEMBERLING	dtf
	CHARACTER OF CASE: IS - R - CUBA	

REFERENCE:

Report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 1/15/65, at Dallas.

-P-

ENCLOSURES: TO THE BUREAU

Enclosed herewith and attached to appropriate copies of this report for the Bureau are three photographs of Exhibit D-274.

Two copies of the above-mentioned exhibit are listed as enclosures for the designated representative of the President's Commission in the body of this report (page 2a), with its copies being attached to the copies of the report that are for the designated representative of the President's Commission.

The Bureau may desire to remove the enclosure page of this report (page 2a) if it is disseminated to agencies other than the designated representative of the President's Commission.

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Do not write in spaces below

105-82555 5498

Copies made:
(10) - Bureau (105-82555) (Enc. 3) (RM)
- New Orleans (100-16601) (Info) (RM)
- San Antonio (105-2909) (Info) (RM)
- Dallas (100-10461)

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REC-15

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Rec'd DAO - Justice; C.I.A.; U.S.S.S. 4-22-65 0RE1/61pc

CC TO: REQ. RECD. 1965 ANS.

6

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☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1965 O—344750

66 MAY 11 1965

Inc attached 64 SRB

DL 100-10461

LEADS:

NEW ORLEANS and SAN ANTONIO - (INFORMATION)

One copy of this report is being furnished each of the New Orleans and San Antonio Offices for information in view of the extensive investigation conducted in those divisions.

DALLAS

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

Will continue to closely follow and report results of investigation received from other offices as well as that conducted by the Dallas Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified secret for the reason that information attributed to another Government agency (CIA) on page 14 was so classified.

The information attributed to another Government agency on page 14 of this report concerning Dr. LUDVIK JANOS was furnished to SA CHARLES M. BEALL, JR.

The identities of the Agents participating in this investigation are reflected in this report.

In connection with this report, it should be borne in mind that the Dallas Office has a separate case in connection with the shooting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD captioned "JACK L. RUBY, aka; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka (Deceased) - VICTIM; CIVIL RIGHTS", Dallas file 44-1639, Bufile 44-24016. It is also pointed out that the Dallas Office has a separate case captioned "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS; MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING", Dallas file 89-43, Bufile 62-109060.

DL 100-10461

The overlap in the period of this report with that of previous reports in this matter was occasioned by the receipt of material from other offices included herein. The results were withheld until such time as the complete resolving of this particular phase could be included in one report.

On December 11, 1964, Mrs. VIRGINIA PHILLIPS and WILMA CECIL, Clerks of Local Boards 51 and 50, U. S. Selective Service System, Knoxville, Tennessee, advised their files contained no record of DONALD ANDREW WOLF. (See pages 15 through 25.)

ME 105-891
WST:wp
1

ADMINISTRATIVE

The following investigation was conducted by SA WILLIS S. TURNER:

On January 20, 1965, JOHN WHEELER, Post Office, Jamestown, Tennessee, advised that he could locate no record nor could he recall anyone by the name of DONALD ANDREW WOLF or D. A. WOLF having received mail through this post office. He could find no forwarding address on WOLF.

On January 20, 1965, Mrs. BARBARA STOCKTON, Clerk, Local Board 27, Jamestown, Tennessee, advised that there is no DONALD ANDREW WOLF or D. A. WOLF registered with that draft board.

She advised that BOBBY DONALD McDONALD, date of birth, March 3, 1941, Fentress County, Tennessee, was registered for Selective Service with that Board. She advised that there was a copy of his DD-214 in the file listing him as BOBBY DONALD McDONALD and reflecting that he entered the Army on July 18, 1958. He had Army Serial Number RA 14676708. He was described as follows:

Date of Birth	March 3, 1941
Place of Birth	Fentress County, Tennessee
Height	6' 1"
Weight	149 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Race	Caucasian
Marital Status	Single
Education	Eighth grade

He was discharged at Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., on June 5, 1959, as a private E-2. He was discharged under Paragraph 33, A. R. 635-40A, SPN 277, "Physical Disability - EPTS." The character of his service was honorable. His last organization was Headquarters Company, U. S. Army, Supply and Maintenance Center, USARAL. At the time of discharge he gave his address as Route 1, Box 246, Jamestown, Tennessee. In addition, his discharge had the address of Route 2, Box 367, Jamestown, Tennessee. It reflected that he was a marksman (rifle - M-1) carbine.

The other Memphis FBI investigation referred to in connection with ROBERT DONALD McDONALD was case entitled "ROBERT DONALD McDONALD, aka Donald D. McDonald, [redacted]

FD-204 (Rev. 3-3-59)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copies to:

Report of:	ROBERT P. GEMBERLING	Office:	Dallas, Texas
Date:	April 19, 1965		
Field File No.:	100-10461	Bureau File No.:	105-82555
Title:	LEE HARVEY OSWALD		

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Synopsis: Supplemental listing of additional exhibits by item number and description set forth. FBI Laboratory examination of letter from Mrs. PEARL E. BROGAN to MARINA OSWALD (Exhibit D-273) under ultraviolet light did not disclose anything of significance not apparent in the photographs of such exhibit. Letter dated 12/9/64 in Russian language received by MARINA OSWALD from Dr. LUDVIK JANOS, Professor of Mathematics, at George Washington University, Washington, D. C., expressing interest in MARINA's life. Inquiry concerning Dr. JANOS indicates he is Czechoslovak defectee, [redacted] and definitely pro-West. MARINA OSWALD received letter dated 12/6/63 at Knoxville, Tennessee, from "D. A. WOLF" identifying himself as very close friend of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Examination of letter (Exhibit D-274) by FBI Laboratory did not identify handwriting. Investigation identified "D. A. WOLF" as ROBERT DONALD MC DONALD, Jamestown, Tennessee, who admitted writing letter, but stated he had never met LEE HARVEY OSWALD. MARINA OSWALD returned to her residence at Richardson, Texas, 2/28/65, where she is residing with her children. She has no definite plans for the future. MARINA OSWALD named Community Administrator for the property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, which includes assassination rifle and revolver used to shoot Police Officer J. D. TIPPIT. Property valued at $10,000. Western Union Sending Blank found in Room 661, Plaza Hotel, New York City, examined without revealing anything of significance.

-P-

DETAILS:

105-82555

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DL 100-10461

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DL 100-10461

ENCLOSURES: TO THE DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

Enclosed for the designated representative of the President's Commission is the following described exhibit, together with information as to where the results of investigation concerning such exhibit are located:

EXHIBIT NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	WHERE RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION REPOR
D-274	Envelope postmarked "JAMESTOWN, TENN. DEC 1 1963 3-PM" with handwritten address "Marina Oswald c/o Mrs. Shirley Williamson Fort Worth, Texas" and accompanying one-page handwritten letter dated 12/6/63, beginning "Dear Mrs. Oswald: I am, I feel..." and signed "D. A. Wolf"	Instant report, pages 15 through 25

I. LISTING BY ITEM NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF ADDITIONAL EXHIBITS

DL 100-10461
PEW/jtf
1

Set forth below is a supplemental listing of exhibits by item number and description, which is in addition to the exhibits listed in the reports of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, Dallas, dated March 10, 1964, on pages 30-79; May 28, 1964, on pages 94-103; August 5, 1964, on pages 11-26; October 8, 1964, on pages 12-19; and November 27, 1964, on pages 5-7 in instant case.

Information in detail regarding some of these exhibits has been or will be reported in the case entitled "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS; MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING". When this occurs, the words "ASSASSINATION CAPTION" will follow the description of the particular exhibit.

ITEM NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
D272	Envelope postmarked "CHICAGO, ILL. 2A MAY 9 1964 AM," with typewritten address "Mrs. Marina Oswald Widow of Lee Harvey Oswald Richardson, Texas," accompanying one-page typewritten letter beginning "Dear Marina I am sending ycu..." with typewritten signature "Nicola Dechert" and accompanying typewritten tract bearing caption "PIPE THIS"
D273	Envelope postmarked "SPENCER, W. VA. NOV 25 1962 7-AM," with handwritten address "Pesonal Mrs. Lee Olleswalles Delas Teaxes canclenchel" and accompanying one-page handwritten letter dated 11/24/63, beginning "Dear Mrs. Lee..." and signed on reverse side "Pearl E. Bragan"
D274	Envelope postmarked "JAMESTOWN, TENN. DEC 1 1963 3-PM" with handwritten address "Marina Oswald c/o Mrs. Shirley Williamson Fort Worth, Texas" and accompanying one-page handwritten letter dated 12/6/63, beginning "Dear Mrs. Oswald: I am, I feel..." and signed "D. A. Wolf"

ITEM NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
D275	Photocopy of typewritten one-page letter beginning "My Dear Mrs, Oswald: I have been..." and ending "...Box #864 Tucson Ariz,"
D276	Envelope postmarked "MC ALESTER, OKLA. DEC 16 1963 4PM" bearing typewritten address "Mr. John Connally Governor State of Texas Austin Texas" and accompanying one-page letter beginning "Dear Governor Connally: Lyndon Johnson was desperate..." and ending "...his mission - just in case - BRJ" (ASSASSINATION CAPTION)

DL 100-10461

II. REVIEW OF CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED BY MARINA OSWALD SUBSEQUENT TO ASSASSINATION

A. Correspondence From and Investigation Concerning Mrs. Pearl E. Brogan, Spencer, West Virginia

B. Correspondence From And Investigation Concerning Doctor Ludvik Janos, Washington, D. C.

C. Correspondence From And Investigation Concerning Donald Andrew Wolf (True Name Robert Donald McDonald), Knoxville, Tennessee

DL 100-10461

A. Correspondence From And Investigation Concerning Mrs. Pearl E. Brogan, Spencer, West Virginia

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
1

The following information supplements that contained on pages 91 through 97 of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated January 15, 1965, concerning a letter from Mrs. PEARL E. BROGAN to MARINA OSWALD, which has been designated as Exhibit D-273.

By communication dated January 8, 1965, the FBI Laboratory was requested to examine Exhibit D-273 by use of ultraviolet light.

By communication dated January 14, 1965, the FBI Laboratory advised that an examination of Exhibit D-273 under ultraviolet light did not disclose anything of significance not apparent in the photographs of Exhibit D-273.

B. Correspondence From And Investigation Concerning Doctor Ludvik Janos, Washington, D. C.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 2/1/65

Mr. DECLAN FORD, 14057 Brookcrest, Dallas, Texas, friend and advisor of MARINA OSWALD, made available an envelope and letter received by MARINA OSWALD. The letter was signed by Doctor LUDVIK JANOS, and the envelope bore a return address of 1611 Kennedy Place, Northwest, Washington, D. C. The letter was written in the Russian language. Mr. FORD furnished an English translation written by his wife, Mrs. KATHERINE FORD. This translation is as follows:

"Dear Madam:

"I am writing to you in Russian for the very simple reason that I like the Russian language. I am not a Russian or an American, but I am a refugee Czech. I left Czechoslovakia in 1963 and now I am Professor of Mathematics at George Washington University in Washington, D.C. For a long time I have been interested in your life and your children and primarily your life, dear madam. And I am thinking one solution - not mathematical but a life solution. Merry Christmas to you and your children. Happy New Year.

"/s/ Doctor Ludvik Janos."

10

on 1/22/65 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN /jeg Date dictated 1/26/65

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DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
1

Under date of February 2, 1965, the Translation Section of the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information:

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

A letter written in the Russian language, dated 12/9/64, is addressed to Mrs. Marina Oswald and signed by Doctor Judvik Janos. The envelope is addressed to Mrs. Marina Oswald, Dallas, Texas, with a penciled notation of "Richardson" on it, and postmarked December 10, 1964. The return address of Dr. Ludvik Janos, 1611 Kennedy Place, North West, Washington, D. C., appears on the reverse side of the envelope.

****

12/9/64
Washington

Dear Madam:

I am writing to you in the Russian language for the simple reason that I like it. I am not a Russian nor an American, but I am a refugee Czech. I escaped from Czechoslovakia last year, in 1963, and now I am Professor of Mathematics at George Washington University in Washington, D. C. For a long time I have been interested in your life and your two children, but personally in you, dear madam. And I am thinking about one solution, which is not mathematical, but one of life. I congratulate you and your children and wish you good holidays and a successful New Year.

Yours,

/s/ Dr. Ludvik Janos

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
2

Translator's Note:

The 1964-65 issue of the "George Washington University Bulletin" lists Dr. Janos Ludvik as a "Visiting Associate Professor of Mathematics."

DL 100-10461
RPG:jeg

On February 15, 1965, the Washington Field Office advised that its files reflected the following information concerning a Dr. LUDVIK J. JANOS, who was possibly identical to the Dr. LUDVIK JANOS who had corresponded with MARINA OSWALD:

On November 9, 1963, LESLIE ARMOUR, 14th Street and Madison Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., advised SA HUGH B. McGAHEY/the following information:

ARMOUR said that he is employed by the Melpar Corporation in Falls Church, Virginia, and attends night classes at George Washington University where he is a student in the mathematics class of Dr. LUDVIK JANOS. ARMOUR described Dr. JANOS as a Czechoslovak defectee and a possible [redacted] He claimed Dr. JANOS is emotionally unstable and has accused ARMOUR of making remarks critical of his teaching. ARMOUR continued that Dr. JANOS was very upset over this criticism and wanted ARMOUR to comment before the class that ARMOUR loved JANOS and became emotional when ARMOUR refused. ARMOUR advised he refused to consent to JANOS' wishes and plans to discontinue his class with JANOS. ARMOUR stated that Dr. JANOS has never requested him to [redacted]

Dr. JANOS, according to ARMOUR, spent ten years trying to get out of Czechoslovakia by pretending to sympathize with the communist regime. ARMOUR said he wondered if JANOS is now pretending to "go along" with democracy in the United States since he once said, in discussing the racial problem, that people in this country were using communist pressures to better their conditions in the United States.

The record of Dr. LUDVIK JANOS at George Washington University, Washington, D. C., was made available to SA WILLIAM S. MEEHAN on November 19, 1963. It reflects that LUDVIK JANOS, born October 3, 1922 at Brno, Czechoslovakia, had been appointed as a full time Associate Professor in Mathematics from September, 1963 to June, 1964. At the time this record was reviewed, Dr. JANOS was teaching at George Washington University, and was residing at 1611 Kennedy Place, N.W., Washington, D. C.

DL 100-10461

On January 7, 1964, SA ROBERT F. OLMERT determined that the files of the Visa Office, U. S. Department of State, Washington, D. C., indicate that as early as August 14, 1963, George Washington University made inquiry at the U. S. Department of State as to when a visa would be issued to JANOS. The visa file for JANOS further noted that the American Consulate at Frankfurt, Germany, advised the U. S. Department of State by communication dated August 19, 1963, that Dr. JANOS had applied for a visa on August 5, 1963, under the non-preference portion of the Czechoslovak quota. A visa was issued to JANOS on September 16, 1963, at Frankfurt. A note in the visa file reflected that JANOS had been at George Washington University since September 23, 1963.

On January 9, 1964, another government agency which conducts security type investigations, advised that subsequent to his defection to the West on April 9, 1963, at Shannon, Ireland, LUDVIK JANOS volunteered the following information:

LUDVIK JANOS advised he was born on October 3, 1922, at Brno, Czechoslovakia. His mother died in 1954, and he became alienated from his father, EDWARD LUDVIK JANOS, a Communist Party leader, and thrice married. Dr. JANOS' sister and brother-in-law were also Communist Party leaders but JANOS himself never joined the party. Prior to his defection, he had worked for thirteen years in the Investigation Institute for Turbines in Prague, Czechoslovakia. He studied mathematics for one year in Russia and vacationed there in 1958. He is fluent in the Russian language and has some knowledge of German, French, English and Spanish.

JANOS has been assessed by a representative of the above government agency as "the absent-minded professor type", and is devoted to his profession. He is extremely polite and cooperative, but nervous and easily agitated. JANOS was evaluated as being definitely pro-West. It was further noted there was no way of knowing whether JANOS' admitted

DL 100-10461

C. Correspondence From And Investigation Concerning Donald Andrew Wolf (True Name Robert Donald McDonald), Knoxville, Tennessee

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date November 19, 1964

1

Mr. DECLAN FORD, residence address 1407 Brookcrest, Dallas, Texas, who is a friend and adviser to MARINA OSWALD, made available a handwritten letter (in pencil), dated December 6, 1963, at Knoxville, Tennessee, signed "D. A. WOLF", with the envelope which enclosed this letter, which is postmarked Jamestown, Tennessee, and bears the return address "Donald Andrew Wolf, Knoxville, Tennessee.

The letter is quoted as follows:

"Knoxville, Tenn
Dec. 6, 1963

"Dear Mrs. Oswald:

"I am, I feel a very close friend to your late husband L. Harvey Oswald, and I feel a close kin to you.

"I wish to say that Harvey always did for you and his world, what he thought was the best. I am very sad that his plans did not work out, but if I may be of help and assistance to you and yours please let me know.

"Let me tell you this, he died for what he believed in, his death was not in vain. I do wish that you would stay here in the U.S. until I could meet and talk with you. At the moment, I am very busy working I feel for the good of the world.

"I will close with this line that Harvey only felt close to no more than a dozen of people, and you by far was the one he loved

"I am yours truly

"D. A. Wolf"

on 11/16/64 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 100-10461

by Special Agent WALLACE R. HEITMAN /jtf Date dictated 11/19/64

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

The original letter and envelope have been forwarded to the FBI Laboratory.

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
1

On December 2, 1964, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows concerning a document examination requested by the Dallas Office on November 20, 1964:

Specimens received November 23, 1964

D-274 Envelope postmarked "JAMESTOWN, TENN. DEC 1 1963 3-PM," with handwritten address "Marina Oswald c/o Mrs. Shirley Williamson Fort Worth, Texas" and accompanying one-page handwritten letter dated December 6, 1963, beginning "Dear Mrs. Oswald: I am, I feel..." and signed "D. A. Wolf"

Result of examination:

The handwriting appearing on D-274 was not identified in the Anonymous Letter File.

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
1

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent THEODORE A. SANDERS in an effort to locate DONALD ANDREW WOLF who is reported to have been the author of a letter to Mrs. MARINA OSWALD dated December 6, 1963, Knoxville, Tennessee:

The Knoxville City Directory reflects no listing for DONALD ANDREW WOLF.

On December 8, 1964, MILDRED WHOLFORD, Clerk, Knoxville Police Department, and CLARA BULL, Clerk, Knoxville Credit Bureau, each advised their files contain no record for WOLF.

On December 8, 1964, Mrs. HAZEL CHASTAIN made available records of the Knox County Election Commission which contained the following information:

On December 5, 1963, one DONALD A. WOLF, 6122 Clinton Highway, applied for permanent voters registration for the first time. He indicated that he had resided in the State of Tennessee all of his life and in the county for six months. He indicated his occupation was "disabled vet". He reported that he was born March 3, 1941, Fentress County, Tennessee, and his height was 5'11", weight 130 pounds, hair and eyes brown. The records indicated that he had never voted in Knox County subsequent to his registration.

On December 9, 1964, Special Agents THEODORE A. SANDERS and WILBERT W. SMITH contacted Mrs. RUBY McDONALD and her daughter, Mrs. JUDY HULING, both of whom reside 6122 Clinton Highway in a residence in the rear of the Courtesy Grill located at the same address which is operated by Mrs. McDONALD. Both advised they did not know WOLF and that he had never resided at this residence nor had he used it for mail. Mrs. McDONALD stated she had never employed WOLF and stated that she can recall no customers in the grill who might be identical with WOLF and who might have used this address. She advised that in the Fall of 1963, this address was also used by McCloud Used Car Lot.

On December 9, 1964, OLLIE A. McCLOUD, McCloud Used Car Lot, 4500 Clinton Highway, advised that he formerly had a car lot located at 6122 Clinton Highway in 1963 and that he did not leave this address until after Christmas, 1963. He advised that he had never employed DONALD A. WOLF and had no information which could identify this individual. He made inquiries among other employees with negative results.

On December 11, 1964, inquiries were made by Special Agent SANDERS of ED HAWKINS, Sleep Motel, and FRANK SPARKS, Dwarf Restaurant, both of which are located in the immediate vicinity of 6122 Clinton Highway, and neither of these individuals could furnish any information concerning WOLF.

It is noted that the envelope containing WOLF's letter to MARINA OSWALD is postmarked at Jamestown, Tennessee, which is the county seat of Fentress County. It is noted that the DONALD A. WOLF who registered with the Knox County Election Commission gave his birthplace as Fentress County, Tennessee.

ME 105-891
WST:wp
1

The following investigation was conducted by SA WILLIS S. TURNER:

On January 20, 1965, Miss OVA BLAIR, York Institute, Jamestown, Tennessee, advised that ROBERT D. McDONALD, date of birth March 3, 1941, son of WILLIE and DOROTHY McDONALD, had attended high school the school year 1957-1958. On September 13, 1963, he took a General Education Development examination and made a score high enough to qualify him as a senior student. In the fall of 1963 he entered York Institute as a senior and was permitted to take senior subjects. He received his high school diploma in the Spring of 1964, that is, on May 8, 1964, when he graduated. It was noted that a transcript of his record had been sent to the Veterans Administration at Atlanta, Georgia, on August 10, 1964, and on August 5, 1964, a transcript of his record had been sent to Cumberland College, Lebanon, Tennessee. She advised that his file reflected that he was a member of the student council his senior year and he was also elected the most courteous boy in the senior class.

On January 21, 1965, IRVIN R. JONES, Sheriff, Jamestown, Tennessee, advised that he did not know of anyone by the name of DONALD ANDREW WOLF in Jamestown or in that vicinity and did not know of anyone by the name of WOLF in that general area.

[redacted]

On January 15, 1965, Mrs. DONALD PASCHAL, Veterans Administration Hospital, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, advised that BOBBY D. McDONALD C # 21046255, had not returned to this facility since December 21, 1959. She stated, however, that they have an out-patient clinic at Knoxville, Tennessee, operated by the Veterans Administration Hospital, and in all probability McDONALD would be receiving treatment through the out-patient clinic there. It is not a part of the Veterans Administration Hospital at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, however. She pointed out that the Regional Office of the Veterans Administration in Nashville, Tennessee, might possibly have up-to-date information and the latest diagnosis on McDONALD.

In 1962 in connection with another FBI investigation it was determined that several individuals living in the vicinity of Jamestown, Tennessee, had received anonymous threatening letters, all postmarked at Jamestown, beginning in June, 1962, and continuing through August, 1962. The letters were all threatening but no demand was made for money or anything of value. They were signed in most instances by "The Wolf."

McDONALD admitted writing the letters. In addition, handwriting specimens were taken from McDONALD and were forwarded to the FBI Laboratory. They identified all of the handwriting as being that of McDONALD except the letter addressed to JUNIOR BYRD and the letter and envelope addressed to ALEX BEATY. Similarities were noted in this questioned handwriting and hand printing when compared with the known handwriting of McDONALD, however.

On August 30, 1962, records of the Veterans Administration Hospital, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, a mental institution, disclosed that BOBBY D. McDONALD, Army Serial Number RA 14606708, Veterans Administration Claim Number 21046255, had been in military service from July 17, 1958, to June 5, 1959, as a private. He had received an honorable discharge. His date of birth was listed as March 3, 1941, at Wilder, Tennessee, and his father was shown as WILLIE McDONALD. He received a total disability of $180.00 per month, and his mother, DOROTHY McDONALD, Jamestown, Tennessee, was his guardian.

He was admitted to the hospital on November 19, 1959, for examination and observation, being admitted as a schizophrenic reaction. On December 21, 1959, he was given a pass to visit his relatives in Jamestown, Tennessee. He never returned to the hospital.

[redacted]

The following description of McDONALD was obtained by observation and interrogation on August 29, 1962:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	March 3, 1941
Place of Birth	Fentress County, Tennessee
Residence	Jamestown, Tennessee
Height	5' 10"
Weight	150 pounds
Hair	Brown, cut short
Eyes	Brown

He had completed his first year of high school at York Institute, Jamestown, Tennessee.

Marital Status	Single
Father	WILLIAM J. B. McDONALD, who was employed by Leland Electric Company, Dayton, Ohio, and who resided at 212 Troy Street, Dayton, Ohio
Mother	DOROTHY, Nee CRAVENS, Jamestown, Tennessee

Prosecution was declined in view of the mental condition of McDONALD, the declination being on December 10, 1962, since it appeared that he had ceased writing threatening letters.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 1/28/65

ROBERT DONALD McDONALD was interviewed at his residence, RFD, Jamestown, Tennessee, at which time he advised that he is also known as BOBBY McDONALD.

He advised that in May, 1963, he was in Nashville, Tennessee, when they were having racial demonstrations and the Negro people were trying to integrate some of the restaurants. He stated that he had never been around many Negroes and had never seen many Negroes and got a big thrill out of seeing the altercations between the Negroes and the whites and the police. He stated that he kept near enough to the action so that he could see what was going on but not where he would get hurt.

He advised that he was in Nashville at the time President JOHN KENNEDY made an address there, which he believed was in May, 1963, or in the Spring of 1963. He claimed that he and two boys, RICHARD BLAIR and NOBLE HOLT, who are both from Jamestown, Tennessee, and who are both ex-convicts, were staying in a little apartment on the fringe of a large Negro area in Nashville, Tennessee, the address, street and house number of which he did not recall. BLAIR and HOLT were working for some unknown construction company, but he, McDONALD, was not working. He advised that one night a man came to the apartment about the time KENNEDY was there, and he made some remarks about how easy it would be to shoot KENNEDY right in Nashville, Tennessee, from some building or high place. McDONALD claimed that he (McDONALD) liked KENNEDY and he and this unknown person, whom he could not describe, had an argument and almost got into a fight. He stated that he did not remain in Nashville for a long period of time until he returned to Jamestown, Tennessee. However, he was present the day that President KENNEDY was in Nashville, Tennessee, and saw him from a distance.

About the time KENNEDY was assassinated, McDONALD stated that he was in Knoxville, Tennessee, having gone to Knoxville, Tennessee, for some sort of treatment by the Veterans Administration doctors there. He stated that he was there about a week, but he could not recall where he stayed or lived while he was in Knoxville. He stated that he did not know anyone by the name of RUBY McDONALD in Knoxville, Tennessee.

24

On 1/21/65 at Jamestown, Tennessee File # Memphis 105-891

by SA VERNE D. GAUBY and SA WILLIS S. TURNER:wp Date dictated 1/22/65

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

He admitted that he had written a letter while he was in Knoxville, Tennessee, to MARINA OSWALD and had signed this letter DONALD A. WOLF. He stated that he could not recall just what he had said in the letter, since it had been a long time, having written the letter sometime in the latter part of November or early December of 1963, but that he thought he volunteered to help her if he could do so. He stated he used the name DONALD ANDREW WOLF on occasions because he liked that name. He further stated that on one occasion he had been stopped by the police in Chattanooga, Tennessee, and he did not want to tell them who he was, so he told them his name was DONALD ANDREW WOLF, and he was immediately released.

He stated that he liked President KENNEDY very much but that he had never met LEE HARVEY OSWALD. However, after the assassination of President KENNEDY and OSWALD's picture was shown in various papers and on television, he decided that probably OSWALD was the man who came to his apartment when he was living in Nashville, Tennessee, in May of 1963 and said something about how easy it would be to shoot President KENNEDY from a building or a high point. He stated that he would not hurt anyone, and the only reason he wrote Mrs. OSWALD was to offer his sympathies insofar as he could recall and to offer her any assistance. He could not recall what return address he put on the letter and could not recall any other contents of the letter.

He advised that the Veterans Administration had prescribed two different tranquilizers for him, one of which was Thorazine in 50 milligram capsules, and the other was Sparine in 10 milligram capsules. He advised that he took them to make him sleep. He stated that he drinks but not heavily.

At the conclusion of the interview he stated that he did not and had never known LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and although he had written a letter to Mrs. OSWALD and had signed his name as D. A. WOLF, the only thing that he could recall was that he had offered to help her if possible to do so.

III. CURRENT ACTIVITIES OF MARINA OSWALD

DL 100-10461
WRE/ss
(1)

Mr. DECLAN FORD, 14057 Brookcrest, Dallas, friend and advisor of MARINA OSWALD, advised SA WALLACE R. HEITMAN on March 2, 1965, MARINA OSWALD had returned to Dallas on February 28, 1965, and is presently residing in her home at [redacted] Belt Line Road, Richardson, Texas, with her children. She has no definite plans for the future. The manuscript of the book being written by PRISCILLA JOHNSON on the life of MARINA OSWALD, has not yet been submitted to the publishers. FORD advised MARINA OSWALD's knowledge of the English language has improved, particularly in grammar.

IV. EFFORTS BY MARINA OSWALD TO OBTAIN PROPERTY OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

DL 100-10461
RPG/jtf
1

"The Dallas Times Herald", Dallas, Texas, on March 23, 1965, contained an article captioned "Husband's Estate Sought by Marina". This article stated that MARINA OSWALD had filed an application in Dallas County Probate Court to become administrator of the estate of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. The Community Administrator Application was filed during the previous week in Judge F. W. BARTLETT, JR.'s, court. County Judge LEW STERRETT appointed three appraisers to inventory the property owned by OSWALD. The appraisers were ROBERT M. MARTIN, JR., and CHUCK CARLISLE BLALOCK, both Dallas attorneys, and HARRY H. MC KAY, Administrative Assistant to Judge BARTLETT.

The article stated that the application points out that OSWALD left no will and that his interests in the community property, consequently, passes to the two OSWALD children. The application states that Mrs. OSWALD has filed in a Federal District Court a declaration of her intention to become a United States citizen.

The article continues that MARINA's attorney, WILLIAM BLALOCK, has sixty days to file an inventory of OSWALD's property at which time the three appraisers will study the list and report to Judge STERRETT, who will then decide whether to appoint MARINA OSWALD as administrator. If named as administrator, MARINA OSWALD will have to post a bond to be set by the Judge.

This newspaper article continues that a community administrator differs from administrators normally named, in that the community administrator is entitled to settle the estate without further proceedings in court, and states that according to the statutes, MARINA OSWALD would be appointed to "control, manage and dispose of community property" in accordance with the law. The article stated that assets acquired by Mrs. OSWALD since her husband's death would not be affected by this proceeding.

"The Dallas Times Herald", Dallas, Texas, on March 26, 1965, carried an article captioned "Oswald Guns Now Valued At $10,000".

This article stated that the rifle used to assassinate President KENNEDY and the revolver with which Police Officer J. D. TIPPIT was slain have been valued officially at $10,000 by three appraisers appointed by County Probate Court. The article continued that Mrs. MARINA OSWALD had been named by Probate Judge F. W. BARTLETT, JR., as Community Administrator for the property, and that she was bonded in the amount of $5,000, one-half the property's value as required by law. Included in the inventory listing of property was a four-power telescopic sight, a two-piece sling, and a cartridge clip. All of these items were included in the $10,000 appraisal, and no real property was listed in the inventory. This article stated that MARINA OSWALD's attorney had indicated that a $10,000 bid for the two weapons had been made by a gun collector. The article commented that the attorney, WILLIAM BLALOCK, had stated he was not at liberty to discuss the possible sale of the weapons, which were both now in the possession of the Department of Justice, and he was not sure what steps might be required to regain possession. The article quoted Mr. BLALOCK as stating, "I don't think the Government has any right to keep them since the Warren Commission has finished its job. They belong to Mrs. Oswald and her children."

The article commented that the well-publicized diary of OSWALD was not included in the inventory and attorney BLALOCK was quoted as saying, "I did not think it had any value now; however, Mrs. Oswald was trying to regain the document from Federal authorities."

V. MISCELLANEOUS

A. Western Union Sending Blank Found In Room 661, Plaza Hotel, New York City, Addressed To "Lee H. Oswall"

A. Western Union Sending Blank Found In Room 661, Plaza Hotel, New York City, Addressed To "Lee H. Oswall"

DL 100-10461
RPG:jeg
1

On February 23, 1965, Mr. HAROLD E. PETERSEN, Room 661, Plaza Hotel, 59th Street and 5th Avenue, New York City, telephonically contacted the New York Office and advised IC DANIEL J. CURTIN that in his desk drawer at the above hotel room he found a Western Union Sending Blank dated 1964 and addressed to "Lee H. Oswall". He stated the remainder of the blank was illegible.

Mr. PETERSEN advised that he is an engineer with International Business Machine (IBM) Corporation, and is in New York City attending an IBM award dinner.

On February 24, 1965, the above referred to Western Union Sending Blank was furnished by Mr. PETERSEN to Special Agent JOHN JAMES O'FLAHERTY.

DL 100-10461
RPG:jeg
1

Under date of March 12, 1965, the FBI Laboratory furnished the following information concerning the results of a document examination requested by the New York Office under date of March 5, 1965:

"Specimens received: 3/8/65

"Q618 Western Union Sending Blank bearing hand printed name 'Lee H. Oswall,' dated 1964, and handwritten message beginning 'Hi Lee'

"Result of Examination:

"The handwriting on Q618 was found to be 'Hi Lee how are you' and is signed with a name. The first part of the name is 'Richard' and the last part of the name is too highly distorted to determine its correct spelling. It could be the name 'Gipp' or 'Jipp.'

U. S

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Dallas
Dec. 6. 1963

Dear Mrs. Oswald:

I am, I feel a very close friend to your late husband L. Harvey Oswald, and I feel a close kin to you.

I wish to say that Harvey always did for you and his wife, what he thought was the best. I am very sad that this plan did not work out, but if I may be of help and assistance to you and yours please let me know.

Let me tell you this, he died for what he believed in, his death was not in vain. I do wish that you would stay here in the U.S. until I could meet and talk with you. At the moment, I am very busy working I feel for the good of the world.

I will close with this line that Harvey only felt close to a few more than a dozen people, and you by far was the one he loved.

I am yours truly,

D. A. Jeffries

encl.

105-82555 D-274 AK

FBI LABORATORY

Donald Andrew Wolf
Knoxville, Tenn.

5¢ U.S. POSTAGE

Marina Oswald
c/o Mrs. Shirley Williamson
Fort Worth, Texas

encl 2

105-82555 D-274 AX
FBI
LABORATORY

4-22 (Rev. 1-22-60)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Record Branch

_____, 19___

- [ ] Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
- [ ] Service Unit - Room 6524
- [ ] Forward to File Review
- [ ] Attention _____
- [ ] Return to _____
  Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:
- [ ] Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- [ ] All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- [ ] Subversive References Only
- [ ] Nonsubversive References Only
- [ ] Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:
- [ ] Restricted to Locality of _____
- [ ] Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
- [ ] Buildup [ ] Variations

Subject _____
Birthdate & Place _____
Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date _____ Searcher Initials _____

Prod. _____

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
I		
I ST L		
	TO - III	

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 4/5/65

FROM : Legat, Buenos Aires (105-32) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReBulet 3/22/65.

Enclosed herewith are the original and eight copies of an LHM prepared in the captioned matter, together with copies of an informant's evaluation memorandum.

T-1 referred to in the LHM is [redacted]

The Bureau's attention is called to Bureau R/S dated 3/19/65 entitled, "RODOLFO OSVALDO DI MARCO," forwarded Legat for information, which enclosed two copies of a self-explanatory letter from DI MARCO, who advised that his address in the "Argentine Republic" is Calle Laguna 1330, and that his other name is JOHN CHARLIE BEADLEY, whose address in the U. S. is:

"Calle Tulane Avenue
New Orleans, Louisiana, No. 2474"

In the same enclosure, DI MARCO stated that the Warren Commission's report is negative with respect to the masterminds of the death of the late President JOHN F. KENNEDY, and asked that the Bureau extend its investigation to Argentina in whatever form is appropriate. The Bureau pointed out in its R/S that no action was being contemplated since DI MARCO appeared to be a mental case. On the basis of information set forth in and furnished with ReBulet, together with that in the attached LHM, it appears that the author of the letters forwarded by Bureau R/S as well as the communication given to ROBERT KING HIGH, Mayor, City of Miami, while in Buenos Aires 2/10-12/65, are the same person.

REC-18 105-82555-5407 EX-103

Rodolfo Osvaldo DI Marco cc 105-New

3 - Bureau (Enc. 10)
1 - Liaison Section - Enc. 2)
2 - Buenos Aires (1 - 134-3A)

9 APR 9 1965

JEG:gmg
(5)

Ltr & LHM to STATE; CIA; INS; RAO-Just; 4-15-65 REL/blp

70 APR 8 ENCLOSURE

1 XEROX

APR 22 1965

Ltr & LHM to Dallas & Miami 4-15-65 REL/blp

SOVIET SECTION

FBI - DC

105-1[illegible]

Records of the American Embassy, Buenos Aires, contain no information identifiable with the name of JOHN CHARLIE BRADLEY, which DI MARCO claims he uses as noted above.

In view of the foregoing, as well as other information developed to date, no effort is being made to arrange for an interview of DI MARCO, UACB.

The attached LHM is classified "Confidential" since unauthorized disclosure of the information contained therein might jeopardize informant's identity, to the detriment of Bureau and U. S. interests.

Although no plan is being made to arrange an interview with DI MARCO, in view of the allegation set forth in the LHM that he is a "Peronist-leftist sympathizer", plus the fact that he has applied for an immigrant visa to the U. S., a separate file is being opened on DI MARCO to determine whether or not any additional subversive-type allegations exist against him.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4/12/65

FROM : SAC, DALLAS

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(Bufile 62-109060)
(DL file 89-43)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA
(Bufile 105-82555)
(DL file 100-10461)

In the interest of space in the Dallas files, Bureau authority is requested to destroy all but two copies of all reports prepared by the Dallas Office in captioned cases. There are presently being retained four copies of each report, and it is not anticipated that any need for more than two copies will be forthcoming.

In the future, Dallas will retain only two copies of reports prepared in captioned cases.

105-[illegible]-35-
54091B
APR 20 [illegible]

2 - Bureau
2 - Dallas (1 - 89-43)
(1 - 100-10461)

RPG:jeg
(4)

18 APR [illegible] 1965

Ltr to DL
KNR pmcs
4/16/65

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

105-82555-5409C

SAC, Dallas (89-43)
(100-10461)

April 19, 1965

Director, FBI (62-109060)

1- Mr. Lenihan (645 RB)
1- Mr. Raupach

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ESQ.
IS - R - CUBA

Bureau authority is granted to destroy all but two copies of all reports prepared by Dallas in captioned cases.

KMR:mas
(7)

1- 105-82555

NOTE:

No apparent need for Dallas to retain additional copies of Assassination and Oswald reports. Part I, Page 81 of Handbook deals with copies of reports and two copies adheres to Bureau policy. This matter has been coordinated with the Domestic Intelligence Division.

14 APR 20 1965

DUPLICATE YELLOW

APR 23 1965

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 4/22/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE : LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

At 2:45 PM., 4/21/65, Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, 3704 Crestline Road, Fort Worth, Texas, mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, telephonically contacted the Fort Worth RA and furnished the following information to IC JAMES VON WHITE:

MARGUERITE OSWALD stated she had just purchased the current edition of "Life" magazine and that there was an article in this issue concerning one TOMMY THOMPSON, a former resident of Fort Worth, Texas, who has been promoted to an assistant editor of "Life" magazine. Mrs. OSWALD stated that on the day of the assassination of President KENNEDY, TOMMY THOMPSON interviewed her and her daughter-in-law, MARINA OSWALD, at the residence of Mrs. RUTH PAINE in Irving, Texas. She stated that THOMPSON was only a simple reporter at that time but that since the assassination he has been given a big promotion.

Mrs. OSWALD then related that this is not the first time she has heard of others involved in reference to the assassination of getting promotions in their work or occupation. She stated that while her son, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, was in Russia she hired an attorney in Vernon, Texas, by the name of JOHN STOREY, to send affidavits to the State Department and American Embassy in Moscow, Russia. She stated JOHN STOREY sent the final affidavit that brought her son, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, back to this country. She stated that since the assassination, JOHN STOREY, and his son, ROBERT STOREY, of Dallas, Texas, have since been given big political jobs.

Mrs. OSWALD advised that before her son's return from Russia, she was in contact with the current head of CIA, SAM

5410

(3) - Bureau
1 - Dallas
RPG:jog
(4)

REC-123

11 APR 24 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent In Charge

SOVIET SECTION
NAT. INT. SEC.

DL 100-10461

Sam RAYBURN; FRED KORTH, former Secretary of the Navy; TODDIE LEE WYNNE, millionaire living in Dallas; ALLEN GRAND, former resident of Fort Worth now living in Washington, D. C., with a big political job; and MIKE HOWARD, U. S. Secret Service Agent in Fort Worth-Dallas area, now living in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. OSWALD stated that all of the above-named men belong to a "power structure" and "political structure" which was a conspiracy in the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Mrs. OSWALD concluded by saying, "when I say anything, it's all been proven" and "all of these men have been involved with me directly."

The above is furnished the Bureau for its information and no investigation concerning same is being conducted by Dallas, UACB.

FOI

R. E. Lenihan

Legat, Mexico City (105-3702) 4/26/65

REC-41
Director, FBI (105-82555) 5411

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed for each recipient office is a copy of a letter and a copy of the transmittal envelope which were sent to the Bureau by Miguel Fonseca Rivas, Monterrey, Mexico. A check of Bufiles disclosed no information identifiable with Rivas.

Mexico City should contact appropriate sources to identify and obtain background data concerning Rivas. Thereafter, in the absence of information indicating such action undesirable, the Legat, Mexico City, should make arrangements through appropriate sources to have Rivas interviewed concerning his allegations in connection with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Following results of such investigation, the Legat, Mexico City, should conduct any other inquiries necessary to fully resolve this matter.

Results of your investigation should be furnished to the Bureau in a form suitable for dissemination.

Enclosures - 2

1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosures - 2)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

REL:kab
(6)

NOTE:

Rivas is a Mexican national who indicated that all data relating to the assassination of President Kennedy has not been fully resolved. He indicates there were others involved in the plot in Mexico and claims Oswald was in contact with such individuals. Desirable Legat, Mexico City, conduct necessary inquiries to fully resolve these allegations.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 4
APR 27 1965
COMM-FBI

Monterrey

Dear Sir at Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C. U.S.A.

Dear Sirs.- I am surprised that you all ready closed your investigation on President Johan Kennedy Killing. Because there is more to it than a Think. The whole thing was planned in Cuernavaca, State of Morilos. as you may Know that is the place where some spaniards refugees from Franco Lead all the communist and anti american mex Propaganda in Mexico. ENRIQUE PEREZ BONIN Whose Leade is Enrique Perez Bonin and his mexican Born son Enrique ENRIQUE PEREZ SANCHO, helpfu By another refugee named Ezequiel EZEQUIEL BENEDICTO IZQUIERDO Benedicto Izquierdo and a Lawyer. By the last name of oropeza. all this group Knows more about Kennedy's death than you think 105-82555-5 1/1 REC-41 the Leader Enrique Perez Bonin made several trips To tijuana at Lower California, he said that was to fix a Hotel at Ensenada a Town Below Tijuana, But I Know that he interviewed oswald and some other guys of the communist Party. Because he was over there ~~three~~ four times for two weeks each time

16 APR 29 1965

CORRESPONDENCE

over.

and each time [illegible] Thousand American Dollar
more than Ten Thousand American dollar
in the first Place, he is not that sam
a Hotel Busines man and in the se
Place no Hotel in mexico pays that
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Stayed for one day at del Parque
in cuernavaca, that I can arm
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of the houses from a man wh
hates americans. short time afte
Kennedy was Killed.

Sirs. I am willing to prov
all I said in this letter, I
Want the hatefull Russians and th
communist Leaders in Latin
america To think that the
F.B.I. is good for nothin
a mexican who Loves free

Miguel Fonseca Rivas

Tecate 12 OSS. APR 22 10
Col. Las quintas
Montemey N.L.
Mexico

DEPT OF JUSTICE
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INVESTIGATIVE
APR 24 '67

Tecate 120
Monterrey N.L.
Mexico

To The General
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C.
U.S.A.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. MOHR
MR. DeLOACH ✓
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. FELT
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN ✓
MR. SULLIVAN ✓
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

The Herald of Freedom

BOX 3 ZAREPHATH, N. J.

VOLUME VII, Number 6 April 23, 1965

THE STRANGE DEATH OF JOHN F. KENNEDY

For many years there has been an awareness of the need for a thorough investigation and housecleaning regarding security risks in the Department of State. One of the key individuals responsible for permitting Lee Harvey Oswald to return to the United States from the U. S. S. R. was known to be a security risk and had been reported as such by the late Scott McLeod five years earlier, although the fact that he was a security risk had been known for sixteen years.

On October 31, 1959, Lee Harvey Oswald appeared at the U. S. Embassy in Moscow, at which time he turned over his U. S. passport, and submitted the following statement:

"I Lee Harvey Oswald do hereby request that my present citizenship in the United States of America, be revoked.

"I have entered the Soviet Union for the express purpose of applying for citizenship in the Soviet Union, through the means of naturalization.

"My request for citizenship is now pending before the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R.

"I take these steps for political reasons. My request for the revoking of my American citizenship is made only after the longest and most serious considerations.

"I affirm that my allegiance is to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(signed) Lee H. Oswald"

In a report to the Department of State made on November 2, 1959 from the U. S. Embassy in Moscow by Richard Snyder and approved by Edward L. Freers, Charge d'Affairs, these facts were made known. The report and copies were sent to the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Office of State Department Security, Central Intelligence Agency and other interested government departments. It showed that Oswald's manner was "aggressive, arrogant and uncooperative," and that he stated he had been a radar operator in the U. S. Marines and had already told Soviet officials that he intended to give them all the information he possessed. This would have included some very confidential data learned in the service. The report stated Oswald is "presently residing in non-tourist status at the Metropole Hotel in Moscow."

In a report written on April 7, 1964 for the Warren Commission, John A. McVicar, now Principal Officer in the U. S. Consulate in Bolivia, and formerly assigned as Secretary-Counselor at the U. S. Embassy in Moscow, pointed out: "Russian visas are given to tourists at $30.00 per day for individual tours or the applicant must join a group. A regular visa is issued only after checking with Moscow and usually takes several months." (Oswald had obtained a visa at Helsinki immediately.) Mr. McVicar also stated that Helsinki was a port of entry of the type the Russians themselves would have chosen for Oswald. Oswald entered the Soviet Union at Vyborg on October 16, 1959, using U. S. passport #1733242 and had obtained a Soviet Visa #4173339 within less than forty-eight hours. In Moscow Oswald lived in the Hotel Berlin and the Hotel Metropole.

On October 21, 1959, Oswald was admitted to the Botkin Hospital in Moscow for an alleged attempted suicide. He had a small superficial type cut on his left forearm, which required four stitches. He, nevertheless, remained in the hospital until October 28, 1959, and during a portion of this time was in the psychiatric division of the hospital.

It is a well established fact in intelligence circles that the Soviets make a practice of having a psychiatric study and interrogation made of defectors and candidates for intelligence training to help eliminate the possibility of their being double agents. Oswald's whereabouts became a mystery shortly after his hospital sojourn as shown in a dispatch from R. E. Snyder, U. S. Embassy, Moscow, to the State Department, Washington, D. C., dated March 28, 1960, which reads: "The Embassy has had no contact with Oswald since his departure from the Metropole Hotel in Moscow in November 1959 and has no clue as to his present whereabouts."

NOT RECORDED

If the U. S. Embassy in Moscow considered Oswald as a U. S. citizen rather than a definite defector, they could easily have asked the Soviet Foreign Office as to his whereabouts, since the Embassy does keep track of U. S. citizens while they are in the Soviet Union.

Under date of March 28, 1960 the Department of State in Washington, D. C. sent a dispatch to the U. S. Embassy in Moscow as follows:

"An appropriate notice has been placed in the look-out card section of the Passport Office in the event that Mr. Oswald should apply for documentation at a post outside the Soviet Union."

After the assassination of President Kennedy, an investigation of the "look-out card" and what happened to it brought this reply from the State Dept. to the Warren Commission: "Miss Bernice Waterman prepared a 'refusal' sheet and an Operations Memorandum which show that she authorized the preparation of a lookout card; however, investigations, to date, fail to reveal any other indication or evidence that a lookout card was ever prepared, modified, or removed. -- it appears that someone in the Files or Clearance Section missed the 'Refusal' prepared on March 25, 1960, and failed to follow standard operating procedures to prepare a lookout card or that the 'Refusal,' after it left the Foreign Operations Division, was misplaced or misguided in transit--"

Another explanation made by the State Department through Abraham Chayes, Legal Adviser, stated: "A 'lookout card' was probably prepared on Oswald on the ground that he might have expatriated himself, but this cannot be determined with certainty and no such card is now in the 'lookout file'. A memorandum dated Mar. 28, 1960 from the Department to the Embassy in Moscow states that a card was prepared, and the customary forms dated Mar. 25, 1960 were completed directing the preparation of a card. The usual notation on such forms indicating filing of a 'lookout card' was not made, however, nor was a notation placed on the slip that the card was withdrawn, also a usual practice."

Immediately after Oswald's arrest for the Kennedy assassination, Abba Schwartz, head of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, reportedly removed Oswald's file, and it has never been returned, a reliable source states.

Oswald eventually turned up in Minsk, Russia, where he allegedly worked in the experimental section of a radio factory, doing assembly work. During the month of March 1961 Oswald met a Russian girl named Marina Nikolaevena Prusakova. By April 20, 1961 they had applied for permission to marry. According to statements given the Warren Commission by Marina, she was dating other men durin the month of March 1961; and Oswald was patient in Clinical Hospital #4 at Minsk. H was admitted at 10 A. M. on March 30, 196 had a nasal operation and an ear infection take care of, and was discharged from the hospit April 11, 1961. This would have allowed but very short time for a courtship between th niece of an important Soviet official and a no Soviet citizen.

They were married on April 30, 1961. Marina, whose parents were deceased, had been living for the previous four years with her mother's brother, Lt. Col. Ilya Vasilevich Prusakov of the K. G. B. (Soviet Intelligence) who reportedly was in charge of security for the Soviet lumber industries in the area. She lived with her aunt and uncle, who were childless, in Apartment 20 at 39 Kalinin St., Minsk. After her marriage, she and Oswald lived at Apartment 4 at 20 Kalinin St., Minsk. (In some documents their address is listed as House 4, Apt. 24, Kalinin St., Minsk.)

By some coincidence Oswald had already been a neighbor of Col. Prusakov before he met Marina. On Page 605 of Vol. XVIII of the Warren Commission Reports, Marina describes his apartment (in which they lived after their marriage) as follows: "He had a small darling one room apartment with a balcony, a bathroom, gas, kitchen, and a separate entrance, quite enough for two, especially if they were young."

Marina continued to work as an assistant in the pharmacy of the Clinical Hospital at Minsk, according to Soviet records supplied to the Warren Commission. According to Oswald's diary, he was very popular with Marina's uncle, Col. Prusakov, who used to give him vodka to drink free. Oswald referred to Col. Prusakov as "my father-in-law."

According to the State Department report to the Warren Commission, Exhibit #950, the Moscow Embassy had no knowledge of the address, activities or any other information about Oswald in the U. S. S. R. from the time he left the Hotel Metropole in Moscow in November, 1959, until they received a letter from him postmarked Minsk, U. S. S. R., date February 1961. In this letter Oswald stated

he desired to return to the United States. He closed the letter with the following paragraph, "I hope that in recalling the responsibility I have to America that you remember yours, in doing everything you can to help me since I am an American citizen."

On May 25, 1961 the U. S. Embassy in Moscow received another letter from Oswald which stated: "I am asking not only for the right to return to the United States but for full guarantees that I shall not, under any circumstances, be persecuted for any act pertaining to this case."---"I would not leave here without my wife so arrangements would have to be made for her to leave at the same time I do."--- "So with this extra complication I suggest you do some checking up before advising me further."

On July 8, 1961 Oswald appeared at the U. S. Embassy in Moscow where he was interviewed and filled out a questionnaire form. He applied for a visa for his wife, Marina, a few days later.

On July 11, 1961 a three-page Foreign Service Dispatch, #29, was sent by diplomatic air pouch from the U. S. Embassy in Moscow to the Department of State in Washington, D. C. regarding the Oswald case. It was signed by Boris H. Klosson, Counsellor for Political Affairs. The subject of the dispatch was "Citizenship and Passports - Lee Harvey Oswald." It contained statements and comments by Mr. Klosson. This three-page dispatch paved the way for Oswald to return to the United States where he attempted to take the life of Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, and succeeded in taking the life of President John F. Kennedy.

On Page 2, Paragraph 3 of Dispatch #29 is stated: "Oswald was married on April 30, 1961, to Marina Nikolaevna Pusakova, a dental technician." It is important to note that in this vital communication the name of Oswald's wife is not spelled correctly, nor is her occupation listed correctly. Klosson, who signed the dispatch on behalf of the Ambassador, allowed her name to be spelled "Pusakova" instead of "Prusakova" and her occupation to be listed as "dental technician" instead of "assistant pharmacist."

Klosson closed the long dispatch with the following: "Twenty months of the realities of life in the Soviet Union have clearly had a maturing effect on Oswald. He stated frankly that he had learned a hard lesson the hard way and that he had been completely relieved of his illusions about the Soviet Union at the same time that he acquired [illegible] understanding and appreciation of the United States and the meaning of freedom---" The report showed Oswald as having earned only ninety rubles per month and having saved two hundred rubles for part of his return fare. This was also incorrect, as Oswald made much more than this and Oswald had lost none of his arrogance.

Since officials in the U. S. Embassy in Moscow were aware that the Soviets conduct training schools for agents and assassins to murder statesmen in the Free World, Klosson's utter disregard for the truth and failure to verify facts concerning Oswald is especially sinister. Who is Boris Klosson?

Boris Hanson Klosson was born in Buffalo N. Y. on January 21, 1919, the son of Michael Klosson and the former Miss Kenena Hanson. He received a BS Degree from Hamilton College in 1940 and a MA Degree from Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy in 1941. He has studied for one year (1938-9) at the Institut Universitaire de Hautes Internationales, Geneva Switzerland. On May 3, 1947 he married Miss Harriet F. Cheston. From 1942-3 he was an analyst for a U. S. Aircraft Company and then went into the U. S. Army, became a lieutenant and was assigned to the O. S. S.

In the O. S. S. he worked for and came under the influence of Gerold T. Robinson who was O. S. S. Chief of the U. S. S. R. Division of Research and Analysis. Robinson was under investigation by U. S. intelligence agencies because of his pro-Soviet activities. He was Director of the American-Russian Institute 56 West 45 Street, New York, N. Y. (along with Avraham Yarmolinsky, father of Adam. This organization was cited as communist by the Attorney General of the United States. The Senate Internal Security Sub-committee stated it was closely linked with the Institute of Pacific Relations. In 1946, in filling out a federal employment application, Klosson gave as personal reference his friend, tutor and associate, Prof. Gerold T. Robinson.

Louise Morley, identified communist, who has taken the Fifth Amendment over forty times is also known as Mildred Vidor and Mildred Linton. She was long suspected of being engaged in espionage activities on behalf of the Soviet Union. In 1943 she had made a trip out of the country under suspicious circumstances. Upon her return it was learned she had on her person a very confidential address book of contacts among whom Boris Klosson was listed. During the couple of years that Klosson was active in

D. S. S., he was reported as being responsible for the leaking out to unauthorized persons of secret and confidential information to the detriment of the United States.

Klosson came into the State Department in 1945 and immediately was assigned with the Division of Research on U. S. S. R. and Eastern Europe, doing highly confidential work. He was promoted many times and worked his way up to become Chief of the Research (Intelligence) Division for U. S. S. R. On July 26, 1959 he became First Secretary of the U. S. Embassy in Moscow and at the time of the report referred to was Counsellor for Political Affairs.

Klosson is now Counsellor and Consul at the U. S. Embassy in Kingston, Jamaica, having been assigned to this post October 14, 1962. Klosson, who speaks fluent Russian, had been reported by the F. B. I. in an investigation which showed derogatory information concerning his background. In 1956 the late Scott McLeod had reviewed his file and "Klosson" was one of the names on his list of 847 security risks in the State Department.

For conclusive evidence that Oswald was not rehabilitated or "relieved of his illusions about the Soviet Union" as security risk Klosson would have us believe, we submit the following letter, written by Oswald to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. less than two weeks before he murdered President Kennedy. It is dated November 9, 1963, and states:

"This is to inform you of recent events since my meetings with comrade Kostin in the Embassy of the Soviet Union, Mexico City, Mexico. (Kostin is a high official in the K. G. B.)

"I was unable to remain in Mexico indefinitely because of my mexican visa restrictions which was for 15 days only. I could not take a chance on requesting a new visa unless I used my real name, so I returned to the United States.

"I had not planned to contact the Soviet embassy in Mexico so they were unprepared, had I been able to reach the Soviet Embassy in Havana as planned, the embassy there would have had time to complete our business.

"Of course the Soviet embassy was not at fault, they were, as I say unprepared, the Cuban consulate was guilty of a gross breach of regulations, I am glad he has since been replaced.

"The Federal Bureau of Investigation is not now interested in my activities in the progressive organization 'Fair Play For Cuba Committee', of which I was secretary in New Orleans (state Louisiana) since I no longer reside in that state. However, the F. B. I. has visited us here in Dallas, Texas, on November 1st. Agent James P. Hasty warned me that if I engaged in F. P. C. activities in Texas the F. B. I. will again take an 'interest' in me.

"This agent also 'suggested' to Marina Nichilayeva that she could remain in the United States under F. B. I. 'protection', that is, she could defect from the Soviet Union, of course, I and my wife strongly protested these tactics by the notorious F. B. I.

"Please inform us of the arrival of our Soviet entrance visa's as soon as they come.

"Also, this is to inform you of the birth, on October 20, 1963 of a DAUGHTER, AUDREY MARINA OSWALD in DALLAS, TEXAS, to my wife.

Respectfully,
(signed) L. H. Oswald"

(Page 539, Vol. XVIII, Warren Commission Exhibits)

Except for the obvious cooperation of the International Communist Conspiracy, President Kennedy might be alive today. Much more investigation needs to be done concerning the strange death of John F. Kennedy.

****

Extra copies 50¢, 5 for $1.00, $10.00 per 100.

****

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Frank A. Capell has been combatting the International Communist Conspiracy for twenty-six years, both officially and unofficially.

****

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is published every other Friday by The HERAI of FREEDOM, P. O. BOX 3, Zarephath, N. J
Subscription $10.00 per yr., $6.00 for 6 mos.
Frank A. Capell, Ed. & Publisher, Tel: 201, 469-2088, Office, Zarephath, N. J.

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Entered as Second Class Matter at U. S. Post Office, Zarephath, N. J. 08890

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: 4/30/65

FROM : SAC, KANSAS CITY (62-8260) -C-

SUBJECT: JOHN L. REED
INFORMATION CONCERNING
Lee Harvey Oswald
O Miscellaneous

Re Buairtel to Kansas City and St. Louis, October 20, 1964.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of Letterhead Memorandum concerning subject. One copy has been furnished Secret Service locally.

For the information of the Bureau, the Secret Service, Kansas City has previously conducted investigation concerning subject in 1958 and 1962.

ENCLOSURE

105-82555-5412
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 19 1965

EX 110

2 - Bureau (Enc. 2) (RM)
1 - Kansas City
G.E.:jb
(3)

ENCLOSURE REC 37

62-0-61855

3 MAY 5 1965

SERV. CONTACT

66 MAY 26 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-0-61855

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chief
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

RE: JOHN L. REED
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. [X] Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.

2. [X] Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.

3. [ ] Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.

4. [ ] U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.

5. [ ] Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:

   (a) [ ] Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
   (b) [ ] Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
   (c) [ ] Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.

6. [ ] Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph [ ] has been furnished [ ] enclosed [ ] is not available
[ ] may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s)
U. S. Secret Service Kansas City

Enclosure(s)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Kansas City, Missouri

April 30, 1965

JOHN L. REED
INFORMATION CONCERNING

This memorandum is supplemental to previous memoranda submitted October 20, 1964.

On March 19, 1965, First Lieutenant Bob Bullack, Royal Canadian Mounted Police furnished Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation a letter addressed to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police by John L. Reed, 421 East 5th Street, Sedalia, Missouri.

In the letter, Reed stated he wished to register a complaint concerning certain stock transactions he had with Gairdner and Company, Ltd., a stock brokerage firm located at 1030 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police also furnished the Federal Bureau of Investigation with a report of their investigation of the complaint made by Reed which report explained that Reed's charges against the firm were unfounded.

In addition to the complaint against Gairdner and Company, Ltd., Reed in his letter, went on to say that he is having considerable trouble mailing his letters through the Post Office, as the Post Office will not accept some of his letters. He goes into detail in the letter, explaining that he thinks Mr. Truman, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Eisenhower, are all German sympathizers, and that

105-82555

ENCLOSURE

This Document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI it is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

the head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is the head of the Secret Police" and is also a German sympathizer. He based his statement on the Federal Bureau of Investigation on the fact that the Government failed to break up one German spy ring during World War Two, while there were a number of spy rings broken in World War One. Reed also states that it is his opinion that the "Fuher" in the White House and J. E. Hoover conspired to murder John F. Kennedy, and that the "Secret Police" visited Oswald two weeks before President Kennedy went to Dallas and they supplied Oswald with Kennedy's travel route in Dallas.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Carl Belcher, Chief
General Crimes Section
Criminal Division

DATE: April 16, 1965

FROM : John J. Galvin, Assistant Director

SUBJECT: Curtis Dearl Zumbro, Jr., Y-31461-SW (formerly YE-137-LC)

We recently received a letter from the above named, now confined at the Federal Reformatory, El Reno, Oklahoma, in which he stated that an inmate at the Federal Correctional Institution, Lompoc, California, had talked about doing bodily harm to the President. Zumbro had initially been committed to Lompoc, being transferred to El Reno following study under provisions of 18 U.S.C., Section 5010(e).

We asked Warden Pontesso to ask Zumbro to identify, if possible, the inmate who had made this threat. A copy of the Warden's report is attached.

We believe the "Brenard" to whom Zumbro refers is Raymond Marion Joseph Bradburn, A-4121-LC, who is now serving a five-year term at Lompoc for Mailing a Threatening Letter to the President, 18 U.S.C., Section 871. He was initially committed for study and observation under 4208(b). The five-year term was later confirmed on January 20, 1964. Bradburn's parole eligibility date is March 1, 1965. The Board of Parole is currently considering his application for parole. If not released on parole, he will be eligible for mandatory release on June 21, 1967.

This is for your information and for whatever disposition you think appropriate.

(1)

Read 4/20 AMB

-C-21 105-82555-5413

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

ENCLOSURE

Mr. Richard J. Heaney,
Acting Assistant Director

April 2, 1965

A. E. Pontesso, Warden
F R, El Reno

ZUMBRO, Curtis Dearl, Jr.
Reg. No. Y-31461-SW (E)

In response to Mr. Heaney's Memorandum of March 9, we have talked with Zumbro and can relate the following information. While confined at Lompoc, Zumbro became acquainted with Brenard, age twenty-six, apparently confined for threatening government officials. Zumbro states that Brenard was actively recruiting him, and other inmates, to join the Nazi party. He declares that literature was available along with application blanks at Lompoc. This is hard for us to believe, nevertheless, Zumbro makes the statement. When questioned about Brenard's possible acquaintance with Lee Harvey Oswald, Zumbro stated that Brenard acted like he knew him.

This youth replies that there is a Nazi cell in Santa Barbara, California, headed by a Mr. Ralph Stonwski who was mentioned by Brenard several times. When pressed a little further, he mentioned that assassination plans have been worked out directed against the President. He states that he saw these plans on paper and that the attempt would be made from the Hay Adams Hotel, catercorner from the White House. He mentioned a Mr. Thomas Edwards, who is a bellhop at the Annapolis Hotel, is involved, also, a Billy (last name unknown), cashier at a service station catercorner from the Greyhound Bus Station on New York Avenue.

This is the only information we could elicit. Although Zumbro was sincere in his statements, we do not know this youth well enough to determine whether the above is fact or fiction. Apparently, Brenard is due for release soon. This has concerned Zumbro because he believes that Brenard is serious.

105-82555-5413

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

REC-21

April 21, 1965

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation DATE:

HJM:CWB:pem
129-82-1

FROM : Herbert J. Miller, Jr., Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division

SUBJECT: Marion Joseph Bradburn

Attached is a copy of correspondence recently received from the Bureau of Prisons which indicates an inmate with Bradburn in the Federal Correctional Institution, Lompoc, California, indicates Bradburn is recruiting for the "Nazi Party," was a possible acquaintance of Lee Harvey Oswald, and has information regarding present plans to assassinate the President.

This correspondence has been furnished by the Criminal Division to the Secret Service for consideration as to the present assassination plans and to the Internal Security Division for consideration as to the "Nazi Party" allegations. In addition to these matters, it is thought the reference to Lee Harvey Oswald may be beneficial to your Bureau in connection with the Warren Commission matters.

EXP. PROC.

30 APR 23 1965

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC-21 105-82555-5413

16 APR 28 1965

SOVIET SECTION

1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

SAC, Los Angeles (105-15823) 5/4/65

Director, FBI (105-82555) — 54138

REC-21

FX-103

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - RUSSIA - CUBA

Enclosed for each office is a copy of a letter from Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Jr., and two enclosures thereto which are self-explanatory. Also enclosed for each office is a copy of Identification Division Record Number 588097C, concerning Raymond Marion Joseph Bradburn.

For the information of each office, Bufiles disclose that the Seattle Office received information in December, 1960 from the Police Department at Everett, Washington, that Bradbu was attempting to organize a group of juvenile boys, several o whom were wards of the court, into a self-styled "Nazi Youth Movement." Police officials also informed the Seattle Office that Bradburn became violent in his denunciation of constitute authority and as a result was arrested and charged with the delinquency of minors on December 14, 1960. Seattle Office also developed information that Bradburn was believed mentally unbalanced by police authorities and that he had been committe to the Northern State Hospital, Sedro Woolley, Washington, on December 16, 1960.

In view of the allegations set forth in the enclosures to Assistant Attorney General Miller's letter that Bradburn acted like he knew Lee Harvey Oswald, the Los Angeles Office should contact the Federal Correctional Institution at Lompoc, California, and make arrangements to interview Bradbur who is incarcerated, for purpose of determining if Bradburn knew or ever associated with Lee Harvey Oswald. In the event Bradburn claims acquaintanceship or association with Oswald, he should be interviewed in detail and pinned down as to dates and places where he was in contact with Oswald.

MAILED 19 MAY 1965 COMM-FBI

This matter should be given prompt attention and resul of your interview with Bradburn should be forwarded to the Bureau in a form suitable for dissemination.

Enclosures - 4

1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosures - 4)

REL:wlg (5)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter

66 MAY 26 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Letter to SAC, Los Angeles
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

NOTE:

By letter 4/21/65 the Department furnished information that Bradburn, now in jail, possibly knew Oswald. This information originated from [redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 5 1965

TELETYPE

FBI CHICAGO

425 PM CDST URGENT 5/5/65 JLS

TO DIRECTOR AND TAMPA

FROM CHICAGO (62-0) 2P

ORDER OF RIFLE FROM KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS, INC., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, APRIL TWENTY NINE, NINETEEN SIXTY FIVE. MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING.

WILLIAM J. WALDMAN, VICE PRESIDENT, KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS, INC., FORTY FIVE FORTY WEST MADISON STREET, CHICAGO, ADVISED TODAY THAT HIS FIRM IN RECEIPT OF ORDER POSTMARKED APRIL TWENTY NINE, NINETEEN SIXTY FIVE, FROM QUOTE "A. J. HIDELL" UNQUOTE, SIX FOUR ZERO FOUR PELICAN DRIVE SOUTH, ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA. ORDER CALLED FOR SHIPMENT ONE ENFIELD QUOTE "SPORTER" UNQUOTE, THREE ZERO POINT ZERO SIX CALIBER RIFLE WITH VARIABLE THREE TO SEVEN POWER RIFLESCOPE. ENCLOSED WAS MONEY ORDER FOR THIRTY THREE DOLLARS TWENTY EIGHT CENTS. ALSO ENCLOSED WAS HANDWRITTEN AFFIDAVIT APPARENTLY FROM HIDELL IN WHICH HE ADVISED HE WAS OF AGE, WAS NOT; ALIEN, FUGITIVE, DRUG ADDICT, EX CONVICT OR UNDER INDICTMENT.

NOT RECORDED 105 REC-26

190 MAY 10 1965

WALDMAN ADVISED ORDER APPARENTLY PLACED FROM KLEIN'S ADVERTISEMENT IN ~~MAGAZINE~~. ~~ORDER~~ CLERK NOTICED NAME OF HIDELL IN THAT KLEIN'S SOLD RIFLE TO LEE HARVEY OSWALD UNDER NAME A. HIDELL, WHICH

END PAGE ONE

MR. GARY R. SEALE, U.S. SECRET SERVICE PROTECTIVE RESEARCH, WHITE HOUSE ADVISED 9:15 AM, 5/6/65 BY LIAISON 6-BAR

25 MAY 13 1965

55 MAY 25 1965

RIFLE USED IN ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY. BECAUSE OF THIS WALDMAN CHECKED TELEPHONICALLY WITH QUOTE"SOURCE"UNQUOTE IN ST. PETERSBURG AND FOUND HIDELL NOT KNOWN PELICAN DRIVE ADDRESS. RESIDENT THERE IDENTIFIED BY WALDMAN'S SOURCE AS LOWELL BRANDLE, EMPLOYEE QUOTE"ST. PETERSBURG TIMES"UNQUOTE.

WALDMAN ADVISED KLEIN'S DEFINITELY WILL NOT FILL ORDER. BECAUSE OF QUOTE"BIZARRE IMPLICATIONS"UNQUOTE OF ORDER HE FELT FBI SHOULD BE ADVISED.

INFORMATION FURNISHED SECRET SERVICE, CHICAGO. TAMPA ADVISE SECRET SERVICE, ST. PETERSBURG AREA AND OTHER APPROPRIATE AUTHORITIES, AND ATTEMPT TO IDENTIFY PERSON PLACING ORDER.

WALDMAN REQUESTED NAME BE HELD CONFIDENTIAL AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE.

ORIGINAL OF ORDER AND OF AFFIDAVIT BEING FORWARDED BUREAU AND PHOTOGRAPHIC COPIES TO TAMPA AMSD.

LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM LHM BEING HELD IN ABEYANCE PENDING ADVICE OF TAMPA.

END

WA JMS

FBI WASH DC

TP AMG

FBI TAMPA

TU CLR

W. R. Sullivan

DC

CLS

CST URGENT 5/5/65 OLP

DIRECTOR

NO NEW ORLEANS (105-2467) P

PHILIP GERALD, III, BM - THREATS.

IN CONNECTION WITH A MISSING PERSONS MATTER REPORTED TO THE JEFFERSON PARISH SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CRETNA, LOUISIANA, INSTANT DATE, IT CAME TO THEIR ATTENTION THAT SUBJECT, WHO HAS BEEN MISSING FROM HIS HOME SINCE APRIL TWENTY SIXTYFIVE, TOGETHER WITH SOME FEW OTHER SIXTEEN TO EIGHTEEN YEAR OLD STUDENTS FROM THE EAST JEFFERSON HIGH SCHOOL, METAIRIE, LOUISIANA, HAD FORMED A TYPE OF HIKING OR CAMPING ORGANIZATION IN WHICH THEY SOMETIMES PRACTICE GUERILLA WARFARE. A SUGGESTION WAS MADE BY ONE OF THE PARTICIPANTS THAT THEY SHOULD TEST THE SECURITY REGULATIONS OF THE NAVAL CALLENDER AIR FIELD, BELLE CHASE, LOUISIANA, AND THE NATIONAL AERONAUTICS SPACE ADMINISTRATION, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, BY PLACING AT EACH INSTALLATION A PACKAGE CONTAINING MERELY THE MESSAGE "THIS COULD HAVE BEEN A BOMB." IT WAS ALSO PLANNED THAT A MINATURE CAMERA WOULD BE USED BY A MEMBER TO TAKE PICTURES. THIS WOULD HAVE BEEN FOR THE PURPOSE OF SHOWING THE PUBLIC THAT SECURITY REGULATIONS WERE NOT STRICT ENOUGH AT THESE TWO PLACES.

5414

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 5 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN

12 1965

IOC AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES ADVISED.

LHM WILL FOLLOW.

1965

5

FBI

Date: 5/6/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

To: Director, FBI

Att.: Civil Rights Section
General Investigative Division

From: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-2467)

Subject: PHILIP GERACI, III

☒ BOMBING MATTERS - THREATS ☐ RACIAL MATTERS

Re New Orleans teletype to Bureau, 5/5/65.

Enclosed are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum.

Copies of enclosed letterhead memorandum were distributed locally to Secret Service, 112th ICG, and ONI.

REC-42 100-

NOT RECORDED
193 MAY 10 1965

ST-117

1 ENCLOSURE

6 MAY 11 1965

(1) Bureau (Enclosures 8) (RM)
1- New Orleans (100-2467)

JWG:sms
(2)

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

174-1-33 Sec 1

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
May 6, 1965

PHILIP GERACI, III

Deputy Sheriff Don Borne of the Juvenile Division of the Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Office, Gretna, Louisiana, telephonically advised the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on May 3, 1965, that in connection with the missing persons notice placed with his department in connection with Philip Geraci, III, a 17 year old high school student residing at 2201 Green Acres Road, Metairie, Louisiana, it had come to his attention that Geraci had an interest in guerilla warfare, explosives and the organizing of groups. Deputy Borne stated Geraci is a mentally disturbed youth who received psychiatric treatments, is rated as being almost a genius, and is reported to have been an acquaintance of Lee Harvey Oswald, the assassin of President John F. Kennedy.

In connection with a previous investigation, Carlos Bringuier, operator of Casa Roca Store, 107 Decatur Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised on November 25, 1963, that he is active in anti-Castro Cuban groups in New Orleans, Louisiana. He stated that on August 5, 1963, he met Lee Harvey Oswald when he came in the Casa Roca Store and volunteered to assist in anti-Castro Cuban matters. The next day he returned and left a U. S. Marine Manual at the store, but he did not meet him.

On August 9, 1963, Bringuier stated he observed Oswald passing out pro-Castro leaflets on Canal Street and he attempted to talk to him and this conversation subsequently resulted in a fist fight which resulted in his arrest and two other anti-Castro Cuban friends of his as well as Lee Oswald. He advised that Oswald appeared at Municipal Court and entered a plea of guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $10.00. He stated that when he appeared in Municipal Court, he took a seat among the Negro people who were present in court and was not represented by an attorney and offered no defense. Subsequent to this arrest, Bringuier stated that he arranged for a debate on local radio station WDSU in which they debated the effects of Castro's activities in Cuba.

1

ENCLOSURE

54 14 3

PHILIP GERACI, III

Bringuier advised that he knew of no associates of Oswald with the possible exception of a Philip Geraci, III, who resides in Metairie, Louisiana. He described this person as a youth about 16 years of age who came to his store a few minutes before Oswald appeared for the first time on August 5, 1963, and offered his services to the Cubans who were anti-Castro, and during the time he was in the store, he gained an impression that he might be an associate of Oswald. The only reasons he says he is possibly an associate is because they were both in the store at the same time.

The following information was obtained in interviews with Vance Blalock and Philip Geraci in 1963:

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

RAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIO

Date 11/29/63

1

VANCE BLALOCK, 5708 Boutall Street, Metairie, Louisiana, furnished the following information:

BLALOCK viewed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, after which he stated he was certain OSWALD was identical to the individual whom he conversed with briefly at the Cuban Student Directorate (CSD), 107 Decatur Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. BLALOCK advised that he and a friend, PHILIP GERACI, went to the CSD to inquire about its activities as he had heard it was an anti-CASTRO Cuban student organization. BLALOCK advised that when he and GERACI arrived at the CSD, located at the Casa Roca Store, 107 Decatur Street, they talked with a CARLOS BRINGIUS (phonetic) who seemed to be the leader of the CSD. While discussing the purposes and activities of the CSD, an individual whom BLALOCK identified as being OSWALD arrived at the store. BLALOCK recalls OSWALD inquiring about the CSD and expressing an interest to become a member and to learn all he could about the organization.

BLALOCK advised that he and his friend, GERACI, had a brief conversation with OSWALD, regarding guerrilla operations. OSWALD informed BLALOCK that he was a former Marine; that he had a Marine Guide Book which he had read and in which he learned all about guerrilla operations and tactics. BLALOCK recalls OSWALD describing to him how easy it would be to derail a train. OSWALD told him that this could be accomplished by securing a chain with a lock and wrapping it around railroad tracks. BLALOCK also recalls OSWALD mentioning that he knew how to blow up bridges and also he knew how to make gun powder and a "ZIP" gun. In addition, OSWALD mentioned that he knew all about guns but BLALOCK could not recall the exact details of what was discussed on the subject of guns.

BLALOCK advised that his conversation with OSWALD lasted probably about fifteen minutes, and that OSWALD never discussed Communism, Marxism or any other political philosophy. OSWALD appeared to him as being well educated and well read. Just prior to OSWALD leaving, he promised BLALOCK and GERACI that in the near future he would let them borrow his Guide Book for Marines in which

3

On 11/29/63 at Metairie, Louisiana File # NO 89-69

by SA KEVIN J. HARRIGAN /jm Date dictated 11/29/63

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they could obtain all the information they wanted regarding guerrilla warfare. The last thing BLALOCK could recall regarding his conversation with OSWALD was OSWALD mentioning the new M-14 rifle which OSWLAD described to BLALOCK and informing BLALOCK that most of the Armed Services had this gun at the present time. Finally, BLALOCK stated he recalls OSWALD making some reference to Florida, but could furnish no details regarding comments OSWALD made in this regard. BLALOCK seemed to remember OSWALD mentioning something about him recently visiting the Casa Nostra (phonetic) a Cuban organization in Florida, but his recollection was vague regarding further details in this matter.

BLALOCK stated that he has not seen OSWALD since his brief meeting with OSWALD in the latter part of July, 1963, and could furnish no additional information of any kind regarding OSWALD.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 11/29/63

1

PHILIP GERACI, 2201 Green Acres Road, furnished the following information:

GERACI viewed a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and stated OSWALD was identical to an individual with whom he had a brief conversation lasting about ten minutes, which took place at the Cuban Student Directorate (CSD), 107 Decatur Street, New Orleans, in the latter part of July, 1963. GERACI, age 15, a sophomore at East Jefferson High School, Metairie, Louisiana, advised that at the time he met OSWALD at the CSD he, GERACI, was visiting that place for the first time for the purpose of obtaining information regarding the CSD, which he had heard was an anti-CASTRO Cuban organization. GERACI stated that he discussed anti-CASTRO activities with a CARLOS BRINGIUS (phonetic), who owned the Casa Roca Store, 107 Decatur Street, which was the headquarters for the anti-CASTRO organization, known as the CSD. Accompanying GERACI at that time was a friend of his, VANCE BLALOCK, 5708 Boutall Street, Metairie, Louisiana.

While talking with CARLOS BRINGIUS, an individual whose photograph GERACI advised was identical to LEE HARVEY OSWALD, came into the store and made inquiry of BRINGIUS regarding anti-CASTRO literature. OSWALD expressed an interest in learning all about the CSD and indicated a desire to join the organization. Following a brief discussion of the CSD, its purposes and objectives, OSWALD became engaged in another conversation with GERACI and his friend, BLALOCK. GERACI recalls OSWALD mentioning that he had in his possession a Marine Guide Book which contained information regarding guerrilla tactics, firearms and other subjects. GERACI recalls mentioning to OSWALD that he, GERACI, had done a little reading regarding guerrilla warfare, after which OSWALD informed him that he was familiar with various types of guerrilla tactics. OSWALD informed GERACI that he knew enough about explosives to be able to blow up the new bridge which crossed the Mississippi River from New Orleans to Algiers, Louisiana. OSWALD also mentioned that he knew how to derail a train which could easily be accomplished by placing a chain around the railroad tracks and securing it with a lock.

5

On 11/29/63 at Metairie, Louisiana File # NO 89-39

by SA KEVIN J. HARRIGAN /jm Date dictated 11/29/63

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GERACI advised that the brief conversation with OSWALD lasted about ten or fifteen minutes, and that in addition to discussing the CSD and a brief discussion regarding guerrilla tactics, nothing else was discussed. He cannot recall OSWALD discussing Marxism, Communism or any other political philosophy at the time. GERACI recalls OSWALD mentioning that he was living on Magazine Street, exact address unrecalled, and also that he was looking for a job. In addition, GERACI advised that other than the brief conversation he had with OSWALD in July, 1963, he had no further contact with OSWALD and had not seen him since that time.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/6/65

Deputy Sheriff DON BORNE of the Juvenile Division of the Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Office, located in the old Gretna Courthouse Building, 200 Huey P. Long Avenue, Gretna, Louisiana, advised on May 5, 1965, that PHILIP GERACI, III had been reported to his department as missing since April 20, 1965. His parents had reported he had run away from home and his school, the East Jefferson Junior High School, where he was an 11th grade student.

Deputy BORNE stated he had also interviewed and talked with some of the GERACI youth's school mates in the East Jefferson High School concerning PHILIP GERACI, III. He stated the school mates of GERACI with whom he had talked were 16 and 17 years of age. These were WILLIAM "BILL" WINFIELD DWYER, JR., 4009 Bissonet Drive, Metairie, Louisiana, age 16, JESSIE LAFONTAINE, 450 Upstream, Jefferson Parish, Louisiana, age 16, and RAUL NAVAS, 713 Houma Boulevard, Metairie, Louisiana, age 16 or 17.

These youths and possibly some others had associated together from time to time and sometimes called themselves "The Tort," "Sons of the Confederacy," or "The Marsh Maurauders." They would engage in camping and hiking trips and frequently engaged in or amused themselves in playing guerilla warfare and other war games. These youths called their acts "play." Some had combat boots or other articles probably purchased from army surplus stores, but were not known to own or possess any arms, weapons, ammunition or explosives. Investigation developed, however, that it had been suggested among them that they should visit the Alvin Callender Air Field, Belle Chasse, Louisiana, and the Michoud Plant of the National Aeronautics Space Administration (NASA), New Orleans, Louisiana, and conceal, hide or leave in some inconspicuous place at these installations, an empty match box containing the message "This could have been a bomb." It was also planned that one member might use a miniature camera and take some pictures. This would have been for the avowed purpose of showing the public that the security regulations were not strict enough at these two installations.

Generally, those with whom Deputy BORNE had talked

On 5/5/65 at Gretna, Louisiana File # NO 100-2467

by SA J. WOODROW GILMORE :sms Date dictated 5/6/65

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felt that in this country people are not severe enought with communists in this country and it would be worthwhile if they could make some contribution in bringing to the public possible laxity of security regulations in various establishments. It had not been planned, however, to plant any actual bombs or to do any actual damage in such actions as they might take.

Deputy BORNE secured from school mates and students whom he had interviewed some books which appeared to be generally army or Government publications concerned principally with warfare, including guerilla warfare. He found in some of these books various references to the use of explosives. The books were said by students interviewed by Deputy Sheriff BORNE to be the property of PHILIP GERACI, III.

Titles of these books are as follows:

(1) "Masters of Deceit" by J. EDGAR HOOVER.

(2) "Small Unit Tactics. Infantry, Including Combat Formations, Signals, Application of Fire," 1st edition, 1948.

(3) "Basic Field Manual, Soldiers Handbook," published by Government Printing Office, 1941.

(4) "150 Questions for a Guerilla" by General Alberto Boyd" printed by Cypress Printing Company, Denver, Colorado, 1963.

(5) "Special Warfare," U.S. Army Publisher.

(6) "The Guerilla - and How to Fight Him," by Lt. Col. T. N. Greene, 1963.

(7) "War Dept. Field Manual, Corps of Engineers, Camouflage of Bivouacs, Command Posts, Supply Points, and Medical Installations," a war department pub., 5/44

(8) "Department of the Army Field Manufal, The Soldiers Guide," Dept. of the Army, 6/52.

(9) "The Cuban Invasion, The Chronicle of a Disaster" by Tad Szulc and Karl E. Meyer, 1962.

(10) "Guerilla Warfare" by "Yank" Bert Levy, 1964.

(11) "Secret Fighting Arts of the World" by John F. Gilbey, 1963.

(12) "We Shall Fight in the Streets!" by Captain S. J. Cuthbert, 1953.

(13) "The Bid Red Lie," by Richard W. Rowan.

(14) "The Communist Manifesto," by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.

(15) "Blueprint for Enslavement," 1952, by Father James A. McCormick.

(16) "Guerillas in the 1960's," by Peter Paret and John W. Shy.

(17) "What Can I do to Combat Communism?"

(18) "What You Should Know about Communism and Why," 1964.

Deputy Sheriff BORNE stated JESSIE LAFONTAINE admitted that he himself was responsible for the suggestion that they might contribute to the national defense efforts of this country by planting the match box with the message, above mentioned, and thus prove to the public security regulations in this country are not strict enough.

Deputy Sheriff BORNE stated he does not know GERACI's

whereabouts since April 20, 1965. He advised GERARI may be almost a genius but is mentally disturbed. He is under psychiatric treatment and apparently must hate his father with intense passion. GERACI would not eat off plates used by his father or put his hand on any door knob which had been handled by his father without first wiping off the door knob.

His investigation reflected GERACI had offered to join "Alpha 66," a group of Cuban refugees who wished to go back to Cuba and overthrow CASTRO. GERACI's services were refused. GERACI also offered to join the "Morgan Brigade," a group of Americans who wished to go back to Cuba and overthrow CASTRO, and was also refused.

The matter of GERACI as being a missing person is carried as Item #4-2733-65 with the Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Office. Deputy Sheriff BORNE stated GERACI is classed merely as a runaway in that he is of legal age in the state of Louisiana. There are no charges against GERACI. There had been indication GERACI may have been associated at one time with one "MARIO", otherwise unknown, who was reported to be a homosexual.

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 5/6/65

PHILIP GERACI, JR., 2201 Green Acres Road, Metairie, Louisiana, advised he is the father of PHILIP GERACI, III who has been missing since April 20, 1965. His son left home for school on April 20, 1965. He is an 11th grade student at the East Jefferson High School, Metairie, Louisiana. He had not known his son intended to run away from home but had learned from his son's school mates that he had made plans to do so for some time. Mr. GERACI believed his son may have intended to join "Alpha 66," an organization formed to help overthrow CASTRO in Cuba. He stated his son is for the "underdog," is anti-communist, and seemed to feel that he should help the people of Cuba overthrow CASTRO.

He mentioned that his son had once come in contact with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and had been interviewed by a member of the Warren Commission in connection with possible information which his son might have had concerning OSWALD.

Mr. GERACI stated he once discovered that his son was reading a book on guerilla warfare. He took the book away from him, but was aware that his son continued to be interested in historical material.

At the age of 10 his son received psychiatric treatment for bed wetting. Approximately one year ago his son became peculiar in his actions, spending lots of time to himself, and frequently washed his hands and face to excess; once rubbing his face raw. He refused any longer to eat off plates which he, himself, had used, and would wipe off door knobs which he thought his father had used. Mr. GERACI believed that at one time his son might have done harm to himself with a machette which he took from him. The family physician placed his son on tranquilizers and then ordered him to receive psychiatric treatment. He has received the psychiatric treatment at Tulane University Medical School where a Doctor DRUMMOND was the psychiatrist. The diagnosis by the psychiatrist was that GERACI has a problem in being highly concerned over a possible communist takeover in this country. He was said to be unwilling to leave this matter to the Government and wanted to do something about it himself. This was evidenced by his desire to join

On 5/5/65 at Gretna, Louisiana File # NO 100-2467

by SA J. WOODROW GILMORE /sms Date dictated 5/6/65

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"Alpha 66."

The second appointment with Doctor DRUMMOND was to have been on April 20,1965, the same day GERACI ran away from home. The son had thought he might be committed for psychiatric treatment.

In school GERACI, III had flunked algebra but the school records reflected he has a tremendous mental capacity although he is often lazy and apparently disinterested in everything.

Mr. GERACI said it had come to his attention that his son may have tried to get in touch with one "MARIO," otherwise unidentified, who was said to be a homosexual. Mr. GERACI thought this might have happened because his son did not always have enough spending money.

Mr. GERACI stated he, himself, is an electrician for Mason-Rust Company at the Michoud Plant of National Aeronautics Space Administration (NASA) in New Orleans, Louisiana. The Mason-Rust Company maintains the buildings. In connection with his work Mr. GERACI stated he holds a "secret clearance."

Mr. GERACI felt that although his son may have been moody and spent considerable time to himself, he nevertheless seemed to enjoy a normal relationship with his school mates and they frequently had camping and hiking trips on off days from school. It had come to his attention that they frequently tried to get together on Wednesday afternoons after school. He stated the group usually consisted of 12 to 15 school boys, but generally only four to six of them got together at a time. He stated they would engage in mock battles and would practice the arts of bivouacing and camouflage. He insisted, however, that this was nothing more than "kids playing cops and robbers;" that there was nothing at all serious about it. He stated he now feels, however, that his son could have possibly desired to go to Cuba since being missing.

Mr. GERACI stated that he had learned that his son and school mates had discussed testing security regulations at Alvin Callender Air Field and at the Michoud Plant at NASA, but there had been no plans to do any actual harm or damage to either of these two plants. He believed the intentions of the boys were entirely good and that they apparently wished to show the public that security regulations at these two places should be tightened.

He stated he had learned through school mates of his son that STEVE or JESSIE LAFONTAINE had originally suggested the idea that the security regulations at these plants should be tested in order to try and make them more secure.

Mr. GERACI stated his son has no chemicals, has never made any bomb, and insofar as he knows, would not know how to make a bomb. He stated his son had taken chemistry and had once had an inexpensive chemistry set but had flunked chemistry in school. He had learned that his son swapped the chemistry set he had for a first aid kit just prior to his disappearance on April 20, 1965.

He described his son as follows:

Name	PHILIP GERACI, III
Sex	Male
Race	White
Age	17
Date of Birth	2/21/48
Place of Birth	New Orleans, Louisiana
Hair	Dark blond or "dirty blond"
Complexion	Fair
Height	5'8"
Weight	130 pounds
Build	Slender
Physical characteristics	Thin face, heavy beard, cannot use hands effectively, emotionally unbalanced
Eyes	Brown (wears glasses)

NO 100-2467/sms

4

Residence	2201 Green Acres Road, Metairie, Louisiana
Marital Status	Single
Languages	Speaks Spanish very well
Automobile	None owned; does not know how to drive.

PHILIP GERACI, III

Summaries of the above mentioned facts were furnished telephonically on May 5, 1965, at 1:52 p.m. to Special Agent James E. Derry of the 112th Intelligence Corps Group, at 1:58 p.m. to Sergent Harry Stille of the New Orleans Police Department, and at 2:21 p.m. to Deputy Sheriff Ronald H. Hebert of the Plaquemines Parish Sheriff's Office. Notice was also given on May 6, 1965, at 9:48 a.m. to Ed Brauner, acting NASA Security Officer, and at 10:28 a.m. to Special Agent Lloyd Beck of ONI 8th Naval District. Agent Beck said he would immediately give appropriate notice to the Commanding Officer of the U.S. Naval Air Station, Alvin Callender Air Field, Belle Chasse, Louisiana.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI TAMPA

5:[illegible] EST URGENT 5/6/65 MJR

DIRECTOR, FBI

SAC, TAMPA (62-638)

ORDER OF RIFLES FROM KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS, INC., CHICAGO, ILL., FOUR TWENTY NINE SIXTY FIVE. MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING.

RE CGTEL TO BUREAU AND TP FIVE FIVE SIXTY FIVE AND BUTEL CALL TODAY.

DISCREET PRETEXT CALLS DEVELOPED LOWELL BRANDLE CURRENTLY EMPLOYED AS FEATURE WRITER FOR ST. PETERSBURG TIMES, DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA. BRANDLE AND WIFE, TAIMA, RESIDE SIX FOUR ZERO FOUR PELICAN DRIVE SOUTH, ST. PETERSBURG AND NO ONE ELSE LIVING THAT ADDRESS. NO REFERENCE TO ANY HIDELL IN LOCAL DIRECTORIES. NO DEROGATORY REFERENCES TAMPA INDICES.

BUREAU REFER TO TAMPA LETTER TO BUREAU ELEVEN FIVE SIXTY FOUR CAPTIONED JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY, BUFILE SIXTY TWO DASH ONE ZERO FOUR FOUR ZERO ONE, TAMPA FILE ONE HUNDRED DASH NINETY ONE, WHICH ENCLOSED ST. PETERSBURG TIMES ARTICLE DATED TEN TWENTY NINE SIXTY FOUR BY LOWELL BRANDLE HEADED QUOTE ST. PETERSBURG BIRCHERS TOLD TO ARM SELVES, BUY GUNS FOR CHILDREN UNQUOTE. BRANDLE IS CRITICAL OF JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY IN HIS WRITING.

AIRMAIL COPY TO CHICAGO.

END.

LA---CMS

FBI WASH DC

TU CLR

62-107011-29

105-[illegible]

NOT RECORDED
193 MAY 13 1965

5/6/65

54MC

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Belmont

DATE: May 7, 1965

FROM: A. Rosen

1- Mr. DeLoach
1- Mr. Sullivan
1- Mr. Conrad
1- Mr. Belmont
1- Mr. Rosen
1- Mr. Malley
1- Mr. Shroder
1- Mr. Raupach

SUBJECT: ORDER OF RIFLE FROM KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS, INC., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, APRIL 29, 1965
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

PURPOSE:

This concerns the individual who attempted to purchase a rifle from Klein's Sporting Goods, Inc., Chicago, Illinois, utilizing the name "A. J. Hidell," return address 6404 Pelican Drive, South, St. Petersburg, Florida. Tampa determined that the only resident at this address is Lowell Brandle, feature writer for "The St. Petersburg Times." It is a well known fact Lee Harvey Oswald purchased the assassination rifle from Klein's Sporting Goods, Inc., under the name "A. Hidell." Attached is a teletype to Tampa instructing that Brandle be thoroughly interviewed.

BACKGROUND:

Chicago Division by teletype 5/5/65 advised information was received from Mr. William J. Waldman, Vice-President of Klein's Sporting Goods, Inc., that an order for a 30.06 Enfield "Sporter" rifle with a variable three to seven power scope had been received from an individual utilizing the name "A. J. Hidell", 6404 Pelican Drive, South, St. Petersburg, Florida. Mr. Waldman determined through a "source" of his that one Lowell Brandle resided at this address who was a reporter for "The St. Petersburg Times." He said due to the "bizarre implications" Klein's definitely was not filling the order and felt the FBI should be advised.

MAY 14 1965

NOT RECORDED

Tampa has determined Lowell Brandle is a feature writer for "The St. Petersburg Times" and resides at 6404 Pelican Drive, South, St. Petersburg, Florida, with his wife. In addition, there were no references in the St. Petersburg City Directories for "Hidell." Tampa and Bureau indices reveal no derogatory information concerning Brandle and he has previously written several favorable articles about the Bureau and in addition has written articles in which he was

CONTINUED - OVER

KMR:mas (9)
Enclosure

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-111174-1

54140

critical of the John Birch Society, one of which was dated 10/29/64, wherein he states in effect the Bircher's were told to arm themselves and buy guns for children. The editor of "The St. Petersburg Times" is Mr. Courtland Anderson. It is noted we had cordial relations with this newspaper until October 14, 1964, when the paper printed in an editorial critical parts of the infamous book "The FBI Nobody Knows" written by Fred J. Cook. In the March 26, 1965 issue of this paper they took another "pot shot" at the Bureau by publishing an article captioned "Distorted Crime Rate Figures." In response to this article a letter was directed to the editor, Mr. Anderson, dated 4/2/65, which set the facts, as relating to this article, straight.

Consideration was given to the fact whether the ordering of this weapon under a fictitious name was a violation of the Postal Laws. Liaison Section contacted the Post Office Department and Mr. Saul Mendel, Assistant General Counsel, Post Office Department, advised that based on available facts he did not believe a violation of Postal Laws was involved in this instance.

Further, it is noted the ordering of this weapon which was not shipped does not constitute a violation of either the National Firearms Act or the Federal Firearms Act. The National Firearms Act deals generally with a weapon with a barrel of less than 18 inches in length or a machine gun and such weapon has been unlawfully transported, possessed or imported and the identification marks obliterated or changed. The Federal Firearms Act concerns the possession of a weapon or transportation thereof by a person who has been convicted of a felony.

ACTION:

In view of circumstances surrounding this matter it is believed we should interview Brandle to determine if he did order the rifle and, if so, his purpose in using the name "A. J. Hidell." Attached for approval is an airtel to Tampa instructing Brandle be immediately interviewed. Results of interview will be furnished to U. S. Secret Service, which agency has been advised of the information developed in this case. Department being advised.

May 7, 1965

1- Mr. DeLoach
1- Mr. Sullivan
1- Mr. Conrad
1- Mr. Belmont
1- Mr. Rosen
1- Mr. Malley
1- Mr. Shroder
1- Mr. Raupach

AIRTEL

TO SAC, OMAHA (62-033)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

ORDER OF THEFT FROM KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS, INC., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, A SMALL THIRTY NINE, THIRTEEN SIXTY FIVE, MISCELLANEOUS MAIL EXTORTION CONCERNED.

ATTACHED FOR YOUR LAST.

ORDER IS INSTRUCTED TO CONDUCT APPROPRIATE LOCAL INQUIRY AND THEREAFTER IF WARRANTED, THE RIFLE BEING THE SAME WITH A. J. KITZ AND CONT. FROM KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS, INC. IS RECOVERED, APPROPRIATE ACTION. YOU ARE AWARE THAT THE ST. PETERSBURG TIMES-[illegible] HAS PUBLISHED QUESTIONABLE EDITORIALS CONCERNING THE BUREAU IN THE PAST AND COPIES OF BUREAU PUBLICATIONS ARE IN YOUR POSSESSION. ON THE BASIS OF INFORMATION AVAILABLE THERE IS STRONG INDICATION SUBJECT IS WORKING IN A STORE AND PLACE ORDER TO SEE WHAT HAD HAPPENED. BEARING THIS IN MIND THE INTERVIEW SHOULD BE HANDLED IN A MOST DISCREET AND CIRCUMSPECT MANNER. SHOULD ANY QUESTIONS ARISE AS TO DELIVERY OF THE ORDERED MERCHANDISE SHOULD BE ADVISED THIS IS A MATTER STRICTLY BETWEEN HIMSELF AND KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS, INC.

2 - Chicago (Info)

HMR:mas (15)

56 MAY 24 1965

TYPE UNIT See Note Page 2

54 MAY 10 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-111174

AIRTEL [illegible] to SAC, [illegible]

RE: ORDER OF LIFE FROM HITLER'S SPEAKING CODES, INC.

[illegible] PUBLICATION RESULTS IN TESTING SUBJECT. PREPARE A LHM FOR DISSEMINATION TO SECRET SERVICE HEADQUARTERS, TAMPA AND CHICAGO. CHICAGO COPIES NOT TO BE DISSEMINATED CONDUCTED. AIRTEL COPIES [illegible] TO CHICAGO. EXPEDITE.

NOTE:

See Rosen to Belmont Memo 5/7/63, KMR:mas.

Information concerning Brandle contained in Bufiles 62-104401-2320; 62-107261-613; and 94-34091-21, 26 latter file also contains information re "The St. Petersburg Times."

FBI

Date: May 11, 1965

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-87979)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (62-0-10373)

RE: AARON PAUL WHITE, aka.
MISCELLANEOUS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBulet to Albany 5/27/63.

Captioned individual was arrested by the San Antonio, Texas, Police Department on the night of May 10, 1965, on a charge of vagrancy. At the time of his arrest he advised he was born December 6, 1921, in Pittsburgh, Illinois, and stated his FBI number is [redacted].

During the interview he informed the Patrolman who arrested him that he had predicted the date of former President KENNEDY's death and furnished the date to the FBI in Washington thirty days before it occurred.

Subject also had among his effects the White House telephone number, 456-1414, and a diary regarding his activities.

The above information was orally furnished to Special Agent in Charge LUIS BENAVIDES of the Secret Service, San Antonio, Texas, for information purposes and he stated that he believed this individual is identical with the person who had left a napkin inside the office of Secret Service, San Antonio, April 8, 1964, with information re the assassination of former President Kennedy.

3 Bureau
cc. El Paso (Info.)
cc. Dallas (Info.)
cc. Houston (Info.)
1 San Antonio

NOT RECORDED
190 MAY 18 1965

MAY 18 1965

Sent _____ M. Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

56 MAY 24 1965

5414F

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-87979

SA 62-0-10073

A detailed LHM will be submitted.

A copy of this airtel is being submitted to the Dallas, Houston and El Paso offices for information purposes since the subject appears to be operating in this area.

Form (Rev. 9-22-64)

FBI

Date: 5/11/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-6318)

SUBJECT: ORDER OF RIFLE FROM
KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS,
INCORPORATED, CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS, 4/29/63
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
Lee Oswald

Re Chicago teletype dated 5/5/65, Chicago airtel dated 5/6/65, and Bureau airtel dated 5/7/65.

Submitted herewith for the Bureau is the original and 7 copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth information concerning captioned matter.

Submitted herewith is 1 copy of described LHM for the information of the Tampa Division.

By separate communication 1 copy of described LHM has been furnished the U.S. Secret Service at Chicago, Illinois.

The Chicago Division will continue to follow this matter until completion of interview requested by Bureau in referenced communication of 5/7/65. As further information regarding this matter develops, the Chicago Office will immediately furnish it to the Bureau and interested offices.

Via Chicago airtel dated 5/6/65 the Bureau was furnished with the original envelope, handwritten order and handwritten affidavit as furnished by MITCHELL J. SCIBOR,

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
1 - Tampa (62-3[illegible]) (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - Chicago

RJD:mav
(5)

REC-26 62-109060-1
105-82555-1
NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 24 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN

SOVIET SECTION

5914G

70 MAY 26 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M. Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

[redacted], Incorporated, Chicago, Illinois, on [redacted]. [redacted] will be done in the event the Bureau desired to request handwriting examination of mentioned documents.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
May 11, 1965

ORDER OF RIFLE FROM
KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS,
INCORPORATED, CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS, APRIL 29, 1965
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

On May 3, 1965, Mr. William J. Waldman, Vice President, Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, 4540 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, advised the Chicago Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), that his firm was in receipt of a firearms order postmarked April 29, 1965, from one "A. J. Hidell", 6404 Pelican Drive South, St. Petersburg, Florida. Also enclosed was a money order in the amount of $33.28. A handwritten affidavit apparently from A. J. Hidell was also enclosed with the firearms order in which Hidell advised he was of age, was not an alien, fugitive, drug addict, ex-convict or under indictment.

Mr. Waldman advised that the firearms order apparently had been placed as a result of Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, advertisement appearing in a national magazine. Upon receipt of the order, one of Klein's order clerks noticed the name of "A. J. Hidell" and because the Klein's firm had sold the rifle used in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy under that name, the matter was brought to the attention of Mr. Waldman. Because of the unusual aspect of this order, Mr. Waldman stated, he telephonically contacted a "source" of his in St. Petersburg, Florida. He subsequently learned that no one by the name of Hidell was known to reside at the Pelican Drive address. Mr. Waldman's "source" identified a resident at 6404 Pelican Drive South, St. Petersburg, Florida, as one Lowell Brandis, an employee of the "St. Petersburg Times".

Mr. Waldman advised that Klein's definitely would not fill the order in question. He added that because of the "bizarre implications" of the order, he felt the matter should be brought to the attention of the FBI.

DECLASSIFIED

54144

RE: ORDER OF RIFLE FROM
KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS,
INCORPORATED, CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS, APRIL 29, 1963

On May 6, 1985, the original envelope, handwritten order and handwritten affidavit as described by Mr. Waldman, were furnished to the Chicago Division, FBI, by Mr. Mitchell J. Seibor, Mail Order Manager, Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated.

Examination of the envelope in question determined that it was postmarked St. Petersburg, Florida, April 29, 1963. It was addressed to "Klein's Sporting Goods, Department 654, 237 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois 60606". The envelope bears the return address "A. J. Hidell, 6404 Pelican Dr. S., St. Petersburg, Florida".

The original order as furnished by Mr. Seibor reads as follows:

"Enclosed is a money order for $33.28, which includes the price of the Enfield rifle with scope, ($31.78), C23-3213, and the $1.50 postage."

The affidavit accompanying this order is as follows:

"6404 Pelican Dr. S
St. Petersburg, Fla.
April 25, 1963

"Dear Sir:

"I am over 21. I am not an alien, a fugitive or drug addict. I am not an exconvict and I'm not under indictment."

"A J Hidell"

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 5/11/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE : LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed for each, the Bureau and Newark, are one copy of the 4/23/65 edition of "The Herald of Freedom", containing an article captioned "The Strange Death of John F. Kennedy." This article indicates that "The Herald of Freedom" is published every other Friday and gives the address for "The Herald of Freedom" as P. O. Box 3, Zarephath, New Jersey. The editor and publisher is reflected as FRANK A. CAPELL.

The only reference in Dallas files to FRANK A. CAPELL, and "The Herald of Freedom" is Bureau letter to Legat, Bonn, dated 2/20/65 in captioned case, wherein the Bureau advised that FRANK A. CAPELL, editor of "The Herald of Freedom," 56 Bay Street, Stanton Island, New York, had furnished the Bureau copies of a news release on the letterhead of the "National Soldiers Newspaper", The Bureau letter indicates that CAPELL had advised that he used the news release as a source in an article on the assassination of President KENNEDY in the 1/17/64 issue of "The Herald of Freedom."

A review of the 4/23/65 edition of "The Herald of Freedom", enclosed herewith, alleges that one BORIS HANSON KLOSSON, an employee of the Department of State, was one of the key individuals responsible for permitting LEE HARVEY OSWALD to return to the United States from Russia and that this individual was known at the time as a security risk.

Much of the material in the article is taken from the Warren Report.

A copy is being furnished the Newark Office in view of the fact the location of the publication of the article is in that division.

No further action is contemplated by Dallas, UACB.

(3 - Bureau (encl-1)
1 - Newark (encl-1)(info)
1 - Dallas
RPG:jeg (5)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M
Special Agent in Charge

ENCLOSURE

EX-109

54 MAY 13 1965

SOVIET SECTION

In case you need this data —

The Herald of Freedom

BOX 3 ZAREPHATH, N. J.

VOLUME VII, Number 6 April 23, 1965

R.S. Want Copy

THE STRANGE DEATH OF JOHN F. KENNEDY

For many years there has been an awareness of the need for a thorough investigation and housecleaning regarding security risks in the Department of State. One of the key individuals responsible for permitting Lee Harvey Oswald to return to the United States from the U. S. S. R. was known to be a security risk and had been reported as such by the late Scott McLeod five years earlier, although the fact that he was a security risk had been known for sixteen years.

On October 31, 1959, Lee Harvey Oswald appeared at the U. S. Embassy in Moscow, at which time he turned over his U. S. passport, and submitted the following statement:

"I Lee Harvey Oswald do hereby request that my present citizenship in the United States of America, be revoked.

"I have entered the Soviet Union for the express purpose of applying for citizenship in the Soviet Union, through the means of naturalization.

"My request for citizenship is now pending before the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R.

"I take these steps for political reasons. My request for the revoking of my American citizenship is made only after the longest and most serious considerations.

"I affirm that my allegiance is to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(signed) Lee H. Oswald"

In a report to the Department of State made on November 2, 1959 from the U. S. Embassy in Moscow by Richard Snyder and approved by Edward L. Freers, Charge d'Affairs, these facts were made known. The report and copies were sent to the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, Office of State Department Security, Central Intelligence Agency and other interested government departments. It showed that Oswald's manner was "aggressive, arrogant and uncooperative," and that he stated he had been a radar operator in the U. S. Marines and had already told Soviet officials that he intended to give them all the information he possessed. This would have included some very confiden- tial data learned in the service. The report stated Oswald is "presently residing in non-tourist status at the Metropole Hotel in Moscow."

In a report written on April 7, 1964 for the Warren Commission, John A. McVicar, now Principal Officer in the U. S. Consulate in Bolivia, and formerly assigned as Secretary-Counselor at the U. S. Embassy in Moscow, pointed out: "Russian visas are given to tourists at $30.00 per day for individual tours or the applicant must join a group. A regular visa is issued only after checking with Moscow and usually takes several months." (Oswald had obtained a visa at Helsinki immediately.) Mr. McVicar also stated that Helsinki was a port of entry of the type the Russians themselves would have chosen for Oswald. Oswald entered the Soviet Union at Vyborg on October 16, 1959, using U. S. passport #1733242 and had obtained a Soviet Visa #4173339 within less than forty-eight hours. In Moscow Oswald lived in the Hotel Berlin and the Hotel Metropole.

On October 21, 1959, Oswald was admitted to the Botkin Hospital in Moscow for an alleged attempted suicide. He had a small superficial type cut on his left forearm, which required four stitches. He, nevertheless, remained in the hospital until October 28, 1959, and during a portion of this time was in the psychiatric division of the hospital.

It is a well established fact in intelligence circles that the Soviets make a practice of having a psychiatric study and interrogation made of defectors and candidates for intelligence training to help eliminate the possibility of their being double agents. Oswald's whereabouts became a mystery shortly after his hospital sojourn as shown in a dispatch from R. E. Snyder, U. S. Embassy, Moscow, to the State Department, Washington, D. C., dated March 28, 1960, which reads: "The Embassy has had no contact with Oswald since his departure from the Metropole Hotel in Moscow in November 1959 and has no clue as to his present whereabouts."

ENCLOSURE

THE STRANGE DEATH OF JOHN F. KENNEDY (cont.)

If the U. S. Embassy in Moscow considered Oswald as a U. S. citizen rather than a definite defector, they could easily have asked the Soviet Foreign Office as to his whereabouts, since the Embassy does keep track of U. S. citizens while they are in the Soviet Union.

Under date of March 28, 1960 the Department of State in Washington, D. C. sent a dispatch to the U. S. Embassy in Moscow as follows:

"An appropriate notice has been placed in the look-out card section of the Passport Office in the event that Mr. Oswald should apply for documentation at a post outside the Soviet Union."

After the assassination of President Kennedy, an investigation of the "look-out card" and what happened to it brought this reply from the State Dept. to the Warren Commission: "Miss Bernice Waterman prepared a 'refusal' sheet and an Operations Memorandum which show that she authorized the preparation of a lookout card; however, investigations, to date, fail to reveal any other indication or evidence that a lookout card was ever prepared, modified, or removed. -- it appears that someone in the Files or Clearance Section missed the 'Refusal' prepared on March 25, 1960, and failed to follow standard operating procedures to prepare a lookout card or that the 'Refusal,' after it left the Foreign Operations Division, was misplaced or misguided in transit--"

Another explanation made by the State Department through Abraham Chayes, Legal Adviser, stated: "A 'lookout card' was probably prepared on Oswald on the ground that he might have expatriated himself, but this cannot be determined with certainty and no such card is now in the 'lookout file'. A memorandum dated Mar. 28, 1960 from the Department to the Embassy in Moscow states that a card was prepared, and the customary forms dated Mar. 25, 1960 were completed directing the preparation of a card. The usual notation on such forms indicating filing of a 'lookout card' was not made, however, nor was a notation placed on the slip that the card was withdrawn, also a usual practice."

Immediately after Oswald's arrest for the Kennedy assassination, Abba Schwartz, head of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs, reportedly removed Oswald's file, and it has never been returned, a reliable source states.

Oswald eventually turned up in Minsk, Russia, where he allegedly worked in the experimental section of a radio factory, doing assembly work.

During the month of March 1961 Oswald met a Russian girl named Marina Nikolaevena Prusakova. By April 20, 1961 they had applied for permission to marry. According to statements given the Warren Commission by Marina, she was dating other men during the month of March 1961; and Oswald was a patient in Clinical Hospital #4 at Minsk. He was admitted at 10 A. M. on March 30, 1961, had a nasal operation and an ear infection taken care of, and was discharged from the hospital April 11, 1961. This would have allowed but a very short time for a courtship between the niece of an important Soviet official and a non-Soviet citizen.

They were married on April 30, 1961. Marina, whose parents were deceased, had been living for the previous four years with her mother's brother, Lt. Col. Ilya Vasilevich Prusakov of the K. G. B. (Soviet Intelligence) who reportedly was in charge of security for the Soviet lumber industries in the area. She lived with her aunt and uncle, who were childless, in Apartment 20 at 39 Kalinin St., Minsk. After her marriage, she and Oswald lived at Apartment 4 at 20 Kalinin St., Minsk. (In some documents their address is listed as House 4, Apt. 24, Kalinin St., Minsk.)

By some coincidence Oswald had already been a neighbor of Col. Prusakov before he met Marina. On Page 605 of Vol. XVIII of the Warren Commission Reports, Marina describes his apartment (in which they lived after their marriage) as follows: "He had a small darling one room apartment with a balcony, a bathroom, gas, kitchen, and a separate entrance, quite enough for two, especially if they were young."

Marina continued to work as an assistant in the pharmacy of the Clinical Hospital at Minsk, according to Soviet records supplied to the Warren Commission. According to Oswald's diary, he was very popular with Marina's uncle, Col. Prusakov, who used to give him vodka to drink free. Oswald referred to Col. Prusakov as "my father-in-law."

According to the State Department report to the Warren Commission, Exhibit #950, the Moscow Embassy had no knowledge of the address, activities or any other information about Oswald in the U. S. S. R. from the time he left the Hotel Metropole in Moscow in November, 1959, until they received a letter from him postmarked Minsk, U. S. S. R., dated February 196[illegible]. In this letter Oswald stated

he desired to return to the United States. He closed the letter with the following paragraph, "I hope that in recalling the responsibility I have to America that you remember yours, in doing everything you can to help me since I am an American citizen."

On May 25, 1961 the U. S. Embassy in Moscow received another letter from Oswald which stated: "I am asking not only for the right to return to the United States but for full guarantees that I shall not, under any circumstances, be persecuted for any act pertaining to this case."---"I would not leave here without my wife so arrangements would have to be made for her to leave at the same time I do."---"So with this extra complication I suggest you do some checking up before advising me further."

On July 8, 1961 Oswald appeared at the U. S. Embassy in Moscow where he was interviewed and filled out a questionnaire form. He applied for a visa for his wife, Marina, a few days later.

On July 11, 1961 a three-page Foreign Service Dispatch, #29, was sent by diplomatic air pouch from the U. S. Embassy in Moscow to the Department of State in Washington, D. C. regarding the Oswald case. It was signed by Boris H. Klosson, Counsellor for Political Affairs. The subject of the dispatch was "Citizenship and Passports - Lee Harvey Oswald." It contained statements and comments by Mr. Klosson. This three-page dispatch paved the way for Oswald to return to the United States where he attempted to take the life of Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, and succeeded in taking the life of President John F. Kennedy.

On Page 2, Paragraph 3 of Dispatch #29 is stated: "Oswald was married on April 30, 1961, to Marina Nikolaevna Pusakova, a dental technician." It is important to note that in this vital communication the name of Oswald's wife is not spelled correctly, nor is her occupation listed correctly. Klosson, who signed the dispatch on behalf of the Ambassador, allowed her name to be spelled "Pusakova" instead of "Prusakova" and her occupation to be listed as "dental technician" instead of "assistant pharmacist."

Klosson closed the long dispatch with the following: "Twenty months of the realities of life in the Soviet Union have clearly had a maturing effect on Oswald. He stated frankly that he had learned a hard lesson the hard way and that he had been completely relieved of his illusions acquired a new understanding and appreciation of the United States and the meaning of freedom---" The report showed Oswald as having earned only ninety rubles per month and having saved two hundred rubles for part of his return fare. This was also incorrect, as Oswald made much more than this and Oswald had lost none of his arrogance.

Since officials in the U. S. Embassy in Moscow were aware that the Soviets conduct training schools for agents and assassins to murder statesmen in the Free World, Klosson's utter disregard for the truth and failure to verify facts concerning Oswald is especially sinister. Who is Boris Klosson?

Boris Hanson Klosson was born in Buffalo, N. Y. on January 21, 1919, the son of Michael M. Klosson and the former Miss Kenena Hanson. He received a BS Degree from Hamilton College in 1940 and a MA Degree from Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy in 1941. He had studied for one year (1938-9) at the Institut Universitaire de Hautes Internationales, Geneva Switzerland. On May 3, 1947 he married Miss Harriet F. Cheston. From 1942-3 he was an analyst for a U. S. Aircraft Company and then went into the U. S. Army, became a lieutenant and was assigned to the O. S. S.

In the O. S. S. he worked for and came under the influence of Gerold T. Robinson who was O. S. S. Chief of the U. S. S. R. Division of Research and Analysis. Robinson was under investigation by U. S. intelligence agencies because of his pro-Soviet activities. He was a Director of the American-Russian Institute, 56 West 45 Street, New York, N. Y. (along with Avraham Yarmolinsky, father of Adam). This organization was cited as communist by the Attorney General of the United States. The Senate Internal Security Sub-committee stated it was closely linked with the Institute of Pacific Relations. In 1946, in filling out a federal employment application, Klosson gave as a personal reference his friend, tutor and associate, Prof. Gerold T. Robinson.

Louise Morley, identified communist, who has taken the Fifth Amendment over forty times, is also known as Mildred Vidor and Mildred Linton. She was long suspected of being engaged in espionage activities on behalf of the Soviet Union. In 1943 she had made a trip out of the country under suspicious circumstances. Upon her return it was learned she had on her person a very confidential address book of contacts among whom Boris Klosson was listed. Dur

THE STRANGE DEATH OF JOHN F. KENNEDY (cont.)

O. S. S., he was reported as being responsible for the leaking out to unauthorized persons of secret and confidential information to the detriment of the United States.

Klosson came into the State Department in 1945 and immediately was assigned with the Division of Research on U. S. S. R. and Eastern Europe, doing highly confidential work. He was promoted many times and worked his way up to become Chief of the Research (Intelligence) Division for U. S. S. R. On July 26, 1959 he became First Secretary of the U. S. Embassy in Moscow and at the time of the report referred to was Counsellor for Political Affairs.

Klosson is now Counsellor and Consul at the U. S. Embassy in Kingston, Jamaica, having been assigned to this post October 14, 1962. Klosson, who speaks fluent Russian, had been reported by the F. B. I. in an investigation which showed derogatory information concerning his background. In 1956 the late Scott McLeod had reviewed his file and "Klosson" is one of the names on his list of 847 security risks in the State Department.

For conclusive evidence that Oswald was not rehabilitated or "relieved of his illusions about the Soviet Union" as security risk Klosson would have us believe, we submit the following letter, written by Oswald to the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. less than two weeks before he murdered President Kennedy. It is dated November 9, 1963, and states:

"This is to inform you of recent events since my meetings with comrade Kostin in the Embassy of the Soviet Union, Mexico City, Mexico. (Kostin is a high official in the K. G. B.)

"I was unable to remain in Mexico indefinitely because of my mexican visa restrictions which was for 15 days only. I could not take a chance on requesting a new visa unless I used my real name, so I returned to the United States.

"I had not planned to contact the Soviet embassy in Mexico so they were unprepared, had I been able to reach the Soviet Embassy in Havana as planned, the embassy there would have had time to complete our business.

"Of course the Soviet embassy was not at fault, they were, as I say unprepared, the Cuban consulate was guilty of a gross breach of regulations, I am glad he has since been replaced.

"The Federal Bureau of Investigation is not now interested in my activities in the progressive organization 'Fair Play For Cuba Committee', of which I was secretary in New Orleans (state Louisiana) since I no longer reside in that state. However the F. B. I. has visited Agent James P. Hasty warned me that if I engaged in F. P. C. C. activities in Texas the F. B. I. will again take an 'interest' in me.

"This agent also 'suggested' to Marina Nichilayeva that she could remain in the United States under F. B. I. 'protection', that is, she could defect from the Soviet Union, of course, I and my wife strongly protested these tactics by the notorious F. B. I.

"Please inform us of the arrival of our Soviet entrance visa's as soon as they come.

"Also, this is to inform you of the birth, on October 20, 1963 of a DAUGHTER, AUDREY MARINA OSWALD in DALLAS, TEXAS, to my wife.

Respectfully,
(signed) L. H. Oswald"

(Page 539, Vol. XVIII, Warren Commission Exhibits)

Except for the obvious cooperation of the International Communist Conspiracy, President Kennedy might be alive today. Much more investigation needs to be done concerning the strange death of John F. Kennedy.

****

Extra copies 50¢, 5 for $1.00, $10.00 per 100.

****

Books by Frank A. Capell, "The Threat From Within" ($1.50 postpaid) and "The Strange Death of Marilyn Monroe" ($2.00 postpaid).

****

"TREASON IS THE REASON" - a new book by Frank A. Capell - gives the names and backgrounds of the traitors who worked for our government in the past while they were communists and espionage agents. The book brings us up to date with names and details concerning 204 persons now or recently working for our government, mostly in the State Department, plus the names of twenty-eight persons reported as being agents of Soviet Intelligence. The book has photos, documents and details never before published or publicly known. Order from The Herald of Freedom. The usual bookstore discounts are given. ($3.00 postpaid)

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****

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is published every other Friday by The HERALD of FREEDOM, P.O. BOX 3, Zarephath, N. J. Subscription $10.00 per yr., $6.00 for 6 mos. Frank A. Capell, Ed. & Publisher, Tel: 201, 469-2088, Office Zarephath, N. J.

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Entered as Second Class Matter at U.S. Post Office Zarephath, N. J. 08890

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 5/12/65

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-15823)(RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

OO: Dallas

Re Bureau letter to Los Angeles, dated 5/4/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning RAYMOND MARION JOSEPH BRADBURN.

Since the enclosures to Bureau letter dated 5/4/65, reflect that Secret Service has been advised by the Criminal Division of the Department regarding BRADBURN's alleged plans to assassinate the President and in that the interview of BRADBURN concerned only his reported association with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, no dissemination of this LHM is being made to Secret Service, Los Angeles. The Bureau may possibly desire to disseminate at Washington.

RAYMOND MARION JOSEPH BRADBURN was interviewed at the Federal Correctional Institution, Lompoc, California, by SA RILEY L. MILLARD, on 5/6/65, as per instructions contained in referenced Bureau letter.

Two copies of instant LHM are being sent to Dallas, who is origin in this matter.

No further investigation regarding this matter is outstanding at Los Angeles; therefore, this case is considered RUC.

EX 105
REC-1
5416

2 - Bureau (Encls. 9) (REGISTERED)
2 - Dallas (Encls. 2) (REGISTERED)
1 - Los Angeles

6 MAY 14 1965

HHW:jab
(5)

SOVIET SECTION

29 MAY 27 1965

cc to AAG Howard (Retyp)
cc to U.S.S.S.
5-19-65 REC/10

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California
May 12, 1965

RAYMOND MARION JOSEPH BRADBURN

On May 6, 1965, Raymond Marion Joseph Bradburn, inmate at the Federal Correctional Institution (FCI), Lompoc, California, was interviewed by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Bradburn stated that he has never had any personal contact with or firsthand knowledge of Lee Harvey Oswald. He stated that since he has been in prison at Lompoc, California, he has stated on two or three occasions that he knew Oswald, even though such is not true. He said that the reasons for making such statements go back to the basis for his incarceration in the first case. He said that he was sent to prison for having written a threatening letter to the late President Kennedy. He said that this letter was written on an "impulse triggered by temporary irresponsibility". He said that actually it was meant as a joke.

Bradburn said that since coming to prison at the FCI he is the subject of ridicule by other prisoners because other prisoners say "he must have been some kind of nut to get sent to prison for a stupid thing like writing a threatening letter".

Bradburn stated it is his personal belief that the killing of President Kennedy by Lee Harvey Oswald had been a deciding influence on his being sent to prison. He stated that "if President Kennedy had not been killed, I then would have received probation instead of a sentence to prison". Because of the aforementioned, he said he has been interested in the life of Oswald and has read the Warren Commission report two or three times. Because of his intimate knowledge of this report, he believes that his knowledge of Oswald is far above that of the average person. Therefore, he said that, "again on impulse", he has made the statement to other prisoners that "I knew Oswald".

COPIES DESTROYED

21 MAR 12 1973

ENCLOSURE

5416A

He said that he assumes that these statements were made by him to appear more important in the eyes of other inmates. He said that he was never in any other states than Oregon, Washington, Idaho and California, and has absolutely no personal knowledge of Lee Harvey Oswald.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 5/13/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

_____ _____ (Priority)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, TAMPA (62-638) (C)

LETTER OF INTENT FROM KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS, INCORPORATED, CHICAGO, ILL., 4/29/65 MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reairtel to Tampa May 7, 1965, and Chicago airtel with enclosure dated May 11, 1965.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 7 copies of a letterhead memo setting forth information concerning captioned matter. Two copies of the letterhead memo are being enclosed for Chicago, one being for local dissemination to the Secret Service at Chicago. Two copies of the letterhead memo are being furnished for Richmond for information and for local dissemination to Secret Service.

One copy of the enclosed letterhead memo, plus one copy of the letterhead memo enclosed with referenced Chicago airtel of May 11, 1965, has been furnished to Secret Service at Tampa, Florida.

The Bureau will note that FD-376 was not used in this instance as it did not appear to be apropos.

ENCLOSURE In view of the results of interview with LOWELL KLEIN set out in the enclosed letterhead memo, it is believed that no further action should be taken in this matter, and therefore it is being closed.

Auxiliary 62-110174

- Bureau (Enc 8) (RM)
- Chicago (Enc 2) (62-6818) (RM)
- Richmond (Enc 2) (RM)
- Tampa
  - (1 - 62-137 TROPUS)
  - (1 - 62-138)

RLB:dh
(8)

MAY 15 1965

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 27 1965

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

56 JUN 4 1965

SOVIET SECTION

54163

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Tampa, Florida

May 13, 1965

ORDER OF RIFLE FROM KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS, INCORPORATED, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, APRIL 29, 1965

Reference is made to a memorandum dated May 11, 1965, at Chicago, Illinois, in captioned matter.

On May 12, 1965, Mr. LOWELL BRANDLE, a special writer for the "St. Petersburg Times", St. Petersburg, Florida, telephoned the FBI Office, Tampa, and advised that he had been writing several articles about purchasing guns by mail order. He said he attempted to purchase a gun from Klein's Store in Chicago using a pseudonym "A. J. HIDELL", which is the name used by LEE HARVEY OSWALD when ordering the gun from Klein's which he later used to assassinate President JOHN F. KENNEDY. Mr. BRANDLE stated that he felt if Klein's would accept this order from him under the name of HIDELL, they would accept an order from anyone. He ordered first a catalog from Klein's and later ordered a cheap Enfield rifle using the name HIDELL. Mr. BRANDLE stated that apparently Klein's has been checking into the matter in that they checked city directories and made further inquiries and then advised him that there was no one by the name of HIDELL residing in St. Petersburg, and consequently the rifle he ordered would not be shipped. He added that Klein's was taking the necessary precautionary measures concerning mail order purchases of weapons, and he had directed a communication thereafter to Klein's congratulating them on their alertness.

Mr. BRANDLE continued that he was now attempting the same approach on another arms company by the name of Potomac Arms Corporation, Post Office Box 35SN4, Prince Street, Alexandria, Virginia. He said he received a catalog indicating that the Potomac Arms Corporation have available for sale cannons, Soviet light machine guns, Italian carbines, and the like. He sent one order and requested that a gun be sent to him and he would pay for it on delivery. A reply was received by Mr. BRANDLE instructing him to complete a form which certified

ENCLOSURE

5416C

that he was over 21 years of age, had never been convicted, and was not a fugitive. He said that he plans to use the name of HIDELL and to order a rifle from the Potomac Arms Corporation. He said that the reason for his contact with the FBI at this time was to place himself on record in the event that any inquiries were received concerning his order of the gun from the Potomac Arms Corporation. He added that if he was able to receive the gun from the Potomac firm, he felt that his nine-year-old daughter could do the same thing and that this firm would not be exercising the same sound judgment as the Klein's store.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 5/14/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-3818)

SUBJECT: ORDER OF RIFLE FROM KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS, INCORPORATED, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 4/29/65 MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Legal 5/14/65. Lee Harvey Oswald

Submitted herewith is an original and 7 copies of a self-explanatory LHM. One copy of this LHM is enclosed for Tampa.

Secret Service, Chicago, advised of facts contained in LHM on 5/14/65 and a copy of instant LHM being furnished to them also.

(4) ENCLOSURES

2 - Bureau (Enc. 5)
1 - Tampa (Enc. 1) (62-638)
1 Chicago

JJL:mav

(8)

1 ENCLOSURE

Belmont 62-110194

MAY 21 1965

105-82555-1

NOT RECORDED
189 MAY 25 1965

64 MAY 27 1965

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M - Per _____

54160

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-110194-7

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Chicago, Illinois
May 14, 1965

ORDER OF RIFLE FROM KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS, INCORPORATED, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, APRIL 29, 1965
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

On May 14, 1965, Mr. William J. Waldman, Vice President, Klein's Sporting Goods, Incorporated, 4540 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, made available to the Chicago Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) a letter which he received from Lowell Brandle of the "St. Petersburg Times", St. Petersburg, Florida. This letter was as follows:

"Dear Mr. Waldman:

"In reference to your letter of May 5, I am pleased to inform you that--as you suspected--there is no such person as A. J. Riddell living at 6101 Pelican Dr. S., St. Petersburg. That is my home address and I am a special writer on the staff of The St. Petersburg Times.

"I attempted to order the rifle from Klein's in that manner, to see for myself if it was possible for someone else--with a far different motive--to purchase a firearm in a similar manner, using a pseudonym. In the past I've written on the subject of mail-order firearms, and I understand the many problems involved. Also, I know that there is a lot of emotionalism involved, too. This was another reason I sought to purchase the rifle from your firm--to learn facts.

"Well, I am pleased that Klein's has taken whatever precautions are necessary to detect those who might be using a pseudonym on an order. I intend to write an article saying what I attempted, and the result. It would be good if I could include an explanation of the measures your firm takes to avoid selling a firearm to the wrong person. It might help prevent unnecessarily harsh legislation. Would you please give me a brief general statement,

concerning the difficulties involved in operating your business in such a responsible fashion, how you overcame those difficulties, and any remarks you care to make on the matter of ordering firearms by mail.

"I know that there are some small, irresponsible firms which are selling firearms. Personally, I feel they are dangerous, and they must be an embarrassment to Klein's in many ways. Perhaps my article will help inform the public that there is a difference between Klein's operation and that of some others. I suspect that in the public mind--as it was in my own mind--all firms selling firearms are lumped together, more or less. This seems most unfair.

"Very truly yours,

"/s/Lowell Brandle
"Lowell Brandle
Special Writer"

Mr. Waldman also made available a copy of a letter dated May 5, 1965, to Mr. A. J. Hidell, 6404 Pelican Drive South, St. Petersburg, Florida, which letter had been prepared by himself. This letter was as follows:

"Dear Mr. Hidell:

"Please accept our thanks for your order. However . . .

"We cannot fill this order as inquiry by us indicates (1) the resident at 6404 Pelican Dr., So., St. Petersburg, Florida is not A. J. Hidell and (2) we are unable to establish there is such a person as A. J. Hidell residing elsewhere in St. Petersburg.

"While we are anxious to serve you, it is our first concern to conform to the letter as well as the spirit of the law.

We could, of course, ship the rifle and scope ordered and conform to our legal responsibilities. We think however, under the circumstances it would be to your advantage as well as to ours if you were to submit the Affidavit attached bearing a notary seal.

"A refund check in the amount of $33.28 covering your remittance in full is enclosed together with an Order Blank and the Affidavit to be notarized. We will be pleased to fill your order if you will return the notarized Affidavit, the Order Blank with the description of the merchandise desired and your remittance. A postpaid envelope is enclosed for your convenience.

"Very truly yours,

"XLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS, INC.

"W. J. Waldman
Vice-President"

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI CHICAGO

635 PM CDST URGENT 5-14-65 AAA

TO: DIRECTOR, TAMPA (62-638)

FROM: CHICAGO (62-6318)

This is INFO Bufile

ORDER OF RIFLE FROM KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS, INCORPORATED, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, APRIL TWENTYNINE NINETEEN SIXTYFIVE: MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING. O

Lowell Brandle

REMYTEL MAY FIVE LAST AND CHICAGO AIRTEL AND LHM MAY ELEVEN LAST.

Lee Harvey Oswald

WILLIAM J. WALDMAN, VICE PRESIDENT, KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS, INCORPORATED, MADE AVAILABLE TODAY A LETTER DATED MAY TWELVE LAST ADDRESSED TO HIM FROM LOWELL BRANDLE ADVISING THAT HIS ORDER OF A RIFLE FROM KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS STORE UNDER NAME OF A.J. KIDELL WAS A HOAX TO DETERMINE IF IT WAS POSSIBLE FOR SOMEONE USING A PSEUDONYM TO PURCHASE A FIREARM FROM THIS SPORTING GOODS STORE. BRANDLE, WHO IS A "SPECIAL WRITER" STATED HE HAS WRITTEN ARTICLES ON SUBJECT OF MAIL ORDER FIREARMS AND WAS GOING TO USE RESULTS OF THIS ORDER IN AN ARTICLE.

SECRET SERVICE, CHICAGO, ADVISED. TAMPA DIVISION ADVISE SECRET SERVICE, ST. PETERSBURG AREA, AND OTHER APPROPRIATE AUTHORITIES. LHM FOLLOWS.

END

WA...ALS....

FBI WASH DC

20 MAY 21 1965

TP ALS

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109175-5

REC-19 62-109175-5

18 MAY 17 1965

105-82555 NOT RECORDED 190 MAY 21 1965

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 5/17/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

SAC, TAMPA (62-638) (C)

ORDER OF RIFLE FROM KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS, INCORPORATED, CHICAGO, ILL., APRIL 29, 1965
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Chicago teletype May 14, 1965, and Tampa airtel and LHM dated May 13, 1965.

In view of the results of the interview with LOWELL BRANDLE set out in referenced Tampa airtel and letterhead memorandum and the fact that this information has been furnished locally to Secret Service, no action is being taken by Tampa on referenced Chicago teletype.

105-82555-
NOT RECORDED
139 MAY 24 1965

Referred/Ret 5/17/65 Justice

6 - Tampa

- Bureau (RM)
- Chicago (62-6318) (RM)
1 - Tampa

LLB:dh
(5)

1 MAY 18 1965

69 MAY 27 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M. Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-74

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 5-19-65

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: MRS. MARGARET OSWALD
FT. WORTH, TEXAS

At 11:45 a.m. today Mrs. Oswald, who identified herself as the mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, telephoned long distance and spoke to SA John W. O'Beirne, Crime Research Section.

Mrs. Oswald stated that Vice President Humphrey was in Ft. Worth the other day and that she was kept under surveillance by Secret Service agents from the night before the Vice President's visit until he left. She referred to a murder of one Robert Macklan, an attorney in Ft. Worth, and stated that since Pat Howard, brother of Mike Howard, a Secret Service agent, was now employed as a police officer on the Holcomb City Police Department, she wondered whether there was any connection between Pat Howard and the murder of Robert Macklan. When advised her meaning was not understood she stated, "It is very clear to me" and she thought the Bureau would want to do something about it.

Mrs. Oswald was asked whether or not she had complained to the Secret Service and she said she had. She was informed that the FBI is in no way responsible for the functions of that agency.

Mrs. Oswald appeared to O'Beirne to be incoherent and no sense could be made of her conversation. Secret Service was advised telephonically regarding her call.

RECOMMENDATION:

A copy of this memorandum is designated for Domestic Intelligence Division for any action deemed appropriate. Details of this matter will be confirmed to Secret Service in writing.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan

JWO'B:lcm
(5)

EX 110

REC- 16 105-

5/17

11 MAY 24 1965

CRIME RESEARCH

JUN 1 1965

OSWALD
105-82555
SECTION 227
COPY 2

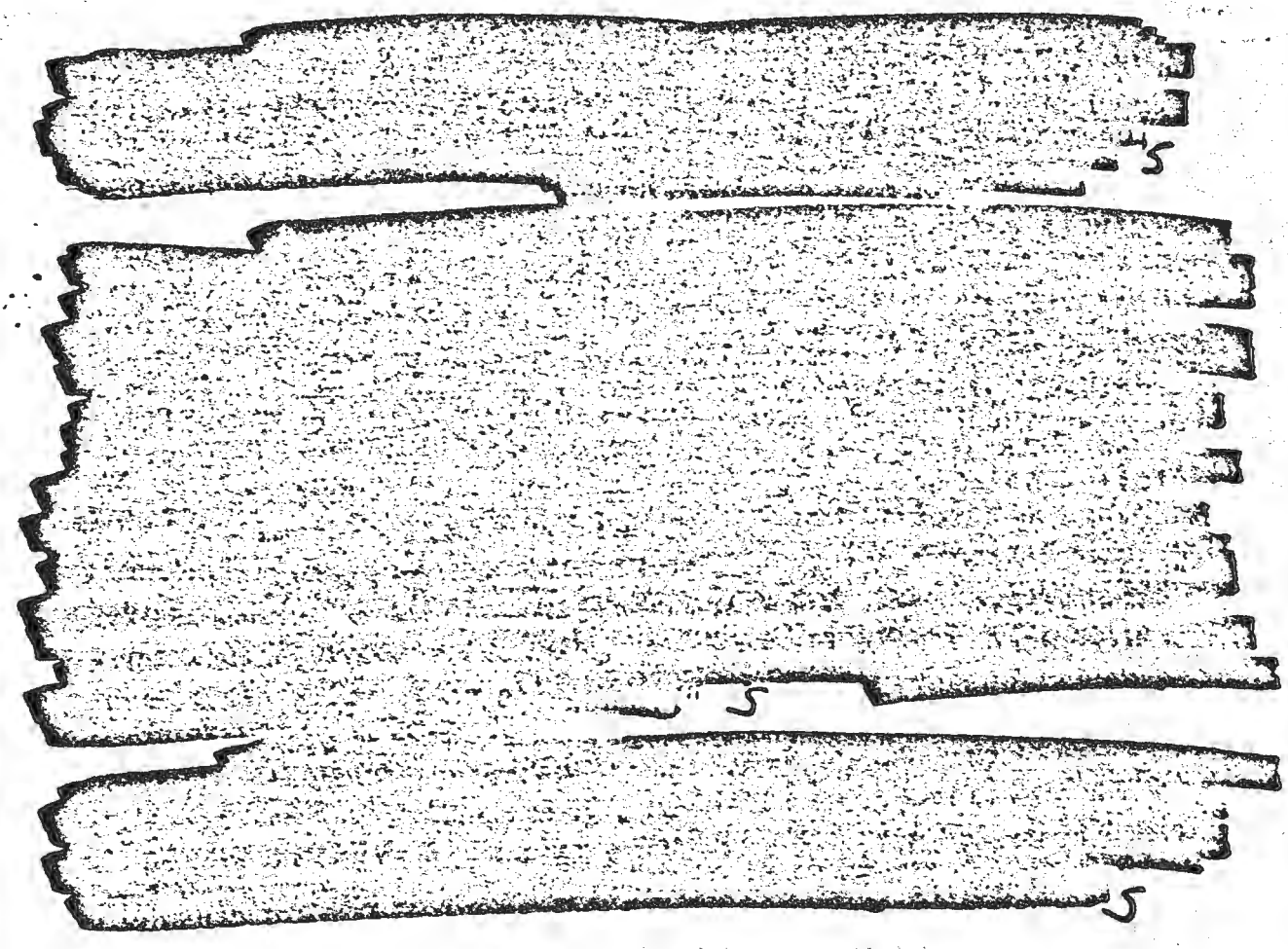
Director, FBI (100-409763) 5/20/65

Legat, Bern (105-284) (RUC)

MARK LANE
SM - C

Lee Oswald

Re Bern letter 2/19/65.



(4) Bureau
(1 - Liaison)
(1 - New York)(100-117844)
1 - London (info)(direct)
1 - Bern

HDG:mls
(6)

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 24 1965

UNREC.

20 JUN 2 1965

May 20, 1965

MRS. MARGARET OSWALD
FT. WORTH, TEXAS

Mrs. Oswald, who identified herself as the mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, telephoned from Ft. Worth, Texas, to FBI Headquarters, Washington, D. C., on May 19, 1965.

Mrs. Oswald stated that Vice President Humphrey was in Ft. Worth recently and that she was kept under surveillance by Secret Service agents from the night before the Vice President's visit until he left. She referred to the murder of one Robert Macklan, an attorney in Ft. Worth, and stated that since Pat Howard, brother of Mike Howard, a Secret Service agent, was now employed as a police officer on the Haltom City Police Department, she wondered whether there was any connection between Pat Howard and the murder of Robert Macklan. When she was informed that her meaning was not understood, she stated, "It is very clear to me" and indicated she thought the FBI should do something about it.

Mrs. Oswald was informed that the FBI has no jurisdiction in this matter and does not supervise the work of the Secret Service.

This confirms information telephonically furnished to Special Agent Grimes of the Secret Service on May 19, 1965.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Miss Gandy

JWO'B:lcm/mm
(7)

5/21/65
Original & 1 cc
to USSS

REC- 16

EX 105

MAY 23 1965

19 MAY 24 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 5/21/65

FROM : SAC, CLEVELAND (105-7674)(P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
(OO:DL)

ReDLairtel to Bureau, 11/23/64.

Recommunication reflects that MARINA OSWALD, wife of the late LEE HARVEY OSWALD, on October 30, 1964, and again November 16, 1964, turned over to the Dallas Office, correspondence which she has received subsequent to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. Among this correspondence, was a U. S. Postal Card addressed to "Mrs. OSWALD, Dallas, Texas", signed "HAROLD STONER and GRANT RICKERT", which is postmarked Toledo, Ohio, August 11, 1964.

For the info of the Bureau and Dallas, extensive investigation at Toledo, Ohio, has failed to identify "HAROLD STONER" and "GRANT RICKERT".

The Bureau is requested to search its indices concerning HAROLD STONER and GRANT RICKERT.

In the event no info is developed by the Bureau, this matter will be placed in an RUC status in the Cleveland Division.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Dallas (RM)
3 - Cleveland
(1 - 105-9163) (GRANT RICKERT)
(1 - 105-9164) (HAROLD STONER)

EPG:ktk
(7)

REC-10 5419

EX-101

10 MAY 24 1965

SOVIET SECTION

65 JUN 1 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

(Rev. 9-22-64)

FBI

Date: 5/6/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-New)

SUBJECT: ORDER OF RIFLE FROM KLEIN'S SPORTING GOODS, INC., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, 4/29/65
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Chicago teletype 5/5/65.

As noted in referenced teletype, on 5/5/65, Mr. WILLIAM J. WALDMAN, Vice-President, Klein's Sporting Goods, Inc., 4540 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, advised that his firm was in receipt of an order postmarked 4/29/65, from one "A.J. HIDELL," 6404 Pelican Drive South, St. Petersburg, Florida. This order called for a shipment of one Enfield rifle, sporter model, and a variable three to seven power riflescope. Enclosed was a money order in the amount of $33.23. Also enclosed was a handwritten affidavit apparently from HIDELL, in which he advised he was of age, and was not an alien, fugitive, drug addict, ex-convict or under indictment.

Mr. WALDMAN advised that the order was apparently placed from an advertisement appearing in a magazine. Upon receipt of the order, one of Klein's clerks noticed the name of HIDELL in that Klein's sold a rifle to LEE HARVEY OSWALD under the name A. HIDELL, which rifle was used in the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. WALDMAN stated that because of this he had telephonically checked with a "source" in St. Petersburg, Florida, and found that HIDELL was not known to be a resident of the Pelican Drive address. This "source" identified a resident there as one LOWELL BRANDLE, an employee of the "St. Petersburg Times."

3 - Bureau (RM)(Encl. 3)
2 - Tampa (RM)(Encl. 3)
1 - Chicago
RJD/mam
(6)

NOT RECORDED 16 MAY 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

cc to Lawford 5/10

Mr. WALDMAN advised that Klein's definitely will not fill the order in question. He added that because of the "bizarre implications" of the order he felt the FBI should be advised.

On 5/6/65, the original envelope, handwritten order and handwritten affidavit were furnished to SA ROBERT J. DOLAN by MITCHELL J. SCIBOR, Mail Order Manager, Klein's Sporting Goods, Inc.

Submitted herewith for the Bureau is the original envelope, handwritten order and handwritten affidavit as furnished by Mr. SCIBOR.

Also submitted herewith is one xerox copy of each of the above items for the information of the Tampa Division.

Above is submitted to the Bureau in the event the Bureau deems it advisable to compare handwriting on the documents submitted with known handwriting specimens acquired during the investigation of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

It is requested that following the Bureau's decision as to what examination, if any, need be made, and completion of such examination, submitted material be returned to the Chicago Division.

1 - Mr. Griffith 5/21/65
1 - Mr. Raupach, Rm. 5716
1 - Mr. Cadigan

airtel

105-82555

To: SAC, Chicago (62-6318)

From: Director, FBI

ORDER OF RIFLE FROM KLEIN'S
SPORTING GOODS, INC., CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS, 4/29/65
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re airtel of 5/6/65, transmitting original evidence in this matter for possible handwriting examination. In view of Tampa airtel of 5/13/65, advising the identity of the writer of the submitted evidence and further that this matter was being closed, no handwriting examination is being conducted. The original evidence submitted with your airtel has been photographed for possible future use and the original exhibits are returned to your office herewith.

Enclosures (3)
2 - Tampa (62-638)

NOTE: This matter has been co-ordinated with Division 6.

MAILED 5
MAY 21 1965
COMM-FBI

JCC:kw (8)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Cadigan 1334 (P)

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 5/24/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka;
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned "MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD" together with two copies of form FD-376 for use by the Bureau in disseminating one copy of the enclosed letterhead memorandum to the U.S. Secret Service Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Two copies of the enclosed letterhead memorandum have been furnished U.S. Secret Service, Dallas, via FD-376.

The information from Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD was received by IC JAMES VON WHITE.

Although there is no information concerning Mrs. MARGUERITTE OSWALD being a subversive, ultrarightist, racist or fascist, both categories "3" and "5 (a)" on form FD-376 have been checked as information received from Mrs. OSWALD has definitely indicated evidence of emotional instability.

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 12)
1 - Dallas

RPG/jtf
(4)

REC 46 - 5420

MAY 26 1965

1 - ENCLOSURE

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-376 (3-8-65)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
May 24, 1965

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

Chief
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

RE: MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD
(Letterhead memorandum dated
May 24, 1965, at Dallas, Texas)

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.

2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.

3. ☒ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.

4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.

5. ☒ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:

   (a) ☒ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior.
   (b) ☐ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
   (c) ☐ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.

6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☐ is not available
☐ may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s)) (2)
U. S. Secret Service, Dallas, Texas

Enclosure(s) (1)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
May 24, 1965

MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD

At 11:15 a.m., May 13, 1965, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, 3704 Crestline Road, Fort Worth, Texas, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, telephonically contacted the Fort Worth Resident Agency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and furnished the following information:

She advised that in an issue of the "Fort Worth Star Telegram" during the previous week, there was an article about Mr. Fred Korth who she identified as former president of the Continental National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, and former United States Secretary of the Navy under the administration of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Mrs. Oswald stated this newspaper article concerned Korth's separation from his wife of 29 years, Mrs. Oswald stated this separation took place on April 30, 1963, in the 67th District Court, Fort Worth, Texas.

Mrs. Oswald further advised that Fred Korth was released from his position as Secretary of the Navy a few days before the assassination of President Kennedy and that Korth was under investigation on November 20, 1963, by some investigative committee in Washington, D. C., because of "bungling" of his job as Secretary of the Navy. Mrs. Oswald continued that Korth is a "sleeper" and is responsible, in her opinion, for the death of President Kennedy as Korth had a "motive for killing President Kennedy more than Lee Harvey Oswald did as Korth was on the spot". According to Mrs. Oswald, Korth was in so much trouble that the Continental National Bank would not take Korth back into their employment because of the foregoing information.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 MAR 12 1973

ENCLOSURE

MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD

Mrs. Oswald continued she would like to get the divorce records at the District Clerk's Office but she is afraid she would be spotted by news reporters. She stated she would like to "keep my theories as quiet as possible". Mrs. Oswald related she was fired from her job on November 11, 1963, by a Mrs. Carter, who was a personal friend of Fred Korth. She stated she believed Mrs. Carter and Fred Korth are as much involved in President Kennedy's assassination.

Mrs. Oswald continued that her son, Lee Harvey Oswald, had mentioned Fred Korth two or three times during his interrogation and this is further reason for her to believe that Fred Korth was involved in the assassination.

Mrs. Oswald stated she also believes that in addition to Fred Korth Billie Sol Estes and Bobby Baker are all involved in President Kennedy's assassination. She stated she was firmly convinced that Carol Tyler, the beautiful Capitol Hill secretary called as a witness in the Bobby Baker investigation, who was killed in a plane crash in the Atlantic Ocean recently near Ocean City, Maryland, was involved in the assassination or else she knew something about it.

At 1:15 p.m., May 17, 1965, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald again telephonically contacted the Fort Worth Resident Agency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, at which time she related the following information:

Mrs. Oswald stated she left her house early that morning in her automobile to run some errands and noticed a car following her. She stated there was a young man in this car wearing "plain clothes" who followed her for about 45 minutes after she first noticed him. She stated he made no "bones" about following her and at first she thought he might be trying to kill her or make her wreck her car as he was following her so closely. Mrs. Oswald stated she remembered hearing over the news broadcasts about Vice President Hubert Humphrey's pending visit to Dallas, and she stated, "I put two and two together" and decided she was under surveillance.

MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD

Mrs. Oswald stated she went to the Rose Hill Cemetery to visit the grave of her son, Lee Harvey Oswald, and this same car followed her to the cemetery. She stated she asked the man in this automobile if he was surveilling her and he advised her that he was. She stated she told this man that she was going to make him work for his pay and that she drove for two solid hours all over the south end of Fort Worth. Mrs. Oswald stated she telephonically contacted Chief of Police Cato Hightower, Fort Worth Police Department, and asked him if she was under surveillance. She stated he told her that the Fort Worth Police Department had been requested by a government agency to keep her under surveillance during that entire day.

Mrs. Oswald stated she thought it was a crying shame she was being kept under surveillance when they "should watch the men in Washington, D.C., instead of Marguerite Oswald", for there are men in Washington, D.C., who are responsible for the death of President Kennedy. Mrs. Oswald further stated she believed the reason for the surveillance was that she "knows a lot" and knows the "complete story" and "the truth" of it all.

Mrs. Oswald advised she was at her residence at the time of her contacting the Fort Worth Resident Agency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and she was going to have another glass of ice tea and then was going to drive over most of Fort Worth so the man surveilling her would have something to do and he was going to earn his pay for the day. Mrs. Oswald remarked that she was so furious about the entire matter that she was considering writing President Johnson and the United States Attorney General. Mrs. Oswald commented that she really had not made up her mind whether she should write anyone about this matter because she has had enough grief during the past one and one-half years, but she was tired of being treated in this manner. Mrs. Oswald commented that she thought she would contact Mr. Sorrels, Agent in Charge of the U. S. Secret Service at Dallas, about this matter but that she wanted to check with the Federal Bureau of Investigation to see if they had possibly instituted this surveillance.

EAARC

MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD

Mrs. Oswald concluded her conversation by stating that she was leaving her residence and was going to give this young man surveilling her a run for his time and money, and stated "After all, this is good for the book I'm going to write, and I have taken two photographs of him."

The "Fort Worth Star Telegram", Fort Worth, Texas, on May 17, 1965, contained an article wherein it was stated that Deputy Police Chief R. R. Howerton, Fort Worth Police Department, had confirmed that they had surveilled Mrs. Marguerite Oswald during the visit of Vice President Hubert Humphrey in Dallas.

1 - Mr. Lenihan

SAC, Cleveland (105-7674) 5-27-65

Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReCVlet 5-21-65.

There is no information in Bufiles concerning Harold Stoner and Grant Rickert beyond the information concerning receipt by Marina Oswald of a post card bearing above names as addressors. No further action is desired in connection with this matter.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

JCS:hrt
(5)

NOTE: In 8-64 Mrs. Oswdd received an innocuous post card from Toledo which purportedly was sent to her by Stoner and Rickert. We have no further interest in this matter. Indices are negative.

MAILED 8
MAY 27 1965
COMM-FBI

105-[illegible]-5421

19 MAY 28 1965

53 JUN 2 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen

TO : MR. W. C. SULLIVAN

DATE: 5-21-65

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

FROM : MR. W. A. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

The purpose of this memorandum is to recommend interview with Mr. Penn Jones, Jr., editor of the "Midlothian Mirror," a weekly newspaper published in Midlothian, Texas, a community located approximately 24 miles from Dallas, Texas.

Mr. John Russell Freeman, owner and editor of the "Farmer and Miner," a weekly newspaper in Frederick, Colorado, informed Denver Office on 5-17-65 that Penn Jones, Jr., has been conducting thorough investigation of the assassination and has a theory that Oswald was paid large sum of money to assassinate President Kennedy by two brothers from Texas who are very high up in the Government of the U.S. Jones informed Freeman that one of these brothers has been closely associated with President Johnson for several years and is at present a "right-hand man" of President Johnson's in the White House. Jones told Freeman the other brother is a disreputable drunk who holds a high position in the Post Office Department.

According to Freeman, Jones informed him that he (Jones) has discussed this matter with Theodore Sorenson, formerly of President Kennedy's White House staff, and has also discussed it with former Attorney General Robert Kennedy and Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach. Jones told Freeman that Mr. Katzenbach informed him that this was just a theory and facts were needed to support it.

This is the first information Bureau has received concerning this allegation. Neither Jones nor Freeman volunteered this information to the FBI or to the President's Commission during the investigation of the assassination. The Department has furnished considerable information to the Bureau that was volunteered to it concerning Oswald and the assassination. However, we have received nothing from the Department concerning this allegation and it appears quite probable Jones has never passed this information to the Department as alleged by Freeman.

REL:hrt
(7)
Enc.
105-82555

REC-3 105-82555-5422

EX-105

CONTINUED - OVER

4 JUN 4 1965

56 JUN 8 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Because of the seriousness of the allegation involved, desirable we contact Mr. Jones and get any information he possesses first hand.

A check of Bureau files disclosed we conducted investigation of Penn Jones in 1953, based upon an allegation that a representative of the Communist Party from New York City had been in contact with Jones during the Summer of 1945. Our inquiries disclosed this allegation had no basis in fact. Our files also disclose that on 4-30-62 an unknown individual threw an incendiary device into the offices of Jones' newspaper, the "Midlothian Mirror." No arrests were made at that time, although it was suspected that a member of an anticommunist group may have been behind this act.

ACTION:

Attached is an airtel to the Dallas Office instructing immediate interview of Jones in this matter.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 28 1965

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI DENVER

644 PM MDST URGENT 5-28-65 TFH TELETYPE

TO DIRECTOR /105-82555/ AND DALLAS /100-10461/

FROM DENVER /89-41/ IP

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA. IP

RE DENVER AIRTEL TO BUREAU MAY EIGHTEEN LAST AND BUARITEL TO DALLAS MAY TWENTYONE LAST.

FOR INFO BUREAU, JOHN RUSSELL FREEMAN, FREDERICK, COLORADO., PERSONALLY CONTACTED DENVER OFFICE TODAY TO ADVISE THAT PENN JONES, JR. HAD TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED HIM TODAY AND STATED HE HAD BEEN CONTACTED BY DALLAS FBI AGENTS TODAY. FREEMAN STATD JONES WAS VERY ANGRY WITH HIM FOR FURNISHING INFORMATION TO THE FBI AND INDICATED HE DID NOT DIVULGE THE NAMES OF THE TWO HIGH GOVERNMENTAL OFFICIALS AND APPARENTLY DENIED MUCH OF THE INFORMATION FURNISHED BY FREEMAN. FREEMAN STATED FURTHER THAT JONES INFORMED HIM THAT DALLAS AGENTS HANDED HIM A THREE PAGE SINGLE SPACED FBI REPORT CONTAINING FREEMAN-S COMMENTS.

FREEMAN ADDED THAT HE MAY AT SOME TIME IN THE NEAR FUTURE FURNISH THE IDENTITIES OF THE TWO HIGH GOVERNMENTAL OFFICIALS TO THE FBI.

END

WA BMS

FBI WASH DC

EX 110 105-82555-5423
REC-10

4 JUN 4 1965

6 PFS
6 JUN 15 1965
FBI DALLAS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 30 1965

WESTERN UNION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

1 57

FBI DALLAS

954PMCST URGENT 5-29-65 LJH

TO DIRECTOR 105-82,555

FROM DALLAS 100-10,461 /P/

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

RE DENVER TEL. TO BUREAU AND DALLAS, MAY TWENTYEIGHT LAST.

PENN JONES, JR., MIDLOTHIAN, TEXAS, INTERVIEWED BY DALLAS AGENTS MAY TWENTYEIGHT. DENIED MENTIONING ANY THEORY TO FREEMAN THAT LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY PAID TO OSWALD BY ANYONE.

ALSO DENIED NAMING TWO BROTHERS FROM TEXAS WHO PAID MONEY TO OSWALD. STATES FREEMAN'S STORY FABRICATION.

INTERVIEWING AGENTS DEFINITELY DID NOT PERMIT JONES TO READ ANY DOCUMENT. AGENTS DID DISCUSS INFO. IN DETAIL FURNSHED BY FREEMAN AND ATTRIBUTED TO JONES, AND OBTAINED JONES'S REPLY TO EACH STATEMENT.

LETTERHEAD MEMO FOLLOWS

DENVER ADVISED BY AIRMAIL. REC-26 105-82555-5424

END

LRA cc to DE Moore

4 JUN. 4 1965

FBI WASH DC

56 JUN 11 1965

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

May 10, 1965

The attached copy of Oswald by Kerry Thornley was sent to the Director the New Classics House, 2715 N. Pulaski Road, Chicago, Illinois.

Reference is made to the FBI on page 121.

New Classics House

- For Purposes of Review -

nm

MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. MOHR
MR. DELOACH
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. FELT
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

NEW CLASSICS HOUSE

7N777

This exclusive *New Classics House* original
is not available in any other form

OSWALD

by KERRY THORNLEY

WHO KNEW HIM BEST (AND WHO IN 1960 WROTE *THE IDLE WARRIORS*, A NOVEL BASED UPON HIM)

—WHAT HE DID NOT TELL THE WARREN COMMISSION—

including the 'Warren' Commission's 106 page deposition of the author; a supportive psychological analysis by Albert Ellis, Ph. D.; a biographical verification by E. A. Simco, fellow Marine of Oswald and Thornley; an eight page pictorial documentation section; and a unique eulogy to John F. Kennedy by Paul G. Helmark.

An illuminating personal analysis of why Lee Harvey Oswald chose to assassinate President John F. Kennedy, as well as an iconoclastic critique of how America helped Oswald to become what he did.

THE AUTHOR

Twenty-seven-year old Kerry Thornley began writing at the age of fourteen. He sold his first piece of work to a local newspaper when he was nineteen and has since had poems, short stories and articles published in the "little" magazines (including *Innovator*, a libertarian newsletter of which he is editor-in-chief). Thornley's interest in philosophy and politics also began early; while attending high school in Whittier, California, he won a number of public speaking competitions, including the Voice of Democracy Contest. After attending the University of Southern California for one year as a journalism student, he decided to fulfill a two-year active-duty obligation (assumed earlier upon joining the Marine Corps Reserve). He was assigned to El Toro Marine Air Station in Santa Ana, California— where he was to meet Lee Harvey Oswald. Later Thornley served in the Far East, in the First Marine Aircraft Wing, and distinguished himself again as a public speaker on political/philosophical issues by winning first place in the Wing Technique of Instruction Competition. He was therefore sent to Washington to appear in the finals. It was shortly after his return to overseas duty that Thornley read in a newspaper of Oswald's defection to Russia and, as a result of that, began work on his first novel: *The Idle Warriors*, featuring a protagonist much-modeled after this unusual Oswald personality. After leaving the Marine Corps, Thornley moved to the New Orleans French Quarter to finish *The Idle Warriors* and to gain background material for future writings. At present he lives in Los Angeles, and is working on a second novel, plus a series of philosophical papers for private publication.

Dedication: To Clint Bolton, who first said to me: "Go home and write—ya bum!"

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Pictorial Credits: Page 65: Private photo, United Press; Page 66: Associated Press, U. P., U. P.; Page 69: U. P., U. P.; Page 70: A. P., U. P., A. P.; Page 71: A. P., Wide World, A. P.; Page 72: Wide World, U. P., Wide World. Cover and art by Don Wheeler and William Dichtl. Editorial assistance, Louise Lacey. Author's note: Quotations from Lee Oswald's writings which appear in the main body of this book have been revised to conform to standard spelling and punctuation, wherever necessary

World-renowned Dr. Albert Ellis received his M.A. and Ph.d. degrees in Clinical Psychology from Columbia University, then went on to teach at Rutgers University and New York University. He became Chief Psychologist of the New Jersey State Diagnostic Center, a Fellow of five associations and societies (including the American Psychological Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science), a Diplomate of the American Board of Examiners in Professional Psychology, and Vice-President of the American Academy of Psychotherapists.

For the past twenty years, Dr. Ellis has maintained a private psychotherapy practice, marriage counseling and family counseling in New York City and is currently the Executive Director of the Institute for Rational Living, Inc. in New York. Along with the publication of over two hundred of his scientific papers, he has authored or edited more than twenty books and monographs, including: The Art and Science of Love, Sex Without Guilt, Reason and Emotion in Psychotherapy, and The Encyclopedia of Sexual Behavior.

Introduction

The Psychology of Assassination

by Albert Ellis, Ph.D.

Kerry Thornley's first-hand portrait of Lee Harvey Oswald is a most valuable document because it gives an illuminating view of the man who almost certainly murdered President John F. Kennedy and presents him as the author saw and lived with him several years before the assassination occurred. Naturally, Mr. Thornley had his own subjective reactions to Oswald; and, as he frankly states in this book, he had his personal politico-social philosophy which hardly dovetailed with Oswald's. But as a budding novelist, and one who was perspicacious enough to see in the potential assassin a unique individual who could well serve as the protagonist for the great American novel which he then hoped to write, Thornley was beautifully equipped to study and delineate Oswald's character; and it is doubtful whether we shall ever have a more faithful picture of this complex and aberrated human being than is presented in some of the vignettes of him in this book.

I am fortunately in something of the same accurately predictive position as Thornley regarding my diagnostic impressions of Oswald. For immediately after President Kennedy's assassination, Lyle Stuart, who publishes many of my books, and who is also editor and publisher of the unusual monthly periodical, *The Independent*, asked me to do a piece on "The Psychology of Assassination." I quickly wrote such an article, which was then included in the November 1963 issue of *The Independent*. Although at that time, I only had a potpourri of newspaper reports to go by, it was

turbed individual; and I said so in no uncertain terms. Later published material, including that in the *Report of the Warren Commission*, and now the present book by Kerry Thornley, has much more fully documented my original impressions of Oswald and the motives for his crime. So if I were interested in crowing, I could well throw out my chest, and say: "I told you so!"

More to the point, however, I am interested in augmenting and substantiating my original thesis on Oswald and the psychology of assassination. So let me now attempt to do this, by using some of Thornley's first-hand impressions of President Kennedy's presumed assassin, as well as material from other reputable sources.

Let me say at the start what I said in my original article: that although, on the surface, assassination may seem to be a cold-blooded result of political choice, it actually rarely is. Contemporary assassins are almost always exceptionally deranged individuals. Many of them, in fact (such as Jack Ruby, the murderer of Lee Oswald), seem to have no political motive whatever. And even the most notorious killer of all time, Adolf Hitler, was obviously not merely fighting for German, or even for Aryan, interests when he sent out his trained gunmen to exterminate his "political" foes. He was clearly an unusually disturbed, terribly anxious and hostile individual, who was personally motivated to kill, quite apart from the socio-economic views which he may have quite sincerely (if benightedly) held.

So, too, is there good reason to believe that most members of revolutionary groups, such as the anarchists of nineteenth century Russia, which openly advocate political assassination, adhere to their creeds of violence because they *want* to kill, and not merely because they have dispassionately figured out that this is really an effective method of backing up the ideologies in which they believe.

What are some of the main psychological factors that drive people to assassinate political figures? These:

Impotence and self-hatred. Assassins such as Lee Harvey Oswald are often individuals who, although they are not basically stupid, have been so seriously emotionally disturbed all their lives that they have been highly inept in getting what they want out of life. They usually have poor interpersonal relations; they are unable to work steadily on interesting or well-paying jobs; and they characteristically get rejected by friends, acquaintances, members of the other sex, and even political groups or countries to which they would like to swear allegiance.

Because of their inherent low estimations of themselves, they keep failing at one task after another; and then they use their failures as "evidence" that they are really worthless and must necessarily keep failing. Rather than consciously admit to themselves, however, that they are woefully inadequate, and that they'd therefore better do something drastic to change their ways, they

frequently build up defensive hostility against others, and insist that they are being persecuted by these others.

Consequently they hate bosses, officials, statesmen, and other authority figures, and insist that it is *these* "bastards" who are keeping them down. They cannot, of course, acknowledge the hard work and refusal to be downed by physical and other handicaps that are characteristic of statesmen such as Kennedy—since such an acknowledgement would spotlight their own tendencies to goof in the face of even minor difficulties. So they often become insanely jealous of outstanding achievers, insist that they do not truly deserve their places of eminence, and bitterly resolve that something must be done to annihilate them and drag them from the positions they have "unfairly" won.

Typical of the impotence and self-hatred that Lee Harvey Oswald felt for himself is that in his case, as Thornley clearly points out, "despair, it would appear existed—but it was not despair with resignation. Rather, Oswald exhibited something quite prevalent in our culture today: frantic despair." Like so many despairing and self-deprecating people, Oswald apparently had to believe that there were special reasons for his not succeeding in life, so he became defensively paranoid and wishful-thinkingly got himself to "discern" that others were deliberately picking on him and blocking his way. As Thornley succinctly notes: "I don't think he was consciously, perhaps, aware of the fact that he went out of his way to get into trouble. I think it was kind of necessary to him to believe that he was being picked on. It wasn't anything extreme. I wouldn't go so far as to call him a paranoid, but there was a definite tendency in that direction." And again: "I think perhaps the feeling of being persecuted was necessary to his self-esteem. This is, I understand, a common thing, and it certainly fits in with everything else I know about him."

The Warren Report Commission, in its official summary of Oswald's condition, concurs: "He used his Marxist and associated activities as excuses for his difficulties in getting along in the world, which were usually caused by entirely different factors." However arrogant and "superior," then, Oswald appeared on the surface to be, it is evident that he always had deepseated feelings of self-deprecation, and that much of his external swagger and violence was an unconscious attempt to deny or cover up these feelings.

Lack of frustration tolerance. Political change of a profound nature invariably takes a considerable period of time to achieve. Even long *after* significant revolutions—such as the American Revolution and the Russian Revolution—have occurred, numerous vestiges of the old regime survive; and it is only as a result of constant vigilance and action on the part of the revolutionists that many of their aims are finally achieved.

Political assassins, however, usually are individuals with low frustration tolerance and lack of prolonged discipline who want

—or, rather, demand—what they want when they want it—which means immediately, pronto, *right now*. However worthy their causes may be (or may seem to them to be), they are not willing to keep *working* to achieve these goals; and they impatiently, and to a large extent mystically, believe that they will be able to attain them at one fell, dramatic swoop. Sudden assassination of their foes is therefore their frequent (and usually quite unrealistic) method of choice.

In Oswald's case, it is fairly clear that he was a short-range hedonist who rarely saw difficult projects through, even when he theoretically believed in them. Although he was intelligent and believed in reading and in education, he shirked his school work as a child and never quite finished high school. He never held on to jobs in a steady fashion; and didn't even stick things out very well when he went to the Soviet Union and tried to become a citizen there. Thornley significantly notes that Oswald, though a seeker after a better philosophy of world order, erred in that respect too: "Had he been willing to exert the effort, Oswald could have worked out for himself a rational view of the world. At times, according to his notes, he attempted to formulate what he called a 'third alternative.' That he did not continue this effort, and that he spent his time instead in conspiring to do violence to those with whom he disagreed, is the fault of no other person than Lee Harvey Oswald."

Even Oswald's vaunted political views, Thornley again indicates, were partly rationalizations for his taking the easy way out and making a great name for himself *without* his making any persistent effort: "He was concerned with his image in history and I do think that is why he chose the particular method he chose and did it [identified with the Communist cause] in the way he did. It got him in the newspapers. It did broadcast his name out. I think he probably expected the Russians to accept him in a much higher capacity than they did."

Like so many individuals with low frustration tolerance, Oswald was a classical injustice collector. To quote Thornley: "He was always speaking of the injustices which had been perpetrated against him . . . And it was the fact that he had lost his clearance and gone out of his way to get into some degree of trouble, that went on to support this. For example, we would stand at muster in the morning, and Sergeant Spar would call the roll and he would say 'Oswald' and Oswald would step out of the ranks and Spar would send him off to mow the lawn or something. Oswald did get special treatment. As I say, he had brought it on himself, but he made the most of it, too, as far as using it as a means of getting or attempting to get sympathy."

Here, then, we have a picture, which I frequently find in my most seriously disturbed patients, of an individual who builds up

who thereby "proves" (at least to his own satisfaction) that reality is definitely the way it *should* (by his own unrealistic definition) be. Naturally, the only way in which such a frustration-intolerant person is going to be able to right the "wrongs" which have been done him is, with equally trigger-happy unrealism, to harm or to kill those who are more favored than he—and who, usually, have worked their heads off (as Kennedy did) to earn this favor.

Magical thinking. Almost every person who vigorously opposes a pronounced politico-economic way of thinking—whether that way be extremely right-wing, left-wing, or even centrist—at times has the distinct inclination to murder the outstanding spokesmen for the view he despises. But since most political oppositionists are reasonably sane and thinking individuals, they quickly calculate that it would be utterly foolish for them to give in to their murderous inclinations. For, obviously, they would not kill the party they oppose by quickly silencing one or more of its spokesmen—in fact, they might well publicize and aid its cause by thereby creating public martyrs.

By resorting to assassination, they easily are able to see, they would only bring down the wrath of officialdom (and very likely of the shocked populace itself) on themselves and their own supporters, would do their own cause more harm than good, and would very likely end up just as dead as their murdered opponents. Consequently, same proponents of even extremist politico-economic views frequently *think* of how nice it would be if they could eradicate their opponents in one huge blood bath—but they practically never take any overt steps to execute such a wishful notion.

Political assassins, on the other hand, are not equally sane, and almost always seem to believe that they and their supporters *can* get away with the bloody deeds they at first fantasize and then actually carry out. The John Wilkes Booths of the world seem to be genuinely deluded, at the moment they commit their misdeeds, that there *will* be a massive public uprising in their favor; that the individuals they assassinate *will* be universally condemned rather than raised to martyrdom; and that they, the murderers, *won't* be caught and punished.

These assassins usually seem to make their wishes father to utterly magical kinds of thought; and those among them who do not expect to escape earthly retribution seem to believe that they will be rewarded in some later celestial existence—in a heaven, of course, that is somehow ruled by their own cohorts. This magical thinking on their part, which usually leaves them with enough perspicacity to carry out their death-dealing blows effectively but to fail to make any reasonable plans for escape, is probably the reason why such a high percentage of political assassins are caught so quickly.

communism was the wave of the future—and that he, personally, would be exalted in stature by his picking this kind of right horse. As Thornley notes: "He looked upon history as God. He looked upon the eyes of future people as some kind of tribunal, and he wanted to be on the winning side so that ten thousand years from now people would look in the history books and say, 'Well, this man was ahead of his time.' He wanted to be looked back upon with honor by future generations. It was, I think, a substitute, in his case, for traditional religion."

Moreover, "In his own eyes he was two conflicting things. On one hand, and perhaps most deeply while certainly not most obviously, he was Oswald the oppressed. On the other hand, he was Oswald the great, the future liberator of the entire human race." Considering how atheistic Oswald was, by his own statements, supposed to be, this high degree of religiosity and grandiosity that he actually felt and practiced is indeed remarkable!

It should come as no surprise, therefore, when we discover that on the day of Kennedy's assassination, Oswald took with him only $13.87 and left behind $170.00, which might have well helped him to escape to Cuba or elsewhere. Like so many other assassins, his plans for escape were either magically non-existent or totally unrealistic.

Extreme moralism and hostility. Although assassins are palpably immoral, since they commit the one act, murder, which is almost universally condemned among the various peoples of the world, they invariably seem to be unusually moralistic or blaming. They not only condemn the basic ideologies of their politico-economic opponents, but they severely castigate these opponents themselves for *having* such ideas. This excoriation of an *individual* for espousing certain *creeds* is, of course, an act of extreme bigotry, and has little connection with our normal opposition to philosophies which we think are mistaken.

For, granting that a man (such as the head of a political party) is wrong about holding certain views (as, of course, his opponents always think he is), he has an inalienable right to be wrong. To be human *is* to err; and unless each of us is given the inalienable right to be errant, and not to be personally denigrated or cruelly punished for so being, the freedom to think for oneself becomes a mockery and arrant bigotry and obscurantism quickly begins to prevail.

The political assassin is essentially unable to see this: to distinguish clearly between a person's being wrong and his being blamed, punished, and devalued as a human for his mistakes. The assassin dogmatically and authoritatively *wants* to blame; *demands* that his own views be considered absolutely right and everyone else's utterly fallacious; *insists* on making himself the final arbiter of human destiny, while placing all those who dissent from him on an infinitely lower, dehumanized, and preferably non-existent level.

That Oswald was, from his childhood to his death, an unusually moralistic and hostile individual, seems to be well attested by the facts of his existence. Several times during his early years he got into trouble with school and other authorities; and a full decade before he was accused of murdering Kennedy he was suspected of being psychopathic by a psychiatrist who examined him. Thornley himself doubts that Oswald was truly potentially dangerous in his youth and at the time he knew him in the Marine Corps; but he also gives several indications of Oswald's hostility at this time. Thus, in response to Albert Jenner Jr.'s questioning him when he appeared before the Warren Commission, Thornley admits that Oswald "had gotten into difficulty with a staff sergeant and had poured beer on the person of a staff sergeant and gotten into some kind of altercation . . . As a result of that he was court-martialed and had been subjected to the loss of clearance."

Again, according to Thornley: "He seemed to be a person who would go out of his way to get into trouble, get some officer or staff sergeant mad at him. He would make wise remarks. He had a general bitter attitude toward the Corps. He used to pull his hat down over his eyes so he wouldn't have to look at anything around him and go walking around very Beetle-Bailey style."

In regard to Oswald's relationships, camaraderie with others in his Marine Corps outfit, Thornley tells us that these were "Almost nil . . . He got along with very few people." As an example of Oswald's bellicosity, Thornley notes that on one occasion, when he finally remarked to Oswald that "Comes the revolution you will change all that"—meaning, Oswald's views of military organizations—the would-be revolutionist screamed at him and "he never said anything to me again."

Quite typically, then, Oswald exhibited lifetime patterns of surliness and unfriendliness; and it is perhaps noteworthy that at the time Kennedy was shot, he was also at serious odds with his wife and appeared to have no close friends. This does not mean, of course, that every negative, hostile person is likely to become a murderer. Potentially, yes; but in all likelihood, no. Of those individuals, however, who do kill, and who particularly kill in the senseless fashion that President Kennedy was assassinated, a longtime history of extreme resentment against others will frequently be found.

Severe anxiety. Because he absolutely cannot tolerate the dissenting views of others, and because he consciously or unconsciously feels himself to be impotent and unable to cope with a world of probability or chance, where it is inevitable that opposing views to his *will* be heard and will often prevail, the political assassin is fundamentally an exceptionally anxious person.

His grandiosity, therefore, is to some degree the other side of the coin of his underlying feelings of weakness, and is partially a defense against these feelings. Because he is terribly afraid that others will spot his inadequacies and therefore take advantage of

him, he paranoically projects onto them his own poor picture of himself, begins to imagine that they are plotting and scheming against him, and feels impelled to kill them before they actually do him injury.

From the picture just painted, it can be seen that the political assassin tends to be a paranoid schizophrenic; and when he is not precisely in that category, he nonetheless is an exceptionally disturbed individual who has little capacity to think straight about himself and others, and who usually has led a highly disordered, and like as not rebellious and antisocial, life since early childhood.

Typically, for example, we find that Lee Harvey Oswald was a "loner"; was resentful of discipline; was bored and restless in school; shirked his studies, although he was well above average intelligence; felt that he and his family were persecuted by society; was fanatically devoted to communism but still unable to be accepted by the Russians when he decided to give up his United States citizenship; was quite distressed about losing his hair, which he typically attributed to the cold Russian winters; was unable to hold some jobs because of incompetence in performing work that should have been easily grasped by him; acted so suspiciously that causes that he wanted to work for refused to have any connection with him; and generally behaved in a withdrawn, rebellious, and irresponsible manner.

More concretely, we have the first-hand evidence of Thornley, who replies to Mr. Jenner's question, "Do you think he was emotionally unstable?" with an unequivocal "I think so." "That," Jenner continues, "is an opinion you gathered from your association with him in the Marines." And Thornley, again without cavil: "Yes."

When Jenner asks Thornley "To what did you attribute this inability of his to maintain reasonably cordial or at least service-family relations with his fellow Americans," the latter's reply is "Well, at the time I just thought: well, the man is a nut . . . I just thought: something is wrong with him; maybe something is bugging him today; maybe he is crazy; I don't know what . . . Later, I did reflect on it, and that, combined with his general habits in relation to his superiors, and to the other men in the outfit, caused me to decide that he had a definite tendency toward irrationality at times, an emotional instability."

From all this data that we now have on Oswald, including the material in the Warren Commission's Report, that which was independently unearthed by various newspaper and magazine sources, and Thornley's detailed experiences with Oswald that are exposited in this book, it would appear that although he was never hospitalized for mental illness, and might possibly never have been had he lived to a ripe old age, there is little question that he was at least a borderline schizophrenic and that he was

OSWALD

I

A PRELUDE TO UNDERSTANDING: INTELLECTUAL EVASION AND FRANTIC DESPAIR

"I wonder what would happen if somebody was to stand up and say he was utterly opposed not only to governments, but to the people . . ."

—Lee Harvey Oswald

Aristotle said that if a man gets drunk and, as a result of his drunkenness, flys into a rage and kills another, he is not to be excused in the least from the consequences of his act—for upon willfully allowing his mind to be dulled or his rationality suspended, a man must assume full responsibility for whatever his uncontrolled actions then effect.

In justice, to choose to abandon one's mind in any manner is much the same as leaping from a motor vehicle once it is in motion: what really happens is that the mind abandons the vehicle, the body, and must therefore stand responsible for whatever damage the uncontrolled vehicle causes.

Tragically, there are more ways of dulling or suspending human rationality than drinking. Drinking, in fact, is one of the least popular. Far more common than blind drunkenness is blind faith. And before that comes what is probably the number-one intoxicant the world over, the true opiate of the people: intellectual evasion.

unpleasant question. An intellectual evasion is no answer at all, wrapped up in a package of answer-sounding words. When a politician tells you not to worry about the national debt because "we owe it to ourselves," that is an intellectual evasion. When a door-to-door salesman offers you a set of encyclopedias "absolutely free," provided you agree to pay ten dollars a month, that is an intellectual evasion. When a minister tells you to believe in God because *The Bible* says there is a God, and to believe *The Bible* because it is "God's word," that is an intellectual evasion. And when a TV-panel-show debater passes himself off as cultured because of his expertise at intellectual evasion, that is when you'd better jump behind a lamp post; there's a driverless vehicle barreling down the road.

Lee Harvey Oswald, I submit, arrived at a state of mindlessness that would have permitted him to commit murder through a process of intellectual evasion—a process which was partially under way when I knew him in 1959.

• • • •

Evidence would indicate that Oswald's condition was what could perhaps best be called a state of despair during the time span that included 22 November 1963.

According to the Warren Commission, "Oswald's behavior after the assassination throws little light on his motives. The fact that he took so little money with him when he left Irving in the morning indicates that he did not expect to get very far from Dallas on his own and suggests the possibility, as did his note prior to the attempt on General Walker, that he did not expect to escape at all. On the other hand, he could have traveled some distance with the money he did have and he did return to his room where he obtained his revolver. He then killed Patrolman Tippit when that police officer apparently tried to question him after he had left his roominghouse and he vigorously resisted arrest when he was finally apprehended in the Texas Theatre. Although it is not fully corroborated by others who were present, two officers have testified that at the time of his arrest Oswald said something to the effect that 'it's all over now.'"

Despair, it would appear, existed—but it was not despair with resignation. Rather, Oswald exhibited something quite prevalent in our culture today: frantic despair. One hundred seventy dollars, in addition to the thirteen dollars and eighty seven cents he took with him that fated morning, were in his possession. Yet he left the hundred and seventy dollars in a wallet in the dresser at the house where his wife was staying. In considering the possibility of Oswald's planning an escape to Cuba, the Commission points out that "it is unlikely that a reasoning person would plan to attempt to travel from Dallas, Tex., to Cuba with $13.87 when considerably greater resources were available to him. The fact that Oswald left behind the funds which might have enabled him to reach Cuba suggests the absence of any plan to try to flee there and raises serious questions as to whether or not he ever expected to escape."

Yet we find Oswald killing a police officer and attempting to kill others to resist questioning and arrest. Only an irrational man attempts to embrace contradictions. And Oswald certainly must be judged irrational if one is to go on the basis of these two drastically contradictory tendencies apparent in his alleged behavior on 22 November. But, as I've indicated, assassins don't have a monopoly on unreason, especially on that variety I've named frantic despair.

Consider the philosopher who asserts that life, by nature, is wretched—and yet who devotes years to panic-stricken efforts on behalf of preventing the nuclear destruction of mankind. Or look among the writings of the beats. From the antics of Dean Morarity on down the line, what term can better describe the behavior of these "heroes" than frantic despair?

Nor is frantic despair in contemporary culture confined to those who pass as intellectuals. "You'd be surprised at the number of these happy suburban wives who simply go berserk one night, and run shrieking through the street without any clothes on," quotes Betty Friedan, from an

interview with an unnamed doctor, in her bestselling book *The Feminine Mystique*. Miss Friedan substantiates in her book a view of the American career housewife as typically, a driven woman who is, by and large, both despairing and frantically unresigned in her often random efforts to achieve identity and self-esteem. Further, and perhaps significant in this context, her psychological struggles often seem to affect her children with a tendency to react to life in a similar manner.

So I think it may be safely concluded that the state of frantic despair is prevalent enough among individuals in at least our culture at this time to produce in many situations an *atmosphere* of frantic despair—an atmosphere more to be expected in a tribe of savages, helpless against nature's whims, than in a highly comfortable and industrially competent civilization such as our own. And, indeed, it has been recently demonstrated by means of a ten-nation survey conducted by Dr. Raymond B. Cattell of the University of Illinois that the highly industrialized nations of the world, including America, have lower general levels of anxiety than do less developed countries, such as India. So we may further conclude that the syndrome involving frantic despair is by no means a result of increased industrialization nor is it universal in our culture. The very fact that it can be discerned with such striking clarity here in modern-day America would seem to indicate that it is in sharp contrast with what most of us regard as the logical reaction to this environment.

It would seem safe then to conclude that the state of frantic despair is something that must be arrived at by a special route. And if the writings of Sartre, Genet, Kerouac, Colin Wilson, and the reports of Betty Friedan are to be credited (and in this instance their popularity itself can be considered as a probable accreditation), it might well be that this special route is being followed by an ever-widening group of people.

* * * *

It is my opinion that the state of frantic [illegible]

most commonly arrived at by means of intellectual evasion. And, on the basis of my acquaintance with Lee Harvey Oswald and on what I have learned about him since then, I have decided that he did arrive at the state of frantic despair by such means and, in the state of frantic despair, probably attempted to assassinate General Walker and probably did assassinate President Kennedy.

I have gone into this subject in some detail, at the risk of belaboring a point here and there, because it is absolutely essential in explaining how the Oswald I knew could have in just four years and five or so months arrived at a point where he was fully capable of cold-blooded murder. For the Oswald I knew was a wholly different sort of fellow in some essential respects from the angry little man who later was to dwell upon the possibilities of one's standing up and announcing his utter opposition to everything, "governments, . . . the people, to the entire land and complete foundations of his society."

II

PRIVATE OSWALD AND THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING PERSECUTED

"In Thornley's view, Oswald labored under a persecution complex which he strove to maintain . . ."

—The Report of the Warren Commission

No clear picture of my first sight of Oswald remains in my memory. He did not make a lasting first impression on me, for in appearance he was practically nondescript.

I transferred into his outfit, Marine Air Control Squadron Nine, in either the late winter or early spring of 1959. I remember only that it was after New Year and before Easter. Previously I had been with another unit located at the same place and directly next door to MACS-9, so at the time the change was merely a minor one, more important to the Remington raiders in the administration sections than to me.

When I think of Oswald's name in connection with those days, I hear it being shouted by an authoritative voice that seems worn thin by irritation. And in my mind's eye I see an out-of-focus picture of a jarhead private with a swab in hand, slopping soapy water over the wooden plank porch of the operations hut. The private has the bill of his utility cap pulled down over his eyes, apparently so he will have to see as little of the unpleasant military world around him as possible.

Overlaid on this picture, as in a multiple exposure, I see

the same private with a broom, with a rake, with a lawn mower, and with a grass edger. Associated in my mind with these visions is a vague feeling of sympathy that might find expression in the question: Why are they always picking on that guy?

As time went on I came to gather other, more vivid impressions of Private Oswald—but the image of him as a poor, persecuted soul never entirely vanished. Oswald kept it fresh. When he was ordered to do something, he would answer, "Yes, sir," in a tone that conveyed clearly that he had fully expected to be ordered to the task but that he sure didn't have to pretend that he liked it any. It was the kind of tone that most people would use while saying, "Wouldn't you know it!" after a particularly bad piece of luck.

And if, by some chance, you didn't see that Oswald was obviously being singled out for special treatment, he would mention it to you in the form of a bitter aside to his conversation—usually adding his opinion that those in command were of the not-too-perceptive conviction that he was a Communist spy or something and therefore felt he had it coming. But, as his words and tone would have by now made clear, Oswald was willing to be grimly amused by the whole thing.

I'm certain that in his own eyes Oswald was the most important man in the unit. To him the mark of destiny was clearly visible on his forehead and that some were blind to it was his eternal source of aggravation. It was far more comforting for him to know that there were those who would gladly kill him than it would have been for him to think that he was just another faceless marine in the ranks at morning muster. For, deep within, he feared that he really was that faceless nobody—and the hostility of others, when directed at him alone, was his most convenient reassurance that he was, instead, a very unique somebody. A somebody who could provoke anger, and perhaps a little fear, in those an unjust system had placed above him was the self-image he required and strove to perpetuate.

As I've indicated, in contrast to Oswald's self-image

was his appearance. He was not much taller or much shorter than most other people. Nor was he much fatter or much leaner. His hair was brown, medium brown. His eyes were blue-grey. If anything he was a bit smaller than most men, a bit lighter in weight. That was all.

Considering that he had such a poor foundation on which to build a striking appearance, Oswald did pretty well. First, he usually remembered to set himself off by maintaining a tight and angry little smile at all times. Also, he managed to look a little sloppier in his dress than any other marine. But beyond that, under the circumstances, there was not much else to be done. For the most part, he had to rely on his words to emphasize his individuality, a subject to be handled in detail in a separate chapter.

While all I've said about him up till now is true, I wish to stop short of giving the impression that Oswald's persecution complex was a central aspect of his personality at that time. It was not. It was instead something usually observed out of the corner of an eye while considering the whole man. In my unprofessional opinion he was not paranoid but, as I told the Commission, I did think there was in him a tendency toward paranoia that in certain circumstances might become more pronounced. This last, however, was simply an uninformed guess on my part.

One may now wonder how it was that Private Oswald was most typically observed at some menial job if it were not true that he was a real object of persecution due, perhaps, to his "subversive" leanings. This, I submit, Oswald brought on himself. Elsewhere, I will go into the techniques he used. For now, allow me to say that he went out of his way, time after time, to do whatever he could to displease the officers and staff n.c.o.'s that were in charge of him.

Unfortunately, there were times, though, when Oswald was given genuine reasons to believe "they" were after him. The most dramatic example came to my knowledge second hand, so I may not have all the details correct. I have checked into the origin of the story enough, however, to ascertain that it does have a basis in truth.

It was apparently in MACS-9, and probably before I arrived there, that a young lieutenant happened to notice in the mail room one day a newspaper, addressed to Oswald, which was in the Russian language and by some reports had been mailed from the Soviet Union. According to the story, the lieutenant grew very excited over his discovery and possibly made an open issue of Oswald's probable sympathy to the Communist cause.

Most of the troops, who had learned to take Oswald in perspective, were very much amused at the lieutenant's having "pushed the panic button." Oswald, of course, didn't think it was so funny. But apparently the lieutenant's warnings were ignored by the command, which had perhaps learned to take enthusiastic young lieutenants in perspective.

• • • •

So Private Lee H. Oswald was the outfit eightball. He was what in the Army they call a yard bird and, in the Marine Corps, a shit bird. He was a born loser. And he was fully as bitter as mess-hall coffee about it.

And concerning the cause of this situation, Oswald chose to believe the explanation that was to him the most attractive—that his unique status as a "subversive" and perhaps his superior intelligence was the reason for his special treatment—and this, in the face of evidence to the contrary, required a process of intellectual evasion.

Yet at that time Oswald was far from despairing. His service in the Marine Corps was about to end. And, beyond his coming day of discharge, a whole new world awaited him—a world that would be somehow different from what he'd known in the past. Perhaps he would go to the Soviet Union and play an important role in the building of a new humanity. Perhaps he would go to Cuba and join Castro in the fight to free the rest of the Caribbean from the clutch of the imperialists. A thousand opportunities awaited the man who bore the mark of destiny; he had only to choose among them.

It may have been about then that O[illegible]

MACS-9 marine, Nelson Delgado, in the words of the Warren Report, "sometimes imagined themselves as leaders in the Cuban Army or Government . . ."

A good summary to this chapter is also contained in that Report: "He used his Marxist and associated activities as excuses for his difficulties in getting along in the world, which were usually caused by entirely different factors. His use of those excuses to present himself to the world as a person who was being unfairly treated is shown most clearly by his employment relations after his return from the Soviet Union. Of course, he made his real problems worse to the extent that his use of those excuses prevented him from discovering the real reasons for and attempting to overcome his difficulties. . . ."

III

COMRADE OSWALD

AND THE HOLY CAUSE OF MANKIND

"I think the best religion is Communism."

—Lee Harvey Oswald

We were sitting around in the afternoon sun. I was reading a paperback book. Oswald was reading a notebook, possibly studying his Russian. Nelson Delgado was there, involved in a religious discussion with another man. Two or three others were sitting around on inverted buckets, cleaning their rifles or shining their shoes.

Duty was easy in MACS-9. Many of us were watch standers and sometimes we had the afternoons off. We could not leave the base, but we could sit outside the recreation hut and enjoy the California sun, shoot the bull about whatever crossed our minds, read, or take care of our personal effects.

MACS-9 was located at a subsidiary base of El Toro. It was near the tiny town of Tustin. And, with a light breeze, the sharp smell of citrus trees would come floating down the rows of quonset huts.

Gradually, I lost interest in my reading and became engrossed in the bull session on religion. Noticing my interest, one of the men asked for my views. I explained that I was an atheist.

"So am I," said Oswald, glancing up from his note-

"No. I'm not a Communist. I just think they have th best system."

"Why?" I wanted to know.

"Because they have a purpose. And the Communis way of life is more scientific than ours. You don't hav to believe in a bunch of fairy tales to accept it."

My first really vivid memory of Oswald centers around that brief sequence. In further conversations, my initial judgement concerning his interest in Marxism, based on his words that afternoon, was re-enforced. He was a man in search of an integrated, scientific view of life. He found in Marxism the only ideology that didn't demand the same kind of blind faith that the religions demanded. He found in Marxism the only philosophy of modern times that claimed a vital, relevant connection to life on this planet.

Significantly, he was not entirely satisfied with Marxism. Against my charges that it was also rooted in faith and certainly not scientific in many important respects, he could only say, "But what else is there?"

At that time, I could not give him a satisfactory answer. I could only indicate my belief that, ultimately, one must work out one's own personal religion or philosophy. For a man who was out to change the world, a personal philosophy was not enough. Oswald needed a head start. Oswald needed a movement he could join and help bring to fruition in his lifetime. In essence, he did not have the courage to stand alone. And yet to create one's own view of the world, one must stand alone and think.

* * * *

I have never personally known an individual more motivated by what appeared to be a genuine concern for the human race than Lee Harvey Oswald.

Lee was moved by what people usually call the purest humanitarian sentiments. Oswald was a philanthropist.

After our first exchange of ideas, sparked by the discussion on religion, we got into quite a few extended discussions. Sometimes we both took the side of atheism and argued with the more excitable Christian fundamentalists

in the outfit. At other times we directed our rhetoric at each other. The result was that there developed between us a sense of kinship tempered with sharp differences.

We were never close friends. Oswald was not the sort who formed close friendships. Yet I think in some ways I came to know him very well because of our disagreements.

His concern for other people, not as individuals but as a mass, was real. Oswald was unselfish. He was so unselfish that he couldn't seem to concentrate on his own affairs. He would rather be busily solving the problems of mankind. I would suggest that he might have been bored with his own life as it stood. The problems of others—the famines, the plagues, the revolutions, and the wars—were far more interesting challenges to his imagination than, say, whether or not his shoes were shined before tomorrow's inspection. So he invariably turned out for inspection with unshined shoes and, when he was punished for it, he preferred to believe that he was being picked on by malevolent beings who hated him for wanting to solve the world's problems, for wanting to liberate those the malevolent beings—the persons in authority—wanted to continue to exploit.

That Oswald observed that his own affairs were boring might have been the major contributing factor to his secret fear that he was just another faceless everyman in the ranks. And, as I have shown, the resulting apathy toward minding his own business probably led directly to his special treatment which, in turn, provided him with counterfeit evidence that he was a special man, instead of a faceless everyman. It was a cycle which would have tended to gain momentum as it went along, like a flywheel —or a whirlpool.

* * * *

As I told the Warren Commission: "He looked upon the eyes of future people as some kind of tribunal, and he wanted to be on the winning side so that 10,000 years from now people would look in the history books and

say, 'Well, this man was ahead of his time.' . . . He w
concerned with his image in history . . ."

Such a view necessarily implies that Oswald was co
vinced of the inevitability of a Communist world victor
And I am not sure that he was entirely pleased with su
a prospect. First, that he denied being a Communist h
possible importance here—but on the other hand, in t
circumstances, it might have been going even too far f
Oswald to stand up and say he was utterly committed
achieving a total Communist victory. What causes me t
have second thoughts about his commitment to Com
munism is his enthusiasm for a book unpopular with th
few self-admitted Communists I have known, for obviou
reasons. The book was George Orwell's *1984*, a severe criti
cism in fiction form of socialist totalitarianism.

As soon as he learned that I had not yet read thi
book, he urged me to do so at once. In fact, it might ver
well be that he loaned or gave me a paperbound edition
Upon his enthusiastic recommendation, I read *1984* an
for awhile decided Oswald was not truly in sympathy wit
Marxism. It had to be a joke, I concluded. That explained
his tight little smile. He was laughing to himself, I wa
sure. He saw all the fallacies in socialism that Georg
Orwell saw. And, on this final point, I'm still not con
vinced I was wrong.

Unfortunately, however, one gaping hole in socialism
that both Orwell and Oswald failed to see was the im
possibility of supporting an industrial civilization utilizing
fear instead of profit as a motivation. Inventors don't in
vent because they are ordered to, or because they are told
it is their duty. Engineers don't engineer and innovators
don't innovate on command. Scientists don't make dis
coveries according to master plans or regulations. If this
concept is grasped, the vanity of Marxist boasting about
the inevitability of the triumph of the dictatorship of the
proletariat is seen. Also apparent is the absurdity of
those who imagine the world in the grips of an all-
powerful Communist conspiracy. If the Communists are
to "win", they must continue to gradually renounce the
original goals set forth by Marx. If this is done, the Soviet

Union will have to become a free nation—with both a free exchange of ideas and a free exchange of goods.

But Oswald could not have understood this, for he saw the future of mankind as a dark one, filled with the poverty and oppression of *1984*, controlled by an all-powerful state which would be equipped somehow with all the infernal inventions necessary to check and double check upon its subjects. How such a state could maintain itself, who it would tax for its wealth, how it would per-suade intelligent beings to keep its complex machinery in condition was a problem to which he gave little or no thought. He was therefore a victim of somewhat ground-less fears.

He further observed that the mixed economy of the United States, to which he mistakenly referred as "capital-ism", was moving toward totalitarianism. And if he had wanted to examine the evidence carefully, he could have seen that the present-day Soviet Union was even closer to Orwell's nightmare. But he didn't want to examine the evidence if the conclusion it necessitated might, as he seemed to suspect in this case, prove depressing. He wanted to believe that somewhere there was freedom. So that is exactly what he did believe. And, of course, the only possible place for such freedom had to be on the other side of that communications barrier, the iron curtain. If freedom was not there, it was nowhere. And he wanted to believe it was somewhere.

Further, if freedom was nowhere—and Oswald recog-nized this possibility, for he was not by any means com-pletely out of touch with reality—then he wanted at least to be on the winning side. For on the winning side he could extend his influence in opposition to the all-powerful state. He could work for the creation of an anarchist so-ciety where there would be no state to oppress humanity. Marxism here reasserts itself as a ready-made vehicle for Oswald's ambitions.

For if this did indeed turn out to be a world wherein one must either oppress or be a victim of oppression, Oswald would prefer to be an oppressor. And if he could oppress in the name of freedom, if he could oppress in

the public interest, if he could oppress for the even
good of all the people—then Oswald would be a tot
fulfilled man. He would be having and eating his cake
the same time.

I say all this with a great deal of conviction, but I m
point out that it is my conjecture, based not so much
words I remember having heard Oswald utter as on
general subjective impression of his attitude. I must f
ther point out that much of my conviction here is reaffirm
not only by Oswald's writings that have been publish
since I knew him, but by my own line of thinking whi
was in part stimulated by my arguments with Oswald a
which resulted, about one year later, in my seriously co
templating joining the Communist cause. It was only up
the basis of the fallacy of motivation by fear—which
the same as to say motivation by law—having bee
pointed out to me that I came to reconsider not only th
validity of Communism, but the validity of all socialis
thinking and state planning as well.

* * * *

Now that Oswald's belief in the ultimate victory o
Marxism—in either a malevolent or benevolent form, d
pending very much on Oswald's future success in achievin
power within the party—has been to some extent estab
lished as probable, I shall return to my earlier assertio
that he had what the Warren Commission calls "a
extraordinary view of history."

Perhaps the words of his arch hero, Fidel Castro, in
fluenced him here or perhaps Castro was merely expressin
a view especially common with though not exclusive t
the Marxist mind: "Men may condemn me, but histor
will justify me!"

For some of us who find ourselves stranded one da
without a god, there occurs a strong temptation to find
substitute, since it is impossible to live without certainty
we encounter one occasion after another in life when w
must stake our lives on our judgement, and if our judge
ment is wrong—if we take the wrong course at the wron

—we are doomed. And when a mistaken choice does
not result in our destruction, we are aware that it can
still leave us with a ruined life. So, as living beings, we
must yearn for certainty. And if we do not care to think,
do not care to remain totally rational in all our waking
hours, we must counterfeit for ourselves a sense of cer-
tainty or go insane or commit suicide.

I think that Oswald's counterfeit sense of certainty is-
sued from believing in history much as many believe in
God, except that his belief rested not on anything so obvi-
ously absurd as blind faith, but on intellectual evasion—a
subtler sort of faith. And I further believe that for his lost
religion he found other need-fulfilling substitutes in Marx-
ism. For example, I think he traded in original sin for
historical necessity, since both take from man the re-
sponsibility of the evil and suffering in the world while at
the same time paradoxically placing the burden squarely
on his shoulders in an almost-unaltered form—though
I have not the vaguest idea as to what need these curious
doctrines could fulfill.

So in conclusion I will say that, despite his evident res-
ervations, when Lee said in effect that his religion was
Communism—he meant every word of it. And, tragically,
his religion was Communism not because of any great
superiority on the part of that ideology, but for the lack
of a better alternative conspicuously available to him in
the United States of America.

IV

OZZIE RABBIT AND THE POWER OF LAUGHTER

"Powers also testified that Oswald was reserved and seemed to be 'somewhat the frail, little puppy in the litter.'"

—The Report of the Warren Commissi

Oswald had what he conceived to be magnific ideas for humanity, but in order to execute them needed power. And, as a private in the Marine Cor he didn't have too much of that. Later he would ca out a secret plan that might put his hands on some lev of power, but for the present he had to use what li there was at his disposal in his own defense.

As far back as he could remember, almost, Osw had been an object of ridicule. In 1952, when he mov with his mother to New York, the other children P.S. 117 teased him about his Texas accent. And in 19 upon returning to the South, he found the children his ninth-grade class laughing at him because of his quired northern accent. And, after he joined the Mar Corps in October of 1956, somewhere along the line got nicknamed "Ozzie Rabbit."

When Lee was very young, however, and first attet ing school, he was large for his age. A former scho mate of his from that period asserted in a news st that Lee, due probably to his size, was the leader of t

playground. He was popular. So when he came to feel the sting of ridicule it was all the sharper by contrast.

And while it would not appear that Oswald received more such ridicule than many children who find it difficult to adjust to new surroundings, that he was especially sensitive and tended to withdraw from others his own age perhaps indicates that, due probably to his unsatisfactory home life, and to the dominance accorded him in earlier peer-group relationships because of his size, he certainly did feel the ridicule more intensely than would another. So it might have been in those early days of his life that he came to give undeserved attention to his image in the eyes of other people. For if the opinion of others could so hurt him, then it was something to which he must pay great heed. Further, as time went on it might have been that he extended this false premise to the point of creating his "extraordinary view of history." Whatever the reasons, Oswald came to have an exaggerated concern for impressing it upon others that he was not a fit object of their contempt. This very common and extremely unhealthy obsession is usually expressed in the words, "people may not like me, but they are sure as hell going to respect me." In effect, such a desire puts one entirely at the mercy of others—be they rational or irrational.

From this point on, the problem requires merely a logical extension. If I am being attacked by a man with a deadly weapon, and if I am unarmed, the logical thing for me to do is to arm myself, possibly by wresting the weapon away from the attacker. If that weapon is a gun, I become a gunman. If that weapon is laughter, I become a jester.

And the thing I remember most about Lee is that he was a comedian. His jibes were usually directed at officers. At times they were at his own expense, perhaps in hopes that he would beat others to the punch. They were always witty.

It was by his wit, even more than by his Marxism, that he chose to set himself apart. And likewise, it was his wit that got him into the most trouble—though, once

again, he appeared not to perceive that such was cause.

One of his favorite games was to compare the Uni States Marine Corps to the society in *1984*. "Be care comrade, with Big Brother's equipment," he would as we unloaded government-owned gear from a truc He would also compare the officers to "party membe because of the special privileges they received.

An analogous theme of his joking was Communis Once when our section chief jumped up onto a tru fender and called for us to gather around and listen t Lee exclaimed, in a thick Russian accent, "Ah! A co lective farm lecture!" He ofttimes referred to hims and others as "comrade." Even when his witticisms ha no direct relation to Communism, he often neverthele uttered them in his Russian accent.

Other of his clever remarks fall in no single categor Often they were quite biting, though, and he was un abashed about making them loud enough so that his in tended victims, even if they happened to be somewha humorless officers, could hear them.

In a group, Lee was a loud and boisterous perso making jokes or arguing the case for Communism, a both, without reserve. Yet, on a person-to-person basi he was shy and reserved. I preferred arguing with him when we were alone, because then he was more incline to listen; he didn't have a front to keep up; without a audience he would more often admit he was wrong on a point.

Whether by intention or in spite of himself, he also projected pathos. At all times, there was a certain sympathy-getting embarrassment about him. And yet I'm sure he wanted it understood that he cared for no man's concern or sympathy, though I'm not at all sure such was really the case.

Despite the barbed nature of his humor, the total effect of his antics was more that of the clown than the satirist. His humor seldom became an effective method of offense. Usually it only achieved defensive ends. The exception was when he did encounter that occasional

humorless officer and then, understandably, he made the most of it. And, understandably, he ended up swabbing, raking, mowing, edging, or just picking up cigarette butts.

Another aspect of Oswald's differing nature, depending upon whether he was in a group or alone with just one other individual, was in relation to his reaction to jokes fired in his direction. He didn't seem to mind being called "Comrade Oswaldskovitch," and in a bull session or on a working party he seemed good natured about anything anyone said in fun about him. But my own experience indicated that he might have been different about such matters on a person-to-person basis. When I finally said, in reply to one of his complaints about the Corps, something to the effect of, "Well, comes the revolution you will change all that," he looked at me with an expression of pained surprise and shouted, his voice cracking, "Not you, too, Thornley!"

* * * *

While Oswald became a clown in the eyes of those around him, I'm sure this is not what he intended. He meant only to defend himself from ridicule and, if possible, use the weapon of ridicule offensively as a means of exercising power.

In his own eyes he was two conflicting things. On one hand, and perhaps most deeply while certainly not most obviously, he was Oswald the oppressed. On the other hand, he was Oswald the great, the future liberator of the entire human race.

Oswald the oppressed was that faceless everyman in the ranks of the human herd whose life was thoroughly uninteresting, except for its importance as an example of injustice. Such a picture of himself would adequately explain his fascination for *1984*. Its hero, too, was a victim of oppression. Winston Smith was so oppressed, in fact, that he had a difficult time expressing himself in writing—as did Oswald. Winston Smith was a hero-victim with which Lee could easily identify for many reasons.

Oswald the great was the hero that would issue fo
from Oswald the oppressed. Indeed, Oswald the gr
lived within the shell of Oswald the oppressed alrea
All that was necessary was that Oswald the oppres
throw off his chains, at which time Oswald the gr
would step out of the shell and Oswald the oppres
would be destroyed forever. But so long as the s
image of Oswald the oppressed remained to haunt hi
Oswald could not entirely convince himself that
was or had it in him to be Oswald the great.

Since his quips seldom permitted him to feel true gre
ness, which Oswald came to identify with true power,
could not escape knowing that he was, for the mome
Oswald the oppressed. So, finally, his sense of hum
must fail him.

V

THE IDLE WARRIOR EXPERIENCE

"I observed U.S. imperialism at work while serving in the Marine Corps."

—Lee Harvey Oswald

In June of 1959 I left MACS-9 for Japan. As it happened I was transferred to Oswald's old overseas outfit, MACS-1.

For the sake of all the Marine Corps stands for, I hope MACS-1 was unique. Never did I suspect there was anything like it defending the peace, and discovering such a unit could exist was enough to give me dire reservations concerning the future of the United States. Later MACS-1 was transferred on paper to the States, thus starting life over as a brand new unit. At that time, however, it was and had been for fourteen years the goddamnedest excuse for a military operation ever to give ulcers to a colonel.

It was magnificent! We arrived on the Fourth of July and dragged our seabags into a barracks littered with beer cans. A drunken marine sat weaving in a chair with a broken bottle. He was cutting his own arm with it!

That night after taps there was some noise in the barracks, and when the Duty N.C.O. called for silence he was booed down.

At that time the men of MACS-1 had two things about which to boast. First, they'd, believe it or not, just won

a competition in close order drill for the entire Far Ea
Second, for the past three months they'd maintained t
highest venereal disease rate on the base.

The unit had been in Japan since the end of the w
Each month a new draft of perhaps a dozen men
more arrived and about a dozen or so were sent hom
That way the outfit had evidently managed to maint
its salty wartime personality by assimilating new me
bers in small lots.

According to the testimony before the Commission
William Stuckey, who debated on radio with Oswald
New Orleans, Oswald told him that "the conclusive thi
that made him decide that Marxism was the answer w
his service in Japan. He said living conditions over the
convinced him something was wrong with the system, a
that possibly Marxism was the answer. He said it was
Japan that he made up his mind to go to Russia a
see for himself how a revolutionary society operates,
Marxist society."

Speaking personally again, I did not find the conditio
in Japan particularly bad. The Japanese people seem
enjoy quite a high standard of living and I find it di
ficult to imagine Oswald distressed by the economic co
ditions he encountered there. I cannot climb inside
another man's mind, though, and maybe Oswald s
things I didn't see.

On the other hand, Lee may very well have been speal
ing of conditions other than economic. Far more like
he was speaking of what he called U.S. imperialism. Th
subject deserves careful examination.

What Oswald called U.S. imperialism was a direct ou
spring of the conditions in the barracks of MACS-1 an
I hope to a lesser extent, other outfits. He was referri
to the conduct of United States servicemen in their dea
ings with the Japanese and other Far East peoples.

I remember especially one heated discussion we ha
on the subject. I challenged him to back up Soviet a
legations concerning imperialism. At this he became ver
excited as he alluded to his overseas experience. "If yo

said in effect, adding that my fellow marines equaled any Nazi storm trooper for brutality, given the opportunity to get away with it. His face became chalky as he discussed this matter and he appeared to be genuinely sickened; so I did not press him for details.

When I got to the Far East, though, I kept a keen eye out for U.S. imperialism and I soon saw what he had been talking about. The average serviceman not only resented being overseas when he could not see any good reason for it, he had little respect for native customs. Despite this, many men managed to behave in a civilized manner while on liberty out of deference to the fact that the Japanese after all were people and, overwhelmingly, very courteous ones at that. Some few marines, sailors, soldiers, and airmen failed to comprehend this, though. To them all foreigners were slightly sub-human. The results were sometimes tragic.

For some reason for which I don't imagine one would have to look very far, MACS-1 had a very large share of such men. The anti-Japanese sentiment was especially strong in newcomers, however. In the course of fourteen months, due to exposure, most men came to have at least a begrudging admiration for the "little Nip bastards." Also, the anti-foreign attitude was by no means restricted to Japanese. When we went on maneuvers it was applied indiscriminately to Filipinos and Chinese as well.

I'll not attempt to go into all the factors which I think created this phenomenon, but the most important one was also the most obvious: you don't give a man six months training in professional murder, followed by a half-hour lecture on the importance of good conduct on overseas liberty, and then send him out as an ambassador of good will.

It was therefore with some justice that Lee came to feel that all the Marine Corps did was "teach you to kill."

In the course of my tour I saw perhaps a half-dozen incidences of brutality on the part of Americans toward natives of the Far East. These ranged from the beating

up of taxi cab drivers to the dropping, on one occasio
of a garbage-filled crate from a ship onto an old ma
back as a prank. I heard of dozens more, usually in t
form of boasts.

I call this sort of thing juvenile delinquency. Oswa
called it U.S. imperialism.

• • • •

Since my ambition had been for many years to be
writer, and since going to Japan was the first thing tha
had ever happened to me which I could then imagine a
an interesting starting place for a book, I went there wit
a definite desire and indefinite plan to write a book abou
some aspect of Japan.

As after my arrival I became increasingly perturbed
over the juvenile delinquency I saw and over the long
range effect it was having on Japanese good will, I mor
and more came to feel that the book I was to write
should deal with this problem as well as other things
centering around the existence of peace-time marines in
Japan. And, at last, stimulated by a chance comment
I hit upon the perfect title: *The Idle Warriors.*

Yet I still lacked an essential ingredient for a good
novel. I needed a central theme that would tie in all the
many minor themes I wanted to handle.

• • • •

One afternoon in the barracks, after work, a friend o
mine who had also been in MACS-9 and who had known
Oswald handed me a copy of *The Stars and Stripes* and
said, "Look!" There, on about page three, was an article
about a United States Marine who after getting out of
the service had gone to Russia and requested Soviet citizenship. Of course it was Oswald.

It was not until then that I really believed his commitment to Communism was serious. I was surprised. I wondered how he had come to his decision. I began to

ponder the problem. And then I sat down and began work on *The Idle Warriors.* I had my theme.

• • • •

So I am convinced that the idle warrior experience played a key role in Lee's disillusionment with the United States. If it did, Lee was not the only victim. Many men became alcoholics while serving overseas. Sympathy with Communist ideas was unusually popular. Others found an escape in indiscriminate sexual activity. A surprising number turned to masochistic pastimes such as cutting themselves with broken bottles, biting chunks out of glasses, and arm-wrestling with live cigarette butts between their arms. Others became thieves and saboteurs just for the sake of the thrills involved. Riots were common. Insubordination was ordinary.

As explanation for this mass disillusionment I have given consideration to several possibilities. Most prominent among them seems to be purposelessness and its two companions, disgust and boredom. Few men, if any, really understood why they were over there in the first place.

Much about MACS-1 helps to explain Oswald's behavior in MACS-9. He had just returned from overseas not too long before I met him. And, as we would say in the Corps, he wasn't about to get with the new routine.

VI

HELPING OTHERS: OSWALD'S UNDERLYING MOTIVATION

"Happiness is not based on oneself. . . . Happiness is taking part in the struggle, where there is no borderline between one's own personal world, and the world in general."

—Lee Harvey Oswald

As has been by this time well established, Oswald was a humanitarian. But, like most humanitarians, he could not be satisfied by giving of his own to charity. He wanted his neighbor to be a humanitarian as well, or to put his wealth at Oswald's disposal so Oswald could increase his own effectiveness on behalf of others. What he really wanted, in fact, was to have the whole wealth of the entire world at his disposal, so he could distribute it along what were in his opinion just lines. Beyond this, no humanitarian can wish for anything.

There was no limit to the power Oswald knew he would need to fulfill his unselfishness. So his primary function had to become "taking part in the struggle." And the struggle in politics is always for power. The kind of morality he accepted forced him to seek power.

How does a recently discharged private from a poor family get power? That was his problem. It is not a prob-

could dream up the idea of going to the Soviet Union is a tribute to his ingenuity.

I'm sure he felt that if his Communism was ardent enough to cause him to defect, and if he could give the Soviets a propaganda edge by means of his defection, and if perhaps he could provide them with intelligence about the operations of a Marine Air Control Squadron —the Soviets would doubtlessly welcome him into their party. His disappointment at the first rebuff he received by a government official was enough to drive him to attempt suicide.

And later, as it became clear to him that no amount of living in the Soviet Union was going to get him anywhere near to living inside the Kremlin, he decided to return to the United States where, if he couldn't run for President, he could at least build the beginnings of power through political activity of various kinds.

If Oswald's plans were unrealistic, his evaluations of the results they bore were not entirely so. After all, he was not entirely psychotic—and had he been, he probably would have been far more obvious and far less dangerous. He could not pretend to himself that he was successful in achieving anything when the evidence against it, combined with his wife's prosaic nagging, made simply an overwhelming case to the contrary.

The closest he came was in his desperate attempt on the life of General Walker in April of 1963. In this assassination attempt there is evidence that he was a good deal more cautious than in the Kennedy murder. He, for example, hid the rifle for several days after using it. Also, he told his wife he'd been planning the shooting for two months.

Two weeks after the Walker attempt, his wife reports that Oswald said he was going to shoot Nixon. In light of the fact that Nixon was not in Dallas at that time and had no plans to be there in the near future, it is probable that either he or she was mistaken—and that the person referred to was Vice President Johnson. According to her testimony, Marina Oswald thwarted this plan.

It is apparent that Oswald by now was well into the

state of frantic despair. His political activity seemed ready to take any available form, no matter how dangerous or how petty. Next it was the Fair-Play-For-Cuba agitation in New Orleans. And then he tried defection again. He went to the Cuban embassy in Mexico City and his path was blocked, but by now he had come to express his disappointment in anger rather than depression. He stomped out and slammed the door. There were other ways open. And sooner or later, he figured, he'd hit the jackpot—or lose everything. His psychology had become that of a habitual gambler—in essence: don't think, just keep trying; you're bound to hit it someday.

His tactics were often desperate ones, involving long odds, but without power he could not live—for to live he must have self-esteem, and to have self-esteem he must have respect in the eyes of others, as many others as possible, somewhere—and it was to gain that respect that he was a humanitarian in the first place.

It is safe to say that Oswald had long come to value the opinion of others on an equal or superior level to life itself. This is evidenced in his diary entry of 21 October 1959, where he describes his own attempt at suicide step by step, presumably as he goes along!

* * * *

Gradually, from his return to the United States on, Oswald begins to lose his perspective. He forgets what reasoning led him to where he now stands. He only knows that he must have power or death. His humanitarianism is now in the background as something to be brought forth as moral justification when needed. Everything else is forgotten in his concentration on "the struggle." And there is no longer, for Oswald, any borderline between his personal world and the world in general. He has become totally selfless in this respect. Even the power is not for him. It is to benefit others. If Oswald has any remnant of selfish desire left in him by the end, it is for his own death.

* * * *

I often wonder how Lee Oswald would have reacted had he lived to be tried and convicted. Assuming (as I do) that he was the assassin, I imagine that before his execution he would have called a press conference and, professing innocence in spite of everything, would have made an emotional speech prophesying doom and destruction for Western society. His reaction would not have been much different from that of Christ on the way to Golgotha, saying, "Daughters of Jerusalem, weep not for me, but weep for yourselves, and for your children." Of course, on a connotative level, Oswald would have identified himself with Christ, translating this emotion into an identification with Sacco and Vanzetti or with the Rosenbergs on a conscious level.

If he could not be Oswald the great through power, he would be Oswald the great by playing the role of Oswald the oppressed with such an intensity that it would become interesting by virtue of his becoming a victim of martyrdom, that short cut to respect which, more than patriotism, is the scoundrel's last refuge.

* * * *

By 22 November 1963, Oswald is fully comparable to a vehicle without a driver. His brakes, the fear of death, will not be used—for under the pressure of his blind drive for either power or martyrdom he has rationalized away or blocked out all that might hinder him. After the act, he will attempt to get a lawyer—should he live so long. He expects to die fighting, though, for there is a pessimistic streak in Oswald the oppressed.

* * * *

Some may wonder in whose eyes Oswald thought he would gain respect by assassinating the President of the United States. I do not know the answer to this. I do not

know whether Lee expected most to impress Fidel Castro or the Trotskyite splinter group of the Communist camp or the Red Chinese people or future generations. In this connection it should be remembered though that he apparently took the anti-Kennedy propaganda of both Castro and the Trotskyites seriously, that he was apparently convinced of the inevitability of at least a temporary Communist world victory, and that he was probably out to gain the admiration of as many people as possible. It should be further pointed out that Kennedy's assassination was in fact widely celebrated in Red China. Where could Oswald have found a larger audience?

• • • •

Others may want to ask how different was Oswald from the kind man who actually does become a man of power—a Caesar, Napoleon, or Hitler. Again, I cannot say. Was Oswald less in touch with reality than they? Or was he just at the wrong place at the wrong time? Basically, I think the psychology of all power seekers is similar.

• • • •

In these foregoing chapters, I have endeavored to set forth a hypothesis which would both cover all the known facts and yet explain what thinking habits could have led a "well-meaning", non-violent man to self destruction and murder. The stage is now set, in Oswald's mind, for the ultimate act. Later, basing my conclusions on the aforegoing hypothesis, I'll attempt to determine to some extent what Oswald was thinking as he prepared to strike.

VII

LEE OSWALD AND JOHNNY SHELLBURN

"Lee Harvey Oswald was born in October of 1939 in New Orleans, Louisiana. He was the son of an insurance salesman whose early death left Lee with a fair mean streak of independence brought on by neglect. After Lee's entry into the United States Marine Corps at 17, his streak of independence was strengthened by exotic journeys to Japan and the Philippines and scores of odd islands in the Pacific. Immediately after serving out his three years in the Marine Corps, he abandoned his American life to seek a new life in the U.S.S.R."

—Rewritten from the notes of
Lee Harvey Oswald

The Idle Warriors centers around the gradual moral disintegration of a marine who, at last, defects to Russia. In earlier drafts, certain sections were based almost totally on Oswald. As a matter of fact, originally, my main character's name was Lee—Lee Shellburn. Later I

tended as a biography of Oswald. To the extent that I was inept as a writer of fiction, the earliest existing draft tends to reflect Lee's character in places.

After getting out of the Corps, I went to live in the New Orleans French Quarter and, working part time, I there finished a typewritten draft suitable for submission to publishers.

After two rejections, I took a second look at the manuscript and decided it needed more work. I put it away to "incubate" and turned to other things.

In June of 1962 I received a newspaper clipping from my parents, who knew of my interest in Oswald. It was headed, "Ex-Marine Loses Love For Russia," and it concerned Lee's decision to return to Texas. Once again, I was surprised. It seemed unlike Oswald to ever admit he was wrong.

At that time I thought seriously about going to see him before starting the rewrite. He could provide valuable information. I wrote home, "in the fall, I'd like to go to Fort Worth for a week and talk to Oswald. There are many technical details on the psychology of Communism and how one goes about going to Russia that I need for the conclusion."

After considering the time involved, the expense, and that my detailed outline for the new draft of the book had widely departed from any attempt at even a rough sketch of Oswald, *per se*, I decided against the venture.

• • • •

In April of 1963 I began rewriting. During the summer that followed I did some traveling, working as a waiter to keep alive. In September I returned to New Orleans not long after Oswald's Fair-Play-for-Cuba affair had hit the papers. Oswald was still in town at this time. He was even reputedly stopping in now and then at the bar where I hung out. We may have passed on the streets but, if so, we didn't recognize each other. Only after the assassination did I learn that Oswald had been

• • • •

In November I was working in a French Quarter restaurant as a waiter. One Friday afternoon during the lunch hour the rumor broke that President Kennedy had been shot. Shortly afterwards I heard that he was dead.

It was a quiet afternoon. With the city in shock, there was no business. I sat with the other employees, having coffee. None of us had a radio.

Finally another waiter came in for night duty with some news: they'd captured a suspect.

"What is his name?" someone wanted to know.

The waiter couldn't remember.

"Well," said someone, "tell us *something* about him."

"He's a former marine. Supposed to have spent some time in Russia. He . . ."

It was like a guessing game for me. And I guessed the answer on the first try.

• • • •

From the moment I first heard of his arrest until after he was gunned down by Ruby, I did not believe Oswald could be guilty. But as the facts came in, as the evidence piled up, I decided there must have been more violence in him than I thought.

Still, let me tell you, it is a shock to see a picture on the front page of an evening newspaper of a person you once knew being shot in the belly.

I didn't see the Oswald slaying on television. I'm glad I missed it. Upon looking, though, at a sequence of photos that included a snap of Lee just before he was killed—I noticed that same defiant little grin, perhaps a sinister smile, which hid such a complexity of pain and confusion.

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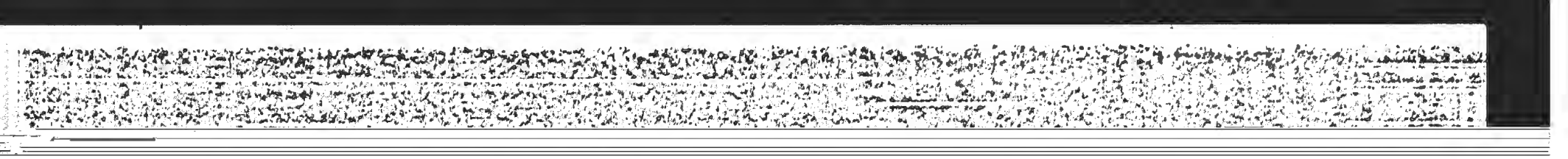

VIII

THE MOOD OF THE MAN

"His difficulty in relating to other people and his general dissatisfaction with the world around him continued while he was in the Marine Corps."

—The Report of the Warren Commissio

In the thirteenth chapter of the old draft, John Shellburn most clearly resembles Oswald in general at tude. The situation and the incident involved are bas upon my own experience when I was in the process o returning to the States for temporary additional duty a August or September of 1959. This chapter, "Here W Come," was probably first written in December of th year, about a month after Oswald's defection and it wa then inspired by earlier records from my own day-to day notes. For Shellburn's reactions I was here drawin entirely upon Oswald's personality. The final draft of th particular piece was written in 1961.

Note particularly Shellburn's feelings toward both th sergeants. He feels in each case that he has made a fa effort to reason with the man in question but, as is typ cal, he finds him to be oblivious to criticism—and there fore adopts a more fitting attitude of lofty contempt.

Also important in my opinion is Shellburn's disgust a his own blundering and his inclination to become peevish

resigned to it—as if it, too, were something entirely out of his control.

A less significant but equally valid characteristic in relation to a portrayal of Oswald is Shellburn's expressed reluctance about leaving Japan. According to the Powers testimony, Oswald didn't care if he ever returned to the States or not.

(13.) Here We Come

Johnny stood in front of the mirror in the men's room. Back in the old days, a couple of weeks ago, he used to swear when he discovered a spot on his uniform or a dirty sock in his shaving kit—some clod's idea of a joke. Now he just mumbled, "Pretty typical," and waited for the next undersized calamity.

His garrison cap fell into the washbowl next. He was rather happy about it—after all, it could have been the commode. He placed it back on his head and walked out to the waiting room.

"Lance Corporal John R. Shellburn, report to the information desk," the loud-speaker said.

"Pretty typical," he thought. What now?

"Here's your orders, soldier," said the smart-ass Air Force sergeant at the window.

"Marine," Johnny corrected.

"You won't be much of anything unless you hang on to those orders." The sergeant turned his back and went to work on something else.

How great it would be not to be much of anything again! No silly uniforms to get spots on them, he dreamed, and no orders to worry about losing!

A staff sergeant came walking toward him, a Marine staff sergeant. "How's it going Corporal."

"Pretty typical, Sarg. You?"

"Fine. I understand our flight leaves in thirty minutes."

"Good. All these airman-type doggies are driving me nuts."

"It'll be good to get out of this rice-eatin' hole for awhile."

"Well if Stateside prices are still high, and if Stateside women still dress like men, I think I'll be real happy I'm only leaving this rice-eatin' hole for awhile."

"You'll know soon enough."

"How long does it take for one of those civilian jobs to fly over the Pacific?"

"About thirty hours or so."

"San Francisco, here we come!"

"Then Washington."

"Yep, then Washington. You ever pull liberty in D. C. Sarg?"

"Oh, God!" the sergeant said, rolling his eyes, "Did I!"

"I hear it's quite the town."

"It is The Town, period."

"It sounds almost as good as Yokohama."

"Lad, let me set you straight. There are more women in Washington than you can shake your stick at. Government secretaries and such all over town, barracks full of them."

"I'll believe it when we get there so I can see it."

The loud-speaker said, "Flight 73 for San Francisco, via Wake Island, leaving in fifteen minutes."

"That's us," the staff sergeant said. "Got all your gear checked in?"

"Right, Sarg."

"Come with me." The sergeant pulled a bottle out of his shaving kit and headed for the men's room.

In the men's room Johnny helped him transfer the contents of the fifth into a great number of shaving lotion bottles.

"Nothing like plenty of in-flight refueling with V. O. flying fuel." The sergeant chuckled to himself as Johnny poured the whiskey through the funnel.

"Hey, that sure looks good." It was the Air Force sergeant from the information desk. "Mind if I have a swig?"

"Get lost, wing wiper!" Johnny kept pouring.

"Hey, Corporal, who do you think—"

"Shut up, Sarg," said the Marine staff sergeant. "Just the first time the staff

sergeant had called him by name. It was typical of something, something vague—but still typical.

There was no loud-speaker in the men's room and they lost track of the time. Some Marine stuck his head in the door and yelled, "Anybody here for flight 73?"

"Right here," said the staff sergeant as he gathered up the bottles and dumped them into his bulky shaving kit.

"Well get goin'. Hell, they ain't gonna wait!"

"Here we come!"

Johnny followed the sergeant through the terminal and out to the plane. They charged up the gangway.

"Got your ticket?"

"Yep, Sarg, got my ticket; got my orders; got a coffee stain on my uniform."

"What?"

"Nothing."

The stewardess smiled like a well-trained robot.

The sergeant got in his seat and tried to flirt with a young mother across the aisle.

Johnny fastened his safety belt.

"Got your safety belt fastened, Corporal?"

"Belt fastened, orders in hand, and spot on uniform—situation normal."

"What?"

"Nothing."

"What happened to your hat? It looks like you dropped it in the commode."

"I wish I had; I would have flushed it down." Johnny looked out the window at the runway lights. "You know, Sarg, this is all pretty typical of something—I don't know what."

"What are you talking about?"

"Nothing, Sarg. Not a goddamned thing!" It was lucky the engines were revving up; it gave Johnny an excuse to yell.

IX

TO PRAISE THE REVOLUTION AND PASS THE WORD

"I will not say your grandchildren will live under communism; look for yourself at history; look at a world map!"

—Lee Harvey Oswald

Were I to sit down now and try to offer an example of Oswald's methods of argument on behalf of Marxism, I could do no better than the seventeenth chapter to the old draft, written from imagination and memory in 1961 and dropped from subsequent drafts, never to be rewritten again. The only difference is that Oswald, unlike Shellburn, would probably have confronted a group with his protestations instead of an individual—though he could, perhaps, have done just what is here described with a man like Hoolahan.

An important thing to notice in "Dune and Headland" is Shellburn's effect on Hoolahan—for at his best, Oswald could be a convincing advocate. As to whether or not Oswald ever read the works of Kipling, I am not an authority. He is reported to have been seen reading Whitman, though, and what the world considers great literature I found to be well within his range of interests.

(17.) Dune and Headland

Pat Hoolahan saw that the Philippine jungle resembled green fire in the morning sun. Among the domes ex-

plosions cracked to fullness under the heat of his glance. Fountains of volcanic verdure rocketed up, halting against the deep sky. An emerald holocaust was spread along the ridge and out across the valley. It was a vast, damp conflagration. It was a foresty jungle at morning's full heat. It was a scene of intense panic and serene reality.

The jeep was pulled up at the road's side. Pat was the driver and Johnny Shellburn was the only passenger.

"Will you look at that, Johnny? Will you look at all those shades of green!"

Johnny closed his book of Kipling's poems and surveyed the land from the side of the road clear down to the sea.

"Damned beautiful."

"It'd be a great day to go fishing."

When they arrived at the radar site, Pat felt a little guilty about stopping to admire the country. The gunny and the others were hard at work erecting the antenna. Pat wheeled the jeep up behind the water wagon and he and Johnny jumped out.

"What'd the old man say?" asked the gunny.

"He said to keep working till noon chow. Then he'll send up Gunny Baxter and the relief crew."

"Fine. Hoolahan, you and Shellburn start unloading that last truck."

"Will do, Gunny Masters."

"Pat," Johnny said when they got out of the gunny's hearing, "when the hell are you going to learn?"

"Learn what?"

"To quit jumping like a damn puppet every time some NCO tells you to do something. 'Will do, Gunny Masters,' " he mimicked.

"Just knock it off, Shellburn. Okay?"

"Okay. Slave away if you want." Johnny walked over to the shady side of the loaded truck and sat down. He opened his book of Kipling.

"Hey! Aren't you gonna help me unload?"

"Take a break, man. There's no hurry."

"But the gunny—"

"The gunny sucks wind just like the rest of the Marine Corps. Sit down and relax. Here, listen a minute."

Johnny read from the book:

Far-called, our navies melt away;
On dune and headland sinks the fire
Lo, all our pomp of yesterday
Is one with Nineveh and Tyre!
Judge of the Nations, spare us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

"So what's it supposed to mean?"

"Kipling wrote this back in the old Empire days of England. It was a prediction of what might, and did, come of the British Empire. The same thing's going to happen to America."

"How do you figure?" Hoolahan sat down in the shade.

"Well, hell. Look around you! Look over there at Gunny Masters. Tell me he isn't an exact replica of some old British NCO in India."

Pat looked. The gunny was wearing a Jungle Jim helmet, a handle bar mustache, a red rag around his neck, and no shirt. His face was ruddy from the sun. He was frowning and walking toward the truck. "By God, you're right!"

"Hey, you two, I thought I told you to unload this truck."

"We were just taking a short break, Gunny."

"You'll take a short break in the neck if you don't get that damn truck unloaded by chow time."

"Yeah." Shellburn climbed up onto the truck; Pat followed.

"I want to have a little talk with you, Shellburn. Report to me when you're through here."

That afternoon Pat and Johnny sat in their quarters. Pat cleaned the dried mud from his boots and Johnny thumbed lazily through his Kipling book, talking.

"So the gunny says, 'Shellburn, you've been getting a bit too salty lately. When a senior NCO says for you to do something, you're to say *yes*, not *yeah*.'

"I said, 'Gunny, let me tell you something: One of these days this whole fuckin' Corps of yours is gonna fall right down on your head. When I see the inefficient way you so-called leaders are running things, I feel like joining the Russians.' "

"Christ! One of these days you'll open your mouth all the way into the brig, you silly fool."

"You think I sweat the brig? Hell, I'll go to the brig any day! There's not a goddamned thing these people can do to me that I sweat."

"What finally happened?"

"Oh, the gunny walked off muttering something about getting my liberty card taken away if I didn't start acting like a Marine. Those lifers are all alike. They think you're a slob if you're man enough to say what you think."

There were footsteps coming along the wooden walk outside the hut. It was the gunny, standing in the door now. "Say, I know you men are supposed to get the afternoon off; but we're short one man. I need a volunteer."

Hoolahan looked at Johnny. Johnny opened his book and pretended to be deeply engrossed.

"Be right with you, Gunny Masters."

"Thanks, Hoolahan."

Pat stepped into the afternoon heat swearing quietly.

X

REACTIONS UNDER PANIC

"'Oswald got on. He looks like a maniac. His sleeve was out here . . . His shirt was undone.'"

—The Report of the Warren Commission

The twenty-ninth chapter is another one in which Shellburn bears a startling resemblance to Oswald. "Yankee Fever" was written early in 1962 before the manuscript was submitted for its first clean typing. It was meant as a transitional piece to provide a smoother preparation for Shellburn's defection in the final, thirtieth chapter. I was never entirely satisfied with it, however, because it was purely conjecture as to what someone like Oswald might have done under the pressure of fear. In view of his movements in Dallas between 12:33 and 1:50 p.m. on 22 November 1963 it appears that my guess was pretty accurate. (I attribute this to luck, as I was merely striving for drama.)

Another problem dealt with briefly in this tiny chapter is the possible effect of Japanese anti-Americanism on the mind of a potential defector. There is in Japan a certain fanaticism about political action, both right and left, that is almost totally absent in the West. It is not to be confused at all with the avid enthusiasm of America's so-called "extremists." It is not just enthusiasm; it is

and very often explodes into violence and, occasionally, ends in an assassination. I think it is very possible that Oswald picked up a touch of this "yankee fever" when he was there.

(29.) Yankee Fever

When Johnny Shellburn stood on the curb, hypnotized by bright lanterns swinging overhead—and Japanese, American, and Soviet flags on the lampposts—he told himself he came to see people standing up for their rights. He was humming *America, The Beautiful.*

Now he could hear the drum of the marchers. There, down Ginza Street, came the first group. He thought of the Buddhist chant: *Nani ginko, nani ginko. . . .* The toneless repetition and the basic rhythm were similar, but the demonstrators were chanting something different.

The faces were passing: green, red, and everything but golden faces in the tinted lantern light.

Nani ginko, nani ginko, nani ginko . . .

Signs in Japanese and English: Yankee Go Home; Go Home—U-2; Peace!; Keep Out of Japan; Gentlemens' Agreement—Remember?

Nani ginko, nani ginko, nani ginko. . . .

He got a look of admiration in his eyes.

"Yankee go home!"

"*Diajobi!*" he answered, smiling.

"*Nani ginko, nani ginko, nani ginko. . . .*

If the MP's caught him, that would be the end. He told himself the MP's must not catch him. Ginza Street was, tonight, off-limits. He decided to leave.

"Hey, Mac! You in the service?" MP's, two of them, stood behind him.

"Yes." He didn't know how he'd explain it; he hadn't meant to come to the demonstration. He hadn't even been thinking about it.

"You're under arrest."

"Hey!"

"Halt! Halt!"

He plunged into the crowd as into an ocean surf.

Around the corner! Down the narrow alley! They're coming! Quick, to the right! He ran along the side of a building.

In back was a high, chain-link fence; it divided two trucking docks; it was as high as the building.

He jumped against the fence, curling his fingers around the steel. The pointed toes of his shoes barely fit into the links, and most of the weight hung on his fingers. He was breathing through his teeth in short, frantic gasps. He hauled himself over the edge of the building's top and fell to the roof.

Between breaths he heard nothing but the chant of the demonstrators. There was no more rattling of the fence. He'd lost them,

He laughed a little.

Nani ginko, nani ginko, nani ginko. . . .

"Blundering dolts! Whole country full of incompetents! Defenders of the *status quo*! Defenders of the *status quo*, your time has come!"

Nani ginko, nani ginko, nani ginko. . . .

His breath regained, he stood up and looked at the bell-bright stars.

Nani ginko, nani ginko, nani ginko. . . .

"But God is on your side, Jimmy Brown, Henry Hamilton, Pat Hoolahan. Sons of Superstition Row! Sons of Superstition Row, your days are numbered!"

Born twenty-five years ago in Utah, B. A. Simco enlisted in the Marine Corps in November, 1958. Upon completion of military schools in Florida and Mississippi, he was assigned to the 3rd Marine Aircraft Wing near Santa Ana, California, where he met Thornley and Oswald. In June, 1959, he rotated to the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing, then in Japan, and served in the Far East until shortly before his discharge in October, 1960.

Oswald and Thornley

by B. A. Simco

I had just graduated from a military school in Mississippi when I joined Marine Air Control Squadron 9, or MACS-9, in June of 1957. It wasn't until almost two years later that Lee Harvey Oswald and Kerry Thornley entered the squadron. Oswald checked in from a returning overseas draft, and Thornley transferred to MACS-9 from MACS-4, a sister unit located on the same base.

The squadron was essentially the same when Oswald, and later Thornley, arrived as when I arrived; most likely their impressions of MACS-9 were similar to my own. I was initially impressed by the drabness, although this characteristic is commonly shared by most military installations. MACS-9 was a small organization and was located apart from the main sphere of base activities. At midday the squadron area had a sleepy quality about it. Except for the ever-present growl of generators and the occasional bark of the Sergeant of the Guard over the loudspeaker, MACS-9 was quiet, as befitted the rural area in which it was located.

Being a relatively small unit, in size and number, we were afforded certain advantages ordinarily unavailable to junior enlisted men. Specifically, this concerned our living quarters. We were billeted in pale yellow metal huts lined in neat, short rows. Each hut was divided in half, with three rooms in each half. Normally, two men were assigned to each room, and for the first time in the service most of us experienced relative privacy. Our quarters, I have been told, were originally used as temporary housing facilities for married enlisted men and their families, but after considerable usage they were condemned as unfit for human occupancy. Despite their squat, ugly appearance and their condemned status, most of us would not have voluntarily chosen to change them for the usual impersonal barracks, devoid of privacy.

The atmosphere in MACS-9 was such that talk flowed freely and [illegible] found himself generally familiar with most

came acquainted with Thornley I recognized him as the corporal who always carried a book with him. In turn, Thornley once said to me that before he knew me he always thought of Simco as the one who always had shiny boots. It was in such ways that general impressions were made.

Thornley and I found that we were scheduled to be sent to Japan on the same draft. Thornley, possessing a thirst for knowledge, was quick to jump at a chance to debate with anyone and usually on any subject. With some he gained a reputation of being argumentative, but to most he was thought of as a worthy opponent in any serious discussion. He was also noted for his keen sense of humor, one which he displayed often.

Lee Oswald joined the squadron shortly before Thornley transferred in. Oswald was a part of a rather large group of enlisted men who returned from a fourteen-month tour of duty in Japan. There is no specific incident, as such, that I recall in first becoming aware of Oswald's presence. Oswald, of average, nondescript size and weight, just seemed to blend into the new transferees, and into the squadron. He impressed me as being an inoffensive, quiet person; at that time I was not aware of his activities in Japan. I did note, however, that Oswald was a private when he came to MACS-9; since almost no one who returned from an overseas tour of duty had less than two years in the Corps, it seemed unusual that Oswald should still be a private. Many marines suffer a reduction in rank as the result of a violation of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, and I had heard that there was more than ample temptation and opportunity to run afoul of [illegible] MJ in Japan.

[illegible] the junior enlisted personnel in MACS-9 had no over[illegible]hind them, and when the returning draft transferred [illegible] were impressed by their "saltiness" and cocky at[illegible]s, at one time or another, were held in rapt at[illegible]e-unheard-of exploits.

[illegible] that Oswald was studying the Russian lan[illegible] related that he had become interested in [illegible] Without really being conscious of it, I [illegible] did a great deal of reading. He [illegible]s. Since he did speak Russian it [illegible] a phrase or two, almost al[illegible]mber that on one occasion [illegible]s a house," just in case [illegible] house" was in Russian. [illegible] were in the recrea[illegible]nad not been secured [illegible]ned to a working party [illegible]e would be on hand in [illegible]uld filter down through the [illegible]ght his tape recorder into the

which the brass of the Marine Corps usually wound up as the butt of a joke. Oswald was there at the time. He took the microphone and asked if he could practice a little Russian. All of us were interested as to just how fluent his Russian was and readily agreed. For a few moments Lee spoke in a very emphatic manner, gesticulating as he talked, and in a way that one might assume when speaking to a large crowd. Of course none of us knew how proficient Oswald was, but he enunciated carefully and sounded as if he knew what he was talking about. Although I remember him uttering phrases in Russian at other times, I never again heard him speak to the extent that he did on this day. I was impressed.

Most of what was said and done by junior enlisted men was taken lightly by officers and sergeants. Each unit had almost every character type, but humor was a feature that all of us shared. We joked with ourselves and about ourselves, and often the most serious and solemn functions took on a comedic aspect. Since we were a part of a military, regimentated society, we referred to ourselves as the backbone of the Corps, and positioned ourselves somewhere in the vicinity of the last vertabrae.

Therefore, no one thought any less of Oswald when he would utter a "good morning, comrade," in ranks during muster. Often Oswald and other marines would speak to each other in English with thick Russian accents when referring to such things as that our leaders were due for a "collectivist labor meeting," or referring to our formations as part of the "party function." Since Oswald was known to have an interest in the Russian language and Marxism, one would automatically joke about the Communist implication, but this was done with a tongue-in-cheek attitude. Even though Oswald was seriously engaged in the study of the Russian language and the philosophy of Marxism, I did not consider him to be a subversive, a Communist, or even a Communist sympathizer, and at that time I do not think that Thornley thought of him in this manner either.

Oswald appeared to be well versed on foreign affairs and often spoke of the world situation. I didn't question his motives for his preoccupation with the Soviet Union, the Russian language, or Marxism. At the time I thought this was probably a diversion, since most of us had our special interests which we would verbally explore in bull sessions. Yet few marines spent their off-duty hours in such an intellectual pursuit as Oswald apparently did.

I was not surprised when I learned that Oswald subscribed to a Russian newspaper. This information was related by a fellow marine, who said that a lieutenant had discovered a Russian newspaper that was addressed to Oswald, and the lieutenant was reportedly quite upset and wanted to know why Oswald should be [illegible] When informed of this I was

but thought his subscription to the newspaper was designed to antagonize his superiors, particularly people such as the lieutenant, who was not particularly popular.

I was aware that Oswald was from the state of Texas, but he spoke of his family, schools, or other personal matters, of his age and time in the Corps, I didn't think he had education beyond high school. Lee held himself aloof usual off-duty activities of the enlisted personnel. To my he did not alienate himself with his peers and I know as such, that he had, but after the day was over he found drinking at the Enlisted Men's Club or in haunts. Because of our separate and private Oswald in the evenings, unless we happened same duty section, or perhaps at the mess

hat of private, and also because of his vald was not regarded well by most s a non-dedicated marine, one who d a trouble maker. Consequently, be picked for a working party. t respect, as about half of us wise-cracking foul balls not authority.

in MACS-9, but Kerry an anyone during that d with Oswald about , Communism, the and other gen- although they

the United and was an and vald's

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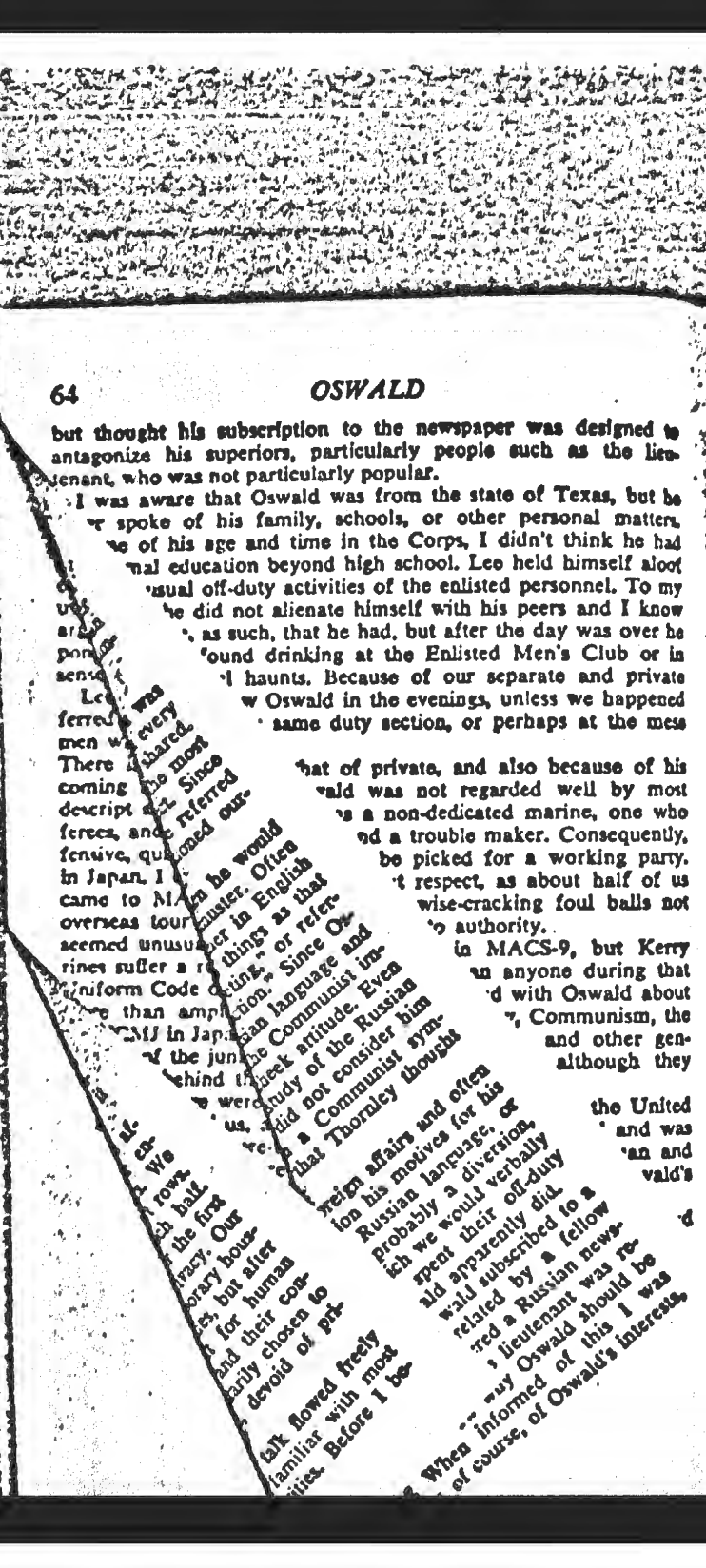
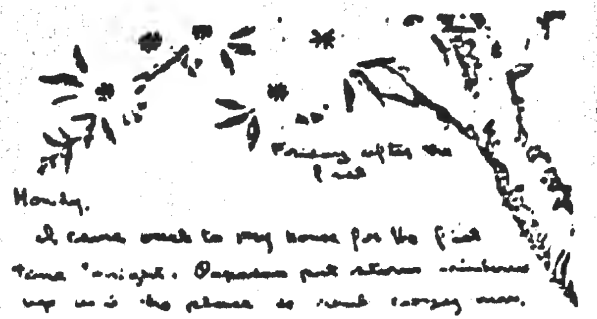


1. Author Thornley (at the time of his relationship with Oswald) engaged in a typical discussion. 2: Oswald at that same time. 3: The first (and the only pertaining to the subject) page of an October 1959 letter from Thornley to his parents regarding Oswald. 4: Newspaper article pertaining to the author's "Oswald" novel, published after the assassination of President Kennedy and Oswald's own death. 5: Cover of the "Warren" Commission's one hundred and six page deposition of Thornley. 6: President and Mrs. John F. Kennedy upon their arrival at Dallas airport that November 22nd, 1963. 7: President Kennedy's car in motorcade moving through downtown Dallas. 8: Window from which Oswald supposedly shot the President and Governor John Connally. 9: Spectators pressing their children to the ground in panic after first shots were fired. 10: The President slumping into his wife's arms. 11: A weeping child praying for the dying President outside Parkland Hospital in Dallas. 12: Two of his children comforting Robert F. Kennedy on the lawn of his home, upon being notified of the death of his brother. 13: Women in New York City wipes tears from her eyes upon hearing of the assassination. 14: Harvard student crying unabashedly during crowded services for the slain President the following day. 15: A sailor sobbing as the caisson bearing John F. Kennedy's body passed in front of him a few days later at Arlington National Cemetery. 16: A final salute from John F. Kennedy Jr. at the funeral. 17: Oswald upon arrest. 18: The photo, taken from the television screen, showing vengeance crazed striptease club owner Jack Ruby murdering Lee Harvey Oswald. 19: A dying Oswald being rushed to the same hospital where two days before the President of the United States had died.

OSWALD: Graphic

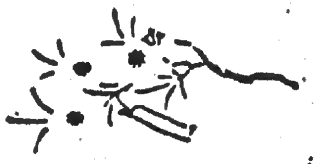
"Lee was moved by what people usually call the purest humanitarian sentiments. Oswald was a philanthropist."



Monday.

I came back to my home for the first time tonight. Oswald put above mentioned up on the phone as usual carrying name. Letter used to be able to tell by the word written upon.

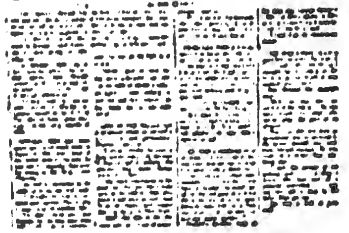
I was reading in the paper the other day about an old MACS-9 friend of mine - Lee Oswald. He worked for the U.S. Embassy in Moscow the other day and turned in his passport; he plans to take out Russian citizenship papers! He used to be in MACS-1 and we learned Russian over here, in MACS-9 he used to instruct in Russian. He quit out of the Corps about after 2 hitch. P. S. years - how he got to Russia am in no man knows.



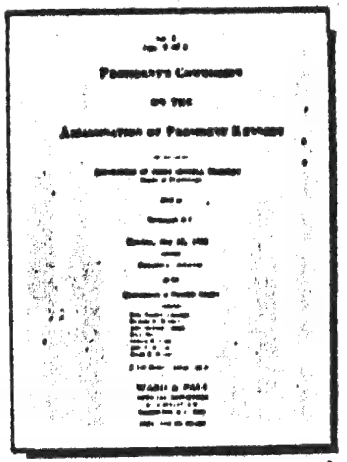
"Lee said in effect that his religion was Communism—he meant every word of it. And, tragically, his religion was Communism not because of any great superiority on the part of that ideology, but for a lack of a better alternative conspicuously available to him in the United

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM
LARGEST AFTERNOON CIRCULATION IN LOUISIANA
RED FLASH

Wrote Book on Oswald, Orleans Resident Reveals



"It was stimulated by my arguments with Oswald and resulted, about one year later, in my seriously contemplating joining the Communist cause."

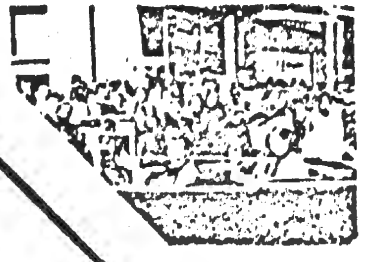


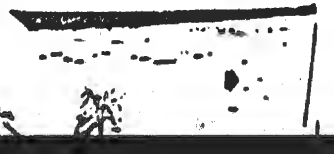
"For the sake of all the Marine Corps stands for, I hope MAC-1 was unique. Never did I suspect there was anything like it defending the peace, and discovering such a unit could exist was enough to give me dire reservations concerning the future of the United States."

" 'He recalled the advice of his Marine Corps rifle coach. Aim in at six o'clock—and squ-e-e-e-ze the trigger. Yes, this time he must aim low. That's why he had missed Walker. Too high. Damn it.

He eased the weight of his body forward to the window, keeping the weapon just below the sill behind the boxes. It was an uncomfortable position, but it was only temporary.

Motorcycles were passing by. A car was behind them. No, it wasn't the President. More motorcycles had rounded the corner of Main and Houston, followed by another car—they turned onto Elm and roared past the Depository.' "



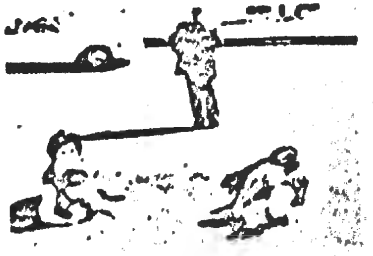


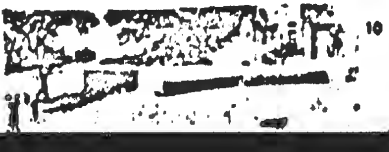
" 'The din grew deafening as the President's car came into view on Houston.

Lee's heart quickened. No, he decided, he was not going to shoot John F. Kennedy. Walker was different. Walker was a fascist madman. Kennedy was only a symbol.

He zeroed in above the branches and fired again as the President, clutching his throat and falling to the side, came into view.

He waited to feel the happiness all men of all ages and all cultures said could be found—beyond the self.' "





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"When news of Oswald first began to appear, I wondered how any man could have changed so thoroughly in a few short years. A national news magazine called him a psychopath, a neurotic, a schizoid, a paranoid, and a probable homosexual—all in the same, single column of print! Suddenly I was reading that he was constantly fighting with his fellow Marines and that in the service he displayed a conspicuous zest for physical violence. I observed no such traits. Frankly, I agree that the man was sick, but I further think his sickness was, in the long run, self induced in the manner previously outlined . . ."

17

18

19

—" 'That's just it, you gotta be detached as hell. You can't give a damn about life; otherwise it's got you by the balls. You have to view everything in its proper perspective.' "

Over the past decade, in addition to serving as editor-in-chief of a midwest publishing complex, Paul G. Neimark has written over 750 nationally and internationally published articles ranging from Reader's Digest popular-inspirational pieces on the Olympic games to iconoclastic intellectual-abstract critiques on "Contra-antidisestablishmentarianism: The Philosophical Schizophrenia of Barry Goldwater." Though he is only 30, a number of Neimark's pieces are required school textbook reading, and have been anthologized with those of Mark Twain and Abraham Lincoln.

The Meaning of What We Felt

Eulogy to John F. Kennedy

by Paul Neimark

Simply seeing the aliveness of his being
said to you that being alive is a singular gift;
only hearing the music of his spirit
told you that Man's spirit should be magnificent.

That is why the spirit of Man staggered
and a planet gasped
when he slumped down and stopped breathing
that day in Dallas.

How he died was tragedy personified
because of how he lived,
because he *did* live,
all his minutes,
in a world secretly hungering for life
while it simultaneously contemplates its suicide.

His politic was but his paraphernalia;
his concentrating eyes and hatless head,
volatile walk and unyielding youth
were the one who died and cannot be replaced.
For the ineluctable force inside him
was the Universal Force: the inevitable thrust
toward matter, toward motion,
toward life, toward mind.

The unassailable good within him
was the intrinsic Good in Existence
without which there is no other good:
Burning starmass within next-to-infinite emptiness,
cooling whirling gas-sphere in dawntinged space,
suddenspark-life from liquid earth,
shoestranded watercreature
struggling for new breath,
single cave-ape moving closer to flames
from which all else had fled.

Is that melodramatic?
Life is melodramatic.
To uncritically abide the explicit man
because of his implicit radiance
could be a major mistake of mind—
yet to hide from that unadulterated glow
because of a darkness inside ourselves
would be an unconscionable compromise of character.

Nor was it the so-characteristic convertible
in which he rode that caused his death;
century upon century of false concepts about Man,
repeated and compounded, as even he

But if his ideas were a product of his time,
his style was for all time;
if he did not free the minds of men,
he moved the real soul of Man
to an extraordinary reaffirmation of its perfection.

In the most profound manner,
he *was* our leader.

It is for us, then,
to discover the lyric of Life
to parallel its unmatchable melody,
and to build a world of beauty
devoid of beautiful martyrs.

XI

THE MOOD OF THE PLACE

"Powers believed that when Oswald arrived in Japan he acquired a girl friend, 'finally attaining male status in his own eyes.' That apparently caused Oswald to become more self-confident, aggressive and even somewhat pugnacious, although Powers 'wouldn't say that this guy is a troublemaker.' "

—The Report of the Warren Commission

Other chapters from *The Idle Warriors* might be helpful to those interested in the environment of Oswald's overseas tour. Two of them are therefore excerpted here. Much of the writing is based upon observation, some, as with all fiction, imaginative interpolation. But all of it, I think, throws light upon our object.

(25.) Lost Our Dough

. . . They walked on down into the well-illuminated, carnival depths of Olongapo. Girls stood in the doors of the night clups tempting them.

Shellburn said to Kidd, "At last, Bob, I've developed a philosophy of life. I call it Hindic Humanism. It's a cross between Marxism and Vedanta."

"Groucho Marx or Communism?" Willy asked. It was

the first time in his life he had attempted to enter a philosophical conversation; he was ignored.

He decided to quit listening to them and just watch their facial expressions. When Johnny talked, he grew excited. As he looked at you, his eyes were parallel and reflected the pale blue of some hazy, distant sky in back of you. Bob Kidd just listened and asked questions, anymore, keeping his face almost expressionless. When you asked him point blank, he gave his opinion in a loud voice and with a lot of arm waving—but, judging by his eyes, he didn't care whether you heard him or not. It's pretty funny, Willy thought. Neither one of them have a thing to say; they both just like the sound of their own voices.

Willy's attention wandered to his surroundings, Olongapo—the miniature Sodom and Gomorrah of the north end of the South Seas—where you could buy anything from murder to narcotics and rent women by the hour, day, or month.

Look at those damn-fool moths, he directed himself, banging against that neon sign. Big bastards! Must have a wing span of four inches each. I wonder why they don't wise up.

Johnny's excited voice broke up his thoughts. "That's just it, Bob, you gotta be detached as hell. You can't give a damn about life; otherwise it's got you by the balls. You have to view everything in its proper perspective."

"I don't know who said this, but it's very true: 'He who goes through life avoiding pain only succeeds in avoiding pleasure.' "

"Maybe it's worth it."

"Do you really think that?"

"Of course."

"Do you really think that?" Bob Kidd repeated.

"Yes."

"Do you really think that?"

"Well, I feel—"

"Save your feelings for your girl friends. Do you think that?"

"Man," Willy moaned, "Put on a new record. I'll see you guys. I'm gonna go get loaded."

(28.) July in Japan

Johnny Shellburn wrote a letter, mailed it, took a hot shower, skipped shaving, put on his dress shoes, put on his black trousers and a red shirt, threw his grey coat over his shoulder, went to the Duty NCO's room and checked out his liberty card, walked over to the Enlisted Club and bought ten bucks worth of *yen*, and climbed into a cab to get taxied to Yamato Station.

Today he needed sex and he didn't feel like messing around.

He sat down in the Yokohama-bound train and relaxed. He had been to New York and had ridden the subways. It struck him now how much like the subways these Japanese trains were. The design was nearly identical. One difference: these three-car electric trains sped over the open fields.

The sun had just risen, but the sky was overcast. The farm houses—oriental lanterns during the nights—were well blended among the trees now.

He put his jacket on and turned up the collar. He leaned his head against the window and let himself be vibrated to sleep by the rumble of the train.

Someone tugged at the collar of his grey jacket. "Yokohama Station." The Japanese conductor grinned. So it was; good thing Yokohama was the end of the line. *"Domoarigato,"* Johnny thanked, returning the grin. He rubbed his eyes as he moved along in the crowd. Outside the station he caught a taxi for Isezaki Street.

Johnny walked down Isezaki Street for awhile and then switched over to the alley that runs parallel with Four-and-a-half Street on the opposite side of Isezaki. This wide alley was, he knew by former experience, the best place to pick up street creeps. He walked at a brisk pace, watching the sky for rain signs.

He went for several blocks without coming across a

He switched back over to Isezaki Street and started back, thinking about ducking into a bar for awhile. He passed no bar that seemed right for his mood. Finally, he passed a *mamasan* who was handing out little ad cards; they were for the Bar Three Star.

"Doko?" asked Johnny. Where?

"You follow me," said the old *mamasan.*

As he walked down the street behind the mamasan, he wondered if any of the people they passed thought the *mamasan* was some street creep taking him to her room in a short-time house. He fell about ten paces behind her.

The Bar Three Star was a couple of blocks off Isezaki on a little, out-of-the-way side street. Inside were three girls and no customers. He sat at the bar and one of the girls got up and came around behind it.

"Beer." He put two hundred *yen* coins down on the counter.

"How are you today?" She poured his beer.

"Fine."

She leaned on the counter; he had a good view down her dress.

"How long you been in Japan?"

"One year ago today I came."

"So. You like?"

"Number one."

They talked and then didn't talk for quite a while. She asked him to buy her a beer. He said he was almost broke. He invited her to share his. She did. She checked her watch.

"Nanji?" he asked. What time?

"Eight," she said. "Maybe you would like to take me home?"

"How far do you live?"

"Oh. . . ." her voice trailed off into an evasive, soft laugh.

"Need to take streetcar, bus, cab—what?"

"Nani?" What?

"Oh, never mind. Sure, I'll take you home."

"Okay, I go change first." She disappeared through a

Johnny sat there, smiling at his beer. How about that? She was a real doll, too. The time passed. He listened to the music from the radio behind the bar. He listened to song after song. Time kept passing. The beaded curtain hung there, very still. More time passed. He'd been sitting there a half hour at least. He was getting restless and he was starting to think.

It was a favorite joke of some of these girls—yeah, very funny—to stand a guy up for fun—yeah, big joke, bitch! He let two more songs go by, finished his beer, set the glass down with a slam, and walked out.

"Thank you," chirped one of the girls, automatically.

Johnny got a cab for Yokohama Station and then bought a ticket for Ueno Station in Tokyo. He'd read somewhere that in that area was a great brothel section. It was probably gone now, but he'd take a look anyway.

He walked around for about forty-five minutes, looking at the streets and seeing them just plain, average Tokyo streets with no girls on them in the daytime. He found no signs of a brothel section, so he returned to the station and bought a subway ticket to Shimbashi.

Johnny wandered around the winding, narrow and bar-lined alleys of Shimbashi. He refused invitations to "come and have one beer—no cover charge," and threw away the bar ad cards he'd been handed.

It began raining pretty hard. The next press-agent-for-a-bar he met had an umbrella, so they proceeded together to the Bar Somethingorother.

The Bar Whatchamacallit was down a winding flight of stairs. He was greeted at the bottom by a grinning, white-coated bartender. Johnny went over and sat at a small table, almost knocking the damned thing over with his knee as he sat down.

A group of bar girls were huddled over in a corner having a Japanese gossip session. The bartender spoke harsh gibberish to one of them. She moaned, got up, and came over to sit with Johnny Shellburn. Oh, the trials of duty!

giving the waiter a thousand *yen* bill. The waiter returned with the beer.

"One moment. I catch change."

"Diajobi," Johnny replied.

The waiter went to "catch" the change next door.

"What your name?" asked the bitch.

Johnny thought, Oh my God! Why couldn't one of them ever come up and say, "The blintzes are in the ash can and I think the flock will fly tonight," or, "The time has come to talk of shoes, ships, sealing wax, cabbages, kings, and the price of tea in Hong Kong," or, "Who in hell are you, anyway?"

"Johnny. What's yours." He might as well get it over with.

"Lola."

Silence followed while Johnny took a long, slow, drink of beer.

"You have cigarettes?" she begged.

"Just Ekoi," he told her, referring to the pack of Japanese cigarettes he'd carried in his coat since before going to the Philippines. Johnny guessed they were only about six months old.

"Good. I always buy Ekoi when I get cigarettes." There was greed in her eyes.

He tossed the pack down on the table. "Work out." He felt around in his pocket till he found a light. She took one drag and put it down. He didn't say anything.

"You buy me drink?"

"No can do. *S'koshi o-kane.*" Not too much ready cash, bitch.

"That's okay. You buy me just one."

"That isn't okay," he explained with super-human patience. "I'm going to be in Tokyo all day and I don't even have fifteen hundred *yen*."

She gave him a bored look of disbelief.

"Honto—" bitch. The smoke from her cigarette was drifting up into his eyes. He crushed it in the ash tray, pretending the tray was Lola's hand.

"Lookee," she whined, "no cover charge here. You can

"If Lola wants to drink, Lola can get another glass and drink some of my beer."

"Okay. Then you give me a hundred *yen*."

"Good Lord, girl. It's you who should be paying *me* to drink MY beer. If you don't want it, don't drink it. I'm not going to hire you to do it."

"I not make any money if you not buy me drink, *Janaino?*"

"The name is Johnny. Look, it's a big *gomen*, from the bottom of my heart, but I have to eat today and I can't buy you a drink. Maybe some payday, when I get over paid or something, I'll come back here and buy you your lousy drink. But no can do tonight. Dig?" Bitch!

"I don't believe you will ever come back."

No shit, Little Beaver! Oh this bitch was brilliant. "Well, that's your privilege."

"Nani?"

"Forget it—" bitch.

There was a silence. Then the wheels seemed to start turning in her head. Or was it the bartender rattling glasses? Her voice got tender, soft, and sweet. "You get change back yet?"

"No. *Boysan* go catch. Why?"

She piped a short Japanese sentence to the bartender.

Soon the waiter arrived with a couple of hundred *yen*—all that was left of the thousand—and a drink for the lady which must have cost plenty! The sly little bitch looked at him proudly.

He looked down at his beer. The wheels were now turning in *his* head. He wondered whether to go to the bartender, who probably owned the hole, and raise hell—or bear up under the injustice with Christ-like silence. He decided on a compromise: he would be Christ-like and silent until he finished his beer and then he'd go over to the bartender and raise hell, call out the Japanese Police, the Military Police, and the Shore Patrol—have the bitch, the bartender, and the waiter thrown in jail—then come back with a sledge hammer and smash the whole god-

XII

A PRELUDE TO CONCLUDING:

LOGICAL REDUCTION AND THE EVIDENCE

"No one will ever know what passed through Oswald's mind during the week before November 22, 1963."

—The Report of the Warren Commission

In the first part of this book an attempt was made to provide an objective hypothesis that would take into account the known facts and in so doing explain what personal considerations allowed Oswald to aim himself down a primrose path to the kind of nihilism necessary in performing a suicidal assassination.

In the middle part the goal was to provide some subjective insights about the emotions of a man who is in the process of so negating his mind and numbing his spirit that he may embrace that nihilism without either knowing that he is running contrary to reality or feeling the deep sense of loss necessarily involved.

As part of the conclusion a try will be made to combine objective analysis with subjective impression in a quasi-fictional reconstruction of the scene of the assassination from Oswald's viewpoint. Such an endeavor is hazardous, for any errors in fact, logic or conjecture in the earlier parts will distort the validity of the concluding picture. So, while every effort has been extended to

should be nevertheless taken with a grain of salt, as they say.

At last, as a conclusion to this entire effort, the problem of establishing Oswald's full responsibility—assuming again that it was Oswald who pulled the trigger—will be considered, for that there were outside factors which contributed to Oswald's state of frantic despair seems a possibility worth pondering in the aftermath. This is not to say that any of the numerous conspiracy theories, though a few are within the range of possibility, will be seriously discussed but, rather, that attention will be given to the more overt cultural influences in Dallas, in the United States of America, in Western culture, and in the world which might have enabled Oswald to more easily justify his murderous and suicidal attitude.

* * * *

As a prelude to these concluding chapters, it is well to review Oswald's activities during the week preceding the fateful act.

At that time Lee was separated from his wife. She was living at the home of the Paines in Irving, a suburb of Dallas. It was customary for him to visit her on weekends. But on the weekend of the fifteenth his wife requested that he skip his visit, as the Paines were planning a family birthday party at which Ruth Paine's husband, Michael, was to be present—and, according to Marina Oswald, Lee didn't like Michael Paine. Marina also testified that she suggested over the telephone that perhaps it was not convenient to the Paine family that he spend every weekend there. Oswald is said to have replied, "As you wish. If you don't want me to come, I won't."

On that same Friday *The Dallas Times Herald* carried a notice that mentioned the Trade Mart as the expected site of the Presidential luncheon. The next day this report was confirmed in the paper with the further announcement that the President's motorcade "apparently

Street, en route from Dallas Love Field to the Trade Mart, which is north of the Texas School Book Depository on Stemmons Freeway." It would therefore have been possible to conclude that the motorcade would probably pass the Depository to get from Main Street onto the freeway.

At this time Oswald was living in a rooming house on North Beckley Avenue. Unbeknownst to his wife or to Ruth Paine, he was using the assumed name of O. H. Lee. On Sunday, Marina Oswald and Ruth Paine decided to call him. Since they asked for Lee Oswald, he was not called to the phone.

Oswald called Marina on Monday, the eighteenth. In answer to her angry questions concerning his use of an alias, Marina reports that he said "he did not want his landlady to know his real name because she might read in the paper of the fact that he had been in Russia and that he had been questioned." It is worth noting here that about five weeks earlier Oswald had rented a room from Mrs. Mary Bledsoe, who later was to witness Oswald's boarding a bus and traveling a short distance in his apparent escape attempt after the assassination. Mrs. Bledsoe testified that in October, after he had rented from her for one week, she told him, "I am not going to rent to you anymore." She claimed in her testimony that she "didn't like his attitude. . . . Just didn't want him around me." It could be that this incident prompted him to adopt the assumed name under the illusion that Mrs. Bledsoe had read in the paper that he had been to Russia.

The telephone conversation ended when Marina, peeved at her husband's foolishness, hung up on him. He had called several times earlier; the above, apparently, was the last conversation.

On the morning of Tuesday, 19 November 1963, the *Morning News* reported that the President's motorcade would travel from "Houston to Elm, Elm under the Triple Underpass to Stemmons Freeway, and on to the Trade Mart." It could now be positively concluded that the

On Wednesday a front page item announced that the streets on which the President would travel included "Main and Stemmons Freeway." On the morning of Thursday, the twenty first, Oswald asked Buell Wesley Frazier, a fellow employee at the Book Depository and a neighbor of the Paines, if he could ride out to Irving with Frazier that afternoon. Since it was usually Oswald's custom to ride to Irving with him on Fridays, Frazier asked him why he was going to Irving this time on a Thursday. Oswald is reported to have said, "I'm going home to get some curtain rods . . . (to) put in an apartment." Oswald's landlady later testified that his room had curtains and curtain rods, and that he had never discussed the subject with her. Further, Oswald is said never to have mentioned to Ruth Paine or Marina Oswald anything about curtain rods that evening. According to Frazier, there was little conversation between them on the way home.

According to Marina, Lee gave as his reason for coming that evening "that he was lonely because he hadn't come the preceding weekend, and he wanted to make his peace with me." She refused to talk to him and "he was very upset." Then, according to her testimony, "He tried very hard to please me. He spent quite a bit of time putting away diapers and played with the children on the street." Lee also suggested to her that she resume living with him in Dallas, promising that if she accepted he would locate an apartment the next day. He repeated the offer several times, but Marina refused. Oswald then charged that "I was preferring my friends to him, and that I didn't need him."

Evidence indicates that between the hours of eight and nine on the evening of the twenty first, while Marina and Mrs. Paine were occupied with the children in the bedroom at the opposite end of the house, Oswald went into the garage where his personal belongings were stored, unwrapped his rifle from the brown and green blanket that was around it, disassembled the weapon, and placed its parts in a paper bag which he had made by hand from [illegible] at the Book Depository. It made

a long, bulky bundle. Upon leaving the garage, he forgot to turn off the light. He went to bed immediately afterwards.

When his wife joined him later, he did not speak, although she thought he was still awake. He left for work on the morning of the twenty second before anyone else arose. He left his wedding ring in a cup on the dresser.

He rode to work that morning with Frazier. The package of "curtain rods" was in the back seat. According to Frazier, for the first time Oswald was not carrying a lunch bag with him. Frazier parked the car about two blocks north of the Depository. Oswald, carrying the brown paper bag, walked ahead. Frazier stopped and watched some railroad cars being switched on the tracks as he crossed. Oswald entered the rear door of the Depository about fifty feet ahead of Frazier.

XIII

THE APPOINTED HOUR

"Givens said to Oswald, 'Boy, are you going downstairs? . . . It's near lunch time.' Oswald said, 'No sir. When you get downstairs, close the gate to the elevator.' Oswald was referring to the west elevator which operates by push-button and only with the gate closed. Givens said, 'Okay,' and rode down the east elevator. When he reached the first floor, the west elevator—the one with the gate—was not there. Givens thought this was about 11:55 a.m. None of the Depository employees is known to have seen Oswald again until after the shooting."

—The Report of the Warren Commission

A tangle of sharp pain gathered inside him as he hid his clipboard in a pile of book cartons. Moving swiftly and efficiently Lee went to work on the boxes, at last positioning two heavy cartons near the window and bringing two smaller ones over to stack on top of one of them for a rifle rest. Concentrating on the labor, he tried to forget his hurt.

He didn't want to feel it. He didn't care to identify it

—for it was an ugly mixture of fear and hostility and self pity. It was a confusion of despair.

And now—now as he slid the brown paper bag from its hiding place—now he no longer had reason to heed the pain, the disappointment with . . . To hell with it! No, face it—he told himself—with yourself. With the Marine Corps, with Russia, with Cuban red tape, and with Marina—but mostly with Lee Harvey Oswald, 1653230. His old U.S.M.C. serial number! It had come out automatically. It's just like 1984, he thought, everybody has a number. Then he looked at the brown sack in his hands and said with an ironic smile, "Down with Big Brother."

He sat on one of the cartons he had placed by the window. Carefully, he removed the rifle parts from the bag into his lap. Then, after putting the bag on the floor, he spread the smaller pieces out on the brown paper and began assembling the weapon.

He noticed now that the sky had cleared. Just so there were no strong winds. That was important.

Now each thing he did was magnified a thousandfold! This was the real thing. This was history! His hands were putting together the instrument that would once and for all blast down the barrier between self and the world in general, the barrier between him and happiness. At last he was throwing himself into the struggle! And this time he was resolved to succeed.

Yes, the self, he thought. That's the thing this rifle will murder. Not the President. No room after this act for petty, selfish wounds of the spirit. This act will obliterate petty concerns. Curtain rods! Ha!

And washing machines. Marina asked him to buy her a washing machine. Last night, during the argument. He said he would. Then, cruelly, she told him to save his money. Fine thing. Curtain rods, washing machines, and money. Such middle-class preoccupations had been thrust upon him! It was all a trap. Love, and all the bourgeois clap trap. He should have known better.

"Trap. Trap. Trap," he announced under his breath. "Clap trap!"

Well, let them find the bait to trap an unselfish man!

Then, as he leaned the rifle against the pipes that ran up the wall to his left, he realized with a sweeping finality that all his actions of the past had been leading him to this. How had he been so stupid? Why had insignificant failures bothered him for one moment? He was above all that. Selfish little worries were for lesser men. That's why he had failed—and that kind of failure paved the way to triumph.

But wait! Someone was nearby! Lee grabbed the rifle and put it on the floor, covering most of it with the bag. Then he crept forward to peer between the cartons that hid his window from view. He held his breath.

Lee relaxed. Just some poor nigger eating lunch—chicken and a bottle of pop. Now if that guy just doesn't come over to watch the parade . . . If he does, I'll shoot him. Just before I shoot Kennedy, I'll pull out the rifle and shoot him. Poor dumb nigger.

But Lee knew that the ends justified the means, knew that one individual was nothing in the face of all history—that even Lee Oswald was nothing more or less than the humble tool of a great, inevitable process. And at this particular moment that was comforting knowledge.

He returned to his seat by the window.

People were gathered along the Elm Street ramp in front of the building and in the plaza across the way. He could hear them.

A thrill quivered through his body. He knelt by the window and looked out over the throng, thinking—step right up, folks, to the greatest show of a lifetime. See Lee Harvey Oswald gun down the prime symbol of United States oppression. See the yankee tyrant die!

He placed his arm against the improvised rifle rest and tested it for firmness. After readjusting the top box, which rested along the sill, he drew back to sit on the large carton again.

After awhile, he heard the Negro worker's footsteps. Good, the guy was leaving. One less problem.

Oswald took the rifle out of hiding. Keeping it low beside him, he sat near the window again, appraising the curve in Elm Street where the motorcade would have to

slow down. There was some foliage in the way, from an oak tree, but he would have time for one shot below it and several more after the car moved on toward the Triple Underpass. He had practiced reloading for hours at a time and he estimated he could get in four or five shots if necessary.

Now he could hear noise over on Main Street. Cheering. Blocks away yet.

He locked and loaded with one round.

In his head he heard a voice. "All ready on the right. All ready on the left. All ready on the firing line. Watch your targets. . . ."

Lee ducked back to get in a better firing stance. He folded one foot underneath him and sat on it. He adjusted the sling around his left arm.

The cheering was growing louder.

He recalled the advice of his Marine Corps rifle coach. "Aim in at six o'clock—and squ-e-e-e-ze the trigger." Yes, this time he must aim low. That's why he had missed Walker. Too high. Damn it.

He eased the weight of his body forward to the window, keeping the weapon just below the sill behind the boxes. It was an uncomfortable position, but it was only temporary.

Motorcycles were passing by. A car was behind them. No, it wasn't the President. More motorcycles had rounded the corner of Main and Houston, followed by another car—they turned onto Elm and roared past the Depository.

The din grew deafening as the President's car came into view on Houston.

Lee's heart quickened. No, he decided, he was not going to shoot John F. Kennedy. Walker was different. Walker was a fascist madman. Kennedy was only a symbol.

As the Presidential car moved toward Elm, Lee looked out toward the Triple Underpass and wondered if he would really go through with it. He would almost surely be caught. His eyes fell on the spot below the oak leaves. He brought the rifle to his shoulder.

Then, as he leaned th... uld see the President's up the wall to his left, ... as it passed directly that all his actions ... ifle down and caught this. How had he ... at with the intersect- failures bothered ... to the destined spot. that. Selfish litt... zing. he had failed ... base of the target. triumph. ...gth.

But w... Cheering. and pu... Then ... right. hid... ...r any farther.

...ushed behind the leaves.

...geons fluttered around the window.

"Son of a bitch!" he cursed, reloading.

He zeroed in above the branches and fired again as the President, clutching his throat and falling to the side, came into view.

A siren screamed.

Reloading quickly, he fired again and reloaded.

People were running pell-mell.

Walking quickly along the east aisle toward the stairs, he fought to suppress the growing sense of panic that had now replaced his tangled hurt.

He waited to feel the happiness all men of all ages and all cultures said could be found—beyond the self.

As he thrust his rifle between two stacks of book cartons near where he had hidden the clipboard, he wondered if all those other people might not be wrong—about happiness.

The sense of panic loomed larger within his mind.

XIV

WHY THE TRIGGER WAS PULLED

"No man, having known, having lived under the Russian Communist and American capitalist system, could possibly make a choice between them; there is no choice; one offers oppression and the other poverty. Both offer imperialistic injustice, tinted with two brands of slavery."

—Lee Harvey Oswald

At this writing more than a year has elapsed since the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Assuming that Oswald was the assassin, as the evidence seems to indicate, it was then Oswald who pulled the trigger—not the city of Dallas, not the "rightwing extremists," and not the Soviet Union. In the past year, nearly every absurdly irrelevant possibility imaginable has been discussed as a contributing factor—while very little has been said about those factors which did obviously contribute to the "four tragic days."

For example, there has been much conjecture over what possible effect certain rightwing newspaper advertisements which appeared in Dallas had in influencing Oswald, an avowed leftist, toward firing upon Kennedy. But the effect of newspaper sensationalism on excitable and ignorant people such as Jack Ruby has not been widely noted. Fidel Castro has to date ordered the cold-blooded

executions of hundreds of innocent people, yet I have never seen even one diatribe directed at him which equaled those directed at the untried and unconvicted, suspected assassin of the President.

But the matter is deeper and broader than a mere problem of press sensationalism and post-assassination hysteria. And it is even more vital than the problem of the reckless hunt for a political scapegoat that continues to this day. For behind all the accusations and counter accusations over the murder of the late President seems to lie a near-universal sense of guilt.

Surveys have reported that an overwhelming majority of Americans complained of real, physical discomfort after hearing of the President's death. And in the weeks that followed 22 November 1963 there was much talk about soul searching. Since that day the unspoken thought of almost every American has been, "Somehow we have failed." And the unspoken, unanswered question implied is, "How have we failed?"

Was it because that in the spring of 1963, around the time of the attempt on General Walker, some of us applauded a movie called *The Manchurian Candidate*—the moral of which seemed to be: it is okay to shoot public figures so long as they are political "extremists"? I often wonder if Oswald saw that movie. He would have liked it. He would have identified with its hero.

Or is it because we know our land is no longer as free as it should be? In using the word "misfit" to describe Oswald we confess that we live in a closed society —for only where individualism is difficult or impossible can the word "misfit" have any significance.

Or is it something less specific? Is it a feeling related to the general consensus that our culture is in crisis. And if so, what is the nature of that crisis? What drove Lee Harvey Oswald to Russia? What made it impossible for him to live in America upon his return? After having lived in both countries, why did he feel there was little difference between them? Was he that stupid? Or was he right?

I do not pretend to know all the answers. But of one

thing I am sure. Lee Harvey Oswald embraced Marxism for the lack of a conspicuous alternative available to him in the United States of America.

* * * *

It is time for Western intellectuals to find some less equivocal answer to Communism than Existentialism; to find some more rational answer than the John Birch Society; to find some more up-to-date answer than Zen Buddhism; to find some more relevant answers than watered-down, fundamentalist, or orthodox Christianity and Judaism; and, above all, to find something more satisfactory in the way of answers than imitation.

It is not the intention of the above paragraph to attack the philosophies named therein but, rather, to call for other alternatives for those who find them wanting—to call for more diversity. Frantic despair, in the last analysis, is man's natural reaction to the absence of alternatives.

And the great conflict between the Communist ideology and the West is not properly a conflict over who shall rule the world, but over how long it will be before the individual is the master of his own destiny. Free men who understand the value of their freedom do not commit irrational acts of violence. Every assassin in history either could not have or did not want his freedom.

* * * *

In respect to alternatives to Communism, it is worth emphasizing that Oswald, in his writings, continually confused the present American economic system of mixed socialism with capitalism. Total capitalism is a system in which the government does not interfere in any way with the life of the individual—so long as the individual does not initiate force or commit fraud. Such an economic system was roughly approximated at one time in the United States, but it has not yet existed in an undistorted form anywhere in the world. Capitalism would not produce either oppression or poverty, for it rules out initiated

force and encourages production. As with most individuals aware only of the Marxist approach to economics, Oswald lumped all non-Marxist systems together. Like most Communists, he saw little difference between capitalism and such anti-individualistic systems as fascism. So, due to his confusion, he was unable to look upon capitalism as a possible alternative to totalitarianism.

While the lack of available and rational alternatives to Marxism certainly must have been a contributing factor to Oswald's defection and in all probability contributed to the state of frantic despair in which he committed the act of assassination, it must be kept in mind that cultural bankruptcy is never an excuse for violence. Had he been willing to exert the effort, Oswald could have worked out for himself a rational view of the world. At times, according to his notes, he attempted to formulate what he called a "third alternative." That he did not continue this effort, and that he spent his time instead in conspiring to do violence to those with whom he disagreed, is the fault of no other person than Lee Harvey Oswald. Any man who undertakes because of his own unexamined or examined philosophical convictions the destruction of another human being, while at the same time admitting that those convictions are not yet entirely in accord with reality, is a calculating and deliberate murderer. No outside influence can excuse him.

PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

DEPOSITION OF KERRY WENDELL THORNLEY taken, pursuant to notice, in Room 405, Fourth floor, 200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast, Washington, D. C., commencing at 9:40 a.m.

PRESENT:

Albert Jenner, Associate Counsel

John Ely, Counsel

AUTHOR'S NOTE: The following version of my deposition before the Commission differs from the official one in minor respects. For clarity, some irrelevant passages have been dropped and certain especially awkward sentences have been reconstructed. No changes or deletions have been made that would in any way alter the meaning or nature of the proceedings in so far as they pertain to Oswald.

Mr. Jenner. Mr. Thornley, in the deposition you are about to give, do you swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?

Mr. Thornley. I do.

TESTIMONY OF KERRY WENDELL THORNLEY

Mr. Jenner. You are Kerry Wendell Thornley, spelled: K-e-r-r-y W-e-n-d-e-l-l T-h-o-r-n-l-e-y?

Mr. Thornley. That is correct, sir.

Mr. Jenner. Mr. Thornley, where do you reside now?

Mr. Thornley. At 4201 South 31st Street in Arlington, Virginia.

Mr. Jenner. Did you at one time reside at 1824 Dauphine Street in New Orleans?

Mr. Thornley. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. What is your present occupation?

Mr. Thornley. I am a doorman at the building where I reside, Shirlington House.

Mr. Jenner. Doorman.

Mr. Thornley. At the building where I reside.

Mr. Jenner. What is the name of that building?

Mr. Thornley. Shirlington House.

I also work on the switchboard there three nights a week.

Mr. Jenner. I see.

By the way, Mr. Thornley, you received, did you not, a letter from Mr. Rankin, the general counsel of the Commission in which he enclosed—

Mr. Thornley. Confirming this appointment—

Mr. Jenner.—copies of the legislation, Senate Joint Resolution No. 137, authorizing the creation of the Commission, and President Johnson's order 11130, bringing the Commission into existence and fixing its powers and duties and responsibilities?

Mr. Thornley. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. And also a copy of the rules and regulations of the Commission for the taking of depositions?

Mr. Thornley. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. I take it you understand the basic obligation placed upon the Commission is to investigate the facts and circumstances surrounding and bearing upon the assassination of President Kennedy, and some collateral events thereto.

In the course of doing that the Commission and its staff, and I, Albert Jenner, Jr., a member of Commission legal staff, have been interviewing and taking the testimony of various persons who, among other things, came in contact with a man named Lee Harvey Oswald, and we understand that you had some contact with him, fortuitous or otherwise as it might be.

Are we correct in that?

Mr. Thornley. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. Would you tell us the—may I ask you this first? Were you born and reared in this country?

Mr. Thornley. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. Are you married or unmarried?

Mr. Thornley. Unmarried.

Mr. Jenner. "Unmarried" you said?

Mr. Thornley. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. What is your age?

Mr. Thornley. I am 26.

Mr. Jenner. When was your birthday?

Mr. Thornley. April 17, this last month.

Mr. Jenner. April 17 of this last month? I am poor in mathematics, what year was your birth?

Mr. Thornley. 1938.

Mr. Jenner. When did you first become acquainted with him?

Mr. Thornley. I was—it was around Easter of 1959, either shortly before or shortly after.

Mr. Jenner. Let's see. He was in the Marines at that time?

Mr. Thornley. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. I take it you also were?

Mr. Thornley. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. How long had you been in the Marines?

Mr. Thornley. At that time I had been in the Marines over half a year. I had been in the Reserve for many years. I had been on active duty for over half a year.

Mr. Jenner. You were then 21 years of age?

Mr. Thornley. About. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. Tell me about what your occupation and activity had been up to the time you enlisted in the Marines.

Mr. Thornley. Well, the year before I was a student at the University of Southern California, and before that I was a student at California High School in Whittier, California.

Mr. Jenner. I take it then that you are a native Californian?

Mr. Thornley. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. Did you receive your degree?

Mr. Thornley. No. I completed my freshman year and then I went on active duty to serve my two year obligation in the Marine Reserve.

Mr. Jenner. You did not return to college after you were mustered out of the Marines?

Mr. Thornley. No, sir.

Mr. Jenner. Was your discharge honorable?

Mr. Thornley. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. Where were you based when you first met Lee Harvey Oswald?

Mr. Thornley. At a subsidiary of El Toro Marine Base, referred to as L.T.A., Santa Ana, California, or just outside of Santa Ana.

Mr. Jenner. What was your rank at that time?

Mr. Thornley. At that time I was acting corporal.

Mr. Jenner. What was your assignment then?

Mr. Thornley. I was an aviation electronics operator, which was working in an aircraft control center, reading radarscopes and keeping track of in-going and out-going flights.

Mr. Jenner. What was Lee Harvey Oswald's assignment and activity servicewise at that period?

Mr. Thornley. At that time his assignments and activities were primarily janitorial. He was—he had lost his clearance previously, and if I remember, he was assigned to make the coffee, mow the lawn, seen swabbing down decks, and things of this nature.

Mr. Jenner. What were the circumstances, as you learned of them, or knew of them at the time, as to how or why he "lost his clearance" as you put it.

Mr. Thornley. Well, I asked somebody, and I was told, and I don't remember who told me, it was a general rumor, general scuttlebutt at the time, that he had poured beer over a staff NCO's head in an enlisted club in Japan, and had been put in the brig for that, and having been put in the brig would automatically lose his clearance to work in the electronics control center.

Mr. Jenner. I was going to ask you what losing clearance meant. You have indicated that—or would you state it more specifically?

Mr. Thornley. Well, that meant in a practical sense, that meant that he was not permitted to enter certain areas wherein the equipment, in this case equipment, was kept; that we would not want unauthorized persons to have knowledge of and on occasion information, I imagine, would also come to the man who was cleared, in the process of his work, that he would be expected to keep to himself.

Mr. Jenner. I assume you had clearance?

Mr. Thornley. Yes, sir, I was, I think, cleared for confidential at the time.

Mr. Jenner. Cleared for confidential. I was about to ask you what level of clearance was involved.

Mr. Thornley. I believe it was just confidential, to work there at El Toro with that particular equipment.

Mr. Jenner. That is the clearance about which you speak when you talk about Oswald having lost it?

Mr. Thornley. Oswald, I believe, had a higher clearance. This is also just based upon rumor. I believe he at one time worked in the security files, it is the S & C files, somewhere either at L.T.A. or at El Toro.

Mr. Jenner. Did you ever work in the security files?

Mr. Thornley. No, sir.

Mr. Jenner. And that was a level of clearance—

Mr. Thornley. Probably a secret clearance would be required.

Mr. Jenner. It was at least higher than the clearance about which you first spoke?

Mr. Thornley. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. The clearance that you had in mind, that you first spoke of, was the clearance to operate radar detection devices?

Mr. Thornley. Right.

Mr. Jenner. And your knowledge of his loss of clearance was by hearsay or rumor, that, as I understand it, while off base one day—?

Mr. Thornley. No, this was on base, as I understand it. It was in the enlisted club or staff sergeants' club, something of that nature.

Mr. Jenner. He had gotten into difficulty with a staff sergeant and had poured beer on the person of a staff sergeant and gotten into some kind of an altercation?

Mr. Thornley. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. As a result of that he was courtmartialed and had been subjected to the loss of clearance?

Mr. Thornley. That is correct.

Mr. Jenner. Was that clearance of his restored?

Mr. Thornley. I doubt it very much. I know it wasn't restored while I was in the outfit.

Mr. Jenner. When did you leave the outfit?

Mr. Thornley. I left in June and went overseas.

Mr. Jenner. Up to that time his clearance had not been restored?

Mr. Thornley. Definitely not and shortly thereafter he got out of the service.

Mr. Jenner. Would you state the circumstances under which you became acquainted—let me put it this way first: What was the extent of your acquaintance with Lee Harvey Oswald, and here at the moment I am directing myself only to: Were you friends? Were you merely on the base together? Indicate the level of friendship first, or acquaintanceship.

Mr. Thornley. I would say we were close acquaintances in the sense that we weren't friends in that we didn't pull liberty together or seek each other out, yet when we were thrown together in an assignment or something, moving equipment, something of that nature, we spoke and when we were on the base and happened to be in the same area and were not required to be working, we would sometimes sit down and discuss things. That would be my statement there.

Mr. Jenner. So there was a degree of affinity in the sense that you were friendly in performing your military tasks together whenever you were thrown together. In that respect, you felt friendly toward each other. You were never off base with him on liberty?

Mr. Thornley. No, sir.

Mr. Jenner. There were times when you were at liberty on the base, I assume, and you and he fraternized?

Mr. Thornley. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. Now, did you live in the same quarters?

Mr. Thornley. Well, not actually. We lived in quonset huts there, and he lived in a different hut than I did. We did live in the same general area, however.

Mr. Jenner. This acquaintance arose in the spring of 1959, is that correct?

Mr. Thornley. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. Can you fix the time a little more definitely than merely the spring?

Mr. Thornley. I really can't, sir. I have been racking my brain on that one since November, and I can't fix the time. I do remember having take some time off that year, around Easter, and going on a trip with some civilian friends of mine, who were out of school for Easter vacation, and I know I was in the outfit that Oswald was in at that time, and I know that either shortly before that trip or shortly afterwards, I can remember from the books I was reading at the time and things like that, that I met him.

Mr. Jenner. Do you associate the books you were reading at that time with anything Oswald may have been reading?

Mr. Thornley. Yes. Oswald was not reading but did advise me to read George Orwell's, *1984*, which I read at that time.

Mr. Jenner. Was he on the base when you came there?

Mr. Thornley. Well, I was on the base in a different outfit before I came into MACS 9, the outfit he was in.

Mr. Jenner. Marine Air Control Squadron.

Mr. Thornley. I was in MACS 4 which is right next door to MACS 9, or was at that time, on the base.

Mr. Jenner. Were you aware of his presence when you were in the other MACS?

Mr. Thornley. No, not until I came into his outfit and sometime after I came into that outfit did I become aware of his presence.

Mr. Jenner. Were you—I will withdraw that.

Was Oswald as far as you know on the base before you came over to his unit?

Mr. Thornley. I would assume so, but I wouldn't know for sure. I know he was recently back from Japan, as were most of the men in Marine Control Squadron 9 when I came into it. How long he had been back I don't know. I certainly didn't know at that time and thinking on what knowledge of him I have gained since then, I still couldn't say.

Mr. Jenner. Well, in any event you first became acquainted with or aware of his presence around Easter time in 1959?

Mr. Thornley. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. And you were transferred from that base when?

Mr. Thornley. June.

Mr. Jenner. In June.

So it was likely that you knew him in April, May and in June, until you were transferred out?

Mr. Thornley. Right.

Mr. Jenner. And when in June were you transferred out?

Mr. Thornley. Once again the exact date would be available in my military record, but offhand—

Mr. Jenner. Give it to me as best you recall it. Forepart? Latter part? Middle?

Mr. Thornley. Let's see; it was toward the latter part. In fact, I can give you pretty close to the exact date. It was around June 25, because we arrived in Japan on July 4 and it took 11 days to get over there. It took us some time to get debarked—or to get embarked, rather.

Mr. Jenner. All right.

I take it from the remark you have made in your reflecting on this matter that you were—you devoted yourself to some fairly considerable extent to reading?

Mr. Thornley. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. And in what fields?

Mr. Thornley. Completely omniverous. Anything that I would happen to get ahold of, I would read. At that time I was reading, well, at Oswald's advice I read *1984*. At someone else's advice I was reading a book called *Humanism*, by Corliss Lamont, as I remember, and I was reading either the *Brothers Karamazov* or the *Idiot*, by Dostoevsky. I forget which at that time.

Mr. Jenner. But your reading had some reasonable amount of organization or direction?

Mr. Thornley. None whatsoever. No, sir. It never has.

Mr. Jenner. I see.

You weren't engaged in any organized reading at that time, were you?

Mr. Thornley. No.

Mr. Jenner. But there were areas which did draw your attention by and large?

Mr. Thornley. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. What were those areas?

Mr. Thornley. Philosophy, politics, religion.

Mr. Jenner. Did you find that Oswald had reasonably similar interests?

Mr. Thornley. Yes, I would say.

Mr. Jenner. In his reading?

Mr. Thornley. Yes, particularly in politics and philosophy.

Mr. Jenner. Was it those mutual interests that brought about your acquaintance with him? Or some other fashion?

Mr. Thornley. Yes, sir. It was those interests.

My first memory of him is that one afternoon he was sitting on a bucket in front of a hut, an inverted bucket with some other Marines, and they were discussing religion, and I entered the discussion, and it was known already in the outfit that I was an atheist, and immediately somebody pointed out to me that Oswald was also an atheist.

Mr. Jenner. Did they point that out to you in his presence?

Mr. Thornley. Yes.

Mr. Thornley. He said, "What do you think of Communism?" and I said—

Mr. Jenner. He didn't say anything about having been pointed out as being an atheist?

Mr. Thornley. No, he wasn't offended at this at all. He was—it was done in a friendly manner anyway, and he just said to me, with kind of his little grin, he looked at me and he said, "What do you think of Communism?" and I replied I didn't think too much of Communism in a favorable sense and he said, "Well, I think the best religion is Communism." and I got the impression at the time that he said this in order to shock. He was playing to the galleries, I felt.

Mr. Jenner. The boys who were sitting around?

Mr. Thornley. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. Engaged in scuttlebutt?

Mr. Thornley. Right. He was smirking as he said this and he said it very gently. He didn't seem to be a glasseyed fanatic, by any means.

Mr. Jenner. Did you have occasion to discuss the same subject thereafter?

Mr. Thornley. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. From time to time?

Mr. Thornley. From time to time.

Mr. Jenner. Did you have occasion in those additional half dozen instances of discussing with him the viewpoint you have just expressed: that his initial raising of the issue was more by way of provoking or shocking those about him, rather than any utterance on his part of sincerity in a belief that Communism was itself a religion?

Mr. Thornley. It became obvious to me after a while, in talking to him, that definitely he thought that Communism was the best—that the Marxist morality was the most rational morality to follow that he knew of. And that communism was the best system in the world.

I still certainly wouldn't—wouldn't have predicted, for example, his defection to the Soviet Union, because once again he seemed idle in his admiration for Communism. He didn't seem to be an activist.

Mr. Jenner. Would you explain what you mean by "idle in his admiration" of the Communist system?

Mr. Thornley. Well, it seemed to be theoretical. It seemed strictly a dispassionate appraisal—I did know at the time that he was learning the Russian language. I knew he was subscribing to *Pravda* or a Russian newspaper of some kind from Moscow. All of this I took as a sign of his interest in the subject, and not as a sign of any active commitment to the Communist ends.

Mr. Jenner. You felt there was no devotion there. That it was somewhat of an intellectual interest, a curiosity. I don't want to put words in your mouth.

Mr. Thornley. I wouldn't put it quite that weakly.

While I didn't feel there was any rabid devotion there, I wouldn't call it a complete idle curiosity either. I would call it a definite interest.

Mr. Jenner. A definite interest.

Mr. Thornley. [illegible] fanatical devotion.

Mr. Jenner. You said you knew at that time that he was studying Russian. How did you become aware of that?

Mr. Thornley. Probably by hearsay, once again. I do remember one time hearing the comment made by one man in the outfit that there was some other man in the outfit who was taking a Russian newspaper and who was a Communist and when I said, "Well, who is that?" he said, "Oswald," and I said, "Oh, well." That is probably where I learned it.

Mr. Jenner. How did you learn that he was a subscriber to *Pravda* and the other Russian publications you have mentioned?

Mr. Thornley. Well, I don't think—it was either *Pravda* or some other Russian publication.

Mr. Jenner. I see.

Mr. Thornley. The way I learned that was a story that I believe Bud Simco, a friend of mine in the same outfit, told me: that one time a lieutenant, and I forget which lieutenant it was, I do remember at the time I did know who he was talking about, found out that Oswald, by—he happened to be in the mailroom or something, and saw a paper with Oswald's address on it.

Mr. Jenner. That is the officer happened to be in the mailroom?

Mr. Thornley. Yes, and he noticed this paper was written in Russian and at the time got very excited, attempted to draw this to the attention of Oswald's section chief and also the Commanding Officer, and, of course, there was nothing these people could do about it, and at the time the story was related to me, I remember I thought it was rather humorous that this young, either second or first lieutenant should get so excited because Oswald happened to be subscribing to a Russian newspaper.

Mr. Jenner. Was this lieutenant's name Delprado?

Mr. Thornley. I will bet it was. That is very familiar. I think so.

Mr. Jenner. Have you ever subscribed to a Russian language newspaper or other publications?

Mr. Thornley. Other Russian publications?

Mr. Jenner. Yes, sir.

Mr. Thornley. No, sir.

Mr. Jenner. Have you ever subscribed to a publication that was printed in the Russian language?

Mr. Thornley. No, sir.

Mr. Jenner. Have you ever been a subscriber to any literature by way of news media or otherwise reputed to be Communistic or pink or that sort of thing? I don't want to get it too broad.

Mr. Thornley. Only *I. F. Stone's Newsletter* and that certainly—

Mr. Jenner. Whose?

Mr. Thornley. I. F. Stone's Newsletter and I wouldn't say—

Mr. Jenner. Tell me about that.

Mr. Thornley. He is a Washington reporter who is a rather extreme leftist, but certainly within the bounds of what is accepted in this country as non-subversive.

Mr. Jenner. Describe yourself in that respect. Where are you, a middle-of-the-roader?

Mr. Thornley. I would say I am an extreme rightist. I call myself a libertarian, which is that I believe in complete sovereignty of

Mr. Jenner. You don't have to be an extreme rightist to believe in the sovereignty of the individual.

Mr. Thornley. Well, it is getting that way in this country today. At least most people who listen to me talk call me a rightist. I wouldn't say so either. I think the political spectrum was fine for France at the time of the revolution. I don't think it applies to the United States of America today in any respect whatsoever. I don't think you can call a man an extreme leftist, rightist or middle-of-the-roader and have him classified that simply.

Mr. Jenner. Do you have any brothers and sisters?

Mr. Thornley. I have two brothers.

Mr. Jenner. What do they do?

Mr. Thornley. One of them goes to junior college, I believe, and the other one goes to high school. They are in Whittier, California.

Mr. Jenner. Are your folks alive?

Mr. Thornley. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. What does your father do?

Mr. Thornley. He is a photoengraver.

Mr. Jenner. Let's get back to Oswald.

Describe this individual to me. First describe him physically.

Mr. Thornley. Physically, I would say he was slightly below average height. Had, as I recall, gray or blue eyes. Always had, or almost always had a petulant expression on his face. Pursed-lip expression, either a frown or a smile, depending on the circumstances. Was of average build, and his hair was brown, and tending to, like mine, tending to bald a little on each side.

Mr. Jenner. Above the temple.

What would you say he weighed?

Mr. Thornley. I would say he weighed about 140 pounds, maybe 130.

Mr. Jenner. How tall was he?

Mr. Thornley. I would say he was about five-five maybe. I don't know.

Mr. Jenner. How tall are you?

Mr. Thornley. I am five-ten.

Mr. Jenner. Was he shorter than you?

Mr. Thornley. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. What habits did he have with respect to his person? Was he neat, clean?

Mr. Thornley. Extremely sloppy.

Mr. Jenner. Extremely sloppy?

Mr. Thornley. This I think might not have been true of him in civilian life. I don't know.

Mr. Jenner. You don't know one way or the other?

Mr. Thornley. No, but I do have reason to believe that it wasn't true of him in civilian life because it fitted into a general personality pattern of his to do whatever was not wanted of him, a recalcitrant trend in his personality.

Mr. Jenner. You think it was deliberate?

Mr. Thornley. I think it tended to be deliberate. Yes. It was a gesture of rebellion on his part.

Mr. Jenner. Did you ever discuss that matter with him, his dress?

Mr. Thornley. No.

Mr. Thornley. No, because this attitude of rebellion was a fairly common thing in the service.

Mr. Jenner. On the part of others as well as Oswald?

Mr. Thornley. As well as Oswald. Oswald did carry it to—was the most extreme example I can think of, Stateside. However, overseas, in the outfit he had been in before, as I discovered later, this was quite common.

Mr. Jenner. How much later?

Mr. Thornley. Three months—well, immediately, as soon as I left, as soon as I got overseas. I walked into the barracks on the Fourth of July over there and saw beer bottles spread all over, and some character sitting in the back of the barracks with a broken beer bottle cutting his arm, for what reason I don't remember. They found beer cans in a trash can in MACS 9 and there was a drastic investigation. So there is an indication of a difference between Stateside and overseas and Oswald was typical, very typical of the outfit he had just left overseas.

Mr. Jenner. So is your impression, you would say, I gather, that as of that particular time when you first knew him he was still carrying some of his experience, personal attention-wise, from what he had experienced overseas?

Mr. Thornley. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. And he was still following the habits he had acquired overseas?

Mr. Thornley. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. Did you think it went beyond that, this unkemptness or this sloppiness?

Mr. Thornley. It did go beyond that, because he seemed to be a person who would go out of his way to get into trouble, get some officer or staff sergeant mad at him. He would make wise remarks. He had a general bitter attitude toward the Corps. He used to pull his hat down over his eyes so he wouldn't have to look at anything around him and go walking around very Beetle-Bailey style.

Mr. Jenner. What is Beetle Bailey?

Mr. Thornley. Beetle Bailey is a comic strip character who walks around with his hat over his eyes very much as Oswald did.

Mr. Jenner. You want to keep in mind, Mr. Thornley, I am an old man and there are things I don't pick up or get hep to.

Mr. Thornley. This is nothing recent. This is a comic strip that has been around quite a few years now.

Mr. Jenner. You go on and tell us about his personality.

Mr. Thornley. All right.

Mr. Jenner. Including any physical characteristics or habits.

Mr. Thornley. I think I have covered all physical characteristics. His shoes were always unshined. As I mentioned, he walked around with the bill of his cap down over his eyes and you got the impression that he was doing this so he wouldn't have to look at anything around him.

Mr. Jenner. And he was doing that so that he would not be assigned additional work or—

Mr. Thornley. No. This was just an attempt, I think, on his part, to blot out the military so he wouldn't have to look at it. He wouldn't have to think about it. In fact, I think he made a comment

he would see as little as possible, because he didn't like what he had to look at.

He had, as I remember, a sense of humor, and I can only think of a couple of examples of it. I have only been able to think of a couple of examples of it over the past few months, but I have a strong general impression in my mind that there were more examples that I just don't remember.

Mr. Jenner. Well, you draw on your recollection as best you can and you just keep telling us now in your own words and I will try to not interrupt you too much.

Mr. Thornley. All right.

Of course, it was well known in the outfit that or popularly believed that Oswald had Communist sympathies.

Mr. Jenner. You didn't share that view?

Mr. Thornley. Not as much as some did, and while this was popularly believed, I mention this as kind of a framework for the significance of Oswald's comment, Master Sergeant Spar, our section chief, jumped up on a fender one day and said, "All right, everybody, gather around."

And Oswald said in a very thick Russian accent, "Ah ha, collective farm lecture," in a very delighted tone.

This brought him laughs at the time. And he had gotten me to read *1984*, as I mentioned earlier, and this was one of his favorites—

Mr. Jenner. Tell me what *1984* was, first.

Mr. Thornley. It is a projection into the future, supposed to take place in 1984 in England under a complete police state. It is, I would say, an anti-Utopian novel by George Orwell, a criticism of English socialism and what it might lead to, based upon Orwell's experiences of what happened with Communism and nationalism, his observations. It is about a society in which a mythical leader called "Big Brother" dominates everybody's life. Where there are television cameras on every individual at all times watching his every act. Where sex is practically outlawed. Where the world is perpetually at war, three big police states constantly at war with one another. And where thought police keep all of the citizens in line. Oswald would often compare the Marine Corps with the system of government outlined in *1984*.

I remember one day we were loading equipment—

Mr. Jenner. By way of protest against the Marine Corps?

Mr. Thornley. Yes, humorously, satirically.

One day we were unloading, moving a radar scope off the truck and it slipped, and he said, "Be careful with Big Brother's equipment."

It was things like this. He did a lot of that.

I remember one day I was walking along with my hands in my pockets, which is something you don't do in the service, certainly if you are in an infantry outfit you don't dare. Things were a little lax in our outfit, so we could get away with it once in awhile, so I happened to be walking along with my hands in my pockets and suddenly I heard a voice: "You, Smith, Winston," and rattle off a serial number, "get your hands out of your pockets," which was a direct quote from the book *1984*.

Mr. Jenner. I am stimulated to ask you this question by something you just said: Did he have a good memory?

Mr. Thornley. I think he must have had a good memory, yes. If he wanted to remember something, he could. I think he also had good ability to blot out unpleasant thoughts in his mind.

Mr. Jenner. What about his powers of assimilation of what he read and any critique?

Mr. Thornley. I certainly think he understood much more than many people in the press have seemed to feel. I don't think he was a man who was grasping onto his particular beliefs because he didn't understand them. I don't think he was just trying to know something over his head by any means. I think he understood what he was talking about.

Sometimes I think there were gaps in his knowledge. I think there were many things he didn't know, and this came from a haphazard education.

Mr. Jenner. You became acquainted with the fact that he had had a somewhat haphazard education?

Mr. Thornley. It was obvious. I didn't become acquainted with it specifically until recently in the news. But—

Mr. Jenner. You had that impression at the time?

Mr. Thornley. I had that impression, yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. How did that impression arise, because of the lack of analysis or real critique on his part of that which he was reading, inability to assimulate the thrust of a work?

Mr. Thornley. No, I wouldn't say that. I would say he could analyze what he read very well, but it was a very subjective impression, and the idea I got was that there were a lot of things he didn't know, and just a lot of facts that he wasn't familiar with; I guess sometimes probably in discussions, I would run into something. I would mention something and he would say, "What is that?"

I know we did have a couple of very hot arguments and I am sure we were throwing facts at one another, and he was certainly able to belt them out when he wanted to, facts that suited his purpose in arguing.

Mr. Jenner. What was your impression of his—the extent of his formal education and the extent of any private education, that is, a reading—self-education.

Mr. Thornley. Self-education? I was certainly surprised that when I read in the papers that he had not graduated, I think they said he had not graduated from high school.

Mr. Jenner. That is correct.

Mr. Thornley. I thought he had graduated from high school. I assumed that. I would say that his self-education certainly must have been—perhaps, in fact, he took USAFI courses, United States Armed Forces Institute courses, or something along that line, because he was one who gave the impression of having *some* education, certainly.

Mr. Jenner. Do you have an impression of his intellect?

Mr. Thornley. Yes, I think he was—

Mr. Jenner. I am speaking in the abstract.

Mr. Thornley. I think he was extremely intelligent; with what information he had at hand he could always do very well with it, and in an argument he was quick. He was quick to answer, and it

was not a matter of just grabbing at something. It was a matter of coming back with a *fairly* precise answer to your question or to your objection to his argument.

Mr. Jenner. I take it then it was your impression—I will change my question because I don't want to ask a leading question here. What was your impression as to whether his learning, in the sense we are talking about now, was superficial? Was he able to master that which he read, and engage in personal self-critique of that which he read, its weaknesses, and its major thrust?

Mr. Thornley. Well, I would say as I have said before, he certainly understood what he read. How much he had read, I don't know, but I do know that when he got on a subject in which he was interested, he showed a grasp of it. This is true with the book *1984*, for example. It is true with Marxism.

Mr. Jenner. Now that interests me also. You mentioned that before, that is: his espousal or interest in Marxism as such. What was his ability, if he had any, and I am talking now idealistically only, to compare Marxism, Communism, democracy.

Mr. Thornley. I understand. I think—

Mr. Jenner. And did he understand the distinctions?

Mr. Thornley. Well, I think he understood the distinctions as well as most reasonably educated people do. I think he certainly had a Marxist bias in how—where he drew the lines.

For example, he could look upon the Soviet system today as a democracy by, of course, giving a completely different definition to the word "democracy" than I, for example. He would give—

Mr. Jenner. Can you remember some discussions or incidents that explain that?

Mr. Thornley. Well, I remember one in particular that always reminded me of his general outlook.

One day we got into an argument and I thought I was really going to pin him to the wall, I thought I was going to win this argument.

Mr. Jenner. On what subject?

Mr. Thornley. On Marxism. On the theory of history.

Mr. Jenner. Reconstruct the argument for me.

Mr. Thornley. Well,—all right. Let me add this:

When I was in my freshman year in college, we had been required to read and discuss the *Communist Manifesto*, which presents an indication of the theory of the Marx-Engels outlook on past and future history. The dialectical outlook. Oswald was also familiar with this outlook. As to what it constituted we both agreed. Oswald had argued previously that Marxism was a rational approach to life, a scientific approach to life.

Mr. Jenner. This was in argumentation with you?

Mr. Thornley. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. All right.

Mr. Thornley. With me.

I challenged him to show me any shred of evidence to support the idea that history took place in the manner described by Engels and Marx, that this was not just an arbitrary system looted from Hegel. And he, after some attempt to give me a satisfactory answer, which he was unable to do, admitted that there was no justification logically for the Marxist theory of history, but that Marxism was still, in his opinion, the best system for other reasons.

Mr. Jenner. Best as against what?

Mr. Thornley. Well, primarily as against religions. That first comment always sticks in my mind, him saying Communism was the best religion. He did think of Communism as, not as a religion in the strict sense, but as an overwhelming cultural outlook that, once applied to a country, would make it much better off than, say the Roman Catholic Church cultural outlook or the Hindu cultural outlook or the Islamic cultural outlook, and he felt that, as I say, to get back to this argument, he felt that there were enough other things about Communism that justified it that one could accept the theory of history on faith.

Mr. Jenner. What other things?

Mr. Thornley. Well, for one thing, he felt, as did Marx, that under capitalism workers are exploited, that in some way they are robbed of their full reward for their work by means of entrepreneurs' profits, and he felt that Marxism took this money and, instead of taking it away from the worker, spent it on the worker.

He felt that under a Soviet—under the present Soviet system, for example, that the money was spent for the benefit of the people rather than going to the individual who happened to be running the enterprise, and he thought this was a juster situation.

Mr. Jenner. Did you raise with him the price for the accommodation of the worker under the Communist system, of the substance or money of which you speak being returned to the worker, the price in terms of individual liberty as against the capitalistic or democratic system?

Mr. Thornley. You couldn't say this to him. Because he would say, "How do you know? How do you know what is going on there?"

Mr. Jenner. First, did you raise it with him?

Mr. Thornley. I raised it with him.

Mr. Jenner. You being a libertarian, as you say.

Mr. Thornley. Well, at that time I was—my ideas have changed since that time. At that time I was much to the left in my political thinking, I would say about in the same position that Mr. Stone who I spoke of earlier is now. I was on the lefthand side of the acceptable political spectrum in this country, and so, therefore, these issues, the issues I would now raise with him had I again the chance to speak to him would be much different than the issues I raised with him at that time.

I did not raise that issue *particularly*, I did not push it.

Mr. Jenner. Was there much, if any, discussion at the time on the issue of individual liberty?

Mr. Thornley. No, very little, because I wasn't too concerned about it at the time and neither was he. We were both concerned about what was the best for the greatest number of people. I don't think *that* concept was clear to either one of us.

Mr. Jenner. But, even having in mind the status of your political thinking at that moment, your political thinking did not square with his?

Mr. Thornley. No. I was opposed to the great trust that he put in—much greater than I suspected at that time, of course—trust that he put in the Soviet government in the world today. I felt they were misguided idealists. He felt they weren't misguided.

views with respect to capitalism as he understood existed in this nation.

Mr. Thornley. Well, I wouldn't say that we—I can't recall us having gone into any detail about anything so relevant to anything as capitalism in this nation at the time.

Mr. Jenner. These discussions were broader. They were more abstract?

Mr. Thornley. Usually, yes. Whenever we got specific we usually discussed the Marine Corps.

Mr. Jenner. I see.

You did not discuss the United States of America as such?

Mr. Thornley. No.

Mr. Jenner. And the Soviet Union as such, and compared the two countries?

Mr. Thornley. Well, as I say, you couldn't do this with Oswald because whenever you tried to make any statement about the Soviet Union he would challenge it on the grounds that we were probably propagandized in this country and we had no knowledge of what was going on over there.

Mr. Jenner. Did he purport to know what was going on over there?

Mr. Thornley. No.

Mr. Jenner. Did he show any interest in what was going on over there?

Mr. Thornley. He definitely showed interest.

Mr. Jenner. Give us some examples and tell us.

Mr. Thornley. I would say he took an agnostical approach to this. He'd claim that he didn't know whether to believe what he read in his newspaper, not that he used those exact words, or what he heard in this country. He took the attitude that "Well, they may be right and we may be right, but I suspect they are right."

Of course, once again, I always got the impression in any of these discussions that part of his slight bias toward the Communist way of life was an act of rebellion against the present circumstances.

Mr. Jenner. Do you think that bias, if any, was a mild bias?

Mr. Thornley. I thought so at the time.

Mr. Jenner. Did you have any impression at any time that he was interested from an objective standpoint, or that he might like to experience by way of personal investigation what was going on in Russia?

Mr. Thornley. It never dawned on me. It was the fartherest thing from my mind, although I certainly will say this: When he did go to Russia it seemed to me as a much more likely alternative for Oswald than say joining the Communist Party in the United States.

Mr. Jenner. Excuse me.

Mr. Thornley. It seemed to fit his personality.

Mr. Jenner. Would you read that? I lost the thought of it.

(The reporter read the answer.)

Mr. Jenner. Would you elaborate, please?

Mr. Thornley. Well, Oswald was not militant. At the time it didn't seem to me that he was at all militant. That he was at all a fighter, the kind of person who would glory in thinking of himself as marching along in a great crusade of some kind. He would be the kind of person who would take a quiet, as quiet as possible, for

For example, going to the Soviet Union would be a way he could experience what he thought were the benefits of Communism without committing himself to storming the Bastille, so to speak.

Mr. Jenner. Is it a fair statement that, in seeking to interpret or enlarge upon what you say, that you did not have the impression of him as being a person who thought in terms of seeking to implant in this country, for example, by force or violence or other leadership, Communism or Marxism so as materially to affect or change the government here?

Mr. Thornley. No, I didn't think he felt he had to do that. I thought he felt that that would inevitably happen some day and he was just getting into the swing of things by doing things his way.

I didn't think he felt that he could do much to promote the Communist cause or hinder it.

Mr. Jenner. Did he ever lead you to believe or did you have the impression that he had any thought or desire or inclination to implant Communism here or elsewhere.

Mr. Thornley. No, not any more than merely to win the argument. He certainly would have liked to have converted me or any other person who was willing to discuss it with him; he would have liked to have persuaded them that his ideas were correct.

If he had done so, I have no idea what he would have done then. I don't think he did either.

Mr. Jenner. What about his relationships, camaraderie with others on base?

Mr. Thornley. Almost nil.

Mr. Jenner. Almost nil.

Mr. Thornley. Yes, he got along—

Mr. Jenner. Enlarge on that please.

Mr. Thornley. He got along with very few people.

Mr. Jenner. Why was that, in your opinion?

Mr. Thornley. He was extremely unpredictable. He and I stopped speaking before I finally left the outfit. This will give you an example of—

Mr. Jenner. How did that arise?

Mr. Thornley. It was a Saturday morning. We had been called out to march in a parade for a man or some men, I believe they were staff NCOs who were retiring from the Marine Corps. This was a common occurrence. Every now and then we had to give up our Saturday morning liberty to go march in one of these parades and everybody, of course, having just gotten up, and having to look forward to a morning of standing in the hot sun and marching around, was irritable.

So, we were involved at the moment in the "hurry-up and wait" routine common to large organizations like the military.

We were waiting at the moment, in the parking lot by the parade ground, sitting. Oswald and I happened to be sitting next to each other on a log that was used to bank cars against in the parking lot.

I had just finished *1984* a couple of days earlier, and I had not yet discussed it with Oswald, and I was—he said something and I said something. I don't recall what it was. I was definitely thinking of *1984* at the time and I was using terms from *1984*.

Oswald didn't seem to be particularly amused by what I was saying, and he seemed to be kind of lost in his own thoughts, and

so I stopped making any comments at all to him for awhile, and then he turned to me and said something about the stupidity of the parade, of the whole circumstance right at the moment, how angry it made him, and I said, I believe my words were, "Well, comes the revolution you will change all that."

At which time he looked at me like a betrayed Caesar and screamed, screamed definitely, "Not you, too, Thornley."

And I remember his voice cracked as he said this. He was definitely disturbed at what I had said and I didn't really think I had said that much, and he put his hands in his pockets and pulled his hat down over his eyes and walked away and went over and sat down some place else alone, and I thought, well, you know, forget about it, and I never said anything to him again and he never said anything to me again.

Mr. Jenner. You mean you never spoke to each other from that time on?

Mr. Thornley. No. And shortly thereafter I left the outfit for overseas. I don't recall that we were ever in a situation where we would have spoken, but I know we never spoke after that. And this happened with many people, this reaction of Oswald's, and therefore he had few friends. He never seemed to have any one friend for a long length of time, one acquaintance. He seemed to guard against developing real close friendships.

Mr. Jenner. Did you ever—excuse me, you recall being interviewed by an agent of the FBI?

Mr. Thornley. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. Did you say to them in connection with this sudden termination of the relationship between yourself and Oswald that you had made this comment to Oswald: "that he was a Communist and that things would be different when the revolution came?"

Mr. Thornley. No, I didn't tell them I said he was a Communist, no. But Oswald, certainly that was his reason for his anger.

There was an implied accusation of Communism in my saying "Comes the revolution you will change all that."

Mr. Jenner. Yes.

Mr. Thornley. You see, he wasn't understanding the comments I was making in relation to *1984* at all. Our traditional meeting ground here. He was interpreting them in light of his alleged Communism, and that is why he became angry. But no, I didn't say to him, "you are a Communist," ever.

Mr. Jenner. It is your explanation—

Mr. Thornley. This was not my opinion.

Mr. Jenner. You are interpreting that he in turn interpreted your comment that you accused him of being a Communist and then he made the remark "Not you, too."

Mr. Thornley. I am sure he interpreted that that way, but I certainly didn't think he was a Communist and I certainly didn't tell him so.

Mr. Jenner. To what did you attribute this inability of his to maintain reasonably cordial or at least service-family relations with his fellow Americans.

Mr. Thornley. Well, at the time I just thought: well, the man is a nut—at the very moment it happened. I dismissed it without thinking about it.

Mr. Jenner. See if you can articulate a little more, when you say

"a nut," a lot of people will interpret the expression "a nut" differently.

Mr. Thornley. I understand that. I was just trying to give you my first impression first, that he was some kind of a nut, and I stopped thinking about it.

Mr. Jenner. You mean "a nut" in the sense of an extremist, not an organized thinker.

Mr. Thornley. I didn't think about that enough to classify it. I just thought: something is wrong with him; maybe something is bugging him today; maybe he is crazy; I don't know what. But it just wasn't at that moment that important to me; I didn't feel much better than he did that morning, I am sure, so I just shrugged it off.

Later, I did reflect on it, and that, combined with his general habits in relation to his superiors, and to the other men in the outfit, caused me to decide that he had a definite tendency toward irrationality at times, an emotional instability.

Once again, right away I didn't know exactly what was the cause of this. A couple of years later I had good reason to think about it some more, at which time I noticed—

Mr. Jenner. Now when? Before the assassination?

Mr. Thornley. Yes. While working on *The Idle Warriors.*

Mr. Jenner. About when was this?

Mr. Thornley. From the time he went to the Soviet Union until February of 1962.

Mr. Jenner. You learned that he had gone to the Soviet Union?

Mr. Thornley. Yes, I was stationed at his former outfit, Marine Air Control Squadron 1, at the time he went to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Jenner. Where were you then stationed?

Mr. Thornley. That is where I was at the time.

Mr. Jenner. What country?

Mr. Thornley. At Atsugi, Japan.

Mr. Jenner. I see.

And you learned about it through what source?

Mr. Thornley. The *Stars and Stripes*, the military newspaper in the Far East. It was on page 3, I believe, a little article about Lee Harvey Oswald having appeared in the American Embassy in Moscow, having plopped down his passport and having requested Soviet citizenship.

My first reaction was "Good Lord, what is going on here?" And afterwards, I, of course—it began to occur to me, his interest in Communism, and I started kicking myself. Well, you know, just for so misjudging a person. I just—

Mr. Jenner. Misjudging? What respect, please.

Mr. Thornley. As far as his sincerity went. I did not ever think he was so interested in Communism to go to all the trouble to go to the Soviet Union and to jeopardize his citizenship, and so forth.

This was a great surprise to me. And right away I began to try to figure out the mechanism of his thinking.

Mr. Jenner. I see.

Keep going and tell me what your rationalization and thinking was at that time.

Mr. Thornley. And what caused him to do this.

This gets us back to the emotional instability and why did it occur. I do believe, to begin with, Oswald, how long he had acquired the idea I don't know, but I think in his mind it was almost a certainty that the world would end up under a totalitarian government or under totalitarian governments.

I think he accepted Orwell's premise in this, that there was no fighting it. That sooner or later you were going to have to love Big Brother and I think this was the central, I think this was the central thing that disturbed him and caused many of his other reactions.

I think he wanted to be on the winning side for one thing, and, therefore, the great interest in Communism. I think he wanted—I think he felt he was under a totalitarian system while in the Marine Corps, and, therefore, the extreme reactions when someone would call him a Communist. I think he had a persecution complex, and I think he strove to maintain it. I could not go so far as to say why. Perhaps it was necessary to his self-esteem in some way, and this was and is the general conclusion I now have as to his general motivations, his over-all motivations, insofar as he has tended to be emotionally unstable.

Mr. Jenner. Do you think he was emotionally unstable?

Mr. Thornley. I think so.

Mr. Jenner. That is an opinion you gathered from your association with him in the Marines.

Mr. Thornley. Yes. Primarily, once again, from that last experience, that short exchange and just the complete unexpectedness of it. And then, of course, after that is when I learned some of the other things, such as the pouring the beer over the staff sergeant's head. These things, I don't know when I learned them, but I do definitely know I learned them afterwards because I—

Mr. Jenner. You mean you learned of that incident after you left the base at El Toro?

Mr. Thornley. I believe I learned it over in Japan, as a matter of fact, I believe soon after I came out there somebody mentioned it in some connection or another, and that was because I remember, yes, I am sure it happened over there because I remember, then I said, "Oh, he was in this unit? He was in here in MACS 1," and somebody said, "Yes," and that was another connection in my mind as far as Oswald was concerned.

And then when the defection occurred, I therefore felt that I —I had been thinking for sometime of writing a book on the Marine Corps. I had not decided exactly what it was going to concern, what it was going to be about as far as plot or theme went, but the background would be the Marine Corps in Japan, because that was the first big, at that time to me, dramatic experience of my life suitable for a book and worth telling about.

So, when the defection occurred, on that same day, I thought, "Well, this is it. I am in a perfect position to tell how this took place, why this happened." I was not so interested in explaining Lee Harvey Oswald to myself or anybody else, as I was in explaining that particular phenomenon of disillusionment with the United States after serving in the Marine Corps overseas in a peacetime capacity, thus the title, *The Idle Warriors.*

Since Oswald inspired the book, I did base a good deal of it as a matter of convenience on his personality and on his ideas.

Mr. Jenner. You said you had the impression as you sat there in Japan that here was a man whom you felt wanted to be on the winning side.

Mr. Thornley. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. What impression did you have as to why? Did you, for example, have the impression that he felt that his life had been such that he had been deprived of the opportunity to be on a side?

Mr. Thornley. No.

Mr. Jenner. What he conceived to be the leading side?

Mr. Thornley. No. I had a definite impression of why.

Mr. Jenner. All right.

Mr. Thornley. I think it is a mistake that many people make, and I think it is a mistake he shared, and that is that he looked upon, not only Marxists make this mistake, but he looked upon history as God. He looked upon the eyes of future people as some kind of tribunal, and he wanted to be on the winning side so that ten thousand years from now people would look in the history books and say, "Well, this man was ahead of his time." He wanted to be looked back upon with honor by future generations. It was, I think, a substitute, in his case, for traditional religion.

The eyes of the future became what to another man would be the eyes of God, perhaps, or to yet another man the eyes of his own conscience.

Mr. Jenner. So it wasn't in the prosaic sense of merely wanting to be on the "winning side."

Mr. Thornley. No.

Mr. Jenner. When things developed.

Mr. Thornley. No, I don't think he expected things to develop within his lifetime. I am sure that he didn't. He just wanted to be on the winning side for all eternity.

Mr. Jenner. And you had the impression that that was in terms of selflessness. That he thought also in terms that Lee Harvey Oswald would be associated with this forward thinking.

Mr. Thornley. Right. He was concerned with his image in history and I do think that is why he chose the particular method he chose and did it in the way he did. It got him in the newspapers. It did broadcast his name out. I think he probably expected the Russians to accept him in a much higher capacity than they did.

I think he expected them in his own dreams to invite him to take a position in their government, possibly as a technician, and I think he then felt that he could go out into the world, into the Communist world and distinguish himself and work his way up into the Party, perhaps.

Mr. Jenner. Did it have to be the Communist world or could it be any world that he saw projected into the future?

Mr. Thornley. Any world.

Mr. Jenner. And, as you put it, this, in your opinion, had become a religion with him.

Mr. Thornley. Much more than he himself realized, even though he called Communism his religion.

Mr. Jenner. Did you have the impression there was a personal selflessness, that is a—I will put it in terms of disregard, or, rather, this way: that as far as his physical person was concerned, he wasn't concerned about life in the sense that he would continue to maintain life in his body?

Mr. Thornley. No. I think he wanted physical happiness. I think this is why he didn't do something like just join the Communist Party. I believe he felt that was dangerous. I think he wanted to live comfortably. But I think if it came to a choice between the two, or to put it this way, more relevant to events that developed later: I think if it became to his mind impossible for him to have this degree of physical comfort that he expected or sought, I think he would then throw himself entirely onto the other thing he also wanted, which was the image in history.

I think he wanted both if he could have them. If he couldn't, he wanted to die with the knowledge that or with the idea that he was somebody.

Mr. Jenner. Did you have the impression at any time that he, in turn, embraced a realization that his ability to accomplish personal comfort and status would be hindered by a lack of ability, capacity, training, education on his part?

Mr. Thornley. When I knew him, I don't think he had the vaguest thought in that direction. I do definitely, of course, based solely upon what I have read in the newspapers, think he came to that moment, after returning to the United States from the Soviet Union. I think he was getting panicky.

Mr. Jenner. In our discussion you can see it is important to me to obtain your thinking, uninfluenced to the extent you can do it. Of course complete lack of influence is impossible, but I am seeking your views first as to your state of mind prior to November 22.

Mr. Thornley. All right.

I would say that prior to November 22, I felt that he had gradually become disillusioned with the United States for many reasons, at the bottom was also his conviction, well, in fact, his disillusionment with the United States in the Far East probably contributed to some extent to his conviction that the Communists would eventually prevail, the Communist culture would eventually prevail in the world, and I then had the feeling that he certainly—I thought he would probably stay in Russia, for example, forever.

I didn't know what he was doing there. I realize from what I read at that time that he was not—he did not have Russian citizenship. He was staying there as an immigrant. I expected him to probably adjust to Russian life and that would be the last that the Western world would ever hear of Oswald.

Everything Oswald has ever done has surprised me.

Mr. Jenner. Please elaborate on that.

Mr. Thornley. When I knew him and since I knew him. When I knew him I was surprised when he was offended at my statement about the coming of the revolution that Saturday morning. I was surprised when I read in the papers overseas that he had gone to the Soviet Union. I was surprised when he came back. And I was entirely caught unawares when it turned out that he was involved in the assassination—to such an extent that for some time afterwards, I thought he was innocent.

Mr. Jenner. Why were you surprised first when he came back? And tell us before you do that where were you and how did you find out about it.

Mr. Thornley. I was in New Orleans. My parents sent me an article from the *Los Angeles Times* about it. The reason I was surprised at his coming back was, as I said before, I just expected that would be the last I would hear of him. I fully expected him to ad-

just to Soviet life." I thought what he—at that time I thought what he probably lacked in the Marine Corps was any sympathy for the over-all purpose of the Marine Corps. Whereas he certainly had sympathy for the over-all purpose of the Soviet government, so I didn't think he would mind the restrictions imposed on him, as he resented them in the Marine Corps.

I did not expect him to become disillusioned with the Soviet Union. I am not, of course, sure that he did become disillusioned with it. It just seemed unlike him to come back to this country that he said he would never live in, either as a capitalist or as a worker.

Mr. Jenner. When did he say that?

Mr. Thornley. He said that at a press conference in Moscow, according to the papers.

Mr. Jenner. This was something you read in the *Stars and Stripes*?

Mr. Thornley. I don't know whether I read this in the *Stars and Stripes* or whether I read this—I certainly read it when he came back from Russia, I remember. It was in the article from the *Times* my folks sent me. Said when he had left for the Soviet Union he had said such and such, quote.

Mr. Jenner. You said you did not expect him to become disillusioned with Soviet Russia. Was it your impression at any time, take the several stages, that he had a conviction with respect to any form of political philosophy or government?

Mr. Thornley. Well, he did definitely always before and after have a Marxist bias.

From anything that has come to me, I never had reason to doubt that.

Mr. Jenner. That, you think, was a conviction.

Mr. Thornley. I think that was an irrevocable conviction, you might say.

Mr. Jenner. Do you think it was not merely a theoretical concept which he used for argumentation?

Mr. Thornley. Let me put it this way: I think you could sit down and argue with him for a number of years in a great marathon argument and have piles of facts and I don't think you could have changed his mind on that unless you knew why he believed it in the first place.

I certainly don't. But I don't think with any kind of formal argument you could have shaken that conviction.

And that is why I say irrevocable. It was just—never getting back to looking at things from any other way once he had become a Marxist, whenever that was.

Mr. Jenner. Was he able to articulate distinctions between Marxism, Communism, capitalism, democracy?

Mr. Thornley. At the time I knew him and argued with him he didn't bother to articulate distinctions between Marxism and Communism.

At a latter time I understand he did.

Mr. Jenner. He attempted to.

Mr. Thornley. At the time I knew him, Communism was the modern, living vicar of Marxism, period.

Mr. Jenner. Were you in New Orleans when he was arrested for

Mr. Thornley. I arrived in New Orleans in the early part of September. If I was in New Orleans—

Mr. Jenner. 1963?

Mr. Thornley. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. This occurred in August of 1963.

Mr. Thornley. Then I wasn't there, no.

Mr. Jenner. Did you hear about it?

Mr. Thornley. No, I didn't. I didn't hear about it until after the assassination.

Mr. Jenner. Did you ever hear any of those tapes?

Mr. Thornley. I heard part of one of them, after the assassination, once again.

Mr. Jenner. Did that part include his effort to distinguish between Marxism and democracy in response to a question put to him by either Mr. Stuckey or one of the other participants?

Mr. Thornley. That is exactly what he was talking about at the time. I happened to be standing in the television station in New Orleans and he was saying, and I just got a snatch of it, I was passing through the room or something, and he was saying, "Well, there are many Marxist countries in the world today."

Mr. Jenner. This was by way of his answering a question as to what is the distinction between Marxism and Communism?

Mr. Thornley. Yes. He was saying there are many non-Communist, Marxist countries in the world today and he was definitely making a distinction between Marxism and Communism.

Mr. Jenner. But all he did was to cite the countries. He didn't attempt to make the distinction.

Mr. Thornley. It was only a snatch of it.

Mr. Jenner. That was a fair representation of his utterances during those two radio broadcasts and one television broadcast.

You mentioned also that you had a feeling on his part that he was laboring under a persecution complex?

Mr. Thornley. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. That was based, not necessarily first, but on the incident you relate that occurred on that Saturday morning.

Were there other incidents?

Mr. Thornley. Yes, there were many comments on his part about the walls having ears. I think, he felt the Marine Corps kept a pretty close watch on him because of his "subversive" activities, and for that reason alone. In fact I think he sought to keep himself convinced that he was being watched and being pushed a little harder than anyone else.

I don't think he was consciously, perhaps, aware of the fact that he went out of his way to get into trouble. I think it was kind of necessary to him to believe that he was being picked on. It wasn't anything extreme. I wouldn't go so far as to call it, call him a paranoid, but a definite tendency there was in that direction I think.

Mr. Jenner. Would you put it in terms that he had the feeling that he was being unjustifiably put upon?

Mr. Thornley. Oh, always, yes. He was, in fact, you almost got the feeling that he was—this was happening because of his defense. I mean he was always speaking of the injustices which had been perpetrated against him.

Mr. Jenner. Of his injustices as to him personally different from

Mr. Thornley. To him personally, yes. Well, and it was the fact that he had lost his clearance, and had gone out of his way to get into some degree of trouble, that went on to support this. For example, we would stand at muster in the morning, and Sergeant Spar would call the roll and he would say "Oswald" and Oswald would step out of the ranks and Spar would send him off to mow the lawn or something.

Oswald did get special treatment. As I say, he had brought it on himself, but he made the most of it, too, as far as using it as a means of getting or attempting to get sympathy.

Mr. Jenner. Well, what was the sergeant's name?

Mr. Thornley. Sergeant Spar.

Mr. Jenner. Spar, in using his name, I don't wish to, I am not suggesting anything personal as to Sergeant Spar, but I am just using him as a Marine Sergeant.

Mr. Thornley. And a very good one.

Mr. Jenner. You Marines, at least some of you, I assume, as had GI's and others, you "buttered up" sergeants, too, didn't you, in order to avoid being assigned too often to disagreeable tasks?

Mr. Thornley. No, you didn't have to. So long as you kept in line and obeyed orders, you didn't have to—you weren't assigned any disagreeable task in the kind of outfit I was in because there weren't that many.

When there was a disagreeable task to be done, it was assigned to somebody who had stepped out of line and there were always enough people who had stepped out of line and there was no problem to find them.

In fact, the problem was to find enough disagreeable tasks to go around. The only exception to this would be overseas a typhoon would hit sometimes and then everybody would have to go out and we would have to all, much to our dismay, wade around at two o'clock in the morning and tear down tents and so on and so forth.

Mr. Jenner. That was a thing that was common to all of you.

Mr. Thornley. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. It was not a disagreeable task in the sense we are talking about.

Mr. Thornley. Right, and it was never necessary to have to "butter up" that I can ever think of to a superior of any kind in order to get exempted from anything.

Mr. Jenner. Well, do you think Oswald was aware that all he had to be was more tractable to the customs and practices of the Marine Corps in which he was then living and he would not be assigned more often than others disagreeable tasks?

Mr. Thornley. Well, that is hard to say. I don't know whether he was aware of that or not. I am not sure whether he permitted himself to be aware of it. Maybe he was aware of it and maybe he couldn't help it. Perhaps he had compulsions to do these things. Maybe he thought it was worth it and maybe he didn't feel that he was being treated unjustly at all. Maybe he just wanted everybody to think he felt he was being treated unjustly, if you follow me.

Mr. Jenner. I do.

Mr. Thornley. It could have been any of these things. I think it would take a good psychiatrist to find out which.

maintain" the status or milieu in which he had brought himself.

Mr. Thornley. Yes. I think this was possibly so. I think perhaps the feeling of being persecuted was necessary to his self-esteem. This is, I understand, a common thing, and it certainly fits in with everything else I know about him.

Mr. Jenner. Did you have that impression that you have just expressed at the time that you were associated with him in the Marines?

Mr. Thornley. At the time I was associated with him, I didn't have that impression because I was too busy wondering just what it was. I used to—I would see him doing stupid things. Maybe a wisecrack to an officer, for example, and I would say, "Well, doesn't the idiot know that if he does that he is going to have to do this" and yet he would resent his punishment.

Mr. Jenner. What would he do afterward?

Mr. Thornley. As if it had been thrust upon him for no reason whatsoever out of the blue.

Mr. Jenner. Did you have a feeling that he was impulsive in that respect, in the sense that sometimes he did things?

Mr. Thornley. He was definitely impulsive.

Mr. Jenner. That he had no control?

Mr. Thornley. Well, I don't know whether he had no control or whether he would just do things without thinking. I think maybe he just relaxed his controls once in a while, and why, I don't know.

Mr. Jenner. Did you have the feeling he was impulsive?

Mr. Thornley. Oh, definitely.

Mr. Jenner. He acted on the spur of the moment?

Mr. Thornley. He was spontaneous, very much so. I had this impression the whole time I knew him.

Mr. Jenner. You did have the impression, and I think you have mentioned it several times, that he had an exaggerated, either mild or otherwise, self-esteem.

Mr. Thornley. No, I didn't mention that that I recall. I did say that I think maintaining the persecution complex was necessary for his self-esteem and he was concerned very much with his image in history, but I don't think in the sense of being secure about his self-esteem; I don't think he was either conceited, for example, egotistical or just plain confident.

I don't think—I don't have any reason to believe that he, in his own eyes, had any reason to be proud of himself beyond the average, at most.

Mr. Jenner. I wasn't thinking of self-esteem in that sense and I didn't gather from your remark that you were thinking of it in that sense either, but rather in the sense of self-esteem in his own eyes, not in the sense of accomplishment or egoism.

Mr. Thornley. Now, I don't know. Self-esteem in one's own eyes, it seems to me, would have to be justified by some means. Some people justify it by means of their attraction to the opposite sex or by means of their standing in some country club. I think Oswald justified it by means of his recalcitrance, kind of a reverse self-esteem.

By means of his unwillingness to do what he was ordered, for example.

of others, not necessarily his officers, but the esteem of somebody or some group or some persons about him and in his life—

Mr. Thornley. I think he wanted this very much, but I don't think he knew how to go about getting it. He wanted it, and yet he certainly didn't—I think he would have felt he was cheating himself if he had offered them anything in exchange for it. He wanted it, but he wanted it to come to him for no reason. He didn't want to have to earn it. I got that impression. That is a very mild impression.

Mr. Jenner. We are dealing in a very delicate field here and I am pressing you very severely.

Mr. Thornley. These are sometimes very gray, thin lines we have to distinguish between.

Mr. Jenner. We are probing for motivation. Did you ever discuss with him the matter of education?

Mr. Thornley. No.

Mr. Jenner. His own education in the abstract, the need for education in order to attain accomplishments, any regard to whether his status in life, his personal comfort, his personal peace, could be advanced by further education?

Mr. Thornley. No.

Mr. Jenner. Did you ever have the feeling of any discomfort on his part, inferiority because of his limited education?

Mr. Thornley. No.

First of all, in the Marine Corps there is a prevalence of this kind of feeling among many of the enlisted men, and Oswald was exempt from it.

Mr. Jenner. What do you mean "exempt from it"?

Mr. Thornley. Well, he didn't, for example, have the usual bitterness towards somebody who read, well, just merely because he did read.

Mr. Jenner. He may have felt superior because he did read, did you have that feeling?

Mr. Thornley. Oh, yes.

Mr. Jenner. That was a definite feeling?

Mr. Thornley. I wouldn't say anything in my experience with him caused me to particularly notice that he felt superior because he did read. But, yes, there *is* one time. A friend of his, I don't know who it was, I haven't been able to recall the name so far, one morning looked over at our Commanding Officer who was walking by, Colonel Poindexter, an air ace in Korea.

Mr. Jenner. A what?

Mr. Thornley. An ace pilot in Korea, and made the comment, "There goes a mental midget" which drew him—drew glee from Oswald, as I remember. But aside from that one particular incident—well, in any case, when he was dealing with military superiors he always felt superior to them.

You got that impression. But dealing with the other Marines who maybe did have an education or did not have an education, I didn't get any, ever get any impression one way or the other that he had a tendency to react to this.

Mr. Jenner. As between yourself and him and your association, what was your feeling? He regarded himself as compatible with you and you with him?

—I thought his education was about the same as my own, which certainly isn't spectacular by any means. I thought he might have had a year of college. I knew he had—I figured he had graduated from high school. It never occurred to me to think any more about it. I did, as I mentioned before, notice once in a while that he had gaps in his knowledge, but many people do, in fact all of us do I am sure in all fields.

But in Oswald's case they perhaps had an unusual pattern to them or something that made me notice them, perhaps. Perhaps he was better read, for example, on Marxist economics than any other school of economics, things like this. But that was the extent of it.

Mr. Jenner. Do you recall some other readings of his in addition to *1984*?

Mr. Thornley. I do recall having mentioned Dostoevsky to him and I know he had read something and I think it was *Crime and Punishment*, but I am not sure. It was something I had not read by Dostoevsky when I had read I guess at that time about three or four books.

Mr. Jenner. It is a great book.

Mr. Thornley. Some day I am going to get around to it.

Mr. Jenner. Have you not read it yet? It is a really great book.

Mr. Thornley. And I don't recall him mentioning any other books offhand. I don't—I can't think of a thing besides *1984* and some book by Dostoevsky.

Mr. Jenner. While you were based at El Toro did he engage, did you notice, in any officer baiting on his part with respect, in particular, to such matters as foreign affairs?

Mr. Thornley. Yes.

Not on foreign affairs, no, but the same officer. Lt. Donovan spoke of a foreign affairs lecture in the newspapers. I do remember him baiting him on a couple of occasions.

Mr. Jenner. Oswald attempting to bait Officer Donovan?

Mr. Thornley. I don't remember what it was. I believe Lt. Donovan was also a lieutenant which I had had a couple of run-ins with, if I remember correctly.

If not, it may have been Lt. Delprado. It was probably one of the two of them. Mine were completely accidental and I went to great lengths to keep away from one of them because it seemed like any time I was around him I happened to do something to irritate him. But Oswald, I don't recall exactly what he said, but he, a couple of or three times, went out of his way to say something to one of these lieutenants that would cause them to be irritated and in this you can't really say that he was exceptional. It happened many times. In Oswald's case though, it was exceptionally—

Mr. Jenner. You mean it happened many times with respect to other non-coms in the Marines with respect to these officers?

Mr. Thornley. Right.

But in Oswald's case it seemed a little more deliberate. Some guys would get mad and they would say something, or sometimes they would do something by accident, and they would get themselves involved and then they would decide, "Well, what the hell," and push it all the way.

Oswald it seemed didn't have to have any reason. He just told an officer to get lost.

Mr. Thornley. Yes. I might mention that this was one means by which he won the admiration of others in the outfit in that the junior officers especially are usually disliked, or were in that outfit, and this made him on such occasions as he engaged with an officer in some kind of officer baiting, this won the respect for at least a few minutes of the men, who would kind of laugh about it, and chuckle over it, and tell others about it. Perhaps this is why he did it.

Mr. Jenner. You mentioned some slovenliness on his part. What about his quarters, his barracks? Did you have occasion to observe them?

Mr. Thornley. I don't think I was ever in his barracks. I do recall having been told that he had Russian books and that is all I—that is the only connection I can make now in my mind with his quarters. I don't think I ever saw them.

Mr. Jenner. You already have given us something of his view of the United States Marine Corps.

Would you give us a summary of that? Give us your impression of his views with respect to the United States Marine Corps.

Mr. Thornley. Well, definitely the Marine Corps was not what he had expected it to be when he joined. Also he felt that the officers and the staff NCOs at the Marine Corps were incompetent to give him orders.

Mr. Jenner. Incompetent in what sense? They were below him intellectually?

Mr. Thornley. They were below him intellectually—and for various reasons in each case, too.

Maybe this officer was ignorant, as was brought out about foreign affairs in Oswald's mind, knew less than Oswald did about it. I don't hold with the stand that Oswald would study up on foreign affairs simply in order to bait the officer. I think it just happened to be that Oswald would see that the officer was basing his foreign affairs maybe on *Time* Magazine when Oswald had done a little more reading and I think he resented this *Time*-Magazine approach to foreign affairs.

Mr. Jenner. How did these descriptions arise, Mr. Thornley. The discussion of foreign affairs by officers.

Mr. Thornley. Well, the officers, every so many weeks, this is mentioned somewhere in this pile of papers, every so many weeks a lieutenant is appointed to give a foreign affairs lecture or a *current* affairs lecture, pardon me, to the troops, at which time he explains the world situation in a half hour.

I remember having one second lieutenant telling us about Dalai Lama—or it was a first lieutenant—and I forget what he told us but it was something completely absurd. I think at that time the Dalai Lama had just disappeared or something, and one would get the impression that the Dalai Lama was a leader in Pakistan or something.

Mr. Jenner. That is the impression the lieutenant tried to convey?

Mr. Thornley. Well, I think that was the impression the lieutenant *had*. At the last minute, he got down and started going through the news magazines to get his information, got it somewhat inaccurately, and didn't particularly care whether it was accurate or not anyway. Stood up in front of the troops and reeled [illegible] of the enlisted men didn't know

enough to criticize him either because they weren't that interested, and that was it—with a couple of people laughing up their sleeves, and this happened later, this didn't happen at the time I know Oswald.

However, in such a situation Oswald would have been careful, I am sure, to raise his hand and correct the lieutenant.

Mr. Jenner. I was going to get to that.

During the course of these lectures did the troops, as you called them, engage in discussion with the instructor?

Mr. Thornley. They were permitted to ask questions, to raise their hand to ask a question. And Oswald would have probably asked a question which would have made light of the lieutenant's ignorance.

Mr. Jenner. Put the lieutenant at a disadvantage?

Mr. Thornley. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. Were you present at any times when you were at El Toro, when the lectures occurred, at which time Oswald raised his hand and engaged in dissertation?

Mr. Thornley. I might have been, but I don't recall it if I was. I recall being present at several lectures at El Toro, and it just might have happened. It was the kind of thing Oswald would do and it wouldn't even have phased me. I probably wouldn't even have bothered to remember if it had happened. It would have been just part of the daily routine there, so I would have—

Mr. Jenner. Did you ever engage in that sort of thing?

Mr. Thornley. No. I never had guts enough to stand up and tell an officer he didn't know what he was talking about. Behind his back I might tell somebody that such and such officer didn't know what he was talking about, but I was never quite that brash, in that particular respect anyway.

Mr. Jenner. What were your impressions on Oswald being interested in music?

Mr. Thornley. Not being interested in music myself particularly—

Mr. Jenner. I take it you had none, that is, any impressions as to his interests?

Mr. Thornley. So, therefore, I had none, correct.

Mr. Jenner. Did you ever play chess with him?

Mr. Thornley. No.

Mr. Jenner. Did you ever see him playing chess with anyone else?

Mr. Thornley. Just now, as you mention it, the word "chess" has a definite association; I think he did play chess. I can't place the person. This—there were some other people in the outfit who played chess. There is one man I have been trying to remember for a long time, and I think it starts with "win" something. "Winter" something, probably way off base there. But a tall, blond corporal, I believe, played chess—and a couple of other men in the outfit played chess. At that time I guess I knew how to play chess. I have never been particularly interested though in the game, so I don't—I am pretty sure I didn't play chess with him.

In fact, come to think of it I had just been cured of playing chess three months before that; somebody beat me in about six moves and I stopped playing for about a year. It wasn't me.

Mr. Jenner. While at El Toro did Oswald become engaged in any physical altercations with anybody?

Mr. Thornley. No, definitely not to my knowledge. Never got into

any fights or even any hot personal arguments over anything that I know of.

Mr. Jenner. What was your impression, if you had one then, as to his disposition in that regard?

Mr. Thornley. I had the impression that he avoided violence.

Mr. Jenner. While you were at El Toro do you recall whether Oswald ever went off the base on liberty?

Mr. Thornley. As far as I know he didn't.

Mr. Jenner. Were there any discussions on the base as to what, if anything, Oswald had—

Mr. Thornley. Not in my presence.

Mr. Jenner. What, if anything, Oswald had done off the base on liberty?

Mr. Thornley. Not in my presence.

Mr. Jenner. Was there ever any discussion of Cuba and Castro and that problem?

Mr. Thornley. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. All right, tell us all about that.

Mr. Thornley. Well, at that time I and Oswald were both, and a couple of other men in the outfit were quite sure that Castro was a great hero.

Mr. Jenner. Why?

Mr. Thornley. Well, he was liberating Cuba from Batista and, of course, we had heard all about Batista and what an evil man he was, which I am sure was true, and most of us had read some of the things written by Castro, some of Castro's promises such as that he would take no part in the government after the revolution and such things. I remember there was one Puerto Rican boy, myself, Oswald, a couple of others who had quite an admiration for Castro, and thought the pro-Communist statements he was or might be making at the time were made simply to guarantee a little more independence for his island because it was located so close to the United States.

In other words, I felt at the time he was playing both ends against the middle in order to go his own way, something like Charles de Gaulle is doing right now by recognizing Red China.

I felt it was purely statesmanship, statecraft, power politics. I didn't feel that Castro was a dedicated Communist. Whether Oswald did or not I don't know. He admired Castro because of the social reforms Castro was introducing.

So did I at that time.

Delgado, the Puerto Rican boy, as I recall it, was becoming worried at that time because he was beginning to think maybe Castro was Communistic. I didn't think so. Oswald, as far as I know, didn't have anything to say on that matter. And that is about all I can tell you.

Mr. Jenner. Well, you say that you admired Castro and you knew Oswald admired Castro, but you tell us on what you base that comment?

Mr. Thornley. Well, as I remember there was one of these afternoon discussions once again, and somebody was saying something, worried about Castro. It might have been Delgado; it might have been somebody else; I don't think it was Delgado that day because I think he was defending Castro. Somebody said something against

He thought Castro was good for Cuba, and they asked why, and I took up the argument, which was the argument I just gave you, the naive idea I had at the time that he was playing for independence, and Oswald remained silent shaking his head affirmatively a couple of times, and that was it.

Mr. Jenner. Shaking his head affirmatively with respect to the comments you were making?

Mr. Thornley. Yes, to my argument, to my justification of Castro.

Mr. Jenner. But you recall no provocative remarks that he made in that connection?

Mr. Thornley. No.

Mr. Jenner. Did Oswald have a nickname?

Mr. Thornley. Not that I know of, except "Oz" sometimes.

Mr. Jenner. Did you ever hear him referred to as "Ozzie Rabbit"?

Mr. Thornley. Well, yes. I didn't realize that anybody else referred to him as such, but I always thought of him as such. He reminded me very much of a cartoon character at that time. It was kind of pathetic. There was something about this little smile of his, and his expression on his face and the shape of his head, just the general, his general appearance established a definite association in my mind with some cartoon character. And I very recently in a discussion with someone, describing Oswald, mentioned that he reminded you of, I said, "I think there is a character called 'Oswald Rabbit' who appears in movie cartoons." And they shook their head.

Now, I know where I got that particular example. So I probably heard him referred to as "Ozzie Rabbit," though I don't recall specifically when.

Mr. Jenner. Did he occasionally have a nickname or a reference made to him attendant upon his interest in the study of the Russian language or his interest in Communism or in Russia or Soviet—

Mr. Thornley. Only he was sometimes called a Communist and as far as his study of the Russian language went he made no attempt to hide this.

In fact, he made, would make attempts to show it off by speaking a little Russian.

Mr. Jenner. He was proud of that, was he?

Mr. Thornley. Yes. There was someone else in the outfit who spoke Russian, don't ask me who, they used to exchange a few comments in the morning at muster and say hello to each other or something, and he also would make jokes in Russian, not in Russian, but in English, in a thick Russian accent many times; this was very typical of him.

Mr. Jenner. He resorted to that area and use of satire?

Mr. Thornley. Yes. Until I had made the comment that implied he was a Communist, I had no idea—

Mr. Jenner. That he was sensitive?

Mr. Thornley. —that he was sensitive about it, because he didn't seem to be.

Mr. Jenner. Did he have any visitors?

Mr. Thornley. Not that I recall.

Mr. Jenner. Was there any discussion at any time about the possibility of his going to Russia?

Mr. Thornley. No.

Mr. Jenner. This was a complete surprise to you when you saw

Mr. Thornley. Somebody would say to him "Why don't you go and live in Russia," in the middle of an argument.

Mr. Jenner. I didn't mean that in that sense, but did he volunteer a statement on his part about his going to Russia?

Mr. Thornley. Never anything, no.

Mr. Jenner. I take it it was your opinion he was not a Communist at the time he was assigned to El Toro?

Mr. Thornley. That was my opinion.

Mr. Jenner. I take it you have never seen or talked with Oswald subsequent to the time you left for Japan, from El Toro?

Mr. Thornley. No.

Mr. Jenner. My statement is correct?

Mr. Thornley. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. It follows, I take it, that you were never aware that he was in New Orleans when you were there?

Mr. Thornley. No, I wasn't.

Mr. Jenner. You were not aware of his comings and goings other than the newspaper report that your folks sent you?

Mr. Thornley. I was aware that he had come back from the Soviet Union and gone to Dallas, and I know I at that time did think about going to see him in Dallas for the book, to find out just why he did go to Russia, to check it with my own theory.

Mr. Jenner. I take it that Oswald had no close personal friends, at least that you observed?

Mr. Thornley. That is correct.

And the name of his closest friends I do not know. I do remember he had a close acquaintance that he seemed to get along with pretty well.

Mr. Jenner. In the unit?

Mr. Thornley. Yes, but I don't recall this man's name. If it was mentioned to me, I probably could, but—

Mr. Jenner. You were groping for it when you were interviewed. You suggested it might be Charles—

Mr. Thornley. I mentioned a Charles.

Mr. Jenner. Weis.

Mr. Thornley. Weir, but that was not the man. This was a friend of a friend of the friend, or a man who could give them that information, perhaps, that I couldn't.

At this time perhaps, also, I was thinking of a possibility it might have been Weir and since then I have remembered definitely who Weir was.

Mr. Jenner. Who was he?

Mr. Thornley. I don't remember whether his first name was Charles but I remember who he was. There was a man named Cooley. There was somebody else, and these are my associations, but who it was who used to talk Russian in the ranks with Oswald in the morning I don't know, but that is who it was.

Mr. Jenner. Is this particular man you now mentioned the man who occasionally talked Russian with Oswald in the ranks, is he the man who you had in mind?

Mr. Thornley. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. As having been a friend of Oswald's?

Mr. Thornley. Yes. In that in the same respect that I was a [illegible] the exact terminology I would use

Mr. Jenner. Yes, I would say from your [illegible] of the relationship with Oswald it was an acquaintanceship [illegible] than a friendship.

Mr. Thornley. I think it was probably the [illegible] with this person from what I recall, to my knowledge.

Mr. Jenner. In other words, when you say "friend," he wasn't a buddy of Oswald?

Mr. Thornley. No, Oswald was not the [illegible] person who had, as it has been emphasized on all parts, I [illegible] had it confirm[illegible] my own impression, was not the type of person [illegible] made close friends or who stuck with close friends.

Mr. Jenner. You saw no instance in which Oswald evidenced affection for anybody, I mean in the nice [illegible] the word?

Mr. Thornley. No, none whatsoever.

Mr. Jenner. Or anybody evidence any affection in the nice sense of the word for him?

Mr. Thornley. No.

Mr. Jenner. I take it your trip to Mexico [illegible] was purely one of general interest as you have described and [illegible] nothing to do with any interest on your part in going to Cuba [illegible] attempting to go to Cuba?

Mr. Thornley. Believe me, no! I have the [illegible] to go to Cuba unless I am going to take a rifle and be [illegible] invasion force or something.

Mr. Jenner. Did you hear of anybody in the [illegible] Corps, whose last name was Hidell?

Mr. Thornley. At the time this name was [illegible] to me that was—that person, whoever it was that Oswald [illegible] to speak to in the ranks in the morning came to my mind. But I can't say that that was the name, and I am—of course, now, I am very leery that that —very uncertain as to ever having heard the name "Hidell," and I doubt it very much.

Mr. Jenner. Shortly after the unfortunate [illegible] of November 22, 1963, you were interviewed by Secret [illegible] Agents, were you not?

Mr. Thornley. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. This was the evening of the [illegible] of November?

Mr. Thornley. Was it the 23rd?

Mr. Jenner. It probably ran over.

Mr. Thornley. It must have been Saturday [illegible] then. I had thought it was Sunday evening.

Mr. Jenner. In any event you were [illegible] interviewed by some newspaper reporters?

Mr. Thornley. Yes. That was quite [illegible] afterwards.

Mr. Jenner. Well, it was before November [illegible], was it not?

Mr. Thornley. It was after the 25th, I [illegible] it was after I had finished talking to the F.B.I., as I remember.

Mr. Jenner. I will mark as Thornley [illegible], I what purports to be a Xerox reprint of a newspaper article

(The document referred to was [illegible] Exhibit No. 1 for identification.)

Mr. Jenner. Are you acquainted with [illegible]

Mr. Thornley. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. In what newspaper was [illegible]

Mr. Thornley. The *States-Item* of New [illegible]

Mr. Jenner. And that article was a result of the newspaper man's interview with you?

Mr. Thornley. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. Did you see it upon its publication?

Mr. Thornley. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. You are familiar with it?

Mr. Thornley. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. Does it substantially accurately reflect, at least portions of it, in reasonable context, the interview you had with the newspaper reporter?

Mr. Thornley. Yes, to a surprising degree for a newspaper on the basis of my past experience and dealings with them.

Mr. Jenner. Is there anything in that article that you regard as reasonably seriously erroneous?

Mr. Thornley. Not when I read it the last time.

Mr. Jenner. In so far as it attributes anything to you?

Mr. Thornley. May I reread it?

Mr. Jenner. Yes.

Mr. Thornley. I would say this is accurate in everything it attributes to me.

Mr. Jenner. All right.

I offer Thornley Exhibit No. 1 in evidence.

Now, it appears from that article and from the testimony you have given this morning that, as you have indicated, you prepared at least a first draft of a book or pamphlet or article respecting your experiences in the Marine Corps, one of the central characters of which, mythical or otherwise, was a friend, Oswald.

Mr. Thornley. That is correct.

Mr. Jenner. And when I spoke to you by telephone the other day, I inquired of you as to whether that was still in existence and you responded that it was.

Mr. Thornley. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. And you were kind enough to say you would bring it with you.

Mr. Thornley. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. Have you done so?

Mr. Thornley. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. May I see it, please?

Mr. Thornley. Yes, sir. Here is the draft completed in February of 1962.

Mr. Jenner. Yes, I am interested in seeing that in its condition as of that time.

Mr. Thornley. Right. That is it. There is only one addition and there is some blank paper on top. There is one addition, and that is the short preface written yesterday to give some idea of how much was fact and how much was fiction.

Mr. Jenner. All right—the page numbered two?

Mr. Thornley. There was a table of contents once and it took two pages.

Mr. Jenner. Which I might identify in addition thereto as having the word "Preface" at its top and your name and May 17, 1964, Arlington, Virginia, at the bottom is what you prepared yesterday. Is that correct?

Mr. Thornley. Correct.

Mr. Jenner. All of the balance, therefore, commencing with the pages numbered 3 and running through, I assume, consecutively.

Mr. Thornley. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. To page 250 is the article as it was when you completed it in February 1962?

Mr. Thornley. Precisely.

Mr. Jenner. I would like the opportunity of reading through this and, of course, 200-odd pages, we don't have the time to do it as the moment, and the Commission would like to have it among its records. May I have the material and I will take it in the back room and we have a Xerox and have it duplicated? This, I appreciate, is your personal property and it is of value. It is not something that the Commission will place in the hands of others who may make commercial use of it.

Mr. Thornley. I am quite sure that it will be perfectly safe.

Mr. Jenner. All right. It is in the same condition now, that is, pages 3 through 250, as those pages were when you completed this manuscript in February 1962?

Mr. Thornley. Yes. There might have been a couple of spelling errors corrected since then or typographical errors, but that is all.

Mr. Jenner. And that article of which we now speak and which for purposes of identification I will mark as Thornley Exhibit No. 2, and I offer Thornley Exhibit No. 2 in evidence.

(The document referred to was marked Thornley Exhibit No. 2 for identification.)

Mr. Jenner. Subsequently thereto, I understand from my conversation with you, you prepared a revision of that paper.

Mr. Thornley. I have been working on a revision.

Mr. Jenner. And you were kind enough to say you would bring that along with you as well.

Have you done so?

Mr. Thornley. I have between this draft—

Mr. Jenner. When you said "this draft" you are referring to Thornley Exhibit No. 2?

Mr. Thornley. No. 2, and the draft I am now giving you several illegible drafts were made. This represents now the latest draft, the latest typewritten draft. It represents a fragment of it.

The first third, almost the first third, minus a couple of pages of a novelette based upon this Exhibit No. 2.

Mr. Jenner. For purposes of identification the witness has now handed me a set of letter-sized pages numbered 1 through 37 consecutively.

Are they consecutive?

Mr. Thornley. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. And I take it, as against the length of the other paper, that is pages 1 through 37, incomplete.

Mr. Thornley. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. That is it covers only a portion of the areas and times covered by Thornley Exhibit No. 2.

Mr. Thornley. This one takes a completely different approach in that this did not take a chronological approach to the development of the character based on Oswald, but takes a flashback approach.

Mr. Jenner. I see.

Mr. Thornley. Centering around an investigation of that character after his defection to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Jenner. For further identification of the document which I will mark Exhibit No. 3, page 1 is entitled Chapter 1, "Gung Ho."

Page four is entitled Chapter 2, "Fallen Comrade."

Page seven in the center is entitled Chapter 3, "Hush Hush."

Page 11 is entitled Chapter 4, "Blue Marines."

Page 14 in the upper portion is entitled Chapter 5, "Peace Gospel."

Page 21 is entitled at the head chapter 17, "The Killer."

Page 24 near the center is entitled Chapter 8, "Captain Kidd."

Page 27 at the bottom, Chapter 9, "Mutiny."

Page 31, Chapter 10, "John Henry."

Page 34, Chapter 11, "The Storms."

And page 37, Chapter 12, "The Chicken."

(The document referred to was marked Thornley Exhibit No. 3 for identification.)

Mr. Thornley. Now, this Exhibit No. 3 is a much greater fictionalized approach toward, well, as far as reference goes to Oswald, the character upon—the character which is based upon Oswald in Exhibit No. 2, Johnny Shellburn, Exhibit No. 3 is much farther from life.

Mr. Jenner. Is Johnny Shellburn assimilated to Oswald?

Mr. Thornley. Yes, much more so in Exhibit No. 2, though, than in this one.

Mr. Jenner. That is No. 3.

Mr. Thornley. Yes, since I wrote No. 2, I have learned to write fiction rather than a lengthy disguised biography.

Mr. Jenner. In other words, Exhibit No. 2 was primarily a biography?

Mr. Thornley. Not in the strict sense that it portrayed a man's life in detail, but in the sense that any reference, most of the references, as is explained in this preface, towards the end of the book—

Mr. Jenner. When you say this preface, you mean the preface to Exhibit 2?

Mr. Thornley. That is: Johnny Shellburn toward the end of the book, well, from before the middle of the book on, tends more and more to reflect Oswald's character, and I definitely was thinking about Lee Harvey Oswald when I wrote this book, Exhibit No. 2, whereas—

Mr. Jenner. In your discussion refer to them by Exhibit numbers.

Mr. Thornley. I will keep my hands below the table.

Mr. Jenner. You don't have to do that. Just use the exhibit numbers.

Mr. Thornley. Whereas in Exhibit No. 3, I have universalized it more, tried to get away from giving any impression that I am making a chronology of the life and times of Lee Harvey Oswald, which is something I thought would be relevant as far as the Commission would be concerned in reading the material.

Mr. Jenner. Would you mark Exhibit No. 3 accordingly, Mr. Reporter.

I offer in evidence Thornley Exhibit No. 3. I take it, Mr. Thornley, that you commenced the preparation of Exhibit No. 3 subsequently to the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

Mr. Thornley. Yes, sir.

Mr. Jenner. And that Exhibit No. 3 reflects a course of events and

their imprint upon you that occurred on and after November 22, 1963.

Mr. Thornley. No, no. Exhibit No. 3 reflects the same course of events reflected in Exhibit No. 2. As far as the telling of the story goes and the characters therein it takes place back in 1959. It makes a definite attempt, however, to get away from Oswald as a specific character and to discuss the problem of disillusionment in the peacetime military or disillusionment with values on a much more universalized range than Exhibit No. 2.

Mr. Jenner. All right.

May I make a copy of Exhibit No. 3?

Mr. Thornley. Yes.

Mr. Jenner. Under the same circumstances and upon the same conditions as you granted your consent to make a copy of Exhibit No. 2?

Mr. Thornley. Yes, sir. Exhibit No. 3 also does include some things on—that I have acquired through the news on Oswald since the assassination because Oswald tends to reflect the type of person I was talking about.

So to put it, to make it as clear as possible, right now I realize I am saying Exhibit No. 3 is more like Oswald and less like Oswald, to put it as clearly as possible—

Mr. Jenner. You are going in two directions at once.

Mr. Thornley. Exhibit No. 2 is more like the Oswald I knew in MACS 9, the Oswald of my experience, whereas Exhibit No. 3 is a universalized Oswaldian-type character based upon not only my own experience but the news that has come to me about Oswald, about other people like Oswald, other defectors, other assassins, and so on and so forth, since November 22nd.

Mr. Jenner. All right.

Now, Mr. Thornley, tell me something about Kerry Thornley. You obviously, to me, are not a doorman.

Mr. Thornley. Oh, yes, I am a doorman.

Mr. Jenner. You are at the moment performing that service. But that isn't your objective in life.

Mr. Thornley. My objective is to write books, novels primarily, as many as I can in the years that are given to me, and possibly upon publication of one of them to go back to school to further my ability to write.

Mr. Jenner. Are you taking any training in that respect or have you in recent years?

Mr. Thornley. Well, not formally. I have devoted myself to a lot of exercises in writing, and I have availed myself of the help of any experts I could grab on to, including successful novelists and former newspaper reporters and so on and so forth, to help me solve problems in my writing and improve it, but there is really, to my mind, my outlook on writing a novel, for example, there is not much you can learn from a formal course in writing. I think you can learn much more from, say, the study of linguistics or semantics if you are going to learn anything from a university, for example, on writing, and this I intend to do in due time.

Mr. Jenner. We occasionally have been off the record, not often, and I have talked with you on the telephone, is there anything that was said between us in the course of our telephone conversations or in any off the record discussions that you think is pertinent

to the Commission's assignment of investigating the assassination of President Kennedy that I have failed to bring onto the record?

Mr. Thornley. No, sir, I think we have very thoroughly covered it.

Mr. Jenner. Is there anything that occurs to you that you would like to add that you think might be pertinent to our inquiry and of help to the Commission?

Mr. Thornley. No, there is certainly nothing else I can think of.

Mr. Jenner. Your deposition will be written up rather promptly. We probably will have it tomorrow, and would you be good enough to call me, say, —when do you go on duty?

Mr. Thornley. At five o'clock.

Mr. Jenner. Call me in the forenoon, I mean right after lunch. And if it is convenient will you come in and read over your deposition and sign it?

Mr. Thornley. All right.

May I, just to make absolutely sure, may I take down your phone number once more?

(Whereupon, at 12:40 p.m., the taking of the deposition was concluded.)

AUTHOR'S NOTE: According to the Warren Commission's report, certain statements in the foregoing were in error. Most importantly, Oswald did not lose his clearance at any time. Also, he apparently did not ever work in the security files—though he continued to work in radar operations up to the time of his discharge.

The 2nd New Classics House book was

CRISIS

9 Uniquely Constructive Attacks on America by

Carl Sandburg—Nelson Algren

G. Harry Stine—Paul G. Neimark

Herbert Hyman—James T. Farrell

Charles E. Wilson—Louis G. Alexander

L. Sprague De Camp

THIS IS CRISIS:

FARRELL: "Democracy has always been in danger. History is a nightmare of blood. But some of that blood is the blood of heroes."

ALEXANDER: "It is doubtful that Henry Ford's concept of a self-propelled vehicle could be processed through all the chain of command of the Ford Motor Company today."

HYMAN: "Instead of being an efficient and frightening competitor, it is only the bungling inefficiency of the Kremlin which has kept us from being outdistanced. . . ."

SANDBURG: "It has happened before. Strong men put up a city and got a nation together . . ."

ALGREN: "I suspect we are well on our way toward gaining a moon and losing ourselves. For nowhere before has there been such a monstrous division between the actual lives of a people, and representation of those lives as purveyed by Cinerama, LIFE, TIME or The Reverend Peale."

NEIMARK: "America's victory or failure will pivot upon its recognition—or evasion—of the difference between two words: egotism and egoism."

WILSON: "I think there comes a time in the affairs of men when that which is called 'practical' must fit into what is called 'ideal' . . . Man's real enemies are ignorance and fear of the unknown, with their handmaidens, prejudice and greed and impulsive stupidity, which are sometimes mistaken for self-interest."

STINE: "Will the Russians attack us? . . . Remember Warsaw in 1945. Korea in 1950. Budapest in 1956. Do you think that the men responsible for these acts would hesitate for a moment to attack us if they thought they could get away with it?"

DE CAMP: "Soft-headed Americans must be convinced . . . Of course, many knowing people will say what I propose is politically impossible. Well, maybe. But if it is, then perhaps it is also impossible for the United States of America to survive. It's nice to have known you."

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

said of **CRISIS:**

"I have read several of the articles and found them most interesting. One thing that stands out in my mind is that this is a race for the minds and hearts of men. We must endeavor to win . . . My warm thanks to you."

The initial print run of CRISIS on newsstands and in bookstores has sold out. New Classics House will reprint a second edition in fall of 1969. If you wish to obtain a copy of CRISIS prior to that, send $5 with your name and address to

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. A. H. Belmont
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 5/18/65

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

The New Classics House, Chicago, Illinois, recently sent to the Director, a copy of a book entitled, "Oswald" by Kerry Thornley.

Kerry Thornley was a former associate of Lee Harvey Oswald at a Marine base near El Toro, California, during the approximate period April, 1959, to June, 1959. During that period, Thornley was in frequent contact with Oswald, but did not associate with him off the base nor was he a close friend of Oswald.

Following Thornley's discharge from the Marine Corps, Thornley worked as a doorman and waiter, and wrote a book entitled, "The Idle Warriors," based upon his experiences in the Marine Corps. He was unable to obtain a publisher for the book. However, following the assassination Thornley decided the main character in his book closely resembled Oswald in philosophy and actions and is now trying to interest publishers in the book. In the current book entitled, "Oswald," Thornley uses several chapters from "The Idle Warriors" in an effort to embellish his knowledge of and his association with Oswald.

In his current book entitled, "Oswald," Thornley does not produce any facts concerning Oswald that were not brought out during our investigation of Oswald. Much of his effort is spent in psychoanalyzing Oswald and speculating as to Oswald's motives for the assassination and his plans for the future had he escaped. Thornley is of the opinion Oswald had a desire for power and that failing to achieve his objective either in the United States or in Russia, sought fame through killing President Kennedy. Thornley feels that Oswald would never have confessed to the crime, but would have maintained he was innocent to the very end. The final chapter of Thornley's book is merely a report of his testimony before the Warren Commission. In this testimony he refers to the fact that he had been interviewed by the FBI, but does not elaborate on his testimony nor is he at all critical of the FBI.

OBSERVATIONS:

This book by Thornley is not a good piece of literature. The

5425

Enclosure ENCLOSURE

105-32555 ENCL. TO BE ATTACHED REC. 103

MAY 20 1965

REL:wjg:skp (7)

CONTINUED - OVER

5/6

language in the book at times is raw and there does not seem to be any continuity of contents. It sells for seventy-five cents a copy, in paper back form and appears to be an effort by Thornley and the publisher to make a quick financial killing. It is highly doubtful if it will achieve this purpose.

ACTION:

For information. A copy of the book is attached.

-38 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 5/28/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority)

To: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

From: SAC, DENVER (89-41) (RUC)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Denver teletype to Bureau 5/28/65.

Attached for the Bureau are six copies of LHM concerning statements made by JOHN RUSSELL FREEMAN on 5/28/65.

Two copies of this LHM are attached for the Dallas Division.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encls 6) (RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (Encls 2) (RM)
1 - Denver
RLC:mf
(6)

5426

21 JUN 8 1965

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Denver, Colorado
May 28, 1965

JOHN RUSSELL FREEMAN
OWNER AND EDITOR OF THE
"FARMER AND MINER"
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN
FREDERICK, COLORADO

John Russell Freeman, Frederick, Colorado, personally appeared at the Denver Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on May 28, 1965, and stated that Penn Jones, Jr. had telephonically contacted him today and stated that he had been contacted by Dallas FBI Agents today. Freeman stated Jones was very angry with him for furnishing information to the FBI and indicated that he did not divulge the names of the two high Government officials and apparently denied much of the information furnished by Freeman. Freeman stated further that Jones informed him Dallas Agents handed him a 3-page, single-spaced FBI report containing Freeman's comments.

He stated further that he believes Jones feels that if he tells the FBI the names of the two high officials in Government, that this fact will get back to these officials and Jones fears for his life.

He stated further that Jones has also informed him on one occasion that when he is able to prove his theory that he will come to Frederick, Colorado, and he and Freeman will print the entire story in three weekly newspapers and then they would both hide out in the Rocky Mountains.

Freeman added that he may at some time in the near future furnish the identities of the two high Government officials to the FBI.

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21 MAR 12 1973

5/24

ENCLOSURE

Director, FBI 5/31/65

Legat, Buenos Aires (105-34) (C)

RODOLFO OSVALDO DI MARCO,
aka: John Charlie Bradley
IS - Argentina

ReBUEtel to Bureau 4/5/65 in the case entitled, "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA" (Bufile 105-82555) - [illegible] 4/65

Attached hereto are the original and 8 copies of an LHM, together with an informant's evaluation memorandum, dated as above in captioned matter.

[redacted]

The LHM is being classified "Confidential" inasmuch as it contains information, the unauthorized disclosure of which might jeopardize informant's identity, to the detriment of U.S. and Bureau interests.

Dissemination of the information in the LHM was made to appropriate officials of the American Embassy at Buenos Aires.

On 5/11/65, [redacted] advised he had obtained no additional information concerning the subject.

On 5/18/65 [redacted] informed that he had developed no derogatory information identifiable with the subject.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 16)
(1 - Liaison Section - Enc. 1)
2 - Buenos Aires (1 - 134-3A)

JEG:gmg
(5)

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 21 1965

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CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

May 31, 1965

Rodolfo Osvaldo Di Marco,
Also known as John Charlie Bradley

In March, 1965, a letter written in Spanish and dated March 11, 1965, was received by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) at Washington, D. C., from an individual who identified himself as Rodolfo Osvaldo Di Marco, but who also advised that his other name is John Charlie Bradley. The writer of this communication, which was unsigned, furnished his address in the "Argentine Republic" as Calle Laguna 1330, and stated that his address in the United States is "Calle Tulane Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, no. 2474".

Continuing, the translated letter, in part, reads as follows:

"As you know, the Warrens (sic) Comission Report is negative with respect to the masterminds of the death of the late President John F. Kennedy.

"I ask you to please extend your investigation to this country in whatever form is appropriate.

"Since I am being charged with the crime, when in reality I do not know anything about the cell (sic), it is not possible that I bear sole responsibility.

"I leave it up to you, sir; please, put an end, once and for all, to such a long investigation.

"I believe that you know who are the parties responsible for his death".

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CONFIDENTIAL

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

ENCLOSURE

CONFIDENTIAL

Re: Rodolfo Osvaldo Di Marco,
Also known as John Charlie Bradley

On March 11, 1965, T-1, a confidential source in position to obtain the information furnished, advised that one Rodolfo O. Di Marco, 1330 Laguna Street, Buenos Aires, Argentina, who is personally unknown to T-1, recently indicated that the death of John F. Kennedy was planned in Buenos Aires. No further information or details were furnished by Di Marco.

Records of the Consular Section, American Embassy, Buenos Aires, Argentina, disclosed that Rodolfo Osvaldo Di Marco, residence Calle Laguna 1330, Apartment 2, Buenos Aires, Argentina, is in the process of applying for an G-1 immigration visa to the United States. Further data in the records disclosed that Di Marco was born on December 10, 1934.

On February 26, 1965, the Consular Section forwarded a notice to Di Marco instructing him to complete the necessary documents in connection with his desire to obtain an immigration visa. No derogatory information concerning Di Marco was shown.

On March 31, 1965, T-2 stated he had verified that Rodolfo Osvaldo Di Marco resides at Calle Laguna 1330, Apartment 2, Buenos Aires, together with his mother and a brother, having lived at this address for the past twenty years. Neighbors of Di Marco considered him to be a good person and "normal" in every way.

Di Marco, according to source, was previously employed by the Union Telefonica (Telephone Union) in Buenos Aires, but was dismissed some years ago, the reasons for such dismissal being unknown to source. He is presently employed by the City of Buenos Aires, exact nature of his work unknown.

Continuing, the same source advised that at least one person in the vicinity of Di Marco's residence who is acquainted with him regards the latter as being a "Peronist-leftist sympathizer."

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

May 31, 1965

Rodolfo Osvaldo Di Marco,
Also known as John Charlie Bradley

Reference is made to letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

T-2, referred to in the above letterhead memorandum, has furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 6-1-65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)(P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Denver airtels to Bureau, 5-18, 28-65; Bureau airtel to Dallas, 5-21-65; Denver teletype to Bureau, 5-28-65; and Dallas teletype to Bureau, 5-28-65.

Enclosed to the Bureau are 10 copies of letterhead memorandum concerning information furnished by PENN JONES, JR., on 5-28-65. One copy furnished Denver.

As stated in referenced Dallas teletype to Bureau, JONES was interviewed by two Agents in a Bureau car in front of his newspaper office and was not at any time furnished any documents. The information attributed to him as a source by JOHN RUSSELL FREEMAN was discussed with him in detail in order to obtain his version.

For the information of the Bureau, PENN JONES, JR. was the subject of Dallas file 100-9057 (Bufile 100-395874). JONES apparently was the subject of ill-founded and malicious rumors accusing him of being a communist sympathizer. It was further noted JONES was primarily involved as the victim in Dallas file 157-187 entitled, "UNSUB; Incendiary Device Thrown into 'Midlothian Mirror', Midlothian, Texas, 4-30-62".

3-Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
1-Denver (89-41)(Enc. 1) (RM)
3-Dallas (2 - 100-10461)
(1 - 44-1639)

JBA/bfm
(7)

(1) - ENCLOSURE

1 JUN 2 1965

SOVIET

CC

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
June 1, 1965

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On May 28, 1965, the following information was furnished by Penn Jones, Jr., owner and editor of "Midlothian Mirror", a weekly newspaper published at Midlothian, Texas, in reply to information furnished by John Russell Freeman, owner and editor of the "Farmer and Miner", a weekly newspaper in Frederick, Colorado, as set out in Denver, Colorado, letterhead memoranda dated May 18 and 28, 1965. The information furnished by Freeman was discussed in detail with Jones, but no documents were shown to Jones.

Jones first met Freeman in Dallas, Texas, in October, 1963, after Jones had made a speech at the Unitarian Church. The speech had been made against the conduct of the ultra-right wing element in Dallas at the time Adlai Stevenson was a guest speaker in Dallas.

After the speech, Freeman introduced himself and stated he was in full accord with Jones' ideology and wanted to know what he could do in this regard. Jones suggested he purchase a small newspaper with which to publish his Democratic ideas.

Following the assassination of President Kennedy in Dallas, Jones covered the trial of Jack Ruby on a part time basis as a newsman. Freeman assisted him somewhat by covering part of the Ruby trial.

As to Freeman's statement that Jones has a theory about the assassination that Lee Harvey Oswald was paid a large sum of money to commit the act by two brothers from Texas who are very high up in the Government of the United

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ENCLOSURE

States, Jones emphatically denied ever having such a theory or ever mentioning to Freeman or anyone else that a large amount of money was paid to Oswald by anyone. He denied knowing any brothers from Texas or anyone else referred to by Freeman.

During the spring of 1964, Jones did visit in Washington, D. C. and met Theodore Sorenson, who was formerly on President Kennedy's White House staff, and had Sorenson autograph a copy of his book, "Decision Making at the White House". Jones had only a brief visit with Sorenson and did not discuss any theory he had of the assassination with Sorenson. Sorenson did not refer him to Attorney General Robert Kennedy.

During the same trip to Washington, D. C., he did contact Attorney General Kennedy for the purpose of having him autograph Jones' copy of a book entitled "Profiles in Courage" written by the late President Kennedy. This visit was very short, and he did not discuss any theory he had concerning the assassination with Kennedy.

Kennedy introduced Jones to his assistant, Nicholas Katzenbach, in order to get rid of Jones. Jones then talked to Katzenbach five or ten minutes, during which time he expressed his sorrow for the assassination. Jones stated he did not discuss any theory he had concerning the assassination with Katzenbach and did not mention anyone he suspected of paying Oswald to assassinate President Kennedy.

He has had no further contact with Katzenbach since that time.

As to Freeman's statement that Jones had much information in his possession which he could document, for example, proof that Oswald was in Atlanta, Georgia, about one year before the assassination of President Kennedy and that a scheduled stop President Kennedy was supposed to make at Atlanta was called off, Jones advised he recalled that President Kennedy was supposed to have stopped at Atlanta but the plans had been changed. He further recalled that according to the news media, Oswald had stayed at a motel in Atlanta where he had left his rifle and had to return for it. Jones continued the news media subsequently stated the story was a hoax and the motel operator had admitted Oswald had not stayed there.

FOUNDAT

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Concerning the "Postal Advisor" who was supposed to have been in Atlanta on the date Oswald was there, as well as being in Dallas on the date of the assassination of President Kennedy, Jones stated he knows of no postal advisor in Dallas or anywhere else as referred to by Freeman and knows of no postal official taking a leave of absence at the time Lee Harvey Oswald was reportedly in Mexico.

Jones volunteered the following information concerning the Jack Ruby case:

He is planning to print a story in his June 2 issue of the "Midlothian Mirror" concerning George Senator, Ruby's former roommate, lying to the Warren Commission. In the Warren report, Senator stated on the date of Oswald's murder in Dallas, after being interrogated by the Dallas Police Department, he was released. He then went to the TV Bar, where he stayed a while and later went home with Attorney Jim Martin. According to Jones, Senator failed to tell about a conference the same night in his apartment between himself, Tom Howard, reporter; Bill Hunter of a Long Beach, California, newspaper; Jim Koethe, a reporter and Dallas Attorney C. A. Droby.

Jones declined to furnish his source on this information but stated Attorney Droby and George Senator set up the conference for the purpose of taking pictures and getting the story at Ruby's apartment. Jones pointed out Tom Howard has since deceased with a heart attack, Bill Hunter has also deceased, as well as Jim Koethe, who allegedly had been killed in Dallas by Larry Earl Peno with a Judo chop.

Jones stated he had interviewed Droby concerning the above conference, but Droby did not discuss it other than to state the conference was set up at the request of an unidentified newsman. Droby told Jones he was at the conference but did not hear any conversations as he sat down in the living room while the others walked around the apartment conversing.

FEDDI

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 5/18/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DENVER (89-41)(RUC)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Attached for the Bureau are six copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning information furnished by JOHN RUSSELL FREEMAN, Frederick, Colorado, on May 17, 1965.

Two copies of this letterhead memorandum are attached for the Dallas Division.

Mr. PENN JONES, JR., has reportedly been in contact with NICHOLAS KATZENBACH, Attorney General of the United States, concerning his theory and his investigation behind the assassination of President KENNEDY.

In view of this, the Dallas Division should hold in abeyance any contact with JONES, UACB.

Denver Division is taking no further action concerning this matter, UACB.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encl. 6)(RM)
2 - Dallas (Encl. 2)(100-10461)(RM)
1 - Denver

RLC:nll
(6)

21 MAY-19 1965

C C - WFO

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Denver, Colorado
May 18, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

JOHN RUSSELL FREEMAN
OWNER AND EDITOR OF THE
"FARMER AND MINER"
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN
FREDERICK, COLORADO

Lieutenant Guy Miles, Colorado State Patrol, Lafayette, Colorado, advised on May 14, 1965, that he had heard that the owner of a newspaper in Frederick, Colorado, had information that $125,000 was paid to Lee Harvey Oswald for the assassination of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Lieutenant Miles further advised that this amount of money was reportedly paid to Oswald by someone in the Pentagon in Washington, D. C. Lieutenant Miles stated that he did not obtain this information directly from the owner of the newspaper and that he had heard it from a lady, not further identified.

Mrs. Elaine Freeman, wife of John Russell Freeman, Frederick, Colorado, advised on May 14, 1965, that her husband was not available for interview on that date inasmuch as he was out of the city; however, he would be available on May 17, 1965.

Mr. John Russell Freeman, Frederick, Colorado, was contacted on May 17, 1965. He is a male Caucasian, born on January 2, 1934, in De Leon, Texas. Mr. Freeman advised that he has lived in the State of Texas most of his life and that he attended North Texas State University and Southern Methodist University, pursuing a journalism course; however, he did not receive a degree in journalism. He continued that after leaving school he began working for the "Dallas Morning News" as a reporter and later as a printer. He stated that he was employed by this newspaper for about eleven years and was employed there until July, 1964, when he purchased the "Farmer and Miner" in Frederick, Colorado.

4 COPIES DESTROYED

21 MAR 12 1968

ENCLOSURE

JOHN RUSSELL FREEMAN

Mr. Freeman stated that while in Dallas, Texas, he became acquainted with Mr. Penn Jones, Jr., Editor of "The Midlothian Mirror," a weekly newspaper published in Midlothian, Texas, a community located about 24 miles north of Dallas, Texas. He advised that Jones was the winner of the 1963 Elijah Parish Love Joy Award for Courage in Journalism. Mr. Freeman stated that both he and Mr. Jones are strong Democrats and are dedicated in finding and printing the truth.

Mr. Freeman further advised after the assassination of President Kennedy, Mr. Jones began a very thorough, painstaking investigation on his own to determine the entire truth behind the assassination. He stated that after hearing Mr. Jones speak, he (Freeman) approached Mr. Jones and asked what he could do to help. Jones informed him that he should leave the "Dallas Morning News" and purchase a weekly newspaper where he could express his views. Mr. Freeman stated that he took Mr. Jones' advice and has also been aiding him in this investigation of the assassination.

Mr. Freeman continued that Mr. Jones has a theory about the assassination that Lee Harvey Oswald was paid a large sum of money to commit the act by two brothers from Texas who are very high up in the Government of the United States. Mr. Freeman stated he knows of no exact amount paid to Oswald and he does not know the source of the figure, $125,000.

Mr. Freeman stated that he knows the identity of the two brothers; however, he is not at liberty at this time to divulge their identities to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). He stated that he is not trying to work against the FBI but that this theory is Mr. Jones' theory and Mr. Jones has not authorized him to divulge the identities of these two men. He did state, however, that the older brother has been associated with President Lyndon B. Johnson

for many years prior to Mr. Johnson becoming President and that he is at the present time a "right-hand man" of President Johnson in the White House. He advised further that the younger brother is a disreputable drunk, however has, through the efforts of his older brother, served in the United States Government as a "Postal Advisor" in the Post Office Department. Mr. Freeman stated further that since Mr. Johnson became President, both of these brothers have risen rapidly to become high Government officials. He stated that Mr. Jones believes the motive behind the assassination was to further the positions of the two brothers in Government. He added that neither he nor Mr. Jones believes that there is any connection between Oswald and the communists or the ultra-right; however, they are both convinced that Oswald could not have possibly been alone in the commission of this crime.

Mr. Freeman stated that both he and Mr. Jones have conducted much investigation concerning this theory and that in about February or March, 1964, Jones contacted Theodore Sorenson, formerly on President Kennedy's White House staff, and discussed his theory on the assassination with Sorenson. Mr. Freeman advised that Mr. Sorenson referred Jones to Mr. Robert Kennedy who was at that time still Attorney General of the United States. He continued that Jones personally contacted Mr. Robert Kennedy in Washington, D. C.; however, when Kennedy learned the purpose of the visit, he stated that he did not wish to hear about it himself and suggested that he furnish the information to the Assistant Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach.

Mr. Freeman stated that Jones did discuss this entire matter with Mr. Katzenbach and that Mr. Katzenbach advised that it was just a theory and that facts were needed to support it. Mr. Freeman added that he felt sure Mr. Jones furnished the names of the two brothers to Mr. Katzenbach during the initial contact and subsequent contacts that Jones has had with Mr. Katzenbach.

by THEAARC

He advised further that he does not believe that Mr. Jones has contacted the Dallas Division of the FBI concerning this matter since he has been furnishing all of his information to Mr. Katzenbach who is now the Attorney General of the United States.

Mr. Freeman stated that Mr. Jones has much information in his possession which he can document and for example stated that Jones has positive proof that Oswald was in Atlanta, Georgia, about one year before the assassination on the day that President Kennedy was scheduled to make an Atlanta stop; however, for some reason, the Secret Service did not allow his plane to land in Atlanta on that occasion. He added that Jones can also prove that the "Postal Advisor" referred to above, was in Atlanta, Georgia, on the same date that Oswald was there and also was in Dallas, Texas, on the day of the assassination. He stated that Mr. Jones can also prove that this same official took a leave of absence from the Dallas Post Office at the same time Oswald was in Mexico; however, he has no proof that he met Oswald in Mexico.

Mr. Freeman concluded that the best source for additional information and documentation concerning the above theory is Mr. Jones in Midlothian, Texas. Mr. Freeman added that he (Freeman) is scheduled to give a speech on May 21, 1965, before the Journalism Department of Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado, and that it was his intention to mention this theory slightly, however, not to go into it in detail.

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. DeLoach; 1 - Mr. Rosen; 1 - Mr. Sullivan;
1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Lenihan

5-21-65

AIRTEL

TO: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) -5428

LEE HARVEY OSWALD REC-50
IS - R - CUBA

Re Denver airtel 5-13-65 enclosing a letterhead memorandum setting forth results of an interview of John Russell Freeman.

Dallas should immediately contact Mr. Penn Jones, Jr., and obtain full details of any information he possesses bearing on the assassination or Lee Harvey Oswald. Mr. Jones should be asked to furnish specifics concerning allegations attributed to him by Freeman and he should be asked to furnish proof of such allegations. Jones should also be asked to identify the two individuals who hold high positions in Government who allegedly paid Oswald to assassinate the late President Kennedy.

This matter must be handled immediately and results furnished to the Bureau in a form suitable for dissemination.

1 - Denver (89-41)

REL:hrt
(10)

See memo Branigan to Sullivan 5-21-65, same caption, REL:hrt.

MAILED 5
MAY 21 1965
COMM-FBI

JUN 18 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-10461-5957

June 2, 1965

Dear Mr. Allen:

I read your column about Boris H. Klosson, State Department official. You write that Mr. Klosson is about to receive a promotion after having been the government employee responsible for clearing Lee Harvey Oswald's return to the United States in spite of Oswald's alleged defection. In your article you infer a possible ethical contradiction between Mr. Klosson's behavior in this regard and his recent promotional reward. But as Lee Oswald was no more a Marxist or a genuine defector than you are, I see no reason to withhold from Mr. Klasson this deserved career step-forward.

Many years ago, when I was a much smaller girl than I am now, I was taught that truth will out. Murder will out, too, if one gives it time enough.

Sincerely,
(Mrs.) Shirley Martin
Hominy, Oklahoma

cc: 100

REC 44
ST-113 5429

Apologies to Benchley for the paraphrasing.

10 JUN 9 1965

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

REC-99

FBI

Date: 6/3/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE : LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 10/27/64 concerning L. H. (BUDDY) HOUGH, who is reportedly endeavoring to obtain certain items relating to LEE HARVEY OSWALD for the creation of an "Oswald Museum" at St. Augustine, Florida.

On 6/2/65 Detective R. W. WESTPHAL, Special Service Bureau, Dallas PD, telephonically advised SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING that the Dallas PD had received a letter from the St. Augustine, Florida, PD asking that the Dallas PD verify whether L. H. HOUGH had actually purchased any items of furniture from residences where OSWALD resided in Dallas, Texas. Detective WESTPHAL said it appeared the St. Augustine PD was interested in knowing exactly what HOUGH was attempting to do and were not particularly pleased with his efforts to establish an "Oswald Museum" at St. Augustine, Florida.

Detective WESTPHAL advised that he contacted the former landlady of OSWALD at 621 North Marsalis, a Mrs. BLEDSOE, who admitted to Detective WESTPHAL that she had sold HOUGH a bed, dresser, chair and desk from the room that OSWALD had occupied and that she had not received any cash payment for these articles but had permitted HOUGH to repair her front porch. Detective WESTPHAL stated that Mrs. BLEDSOE was on some type of pension and would not accept cash payment from HOUGH for fear it would effect her continued receipt of the pension.

The above is furnished the Bureau for its information in the event it should receive any inquiry concerning HOUGH's establishment of an "Oswald Museum" at St. Augustine, Florida.

REC-99

3 - Bureau
1 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(4)

20 JUN 5 1965

58 JUN 15 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____
Special Agent in Charge

SOVIET SECTION

C C- Wick

6/10/65

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan (Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Raupach

TO SAC DALLAS (89-43)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060) Lee Harvey Oswald

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING.

JOHN J. KING, ENGLEWOOD, COLORADO, HAS FILED SUIT AGAINST THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR RECOVERY OF ASSASSINATION RIFLE AND REVOLVER USED IN THE KILLING OF TIPPIT. KING INDICATES HE IS LEGAL OWNER OF WEAPONS. DEPARTMENT HAS REQUESTED INFORMATION TO ASSIST IN DEFENSE. BUFILES CONTAIN NO INFORMATION CONCERNING KING'S OWNERSHIP OF WEAPONS. DALLAS CHECK FILES FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING KING'S OWNERSHIP OF WEAPONS, PARTICULARLY DATA CONCERNING CONTRACTS, CORRESPONDENCE, OR ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING RELATING TO TRANSFER OR DISPOSITION OF WEAPONS FROM MARINA OSWALD OR OTHERS TO KING. DALLAS FURNISH ANY INFORMATION RE KING, WHO MAY BE IDENTICAL WITH OIL MILLIONAIRE RESIDING IN DENVER. SUTEL. AM DENVER.

105-[illegible] - 5431

KMR/cal
(4)

1- Denver

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

COPIES DESTROYED
JUN 1 1 1965
MAR 12 1973

JUN 11 1965
FBI - DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 10 1965
TELETYPE

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Teletype SAC, Dallas

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

NOTE: Letter received from the Department dated 6/9/65 submitted a copy of a complaint recently filed in U. S. District Court, Denver, Colorado, by John J. King, Plantiff vs. Nicholas deB Katzenbach, Attorney General for the United States, Defendant. Plaintiff claims that he is the owner of the assassination rifle and the .38 revolver which is described in the President's Commission Report. Following analyzation of the Department's letter and its enclosure, a separate memorandum will be prepared concerning this matter; however, it is desirable to know what information Dallas has in files concerning any contractual agreements re the purchase or selling of these weapons by Marina Oswald. Bufiles contain several references concerning one John J. King who is described as an oil man and considered a millionaire residing in Denver, Col., who may be identical.

1 XEROX
JUN 14 1965

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 10 1965
TELETYPE

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

June 1, 1965

MR. TOLSON
MR. BELMONT
MR. MOHR
MR. DELOACH
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. FELT
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

The attached book entitled "Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy?" was sent to the Director anonymously from New York, New York, and is replete with handwritten notations.

crt

5432

"THE THIRD FLOOR"

70 JUN 28 1965

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. MOHR

DATE: June 4, 1965

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: CONGRESSMAN JOHN M. SLACK, JR.
Democrat, West Virginia
Member of House Appropriation Subcommittee
Handling State, Justice, Etc., Appropriation Bill

Congressman Slack telephonically contacted the writer and referred to the fact that during the course of the hearings on the State Department appropriation bill he had raised some questions with regard to the repatriation of Lee Harvey Oswald, the assassin of President Kennedy. He pointed out that this questioning developed the fact that one Boris H. Klosson was Counselor for Political Affairs at the Moscow Embassy who signed the despatch with regard to Oswald and indicated that Oswald had learned a hard lesson the hard way and had acquired a new understanding and appreciation of the U. S. with regard to Oswald's desire to return to America. Congressman Slack inquired as to the present assignment of Klosson and the State Department furnished for the record the information that Klosson is now assigned to the American Embassy at Kingston as Deputy Chief of Mission.

Congressman Slack went on to state that a few days after the release of the State Department hearings an individual had contacted him and indicated that Klosson had, back in the mid 1940's, allegedly been associated with some woman who was a known Communist. Slack indicated that he would appreciate it if it would be possible to know what, if anything, the Bureau's records might reflect concerning Klosson's background, particularly in the mid 1940's, with regard to this information and stated he did not wish to discuss over the phone any further details of his conversation with this unidentified party at this time. I advised the Congressman I would check and see what, if anything, we had concerning Klosson and be in touch with him, which was agreeable with him.

A review of the Bureau's records reflect that Klosson was originally the subject of an Internal Security-Russian investigation in 1943 as an employee of the Department of State. This investigation was instituted on information received from the State Department that Klosson was a member of the USSR Country Committee of the State Department and that he was alleged to be a pro-Soviet member of the Committee. Bureau files revealed that the name of Boris Klosson, 1066 Colvin Boulevard, Kenmore, New York, and/or 136 Curtis Street, Medford, Massachusetts, appeared in an address book in the possession of Louise Morley, a suspected Soviet agent, upon her arrival in the United States in January, 1943. This investigation revealed no additional derogatory data concerning Klosson. It did reveal, however, that he was a representative of the State Department attending a Russian language course at a school being handled by the Office of Naval Intelligence.

ENCLOSURE
Enclosures

3 JUN-2 1965

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

Memorandum for Mr. Mohr
RE: CONGRESSMAN JOHN M. SLACK, JR.

In addition to the above, Klosson was the subject of a full-field investigation in November, 1953, under the Security of Government Employees program. A preliminary inquiry under the Loyalty of Government Employees program was conducted in 1948 based on the same data as appeared in the 1946 investigation set forth above. On 11-22-54 the Civil Service Commission advised Klosson had been "retained." At this time Klosson was Deputy Chief, Division of Research for USSR and Eastern Europe, State Department. Attached is a compilation of the background material available in the Bureau's records, including the above, concerning Klosson. Also attached for information are Zerox copies of the pages dealing with Congressman Slack's questioning of the State Department dealing with the repatriation of Lee Harvey Oswald.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the writer be permitted to call on Congressman Slack, orally apprise him on a confidential basis regarding the information set forth above and ascertain what, if any, additional information the Congressman has learned as well as the source of such information concerning Klosson.

BORIS HANSEN KLOSSON
FORMERLY BORIS HANSEN KLOWSKI

Klosson was born as Boris Hansen Klowski, January 21, 1919. at Buffalo, New York (his name was legally changed to Klosson in 1923).

Klosson was originally the subject of an "Internal Security - Russian" investigation in 1946 while an employee of the Department of State. This investigation was instituted on information received from the State Department that Klosson was a member of the USSR Country Committee of the State Department and that he was alleged to be a pro-Soviet member of the Committee. Bureau files revealed that the name of Boris Klosson, 1056 Colvin Boulevard, Kenmore, New York, and/or 136 Curtis Street, Medford, Massachusetts, appeared in an address book in the possession of Louise Morley, a suspected Soviet agent, upon her arrival in the United States in January, 1943. This investigation revealed no additional derogatory data concerning Klosson. It did reveal, however, that he was a representative of the State Department attending a Russian language course at a school being handled by the Office of Naval Intelligence. (100-345566)

In 1948 Klosson was unit chief (acting) at the State Department and a preliminary inquiry under the Loyalty of Government Employees program was instituted based on the same data as appeared in the 1946 investigation. No additional derogatory information was developed during this preliminary inquiry. In November, 1953, a full-field investigation under the Security of Government Employees program was instituted at the request of the State Department based on the same information as the 1946 investigation. No additional pertinent information was developed during this inquiry other than one reference who had sponsored medical aid to Russia in 1941 and had commented favorably concerning the Soviet constitution in 1936. On November 22, 1954, the Civil Service Commission advised Klosson had been "retained." At the time of this investigation Klosson was Deputy Chief, Division of Research for USSR and Eastern Europe, State Department. (121-8468)

In 1957 Klosson was the subject of a "Atomic Energy Act - Applicant" investigation as he was assigned to the National War College as a faculty member. No derogatory data was developed during this investigation. (116-431656)

ENCLOSURE

According to a list of State Department employees assigned to the United States Embassy in Moscow from 1956 to 1962 (when the list was prepared), Klosson was assigned to the Embassy as "Political Officer" in 1959 and was there as of March, 1962, when the list of employees was compiled. (65-67259-3)

In connection with the investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald, assassin of President Kennedy, the passport file of Oswald revealed that his passport renewal application on July 10, 1961, was sworn to by Oswald before Richard E. Snyder, Consul, American Embassy, Moscow. A State Department despatch number 29 from the American Embassy, Moscow, dated July 11, 1961, listed the reporting officer as Snyder and the despatch was signed for the Ambassador by Klosson, "Conselor for Political Affairs" at the Embassy. (This despatch contains information concerning Oswald's appearance and interview at the Embassy in Moscow on July 8, 1961, relative to his desire to return to the United States with his wife and Snyder appears to be the official who interviewed him). (105-82555-3937)

This State Department despatch number 29 sets forth the following paragraph relating to Lee Harvey Oswald as noted by the American Embassy interviewing official, Mr. Richard Snyder:

"Twenty months of the realities of life in the Soviet Union have clearly had a maturing effect on Oswald. He stated frankly that he had learned a hard lesson the hard way and that he had been completely relieved of his illusion about the Soviet Union at the same time that he acquired a new understanding and appreciation of the United States and the meaning of freedom. Much of the arrogance and bravado which characterized him on his first visit to the Embassy appears to have left him. He stated that he is in contact with his mother and a brother in the United States. He stated that he had about 200 rubles and that he and his wife would save more for eventual costs of traveling to the United States."

The FBI reviewed this despatch during our checks of State Department records concerning Oswald prior to the assassination. It was this despatch that was the basis for the Director's statement in his testimony before the President's Commission on May 14, 1964, that "The report of the State Department that indicated this man was a thoroughly safe risk." This despatch appears in the "Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy" as Exhibit 935, Volume XVIII, pages 137-139.

visas and you have not had an increase in personnel. Is that correct?

Mr. YLITALO. The streamlining program is carrying on, Mr. Chairman.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. YLITALO. There was a total increase of nonimmigrant visas last year of 23 percent worldwide.

Mr. ROONEY. I am trying to find out if you came up with some innovations in this operation as Mr. Welch did some years back.

ISSUANCE OF VISAS BY MAIL

Mr. YLITALO. We are working on innovations now. One of the innovations already in effect is the issuance of visas by mail. Now we are giving the highest priority to finding ways of improving our visa card files at Foreign Service posts. For the most part, these cards are the records of previous applications. We have millions of cards around the world and it is quite a workload for the staff to work with these cards every time somebody applies. While maintaining the qualitative standards of the law, we think it is possible to reduce this file and do a better job. Such an improvement does not necessarily require mechanization, but rather involves a study of the length of time the posts should retain those cards as well as a careful study of the purposes of the cards. We think in a short time we will have a new procedure which will make it easier for the posts to handle the increasing visa workload. And, of course, we are in favor of automating. We have worked closely with the automation people and we see a real good chance of reducing the workload. It seems there is a good possibility that through the use of a machine, without going into what the cost might be as soon; that is, with utilization of a machine we might have for other purposes as well, perhaps we can perform some of these functions in a more efficient way.

Mr. ROONEY. Has your area been the beneficiary of any research contracts?

Mr. YLITALO. No, sir.

Mr. ROONEY. You probably are doing a good job as you always have, and without frills.

Mr. YLITALO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Slack?

Mr. SLACK. Mr. Schwartz, you are the Administrator of the Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. SLACK. Then I could assume you are familiar with all the rules, directives, and regulations regarding the issuance of passports?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. To an extent, yes, sir.

REPATRIATION OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mr. SLACK. Are you prepared to answer some questions growing out of the repatriation of Lee Harvey Oswald?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I am generally familiar with it.

Mr. SLACK. I am in the right department?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I think so, yes.

Mr. SLACK. The Warren Commission states that from November 1959 to February 1961 the American Embassy heard nothing of

ENCLOSURE

Oswald. He had turned in his passport and indicated he planned to remain in the Soviet Union. Then in February 1961 he wrote the Embassy and asked that arrangements be made to permit him to return to the United States. He came to the Embassy in July 1961 and was interviewed. On the basis of this interview apparently the Embassy concluded that Oswald had not legally expatriated himself. He was given back his passport, which at that time was valid only until September 1961. In May 1962, after 15 months of dealing with the Embassy, his passport was renewed and he and his wife were given permission to enter the United States.

Now, to me, Mr. Schwartz, it is obvious that any American who disappeared from sight in a foreign country for over a year and then suddenly reappeared and requested reentry into the United States could have developed almost anything in the way of a physical disease, some form of addiction, or emotional breakdown.

Is it a fact that the pertinent Federal law permits reentry under these conditions and, if so, who must be satisfied as to the acceptability of a citizen?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Sir, once it was determined that Oswald had not lost his citizenship——

Mr. SLACK. Does Federal law permit reentry under these conditions as was just stated, according to the Warren report?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Yes, sir.

Mr. SLACK. The second part of that question is, if so, who must be satisfied as regards the acceptability of a citizen?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. The Department of State must be satisfied that the person is a citizen. The Immigration Service, if it did not agree with that determination, would exclude the person at the port of entry.

Mr. SLACK. In a case of this kind who makes the final decision?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. The final decision on citizenship in the Oswald case was made by the Department of State in Washington, based on reports from the Embassy that Oswald was still a citizen.

Mr. Hickey, if my memory fails me on this, will you correct me? It is my recollection the determination was made in the Department.

Mr. HICKEY. That is correct.

Mr. SLACK. Are any written or oral tests given of any kind, or is it simply an interview after which the individual is turned loose on the body of American citizens?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. When the Embassy is in doubt a question is often given to the applicant. A questionnaire was given to Oswald in this case. He had to fill out a questionnaire, which is one of the items taken into account in determining whether or not he had performed any act which could have resulted in his expatriating himself.

Mr. CROCKETT. But on the point of emotional stability and all that, we have no jurisdiction over any of that.

Mr. SLACK. How many U.S. Embassy officers participated in the interview or interviews with Oswald in Moscow?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I would have to check the file on that. I do know certainly one officer, the one who testified before the Commission. My recollection is that there was at least one other officer who had spoken to or interviewed Oswald. I am sure of one, Mr. Snyder, who testified before the Commission.

(The information follows:)

105-82555-

ENCLOSURE

The Department's files and the "Report of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy" (app. XV and testimony of Mr. Snyder in hearings vol. V) indicate that Oswald was interviewed by Mr. Richard E. Snyder on October 31, 1959, concerning his expatriation and again by Mr. Snyder on July 6 and July 10, 1961, concerning the return of his passport. Oswald was also interviewed by Mr. John A. McVickar on July 11, 1961, concerning Marina Oswald's admittance to the United States.

RETURN OF AMERICANS FROM CUBA

Mr. SLACK. I noticed in the press of February 16 that three American shrimp fishermen had run aground off Cuba the week prior to that and that they did this deliberately so they would not have to return to the United States. What will happen, under present law, if they go to the Swiss Embassy, which I understand is presently acting for the United States, and request a right to return?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. This is an active case at this very moment. I believe that they will be repatriated, returned to the United States.

Mr. SLACK. You say they will be returned?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. The Swiss will report to us and if, as you indicated, a request came in from them to us to come back, they would be returned to the States.

My recollection is that some, if not all, of these people are fugitives from the States. There are some criminal charges against them, I believe.

REPATRIATION OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mr. SLACK. Mr. Schwartz, on October 2, 1964, the Washington Star had a press report with regard to testimony before the Warren Commission of the Director of the FBI, Mr. Hoover. Mr. Hoover states that his department received from the Department of State a document which evaluated Lee Harvey Oswald as a "thoroughly safe risk."

The following day, on October 3, for the State Department, a spokesman, Robert J. McCloskey, denied there was any such document in the files of the Department. The conflict here apparently refers to a two-and-a-half-page summary of an interview between Oswald and Richard E. Snyder of the American Embassy on July 9, 1961.

What is the present occupation and responsibility of this Mr. Richard Snyder?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I will have to check that, sir. I do not know where Mr. Snyder is now.

(The information follows:)

Richard E. Snyder is now assigned to the American Embassy, Tokyo, as special assistant to the Ambassador.

Mr. CROCKETT. If I may, Mr. Slack, I would like it specifically understood that the State Department does not have any authority to investigate any American citizen for entry into the United States on security, emotional health, or anything else.

Mr. SLACK. Do you think it might be well if there were legislation introduced in this field?

Mr. CROCKETT. I do not know. It might well be.

I would just like to have it understood no State Department person was derelict in his duty in this case because he had no authority, no

jurisdiction or responsibility in any of these areas of emission, health, or security, in the return of an American citizen to this country.

Mr. SLACK. Mr. Schwartz, in this press release of October 3, it was reported that Mr. Boris H. Klosson, counselor for political affairs at the Moscow Embassy, reported that 20 months of the realities of life in the Soviet Union had clearly had a maturing effect on Oswald.

It quotes Klosson as saying:

He [Oswald] stated frankly he had learned a hard lesson the hard way and that he had been completely relieved about his illusions about the Soviet Union, at the same time that he acquired a new understanding and appreciation of the United States and the meaning of freedom.

To quote again:

• • • much of the arrogance and bravado which characterized him on his first visit to the Embassy appears to have left him.

I would like to know the assignment and responsibility Mr. Boris H. Klosson now has with the Department.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. I would have to check that unless somebody present happens to know.

(The information follows:)

Boris H. Klosson is now assigned to the American Embassy, Kingston, as deputy chief of mission.

Mr. SLACK. On that same day, October 3, reference is made in the press to another document written by the Office of Soviet Union Affairs of the Department to the visa office recommending the issuance of a visa to a Mrs. Oswald. In this document it is recommended that Mrs. Oswald be given a visa to get Lee Harvey Oswald and his family out of the Soviet Union.

It is understood that the document contains this language:

An unstable character whose actions are entirely unpredictable, Oswald may well refuse to leave the U.S.S.R. or subsequently attempt to return, and if we should make it impossible for him to be accompanied from Moscow by his wife and child, such action would permit the Soviet Government to argue although it had issued a visa to Mrs. Oswald, to prevent the separation of a family the U.S. Government had imposed a forced separation by refusing to issue her a visa. Obviously this would weaken our Embassy's position—and so forth.

POLICY RELATING TO DEFECTORS

Is it the policy of the State Department to encourage return to this country of defectors the Department itself labels "unstable and entirely unpredictable" so that diplomatic negotiations may continue toward the end that additional Soviet citizens may be brought to the United States at the request of American relatives?

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Slack, I am afraid I would not be competent as a witness to testify on the policy relating to defectors. I could only tell you that from my experience there are certain instances where efforts are made to have a defector returned.

I think in the instance that you are citing here, the overall policy of the Department was to encourage the uniting of families. We have had problems with the Soviet Union over many years in their refusal to permit Russian wives, for instance, to leave and join husbands who are in the States. We have generally adopted the policy of doing everything reasonable to effect family reunions.

EXHIBIT
105

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of
Investigation

DATE: June 8, 1965

JJD:EPLeathers:lc
145-12-579

FROM : John W. Douglas
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

SUBJECT: John J. King v. Nicholas deB. Katzenbach,
Attorney General of the United States
(USDC D. Colo.) Civil No. 9168

A copy of the complaint recently filed in this action is enclosed.

In order that we may defend this action, please send us, not later than June 21, 1965, a report, in duplicate, setting forth the facts involved. If you cannot send us the necessary material before that time, please let us know as promptly as possible so that we can inform the court of the reason for the delay.

If any departmental regulations or orders are involved, we would like to receive the references to the Code of Federal Regulations and the Federal Register where they may be found. If such regulations and orders are not published in the Federal Register or in the Code of Federal Regulations, we would appreciate receiving four copies of them with your report.

You should also include four sets (one of which should be certified) of relevant documents, such as contracts, items of correspondence, transcripts of administrative hearings, and administrative rulings or orders.

It will be helpful if you will state specifically which allegations of the complaint should, in your opinion, be admitted and which should be denied, and make suggestions for any affirmative allegations to be made in the answer.

Please include a list of the names, official positions, and addresses of persons who have personal knowledge of the facts involved and a brief summary of the matters about which they can testify on behalf of the Government.

Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

JUN 17 1965

56 JUN 29 1965

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DESPITE RUMORS, WILD TALES

FBI and Dallas Police Not at War

By JIM LEHRER
Staff Writer

A WAR between the Dallas Police Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation would make great reading. It would be chock full of juicy incidents of agents and detectives fighting over evidence, withholding information from each other, snarling at one another on the street.

But to the chagrin of the sensationalists, it's just not true, despite hints and rumors and wild tales to the contrary.

It is true that no Dallas police officers have been admitted to the FBI's national police academy since November, 1963, and have FBI agents acted as instructors in the local police school—except for riot training since that time.

DOES THIS mean war?

No, say the facts gleaned from officials of both of the law enforcement agencies, plus Times Herald interviews with the men who do the work—the police officers and the FBI agents.

"Oh, yeah, before we go out and make an arrest together or swap a little information we'll talk for a few minutes about how much we hate each other," quips one officer.

The bosses put it more formally.

"I know of no lack of cooperation on matters of mutual interest," says J. Gordon Shanklin, special agent in charge of the Dallas FBI office. He notes that there is continual exchanging of information and aid between the agencies.

DALLAS POLICE Chief Jesse Curry says: "Our relations with all local agents are fine — nothing is strained as far as we're concerned.

"We work together on a wide variety of cases, as you can plainly see by the fact that there are agents in and out of our offices all day long."

SO WHY all the noise? Where and why did the "war talk" get started?

It began, as anyone who followed the investigation knows, immediately after the assassination of President Kennedy.

The nation and the rest of the world looked desperately for a scapegoat. The Secret Service, the State Department, the FBI and the Dallas police all took their turns at the whipping post.

And as rapidly as the heat came, each agency tried to avert it.

OCCASIONALLY this left Chief Curry and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover at opposite ends of the statement pole. There was a flap immediately after the assassination when the chief said the FBI had never informed his department of Lee Harvey Oswald's presence in Dallas, for instance.

There were countermoves and counter-countermoves between the two officials, some of them involving direct statements, others indirect "leaks" to the press.

The most recent direct slap came from Mr. Hoover a few weeks back when he told a congressional committee that Jack Ruby would never have been able to murder Oswald if the accused assassin had been a federal prisoner, implying heavily that the FBI knows more about handling prisoners than the Dallas police.

THE CLIMAX of this parrying came in the now-famous statement which FBI Agent James Hosty did or did not make in the basement of City Hall shortly after the assassination to a Dallas police lieutenant, Jack Revill.

Lt. Revill, in a written memorandum, quoted Agent Hosty as saying that the FBI was familiar with Oswald and knew that he was a Communist capable of assassinating the President.

Agent Hosty denied saying any such thing.

Chief Curry stood resolutely

3

6 JUL 13 1965

6 JUL 15 1965

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

8B

"The Dallas Times-Herald"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 6-13-65
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: Felix R. McKnight

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

Be certain we address to "management" in Dallas, Houston & Chicago

FBI'S HOOVER
Does Washington . . .

by his officer. Mr. Hoover, equally resolute, backed up his man, too.

And there they stood and still stand. The Warren Commission merely pointed out the diversity in testimony but elected not to resolve it.

THIS AND OTHER incidents left their wounds on both the chief and the FBI director.

This leaves the day-to-day relations between the FBI and the Dallas Police Department to the detectives and the agents.

Like the interservice rivalries at the Pentagon, only the admirals and the generals are involved in this squabble — if one chooses to call it that.

FBI AGENTS don't, for instance, knock Jack Revill. Nor do Dallas police officers attack Jim Hosty, who was transferred to Kansas City last fall.

Lt. Revill is still the chief of the department's important criminal intelligence section and, as such, is in almost daily contact with FBI agents on matters involving subversion, organized crime and similar investigations. Agents like him personally and respect him professionally.

Though he is no longer in Dallas, Agent Hosty is considered a top-flight investigator and "the best man on security matters in the business" by detectives who worked with him.

COOPERATION between the FBI and the Dallas police in other sections also is good. Relations between the FBI and the detective bureaus — homicide and robbery, burglary and theft, forgery and auto theft — are considered excellent.

Both agencies had nothing but praise for each other for the "teamwork" in the solving the Oct. 1964, First National Bank hold-up. For instance, leads and physical evidence tests were swapped and shared from the beginning.

This same working-together atmosphere resulted in the recovery of $15,000 worth of antique guns taken in a recent North Dallas burglary. The Dallas burglary and Theft Bureau provided leads and information which enabled FBI to find the stolen guns in El Paso and the accused burglars in California.

Many other examples in recent months of close FBI-Dallas police cooperation on minor cases too.

THIS BRINGS IT all back to police schools and instructors. Will FBI men go back into the Dallas school as before and will Dallas officers again be permitted to go to the national academy in Washington?

The Dallas office of the FBI has nothing to do with either. The Washington office will say if and when formal instruction again comes under the cooperation umbrella. Academy acceptance is made there. The Dallas office can only recommend.

Under a new congressional appropriation, the FBI will soon expand its present academy facilities at Quantico, Va. to accommodate 1,200 police agency students annually. The present one takes care of 100. Maybe there will be room for Dallas people in the new one.

RELIABLE SOURCES say Mr. Hoover has used this no-student, no-instructor "punishment" before. When a mild flap erupted between the FBI and the New York City Police Department several years ago, the academy suddenly got "overcrowded" and unable to handle any more New York officers. Even the Washington, D.C., police got the same treatment once following a rift between Mr. Hoover and that chief.

Chief William Parker of the Los Angeles Police Department confirmed to The Times Herald this week that he had a similar experience five or six years ago. His department had an appropriation to send an officer to the academy, but when he was ready to go the FBI said there probably wouldn't be a vacancy for him for "several years."

"THE INFORMATION came to me that the FBI was not interested in having any officers from this department in its academy," he said, noting that he and Mr. Hoover had had a difference of opinion on the ways to fight organized crime shortly before.

"To be frank," he said, "I had the definite impression that the reason for their lack of interest in our officers was because of me as an individual."

There is only one officer presently in the entire Los Angeles Police Department who is a graduate of the FBI school. It has been more than 10 years since one attended.

He emphasized that this apparent rift at the top level, as in

CHIEF CURRY
. . . Ignore Dallas?

Dallas' case, has not affected and will not affect the working relationship between his officers and agents.

"On the operational level there is the closest cooperation between our department and the FBI," he said.

THE SIMILARITIES between the Los Angeles situation and Dallas' are remarkably similar.

Law enforcement is not suffering because Mr. Hoover had a disagreement with the chief there, nor is it here.

So, if there is a war between the Dallas Police Department and the FBI, it's a strange war indeed.

Fortunately for the citizens of Dallas, no Indians are on the front lines.

Only chiefs.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: June 14, 1965

FROM : A. Rosen

1- Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1- Mr. Belmont
1- Mr. Rosen
1- Mr. Malley
1- Mr. Shroder
1- Mr. Raupach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

PURPOSE:

To advise the Department furnished a letter enclosing a copy of a complaint filed in U. S. District Court, Denver, Colorado, by John J. King against the Attorney General for the return of the assassination rifle and .38 caliber revolver used to kill Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit. The letter requested information from the Bureau to defend this action. We do not have the information requested and no previous information has been received concerning the contracts to dispose of the weapons and no investigation has been conducted concerning this matter. Bureau reply attached.

BACKGROUND:

A letter dated June 9, 1965 from Mr. John W. Douglas, Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division, enclosed a copy of a complaint filed in U. S. District Court, Denver, Colorado, on May 24, 1965 by John J. King, v. Nicholas deB Katzenbach. In brief, King claims he is the owner of the assassination rifle and the .38 caliber Smith and Wesson Revolver used by Oswald to kill Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit and requested the return of these weapons. King claimed the Attorney General does not own these weapons and has no right under the law to retain them either for his own account or in his official capacity, as the Attorney General of the United States.

The letter from Mr. Douglas made several requests of the Bureau in order to defend this action:

1. A report in duplicate setting forth the facts involved. We have no knowledge of this matter other than that published by local newspapers and a check with our Dallas Office revealed that they have no information concerning

Enclosure

NOT RECORDED

CONTINUED - OVER

50 JUN 23 1965

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

It. Dallas did advise however, newspaper articles had indicated Marina Oswald has attempted to sell these weapons. Aside from his allegation we have no facts to indicate Ming purchased the weapons. In addition, we have not conducted any investigation concerning this matter.

2. If any Departmental regulations or orders involved the Department wanted to receive references to the Code of the Federal Regulations and the Federal Register where they may be found. We have no knowledge of this and if such information was published such research would be the responsibility of the Department.

3. Department wanted copies of relevant documents, such as contracts, items of correspondence, transcripts of hearings and administative rulings or orders. We have none.

4. Department desired our opinion regarding allegations of the complaint which should be admitted and which should be denied and any affirmative allegations to be made in the answer. This is not our responsibility or function.

5. Department desired a list of names, official positions, and addresses of persons who have personal knowledge of the facts involved and matters that they can testify to on behalf of the Government.

In connection with item No. 5, it is pointed out the rifle and pistol were both obtained by police agencies in Dallas and we were requested to be temporary custodians until the appropriate disposition was determined. The Department is also being referred to the report of the President's Commission on the assassination which reveals identities of individuals who acquired these weapons.

Presently there is pending proposed legislation relating to the retention of exhibits in this case. The bill would allow the Attorney General to designate certain items of evidence to be retained by the Government which would

items when so designated by the Attorney General.

Bureau files contain several references concerning one John J. King who is described as an oil man and considered a millionaire residing in Denver, Colorado, who may be identical. There were several references in the Jack L. Ruby file which were not derogatory.

ACTION

Attached for approval is a letter to Mr. Douglas outlining the Bureau's position as set forth above and advising that no investigation has been conducted concerning this matter.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : MR. MOHR

DATE: June 15, 1965

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: CONGRESSMAN JOHN M. SLACK, JR.
Democrat, West Virginia
Member of House Appropriation Subcommittee
Handling State, Justice, Etc., Appropriation Bill

Reference is made to my memorandum to you of 6-4-65 captioned as above in which it was approved that the writer be permitted to orally apprise Congressman Slack of confidential information contained in the Bureau's files concerning Boris H. Klosson, who was Counselor for Political Affairs in the Moscow Embassy and who had signed the despatch with regard to Oswald in connection with his repatriation to the U.S. Congressman Slack had indicated he had received some information subsequent to the publishing of the State Department hearings and was wondering whether the Bureau was aware of this and what, if anything, the Bureau might have concerning Klosson that he could be made aware of.

Congressman Slack has been ill with an attack of the virus and the writer called on him this morning and he was furnished orally the information in the Bureau's records as set forth in the attachment to referenced memorandum. He was particularly interested in the fact that Klosson's name was contained in an address book in the possession of Louise Morley, a suspected Soviet agent upon her arrival in the U. S. in January, 1943. However, investigation predicated upon this information revealed no additional derogatory data concerning Klosson nor has subsequent investigation in connection with the Security of Government Employees program and an investigation under the "Atomic Energy Act-Applicant."

Congressman Slack stated that shortly after the release of the State Department hearings he had been called from the floor of the House by a newspaper writer whose name he could not recall at the moment since he was not that well acquainted with him, but who indicated he was either with the United Press International (UPI) or Associated Press (AP), who informed him that he understood that Klosson was suspected of being tied in with the Soviets in some way because of the fact that he had understood also that his name had been in the possession of a suspected Soviet agent. Slack stated that it appears we have already explored this situation and the newspaperman has not made any further contact with him nor did he at the time of the initial contact have any further specifics that are not already in the Bureau's possession.

It was suggested to the Congressman that should he recall the newspaperman or be contacted by him again in the future, that he suggest that the newspaperman get in touch with the FBI in order that we might obtain the benefit of any and all information he

JUN 24 1965

may have. The Congressman indicated he would do so but further indicated his satisfaction that apparently the Bureau was already well aware of Klosson's background.

During the course of the discussion the Congressman was most laudatory in his praise of the Director and his administration of the Bureau and stated it was certainly a striking difference between the way the Director is prepared when he appears and presents his justification for the appropriation being requested as opposed to witnesses from some of the other agencies and particularly the Department of State.

The above is submitted for information and record purposes.

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

346 PM CST URGENT 6-10-65 PSB

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

FROM DALLAS (100-10461)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING.

REBUTEL TODAY.

DALLAS FILES CONTAIN NO REFERENCES TO JOHN J. KING, ENGLEWOOD, COLORADO.

CLIPPING FROM DALLAS MORNING NEWS ISSUE OF MAY TWENTYFIVE LAST FORWARDED TO BUREAU BY ROUTING SLIP JUNE SEVEN. ARTICLE REFLECTS FACT OF SUIT FILED BY JOHN J. KING, ENGLEWOOD, COLORADO, IN USDC, DENVER, AGAINST DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FOR RECOVERY OF WEAPONS WHICH HE CLAIMS PURCHASED IN DALLAS LAST NEW YEARS EVE THROUGH UNIDENTIFIED AGENT, FOR HIS PRIVATE COLLECTION AND NOT FOR DISPLAY. KING IDENTIFIED ONLY AS "OIL MAN AND GUN COLLECTOR." PRICE PAID FOR GUNS NOT INDICATED.

END PAGE ONE

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 18 1965

DALLAS LAW FIRM KILGORE AND KILGORE STATED TO BE REPRESENTING KING.

JAMES A. KILGORE, ATTORNEY, QUOTED AS SAYING "UNFAMILIAR WITH ANYTHING BEYOND FACT HIS FIRM IS REPRESENTING KING." KILGORE QUOTED AS SAYING "BILL GARRETT HANDLED EVERYTHING." WILLIAM C. GARRETT LISTED IN DALLAS DIRECTORY AS ATTORNEY, ADOLPHUS TOWER BUILDING, WHICH IS ALSO ADDRESS OF KILGORE FIRM.

MARINA OSWALD REPORTEDLY CONTACTED AND QUOTED AS SAYING "NO, NOT YET" WHEN QUESTIONED BY REPORTER AS TO WHETHER GUNS SOLD. ARTICLE STATES IT IS OPEN SECRET MARINA HAD BARGAINED FOR SALE OF GUNS.

BUREAU'S ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO DALLAS AIRTELS MARCH TWENTYFOUR AND TWENTYSEVEN LAST, IN OSWALD CASE CONCERNING APPOINTMENT OF MARINA AS ADMINISTRATOR FOR OSWALD ESTATE. WEAPONS REPORTEDLY LISTED IN INVENTORY, ENTIRE ESTATE VALUED AT TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

DENVER ADVISED AM.

END

WA ...ALS...

FBI WASH DC

CLR

Mr. John M. Douglas
Assistant Attorney General

June 15, 1965

Director, FBI 105-82555

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

JOHN J. KING V. MCCOBB ET AL. ET AL.
ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
(US DC D. COLO.) CIVIL NO. 9163

Lee Harvey Oswald

In response to your letter dated June 8, 1965, your reference [illegible]:ic, 144-12-670, the described weapons listed in the complaint of John J. King are being temporarily retained by this Bureau. We have not received any previous information concerning contracts to dispose of the weapons and no investigation has been conducted concerning this matter. The President's Commission assigned these weapons Commission exhibit numbers, which were revealed in the Commission report. The rifle was given Commission Exhibit Number 139 and the .38 revolver Commission Exhibit Number 143. The President's Commission utilized these weapons on several occasions during the course of their official investigation and subsequently returned them to this Bureau for temporary retention until disposition is determined by the Attorney General.

This Bureau is not aware of any Departmental regulations or orders relating to this matter. By letter dated February 24, 1965, addressed to former Assistant Attorney General Norbert J. Miller, Jr., captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning," relates to the "Retention of Physical Items Pertaining to the Assassination." Reference is made to my letter dated May 4, 1965, addressed to the Deputy Attorney General captioned "Legislative Program Number 301 - Providing for the Acquisition and Preservation by the United States of Certain Items of Evidence Pertaining to the Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy." This letter was in response to the communication of Mr. Norbert E. Hoffman dated May 3, 1965. We do not have in our possession any relevant documents, such as contracts, items of correspondence, transcripts of administrative

KMR:int
(10)

NOTE: See Rosen to Belmont memo dated 6/14/65, entitled "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning."

JUN 15 3 33 PM '65
FBI
REC'D-READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

JUN 17 1965
COMM-FBI

Mr. John L. Douglas

hearings and administrative rules or orders relating to this matter or any information which would establish the legal ownership of the weapons described in the complaint by Mr. John J. Ring.

It is pointed out this Bureau did not recover the described weapons. The rifle was recovered in the Texas School Book Depository Building by representatives of the Dallas County Sheriff's Office and the Dallas, Texas, Police Department which information may be found in the report of The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, page 79. The revolver was recovered by members of the Dallas, Texas, Police Department following the arrest of Lee Harvey Oswald in the Texas Theater Building and the facts relating to this arrest begin on page 170 of the Commission report. Subsequently, these items were furnished to the FBI for appropriate examination and temporary custody.

In connection with the answer to the complaint you intend to file, we have no facts beyond the allegation in the complaint in addition to those set forth herein. Consequently we are not in a position to comment concerning the procedures to be followed by the Department in its pleadings in this matter.

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

James J. Ellswick
41-25 Case Street
Elmhurst, N.Y.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.
Dear Sir:

Much money and time has been spent on finding or attempting to find the reasons or cause for the death of our late and beloved president John F.Kennedy. Two years ago I sat thru a motion picture which dealt with the asassination of a future president and his wife. The title of this picture was: "Manchurian Candidate" and starred Frank Sinatra.

If the late Harvey Lee Oswald had seen this picture I am sure it would have been the motivating force in his asassination of our late president. I sincerely urge you and if possible a few of the people involved in the investigation of our presidents death to view this picture as soon as possible and form your own opinion. Thank you for taking the time to read this letter and hope it will aid you in your constant search for the truth I remain

Sincerely

James J. Ellswick

James J. Ellswick

5433

REC 8

16 JUN 22 1965

June 22, 1965

REC 8

-5433

Mr. James J. Ellswick
41-25 Case Street
Elmhurst, New York

Dear Mr. Ellswick:

Your letter of June 17th has been received and it was indeed thoughtful of you to write as you did. I want to take this opportunity to thank you for giving me the benefit of your views.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles and the movie, Manchurian Candidate, has been brought to the Bureau's attention on previous occasions.
WAM:cs
(3)

MAILED 25
JUN 22 1965
COMM-FBI

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56 JUL 1 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Director, FBI (62-109060) 6-25-65

Legat, Paris (62-148) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

There are enclosed for the Bureau an article appearing in the New York Times, International Edition, Paris, 6-23-65 regarding a book called "L'Affaire Oswald" (The Oswald Affair) by LEO SAUVAGE, a writer for "Le Figaro", a reputable Paris daily newspaper, and one copy of the book. The enclosed article gives a summary of the book.

The enclosures are furnished for the information of the Bureau and the completion of Bufiles.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
(1 - Liaison Section)
1 - Paris
NWP:HD
(4)

1 ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 2 1965

71 AUG 5 1965

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Frenchman's Book Says Warren Panel Ignored Plot Angle

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, June 22—A new book by the New York correspondent of Le Figaro, the highly respected Paris newspaper, accuses the Warren commission on the assassination of President Kennedy of having set out to prove Lee Harvey Oswald guilty.

"The Warren Commission suspected itself not to be an investigating body charged with establishing the truth, whatever it may be, but like a prosecutor obstructed to win his case," the author charges.

The author is Leo Sauvage, who for the last 15 years has represented Le Figaro, a conservative morning daily, in New York.

Mr. Sauvage, throughout his 442-page book, "L'Affaire Oswald," expresses a conviction that Oswald was innocent. He advances an unsubstantiated hypothesis that the murders of President Kennedy and his suspected assassin may have been the result of two separate plots.

The plot to kill the President, according to the Sauvage hypothesis, was conceived by unspecified Southern racists.

According to Mr. Sauvage, a trial of Oswald would have revealed his innocence.

The core of Mr. Sauvage's attack on the Warren Commission is the charge that the panel refused to explore avenues not designed to prove Oswald's guilt. Citing a number of circumstances and charges that in his view are unsolved mysteries, he declares:

"What all these mysteries have in common is that they leave no doubt as to the fact that there has never been a serious inquiry into the assassination of President Kennedy."

Mr. Sauvage's own investigation presents no new evidence.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)
New York Times
International Edition

Date: June 23, 1965
Edition: International
Author:
Editor:
Title: Assassination of Pres. John F. Kennedy 11-22-63, Dallas
Character: MISC.-INF.
or CONCERNING
Classification:
Submitting Office: Paris

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

6/25/65

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (47-0) (RUC)

SUBJECT: DAVID LAWVER
IMPERSONATION Lee Oswald

OO: CLEVELAND

On 6/25/65, at 11:50 A. M., JAMES C. BOWLES, Sergeant in Charge, Dispatcher's Office, PD, Dallas, Texas, telephonically contacted this office and advised SA EDWIN D. KUYKENDALL as follows:

Miss MAURICE PETTY, telephone clerk, Dispatcher's Office, Dallas PD, at 11:40 A. M. that day received a telephone call. This call was referred to her when it came in and a man on the line told her that President Kennedy got killed in Dallas on 11/22/63, and asked her did OSWALD kill him. The caller told her it was the FBI in Chicago, Illinois, calling. She asked him if his call was from the FBI in Chicago and he repeated that it was. She then turned this call over to Sergeant BOWLES.

Sergeant BOWLES then was informed by the male caller that he was DAVID LAWVER, a white male, age nineteen, calling from Akron, Ohio, and gave his telephone number as JE 5-9994. The call came in, according to BOWLES, without comments from a long distance operator which indicated that direct dialing was apparently utilized by the caller. The caller said he had his back injured while in the Navy and was in Walter Reed Hospital in 1954. This comment indicated to BOWLES that the caller would have to be more than nineteen years of age.

NOT RECORDED
141 JUL 12 1965

4 - Bureau
(1 - 105-82555)
1 - Chicago (INFO)
2 - Cleveland
2 - Dallas (1 - 47-0) (1 - 100-10461)
EDK/mbk
(9)

66 JUL 14 1965

ORIG...

The caller told BOWLES the reason for his call was that he had been going over the book on JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY's assassination and he wanted to know why OSWALD killed KENNEDY; why RUBY was in the City Hall basement; why RUBY had a gun; why OSWALD was killed; how many shots were fired; did they still have RUBY; what did they plan to do with RUBY; and a few other similar questions.

BOWLES stated the caller sounded insane to him. He furnished the above for the FBI's information.

Dallas Office indices are negative concerning DAVID LAWYER.

The Bureau and Chicago are furnished the above for information, Chicago being advised because subject first claimed the call was being made by him from FBI, Chicago.

No action is contemplated by the Dallas Office.

LEADS

CLEVELAND

AT AKRON, OHIO. Will attempt to identify subject through telephone JE 5-9994 and/or directories and establish sources.

If the subject's identity is established, check indices and determine whether an interview with subject to admonish him concerning impersonation is advisable.

George C. Thomson Registered Civil Engineer

SWIMMING POOLS — STRUCTURAL DESIGN OF COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS

1528 CANADA BLVD., SUITE 208
GLENDALE, CALIFORNIA 91208
245-8578 — 242-0722 — 241-6035

JT

June 30, 1965

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald
Box 9573
Fort Worth, Texas

Dear Mrs. Oswald:

Lee Harvey Oswald

I recently came across a new development in the Kennedy murder case. I find that there is substantial reason to believe that Mr. Kennedy was not riding in the motorcade at the time of his reported assassination. I have reason also to believe that the man taking his place in the car was named Officer J. D. Tippit.

Several months ago I sent a telegram to Mr. Robert Kennedy requesting him to make a Senate speech denouncing the murderers of his brother, President John Kennedy. To date, this speech has not materialized and now it is obvious to me that if what I believe now to be the truth, it would be impossible for Senator Kennedy to make any denounciation of an event that did not happen.

A careful study of the Warren Commission report is now in order to reassess some of the heretofore unexplained events and statements.

As reported to you earlier, I stated that a simulated assassination attempt was in progress at the time of the shooting at 12:30 P.M., November 22, 1963. This statement still holds as factual. The complete reading of all Secret Service personnel reports verify this, since all reports include the fact that a firecracker was discharged at the critical moment.

As you know, I feel that your son, Lee Harvey Oswald, was part of this protective screen of agents working on behalf of President Kennedy. Since this has been proved, it is incongruous to believe that President Kennedy would have been allowed to expose himself personally to the dangers inherent in such an operation. The information that the man taking his place was Officer J. D. Tippit is withheld at the present time from this correspondence. However, it would be wise to reassess in light of some of the information contained in this letter as follows:

(1) Reason for the haste to remove the body from the state of Texas and the lack of any autopsy by the state of Texas authorities.

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 7 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-4036

(2) The finding of four 38 caliber bullets of two manufacturers in the Tippit murder and the coincidence of "President Kennedy" being struck by at least four bullets.

(3) The tremendous sympathy and compassion evidenced for Mrs. J. D. Tippit following the assassination.

(4) Mr. J. D. Tippit's reported association with Jack Ruby prior to the assassination; keeping in mind that Mr. Ruby was part of the protective group.

(5) The heretofore unexplained reason for Mr. Jack Ruby's visits to the scene of the assassination, his reported presence at Parkland Hospital, and the physical evidence of the bullet on the stretcher, and the 38 caliber cartridges found in the Oak Cliff section which ballistically matched the bullets in Tippit's body.

(6) The covering of President Kennedy's head from the view of photographers upon his admission to Parkland Hospital even though a subsequent tracheotomy was performed to allow him adequate breathing.

(7) The fact that pictures of the arrest of Lee Harvey Oswald at the theater are subject to doubt, and the fact that Lee Harvey Oswald did not throw away the evidence of his revolver up until the time of his reported arrest.

(8) The fact that Lee Harvey Oswald was charged only with the Tippit murder initially by the Dallas police.

(9) Explains the lack of details of the Tippit autopsy in the Warren Commission report whereas complete details of other people supposedly murdered on that day are fully covered.

(10) Explains Warren Commission affadavits which question the reason for lack of photographs of Officer Tippit.

(11) Possibly explains in some degree the burning of the doctors' notes during the autopsy of "President Kennedy".

(12) Explains serious discrepancies in the Tippit shooting in the Oak Cliff section.

(13) Gives a reason why Officer Tippit did not call on the radio prior to his supposed shooting in the Oak Cliff section.

(14) Explains why it was necessary for Tippit to have been shot four times with a .38 caliber bullet, which, of course, was the caliber of the bullet used in the Depository Building area.

(15) Possibly explains to some degree why "President Kennedy's" shirt was washed and not kept for existing condition for

(16) Explains a coincident happening of two "murders" in Dallas within such a short period of time of each other, and explains the reason why the "lip-it murder" had to take place in the Oak Cliff section following the abortive attempt to expose the murder plot and national conspiracy to overthrow the Government.

(17) Explains lack of detail of the methods by which Secret Service was possibly utilizing doubles in protection of public figures.

(18) Possibly gives an explanation of a reported secret tape made which quoted Chief Justice Warren as saying that President Kennedy died of natural causes.

The above items are just a few lines of investigation which should be conducted to determine the facts of not only your son's participation in this affair; but the clearing of the dishonor to this country that is being compounded daily.

Some of this information was given to the local agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation two days ago for evaluation.

I sincerely hope, Mrs. Oswald, that this will be of some value to you in your studies.

Thank you again for your kind association in the past and the privilege of permitting me to participate on your behalf until this is completely cleared up.

Sincerely yours,

George C. Thomson

GCT:RE

CC: Senator Robert Kennedy
Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy
Mr. Phillip Kelly
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Mr. Nicholas B. de Katzenbach
To all interested parties
File

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 5434

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

227

CIA

REFERRAL

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-107-00

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (63-4296-43) DATE: July 1, 1965

FROM : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (33-130)

SUBJECT: CRIMDEL

ASSASSINATION CALLED PSYCHIATRIC PROBLEM

The "Minneapolis Tribune" newspaper of June 29, 1965, carried the following feature news article:

"Psychiatric rather than political motives prompt men like LEE HARVEY OSWALD to murder presidents, a University of Minnesota physician has concluded.

"If someone other than JOHN F. KENNEDY - Democrat or Republican - had been president, he would have been OSWALD's victim, Dr. DONALD W. HASTINGS believes.

"In the assassin's eyes, the important factor is the position of his victim, not his personality, according to HASTINGS, head of the university's Psychiatry Department.

"He explained that 'all the assassins of American presidents - with the exception of the two Puerto Ricans who tried to kill HARRY TRUMAN - were mentally ill.' The assassinations were the acts of 'disordered minds,' not of foreign or domestic intrigue, he said.

"HASINGS recently completed an extensive study of the psychiatric makeup of nine presidential assassins (four were successful, five unsuccessful). He pored over old newspaper clippings, biographies and medical journals to determine what made these men the kind of murderers they were.

"HASTINGS' four-part series on the subject is appearing in current issues of Journal-Lancet, an Upper Midwest medical magazine.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

cc-9

REC-43 62-4296-701

3 - Bureau
1 - Minneapolis
JLR:dmb
(4)

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 19 1965

EX-107

3 JUL 6 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

"In his opinion, seven assassins of American presidents were, in psychiatric lingo, 'paranoid schizophrenics' - mentally ill persons who believe someone is out to get them and who may murder to 'even the score.'

"According to HASTINGS, the other two assassins were 'fanatics' who thought they could help Puerto Rico by killing TRUMAN, but 'they had no thought of overthrowing the U. S. government.'

"A paranoid personality, the doctor explained, may think he's being persecuted by the FBI, the university radio station, the local police of the government of the United States. Mixed with this is the paranoid's belief that he's someone pretty special, for it's not every TOM, DICK or HARRY who has the whole government after him.

"Sometimes the paranoid schizophrenic becomes violent and lashes out at whomever he thinks is responsible for his frustrations.

"OSWALD apparently thought he was an important person with important ideas, HASTINGS believes. Yet, for the most part, he was ignored - first by his mother, who doted on one of his older brothers; then by the Russian government, which refused him citizenship, and then by the U. S. government, which refused his request to return to Russia.

"By killing KENNEDY, OSWALD hoped to show the world he was someone to be reckoned with, HASTINGS explained. He chose KENNEDY because he was a person of high rank, an authority figure.

"Doctors do not know what causes paranoid schizophrenia. HASTINGS noted, however, that 'it is often associated . . . with parental rejection, broken homes, the lack of a strong male figure with whom the growing boy can identify himself, and emotional stresses' that prevent the developing child from dealing successfully with his fellow men.

"'Repressed homosexual drives' also may be involved, HASTINGS added.

"For example, the doctor said, OSWALD's father died just before his birth 'and he never had a meaningful male figure around which to pattern himself. His mother, eccentric, rejecting, and with little or no understanding of LEE's problems and her contributions to them, laid the seeds of hatred of authority which came to assume psychotic proportions.'

"The psychiatrist continued:

"'Unfortunately, the woods are full of paranoid schizophrenics. There are hundreds and hundreds of LEE HARVEY OSWALDS walking the streets.

"'The disease is no respecter of race, religion or social status.'"

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : D. J. Brennan, Jr.

DATE: July 9, 1965

FROM : J. J. Dunn

SUBJECT: WILLIAM MONTFORD
MAILING OF OBSCENE LETTERS TO
MOTHER OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On 7/6/65 Mr. Edward Bier, Office of the Chief Postal Inspector, Washington, D. C. furnished the enclosed copies of memoranda dated 3/16/65 and 6/10/65 to the Liaison supervisor.

These memoranda set forth information regarding obscene letters sent by the subject to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald. She resides in Fort Worth, Texas. The memoranda indicate that the subject is 17 years old and had formerly been a patient in a mental institution. Prosecution in this case has been declined by the Assistant U. S. Attorney in Alexandria, Virginia.

Post Office has furnished data regarding the subject to Secret Service and Mr. Bier noted that data regarding the subject was being furnished for our information.

ACTION:

For the information of the Soviet Section and the Criminal Section of the General Investigative Division.

ENCLOSURE

Enclosures (2)

JJD:jkm
(5)

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Dunn

5435

REC 95

16 JUL 14 1965

29

JUL 9 1965

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 5435

PAGE NO. 2-5

NO. OF PAGES 4

SECTION NO.

227

POST OFFICE

REFERRAL

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 7/13/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed for the information of the Bureau is a copy of "The American" which was received by the NYO in an envelope, also enclosed, postmarked 7/8/65 and bearing return address "Immigrant Inspector in Charge, US Immigration and Naturalization Service, Montreal International Airport, Dorval, Quebec, Canada."

Based on information available, NYO indices negative re EDWARD P. BRAY.

Xerox copy of enclosed material being maintained in NY file.

1 ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC 12

8 JUL 14 1965

3 - Bureau (Encl. 2)(RM)
1 - New York

JJO:pr
(5)

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ Per _____

SOVIET SECTION

69 JUL 21

IMMIGRANT INSPECTOR IN CHARGE
UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION SERVICE
MONTREAL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
DORVAL, QUEBEC, CANADA

MONTREAL P.Q.
JUL 8
17 PM
1965
CANADA

5 CANADA

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
201 EAST 69th STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y.

THE BENDIX CORPORATION, a Delaware Corporation,

Plaintiff

vs.

EDWARD F. BRAY,

Defendant.

EVIDENCE EXCLUDED FROM THE WARREN REPORT.

FILED
MAR 15 1965
HARRY McCRAKEN
Clerk of District Court
By MARGARET PATTERSON
DEPUT

TO: BROWN, HEALY, DREW, APOSTOLOS & BARTON
Attorneys for the Bendix Corporation

I. On August 12, 1963 a letter was written to Governor John Connally of Texas-: A plot is under way to assassinate you. As a former Secretary of the Navy you are aware of the Submarine Thresher disaster and how the Bendix Corporation used fraudulent PRESSURE/DEPTH curves on equiptment designed and built by Bendix for Submarines of the Thresher Class....An organization known as JUSTICE FOR CREW OF THE THRESHER, (JFCOTT) is being formed.....SIR, I BEG OF YOU, if you do visit Dallas and RIDE in an OPEN CAR, please donot allow any of your loved ones to ride in an OPEN CAR WITH YOU.....

THE ORGANIZATION.....JFCOTT

THE WEAPON.....A HIGH POWERED RIFLE

THE METHOD.....A SNIPER'S BULLET AS YOU RIDE IN AN OPEN CAR

THE LOCATION.....A PARADE IN DALLAS, TEXAS

2. Naval Officials and Postal Inspectors knew of this letter the latter part of August of 1963. This was THREE MONTHS PRIOR TO THE DALLAS TRAGEDY.

A. Why was no action taken regarding this letter?

B. Why did Naval Officials, both prior to and after the Dallas Tragedy

conceal the fact that they knew of the existence of this letter and that Governor Connally had received this letter ?

C. The Warren Commission was furnished a copy of this letter, other evidence including some still shots from an 8MM film which was made from the upper reaches of the Texas Building showing how the assassination appeared to the ASSASSINS. After this EVIDENCE was received by the Warren Commission, Chief Justice Earl Warren stated " Some of the testimony taken by his Commission would not be made PUBLIC 'in our lifetime'. WHY?

D. Why was J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and his staff of trained investigators by-passed in setting up this INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE? The FBI has an enviable record of solving MAJOR CRIMES, dating back nearly FOUR DECADES. Why turn this task over to a group of LIFELONG POLITICANS ?

3. A photostat copy of the Connally letter will be found on page II of the EVIDENCE EXCLUDED FROM THE WARREN REPORT.

EDWARD F. BRAY , ad litum
Defendant

Edward F. Bray

Edward F. Bray
P.O.BOX 1244
Casper, Wyoming

STATE OF WYOMING)
) SS
COUNTY OF NATRONA)

IN THE DISTRICT C
SEVENTH JUDICIAL DI
Civil Action No.

EVIDENCE EXCLUDED FROM
WARREN REPORT .

The American

IN ALL FIFTY STATES

VOLUME XXXIII OF THE EVIDENCE FILED WITH THE COURT CONTAINS 50 PAGES OF PHOTOSTATS OF LETTERS DOCUMENTS ETC. SHOWING THE PART PLAYED BY NAVAL OFFICIALS AND THE BENDIX CORP. IN THE DALLAS TRAGEDY AND THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.)

FILED
MAR 15 1965
HARRY McCRAKI
Clerk of District Court
By MARGARET PATTER
DEP

Evidence Excluded from the Warren Report

WHY DO SO MANY EXPERTS BELIEVE THE WARREN REPORT IS NOT THE FINAL ANSWER?

WHAT FACTS ABOUT THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION HAVE NOT YET BEEN FULLY REVEALED?

WHO KILLED KENNEDY

WHAT REALLY HAPPENED THAT DARK DAY IN DALLAS

The Warren commission listened to
dreds of witnesses took down thousan
pages of testimony. Now their report i
— and the conclusion is the same as
snap judgement announced by the p
immediately after President Kenne
assassination.

What are the facts the Warren commi
did not probe? Was there a sinister con
spiracy so powerful it could muzzle the p
and the press of Dallas?

DO YOU BELIEVE THAT JACK RUBY WAS AN INSPIRED PATRIOT?

If you can't believe it, the great American public—and most of Europe—share your doubts. It's easy to accept the idea that Oswald was a half-crazed Communist; it's hard to picture Ruby—the small-time crook—as a man who would kill in an outburst of patriotic fervor.

So—if Ruby didn't shoot Oswald to avenge his country's honor, why did he shoot? And, more important, *who put him up to it?* Did the police let Ruby get close to Oswald because they wanted lynch justice for a man who could talk too much?

If you, like thousands of other people, feel that the Warren Report failed to tell the whole story of what happened in Dallas that fateful day, here is another kind of report—one that reveals the secrets nobody has dared to mention till now.

HERE IS THE EVIDENCE CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARRE
SAID WOULD NEVER BE RELEASE DURING OUR LIFETI

IN THESE 50 PAGES OF COURT FILED EVIDENCE THE
MEN WHO CARRIED OUT THE ASSASSINATION ARE NAME
THE WHY OF THE DALLAS TRAGEDY IS TOLD. THE PAR
PLAYED BY THE FBI; NAVAL OFFICIALS AND THE BEN
CORP. IS SHOWN. HOW NAVAL OFFICIALS; POSTAL AU
ORTIES AND OTHERS HAD THE COMPLETE DETAILS OF
PLOT IN AUG. OF 1963, OVER 3 MONTHS PRIOR TO T
DALLAS TRAGEDY. HOW THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS, NE
NEWS COMMENTATORS AND OTHERS HAVE CONSPIRED TO
THE TRUTH FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.
FOR FURTHER DETAILS ON THIS COURT FILED DOCUME

EDWARD F. BRAY
P.O.BOX 595
FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS
LD PHONE I-501 SU 22061

TRUE COPY

Kalamazoo Mich
June 30, 1965

Honorable Senator
Senator Robert Kenndy

Dear Sir

I am writing you about someone you would like Know about the assassination of your Brs. John. this Killer is much alive to day I am telling you the truth in name of Jeuse. Christ our Lord. I reported to all of these Go. Connoly to F. B I. , Ed Hooer Depatment Jutus Washingto DC your farther in Boston to Prest Johnson Washington DD this Killer lives Pueblo Colo his name is MICHEAL BEZEK you can find out through the F. B. I or throught Per L B Johnson I hope be rewarded for My troubel

Robert this Killer is dangerous I had leave Pueblo because he was after Me to Kill My Ili works at the Pueblo Army Depot. at the Mich------ shop Bldg 522 on Nov 17. th 63 on a Sunday Lee H. Oswald called this man over the phone from Dallas Tex talk 2 hours. this took of from his job at the Depot on leave move 20, 21, 22, 1963 to go to Oswald at Dallas Oswald had him in that Bldg before time that Colored man would no him I dont a thing about what going on I dont hear a thing I am poor I have Job at if you like to see me you can find me in Kalamazoo Mich 1008 Trimble st Kalamazoo

My address is

George H Davis
1008 Trimble st
Kalamazoo 490001
Mich.

FBI (?)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

United States Senate

Respectfully referred to

Federal Bureau of Investigation

for such consideration as the communication herewith submitted may warrant, and for a report thereon, in duplicate to accompany return of inclosure.

By direction of

Robert F. Kennedy
U. S. S.

Att: Miss Cuddy

ENCLOSURE

EX-FBI-DOC.
30 JUL 26 1965

10 JUL 26 1965

CORRESPONDENCE

105-82555-5437

July 29, 1965

REC-35

Jul 29 3 43 PM '65
FBI
READING ROOM

Honorable Robert F. Kennedy
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

I received your communication on July 26th with the enclosed letter from Mr. George H. Davis, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Mr. Davis was interviewed by a representative of this Bureau on March 5, 1964, in Pueblo, Colorado, at which time he made similar allegations against Michael Bezek, a fellow employee at the Pueblo Army Depot. A subsequent interview of Mr. Bezek and investigation by the FBI determined that Bezek was in the Pueblo area during the time of the assassination of President Kennedy and that he neither knew Lee Harvey Oswald nor had any connection with him.

It was determined, however, during the investigation resulting from Davis' allegation, that a doctor whom Davis had been consulting diagnosed Davis as possessing a senile psychosis, involving chronic brain syndrome, schizophrenic tendencies with definite hallucinations and paranoiac ideas and a person who should be examined by a psychiatrist with the objective of determining whether he should be admitted to a mental institution.

I am returning Mr. Davis' letter with this communication.

MAILED 11
JUL 29 1965
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Enclosure

NOTE: The letter is being sent in Attention: Miss Cuddy in accordance with her request.

DFC:mel (3)

U.S. SAVINGS BONDS REGULARLY ON THE PAYROLL SAVE AUTOMATICALLY

TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE:

FROM : Nicholas deB. Katzenbach
Attorney General

SUBJECT: Public disclosure of Warren Commission records

In a memorandum of February 8, 1965, I requested an expression of your views with regard to public disclosure of unpublished documents that were furnished to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy by the Bureau.

Following a review of your recommendations and the recommendations of the heads of other interested departments and agencies, I submitted a memorandum to McGeorge Bundy, Special Assistant to the President, proposing certain guidelines for determining which of those documents should be made available to the public. By a memorandum of April 19, 1965, Mr. Bundy approved those guidelines and asked me, in coordination with the National Archives, to instruct the appropriate agencies to conduct a review of pertinent documents in accordance with those guidelines and to complete that review by September 1965.

In order to facilitate this review, the National Archives has prepared a list of the documents which are in the files of the President's Commission which were submitted by, or originated in, the Bureau. This list includes only the documents that were not published by the Commission and those that could readily be determined to have been published only in part.

It is requested that you arrange for the prompt examination of the listed documents with a view to authorizing the removal of existing restrictions on public availability of as many of those documents as possible.

XP-PROC.

JUL 8 1965

51 AUG 18 1965

The guidelines approved by Mr. Bundy, which are set forth in the attachment to this letter, should be applied in making the required determinations.

The document-by-document review that this procedure requires may be undertaken on the basis of file copies of documents which were retained in the files of the Bureau, or, since all records of the President's Commission have been transferred to the National Archives, the Archivist will arrange to give your representative access to the listed documents if that procedure would be more convenient. At the conclusion of your review, a copy of the enclosed list, marked so as to show which documents may be made public and which must remain closed for the time being, is to be sent to Dr. Wayne C. Grover, Archivist of the United States. With respect to items that must be withheld from the public, please indicate the letter or number of the item in the attached guidelines that best describes the Bureau's reason for such withholding..

It is essential that the Archivist of the United States receive a reply by August 15, 1965, since a report to the White House must be prepared and submitted by September 1 on the overall status of accessibility to the records of the Commission. In order to avoid any unnecessary delay in this regard, I suggest that you send your reply to the Archivist. If any questions or problems arise in the course of the review, your representative should contact Dr. James B. Rhoads, Assistant Archivist for Civil Archives, whose telephone number is code 13, extension 22442.

I am aware of the difficulties inherent in this undertaking, but the public interest in these documents, and the determination of the White House Office that they be disclosed to the fullest extent consistent with the national security, sound public administration, and the rights of individual privacy, require that this assignment be accomplished with care and dispatch.

GUIDELINES FOR REVIEW OF MATERIALS SUBMITTED TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

1. Statutory requirements prohibiting disclosure should be observed.

2. Security classifications should be respected, but the agency responsible for the classification should carefully re-evaluate the contents of each classified document and determine whether the classification can, consistently with the national security, be eliminated or downgraded.

3. Unclassified material which has not already been disclosed in another form should be made available to the public on a regular basis unless disclosure--

(A) Would be detrimental to the administration and enforcement of the laws and regulations of the United States and its agencies;

(B) Might reveal the identity of confidential sources of information and impede or jeopardize future investigations by precluding or limiting the use of the same or similar sources hereafter;

(C) Would be a source of embarrassment to innocent persons, who are the subject, source, or apparent source of the material in question, because it contains gossip and rumor or details of a personal nature having no significant connection with the assassination of the President;

(D) Would reveal material pertinent to the criminal prosecution of Jack Ruby for the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald, prior to the final judicial determination of that case.

Whenever one of the above reasons for nondisclosure may apply, your department should, in determining whether or not to authorize disclosure, weigh that reason against the overriding policy of the Executive Branch favoring the fullest possible disclosure.

Unless sooner released to the public, classified and unclassified material which is not now made available to the public shall, as a minimum, be reviewed by the agency concerned five years and ten years after the initial examination has been completed. The criteria applied in the initial examination, outlined above, should be applied to determine whether changed circumstances will permit further disclosure. Similar reviews should be undertaken at ten-year intervals until all materials are opened for legitimate research purposes. The Archivist of the United States will arrange for such review at the appropriate time. Whenever possible provision should be made for the automatic declassification of classified material which cannot be declassified at this time.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 7/12/65

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Trotter
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Hines
1 - Mr. Raupach

SUBJECT: PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

Request of the Attorney General

By letter dated July 8, 1965, the Attorney General requested that a review of pertinent documents now in the possession of National Archives relating to the assassination of President Kennedy be made for the purpose of a public disclosure of information on file which has not previously been disclosed. The letter made available certain guidelines which had been approved by McGeorge Bundy, Special Assistant to the President, which guidelines were to be used in making this review.

Material to be Reviewed

The items listed by National Archives for review comprise 202 pages of items and list more than 2000 items for review. It appears National Archives has listed every report that was submitted to the Warren Commission by the Bureau, as well as all letterhead memoranda, all letters and any other written material that was furnished to the Commission, such as the preliminary report consisting of five volumes which was made available to the Warren Commission.

Guidelines for Review

(1) Statutory requirements prohibiting disclosure should be observed.

This appears to apply to national defense information and restricted data, disclosure of which is prohibited by the Espionage Statute and by the Atomic Energy Act.

(2) Security classifications should be respected, but the agency responsible for the classification should carefully re-evaluate the contents of each classified document and determine whether the classification can, consistently with the national security, be eliminated or downgraded.

JUL 21 1965

JRR:mpd (12)

CONTINUED - OVER

With reference to security classifications in material furnished to the Warren Commission, we have previously declassified practically all material wherein such a request was received from the Warren Commission. This guideline will be followed in making the review.

(3) Unclassified material which has not already been disclosed in another form should be made available to the public on a regular basis unless disclosure--

(A) Would be detrimental to the administration and enforcement of the laws and regulations of the United States and its agencies;

(B) Might reveal the identity of confidential sources of information and impede or jeopardize future investigations by precluding or limiting the use of the same or similar sources hereafter;

(C) Would be a source of embarrassment to innocent persons, who are the subject, source, or apparent source of the material in question, because it contains gossip and rumor or details of a personal nature having no significant connection with the assassination of the President;

(D) Would reveal material pertinent to the criminal prosecution of Jack Ruby for the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald, prior to the final judicial determination of that case.

Regarding (A) above, there is no problem.

With regard to Items (B), (C) and (D) above, these guidelines will be followed in making the review and the Department will be advised of any situations where because of the application of these guidelines the information cannot be disclosed.

With respect to the Ruby material, a legal decision will have to be rendered by the Department as to whether any of the reports in the Ruby case can be disclosed in view of the pending prosecutive action concerning Ruby.

The guideline indicates that in any instance where the foregoing reasons for non-disclosure might apply, we should in determining whether or not to authorize disclosure weigh that reason against the overriding policy of the Executive Branch favoring the fullest disclosure.

Memo to Mr. Belmont from A. Rosen

The comment is also made that unless the material has been released to the public, classified and unclassified material not now available to the public shall, as a minimum, be reviewed five and ten years after the initial examination (and each ten years thereafter) has been completed. The criteria applied in the initial examination, as previously outlined, is to be applied in each subsequent review.

All of the above guidelines will be followed to the fullest in making our review.

It is to be noted that many of our reports do contain information received from confidential sources where disclosure of same might possibly affect the Bureau's operations. In addition, many of our reports contain data received from banks, telephone companies and other places of business where disclosure could place such business concerns in a most embarrassing position unless appropriate subpoenaes were issued for this data prior to public disclosure. There is also the possibility that disclosure of some of the information as now contained in our reports could result in lawsuits wherein the claim would be made that character assassination, injury to reputation, or other miscellaneous claims resulted.

The review will be made by the Domestic Intelligence Division, the General Investigative Division and the Laboratory, and there is a possibility that some of the items may refer to matters handled in the Identification Division and possibly the Administrative Division. Where such applies, these Divisions will handle their own material.

In making this review considerable savings in time can be achieved by having the list furnished by the National Archives checked against the material actually in the possession of Archives in order to make sure that we are reviewing the proper material.

The letter from the Attorney General requested the results of our review be furnished directly to National Archives by August 15, 1965. Due to the circumstances relating to our reports, we do not contemplate furnishing results of our review to National Archives but instead will furnish it to the Attorney General as recommendations and advise the Attorney General that the final decision as to disclosure rests with the Department.

ACTION: A review of this voluminous material is starting today and will be completed as rapidly as possible.

-3-

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: July 14, 1965

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
(Attention Mr. Leniham)
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Trimbach

PURPOSE:

To advise that Leo Sauvage has prepared a 442 page book entitled, "L'Affaire Oswald" (The Oswald Affair). This book questions the sincerity of the Warren Commission in conducting an objective investigation into the assassination. It is written in French.

BACKGROUND:

Legat, Paris has furnished a new book, "The Oswald Affair," by Leo Sauvage, which is written in French. Also furnished was an article concerning this book which appeared in the "New York Times," International Edition, Paris, dated 6-23-65. The Times article quotes Sauvage as charging that the Warren Commission acted like a prosecutor rather then like an investigating body. The Times article states that throughout "L'Affaire Oswald" Sauvage expresses a conviction that Oswald was innocent and Sauvage advances an unsubstantiated hypothesis that the murders of President Kennedy and his suspected assassin may have been the result of two separate plots. Times goes on to state that the plot to kill the President, according to Sauvage's book was conceived by unspecified Southern racists and a trial of Oswald would have revealed his innocence. The Times article states that Sauvage presents no new evidence.

NOT RECORDED

Sauvage is reported to be a correspondent for a Socialist newspaper and was the author of an article entitled, "The Oswald Affair," which appeared in the March 1964, issue of "Commentary," a publication of the American Jewish Committee. The approximate ten page article in "Commentary" was analyzed in a previous memo (A. Rosen to Mr. Belmont, dated 4-27-64, captioned, "Lee Harvey Oswald, aka, Internal Security - Russia - Cuba," copy attached). The "Commentary" article states that as the Dallas authorities convicted Oswald by "press and television"

Enclosure

56 JUL 29 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN

the FBI "forced" the hand of the Warren Commission by leaking the results of our investigation and thus assuring that the Commission would return a verdict of "guilty" for Oswald. The "Commentary" article is based on speculation, unfounded material and half truths.

It appears likely that the book by Sauvage is an expansion of the information contained in the "Commentary" article, (both the book and the article are by the same author and have the same title); therefore, there would appear to be no need to translate the book.

ACTION:

It is recommended that the attached 442 page book not be translated as there is no reason to believe it contains any new material.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 7/28/65

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

OO - Dallas

Re report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 4/19/65, Dallas, and Bulet to Legat, Mexico City, 4/26/65.

A review of captioned file since the submission of referenced report reflects there has not been any investigation conducted which has not been furnished the Bureau in appropriate form for dissemination or by other appropriate communication.

The file reflects that referenced Bulet to Legat, Mexico City, requested certain investigation concerning MIGUEL FONSECA RIVAS, and instructed Legat, Mexico City, to submit results in a form suitable for dissemination. The Dallas files do not reflect that such investigation has been conducted and in the event same has not been conducted the Bureau is requested to ascertain the status of such investigation from Legat, Mexico City.

The Bureau is also requested to advise Dallas upon receipt of any information received by the Bureau from the Department of Justice concerning the disposition of property obtained in instant investigation from various sources in order that any inquiry received from such sources can be intelligently answered and thus avoid any possible embarrassment to the Bureau.

Two extra copies of this letter are furnished to Bureau for possible dissemination to Legat, Mexico City.

5438

4 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Dallas
RPG:jcg
(5)

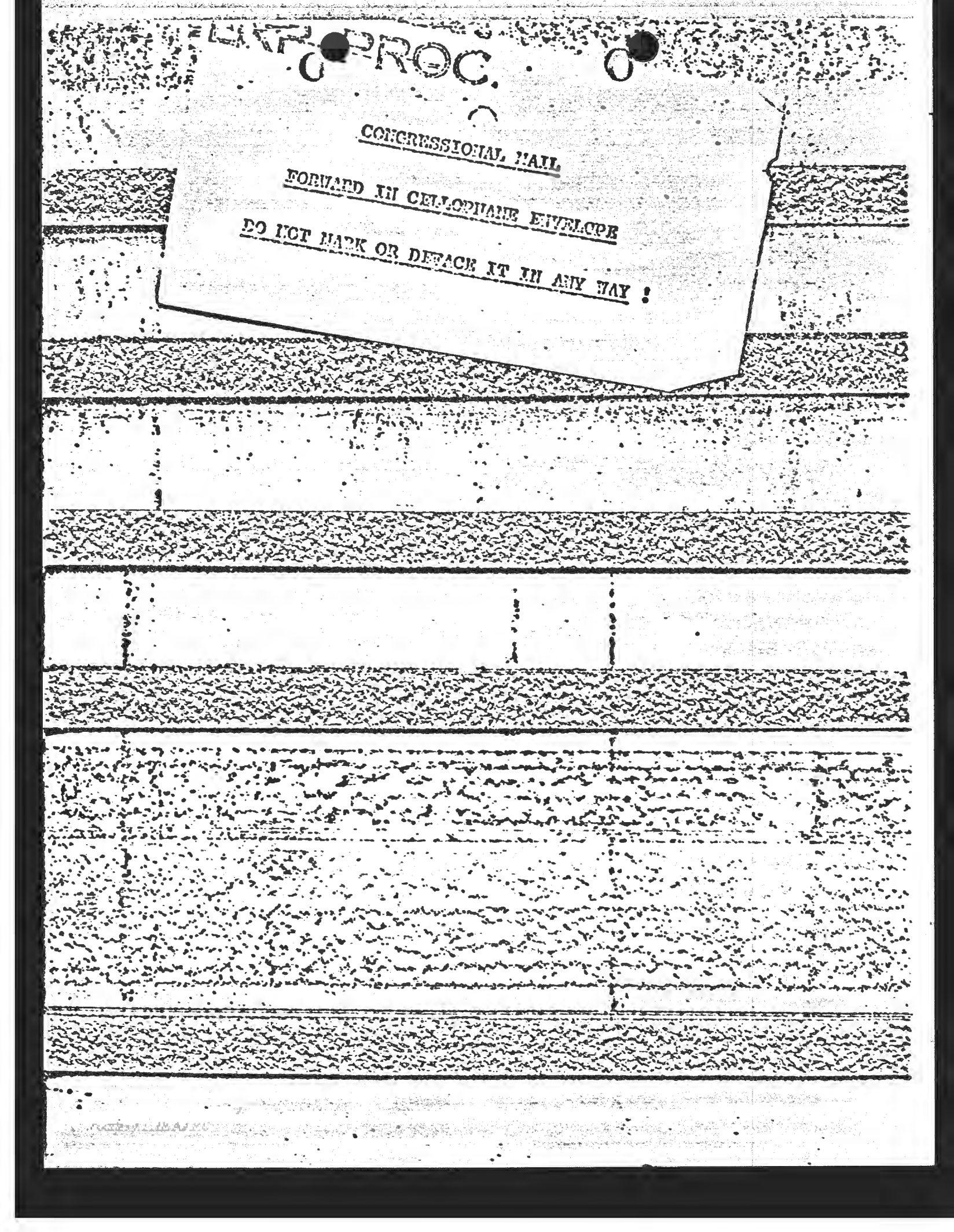
REC 36

5 AUG 2 1965

7 0 AUG 11 1965

NAT. INT. SEC.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan


LAST PROC.
CONGRESSIONAL MAIL
FORWARD IN CELLOPHANE ENVELOPE
DO NOT MARK OR DEFACE IT IN ANY WAY !

United States Senate

Respectfully referred to

Federal Bureau of Investigation

for such consideration as the communication herewith submitted may warrant, and for a report thereon, in duplicate to accompany return of inclosure.

By direction of

REC- 60

Robert F. Kennedy
U. S. S.

5459

30

JUL 30 1965

ENCLOSURE

EX-P. PROC.

JUL 30 1965

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 8/2/65

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

At 2:55 P.M., 7/28/65, Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, mother of deceased subject, telephonically contacted the Fort Worth, Texas, RA and advised IC JAMES VON WHITE she had recently moved to a new address. She stated she has recently sold a story to McCall's magazine which will be published in their September edition. She stated she received quite a sum of money for this article and has taken this money and used it as a down payment on a home located at 4029 Byers, Fort Worth, Texas. Mrs. OSWALD stated her telephone number is still PErshing 7-7677.

Mrs. OSWALD inquired as to whether IC WHITE knew any Secret Service Agent in the Dallas area by the name of "CARTER." She stated she knew there was a Mr. TOM CARTER who was a Fort Worth FBI Agent (this is SA B. TOM CARTER), and that she was not confused on that point. She stated she is continuing her "research study" of the Warren Commission Report, and states that in places in the report it does not say whether some of the agents are Secret Service Agents or FBI Agents and that this was the reason she was making the inquiry as to whether there was a Secret Service Agent by the name of CARTER.

Mrs. OSWALD stated she is still continuing her work concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY and that the FBI should not be surprised if she "doesn't crack this case in the near future." Mrs. OSWALD also related she is still writing a book but refused to give any information to IC WHITE regarding this book.

EX 110 REC 1 5440

The above is submitted for the information of the Bureau and no action is contemplated by Dallas, UACB.

2 AUG 3 1965

2 - Bureau
1 - Dallas
RPG:jeg.
(3)

SOVIET SECTION

AUG 13 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

August 4, 1965

Airtel

1 - Mr. Raupach

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for Dallas is one copy of a letter dated July 4, 1965, bearing the signature "Laura Kittrell, 3009 Bryn Mawr, Dallas, 75225, Texas." This communication was directed to Senator Robert F. Kennedy and was received at the Bureau from the Office of Senator Robert F. Kennedy on July 30, 1965.

From information contained in Kittrell's letter, it appears she is currently or was formerly employed by the Texas State Employment Office. It appears she believed she had interviewed Lee Harvey Oswald at one time but there also appears to be a great deal of confusion as to her recollection regarding the alleged interview in that she frequently refers to a person, named by Kittrell, as "Murray Chotiner." She claimed she had previously been interviewed by a Special Agent of Secret Service, also a document that she prepared regarding this matter was furnished to the U. S. Attorney at Dallas. It also appears from her letter that she wrote the President's Commission and that she is criticizing the "Warren Commission" due to the fact that her communications were not acknowledged. Kittrell also makes reference to the fact that she had received a "mimeographed slip of paper from J. Edgar Hoover" which she claimed was an acknowledgment for one of her communications allegedly furnished to the former Attorney General, Robert F. Kennedy.

A review of Bureau files failed to reveal any reference to Kittrell in connection with any phase of investigation.

Enclosure

NOT RECORDED
SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

62-109060-64
6 AUG 31 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN

MAILED 7
AUG - 4 1965
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Airtel to SAC, Dallas
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. However, the Dallas Office is referred to Dallas file 44-1418 captioned [redacted] - Victim, Civil Rights" in which the complainant in this case appears to be identical with the writer of the enclosed communication furnished to Senator Kennedy. Also Dallas is referred to Dallas airtel to the Bureau dated 11/3/64, captioned "Unknown Subject; Precinct 125, University Park School, 3505 Amherst Street, Dallas, Texas, 11/3/64; Miss Laura Kittrell - Complainant, Election Laws."

Dallas should carefully review indices concerning Kittrell and especially any references relating to any phase of the assassination or Oswald investigation. After a careful review of the enclosed communication from Kittrell, and if she is still employed by the Texas Employment Commission, consideration should be given to conducting discreet interviews with employers or established sources regarding Kittrell and her background. Thereafter, Kittrell should be interviewed relative to information furnished in her letter to Senator Kennedy.

Due to complaints previously furnished by Kittrell and the fact her letter indicates a possibility of some degree of instability, this matter is to be assigned to an experienced Agent who has background relating to all phases of the assassination investigation.

The Office of Senator Robert F. Kennedy has requested a report in this matter in duplicate, therefore, results of Dallas' inquiry should be incorporated into a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to Senator Kennedy also U. S. Secret Service and the Department. This matter is to be handled on an expedite basis.

NOTE:

The Office of Senator Robert F. Kennedy forwarded to the Bureau a 14 page handprinted letter written by Laura Kittrell of Dallas. It pertains primarily to her observations and letters that she has written to the President's Commission and to the U. S. Attorney's Office regarding her alleged interviews with Lee Harvey Oswald while she was employed as an interviewer by the Texas State Employment Commission. She indicated she was interviewed by a Secret Service Agent and had received a mimeographed acknowledgment from the Bureau acknowledging one of her letters that was allegedly sent to Senator Kennedy when he was Attorney General. In this respect, our files contain

NOTE CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

NOTE:

no references to Kittrell in regard to any phase of assassination investigation. We do have two references concerning her which are contained in Bureau file 56-0-1306 concerning a complaint of malfunction in a voting machine which was received from our Dallas Office during November of 1964. We also have a reference in Bureau file 44-20419, a Civil Rights matter where Kittrell made a Civil Right's complaint in favor of her maid whose grandson had been arrested by the Dallas Police Department, for carrying concealed weapons and she alleged that he was beaten when arrested, however, this situation was completely resolved by Dallas report dated 9/7/62 and copies of this report were furnished to the Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division and no further inquiries were requested. The current communication from Kittrell was forwarded to the Bureau from Senator Kennedy and it appears imperative that this matter be resolved and Kittrell interviewed. Results are to be forwarded to the Office of Senator Kennedy, U. S. Secret Service and the Department.

DIRECTOR, FBI

8/10/65

SAC, WFO (62-0)

LOWELL BRANDLE, aka
A. J. Hidell
MISC - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO:~~WFO~~ Tampa)

Enclosed for the Bureau and Tampa are copies of documents furnished WFO by LOUIS F. LUCAS, Executive Director and Treasurer, National Rifle Association of America (NRA), 1600 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. (WDC).

LUCAS advised 7/27/65, he received a copy of a letter which had been directed to the Potomac Arms Corporation (PAC) of Alexandria, Virginia. This letter, a copy of which is enclosed, indicated a person named A. J. HIDELL was interested in buying a 6.5 mm Mannlicher Carcano carbine. The PAC, noting the similarity of name and request with the name and request which was used prior to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, refused to honor the request and sent a refund by check of $12.50 to A. J. HIDELL. A copy of this check is also enclosed.

When the check was returned from the bank, PAC noted the name of a co-endorser, LOWELL BRANDLE. PAC then ran a check in St. Petersburg, Fla. (Mr. LUCAS did not know if it was a credit check or a criminal check) in order to determine who LOWELL BRANDLE is. LUCAS said he understood that a LOWELL BRANDLE of St. Petersburg, Fla. is connected with a newspaper in that area. LUCAS said that he feels that this LOWELL BRANDLE, the co-endorser of the check, is evidently a newspaper man trying to make a big story out of his ability to obtain a firearm of the same type as the assassination weapon used against President JOHN F. KENNEDY. Mr. LUCAS also noted that the name A. J. HIDELL was an alias of HARVEY LEE OSWALD, KENNEDY's alleged assassin.

Mr. LUCAS stated that PAC is a reputable firm and feels that this LOWELL BRANDLE is trying to victimize their company in order to get a firearm under a fictitious name. LUCAS said of course the rifle had not been sent, but he wanted the FBI to be aware of the unethical tactics used by this alleged newsman.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 6)
1 - Tampa (Enc. 6) (Info)
1 - WFO (Enc. 6)

JFB:sje
(5)

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 25 1965

51 SEP 8 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO :Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: FMV:CH 129-11

FROM :Fred M. Vinson, Jr., Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division

SUBJECT: Assassination Weapons

This memorandum will confirm a telephone conversation between Mr. Belcher of this Division and Mr. Malley of the Bureau in which it was requested that Bureau headquarters transfer to the SAC in Dallas, Texas, the rifle used to assassinate President Kennedy and the pistol used by the assassin to cause the death of a Dallas police officer.

The purpose of this request is to have these weapons within the jurisdiction of the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, Internal Revenue Service, Treasury Department, so that that Service can institute the administrative forfeiture procedure described in 26 U.S.C. 7325. This administrative action may, at a later time, be converted into a libel action pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 905(b) and 26 U.S.C. 7401. This forfeiture action is being taken at this time in order to assist in defending the case of John J. King v. The Attorney General, U.S. D.C. D. Colo., Civil No. 9168. The Congressional committee considering legislation for disposition of these weapons has been advised the forfeiture procedure is contemplated.

It is not anticipated that it will be necessary that these weapons be relinquished from the custody of the SAC in Dallas. It is deemed necessary that these weapons be placed in the custody of the SAC in Dallas in order that in legal theory the SAC, Dallas, will be the constructive holder of these weapons for the ATTD.

Your cooperation in making an expeditious transfer of these weapons would be appreciated.

NOT RECORDED
128 AUG 20 1965

AUG 20 1965

SENT DIRECTOR
8-17-65

35 AUG 27 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN

0-4a (Rev. 11-19-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

DATE: 5-13-65

TO: FBI, Dallas

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Invoice of Contents

- [ ] Crypt.-Trans.
- [ ] Document
- [ ] Electronics
- [x] P & C 5
- [ ] LFPS

mission Exhibit 139 - rifle with clip (K1)

mission Exhibit 143 - revolver (K3)

AIR EXPRESS A/L-A795-2173

011-1
32#

Special Instructions:
Mail Room: Show shipment date and registry number.
Shipping Room: Show shipment date; bill of lading number; initial invoice; return to Section checked in block; after initialing in block, invoice to be placed in administrative file.

FBI File No. 105-[illegible]

5-13-65

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 8/23/65

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-37111) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
(CO: DL)

On 8/19/65, Mr. CARROLL H. SEELEY, Assistant Chief, Legal Division, Passport Office, U.S. Dept. of State, made available to SA KENNETH J. HASER the following letter addressed to Mr. JOHN T. WHITE (former) (now retired) Chief, Foreign Operations Division, Passport Office, Dept. of State:

"Aug. 17, 1965

"Dear Mr. WHITE -

"I am trying to compile facts on the life of my son LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Would it be possible, if I could obtain a copy of his application for a passport? Also passport?

"The passport was issued Sept. 10, 1959 at Los Angeles, Calif. and application was made Sept. 4, 1959.

"Thanking you in advance I remain

"Sincerely,

/s/ MARGUERITE OSWALD

"4029 Byers
Ft. Worth, Tex."

Mr. SEELEY advised that since the Legal Adviser of the Department of State is retaining the LEE HARVEY OSWALD passport file, he is forwarding this letter to the Legal Adviser for whatever action may be deemed appropriate by the latter.

WFO will check with Legal Adviser, USDS, to ascertain what action being taken by that office. Bureau and Dallas will be advised of results.

REC-67 5441

Above set forth for info Bureau and Dallas.

2-Bureau
2-Dallas (Info) (AM) (RM)
(1-100-10461)
1-WFO
JFM:MJB
(5)

15 AUG 24 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

55 AUG 30 1965

SOVIET SECTION

EXEC

UNIVERSITY OF *Minnesota*

MEDICAL SCHOOL
DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY AND NEUROLOGY
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55455

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

August 13, 1965

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I thought you might find the enclosed reprint of some interest. While you are well aware of these pieces of history, I had never realized the consistency of the psychiatric pattern before putting it all together.

Best sincerely,

Donald W. Hastings

Donald W. Hastings, M. D.

EX-115

30 AUG 18 1965

REC 52

5 AUG 21 1965

ENCLOSURE

PERSONAL CORRESPONDENCE

August 23, 1965

REC-52 [illegible] -5442

Dr. Donald W. Hastings
Department of Psychiatry and Neurology
Medical School
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

Dear Dr. Hastings:

Your letter of August 13th, with the enclosed copy of "The Journal-Lancet," has been received. It was indeed good of you to furnish me your article, "The Psychiatry of Presidential Assassination," and I want to express my thanks.

MAILED 20
AUG 23 1965
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

FBI
AUG 23 4 44 PM '65
READING ROOM

NOTE: Dr. Hastings previously corresponded with us requesting statistics relating to sex offenses, and he was furnished data by our letter to him of 12/7/61. Bufiles contain no derogatory information concerning him. Bufiles contain no record of "The Journal-Lancet" or the article named above. Dr. Hastings has approached the subject of presidential assassination as a psychiatrist and has written a four-part article wherein he concludes that with one exception, attempts to assassinate Presidents of the United States have all been the products of disordered minds. He is of the opinion all assassins had schizophrenia and in most instances a paranoid type. His detailed account of the Oswald matter by his admission is based on public source information and not upon the report of the Warren Commission. The Warren Report according to him brought to light no new data of psychiatric importance. Dr. Hastings has concluded that Oswald was mentally ill

JRP:ejc (3)

(continued next page.)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

RECORDED COPY ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Dr. Donald W. Hastings

when he shot President Kennedy and suggests this assassin never had a significant male figure to imitate. The FBI is mentioned on page four of the article with the reference that a sick person is convinced an organization is persecuting him and the organization can be anything: the United States Government, the FBI, etc. This article by Dr. Hastings may already have been brought to the attention of the Warren Commission; therefore, no dissemination is being made.

CONFIDENTIAL

D-38 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/24/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE : LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

On 8/21/65, LEE BOWERS, 1923 Viewcrest, Dallas, phone DA 7-2528, telephonically advised SA NEIL W. FORE that he had testified before the Warren Commission and that he had been contacted on 8/21/65 by an individual identifying himself as JONES HARRIS, who he described as a white male, age 30 to 32, 150 to 155 lbs., 5'7" to 5'8", black curly hair, who had indicated he was from New York. According to BOWERS, HARRIS was writing an article about the assassination that was to appear in "Esquire" magazine.

The Dallas files reflect that LEE E. BOWERS, JR., of 10508 Maple Grove, Dallas, a tower man at the North Tower Street Union Terminal, Dallas, was interviewed during the investigation of the assassination as reflected on page 43, of the report dated 11/30/63 at Dallas, and the report dated 9/19/64, pages 10 to 15. He was one of the individuals on the railroad overpass.

On 8/22/65, Miss JEAN LOLLIS HILL, 9402 Bluff Creek, telephone EV 1-2271, telephonically contacted SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING at which time she stated she too had received a call from an individual identifying himself as JONES HARRIS, who indicated he was writing an article on the assassination for "Esquire" magazine. She stated she was hesitant about talking to him and had not decided whether she would give him an interview or not.

Dallas files reflect that JEAN LOLLIS HILL was with MARY MOORMAN, who took pictures while standing on Elm Street, one of which pictures depicted the President immediately after being hit by a bullet. Interviews with Miss HILL are reflected in the

(3 - Bureau
1 - Dallas
RPG:jeg

REC-15 5443

1 AUG 26 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

70 SEP 7

report dated 11/30/63 on page 35, and on pages 43 to 45 of the report dated 4/15/64. Interviews with MARY ANN MOORMAN, mentioned above, are reflected on page 35 of the report dated 11/30/63 and on page 42 of the report dated 4/15/64.

The Dallas files reflect that a JONES HARRIS, referred to in New York airtel to Bureau dated 2/26/65, captioned "PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY", was identified as a free-lance writer residing at 242 East 49th Street, New York, New York, telephone PL 5-8310. This New York airtel reflected that HARRIS was convinced LEE HARVEY OSWALD did not assassinate the President. The files further reflect that apparently HARRIS was not convinced that the individual depicted in photographs standing in doorway of the Texas School Book Depository at the time of the assassination was not LEE HARVEY OSWALD. It is noted that this individual was definitely established as being BILLY NOLAN LOVELADY.

The above is furnished to the Bureau for its information in view of the possibility of an article appearing in "Esquire" magazine by HARRIS.

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Callahan; 1 - Mr. Conrad; 1 - Mr. Rosen;
1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Malley; 1 - Mr. Branigan; 1 - Mr. Stokes

The Attorney General August 25, 1965

Director, FBI

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF
WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

Our letter dated August 10, 1965, forwarded to you copies of our memorandum of the same date which set forth the results of our review of certain material contained in the Warren Commission's Numbered Document File at the National Archives.

On August 18, 1965, Dr. James B. Rhoads, Assistant Archivist for Civil Archives, requested that we review certain documents which were listed in List D in our August 10, 1965, memorandum. We have completed this review as well as a review of several additional Commission documents among the Warren Commission's Numbered Document File which were not listed in the listing of unpublished material prepared by the National Archives. The results of our review of this material which was conducted on August 19 and 20, 1965, are contained in the enclosed memorandum dated August 24, 1965, two copies of which are enclosed. In order to expedite processing of the material in question by the National Archives, a copy of the enclosed memorandum is being furnished to Dr. Rhoads.

We call to your attention that among the documents reviewed on August 19 and 20, 1965, were Commission Documents 692 and 1114 which were originally listed in our List D. Document 692 is an official Central Intelligence Agency Dossier and 1114 is a file of the Department of State, both of which have been classified "Secret" in their entirety by the contributing agencies. The FBI documents contained in these files, which documents are described in the enclosed memorandum, by themselves all fall within the category covered in our List A; namely documents which, according to the guidelines, may at this time be placed in the public domain. However, as the contributing agencies have classified the files in which they are contained "Secret," we have listed them in the enclosed memorandum under List C which pertains to material which must, at this time, be excised under the guidelines. Should the contributing agencies declassify their files which are represented by Commission Documents numbered 692 and 1114, the FBI material contained therein may be placed in List A.

62-109090
JCS:brt (12) note page two

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 30 1965

AUG 27 1965

7 USE

ENCLOSURE

MAILED 2
AUG 25 1965
FBI

Aug 25 3 44 PM '65
FBI - READING ROOM

The Attorney General

We continue in our view expressed in our letter of August 10, 1965, that the final decision as to the public disclosure of the material in question rests with the Department of Justice.

Enclosures (2)

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

NOTE:

Dr. Rhoads on 8-18-65 requested J. C. Stokes to review certain of the Commission's documents; namely, Secret Service, CIA, and State Department files included among which were much FBI material. These files were not made available to us by Archives during our initial review of material in question. In addition to this material, the Archives located several other documents which were not previously listed by them and, hence, were not reviewed. The attached LHM includes results of review of all this material. For information, three items were found which should be excised.

1 - Mr. Belmont 1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - L. Malley
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Stokes

August 24, 1965

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

There follow, lists of documents in the Warren Commission's Numbered Document File as maintained by the National Archives. The lists herein conform to the lists as defined in the Federal Bureau of Investigation memorandum, same caption, dated August 10, 1965. The numbers in the lists that follow are the numbers of the documents assigned to them by the Warren Commission. Where any document in List A was heretofore classified, it may now be considered unclassified.

LIST A

91	247	204j*	388	606 (cover letter
176	266	204k*	602	only)
189	204b&c*	206	709	
208	204d*	332	731	
222	204f*	336	733	

*Warren Commission document number 204 is a Department of State file comprised of eleven folders of miscellaneous material, which folders have been numbered 204a, 204b&c, 204d through and including 204l. In listing the indicated folders of Document 204 the Federal Bureau of Investigation is referring only to material contained therein which is of Federal Bureau of Investigation origin. This material is described as follows:

204b&c - Report in the Lee Harvey Oswald case of Special Agent Milton E. Kaack dated October 31, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana; first page of report in the Lee Harvey Oswald case of Special Agent John W. Fain dated May 15, 1963, at Dallas, Texas; letter from Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, to Office of Security, Department of State, dated June 3, 1963, dealing with Foreign Service Despatch Number 204; letterhead memorandum of six pages in the Lee Harvey Oswald case dated September 24, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana. (The report listed by the National Archives as the report of Special Agent Warren C. DeBruys

JCS:mec
(13)

ENCLOSURE SEE NOTE PAGE FOUR

dated September 25, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New Orleans Division matter was not located among the documents in folder 294bbe when this material was reviewed on August 19, 1965).

294d; letter from Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, to Office of Security, Department of State, dated February 27, 1961, dealing with Lee Harvey Oswald's discharge from the Marine Corps Reserve and his enrollment in the Albert Schweitzer College, Switzerland.

294f; letter from Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, to Deputy Assistant Secretary for Security, Department of State, dated December 20, 1963, concerning Thomas Eli Davis and Harold Loeb Schulman; report of Special Agent Darrel B. Currie dated November 24, 1963, at Boston, Massachusetts, regarding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

294j; report of Special Agent John W. Fain dated July 3, 1961, at Dallas, Texas, in the Lee Harvey Oswald matter; report of Special Agent John W. Fain dated May 15, 1963, captioned "Funds Transmitted to Residents of Russia"; letter from the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, to Office of Security, Department of State, dated February 27, 1961 (same as letter in 294d); letter from Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, to Office of Security, Department of State, dated June 3, 1963 (same as letter in 294bbe).

294k; report of Special Agent James P. Hosty dated September 19, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, in the Lee Harvey Oswald matter; reports of Special Agent John W. Fain dated July 10, 1962; August 30, 1963; and July 3, 1961, at Dallas, Texas, in the Lee Harvey Oswald matter; letters from Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, to Office of Security, Department of State dated June 3, 1963, and February 27, 1961 (same as letters in 294bbe and 294d).

LIST C

307	713
392	1114*
692*	

*Document 692 is an official dossier submitted by the Central Intelligence Agency and document 1114 is a file consisting of twelve folders of miscellaneous material submitted by the

Department of State. Both of these documents have been classified "Secret" by the contributing agencies. While the Federal Bureau of Investigation material contained in these documents when considered separately would fall within the category of List A, they are incorporated in List C because of the classification of the files by the contributing agency. Should documents 602 and 1114 be declassified by the contributing agencies, the Federal Bureau of Investigation material contained therein should be regarded as belonging in List A. The Federal Bureau of Investigation material contained in these documents is as follows:

602; report of Special Agent Warren C. McBrayer dated October 25, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana, captioned "Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New Orleans Division"; report of Special Agent Milton R. Kaack dated October 31, 1963, in the Lee Harvey Oswald matter; memorandum in the Lee Harvey Oswald matter dated September 24, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana; report of Special Agent James P. Hosty dated September 10, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, in the Lee Harvey Oswald matter; reports of Special Agent John W. Fain dated July 3, 1961, and August 30, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, in the Lee Harvey Oswald matter; report of Special Agent John W. Fain dated May 12, 1960, at Dallas, Texas, captioned "Funds Transmitted to Residents of Russia."

1114 Folder II; letterhead memorandum of six pages in the Lee Harvey Oswald matter dated September 24, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana; letter from Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation to Office of Security, Department of State, dated June 3, 1963 (same as in 602bb, List A); first page of report of Special Agent John W. Fain dated May 12, 1960, at Dallas, Texas, captioned "Funds Transmitted to Residents of Russia."

Folder IV; letter from Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation to Office of Security, Department of State, dated February 27, 1961 (same as in 602d, List A).

Folder V; letter dated February 27, 1961 (same as in Folder IV).

Folder VI; letter to Deputy Assistant Secretary for Security, Department of State, dated December 20, 1963 (same as in 204f, List A); report of Special Agent Milton R. Kaack dated October 31, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana, in

the Lee Harvey Oswald matter; report of Special Agent Warren C. DeBrueys dated October 25, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana, captioned "Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New Orleans Division."

Folder X; report of Special Agent John W. Fain dated May 12, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, captioned "Funds Transmitted to Residents of Russia"; letters dated February 27, 1961, and June 30, 1960, to the Office of Security, Department of State (same as letters in 294d and 294hhc, List A).

Folder XI; report of Special Agent James P. Hosty dated September 10, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, in the Lee Harvey Oswald matter; reports of Special Agent John W. Fain dated July 3, 1961; July 10, 1962; and August 20, 1962; at Dallas, Texas, in the Lee Harvey Oswald matter; letter to the Office of Security, Department of State, dated June 3, 1960 (same as letter in 294hhc, List A).

LIST D

963 (enclosure - Office of Naval Intelligence Document)

LIST E

791

793

NOTE:

Letterhead prepared for dissemination to AG and to Dr. James B. Rhoads, Assistant Archivist for Civil Archives, National Archives, 9th and Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, by courier service. Review of this material was conducted by SA J. C. Stokes at request of Dr. Rhoads on August 19 and 20 1965.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation DATE: August 26, 1965
FMV:CWB:pem
129-11

FROM : Fred M. Vinson, Jr., Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division

SUBJECT: Assassination Weapons

With reference to your request of August 19, 1965, to be advised what disposition is to be made of these weapons upon completion of the forfeiture proceedings, it can only be stated such disposition will be dependent upon successful completion of the forfeiture proceedings and the civil action of John J. King v. The Attorney General, U.S.D.C. D. Colo., Civil No. 9168. In addition, it is hoped this matter will ultimately result in enactment of legislation by Congress.

EX-104

33 AUG 27 1965

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

5444

31

18 AUG 27 1965

55 SEP 3 1965

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 8/20/65

FROM : Legat, Mexico (105-3702) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Rebulet dated 4/26/65.

At Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico

[redacted]

5445

(3) Bureau
(1 Liaison Section)
1 Mexico City
JSL:mms
(4)

REC-57 EX-100

2 AUG 30 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

[redacted] c

[redacted] c

Due to the nature of the information developed to date, the results are not being furnished to the Bureau in a form suitable for dissemination.

LEAD

MEXICO CITY

At Monterrey, Nuevo Leon

[redacted] c

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Gale

DATE: 8/21/65

FROM : W. V. Cleveland

SUBJECT: ROCK ROCKION,
ALSO KNOWN AS
JAMES E. HAWLEY
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA
INFORMATION CONCERNING

At 5:45 a.m., 8/21/65, Rockion called the Bureau from a toll station in YMCA in Oakland, California, and spoke with SA Clifford P. Hartley, Night Supervisor, Special Investigative Division.

Rockion admitted he had been drinking. He said he believed Oswald had an accomplice in the assassination of President Kennedy, as there had to be because Oswald couldn't do it alone. Said he felt so badly ever since that he is going to "look around" for the accomplice. Said he, Rockion, had been laid off the local Navy yard and might return to show business.

No record Bureau files.

ACTION:

None, for the record.

REC- 60

5446

5 SEP 1 1965

1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Hartley
CPH:jcz
(4)

66 SEP 8 1965

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/25/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE : LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 8/24/65.

On 8/24/65 PHILIP BEN HATHAWAY, residence 11021 Quail Run, Dallas, who is employed at the Lone Star Gas Company, Research and Development, telephone RI 1-3711, extension 776, home phone DIamond 8-6532, advised that on the morning of 8/24/65 he was called upon by JONES HARRIS, who is described as being a free-lance writer, who was doing an article for "Esquire" magazine concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY. Mr. HATHAWAY stated that HARRIS was apparently attempting in his article to indicate that there were more persons involved than OSWALD in the assassination. He stated HARRIS indicated he had spent approximately four hours recently with General EDWIN A. WALKER at Dallas, Texas. He stated HARRIS had in his possession a copy of a photograph believed by HATHAWAY to be the photograph shown by FBI Agents to Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD at the Six Flags Inn shortly after the assassination. 62-257

Mr. HATHAWAY's interview is reflected on page 752 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 10/10/63.

HATHAWAY advised that HARRIS indicated he might desire HATHAWAY to review his article prior to it being turned over to "Esquire" magazine and HATHAWAY stated that in the event this occurs he would immediately make a copy of same to SA GEMBERLING.

The above is furnished for the Bureau's information and in the event a copy of the article is made available to this office the same will be immediately furnished to the Bureau.

REC-60 105-82555-5447

2 AUG 27 1965

SOVIET SECTION

(3) - Bureau
1 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(4)

Approved _____ Sent _____ M P

Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 10-29-63)

FBI

Date: 8-17-65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau airtel, 8-4-65, relative to letter of LAURA KITTRELL, Dallas, Texas, to Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY.

Enclosed are 10 copies of letterhead memorandum in this connection. No further inquiry is intended in view of the obvious state of emotional unbalance of MISS KITTRELL and her failure to have information of value.

Files referred to in the letterhead memorandum regarding MISS KITTRELL are:

DL 89-43, ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING, serials 185, 689. Dallas letter to Newark, 11/23/63, [redacted]

DL 44-1418, [redacted] - VICTIM, CR.

DL 56-103, UNSUBS, PRECINCT 125, UNIVERSITY PARK SCHOOL, 3505 AMHERST STREET, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/3/64; MISS LAURA KITTRELL, COMPLAINANT, ELECTION LAWS.

2 ENCLOSURE

3-Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
2-Dallas
MCC/bfm
(5)

ENCLOSURE

1-Dept of Justice
1-Secret Service
ENCLOSURE 8/31/65

10 AUG 19 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DALLAS, TEXAS
August 17, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
November 22, 1963
Dallas, Texas

On July 30, 1965, Federal Bureau of Investigation Headquarters, Washington, D. C. received from the office of Senator Robert F. Kennedy, a letter dated June 4, 1965, which had been addressed to Senator Kennedy by Miss Laura Kittrell, 3009 Bryn Mawr, Dallas, Texas. A copy of this 14-page handprinted communication is attached hereto.

The 1965 Dallas City Directory lists Miss Laura Kittrell, Counselor, State Employment Commission, residence 3009 Bryn Mawr. The directory also shows at the same address, W. H. (Frances L.) Kittrell, Texas Press Clipping Bureau. The current Dallas telephone directory lists W. H. Kittrell, 3009 Bryn Mawr, Ellerson 3-3011. Miss Laura Kittrell's name does not appear in the telephone directory.

Records of Retail Merchants Association, Dallas, indicate Miss Laura Kittrell to be the daughter of W. H. Kittrell, both residents at 3009 Bryn Mawr, Dallas. Miss Kittrell has been of record since November 1942. Such trade transactions as are of record reflect she has a satisfactory credit rating. The file indicates she was born in October 1904, place of birth not shown. Miss Kittrell is shown to have been employed by Texas Employment Commission in February 1950. Previous employers of

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

record were NYA (believed to be National Youth Administration), Terrell, Texas, in 1940; Neiman's Store, Dallas, date not shown; Tura's Studio and P. J. Caldwell, 1948 and 1949, respectively, locations not shown.

On August 12, 1965, W. H. Miller, District Director, Texas Employment Commission, 8300 John Carpenter Freeway, Dallas, advised that Miss Laura Kittrell is employed as a counselor, Texas Employment Commission, 1206 Ross Avenue, Dallas, and in this capacity counsels persons seeking industrial employment. He said she is the daughter of one W. H. "Bill" Kittrell, a "local politician" who has over the years attached himself in one way or another to campaigns of political luminaries of the moment. He has been employed in the public relations field and more recently provides a press clipping service to various types of clients.

Mr. Miller said Miss Kittrell is a long-time employee of Texas Employment Commission and was first employed as an interviewer. He said that while Miss Kittrell is considered intelligent and a good worker in many respects, she is a "frustrated old maid" and, in his opinion, somewhat "squirrelly". He said she is "inclined to get on the soap box" frequently and is very often "in left field" in connection with some of her statements. He said he recalled one instance in the fairly recent past when employees of the agency were requested to answer a questionnaire by filling in blanks and without signing their names, in connection with a possible change in policy. Miss Kittrell was not content to merely fill in the blanks as requested, but gave a lengthy discourse and signed her questionnaire. He said he thought this was typical of Miss Kittrell's attitude. He said it has not come to his attention that Miss Kittrell has any information which would have a bearing on the assassination of the late President Kennedy, and he had no knowledge of her having communicated with Senator Kennedy,

the Warren Commission, or others; however, he said he could not be surprised if she has so communicated, because it is typical of her to inject herself into matters of public interest.

Files of the Dallas FBI Office include information that on November 23, 1963, Mr. Frank Cooney, Counselor, Texas Employment Commission, called to inform he had received information from Miss Laura Kittrell, a fellow employee, that she had interviewed a person on Wednesday, November 20, 1963, who had professed to have a subversive background. She had reported the matter as having a possible connection with Lee Harvey Oswald. Inquiry into the matter on November 23, 1963, resulted in the identification and an interview with the person Miss Kittrell had in mind. No connection of any nature whatsoever with Oswald was disclosed by this inquiry.

On September 4, 1962, Miss Laura Kittrell, 3005 Bryn Mawr, telephonically advised the Dallas FBI Office she had received from her maid information to the effect a grandson of the maid had been abused by officers of the Dallas Police Department when arrested on August 20, 1962, for carrying a concealed weapon. This information precipitated an investigation which resulted in admission on the part of the person who was allegedly abused that he had concocted the story to obtain sympathy. Investigation did not, however, require further contact with Miss Kittrell or result in development of information concerning her.

At approximately 9:05 A.M., November 3, 1964, Miss Laura Kittrell, 3005 Bryn Mawr, Dallas, telephone EM 3-3011, employee of Texas Employment Commission, telephone RI 7-2071, telephonically advised she had just completed voting at Precinct 125, University Park School, 3505 Amherst Street, Dallas, and that the voting machine used by her was not working properly. She demanded the Federal Bureau of Investigation order the machine removed, stating she was not sure her vote would count.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Miss Kittrell stated the lever one uses to vote the straight ticket was inoperative and she was informed by an Election Judge that she would have to turn the lever down over the name of each individual candidate. She said the Election Judges were aware the lever "was broken". She stated the machine used by her was the first machine on the north side of the room "nearest the table". She said there were four machines and that while a long line of persons were waiting to vote, at least one of the booths was vacant at any given time due to delay. She said, accordingly, there was no need for the machine which was out-of-order.

Miss Kittrell stated she had called the office of the United States Attorney, Dallas, and had been informed that office had no authority to order a machine removed. Miss Kittrell, when advised that the Federal Bureau of Investigation would have no authority to order a machine removed but would notify proper persons of her complaint, demanded the action be taken immediately, stating six or more persons could have voted during the time it took the Agent to obtain the basic information from her.

Mr. Crozier Gowen, Election Judge, Precinct 125, advised two of the four machines had, in fact, been out-of-order to the extent that the lever for voting a straight ticket was not operating properly. He stated, however, all persons were being informed that their vote would be properly recorded by placing the small levers down over the names of the individual candidates. He said the machines had been found defective, as described above, shortly after the polls were opened, and technicians had been called to make necessary adjustments but had not arrived at that time.

Mr. V. Damron, Deputy Sheriff, Dallas County, advised complaints regarding defective or allegedly defective machines are being received by his office and that the Sheriff's Office is transporting technicians to

the various polling places. He said there was a considerable backlog of complaints, and there would be undoubtedly considerable delay with regard to any particular complaint.

On August 12, 1965, Special Agents of the FBI interviewed Miss Kittrell at her place of employment, Texas Employment Commission, 1205 Ross Avenue, Dallas. Agents exhibited their credentials to her and orally identified themselves as Special Agents of the FBI at the outset. She was informed that a copy of her letter of June 6, 1965, to Senator Robert F. Kennedy had been furnished to the Dallas FBI Office, and that Agents desired to talk with her in regard to the contents of this letter. She stated at this time that her letter to Senator Kennedy had not been acknowledged, and that a previous letter she had written to Mr. Kennedy on December 26, 1963, had not been acknowledged by him, but that she had received a mimeographed slip of paper from J. Edgar Hoover. She said she was, at the time of interview, not certain and in fact doubted Senator Kennedy had ever received the more recent letter. Her attention was directed to a block stamp on Page 1 of the letter which indicated the communication had been received in the Senator's Office on June 8, 1965, at 3:57 P.M. She said this did not prove to her the Senator had in fact received the letter. She was asked to summarize for Agents the information in her letter. She said the contents of the letter speak for themselves, but that she would summarize same.

Miss Kittrell stated that in late September or early October 1963, she had interviewed at her desk at Texas Employment Commission a Negro woman who was seeking employment. She had stated she was from California and had worked formerly for Murray Chotiner. She said she is inclined to believe this interview took place in October 1963, since she recalled periwinkles were in bloom and she

had some of these flowers on her desk. She said she also recalls the dresses she and the Negro woman were wearing would suggest the fall season of the year. At the time of the interview with the Negro woman, Miss Kittrell observed a man leaning against the wall near her desk. There were at least two persons with this man, one another man and one a pregnant woman. She said these persons were conspicuous in that the first man she mentioned was wearing a "motorcycle jacket", and the woman appeared to be talking on her hands as if she were a deaf mute.

She said when she had finished with the Negro woman, this man came over to her desk, said he did not mean to "butt into her business", but asked if he had not heard the Negro woman say she was from California, and that she had worked for Murray Chotiner. She said she told the man she could not answer him, as her conversations with persons at her agency were confidential. The man said, "Well, I'll be damned."

A few days later, she said she received a call from Mrs. Pauline Elrod, a neighbor, a claims investigator, and fellow employee of Miss Kittrell. She said she was sending a man, whom Miss Kittrell now believes was Lee Harvey Oswald, to Miss Kittrell and wanted to get him "reclassified". Mrs. Elrod had said the man was from New Orleans. An appointment was made for a specific time. When the man arrived, another person, who also had an appointment with Miss Kittrell, was present and it was necessary to keep the person, whom Miss Kittrell was now calling "Oswald", waiting. She said she apologized to him for keeping him waiting.

She said "Oswald" commented to her at the outset, "Gee, I'll bet your old man has got a lot of dough", to which she replied, "You are mistaken". She said she thought she recognized "Oswald" as the person who had been in a few days previously and asked him if he had ever worked in California and for Murray Chotiner. "Oswald" did not answer directly but inferred he had not worked for Murray Chotiner and said, "He's a crook". Miss Kittrell said she told "Oswald", "I wouldn't say that". "Oswald" said, "Yes, he is".

Miss Kittrell said she was "rattled" for a while after talking to "Oswald". He told her he had been to Russia, but she thought he had made up the story as he said he had worked in an electronics plant in Russia. This information had come out when "Oswald" insisted he should be "classified" for work in the electronics field and after she had told him this could not be as he had no experience along this line. She said at the same time "Oswald" wanted to be classified for "white collar" work in the downtown Dallas area. He said he did not drive a car. He said he had "office experience" in that he had been a motorcycle delivery boy in California at age 16. Miss Kittrell said she seemed to remember the town of Encino, California, but is not certain whether this was the town in which "Oswald" claimed to have worked or whether this was the town in which the Negro woman previously referred to had worked.

Miss Kittrell continued that she had talked to "Oswald" three times in that she had interviewed him, given him some tests, and interviewed him again. On one occasion, "Oswald" told her he was a "teamster". However, he had no union card. He mentioned having worked in New Orleans in a warehouse. He stated on one of the visits that his wife had just had a baby.

Miss Kittrell said she could not be certain the man was in fact Lee Harvey Oswald; she said her recollection of the person is that he seemed to fit the description later published concerning the real Oswald. She recalled she had written the name "Murray Chotiner" on papers concerning the person she referred to as "Oswald", since she associated this person with the individual who was in her office at the same time as was the Negro woman who said she had worked for Murray Chotiner. She said she had taken off work the day of November 22, 1963, to attend the luncheon for President Kennedy. After she returned to work, she was never able to locate any papers concerned with "Oswald".

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

At one point during interview, Miss Kittrell was asked to identify the person she had referred to as "Murray Chotiner". She expressed irritation, stating Agents were not qualified to conduct investigation unless they knew who Murray Chotiner is, and that if Agents did not know, she had no intention of telling them. She at that point demanded to again see credentials of interviewing Agents and examined them at length. She said, after such examination, she could not be sure of Agents' identities as Special Agents of the FBI.

At the termination of the interview, Miss Kittrell stated the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy by the Warren Commission was a farce, that neither the Commission nor the FBI had seen fit to interview her, despite her having written to Senator (then Attorney General) Kennedy and to the Commission. She expressed irritation that she had not been called on to testify before the Commission.

4509 BRYN MAWR
DALLAS, TEXAS
JUNE 4, 1965

SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY
SENATE OFFICE BLDG
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR KENNEDY,

I DON'T KNOW WHETHER I AM DOING A SENSIBLE THING OR NOT IN SENDING YOU THIS, SO LATE THAT MAYBE WHAT I HAVE TO SAY MIGHT BETTER BE LEFT UNSAID, BUT I FEEL THAT I STILL HAVE AN OBLIGATION TO SEE THAT SOME HONEST PERSON IN AUTHORITY KNOWS ABOUT IT. I HAVE TRIED VERY HARD TO MEET THAT OBLIGATION, AND NOW, AFTER A YEAR AND A HALF, I AM RIGHT BACK WHERE I STARTED: WRITING A LETTER TO ROBERT F. KENNEDY.

THE LETTER I SENT TO YOU WAS TWO PAGES, AND WAS AIRMAILED SPECIAL DELIVERY, REGISTERED, FROM THE DALLAS POST OFFICE DEC. 26, 1963. (I STILL HAVE THE POSTAL RECEIPT). I COULD NOT HAVE SENT IT ANY SOONER BECAUSE IT TOOK ME UNTIL THEN TO BE SURE OF MY INFORMATION. I HAD TO SIFT THROUGH MANY HUNDREDS OF APPLICATION CARDS AT THE TEXAS EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION TO BE SURE (AT LEAST REASONABLY SURE) THAT NOTHING I RECALLED HAVING WRITTEN INTO THE RECORDS OF THE MAN I REMEMBERED AS OSWALD WAS ACTUALLY SOMETHING I HAD WRITTEN ON SOME APPLICATION BELONGING TO SOMEONE ELSE. I WAS GONE FROM MY OFFICE ALL DAY ON ANNUAL LEAVE ON FRIDAY, NOV. 22, 1963, AND WHEN I RETURNED, THE FBI OR SOMEBODY LIKE THAT HAD ALREADY PICKED UP ALL RECORDS OF OSWALD, AND I HAD NOTHING TO GO BY EXCEPT MY OWN BEWILDERING RECOLLECTIONS OF THE MAN I REMEMBERED AS LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
AUG 5 1964
FBI—DALLAS

IN WRITING TO YOU, I SAID AS LITTLE AS POSSIBLY COULD, TAKING CARE TO STATE THAT MY LETTER, CONTAINING AS IT DID THE NAME "MURRAY CHOTINER" IN CONNECTION WITH THE NAME OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD, SHOULD PASS THROUGH AS FEW HANDS AS POSSIBLE, AND THAT THAT WAS WHY I WAS SENDING IT DIRECT TO YOU. I SAID IN THE LETTER THAT I WOULD PREPARE A FULLER ACCOUNT OF THE INCIDENT IT RELATED.

WHEN I SENT IT, I NEVER DOUBTED THAT THE LETTER WOULD FETCH THE AUTHORITIES. RECEIVING A REPLY IN A FEW DAYS (A MIMEOGRAPHED SLIP OF PAPER FROM J. EDGAR HOOVER) I PATIENTLY SAT BACK AND WAITED FOR THEM TO PICK UP THE FULLER ACCOUNT I HAD PROMISED. AT FIRST, IT SIMPLY DID NOT OCCUR TO ME THAT I MIGHT NOT HEAR FROM THEM, AND I WAS QUITE A LONG TIME (UNTIL THE END OF MARCH) IN REALIZING THAT I WAS NOT GOING TO, UNLESS I TOOK SOME INITIATIVE IN THE MATTER. THE THING THAT DECIDED ME WAS THAT THE WARREN COMMISSION, IN DALLAS INTERVIEWING WITNESSES, & APPARENTLY FINISHED TALKING WITH THE TEXAS EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION PERSONNEL, announced THAT IT WAS WINDING UP ITS BUSINESS AND PREPARING TO LEAVE. I HAD NOT HEARD FROM THEM.

I HAD LONG THOUGHT THAT THEY WOULD GET TO ME IN DUE TIME. I DREADED THE THOUGHT THAT THEY WOULD, KNOWING ALMOST CERTAINLY THAT IT WOULD MEAN THE LOSS OF MY JOB (WHICH I LIKE VERY MUCH) WHEN IT BECAME KNOWN THAT I HAD SIDE-STEPPED ALL CHANNELS OF AUTHORITY IN WRITING DIRECTLY TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ABOUT MATTERS WHICH HAD OCCURRED AT MY DESK AT THE TEXAS EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION. I HAD SEEN NO WAY OF GOING THROUGH CHANNELS WITHOUT HAVING THE NAME "MURRAY CHOTINER" MENTIONED AGAIN AND AGAIN, AND MAYBE DEGRADED A THOUSAND TIMES AS THAT OF A SUSPECT IN THE ASSASSINATION, WHEN I COULD SEE VERY WELL THAT HE MAY HAVE HAD NOTHING TO DO WITH IT AT ALL. AT THE SAME TIME, I DID NOT THINK I SHOULD BE THE SOLE JUDGE OF WHETHER HE HAD OR NOT.

ENCLOSURE

I WISH TO MAKE IT CLEAR HERE THAT THE LETTER IS
NOT MEANT TO ACCUSE MR. CHETINER OF ANYTHING. IT IS MEANT
FOR AN ACCUSATION AGAINST THE WARREN COMMISSION, AND AN
EXTREMELY SERIOUS ONE, WHICH I AM PREPARED TO BACK UP.

OVER TO HIM, WOULD HE SEE THAT THE WARREN COMMISSION (4)
GOT IT, BEFORE THEY LEFT FOR WASHINGTON, SINCE THEY
WERE RIGHT THERE IN HIS OFFICE. HE TOLD ME THAT SUCH A
THING AS I DESCRIBED WAS NOT CALLED A LETTER, BUT A
"DEPOSITION" AND KINDLY SAID THAT HE WOULD SEND A
SECRET SERVICE MAN TO MY OFFICE TO PICK IT UP.

I KNOW NOW, BUT DID NOT KNOW THEN, THAT A
DEPOSITION IS A DOCUMENT SWORN TO. AT THE TIME, I
WAS ONLY RELIEVED THAT I WAS NOT ASKED TO SWEAR TO
ANYTHING, BECAUSE I DO NOT BELIEVE IN SWEARING, AND
IF I HAD BEEN ASKED TO SWEAR, COULD ONLY HAVE
REFUSED. HE AND THE WARREN COMMISSION HAD NO
WAY OF KNOWING THAT, THOUGH.

UNFORTUNATELY, WHEN THE SECRET SERVICE MAN
ARRIVED, HE DID NOT TELL ME WHO HE WAS, BUT JUST CAME
AND SAT DOWN IN MY SECTION TO WAIT FOR ME; AND AS
I HAD SEVERAL PEOPLE WAITING TO SEE ME, I KEPT
HIM WAITING, BECAUSE I DO NOT INTERVIEW OUT OF TURN,
AND I MISTOOK HIM FOR SOME COLLEGE BOY COMING IN
EARLY IN THE SEASON TO SEE ABOUT A SUMMER JOB.
FINALLY, HE TOLD ME WHAT HE WAS THERE FOR, AND
DISMISSED AT HAVING KEPT HIM WAITING SO LONG,
I DID NOT WANT TO DETAIN HIM ANY LONGER THAN I
HAD TO. I GAVE HIM THE MANILA FOLDER AND
TOLD HIM TO SIT DOWN AND READ MY ACCOUNT, AND
WHEN HE HAD FINISHED, TO ASK ANY QUESTIONS HE NEEDED TO.
WHEN HE READ IT, HE SEEMED IN A HURRY TO BE OFF,
AND I JUST LET HIM GO, AFTER A QUESTION OR TWO
HE ASKED ME. I DID NOT HAVE A CHANCE TO ASK
HIM ANYTHING ABOUT WHAT WAS USUAL IN SUCH MATTERS.

± LATER ASKED THE U.S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY (WHO IS
JUDGE BAREFOOT SANDERS, AND NOW WORKING FOR KATZENBACH)
IF HE HAD GIVEN MY REPORT TO THE WARREN COMMISSION,
AND HE SAID THAT HE HAD SENT IT TO THEM IN THE MAIL.
I ASKED HIM IF HE HAD READ IT, AND HE SAID NO.

THE REASON I ASKED HIM THIS WAS THAT IT WAS THEN JUNE, AND I HAD NOT HEARD FROM THE WARREN COMMISSION, OR FROM ANYONE, CONCERNING MY APRIL LETTER, AND I WAS CALLING THE U.S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY TO SAY THAT I HAD WRITTEN ANOTHER REPORT, REMINDING THEM OF WHAT I HAD TOLD THEM IN MY APRIL LETTER, AND ADDING DETAILS I HAD LEFT OUT. HE TOLD ME TO MAIL MY LETTER TO HIM AND THAT HE WOULD FORWARD IT TO THEM. I DID MAIL IT TO HIM, AND I AM SATISFIED THAT HE SENT IT ON TO THEM; BUT I NEVER DID HEAR FROM THE WARREN COMMISSION. I NEVER HEARD FROM ANY BODY ABOUT THE LETTERS I HAD SENT THEM.

WHAT ESPECIALLY DISTRESSED ME; WAS THAT EACH TIME I HAD WRITTEN; I HAD ASKED THAT A COPY OF MY LETTER BE SENT TO YOU; AND ITS RECEIPT BY YOU ACKNOWLEDGED. I COULD EASILY HAVE WRITTEN YOU MYSELF, BUT IT SEEMED A COMPLETE WASTE OF EFFORT TO TO WRITE TO YOU, IF THE LETTER WAS GOING TO BE ANSWERED BY A MIMEOGRAPHED SLIP OF PAPER FROM J. EDGAR HOOVER'S (I AM NOT EVEN POSITIVE THAT YOU ARE AWARE OF THE FREE MAIL-ANSWERING SERVICE WITH WHICH THE FBI PROVIDES YOU. PERHAPS THIS RED-CARPET TREATMENT IS RESERVED ONLY FOR YOUR AIR-MAIL, SPECIAL-DELIVERY - REGISTERED LETTERS; WHICH GIVES ME AN INSPIRATION: I SHALL SEND THIS ONE BY ORDINARY MAIL. I HAVE WAITED THIS LONG TO WRITE YOU IN THE HOPE THAT THIS LETTER WILL NOT BE INTERCEPTED BEFORE IT REACHES YOUR DESK, EITHER TO BE READ BY SOME TRUSTED SECRETARY, OR MAY NOT MIND HAVING LETTERS TO YOU ANSWERED BY J. EDGAR HOOVER'S MIMEOGRAPHING SEAT; BUT I MIND A GREAT DEAL HAVING A LETTER I HAVE WRITTEN TO SOMEONE ELSE ANSWERED BY HIM. I MIND JUST ENOUGH THAT I WOULD NEVER VOTE FOR A PERSON WHO ALLOWS HIS MAIL TO BE ANSWERED BY J. EDGAR HOOVER'S MIMEOGRAPHING SEAT; NEEDLESS TO SAY, I HOPE YOU ARE NOT SUCH A PERSON. ANYHOW, I THOUGHT THE WARREN COMMISSION MIGHT HAVE BETTER LUCK TRYING TO REACH YOU THAN I HAD HAD. APPARENTLY THEY DIDN'T EVEN TRY TO REACH YOU, EITHER.

WHEN THE WARREN REPORT CAME OUT THAT FALL, I SPENT MANY HOURS LOOKING UP THINGS IN THE MEAGERLY INDEXED, TWENTY-SIX VOLUMES, TRYING TO FIGURE OUT FROM THE TESTIMONY OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE PERSONNEL, WHY I HAD NOT BEEN CALLED OR QUESTIONED. I FOUND FOR SEVERAL THINGS: SOME OF OSWALD'S EMPLOYMENT SERVICE RECORDS THAT JUST HAD TO BE THERE, WERE'NT. AMONG THESE WERE DOCUMENTS WHICH I HAD REFERRED TO IN MY NOTES TO THE WARREN COMMISSION AS POSSIBLY HAVING THIS AND THAT NOTATION ON THEM, IN MY HANDWRITING. EVEN THE COUNSELING RECORD CARD FROM THE INDUSTRIAL OFFICE WHERE I WORK, WHICH I HAD BEEN CAREFUL TO EXPLAIN TO THEM, WOULD HAVE THE NAME OF ANOTHER COUNSELOR, MR. DON BROOKS, ON IT, BUT WHICH I TOLD THEM I HAD, IF MY SURMISES WERE CORRECT, FILLED IN MY HANDWRITING (WITH THE FINAL NOTATION, "A COLD-BLOODED MARXIST") WAS NOT THERE. A COUNSEL CARD IS A VERY PRIVATE AND GUARDED RECORD, SEEN BY THE COUNSELORS AND THEIR SUPERVISOR, AND SELDOM BY ANYONE ELSE; SO THAT A COUNSEL CARD IS PRACTICALLY NEVER LOST. YET MR. BROOKS' COUNSEL CARD FOR MR. OSWALD, WHICH I HAD WRITTEN THE WARREN COMMISSION TO SAY I THOUGHT I HAD USED IN INTERVIEWING MR. OSWALD, WAS NOT THERE. THE DALLAS CLAIMS INVESTIGATOR RECORD FOR MR OSWALD WAS NOT THERE EITHER. IF I HAD INTERVIEWED OSWALD, AS I THOUGHT I HAD DONE, THEN THE CLAIMS INVESTIGATOR REPORT WOULD NECESSARILY BEAR THE NOTATION THAT MR. OSWALD HAD BEEN SENT TO MISS KNITTELL FOR A REINTERVIEW AND RE-CODING OCCUPATIONALLY, AND ALSO THAT MISS KNITTELL HAD CALLED THE CLAIMS INVESTIGATOR TO SAY THAT MR OSWALD HAD KEPT HIS APPOINTMENT. THE CLAIMS INVESTIGATION RECORD IS A LEGAL DOCUMENT. WHEN A CLAIM HAS BEEN [illegible] IT HAS TO BE THERE. YET IT WASN'T.

I HAVE WRITTEN THE WARREN COMMISSION THAT A DUPLICATION (1)
OF HIS CLERICAL-OFFICE APPLICATION WAS EVIDENT, IF THE
MAN I REMEMBERED AS OSWALD, LEE OSWALD, I HAD
MADE SEVERAL APPLICATIONS FOR HIM, FOR OUR DIFFERENT
DEPARTMENTS, AND I HAD AT KNOWN, UNTIL I HAD MADE
THE CLERICAL ONE, THAT HE ALREADY HAD SUCH AN APPLICATION
IN OUR OTHER OFFICE. I FAILED TO STRAIGHTEN THINGS OUT
BY THE 'PHONE WITH THE OTHER OFFICE, AND I DISTINCTLY
REMEMBER CHANGING MY "142" CLASSIFICATION FOR HIM
TO "134" IN RECORD WITH THE SUGGESTION OVER THE TELEPHONE
FROM THE CLERICAL OFFICE, SO THAT WHEN THE CARD I HAD
SENDING ARRIVED, IT WOULD AUTOMATICALLY BE FILED
IN THE SAME PLACE AS THE ORIGINAL CLERICAL APPLICATION,
AND THEY COULD DECIDE WHICH ONE THEY WANTED TO KEEP,
AFTER INCORPORATING THE INFORMATION ON THE ONE
INTO THE OTHER. THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT SHOWS
AN APPLICATION FOR OSWALD MADE IN 1962, HARKNESS
BACK TO THE TIME HE HAD ALREADY ARRIVED FROM
RUSSIA. IT IS CALLED A CLERICAL-TECHNICAL CLASSIFICATION
FOR HIM BEING TO BE CONSIDERED FOR OTHER WORK, WHEN
HE HAS A REASONABLY WELL-EXPLAINED INDUSTRIAL
PHOTO-PRINTER, AND AMERICAN LABORER, AND FILM A
CLAIM AGAINST HIS INDUSTRIAL EXPERIENCE, IS SOMETHING
THAT COULD SCARCELY HAPPEN, AT LEAST NOT FOR ANY
LENGTH TIME IT WOULD TAKE A CLAIMS INVESTIGATOR TO CALL
A COUNSELOR IN THE INDUSTRIAL OFFICE AND ASK THE COUNSELOR
SIGN HIMSELF FOR WORK OF AN INDUSTRIAL, SORT, ALSO.

I AM AWARE THAT THIS KIND OF EXPLANATION WILL
PROBABLY BE USELESS IN MAKING YOU UNDERSTAND WHAT IS,
AND IS NOT, DONE AT THE TEXAS EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION.
I HOPE I DON'T FAIL TO MAKE YOU UNDERSTAND THAT SOMETHING
WRONG HAS BEEN, SOMEWHERE (I DON'T KNOW WHERE) OR
THE RECORDS WOULD BE THERE. MR BROOKS COUNSEL CARD
AND THE DALLAS CLAIM INVESTIGATION CARD HAS TO BE
THERE, BUT THEY WEREN'T.

(5)

WHEN I WROTE TO THE WARREN COMMISSION I WAS PERFECTLY AWARE, AND SAID SO, THAT I WAS GOING OUT ON A LIMB IN TELLING THEM OF THE NOTATIONS I HAD MADE ON HIS APPLICATIONS (THE NAME OF MURRAY CHOTINER, I INADVERTENTLY NOTED DOWN IN THE SPACE FOR FORMER EMPLOYERS OF THE MAN I REMEMBERED AS OSWALD, A FANTASTIC AND INCREDIBLE ERROR ABOUT WHICH I PAINFULLY WROTE TO THE WARREN COMMISSION AND WHICH IT WOULD TAKE PAGES TO EXPLAIN HERE, SO I WON'T, WAS ONE OF THESE NOTATIONS I RECALLED), THAT IS, I WAS GOING OUT ON A LIMB IF SOME OF HIS APPLICATION CARDS, AND ESPECIALLY THIS ONE, HAD BEEN LOST. I HAD AN OBLIGATION TO TELL THEM ABOUT IT THOUGH. AT THE TIME I WROTE THEM, I SUPPOSED THAT THE APPLICATIONS, SUPPOSED BY THE INVESTIGATORS TO CONTAIN ROUTINE INFORMATION ALREADY GATHERED FROM OTHER SOURCES, HAD SIMPLY NOT BEEN EXAMINED CLOSELY; THAT WHEN THEY GOT AROUND TO EXAMINING THEM, IT WOULD PUT MR. CHOTINER IN A VERY BAD LIGHT INDEED; THAT IT WAS ENTIRELY POSSIBLE THAT THE MAN I REMEMBERED AS OSWALD WAS NOT EVEN ACQUAINTED WITH MR. CHOTINER (THIS MAN HAD SERVED ME AS BEING A TERRIBLE LIAR, A PERSON WHO LIED WHEN THE NEED AROSE, AND WHEN IT DIDN'T, LIED JUST TO PASS THE TIME OF DAY)

YET WHEN I WROTE TO THE WARREN COMMISSION I WAS ALSO AWARE THAT EVEN IF THIS APPLICATION CARD WAS LOST, ITS APPLICATIONS SOMETIMES ARE, THERE WOULD AT LEAST BE THE COUNSEL CARD OF MR. BROOKS AND THE DALLAS CLAIM INVESTIGATOR'S RECORD TO CONFIRM OR DENY THAT I HAD TALKED TO OSWALD, FOR THESE TWO KINDS OF RECORDS SIMPLY DON'T GET LOST. I WAS WILLING TO ACCEPT EITHER THE ABSENCE OR PRESENCE OF MY HANDWRITING ON THE COUNSEL CARD AND THE REFERENCE TO MY NAME ON THE CLAIM INVESTIGATION CARD, AS THE PROOF THAT I HAD OR HAD NOT, TALKED TO OSWALD, AND IF I [illegible] EVERYONE, AND TO MAKE

AN APPOINTMENT WITH A PSYCHIATRIST. I WROTE TO THEM PERFECTLY CONFIDENT THAT MR. BROOK'S COUNSEL CARD AND THE CLAIM INVESTIGATION RECORD CARD WOULD BE THERE, EVEN IF NOTHING ELSE WAS. WELL, THEY WEREN'T, AND THAT WAS THAT.

MY COMPLAINT IS THAT I NEVER HEARD FROM THE WARREN COMMISSION. THIS IS MORE THAN A MURMURING OVER THE CIRCUMSTANCE THAT THE THINGS I THOUGHT WERE IMPORTANT ENOUGH TO LOOK INTO DID NOT HAPPEN TO BE THE SAME THINGS THEY THOUGHT WERE IMPORTANT ENOUGH TO SPEND THEIR TIME ON.

I THINK YOU WILL AGREE WITH ME (WHEN YOU HAVE READ THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OUTLINING THE CONTENTS OF MY LETTERS TO THEM) THAT MY LETTERS TO THEM, SENT THROUGH THE PROPER CHANNELS SO THAT THERE WAS NO POSSIBILITY OF THEIR BEING IGNORED, MADE IT NECESSARY THAT THE WARREN COMMISSION FORMALLY ACCEPT OR REJECT MY STATEMENTS, OR BE SEEN AS, AT THE LEAST, DISHONORABLE MEN, OR AT THE MOST AS CONSPIRATORIALLY DISHONEST. MY PRECISE ACCUSATION AGAINST THEM IS THAT THEY WERE NEGLIGENT OF THEIR PUBLIC AND ASSIGNED DUTY IN NOT QUESTIONING ME ~~THAT~~ DUTY IS LISTED IN THE WHITE HOUSE EXECUTIVE ORDER NUMBER 11130 AS BEING ~~O~~ --- TO EXAMINE THE EVIDENCE DEVELOPED BY THE FBI AND ANY ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE THAT MAY COME TO LIGHT OR BE UNCOVERED BY FEDERAL OR STATE AUTHORITIES -- THIS MEANS THAT ONE OF THEIR SPECIFIC DUTIES WAS TO EXAMINE SUCH EVIDENCE AS I UNCOVERED, FOR I AM (IT DOES NOT MATTER IN HOW SMALL A WAY) A STATE AUTHORITY.

WHAT WAS IN MY LETTERS TO THE WARREN COMMISSION?

TO SUMMARIZE THEIR CONTENTS, I SAID I THOUGHT:

A. A STRANGER, LATER BELIEVED BY ME TO HAVE BEEN OSWALD, HAD TAKEN OCCASION TO MENTION TO ME, AT MY DESK AT THE TEXAS EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION'S INDUSTRIAL OFFICE ON ROSS. AVE, IN THE EARLY FALL OF 1963, THE NAME OF MURRAY CHOTINER.

B. A FEW DAYS AFTER THIS INCIDENT, A PERSON WHOSE NAME I REMEMBERED AS OSWALD WAS SENT TO ME BY MRS ELROD, A CLAIMS INVESTIGATOR IN THE CLAIMS OFFICE, TO BE INTERVIEWED AT LENGTH AND TO HAVE HIS OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS REVISED AND EXPANDED. HE TURNED OUT TO BE THE STRANGER I HAVE ALREADY MENTIONED, A COINCIDENCE WHICH BROUGHT UP AGAIN THE NAME OF MURRAY CHOTINER, AS NAME WHICH BY A MOST CURIOUS ERROR, WHICH I EXPLAINED, I WROTE INTO THE YOUNG MAN'S WORK HISTORY AS BEING THAT OF A FORMER EMPLOYER.

C. THAT I HAD INTERPRETED FOR THIS MAN AN APTITUDE TEST BATTERY. THIS WAS THE SAME MAN WHO HAD TOLD ME SOME FANTASTIC STORY ABOUT HAVING WORKED IN RUSSIA (THE MOST RIDICULOUS THING I HAD EVER HEARD). THE TEST HAD SUGGESTED TO ME A DISCREPANCY BETWEEN HIS STATEMENT THAT HE HAD BEEN A SHARPSHOOTER, AND A CERTAIN DEFICIENCY IN PHYSICAL QUALITIES MEASURED BY THE TEST. I SAID IN MY LETTER I REMEMBERED THIS MAN AS HAVING BELOW AVERAGE SCORES IN ONE OR MORE OF THESE ITEMS. (SEE OSWALD'S APTITUDE TEST BATTERY SCORE CARD IN THE BIG WARREN REPORT. THIS TEST PART IS NAMED "MOTOR-COORDINATION SCORE ON THE GENERAL IT IS ALSO CALLED "EYE-HAND-COORDINATION" "AVERAGE" (OR MIDDLE POINT ON THE GAUSSIAN CURVE)

(SEE OSWALD 97)

(1)

D. INSTEAD OF DEFENDING HIMSELF WHEN I BROUGHT UP AS TACTFULLY AS I COULD THE (TO ME CLARIFY) DISCREPANCY AND APOLOGIZED FOR THE POOR SHOWING HE HAD MADE, SAYING "WELL, A TEST ISN'T EVERYTHING," HE HAD SAID FIRMLY, "NO MA'AM, THAT TEST IS RIGHT: THE TRUTH IS I AM NOT A VERY GOOD SHOT. I JUST LIKE GUNS, THAT'S ALL."

E. THAT AT A SUBSEQUENT INTERVIEW, SHORTLY AFTER THIS, A YOUNG FELLOW I REMEMBER AS BEING OF GERMAN DESCENT (ALTHOUGH I DO NOT RECALL HIS NAME) AND WHO MAY AND MAY NOT HAVE BEEN OSWALD WAS SENT TO ME TO BE RE-POLICED. (I RECALL THAT I WAS EXASPERATED AT THIS, BECAUSE I HAD NOT VERY LONG BEFORE ALREADY RE-POLICED HIM, ONCE). HE HAD RECENTLY WORKED IN A WAREHOUSE, USING SOME SPECIAL EQUIPMENT IN LOADING AND UNLOADING MERCHANDISE, A FORKLIFT OR CRANE, OR SOMETHING LIKE THAT, BUT DID NOT KNOW HOW TO DRIVE A CAR. HIS MOST RECENT EMPLOYMENT HAD BEEN IN NEW ORLEANS. HIS WIFE WAS EXPECTING TO HAVE, OR HAD JUST HAD, A BABY. HE LOOKED VERY, VERY MUCH LIKE, AND YET NOT EXACTLY LIKE, THE MAN I REMEMBER AS OSWALD. HE BOASTED TO ME OF HAVING JUST, A WEEK OR TWO BEFORE, JOINED THE DALLAS TEAMSTERS UNION (LOCAL 745) WHEN I REMONSTRATED WITH HIM OVER THIS, SAYING I FOUND IT VERY ODD THAT A MEMBER OF THE TEAMSTERS UNION, WHICH IS THE SAME AS THE TRUCK DRIVERS UNION, SHOULD NOT BE ABLE TO DRIVE A CAR, HE FELL INTO A FIT OF CONSPICUOUS LAUGHTER, THEN SAID, "WELL, I'M A TEAMSTER NOW," AND ABRUPTLY BECAME VERY MELANCHOLY-LOOKING. WHEN I ASKED TO SEE HIS UNION CARD, HE SAID, "WHY, THEY HAVEN'T GOT IT TO ME YET." (INCIDENTALLY I AM NOT AS SURE AS IT WOULD SEEM FROM THESE ITEMS LISTED AT THE START OF THIS THAT THIS MAN WAS OSWALD. IN

SPITE OF WHAT I HAVE OUTLINED, MY MEMORY REMAINS OF TWO MEN, ONE THE ONE I REMEMBER AS OSWALD, AND THE OTHER, THIS TEAMSTER PERSON, BOTH MEN HAVING RECENTLY WORKED IN NEW ORLEANS. THIS SEEMS PRETTY ILLOGICAL, I KNOW, AND I TOLD THEM SO, IN MY LETTERS, BUT THAT IS THE WAY I REMEMBERED THINGS, AND I CAN'T HELP THAT. WORKING FOR THE PUBLIC, I AM ACUTELY AWARE OF THE PREVALENCE OF COINCIDENCE, AND WARY OF IT.

F. THAT THE TEST SCORES OF THE MAN I REMEMBERED AS OSWALD WERE: "G", 116; "V", 126; THAT "G" IS SOMETHING LIKE AN "I.Q.", AND "V" MEANS "VERBAL". (THE TEST SCORES, WHICH WERE PHOTOSTATED IN THE BIG WARREN REPORT WERE, HOWEVER, G, 103 AND V, 127, THE LATTER BEING A REMARKABLE SCORE FOR AN EIGHT-GRADE DROP-OUT). I DO NOT THINK I WAS WRONG; I THINK THE MAN I REMEMBER WAS OSWALD, AND THAT I HAD RE-TESTED HIM, AND THAT DUE TO NERVOUSNESS, HE DID NOT DO AS WELL AS HE HAD DONE BEFORE. I REMEMBERED HIS PHYSICAL-QUALITY SCORES (MANUAL AND FINGER DEXTERITY AND FORM PERCEPTION) AS BEING LOWER THAN THE SCORES SHOWN, AND DID NOT SPECIFICALLY REFER TO MOTOR-COORDINATION AS HIS LOWEST IN MY LETTER, BUT SAID MERELY THAT HE HAD SHOWN AS BELOW AVERAGE ON ONE OR MORE OF THESE MUSICAL QUANTITY QUOTING NO EXACT PHYSICAL-QUALITY SCORES (IF YOU COULD SEE, AS I HAVE OFTEN SEEN, THE GENERAL APTITUDE TEST SCORES OF MANY MEN WHO ARE EXCELLENT MARKSMEN), AND MANY SCORES OF 140 TO 150 ON THINGS LIKE MOTOR-COORDINATION, YOU WOULD QUESTION WHETHER A PERSON WHO MARKS BELOW AVERAGE COULD HIT THE SIDE OF A BARN.

THESE, THEN, ARE THE THINGS THE WARREN COMMISSION DECIDED NOT TO ASK ME ABOUT: MY STATEMENT THAT A MAN I HAD GOOD REASON TO BELIEVE WAS OSWALD HAD MENTIONED THE NAME OF MURRAY CHOTINER TO ME, AND THAT I HAD WRITTEN THAT NAME DOWN, BY AN ODD SORT OF CHANCE, IN A PLACE ON THE APPLICATIONS WHICH WAS RESERVED FOR A SUMMARY LISTING OF FORMER EMPLOYMENT; MY STATEMENT THAT I INTERPRETED FOR THIS SAME MAN A BATTERY, DURING WHICH

INTERPRETATION, BOTH HE AND I HAD COMMENTED ON HIS MARKSMANSHIP, THE TEST HAVING SHOWN HIM AS BEING DEFICIENT IN THE PHYSICAL SPEED ONE NATURALLY ASSOCIATES WITH SHARPSHOOTING, AND FINALLY, MY STATEMENT, APPARENTLY MORE PUZZLING TO ME THAT IT WAS TO THEM, THAT THIS SAME YOUNG MAN REMINDED ME VERY MUCH OF A TEUTONIC YOUNG WAREHOUSEMAN FROM NEW ORLEANS WHO COULD NOT DRIVE A CAR, TO WHOM I HAD TALKED AT A SOMEWHAT LATER INTERVIEW, AND WHO HAD LAUGHED VERY LOUDLY WHEN I CHALLENGED HIS CLAIM THAT HE HAD NEWLY JOINED THE DALLAS LOCAL OF THE TEAMSTERS' UNION.

I GAVE THEM OTHER IDENTIFYING ITEMS, WHICH I WILL NOT GO INTO HERE EXCEPT TO SAY THAT THEY COULD EASILY HAVE BEEN CHECKED IF I HAD BEEN ALLOWED TO CONFRONT MRS OSWALD AS A PERSON SAYING THAT I THOUGHT I REMEMBERED HAVING SEEN HER IN THE COMPANY OF HER HUSBAND AND ANOTHER MAN AT THE TSD OFFICE AT A CERTAIN TIME (A PREGNANT WOMAN TALKING ON HER HANDS TO ONE COMPANION, AS THOUGH SHE AND WERE DEAF, AND THEN TO THE ONE APPARENTLY HER HUSBAND, IN NORMAL CONVERSATIONAL TONES, A LITTLE OUT OF MY EARSHOT, IS NOT THE SORT OF THING I READILY FORGET) OR IF I HAD BEEN ALLOWED TO TALK WITH MRS PAINE IN THEIR PRESENCE (TO SEE IF SHE WOULD ADMIT HAVING CALLED A MISS NEITHELL AT THE TSD TO TELL HER, "YOU CAN QUIT WORRYING ABOUT MR. OSWALD; HE HAS FOUND HIMSELF A JOB, AT THE TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY," AND IF SHE AT LEAST REMEMBERED LAUGHING WHEN, HAVING BEEN TOLD THAT MISS NEITHELL WOULD LIKE TO SPEAK TO MRS OSWALD, SHE SAID THAT MRS OSWALD DIDN'T SPEAK ENGLISH, AND THEN LAUGHING AGAIN, WHEN MISS NEITHELL ASKED HER TO PUT HER ON THE PHONE ANYHOW, BECAUSE SHE COULD TALK TO HER IN SPANISH, AND FINALLY BECOMING EXASPERATED AT MISS NEITHELL'S RESPONSE TO THE INFORMATION THAT MRS OSWALD SPOKE RUSSIAN: "RUSSIAN? WHY DOES SHE SPEAK RUSSIAN?" AND REPLYING ANGRILY "BECAUSE SHE WAS BORN AND REARED IN RUSSIA, DIRTY WAY," AND THEN BANGING UP THE 'PHONE. MY RECOLLECTION IS THAT I WAS THUNDERSTRUCK TO HEAR THIS, THAT HIS WIFE SPOKE RUSSIAN, I HAD BEEN SO CONVINCED HAVING BEEN TO RUSSIA).

(4)

WHERE ARE THE TWO-TEN PAGE LETTERS I SENT TO THE WARREN COMMISSION VIA THE U.S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY? THEY ARE NOT IN THE TWENTY-SIX VOLUME WARREN REPORT. WILL YOU PLEASE AT LEAST FIND OUT WHERE THOSE LETTERS ARE?

I HAVE WAITED THIS LONG TO WRITE YOU THINKING THAT A LETTER SENT TO YOU AFTER SO LONG A TIME MIGHT NOT MEET THE FATE THAT MY AIR-MINDED, SPECIAL-DELIVERY, REGISTERED, LETTER TO YOU SENT DEC 06, 1963, MET: REPLY BY A MIMEOGRAPHED SLIP OF PAPER FROM J. EDGAR HOOVER.

IT IS MY HOPE THAT THIS FINDS YOU CAPABLE OF ANSWERING YOUR MAIL, I REMAIN,

YOURS SINCERELY

Laura Nitzell

(LAURA NITZELL)
3009 WAYNE AVENUE
DALLAS, TEXAS 75225
PH. EM 3-3011 - EXT.
BUS. RI 7-2671 - EXT. 316

P.S. IF YOU SHOULD DECIDE TO TELEPHONE ABOUT THIS, DON'T TALK TO MY FATHER. HE DOESN'T KNOW ABOUT IT, AND SINCE HE HAD HIS STROKE TWO YEARS AGO, IT HAS BEEN NECESSARY TO KEEP HIM FROM WORRYING ABOUT ANY THING. I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW BY PHONE OR BY MAIL HOW YOU RECEIVE THIS, BUT I WILL NOT BE CONVINCED BY A PHONE CALL, ALONE, THAT THIS LETTER HAS FALLEN INTO THE PROPER HANDS. IF I HEAR NOTHING, I SHALL TURN TO SOMEONE ELSE TO LOOK INTO THIS MATTER FOR ME, AS I CONSIDER I HAVE A RESPONSIBILITY TO KEEP TRYING TO KNOW SOME

SUCCESSFUL

62-109060

August 27, 1965

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Loetterle

Honorable Robert F. Kennedy
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

Returned herewith is a letter dated June 4, 1965, directed to your office by Laura Kittrell, 3009 Bryn Mawr, Dallas, Texas. The letter was referred to this Bureau on July 30, 1965.

Miss Kittrell, an employee of the Texas State Employment Commission, wrote concerning an interview she had in September or October, 1963, with a person she believes might have been Lee Harvey Oswald. She complained that a previous letter to you had not been acknowledged and that she was never contacted by the Warren Commission concerning this information.

The 1965 Dallas City Directory lists Miss Laura Kittrell, Counselor, State Employment Commission, residence 3009 Bryn Mawr. Credit bureau records indicate she was born in October, 1904, and has been employed by the Texas Employment Commission since February, 1950.

On August 12, 1965, Miss Kittrell was contacted concerning her June 4, 1965, letter. She said she doubted that you actually received the letter since it had not been acknowledged. She reiterated statements in her letter that a previous letter to you had been acknowledged by a "mimeographed slip of paper from J. Edgar Hoover." In this respect, the files of this Bureau contain no information indicating prior correspondence with Miss Kittrell.

Miss Kittrell stated the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy by the Warren Commission was a farce, that neither the Commission nor the FBI had seen fit to interview her despite her having written to you and to the Commission. She expressed irritation that she had not been called on to testify before the Commission.

FL:eem
(4)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

AUG 26 1965
COMM-FBI

AUG 27 9 47 AM '65
ORIGINAL FILED IN

1-1-B READING ROOM

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable Robert F. Kennedy

Miss Kittrell did not appear to possess any information of pertinence to this Bureau's investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy or other matters within our investigative jurisdiction. A superior of Miss Kittrell's at her place of employment has stated he feels there is some question as to her emotional stability.

No further inquiries are being conducted into this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

NOTE: On 7/30/65, the office of Senator Robert F. Kennedy forwarded a 14-page handprinted letter from Laura Kittrell of Dallas. Miss Kittrell complained that a registered airmail special delivery she had sent to Kennedy on 12/26/63, was acknowledged only by a "mimeographed slip of paper from J. Edgar Hoover" (this was possibly a postal receipt since we have no record of such letter). She wrote that she had waited for the FBI to pick up a full account of information she had prepared, but no one ever came until finally about April, 1964, after she called the U. S. Attorney in Dallas, a Secret Service man came out and she turned over to him her "20-odd page report." She later called the Dallas U. S. Attorney (Judge Barefoot Sanders) concerning her report and he told her it had been sent to the Warren Commission. She said she told him she had written another report with more details, which she sent to Sanders, but still she did not hear from the Warren Commission. Her letter contained further snide remarks concerning "J. Edgar Hoover's mimeograph department" and rambled at great length concerning her interview with a person she thought might have been Lee Harvey Oswald. Her superior described her as "squirrelly" and from the letter and interview, it appears that she is in a state of emotional unbalance. A letterhead memorandum dated 8/12/65, setting out background data and full details concerning interview of Kittrell as well as a copy of her letter to Senator Kennedy are being furnished to the Department and to Secret Service for information.

Letter not being sent in duplicate since it contains derogatory information concerning Miss Kittrell and should not be disseminated to her.

Miss Kittrell's letter is 14 pages of hand printing and since it is readily readable, in the interest of economy a typed copy is not being prepared and a xerox copy will be retained in Bureau files.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

DATE: 9/1/65

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-37111) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
(OO:DL)

ReWFOlet 8/23/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau and Dallas Office each are two Xerox copies of a copy of a letter sent to Mrs. MARGUERITA C. OSWALD by RICHARD A. FRANK, Office of the Legal Adviser, U. S. Department of State (USDS). This is a self-explanatory reply to her request for passport information regarding subject as described in relet.

The copy of the letter was furnished to SA KENNETH J. HASER on 8/31/65, by Mr. BILL SCHROEDER, Office of the Legal Adviser, USDS.

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 2) (100-10461) (RM)(AM)
1 - WFO

JFM:mee
(5)

REC-34 5448

EX 105

12 SEP 2 1965

SOVIET SECTION

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

August 27, 1965

Dear Mrs. Oswald:

Reference is made to your letter of August 17, 1965, to Mr. White in which you request copies of the passport application and passport of Lee Harvey Oswald.

The passport application of Lee Harvey Oswald, dated September 4, 1959, is reproduced in Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, Vol. 22, exhibit number 1114, pp. 77-79 (U.S Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1964). The passport issued September 10, 1959, to Lee Harvey Oswald is reproduced in these Hearings, Vol. 18, exhibit number 946, pp. 160-171.

A complete set of the Hearings is available at the Fort Worth Public Library, 9th and Throckmorton.

If I may be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to call upon me.

Sincerely yours,

Richard A. Frank
Office of the Legal Adviser

Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald,
4209 Byers,
Fort Worth, Texas.

L/ARA:BSchroederiemr 8/27/65

Clearance:

L - Mr. Kearney
(substance)

ENCLOSURE

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9-11-65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 8-13-65; and Dallas teletype to Bureau, 8-17-65.

Referenced communications reflect receipt from the Bureau of the assassination rifle with clip and revolver, Commission Exhibits 139 and 143, respectively, and the brown leather holster, Bureau Exhibit B4, Commission Exhibit 144.

On 9-10-65, USM, NDT, served a Warrant of Seizure on the above-mentioned items. This is in connection with the Government's attempted forfeiture of these items. The Marshal advised he, therefore, would have constructive custody of the items which is necessary, and same were left in my custody.

Enclosed is a copy of the Warrant of Seizure and the order granting leave for the Government to file libel, as well as a copy of the libel. USA has advised this is the procedure recommended to him by the Department of Justice.

3-Bureau (Enc. 2)
2-Dallas
JGS/bfm
(5)

SEP 14 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

September 16, 1965

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Rausch

[redacted]
[redacted]
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to your letter captioned "Assassination Weapons," dated August 20, 1965, MMV:CMD:pcn, 144-11.

Special Agent in Charge, J. Gordon Shanklin, of our Dallas Office has advised that on September 10, 1965, the U. S. Marshal, Northern District of Texas, served a Warrant of Seizure on the rifle, with appurtenances, used to assassinate President Kennedy and the pistol, with appurtenances, used by Lee Harvey Oswald which caused the death of Dallas Police Officer, J. D. Tippit. The U. S. Marshal advised that in serving the Warrant of Seizure, he would have constructive custody of these items; however, the weapons have been left in the custody of Mr. Shanklin.

Enclosed for your information is one copy each of the Warrant of Seizure, Order Granting Leave to File Libel, Civil No. 3-1171, Request for Leave to File Libel, Civil No. 3-1171 and Libel of Information, Civil No. 3-[illegible], furnished by our Dallas Office.

The United States Attorney for the Northern District of Texas has advised our Dallas Office this is the procedure he is following as recommended by the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice.

Enclosures (4)

MMR:ery
(5)

DALLAS
SEP 23 1965
COMM-FBI

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

7 SEP 23 1965 TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE:

This matter concerns the forfeiture proceedings currently being taken by the Government to retain the rifle used to assassinate President Kennedy and the pistol used to kill Police Officer Tippit. These weapons were previously furnished to our Dallas Office as the Department notified us the weapons must be in the state where the forfeiture proceedings are being handled. This matter comes within the jurisdiction of the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, Internal Revenue Service. We previously advised the Department that the weapons were in the custody of SAC, Dallas and further requested the Department to advise us what disposition was to be made of these weapons upon completion of the forfeiture proceedings. The Department noted that disposition of these weapons would be dependent upon the successful completion of the forfeiture proceedings and the civil action of John J. King v. The Attorney General, U. S. D. C., Denver, Colorado, Civil No. 6168. SAC, Dallas advised by airtel dated 9/11/65, U. S. Marshal, Northern District of Texas, served a Warrant of Seizure on these weapons in connection with the forfeiture proceedings. By doing this, he would have constructive custody of the weapons; however, the weapons remained in custody of SAC, Dallas. The USA, NDT, indicated this is the procedure recommended to him by the Department. The various documents mentioned furnished to us by Dallas are being forwarded to the Department for their information and Xerox copies are being maintained in the file.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 9/24/65

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-37111) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
(OO:DL)

Newspaper Clipping - MRS. OSWALD HINTS JFK MERCY KILLING

Enclosed for the information of the Bureau and Dallas is one copy each of a self-explanatory newspaper clipping which appeared in the Washington, D. C., "Washington Post and Times Herald", 9/21/65, edition.

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Dallas (Enc. 1) (100-10461) (RM) (Info)
1 - WFO

JFM:mee
(4)

REC 4 5449

12 SEP 27 1965

SOVIET SECTION

EX-100

OCT 1 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Mrs. Oswald Says Kennedy Was Dying

Marguerite Oswald, the mother of the man who assassinated President Kennedy, charged yesterday that her son may have been involved in a plot with the Secret Service to remove the President by "mercy killing," because he was suffering from "an incurable disease."

Her theory was reported by Jean Stafford in a copyrighted interview in McCall's magazine, released yesterday.

Mrs. Oswald asserted that President Kennedy was dying of "Atkinson's disease," but may have meant Addison's disease, which is now neither fatal nor incurable, had had three back operations and "would have been a lingering President."

"So I say it is possible that my son was chosen to shoot him in a mercy killing for the security of the country," Mrs. Oswald said, "and if this is true, it was a fine thing to do, and my son was a hero."

DISCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 9/17/65

FROM : LEGAT, MEXICO (105-3702) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Mexico City letter dated 8/20/65.

AT MONTERREY, NUEVO LEON, MEXICO:

[redacted]

REC-56

5450

Bureau
(1 - Liaison Section)
Mexico City

1 SEP 27 1965

1 -

1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings

[redacted]

LEADS:

MEXICO CITY OFFICE:

AT CUERNAVACA, MORELOS, MEXICO:

[redacted]

[redacted]

September 22, 1965

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
9th. Street and Pennsylvania Avenue N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

There is a book in the store in this city that has canonized Lee Harvy Oswald. Such warship my hands felt filthy after handling it.
It states Oswald was a valuable agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I think this can not be true due to his reputation all through his life. especially his record in the Marines. Since he is dead I feel free to ask this question since there is no need for secrecy at this date. If you confirm it I will believe it and suffer my horrible shock in silence. Please tell me!

Was Lee Oswald an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation???

Thank you kindly in advance.

Respectfully yours
T.L.Wood

N. 5007 Altamont Street
Spokane, Washington

~~REC-10~~ REC-10 5451

12 SEP 30 1965

EX-103

HARVEY FERRELL

September 30, 1965

REC-10 [illegible] 5451

EX-103

Mr. I. L. Wood
North 5007 Altamont Street
Spokane, Washington

SEP 30 9 32 AM '65
FBI
MAIL ROOM

Dear Mr. Wood:

Your letter of September 22nd has been received.

In response to your request, I can assure you that Lee Harvey Oswald was never an employee or associated with the FBI in any capacity.

Enclosed is some literature which I hope will be of interest.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 25
OCT 1965
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (2)
Our Heritage of Greatness
Let's Fight Communism Sanely

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DTP:pjf
(3)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

57 OCT 11 1965 TELETYPE UNIT

Williston, Tennessee
September 22, 1965

Mr. J. Egdar Hoover Director
Federal Bureau investagation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover

I have a one Dollar Federal Reserve note with a signature on the back side (Green Side), LEE Harvey Oswald, Apr.10, 62.

What I would like to find out if the signature is ginuine and who I would have to contact to find out.

Thanking you for your answer

Yours truly,

Chester V. Parker

Chester V. Parker Postmaster

1-1

EX-110

REC-68 105-[illegible]-5452

18 OCT 5 1965

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

EX 110

REC-68 105-[illegible]-5452

September 30, 1965

Mr. Raupach

Mr. Chester V. Parker
Postmaster
Williston, Tennessee 38076

Dear Mr. Parker:

In reply to your letter of September 22, 1965 please be advised that the FBI conducts handwriting comparisons for duly authorized law enforcement agencies only.

In view of this limitation this Bureau is unable to assist you in this matter or to suggest how the authenticity of the signature can be secured except through the services of a private handwriting examiner.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 25
OCT 1 1965
COMM-FBI

John Edgar Hoover
Director

KMR:eem (5)

1 - Dallas (Enclosures 2)
1 - Memphis - (Enclosures 2)

NOTE FOR SACs DALLAS AND MEMPHIS:

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS; MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING.

Since Lee Harvey Oswald did not arrive in United States until 6/13/62, it would appear that this signature would be fictitious and would have no evidentiary value to the Bureau.

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

SEP 30 4 32 PM
FBI - READING ROOM
B I

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room

53 OCT 11 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Mr. Chester V. Parker

NOTE:

A letter was received at the Bureau from Mr. Chester V. Parker, Postmaster, Williston, Tennessee, dated 9/22/65. Mr. Parker said he had a one dollar Federal Reserve Note with a signature on the back "Lee Harvey Oswald, Apr. 10, 62." He desired to find out if the signature was genuine and who [illegible] matter. The date appearing on this note would tend to indicate it is fictitious as Oswald did not arrive in New York City until June 13, 1962, from the Soviet Union. Further, this note has no evidentiary value and it appears we should not accept it for comparison purposes.

Bob Dudney Dallas

OSWALD Times Herald

105-82555

SECTION 228

COPY 2

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 10/11/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-R-Cuba
Bufile: 105-82555

JACK L. RUBY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CR
Bufile 44-24016

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies of LHM, 10 copies FD-302 reflecting interview with CARY HODGES, 1825 Sylvin Road, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on 10/6/65 ans interview of HARRY DUTT, 1301 Convention Street, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 10/6/65.

Enclosed for Dallas are 1? copies of above FD-302.

Copies of LHM and 302 in this matter are being disseminated to Secret Service, New Orleans and ICG, New Orleans in view of the apparent mental instability of HARRY DUTT.

1 ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc.20)
2 - Dallas (Enc.15)
2 - New Orleans
WED/jmc
(7)

D. C. Wick

REC-34

12 OCT 20 1965

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

2 cc Inmate Custody Detail

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New Orleans, Louisiana
October 11, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
JACK L. RUBY

Harry Dutt was interviewed on October 6, 1965 at 1361 Convention Street, Baton Rouge, Louisiana at which time he furnished the following information:

COPIES DESTROYED
21 MAR 12 1973

ENCLOSURE

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 10/11/65

HARRY DUTT was interviewed at [redacted] Baton Rouge, Louisiana and furnished the following information after being advised he did not have to make any statement, any statement he did make could be used against him in a court of law, and before he made a statement he could talk to a lawyer or anyone he chooses.

DUTT stated that he was visiting his nephew in Baton Rouge for approximately two weeks. He advised that on the evening of October 5, 1965 he had been drinking in the bar at the Capitol House Hotel in Baton Rouge and that this time he was accompanied by his nephew [redacted] He stated that he had made a statement regarding JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD but said he was drinking heavily at the time and he does not recall what he said. He stated that he did not know anything about anyone of these individuals except what he had read in the newspaper and that if he had talked about a plan to kill JACK RUBY he could not recall what he said. He advised that he does not know of such a plan. He also stated that he does not know of any plan or plot which might endanger his own life. DUTT stated that he frequently "talks when he is drinking" and cannot always be held responsible while drinking.

He advised that he had met a man named JACK RUBY in Juarez, Mexico about 5 years ago but he does not think, however, this is the same JACK RUBY who lives in Dallas. He stated, however, that he thought he would go to Dallas some time in the future to see JACK RUBY and to "talk to him." When asked how and where he intended to contact RUBY in Dallas he stated that he would "just go to Dallas and ask for him."

He also said that he met LEE HARVEY OSWALD in New Orleans about 5 or 6 years ago, but he does not believe he talked to OSWALD. He stated he just saw OSWALD on the street in New Orleans.

DUTT stated that he has suffered from "neurosis" that he had been confined to mental institutions on several occasions, once in 1945 at the Veterans Hospital, Augusta, Georgia for a mental condition. DUTT stated he had also been treated at the Halifax Hospital, Daytona, Florida on at least 7 occasions between 1955 and 1962 for a mental condition.

On 10/6/65 at Baton Rouge, Louisiana File # 100-16601 44-2064

by SAs WILLIAM E. DOYLE & KENNETH S. OLIVER /jmc Date dictated 10/7/65

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

He also stated that he had been arrested by the Police Department, Daytona, Florida on several occasions for charges including drunk and disorderly conduct. He stated that on one occasion he attacked 2 Daytona Policeman with an axe when they tried to arrest him. He stated that the police subdued him and placed him under arrest and at the time they also confiscated his rifle.

He stated that he did not own any firearms at the present time but would like to get a pistol one, that would scare some one if he pointed it at them. He advised that he owned a hunting knife which he frequently carried with him.

DUTT stated that he was in total agreement with all the policies of the present administration and that he thought President JOHNSON was a fine president, was doing a good job and was following the policy of President KENNEDY. He further stated that President KENNEDY was the best president we have had.

DUTT stated that his plans for the immediate future were indefinite that he wished to find employment in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

During the course of the interview DUTT appeared nervous and on several occasions became highly excited. During a portion of the interview in which DUTT related an incident regarding attacking of two policeman with an axe he became excited.

The following description was obtained through observation and interview:

Name	HARRY DUTT
Home address	232 South Seagrave Daytona, Florida
POB	Lancaster, Pennsylvania
DOB	February 15, 1908
Height	5'8"
Weight	120 pounds
Hair	Gray
Eyes	Brown

NO 44-2064/jmc

Characteristics	Tattoo "Panama" on right inside arm, tattoo of flower right wrist, tattoo Indian head and sailor girl right forearm, tattoo parrot right arm.
Military Service	U. S. Navy 1925-1928 Discharged for neurosis
Marital Status	Married - Wife [redacted] Daughter - [redacted] Jacksonville, Florida [redacted] Jacksonville, Florida

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New Orleans, Louisiana
October 11, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
JACK L. RUBY

Mr. [redacted] Baton Rouge, Louisiana was interviewed on October 6, 1965 and furnished the following information:

COPIES DESTROYED
21 MAR 12 1973

CLASSIFIED

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 10/11/65

[redacted] Baton Rouge, Louisiana furnished the following information after being advised the identity of the interviewing agents.

[redacted] stated that he is an [redacted] in Baton Rouge and at the present time his uncle HARRY DUTT was visiting him from Daytona Beach, Florida. [redacted] stated that during the evening of October 5, 1965, himself and DUTT were drinking in the Hunt Room of the Capitol House Hotel, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. During the course of the conversation between the two men DUTT stated that he knew JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He stated that he had met RUBY some years ago in Juarez, Mexico and had also met OSWALD 5 or 6 years ago in New Orleans.

[redacted] further stated that DUTT told him that he intended to go to Dallas, Texas to see JACK RUBY. DUTT said that JACK RUBY should not be alive today as he was to have been shot "according to plan". He would not elaborate on this statement.

[redacted] advised that he believes his uncle is a "crack pot." He said that DUTT leaves home temporarily without any reason and travels around the country, sometimes for an extended period of time. He further stated that DUTT "hangs out in bars" frequently while on these trips [redacted] also stated that DUTT came to Baton Rouge, Louisiana about two weeks ago and secured part time employment as an "extra" with a movie company presently working in the Baton Rouge area. [redacted] stated that DUTT said that he intends to go to Hollywood if he cannot find employment in Baton Rouge. He thinks DUTT probably could make a career out of acting as a result of his experience with a movie company in Baton Rouge.

[redacted] stated that he believes his uncle has had "shock treatments" in the past and might have been confined to a mental institution.

[redacted] furnished the following description of DUTT:

Home address 232 South Seagraves

On 10/6/65 at Baton Rouge, Louisiana File # 100-16601 44-2064

/jmc

by SAs WILLIAM E. DOYLE & KENNETH S. OLIVER Date dictated 10/7/65

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

NO 44-2064/jmc

	Daytona, Florida
DOB	1908
Height	5'10"
Weight	130 pounds
Hair	Originally Black now 75% gray.
Scars or marks	Tattoo on right arm

[redacted] stated that DUTT was staying in a rooming house at 14th and Convention Streets in Baton Rouge.

7

DIRECTOR, FBI (105-490763) 10/4/65

SAC, NEW YORK (105-117844) (P)

MARK LANE
SM - C
(OO:NY)

Reference is made to New York letter (FD-122a), dated 8/17/65.

Enclosed herewith are the original and six copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above concerning the subject's travel to Denmark in August, 1965.

Sources set forth in LHM are as follows:

First Source:
Second Source:
Third Source:

Enclosed LHM has been classified "Confidential" because it contains information from the above valuable sources of the FBI. It is felt the unauthorized disclosure of the information attributed to these sources could compromise them and thus be injurious to the National Defense.

It is desired that the Bureau request Legat, London to confirm subject's current residence and employment in Denmark.

Any additional information received by the NYO re subject's foreign travel will be promptly furnished to the Bureau.

2-Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM)
(1 105-82555) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
1-New York (105-38431) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD) (312)
1-New York

BFM:jth
(6)

1 ENCLOSURE

OCT 6 19

60

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New York, New York
October 4, 1965

Bufile 100-409763
NYfile 100-117844

[redacted]

Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

On September 28, 1965, Mr. [redacted] appeared at the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). He advised Special Agent A. Lewis Barnett that he was a [redacted] advised that Mark Lane left New York in August, 1965, and is currently living in Denmark with his wife and her family. [redacted] stated that Lane's book "Rush to Judgment" concerning the assassination of President John F. Kennedy is scheduled to be published in England in November, 1965. [redacted] stated that to the best of his knowledge, Lane has no present plans to return to the United States.

The May 2nd Movement is characterized in the Appendix attached hereto.

It is noted that the "New York Daily News" newspaper issue of December 31, 1964, Page 37, stated that Lane and Anne-Lise Dabelsteen, age 23, the daughter of a Danish businessman, were married on December 30, 1964, at Nykoebing-Falster, Denmark.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NEITHER RECOMMENDATIONS NOR CONCLUSIONS OF THE FBI. IT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE FBI AND IS LOANED TO YOUR AGENCY; IT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE YOUR AGENCY.

[redacted]

[redacted]

Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

The "New York Herald Tribune" newspaper, dated January 15, 1964, page 7, column 1, contained an article entitled "Oswald's Mother Hires Lane". This article stated that on January 14, 1964, Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald, mother of accused assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, announced she had hired Mark Lane to represent her slain son before the Warren Commission investigating the murder of President John F. Kennedy. According to this article, Mrs. Oswald stated she had been in contact with Lane during his stay in Fort Worth, Texas, the previous weekend. It was also pointed out that Lane had accepted the case although Mrs. Oswald stated she had no funds with which to pay him.

The "New York Times" newspaper dated April 2, 1964, page 37, contained an article stating that Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald had dismissed Mark Lane, her New York lawyer.

On June 10, 1963, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that at a meeting of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) held May 28, 1963, at 74 Fifth Avenue, New York City, Mark Lane was elected to the position of Vice Chairman of the organization.

Characterizations of the NYCAHUAC and the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC) appear in the Appendix hereto.

On November 30, 1964, a second confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Mark Lane is an attorney-at-law who then maintained his offices at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City. This source continued that Lane was also

[redacted]

CONFIDENTIAL

Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

National CNairman of the CCI which was also located at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City. According to this source, the CCI was formed by Lane in early, 1964, to conduct an independent investigation into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy which occurred at Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963.

In July, 1965, a Third confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that in June, 1965, the business address of Mark Lane, Attorney, and the CCI was changed from 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, to Post Office Box 547, Madison Square Station, United States Post Office, New York City.

Mark Lane is described as follows:

Name:	Mark Lane
Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Age:	37
Date of Birth:	February 24, 1927
Place of Birth:	Bronx, New York
Height:	5'½"
Weight:	180 lbs.
Build:	Medium
Complexion:	Olive
Eyes:	Brown
Hair:	Black
Occupation:	Attorney-at-law
Social Security Number:	073-22-4900

[redacted]

Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

APPENDIX

MAY 2 MOVEMENT (M2M)
Formerly known as May 2 Committee

A source advised on March 3, 1965 as follows:

The M2M is the name now used by the May 2 Committee which was organized on March 14, 1964, at New Haven, Connecticut, by a group of young people participating in a symposium "Socialism in America" being held at Yale University. The original aim of the M2M was to plan and execute a demonstration in New York City on May 2, 1964, demanding withdrawal of United States troops from Viet Nam.

The M2M is dominated and controlled by the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) and has for its aim and purpose the embarrassment of the United States Government by meetings, rallies, picketing demonstrations and formation of university level clubs at which a Marxist-Leninist oriented approach and analysis is taken of United States domestic and foreign policies.

This source advised on May 19, 1965, that the current headquarters of the M2M is 640 Broadway, New York City, Room 307.

Re: Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

1. APPENDIX

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" issued December 1, 1961, by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 115, contains the following citation regarding the National Committee to Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

"Cited as a 'new organization' set up in the Summer of 1960 to lead and direct the Communist Party's 'Operation Abolition' campaign. Seven of the national leaders of this group have been identified as Communists."

A source has advised that the NCAUAC changed its name on March 3, 1962, to include the word 'House' in its name, thereby becoming known as the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NCAHUAC).

A second source advised on June 28, 1965, that as of that date the NCAHUAC continued to function with headquarters at 555 North Western Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

1. APPENDIX

NEW YORK COUNCIL TO ABOLISH THE HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

On March 9, 1961, a source advised that the New York Council To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAUAC), 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York, was formed at a meeting held in New York City on November 17, 1960. This organization was founded principally through the efforts of FRANK WILKINSON, Field Representative of the National Committee To Abolish the Un-American Activities Committee (NCAUAC).

ROBERT RONSTADT, 20515 Tiara Street, Woodland Hills, California, a former member of the Communist Party (CP) in Los Angeles, California, from 1946 to 1952 who furnished information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation from 1949 to 1952 advised on September 17, 1952, that FRANK WILKINSON was a member of the Los Angeles County, CP as of September, 1952.

A second source furnished on September 14, 1961, a copy of resolutions of the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAC) which were adopted by the NYCAHUAC. One such resolution affirmed the intention to continue to work for the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) and to continue its efforts to broaden the participation in this fight. Another resolution accepted as a modus vivendi the suggestion of the Field Representative of the "National Committee to Abolish the HCUA" (NCAHUAC) namely that local abolition committees may identify and co-ordinate their efforts as closely as they desire with NCAHUAC, still maintaining their autonomy for as flexible and independent a program as possible.

A third, fourth, and fifth source have advised during March, 1962, that CP members in the New York City area have been solicited to support activities of the NYCAHUAC during attendance at CP club meetings.

On May 7, 1964, a sixth source advised that the NYCAHUAC continues to function from its office at 150 West 34th Street, New York City, New York.

1.

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY (PLP)
PROGRESSIVE LABOR MOVEMENT (PLM)

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the PLP, formerly known as the PLM, held its first national convention April 15-18, 1965, at New York City, to organize the PLM into a PLP. The PLP will have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

"The New York Times," City Edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers were identified as MILTON ROSEN, New York, President, and WILLIAM EPTON of New York and MORT SCHEER of San Francisco, Vice Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the party until the next convention.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by Mr. ROSEN and Mr. SCHEER after they were expelled from the Communist party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

The PLP publishes the "Marxist-Leninist Quarterly," a theoretical magazine; "Progressive Labor," a monthly magazine; "Challenge," a New York City newspaper; and "Spark," a west coast newspaper.

The June 1, 1965, issue of "Challenge," page 6, states that, "this paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life-where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government on every level."

The source advised that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 622, 132 Nassau Street, New York City, where PLP publications are prepared.

DJ-150
d. 4-26-65

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: October

FROM : Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

FMV:JJC:kg

SUBJECT: U. S. v. One 65 mm. Mannlicher-Carcano Military Rifle, Model 91-38, Serial No. C2766, with Appurtenances, and one .38 Special S & W Victory Model Revolver, Serial No. V510210, with Appurtenances. (N.D. Texas - Libel of information).

In the answer to the Libel of Information filed in the captioned case the Claimant admits that Lee Harvey Oswald used a name other than "Lee Harvey Oswald" in purchasing the weapons. Claimant further states that the name so used was "A. J. Hidell" or "A. Hidell," by which name he frequently went.

We will appreciate receiving any information you may have concerning the alleged use of "A. J. Hidell" or "A. Hidell" by Oswald, except, of course with respect to the use of such names when purchasing the weapons.

REC-19 5454

1 Copy Given Mr. Belmont 10-14-65

18 OCT 20 1965

EX-103

OCT 14, 1966 40

1 - Mr. Belmont; 1 - Mr. Rosen; 1 - Mr. Sullivan; 1 - Mr. Branigan;
Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr. 1 - Mr. Lenihan; 1 - Mr. Goble
Assistant Attorney General October 18, 1965

1 - Mail Room

Director, FBI

REC 19

U. S. v. One 6.5 mm. Mannlicher-Carcano Military Rifle, Model 91-38, Serial No. C2766, with Appurtenances, and one .38 Special S & W Victory Model Revolver, Serial No. V510210, with Appurtenances.
(N.D. Texas - Libel of Information.

OCT 18 3 49 PM '65

READING ROOM

Reference is made to your letter dated October 14, 1965, captioned as above.

A review has been made of our files for information as to the use made by Lee Harvey Oswald of the name Hidell, except where he used the name when purchasing the rifle and revolver. References are set forth below to specific pages from FBI reports in the Oswald case. These reports are extremely voluminous and, therefore, only copies of those pages specifically referred to are enclosed with this communication. Of course, if you desire copies of the full reports, they will be furnished to you immediately.

The pages enclosed with this communication are as follows:

92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 99, 100, 101, 102, 140, and 141 of Dallas report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated November 30, 1963;

179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, and 186, of Dallas report of Special Agent Gemberling dated January 7, 1964;

274, 275, 276, 277, 278, and 279, of Dallas report of Special Agent Warren C. DeBrueys dated December 8, 1963;

364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 371A, 372, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 695, 100, and 101, of Dallas report of Special Agent DeBrueys dated December 2, 1963.

Where the referred-to pages cover only a part of an interview, pages covering the entire interview are enclosed.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TNG:brt
(9) note page 4
105-82555 (Oswald)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.

For your assistance, the following is the result of our file review. As you know, considerable information on this matter is set forth in the "Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy" (hereafter referred to as "Hearings") and this information is being referred to for your further assistance.

At the time of his arrest, Oswald possessed in his wallet three identification cards bearing the name Hidell. All of the articles found in the wallet are itemized on pages 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 140 and 141 of FBI report dated November 30, 1963, at Dallas, made by Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling in the Oswald case.

The first item containing the name Hidell was a Selective Service Notice of Classification card in the name of Alek James Hidell and bearing a photograph of Oswald. Photographs of this card are printed on pages 631, 632 and 683 of Volume XVII, "Hearings." The second item was a Certificate of Service in the United States Marine Corps card in the name of Alek James Hidell. Photographs of this card are printed on pages 689, 690 and 691 of Volume XVII, "Hearings." Finally, the third item was a membership card of the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New Orleans Chapter" in the name of L. H. Oswald, bearing the signature Lee H. Oswald and signed A. J. Hidell, Chapter President. A photograph of this card appears on page 697, Volume XVII, "Hearings."

Two Dallas police officers testified before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy that they talked with Oswald about the name Hidell shortly after his arrest. Officer Guy F. Rose testified he asked Oswald for his name and Oswald replied "Hidell." Rose said he had Oswald's wallet before him at the time and noticed it contained cards with the name Hidell and with the name Lee Oswald. Rose said he then asked Oswald which of the two names was correct and Oswald refused to answer. Officer Richard S. Stovall testified when he asked Oswald for his name Oswald replied that it was Lee Oswald. It is noted both police officers indicated they were together at the time of this short meeting and conversation with Oswald. Their testimony on this point appears in Volume VII, "Hearings," pages 187, 188 and 228.

Oswald was specifically asked in interviews after his arrest about the name Hidell and he refused to furnish any information about it. To Captain J. W. Fritz, Dallas Police Department, he stated on November 22, 1963, that it was a name he picked up in New Orleans. When questioned further about it he refused to give any other information. (For the testimony of Fritz on this point see Volume IV, "Hearings," page 222.) On November 23, 1963, Oswald was asked specifically about the Selective Service card bearing his photograph and the name Hidell. He admitted he carried the card but refused to furnish any other information about it. (See Dallas report of Special Agent Gemberling dated November 30, 1963, page 101.) Again on November 24, 1963, Oswald was questioned about the name Hidell and again he refused to give any information about it. (See Dallas report of Special Agent Gemberling dated January 7, 1964, pages 181 and 185.)

The Selective Service and Certificate of Service cards were determined by Laboratory examiners to be forgeries prepared by Oswald. FBI Special Agent James C. Cadigan's testimony as to these conclusions regarding these cards is printed in Volume VII, "Hearings," beginning on page 427. Mr. Alwyn Cole, U. S. Treasury Department, also testified as to these conclusions, his testimony appearing beginning on page 380, Volume IV, "Hearings."

Concerning the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New Orleans Chapter" card bearing the name Hidell, Mrs. Lee Harvey Oswald testified she wrote the signature A. J. Hidell on this card at the direction of her husband. She testified there was no Hidell and Oswald indicated to her that he was Hidell. (See "Hearings," Volume V, pages 401 and 402 and Volume I, pages 64 and 65 and also FBI report in the Oswald case of Special Agent Warren C. DeBrueys dated December 8, 1963, at Dallas, page 277.)

Further information as to Oswald's use of the name Hidell in New Orleans was received from Lieutenant Francis L. Martello, New Orleans Police Department (see Dallas report of Special Agent DeBrueys in the Oswald case dated December 2, 1963, beginning on page 364, and Volume X, "Hearings," page 54) who interviewed Oswald when he was arrested in New Orleans in August, 1963. Martello noted Oswald possessed a "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" membership card signed by A. J. Hidell, Chapter President. Two other New Orleans police officers also saw this card (see Dallas report in the Oswald case of Special Agent DeBrueys dated December 2, 1963, beginning on page 378) as well as an employee of a New Orleans radio station (see above report page 695). The latter advised he concluded from a conversation with Oswald that Hidell

was a fictitious name or an alias used by Oswald. FBI Special Agent John Lester Quigley interviewed Oswald in New Orleans at this time and reported Oswald refused to furnish any information about A. J. Hidell. Mr. Quigley's testimony appears in Volume IV, "Hearings," beginning on page 431.

Oswald used the name A. J. Hidell also, in the Summer of 1963, on his application for a post office box in New Orleans. Although he applied for the box using the name L. H. Oswald, he indicated on his application that A. J. Hidell and Marina Oswald were persons entitled to receive mail through the box. (See Dallas report in the Oswald case of Special Agent DeBrueys dated December 2, 1963, page 100.) A photograph of this application is printed on page 697, Volume XVII, "Hearings."

Finally, there are enclosed photographs of two handbills, FBI Exhibit D-25, in the Oswald case, items Q43, and Q45, found among Oswald's possessions. You will note the handbills contain the name A. J. Hidell. You will also note that the above-mentioned Lieutenant Martello furnished information that Oswald was distributing "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" handbills in New Orleans in August, 1963.

No other information was developed in the Oswald investigation as to Oswald's use of the name Hidell, except, of course, as he used the name when purchasing the guns. However, he did use a variation of this name, that is, the name Dr. A. J. Hidegl, on a forged Certificate of Vaccination Against Smallpox. A photograph of this document appears on page 693, Volume XVII, "Hearings." This is being furnished to you for your information since it is such a close variant from the name Hidell.

Enclosures (50)

NOTE:

Department noted that in this case the claimant alleged Oswald frequently went by the name A. J. Hidell or A. Hidell. It requested any info concerning the use of these names by Oswald. The above are the places when the name Hidell appeared in the Oswald case. The references set forth are the best references to the material.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 5010-107-NSN
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 10/18/65

FROM : Legat, Mexico (105-3702) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ENCLOSURES

There are enclosed twelve copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above.

REFERENCES

Bureau letter 4/26/65;
Mexico City letters 8/20/65 and 9/17/65.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Since it appears that MIGUEL FONSECA RIVAS involved ENRIQUE PEREZ BONIN, his son ENRIQUE PEREZ SANCHO, and others in an accusation that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had visited at PEREZ' Hotel in Cuernavaca and they were involved in the plot to assassinate President KENNEDY out of spite, and since FONSECA was in jail during the period when the subject was known to be in Mexico (9/26/63 through 10/3/63), no additional investigation is being conducted and, UACB, FONSECA will not be interviewed.

SOURCES

Identity of Source	Location
T-1 is [redacted]	105-3702-1312
T-2 is [redacted]	105-3702-1312
T-3 is [redacted]	105-3702-1312
T-4 is [redacted]	

REC- 54 5455

25 OCT 25 1965

(5) Bureau (Enc. 12)
(1 Liaison Section)
(2 Dallas, 100-10461)
1 Mexico City
EDR:mms
(6)

NOV 3 1965

SOVIET RUSSIA

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

MC 105-3702

CLASSIFICATION

Enclosed LHM has been classified "CONFIDENTIAL" inasmuch as it contains information from Bureau informants operating in a foreign field, the disclosure of whose identities could be inimical to the national defense interests of the United States.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

[redacted] CONFIDENTIAL

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

October 18, 1965

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusion of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

The following is a letter addressed to the General Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., U.S.A., with return address of MIGUEL FONSECA RIVAS, Tecate 120, Monterrey, N. L., Mexico:

"Monterrey N. L. Mexico April 20 - 1965

"Dear Sirs: at Federal Bureau of Investigation
"Washington D. C. U.S.A.

"Dear Sirs.- I am surprised that you all ready closed your investigations on President Jhan Kennedy killing. Because there is more to it than you Think. The whole thing was planned in Cuernavaca, State of Morelos. As you may know that is the place where some spaniards refugees from Franco Lead all the communist and anti American propaganda in Mexico. Whose Leader is Enrique Perez Bonin and his mexican Born son Enrique Perez Sancho, helped By another refugee named Ezequiel Benedicto Izquierdo and a Lawyer By the Last name of Oropeza. all this group knows more about Kennedy's death than you think.

the Leader Enrique Perez Bonin made several trips to Tijuana at Lower California, he said that was to fix a Hotel at Ensenada a Town Below Tijuana, But I know that he interviewed Oswald and some other guys of the Communist Party. Because he

[redacted]

COPIES DESTROYED

21 MAR 12 1973

ENCLOSURE

was over there three or four times for two weeks each time. and each time he used to come Back with more than ten thousand american dollars and in the first place, he is not that smart as a hotel Bussines man and in the second Place no Hotel in mexico pays that much in such short time. they paid him more than the Plaza Hotel at ensenada is worth, because the Hotel is worth no more than $10,000 U.S. Dlls. - oswald stayed for one day at del Parque Hotel in Cuernavaca, that I can assure with all of his expenses paid, courtesy of the house, from a man who hates americans. short time after Kennedy was Killed.

"Sirs. I am willing to prove all I said in this letter, I don't want the hatefull Russians and The Communist Leaders in Latin America to think that the F.B.I. is good for nothing.

"a Mexican who Loves freedom

"Miguel Fonseca Rivas
"Tecate 120
"Col. Las Mitras
"Monterrey N.S.
"Mexico."

At Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico

On May 31, 1965, T-1, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the identification records maintained at the Monterrey Police Department and at the Nuevo Leon State Police Department, contained no references whatsoever to the name of MIGUEL FONSECA RIVAS.

On June 11, 1965, T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that he made discreet neighborhood inquiries concerning MIGUEL FONSECA RIVAS, and he ascertained that FONSECA is a young man, reportedly employed

[redacted]

as a waiter, who resides with his mother at Tecate 120, Colonia Las Mitras. He said neighbors appeared to know very little about FONSECA, contending that he was antisocial and had very little contact with anyone in the neighborhood. He stated the neighbors advised him FONSECA was employed as a waiter, but no one could furnish the name of the establishment where he worked. MEX-33 said FONSECA was considered in the neighborhood to be somewhat odd.

On June 22, 1965, T-2 advised that FONSECA was not listed as a member of the waiters' union in Monterrey, and he was not known to administrative officers of the union.

On July 31, 1965, T-3, who has furnished reliable information in the past, reported that FONSECA and his mother live alone at Tecate 120, Colonia Las Mitras, and that neither of them has much contact with neighbors. He said it was the general consensus in the neighborhood that FONSECA was not well adjusted mentally and the neighbors avoided his company in the same manner that FONSECA appeared to detach himself from them. T-3 said that while it was generally believed in the neighborhood that FONSECA was employed as a waiter, he had encountered no one who could identify the establishment in which FONSECA worked. T-3 stated that no one in the neighborhood seemed able to furnish any background information concerning FONSECA, and all those he contacted commented upon FONSECA's alleged mental condition.

On August 31, 1965, T-3 advised that he had on August 20, 1965, located and interviewed MIGUEL FONSECA RIVAS at the place of his employment, the Club Reno. He said FONSECA told him he had been previously employed at the Hotel Del Parque in Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico, and that he had seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD at that hotel accompanied by the hotel owner, ENRIQUE PEREZ BONIN, PEREZ' son ENRIQUE PEREZ SANCHO, EZEQUIEL BENEDICTO IZQUIERDO, and two other unidentified individuals. T-3 said FONSECA alleged that the individual believed by him to have been OSWALD was royally treated at the Hotel Del Parque, all of which appeared strange to FONSECA because of alleged previously displayed anti-American attitudes

[redacted]

[redacted]

of PEREZ.

T-3 said FONSECA advised he had reviewed the Warren Report relating to the assassination of President KENNEDY and when he had encountered no mention of OSWALD's alleged visit to Cuernavaca, he had written a letter to Washington, D. C. He said FONSECA advised he would welcome an opportunity to disclose all he knew of OSWALD's alleged visit to Cuernavaca to a properly authorized representative of the United States Government.

T-3 advised that FONSECA expressed great bitterness toward ENRIQUE PEREZ BONIN and the Hotel Del Parque. T-3 described FONSECA as having an effeminate, waspish and vindictive manner.

T-4, who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available the following information on 9/29/65.

The following people were interviewed in Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico: ENRIQUE PEREZ BONIN, his son ENRIQUE PEREZ SANCHO, and Attorney GUILLERMO OROPEZA. PEREZ BONIN is the owner of the Hotel Del Parque located in the principal plaza in Cuernavaca. According to PEREZ BONIN, LEE HARVEY OSWALD had never been a guest in his hotel in Cuernavaca and so far as was known was never in the city of Cuernavaca. OROPEZA, PEREZ BONIN, and PEREZ SANCHO all advised that they had never seen or heard of LEE HARVEY OSWALD prior to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY but, of course, after the assassination of President KENNEDY, due to the wide publicity involved, they all became aware of LEE HARVEY OSWALD as the assassin of President KENNEDY. PEREZ BONIN, PEREZ SANCHO, and OROPEZA all advised that if they had had any information relating to the assassination of President KENNEDY, they would have immediately advised the United States Government.

With regard to MIGUEL FONSECA RIVAS, PEREZ BONIN advised that FONSECA had for about a year managed another hotel, the Villa Galeana, which was the property of PEREZ BONIN. This was in 1962-1963; however, PEREZ BONIN became

[redacted]

[redacted]

aware of the homosexual activities of FONSECA RIVAS and the bad manner in which he had managed the Villa Galeana Hotel in Cuervavaca and had instructed his attorney GUILLERMO OROPEZA to institute investigation of FONSECA. This investigation revealed that FONSECA RIVAS had stolen a considerable quantity of money from the Hotel. Consequently, FONSECA RIVAS was relieved of his duties at his hotel and Mr. EZEQUIEL BENEDICTO IZQUIERDO had been named as manager of the Villa Galena Hotel. This was in May, 1963, and FONSECA was brought to trial on a charge of theft of funds, was convicted, and jailed on August 22, 1963. FONSECA remained in jail for about a year thereafter before being released. FONSECA never was employed at the Hotel Del Parque.

[redacted]

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 10/19/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (44-2064; 100-16601)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-R-Cuba
Bufile: 105-82555

JACK L. RUBY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CR
Bufile: 44-24016

Re New Orleans airtel to the Bureau dated 10/11/65.

The Bureau and Dallas are requested to made the following changes in the FD 302 which were attached to the referenced airtel:

FD 302 reflecting interview with CARY HODGES on 10/6/65, paragraph 4, line three should be comma after word country before the word sometimes. FD 302 reflecting interview of HARRY DUTT on 10/6/65 second page, 3rd line, first paragraph should read, charges including drunk and disorderly conduct. Page 2, paragraph 2, line 2 should be a comma after the word one, page 2 paragraph 3, 1st line correct spelling of total.

Errors noted on first reading of FD 302 by reporting agent.

5 - Bureau
2 - Dallas
2 - New Orleans
(1 - 44-2064)
(1 - 100-16601)
WED/jmc
(9)

NOT RECORDED
3 OCT 22 1965

SOVIET SECTION

CONSOLIDATION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

DIRECTOR, FBI 10/21/65

SAC, DALLAS

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(Bufile 62-109060)
(DLfile 89-43) (C)

ST

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA
(Bufile 105-82555)
(DLfile 100-10461) (P)

Re reports of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 8/31/65 and 4/22/65 at Dallas, and Legat, Mexico City, letter to Bureau, 10/13/65, all in captioned assassination case.

Referenced Legat, Mexico City, letter transmitted a two-page insert relating to the assassination case and bearing the sub-heading "Allegations by GABRIEL LOPEZ GUERRERO, also known as Gabriel James Lopez, Gabriel J. Lopez, Salvador Martinez, [redacted] Saltillo Coahuila, Mexico." Twenty-five copies of this insert, together with two copies of referenced Legat, Mexico City letter were forwarded the Dallas Office by Bureau routing slip dated 10/20/65.

The Bureau's attention is called to pages 8 through 11 of referenced report of SA GEMBERLING dated 4/22/65 which reflects information concerning the allegations by GABRIEL LOPEZ GUERRERO. The two-page insert enclosed with referenced Legat, Mexico City, letter does not appear to warrant inclusion in any report and a copy of such insert will be filed in Dallas file, UACB.

There are no outstanding leads at the present time in captioned assassination case, which since the early days of the assassination investigation has dealt mainly with miscellaneous allegations with respect to the assassination as it pertained to persons other than the assassin LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

The captioned file on LEE HARVEY OSWALD has been used by the Dallas Office with respect to investigation pertaining to

4 - Bureau (2 - 62-109060) (2 - 105-82555)
2 - Dallas (1 - 89-43) (1 - 100-10461)
RPG:jeg
(6)

NOT RECORDED
19 OCT 22 1965

OCT 22 1965

OSWALD as well as all evidence in the assassination case as it related to OSWALD, either directly or indirectly.

In view of the above, the captioned assassination case is being considered closed in the Dallas Office subject to being reopened in the event information is received in the Dallas Divis or from other divisions, which should be included in a report.

The captioned OSWALD case will continue to be maintaine in a pending status in order to follow the disposition of all evidence in this case as well as the proceedings with respect to the disposition of the assassination rifle and the revolver used by OSWALD in killing Dallas police officer J. D. TIPPIT.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

October 25, 1965

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Lawrence F. O'Brien
Special Assistant to the President

Attention: Mr. Claude Desautels

Re: Weekly Report - Major Legislation

There have been only two changes with respect to the legislation reported to you last week.

Both H. R. 11503, supplemental appropriation bill which includes the appropriation for the Law Enforcement Assistance Act and the Crime Commissions, and H. R. 9345, pertaining to the acquisition of evidence related to the assassination of President Kennedy, have been passed by the Congress.

Barefoot Sanders
Assistant Deputy
Attorney General

5 NOV 2 1965

INFO

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 10/27/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed for the Bureau is one envelope bearing Coos Bay, Oregon postmark, addressed to NYO, and received along with other three enclosures which pertain to activities of EDWARD F. BRAY.

It is believed that BRAY is known to the Bureau as mentally incompetent.

No investigation re above contemplated by NYO.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

2-Bureau (105-82555) (Encs.4) (RM)
1-New York (105-38431)

REC-3

5456

JJO:EG
(3)

10 OCT 22 1965

NOV 15 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

THE STATE OF WYOMING
SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

T. C. DANIELS, JUDGE
LEONARD R. AESCHLIMAN, REPORTER
CASPER, WYOMING

F. B. SHELDON, JUDGE
E. F. TRUBEY, REPORTER
LANDER, WYOMING

August 4, 1965

Mrs. Charlotte Bartshe
Clerk of the District Court
City and County Building
Casper, Wyoming

Re: Bendix Corporation vs. Bray
Civil Action No. 27451

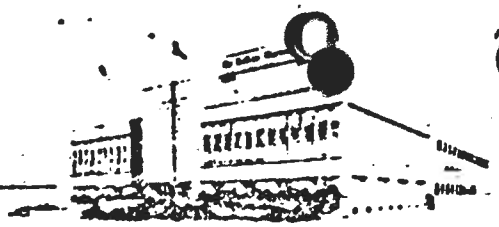
Dear Charlotte,

The document entitled Request To The Court wherein the defendant requests permission to show 8MM film to the jury should be returned by you to Mr. Bray without filing.

Yours very truly,

Franklin B. Sheldon,
Judge

FBS:eft
Enclosure, 1



The Dallas Morning News

TEXAS' LEADING NEWSPAPER

Communications Center, Dallas, Texas 75222

RADIO-TELEVISION STATIONS WFAA • TEXAS ALMANA

4 members of the organization JFCOTT were the assassins of the President. 2 were in the Texas Bldg. 2 were further up the Parkway. 8MM shots of the actual assassination wefe made from the Texas Bldg. by the Assassins. Still photos from this film were sent to the Warren Commission. Later Authorties duplicated these "Angle" shots from the Texas Bldg. The Rifle, with the Camera mounted underneath had been tested on a target towed by boat in the upper reaches of the Denison Dam. An actual "Dry Run" was made in a car past the Texas Building.

8 February 1964

Mrs. E. F. Bray

Portland, Oregon

Dear Madam:

I am unable to find any such organization as you refer to in this city. I would be interested to talk with some of them if you could give me the name and address of one or two.

I am also interested in your letter to Gov. Connally under date of 12 August. Can you give me better verifcation that this letter was sent on the date specified and or that it was received by the governor?

208 feet of edited Film, showing rifle recoil, agent falling down, test run & actual shots of the car as seen by the assassin as he pulled the trigger were offered to LIFE MAGAZINE. This film was turned down by Editor Roger Keith of Life. Naval Intelligence questioned one of the assassins, and allowed him to go FREE. LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS SET UP AS A " PATSY".

Sincerely,

Harry McCormick

The Dallas News

Dallas, Texas

A copy of the letter was witnessed before a NOTARY PUBLIC on Aug. 12, 1963. Photos were made as the letter was being dropped into the mail box. Prints were mde, which were stamped, "AUG. 63".10 days later the Authorties and Postal Inspectors questioned my wife and I about the letter. Right after the ASSASSINATION the FBI questioned me about the letter.

In the letter, which was mailed 3 months prior to THE DALLAS TRAGEDY, I gave the entire details of the ASSASSINATION, WHERE IT WOULD HAPPEN, THE ORGANIZATION, WHY IT WOULD HAPPEN.

Read the attached photostats.....Then you render your VERDICT as to:

THE GUILTY ONES.

Edward F. Bray

An American

THE STATE OF WYOMING

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

T. C. DANIELS, JUDGE
LEONARD R. AESCHLIMAN, REPORTER
CASPER, WYOMING

F. B. SHELDON, JUDGE
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LANDER, WYOMING

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City and County Building
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Yours very truly,

Franklin B. Sheldon,
Judge

FBS:eft
Enclosure, 1

Comes now the defendant in the above named action and prays the Court as follows, TO WIT:

I. That the defendant be granted permission by the Court to show a 8MM film to the Jury. The defendant will provide all necessary equipt-ment needed for this showing.

2. The defendant further states that this film was exposed in Novemoer of 1963. That the location was the Denison Dam and the assassination of the President as seen from the upper reaches of the Texas Depository Building.

3. The defendant further states that to properly present his case to the Jury the showing of this film is necessary to substantiate the Volume XXXIII, titled " EVIDENCE EXCLUDED FROM THE WARREN REPORT" which was filed with the Court on March I5, 1965.

Therefore, the defendant prays the Court that permission be granted.

EDWARD F, BRAY, ad litum
Defendant

CERTIFIED
No. 689787

Edward F. Bray

TO CLERK OF COURT:

Will you please send my certified copy to ABC NEWS, HOLLYWOOD, CAL. A stamped, self addressed envelope is enclosed.

VOLUME XXXVI OF THE EVIDENCE.

THIS REQUEST TO THE COURT WAS SENT CERTIFIED MAIL, RETURN RECEIPT TO THE COURT. BELOW IS THE CERTIFIED NUMBER BEFORE IT WAS ATTACHED TO THE ENVELOPE TO THE COURT.

Prints made from this film which was made by one of the assassins of the President were sent to the Warren Commission and the FBI the early part of 1964. The Federal Authories are doing all in their power to keep this Film from the public.
The Court refused this request to allow a Jury of I2 Americans to view this film. The present Administration would be placed in a very perilous position.

THIS FILM WILL BE SHOWN AT THE TED SORENSEN BANQUET IN PORTLAND, OREGON ON NOVEMBER I3, 1965. TELE-PHOTO SHOTS IN THIS FILM SHOWS THE PRESIDENT's HEAD BEING BLOWN AWAY.

For details of this Kennedy Film - FIBC Agent

October 6, 1965
P. O. Box 391
North Bend, Oregon

Rep. Sidney Leiken
Committee on Education
Salem, Oregon

Hon. Sidney Leiken:

It is immaterial to me how you advertise the showing of the film at the Ted Sorensen Banquet in Portland on November 13. As I pointed out to Mr. Howard, Officials in Washington will do almost anything to see that this film is never shown in public. I enclose photostatic copies of Court documents showing how these Officials have put pressure on the Court to make certain that the film of the assassination of President Kennedy, which was made from the upper reaches of the Texas Building by one of the Five members of the Organization JPCOTT, who planned and carried out the assassination is kept from Public view. If this film was ever shown in Public, it would put the present Administration in a very perilous position.

All of the documents, letters, etc. such as Mrs. Bray's statement to the Dallas Morning News telling how Mr. Sherk of the Portland FBI office came to our house there in Portland shortly after the assassination and stated "When the Officials who are in charge of the case in Texas come across your letter to Gov. Connally, they will contact us at once. Bray, did you write the letter?" will be displayed at the banquet.

There will be no deviation from the agreed method in bringing the Evidence Excluded From the Warren Report to Portland for the banquet. Your Committee will furnish Mrs. Bray and I with plane tickets to Casper, Wyo., Ft. Smith and Little Rock, Ark. and San Francisco, Calif. so that we will be in these cities during banking hours. Our entire expenses will be borne by your Committee. The two Oregon State Troopers who Mr. Howard said would accompany us during the entire trip will see that we return here safely the day after the banquet.

I plan to send photostat copies of this letter to the Federal Officials there in Portland who questioned us the latter part of August of '63 regarding my letter to Gov. Connally in which I gave the exact details of the Dallas plot, over 3 months prior to the tragedy in Dallas. The copy of this letter which was witnessed and notarized on August 12, 1963 at Meir & Frank's in Portland will be included in the display of Evidence Excluded From the Warren Report at the banquet.

Respectfully,

Edward F. Bray

The Dallas Morning News
TEXAS' LEADING NEWSPAPER
Communications Center, Dallas, Texas 75222
RADIO-TELEVISION STATIONS WFAA • TEXAS ALMANAC

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8 February 1964

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The Dallas News

Dallas, Texas

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An American

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5.

F. B. I.
201 E. 69th. St.
New York, N. Y. 10021

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Defendant

Edward F. Bray

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A stamped, self addressed envelope is enclosed.

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Prints made from this film which was made by one of the assassins of the President were sent to the Warren Commission and the FBI the early part of 1964. The Federal Authories are doing all in their power to keep this Film from the public.
The Court refused this request to allow a Jury of 12 Americans to view this film. The present Administration would be placed in a very perilous position.

THIS FILM WILL BE SHOWN AT THE TED SORENSEN BANQUET IN PORTLAND, OREGON ON NOVEMBER 13, 1965. TELE-PHOTO SHOTS IN THIS FILM SHOWS THE PRESIDENT's HEAD BEING BLOWN AWAY.

FD-36 (Rev. 8-22-64)

FBI

Date: 11/5/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

To: Director, FBI (105-82555)

From: SAC, Pittsburgh (105-5070) RUC

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
OO: Dallas

On 10/30/65, MICHAEL LORENCE, 7120 Church St., Swissvale, Pa., advised SA RUSSELL M. GWYNNE that he had borrowed a book, "Primer on Communism," from the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., and had found that one of the pages of this book contained the following in handprinting: "H. OSWALD, 22 B Fourth Street, New York 8, New York - contact - VIADNAR HLADIO, 2nd Ave. Apartment B, Dallas."

On 11/4/65, Mrs. MICHAEL LORENCE, 7120 Church St., Swissvale, advised that her son, MICHAEL LORENCE, a high school junior, had called the FBI office regarding the above book but that he had returned the book to the library.

On 11/4/65, Miss ANN KERR, employee, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, 4400 Forbes Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., made available to SA HOWARD S. MEYERJACK ten copies of the book, "A Primer on Communism," by GEORGE W. CRANYN, published by E. P. Dutton Co., Inc., New York, 1960. One of the copies, on page 184, bore

3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461)(RM)
1 - New York (Info)(RM)
1 - Pittsburgh

HSM:lla,jep
(7)

5457

REC-67

16 NOV 8 1965

C.F. MISC

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

53 NOV 15 1965

SOVIET SECTION

the following, printed with a red pencil: "H. OSWALD 22-B Fourth St., N.Y. 8 N.Y. -- contact -- VIADMIR HIADIG 2nd Ave. Apt. B - Dallas 9/12/63."

It is noted that VIADMIR could be VLADMIR and that HIADIG could be HLADIG, HLADIO or HIADIO.

Pittsburgh indices negative re VIADMIR (VLADMIR) HIADIG (HLADIG, HLADIO, HIADIO).

Furnished to the Bureau, Dallas and New York for information. Dallas is requested to determine from its file in captioned case whether the above is of any significance and if so, set out appropriate leads.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 11/5/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-37111) (RUC)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
(OO:DL)

RE: EDWARD F. BRAY

Enclosed for the Bureau are the originals and for recipient offices one Xerox copy of the following items:

1. An envelope addressed to the State Department bearing a 10/25/65, Reedsport, Oregon, postmark.

2. A letter to Mrs. CHARLOTTE BARTSHE dated 8/4/65 from Judge FRANKLIN B. SHELDON.

3. A letter from EDWARD F. BRAY to Rep. SIDNEY LEIKEN dated 10/6/65.

5 Enclosures (3) "ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"
3- Bureau (Enc. 5)
2- Dallas (100-10461) (Enc. 5) (AM) (RM)
1- Portland (Enc. 5) (Info) (AM) (RM)
1- WFO

JFH:pks
(7)

REC-47 5458

EX-101

16 NOV 8 1965

AIRTEL

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

4. A letter from HARRY MC CORMICK, The Dallas News, to Mrs. E. F. BRAY, Portland, Oregon, dated 2/8/64.

5. Petition to the court by EDWARD F. BRAY.

Items 2 through 5 were received in Item 1 by the State Department. These documents were furnished to SA KENNETH J. HASER on 11/4/65 for any action considered necessary by the Bureau by Mr. RICHARD A. FRANK, Office of the Legal Adviser, U.S. Department of State, who has been coordinating State Department activity regarding the OSWALD case and matters bearing on the assassination for many months.

BRAY appears identical to the male subject in Portland's letter to the Bureau and all field offices dated 5/20/64 and dually captioned "EDWARD FRANK BRAY; Mrs. EDWARD FRANK BRAY, INFORMATION CONCERNING," Portland file 89-21. Therein is described how Mr. and Mrs. EDWARD FRANK BRAY, 2606 Northeast 12th Avenue, Portland, Oregon, were engaged in a very widespread mailing of letters and other materials to FBI offices, prominent individuals and Federal and State officials throughout the United States. The subject matter of the BRAY mailings were the sinking of the nuclear submarine Thresher, the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, and an allegation that the Navy had lost an atomic warhead off the Pacific Coast. According to this Portland letter, BRAY himself was considered definitely psychopathic.

While Portland letter indicated that offices receiving BRAY material need not forward any of it to Portland, it is forwarded herewith in view of the reference to a Mr. SHARK of the Portland FBI Office in Item 3 above.

In view of the extensive investigation conducted in captioned matter and the likelihood that info re BRAY is already in possession of the Bureau, any action in connection with the enclosed material is left to the discretion of the Bureau and the office of origin.

Department of State
2201 C St. N. W.
Washington, D. C.

7

THE STATE OF WYOMING
SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

T. C. DANIELS, JUDGE
LEONARD R. ASCHLIMAN, REPORTER
CASPER, WYOMING

F. B. SHELDON, JUDGE
E. F. TRUBEY, REPORTER
CASPER, WYOMING

August 4, 1965

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Clerk of the District Court
City and County Building
Casper, Wyoming

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Civil Action No. 27451

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Yours very truly,

Franklin B. Sheldon,
Judge

FBS:eft
Enclosure, 1

Officials in signing ask for the
issuance of Franklin Sheldon

October 6, 1965
P. O. Box 391
North Bend, Oregon

Rep. Sidney Leiken
Committee on Education
Salem, Oregon

Hon. Sidney Leiken:

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Edward F. Bray

The Dallas Morning News
TEXAS' LEADING NEWSPAPER
Communications Center, Dallas, Texas 75222
RADIO-TELEVISION STATIONS WFAA • TEXAS ALMAN

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Harry McCormick

The Dallas News

Dallas, Texas

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THE GUILTY ONES.

Edwin F. Bray

An Amcrican

Defendant.)

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3. The defendant further states that to properly present his case to the Jury the showing of this film is necessary to substantiate the Volume XXXIII, titled " EVIDENCE EXCLUDED FROM THE WARREN REPORT" which was filed with the Court on March 15, 1965.

Therefore, the defendant prays the Court that permission be granted.

EDWARD F, GRAY, ad litum
Defendant

CERTIFIED
NO. 539787

Edward F. Gray

TO CLERK OF COURT:

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VOLUME XXXVI OF THE EVIDENCE

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The Court refused this request to allow a Jury of 12 Americans to view this film. The present Administration would be placed in a very perilous position.

THIS FILM WILL BE SHOWN AT THE TED SORENSEN BANQUET IN PORTLAND, OREGON ON NOVEMBER 19, 1965. TELE-PHOTO SHOTS IN THIS FILM SHOWS THE PRESIDENT'S HEAD BEING BLOWN AWAY.

For details of the Kennedy Assassination - H 136 Hunter

1 - Lenihan

11-12-65

PLAINTEXT

TELETYPE URGENT

TO SAC DALLAS

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA.

RE BUREAU TELEPHONE CALL TO DALLAS NOVEMBER ELEVEN, NINETEEN SIXTY FIVE, RE CALL FROM MRS. OSWALD REGARDING WILLIAM R. BOBKINS.

BUREAU FILES NEGATIVE RE BOBKINS. EXPEDITE SUBMISSION YOUR RECOMMENDATIONS RE INTERVIEW OF BOBKINS.

BST:gow
(3)

NOTE:

During early P.M. of 11-11-65, Mrs. Oswald telephonically contacted the Bureau to advise she had been in contact with Bobkins, residing 415 South Main Street, Monahans, Texas. She advised Bobkin's description is almost identical to that of subject; that he is former Marine, he was discharged from Marine Corps about the same time and that he traveled to Mexico City by bus on or about the same time subject allegedly traveled there in 1963. She stressed the point that many of the allegations concerning her son's travels very likely could apply to Bobkin's and authorities have made a grave mistake.

Teletype utilized as Mrs. Oswald also called the Department following her call to Bureau. Department has requested report of the results of any action taken in this matter.

COPIES DESTROYED
21 MAR 12 1973

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

FBI
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
NOV 12 1965
TELETYPE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

5459

REC-24

16 NOV 15 1965

57 NOV 19 1965

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 11/9/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE : LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

OO - Dallas

Re Pittsburgh airtel to Bureau dated 11/5/65.

The indices of the Dallas Office, including the indices with respect to captioned case, failed to reflect any record concerning VIADMIR, or VLADMIR, HIADIG, HLADIG, HLADIO, or HIADIO.

A check of the 1963 and 1964 Dallas City Directories do not reflect any such names.

No further inquiry being made, UACB.

Copies furnished to New York and Pittsburgh for their information.

REC 20 105-82555-5460

EX-112

10 NOV 12 1965

SOVIET

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (105-38431)(info)(RM)
1 - Pittsburgh (105-5070)(info)(RM)
1 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(6)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

66 NOV 15 1965

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

[illegible] 15, 1965

FMV:JJC:bf
129-11

Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

United States v. One 6.5 mm.
Mannlicher-Carcano Military
Rifle, Model 91-38, Serial
No. C2766, With Appurtenances,
and One .38 Special S & W
Victory Model Revolver, Serial
No. V510210, With Appurtenances

It will be appreciated if you would furnish at your earliest convenience to the United States Attorney at Dallas, Texas copies of the documents establishing purchase of the rifle by Lee Harvey Oswald as set forth at page 120 of the Report of the President's Commission and copies of the exhibits set forth at page 173 of the Report relating to the revolver purchase and shipping documents.

Thank you for your attention to this request.

[illegible]
NOT RECORDED
199 NOV 16 1965

FILED IN [illegible]

[illegible]

Form No. G- A
(Rev. 11-2-61)

From

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

- [x] DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
  - [ ] EXECUTIVE OFFICE-U. S. ATTORNEYS
  - [ ] EXECUTIVE OFFICE-U. S. MARSHALS
- [ ] EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
- [ ] OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
- [ ] SOLICITOR GENERAL
- [ ] ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION
  - [ ] LIBRARY
- [ ] ANTITRUST DIVISION
- [ ] CIVIL DIVISION
- [ ] CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION
- [ ] CRIMINAL DIVISION
- [ ] INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION
- [ ] LANDS DIVISION
- [ ] TAX DIVISION
- [ ] OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
- [ ] OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY
- [ ] BUREAU OF PRISONS
- [ ] FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INC.
- [x] FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
- [ ] IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
- [ ] PARDON ATTORNEY
- [ ] PAROLE BOARD
- [ ] BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS

MEMORANDUM

REC 28

NOV 15 1965

57 NOV 22 1965

ENCLOSURE

November 12, 1963

Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald
4029 Byers
Fort Worth 12, Texas

Dear Mrs. Oswald:

In regard to your telegram of November 12 the Attorney General has asked me to inform you that any information you may have should be brought to the attention of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, either in your locality or through the main office in Washington.

Sincerely,

Harold F. Reis

JFF:cjc

5 1 1 1

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Communications Section

NOV 12 1965

WESTERN UNION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

BIA002 1012A EST NOV 12 65 (11)NSA040

DD005 D FWA094 PD 2 EXTRA FORT WORTH TEX 12 847A CST

J EDGAR HOOVER, FBI

JUSTICE DEPT WASHDC

A NEW DEVELOPMENT IN KENNEDY OSWALD CASE I RESERVE THE PRIVILEGE OF TESTIFYING AND THEREBY GIVING MY INFORMATION IN PERSON TO INTERESTED PARTIES

MRS MARGUERITE OSWALD 4029 BYERS

(58).

62-109060-5462

ENCLOSURE

12 NOV 18 1965

SOVIET SECTION

CC: MR DELOACH

The Attorney General

November 15, 1965

EX-107 REC-49 105-82555-5162

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Reference is made to the telephone call on November 11, 1965, of Mr. James Flug of your office to Special Agent John H. Kloinkauf, concerning a call Mr. Flug had received from Mrs. Oswald during the afternoon of that date.

Our files disclose that on November 30, 1963, the Odessa, Texas Police Department advised a Special Agent of our El Paso Office that William Ray Dobkins of Monahans, Texas, had been locked up. During the previous evening, Dobkins reportedly had entered the Odessa Police Department and told the desk sergeant that he had killed President Kennedy. The Odessa Police Department advised that in view of the fact Dobkins was drunk, he was arrested and placed in jail.

On November 30, 1963, Dobkins advised a Special Agent that he had been drunk the night before and that he had actually not had anything to do with the shooting of President Kennedy. Dobkins indicated that he resided in Monahans, Texas, and worked with his father in a bakery there.

MAILED 2
NOV 16 1965
COMM-FBI

Dobkins' employment at the bakery in Monahans was verified by the Special Agent on November 30, 1963, at which time it was determined that Dobkins was in Monahans, Texas, during the time of, and subsequent to, the shooting of President Kennedy.

In view of the above information, it appears that no further action is necessary with regard to Mrs. Oswald's allegations.

105-82555

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

BST:gow (8)

Note: See Branigan to Sullivan memorandum, prepared by BST:gow, same caption, dated 11-12-65.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

53 NOV 24 1965

TELETYPE UNIT

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS HOLD FOR TWO MESSAGES PLS

11-42 AM CST URGENT 11-12-65 EEA

TO DIRECTOR, (105-82555)

FROM DALLAS (100-10461) 2-P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA.

RE BUREAU TELEPHONE CALL OF SUPERVISOR J. H. KLEINKAUF, DIVISION FIVE, TO DALLAS, NOV. ELEVEN, LAST, ADVISING THAT MARGUERITE OSWALD, MOTHER OF SUBJECT, HAD TELEPHONED BUREAU STATING WILLIAM R. BOBKINS, OF MONAHANS, TEXAS, FIT PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT AND THAT ALLEGATIONS CONCERNING HER SON COULD APPLY TO BOBKINS AND AUTHORITIES HAD MADE GRAVE MISTAKE, SHE INSISTED. BOBKINS BE INTERVIEWED.

REC-49 5463

EX-107

BUREAU'S ATTENTION CALLED TO REPORT OF SA DAVID J. REID, DATED DEC. ONE, SIXTYTHREE, AT EL PASO, PAGES TWENTY AND TWENTYONE WHICH REFLECTS INFORMATION CONCERNING WILLIAM RAY DOBKINS. BUREAU'S ATTENTION IS ALSO CALLED TO EL PASO AIRTELS TO BUREAU, NOV. NINE, SIXTYFOUR AND DEC. FOUR, SIXTYFOUR, BEARING DUAL CAPTION "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING" AND "WILLIAM RAY DOBKINS, AKA. BILL, THREATS AGAINST THE PRESIDENT" ENCLOSING LHM CAPTIONED "WILLIAM RAY DOBKINS, AKA. BILL, THREAT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT."

12 NOV 18 1965

79 NOV 19 1965

SOVIET

PAGE TWO

ABOVE REFERENCES DEFINITELY IDENTIFY PERSON REFERRED TO BY MARGUERITE OSWALD IS WILLIAM RAY DOBKINS, RATHER THAN BOBKINS, AND ABOVE REFERENCES REFLECT DOBKINS HAS BEEN INTERVIEWED BY BUREAU AGENT AND DEFINITELY ESTABLISHED DOBKINS WAS EMPLOYED AT A BAKERY IN MONAHANA, TEXAS, AT THE TIME AND SUBSEQUENT TO THE SHOOTING OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

NO FURTHER ACTION BEING TAKEN, UACB.

END MESSAGE ONE HOLD PLS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC-34

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 11-12-65

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

On 11-11-65, a woman identifying herself as Marguerite Oswald, mother of subject, called from Fort Worth Texas, asking to speak to the Director. When politely told that the Director was not available, she related the following.

She had just returned from Monahans, Texas, where she had been in contact with William R. Dobkins. She stated that Dobkins' physical description is almost identical to that of the subject; that he is a former Marine; that he was discharged from the Marine Corps about the same time as the subject; that he traveled to Mexico City by bus on or about the same time that subject allegedly traveled in 1963. She stressed the point that many of the allegations concerning her son's travels very likely could apply to Dobkins and the authorities have made a grave mistake.

She stated that she refuses to deal with our Dallas Office and reiterated that FBI Headquarters should look into this matter. She volunteered that when she contacted Dobkins she was accompanied by Ronnie Duggin, a newspaper reporter with the Texas Observer, Austin, Texas.

The above information was telephonically furnished to the Dallas Office. Dallas was instructed to check its indices regarding Dobkins, furnish a summary of any information in Dallas files and furnish its recommendation as to whether an interview of Dobkins is advisable. Dallas was instructed that no interview should be conducted without specific Bureau authority.

REC-34 5464

Subsequent to Mrs. Oswald's call to the Bureau, Mr. James Flug of the Attorney General's Staff telephonically advised on November 8, 1965 at 5:00 p.m. the same date that he had just received a call from Mrs. Oswald furnishing him the same information she furnished the Bureau. Mr. Flug requested that he would like a report of the results of any action taken by the Bureau in this matter.

Enclosure 11-16-65
105-82555
BST:gow (5)

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

The individual referred to by Mrs. Oswald is William Ray Dobkins of Monahans, Texas. Our files disclose that Dobkins had been locked up by the Odessa, Texas Police Department on the night of 11-29-63. The Odessa Police Department advised on 11-30-63, that on the previous night Dobkins had reportedly told a person at the Texas Cafe that he was investigating Lee Harvey Oswald. Dobkins reportedly then entered the Odessa Police Department and told the desk sergeant that he had killed President Kennedy. As Dobkins was drunk at the time, he was arrested by the Odessa Police Department and placed in jail.

On 11-30-63, Dobkins advised an agent of our El Paso Office that he had been drunk the night before and that he actually had not had anything to do with the shooting of President Kennedy. Dobkins indicated that he resided in Monahans, Texas, and worked with his father in a bakery in Monahans. This employment at the bakery in Monahans was verified by the agent on 11-30-63, at which time it was determined that Dobkins was in Monahans during the time and subsequent to the shooting of President Kennedy.

On 11-12-65, Mrs. Oswald sent a telegram addressed to the Director, in which she claimed there were new developments in the Kennedy - Oswald case. She stated that she reserved the privilege of testifying and giving information in person to interested parties.

OBSERVATION:

Mrs. Oswald has been in frequent contact with the Bureau since the assassination of President Kennedy by her son Lee Harvey. In our dealings with her it has been evident that she is given to flights of fancy and there has been some indication of mental instability. It will be noted that there is no substantial allegation in the fact that Dobkins resembled her son. Further Dobkins was interviewed in 1963 when he claimed that he was drunk when he made the allegation that he had assassinated President Kennedy. The fact that Oswald was responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy has been conclusively proven by the Bureau's investigation and through the President's Commission. In view of the above circumstances, there is no need at this time to further interview Dobkins nor is there any necessity to acknowledge the communications of Mrs. Marguerite Oswald.

Memorandum Branigan toSSullivan
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

ACTION:

Attached for your approval is a memorandum to the Attorney General advising him of the above and indicating there is apparently no need for further action with regard to Mrs. Oswald's allegations.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 11/15/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE : ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReButel to Dallas, 11/9/65, and Dallas tel to Bureau, 11/12/65.

On 11/15/65, two copies of the following documents were furnished to AUSA B. H. TIMMINS, JR., by SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING:

DOCUMENTS REFLECTING OWNERSHIP OF ASSASSINATION RIFLE

(1) Composite photograph of Klein's mail order coupon and envelope addressed to Klein's, bearing return address of A. HIDELL. (Commission exhibit No. 773, as reflected on page 120 of the President's Commission Report, our number J-1.)

(2) Front and back of U. S. Postal Money Order No. 2,202,130,462 in the amount of $21.45, payable to Klein's Sporting Goods. (Commission exhibit No. 788, as reflected on page 120 of the President's Commission Report, our number D-19.)

DOCUMENTS REFLECTING OWNERSHIP OF REVOLVER USED TO KILL DALLAS POLICE OFFICER J. D. TIPPIT

(1) Mail order coupon to Seaport Traders, Inc., Los Angeles, California, of A. J. HIDELL.

2 - Bureau
1 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(4)

NOT RECORDED
193 NOV 18 1965

NOV 17 1965

C - Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

DL 100-10461

(Commission exhibit No. 790, as reflected on page 173 of the President's Commission Report,

DL 100-10461

LEE H. OSWALD, identified as D-17, and further identified as Commission's Exhibit No. 791, as reflected on page 120 of the President's Commission Report.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: 11/15/65

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Belmont

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING

At the present time there is a forfeiture proceeding instituted by the Government to obtain permanent possession of the rifle used by Oswald in shooting President Kennedy, as well as the .38 caliber pistol used by Oswald in shooting Police Officer J. D. Tippit.

SAC Shanklin advised that the Dallas Office had complied with the previous request of Assistant U. S. Attorney Timmins to make available certain documents which he had stated he needed in handling the forfeiture proceeding which has been brought on behalf of the Alcohol, Tax and Tobacco Unit of the Federal Government.

SAC Shanklin advised that Assistant U. S. Attorney Timmins today stated that in addition to the material made available he was of the opinion he would need a chronology prepared by the Bureau setting forth the exact location of the above-mentioned rifle and revolver from the date of November 22, 1963, up to the present time, accounting for the exact whereabouts of both of these guns during the intervening period. AUSA Timmins also indicated he felt it would be necessary to have information made available to him concerning the use by Oswald of the name A. J. Hidell, particularly with regard to whether or not this was used only in connection with the purchasing of the rifle from the mail order house in Chicago or whether this name had likewise been used on other occasions by Oswald.

NOT RECORDED
16 NOV 18 1965

Concerning the chronology of the rifle and pistol, SAC Shanklin stated Timmins had no specific reason as to why he needed such a chronology but did state he was going to be in touch with Departmental attorneys relative to this matter and would recontact the Dallas Office at a later date in the event he desired this chronology.

4276

EX-108 REC- 13

JRM:mpd (7)

CONTINUED - OVER

3 NOV 18 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memo to Mr. Belmont from A. Rosen
Re: Assassination of President

Concerning the information on A. J. Hidell, Shanklin advised Timmins indicated he felt the defense attorneys might make an issue out of the use of this name and wanted to be thoroughly familiar with what occasions Oswald had used the name Hidell. Dallas proposes to refer AUSA Timmins to the Warren Commission's reports which contain an index and sets forth in detail the pages of the Warren Commission's hearings where the name of Hidell was mentioned.

Subsequent to the foregoing call from SAC Shanklin, he telephonically advised at 3:45 p. m. today that AUSA Timmins had been in touch with Mr. Joseph J. Cella of the Criminal Division of the Department who concurred with Timmins that he should obtain the chronology mentioned above relative to the guns and that Timmins should make his request direct to the Dallas Office for this information. Shanklin is submitting a teletype to the Bureau tonight setting forth the details of this request and will also make available the information in the Dallas Office showing when the gun was in the possession of the Dallas Office.

ACTION:

This request has been telephonically furnished to Assistant Director Conrad's office in order that a chronology can be prepared of when the gun was in the possession of the Laboratory and when it was in the possession of someone else other than the Laboratory. As soon as this is completed the same should be made available immediately to the Dallas Office in order that the complete chronology can be made available to the U. S. Attorney's office, Dallas, Texas.

Teletype sent 11/17/65

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
NOV 17 1965

FBI DALLAS

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

1219 PM EST DEFERRED 11-17-65 ALS

TO DALLAS 100-10461

FROM DIRECTOR 62-109060 3P

ALS

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY. NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO. NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

REURTEL NOVEMBER FIFTEEN REGARDING FORFEITURE PROCEEDINGS BY GOVERNMENT FOR ASSASSINATION RIFLE AND REVOLVER. FOLLOWING CHRONOLOGY IS FOR RIFLE. FBI ITEM C FOURTEEN. COMMISSION EXHIBIT ONE THREE NINE FROM TIME IT WAS RECEIVED IN THE FBI LABORATORY ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTHREE NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE FROM FBI DALLAS TO PRESENT. GIVING RECEIVED DATE AND BY WHOM RECEIVED. NOVEMBER TWENTYTHREE SIXTYTHREE. FBI LABORATORY. NOVEMBER TWENTYTHREE. SIXTYTHREE. FBI DALLAS. NOVEMBER TWENTYSEVEN. SIXTYTHREE. FBI LABORATORY. FEBRUARY FIVE. SIXTYFOUR. PRESIDENT-S COMMISSION. FEBRUARY SIX. SIXTYFOUR. FBI LABORATORY. FEBRUARY SEVENTEEN. SIXTYFOUR. PRESIDENT-S COMMISSION. FEBRUARY SEVENTEEN. SIXTYFOUR. FBI LABORATORY. MARCH ELEVEN. SIXTYFOUR. PRESIDENT-S COMMISSION. MARCH ELEVEN. SIXTYFOUR. FBI LABORATORY. MARCH SEVENTEEN. SIXTYFOUR. PRESIDENT-S COMMISSION. MARCH THIRTY. SIXTYFOUR. FBI LABORATORY.

NOT RECORDED
199 NOV 18 1965

END PAGE ONE

53 NOV 26 1965

FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN

MARCH THIRTYONE, SIXTYFOUR, PRESIDENT-S COMMISSION. MAY EIGHT, SIXTYFOUR, FBI LABORATORY. JULY TWO, SIXTYFOUR, PRESIDENT-S COMMISSION. JULY TWO, SIXTYFOUR, FBI LABORATORY. AUGUST THIRTEEN, SIXTYFIVE, FBI DALLAS.

SHOULD BE NOTED PRESIDENT-S COMMISSION HAD RIFLE TESTED BY RONALD SIMMONS, CHIEF, INFANTRY WEAPONS EVALUATION BRANCH, BALLISTICS RESEARCH LABORATORY, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MARYLAND, DURING THE PERIOD MARCH SEVENTEEN, SIXTYFOUR TO MARCH THIRTY, SIXTYFOUR, BUT DATE RECEIVED BY SIMMONS AND DATE RETURNED TO COMMISSION NOT KNOWN AND NOT GIVEN IN SIMMONS' TESTIMONY BEFORE COMMISSION. FURTHER, COMMISSION HAD RIFLE TESTED BY DOCTOR ALFRED 6. OLIVIER, SUPERVISORY RESEARCH VETERINARIAN, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, EDGEWOOD ARSENAL, MARYLAND, BUT PERTINENT DATES NOT KNOWN AND NOT GIVEN IN TESTIMONY BEFORE COMMISSION.

FOLLOWING CHRONOLOGY IS FOR OSWALD-S REVOLVER, FBI ITEM C FIFTEEN, COMMISSION EXHIBIT ONE FOUR THREE, FROM TIME IT WAS RECEIVED IN THE FBI LABORATORY ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTHREE, SIXTYTHREE, FROM FBI DALLAS TO PRESENT GIVING RECEIVED DATE AND BY WHOM RECEIVED. NOVEMBER TWENTYTHREE, SIXTYTHREE, FBI LABORATORY. NOVEMBER TWENTYTHREE, SIXTYTHREE, FBI DALLAS. NOVEMBER TWENTYSEVEN, SIXTYTHREE, FBI LABORATORY. FEBRUARY FIVE, SIXTYFOUR, PRESIDENT-S COMMISSION. FEBRUARY SIX, SIXTYFOUR,

END PAGE TWO

FBI LABORATORY. MARCH TWENTYFIVE, SIXTYFOUR, PRESIDENT-S COMMISSION. MARCH THIRTY, SIXTYFOUR, FBI LABORATORY, APRIL ONE, SIXTYFOUR, PRESIDENT-S COMMISSION. MAY ONE, SIXTYFOUR, FBI LABORATORY. AUGUST THIRTEEN, SIXTYFIVE, FBI, DALLAS.

DALLAS SHOULD FURNISH ABOVE INFORMATION TO AUSA B. H. TIMMINS, JR.

FOLLOWING CHRONOLOGY IS FOR HOLSTER, FBI ITEM B FOUR, COMMISSION EXHIBIT ONE FOUR FOUR, FROM TIME IT WAS RECEIVED IN FBI LABORATORY ON NOVEMBER TWENTYSEVEN, SIXTYTHREE, FROM FBI DALLAS TO PRESENT GIVING RECEIVED DATE AND BY WHOM RECEIVED. THIS CHRONOLOGY BEING FURNISHED FOR POSSIBLE FUTURE USE SINCE HOLSTER, POSSIBLY ASSOCIATED WITH OSWALD-S REVOLVER. NOVEMBER TWENTYSEVEN, SIXTYTHREE, FBI LABORATORY. FEBRUARY FIVE, SIXTYFOUR, PRESIDENT-S COMMISSION. FEBRUARY TWENTYFOUR, SIXTYFOUR, FBI LABORATORY. AUGUST SIXTEEN, SIXTYFIVE, FBI DALLAS.

DALLAS INSURE THE BUREAU RECEIVES A COPY OF THE COMMUNICATION FURNISHED TO AUSA TIMMINS INCORPORATING THE CHRONOLOGY REQUESTED.

END

DL...EEA

FBI DALLAS

TKS

FBI

Date: 11/22/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

VIA AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, EL PASO (89-52)

SUBJECT: WILLIAM R. DOBKINS,
Monahans, Texas,
INFORMATION CONCERNING Lee Harvey Oswald

bw

There is attached hereto original and four copies a letterhead memorandum, which are self-explanatory.

Two copies of the letterhead memo are being furnished to the local office of the Secret Service in Pasc.

3 - Bureau (Encl. 5)
1 - El Paso

/bam
(4)

NOV 2

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

202 U. S. Court House
El Paso, Texas 79901
November 22, 1965

WILLIAM R. DOBKINS
415 SOUTH MAIN STREET
MONAHANS, TEXAS

On November 18, 1965 [redacted] Monahans, Texas, made available a xerox copy of a letter dated November 17, 1963, signed WILLIAM R. DOBKINS and addressed to Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, 4029 Byers Street, Fort Worth, Texas. [redacted] stated that the writer of same, age about 25, [redacted]

[redacted] advised that she was unaware of who R. L. REED, mentioned in the letter is.

Attached hereto is a xerox copy of the letter received.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

105-82555-

William ... Dobbins
415 S. Main Street
Moralton, Texas
November 17, 1965

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald
4029 Byers Street
Fort Worth, Texas

Dear Mrs. Oswald,

I am of the opinion that debate must be had at this time. That can compare the Cuba/Panama Ranch suicide to Ted Williams of early 1963, as well as to the Dempsey-Tunney re-match I furnished you. It is necessary to understand that this woman Richard built the Cuba pipeline and tried to work on wood on the land at the request of Cuba, in case of civil trouble.

Except to tell you that Kennedy's death freed the Federal Land Bank of Houston to count the land as belonging to the R.M. Reed estate in early December, 1963 and then caused the lien to be released to someone other than the R.M. Reed heirs, I can't advise any further without reading along information that would only confuse you. The fact is that things concerning the Reed estate were straightening out until the government became certain that the press would co-operate fully in suppressing the truth. Here are U.S. Treasury Forms 1099 and 3922 (9-62) that will have to be considered since they were made out to the R.M. Reed Estate as if the Reed heirs owned the 12 sections, which they do.

What is covered in the above paragraphs and the perjury against Cuba, plus the killing of R.M. Reed and his alleged killer, are just part of what would have become public if not for Ted Smith. The C.I.A. did send him to Russia and the C.I.A. and State Department did guide and direct him even to having him buy the 6.5 m.m. rifle after a U.S. Military Intelligence contact was made public on October 24, 1962; the date that Kennedy went down in history as having defeated both Russia and Cuba. This was calculated to make the public believe that Cuba really did kill Kennedy, as well as to divert the public anger against Cuba for what they covered up themselves. In other words, both sides framed a full-scale investigation. The night of October 24, 1962 would have been the date of Ted's final discharge from the Marine Corps but they just tricked him into working for the U.S. Government and then not lived up to their end of the bargain to give him a good discharge upon returning from Russia.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
William R. Dobbins

P.S. - Your annual return of the U.S.L. - 24, 1956 pictures of Kennedy in Texas Governor, or at least put pressure on to get them, as their failure to

ENCLOSURE
105-82555

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 11/18/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

RE : ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

ReButel to Dallas, 11/17/65, regarding forfeiture proceedings by Government for assassination rifle and revolver.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of a letter dated 11/18/65 to the U. S. Attorney, NDT, Fort Worth, Texas, reflecting a chronology as to the location of the assassination rifle and revolver for the period 11/22/63 through 11/18/65.

No information concerning the holster was reflected in this letter inasmuch as no reference made by AUSA TIMMINS concerning the holster and he is only being furnished the information requested.

1-cc encl to AAG — 1g1 v 5 retyped to delete copies + note bottom of pg. 6 — mc

ENCLOSURE

let to AAG 11/23/65 KmHdaw

3 - Bureau (encls-2)
1 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(4)

NOV 22 1965

NOT RECORDED
199 NOV 23 1965

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

November 23, 1965

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Raupach

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

This is to confirm the telephonic conversations between Mr. Joseph J. Colla and Special Agent Kenneth M. Raupach on November 15, 1965, and November 17, 1965.

On November 15, 1965, Mr. Colla advised that Assistant United States Attorney B. H. Timmins, Jr., Dallas, Texas, required a chronology reflecting the location of the assassination rifle and the revolver used in the killing of Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit.

Mr. Colla was advised this Bureau would take immediate steps to obtain the information Mr. Timmins desired which information was located both at the Headquarters of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C., and in our Dallas Office.

On November 17, 1965, Mr. Colla was advised that the information relating to this matter available at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Headquarters had been furnished to our Dallas Office. In turn, our Dallas Office was incorporating all of the information Mr. Timmins desired into an appropriate communication which would be furnished to Assistant United States Attorney Timmins. Mr. Colla was advised he would be furnished a copy of the communication furnished to Assistant United States Attorney Timmins upon receipt at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Headquarters. This communication has been received and a copy is enclosed for your information.

Enclosure

KMR:cac
(4)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM

MAILED 7
NOV 23 1965
COMM-FBI
TELETYPE UNIT

NOV 22 11 04 AM '65
FBI
READING ROOM

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

This matter concerns the forfeiture proceedings instituted by the Government in Dallas to permanently acquire the assassination rifle and the revolver used by Lee Harvey Oswald to kill Police Officer Tippit. In connection with this matter, the Government has actually filed a Libel of Information against the rifle and pistol alleging false entries were made in the records required by regulations to be maintained by licensed dealers in firearms. Theoretically, such a record would not be accurate as the dealer who sold the aforementioned firearms have these weapons recorded in the name of A. J. Eidell. On the basis of these facts, this matter is being handled through the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit of the Department of Treasury in Dallas to prevent John J. King of Denver from acquiring these weapons as sole owner. The Dallas communication was expeditiously needed by the AUSA Dallas, in connection with hearings in U. S. District Court, Dallas, on 11/24/65. This communication confirms the contact with the Department and reveals the results of our efforts to assist in this matter.

115-82555-5465

CHANGED TO

115-16128-2

JAN 10 1967

Y52.1/52

C

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED 11/15/65

PAGE NO. 12

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

229

EJA

REFERRAL

TRUE COPY

Dec. 1, 65

To FBI director

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Will you please let me know how much money Oswald had on his person when captured.

Also are Congressman Pillion's statements correct made during his appearance on Dean Manion's TV show? This is the same material he tried to enter into the Warren report.

Sincerely

/s/ Roland Stevens
555 E. San Jose St.
Fresno, Calif.

REC-75 5466a

Dec. 5 63

To Chief Director

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Will you please let me know how much money Oswald had on his person when captured.

Also are Congressman Billings statements correct made during his appearance on Dean Manion's TV show. This is the same material he tried to introduce in Warren report.

Sincerely,

Richard Stevens
555 E. San Jose St.
Tucson, Calif.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

228

STATE

REFERRAL

December 8, 1965

REC-75 5466

Mr. Roland Stevens
555 East San Jose Street
Fresno, California

Dear Mr. Stevens:

Your letter of December 1st has been received.

In response to your request, information in our files must be maintained as confidential pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice. I am sure you will understand the reason for this policy and why I am not in a position to furnish the information you desire.

I would like to point out that I am unable, as a matter of policy, to comment regarding your other question.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 3
DEC 8 1965
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Bufiles reflect one prior outgoing to one Roland Stevens, 1804 North Barton Street, Fresno, California, in response to his request for a copy of the Director's remarks before the newspaperwomen's press conference.

ED:csd (3)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Wick
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TELETYPE UNIT

TRUE COPY

Dec. 1, 65

To FBI director

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Will you please let me know how much money Oswald had on his person when captured.

Also are Congressman Pillion's statements correct made during his appearance on Dean Manion's TV show? This is the same material he tried to enter into the Warren report.

Sincerely

/s/ Roland Stevens
555 E. San Jose St.
Fresno, Calif.

REC-75 5466

DEC 10 1965

To CBI director

Dear Mr. Hearst:

Will you please let me know how much money Conrad had on his person when captured.

Also as Congressman Ellsworth's statements correct made during his appearance on Dean Manning's TV show. This is the same material we had to subpoena in the Hearst appeal.

Sincerely,

Edward Hanrahan
555 E. San Jose Ave.
Fresno, Calif.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 5467

PAGE NO. 1-4

NO. OF PAGES 4

SECTION NO.

228

STATE

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 5468

PAGE NO. 12

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

229

CIA

REFERRAL

FBI

Date: 12/27/65

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (91-21749)

FROM: SAC, WFO (91-2397) (RUC)

JAMES PICKENS DAVIS, JR.
Hamilton National Bank,
Red Bank Branch,
Chattanooga, Tennessee
3/26/65;
DR. ROBERT G. DEMOS, SR. - VICTIM
LR; KIDNAPING; ITSMV
(OO:KX)

ReAirtel, 12/16/65.

Enclosed herewith for the Knoxville Division for transmittal to the AUSA, Chattanooga, Tennessee, is one copy of an article appearing in the "National Enquirer" (NE), pages 16, 17, and 18, on 5/17/64, and entitled [illegible] allegedly written by JOHN HENSHAW, Enquirer, Washington Bureau Chief.

Mr. JOHN HENSHAW, Apartment 5, 1791 Lanier Place, N.W., advised he was associated with NE, 655 Madison Avenue, New York City for several years, a business association which he terminated some time ago for personal reasons.

3 - Bureau
2 - Knoxville (91-1660) (Enc. 1)
1 - WFO
[illegible]:bjw
(6)

AIRTEL

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per: _____
Special Agent in Charge

57 JAN 4 1966

HENSHAW stated he would make his copy of NT containing the article entitled RUBY and OSWALD Pals appearing on 5/17/64, available for copies to be made by WFO, but desired to have the newspaper returned to him for his file. He commented that he did not write the article, was advised by the then editor of NT that this article was appearing under his name. He stated he read the article and objected to the article and told the editor that he hoped the newspaper had the facts to support such an article because in the event he, HENSHAW, was questioned regarding this article he would have to tell the truth in that he did not write the article and he could not substantiate the facts appearing therein.

HENSHAW further commented that he had received several telephone calls from someone in Tennessee inquiring about the article on OSWALD and RUBY. He said he is unable to recall the identity used by the called, but thinks on one occasion the caller indicated his name was DAVIS. He also said as he recalls the caller indicated he was an unemployed salesman and HENSHAW said he thought it was rather odd that an unemployed individual would be spending an unusual sum of money for long distance phone calls for information regarding such an article.

WFO files contain no information identifiable with JAMES PICKENS DAVIS, JR.

New Review
The Oswald Case

Drew Pearson

Today's column is by Drew Pearson's associate, Jack Anderson.

WHETHER it or not, the Navy has submitted the case of Lee Harvey Oswald, who [illegible] with assassinated President Kennedy, to a civilian review board to determine whether he should receive an honorable or [illegible] discharge posthumously.

The Marines gave him an undesirable discharge in 1959 after he had asked to be released as a hardship case but turned up instead in Russia, declaring his preference for the Soviet system.

Oswald had forsaken his country, he went to the Under-Secretary of the Navy John [illegible] to request a reversal of his undesirable discharge. The discharge review board rejected his request.

The motive even have been the secret behind his terrible crime. It is significant that Connally, as Governor of Texas, was riding with President Kennedy in the motorcade which passed under Oswald's window on the route to downtown Dallas. The frustrated Oswald gunned down both cars, though Connally survived.

Now Oswald's widow, Marguerite Oswald, has appealed again to have set aside the undesirable discharge given him by the Marines. [illegible] discharge review board did not reject the request outright as it had done previously, but submitted it to the civilian board of corrections for a formal hearing.

A Navy spokesman assured this column that the handling of Mrs. Oswald's request was purely routine. The discharge review board has the option of rejecting the request or forwarding it to the board of corrections, he said. He would not predict what action the board will take.

* * *

LIKE MANY a father before him, President Johnson tried to talk his 19-year-old daughter, Luci, and her 20-year-old boy friend, Pat Nugent, into holding up their engagement.

But Luci and Pat were impatient, and Mr. Johnson was indulgent. Luci lightened the conversation by joking about the difficulty of courting with secret service bodyguards chaperoning every date. She remarked ruefully that she and Pat might be the first young couple to be married without ever having been alone together.

Note: During his recent visit with Pope Paul I, the President boasted that his daughter was keeping company with a "fine Catholic boy."

(Copyright, 1965)

105-82555

ENCLOSURE

United States Senate

Washington, D. C., February 8, *1966*

Respectfully referred to

Miss Cartha D. DeLoach
Assistant Director
Crime Records Division
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

For your files.

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 14 1966

1 ENCLOSURE

FEB 11 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Leverett Saltonstall U.S.S.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—45103-8

Burlingame, Calif.
January 20, 1966

Honorable Leverett Saltonstall
U. S. Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Saltonstall:

Enclosed is an article under Drew Pearson's column, which you may have seen. "Navy to Review the Oswald Case."

Long ago it occurred to me that Oswald may have been trying to shoot the Secretary of the Navy due to the fact that he wanted his discharge made honorable. Having a dishonorable discharge and not being able to have a continuous job, likely caused the United States the biggest shock it ever had.

As you are on the Committee for the Armed Services, you have thought over the way alleged subversives, recalcitrants, and disaffected members of the services are treated.

From 1942 the life of Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, would not have been very safe had I been trained to shot and had I been a man so I could do it. I am not sure that is even true. I know that some of the Navy orders originated in the White House, and went out to various Navy installations via the Secretary of the Navy. (I filed some of them in Trinidad, B.W.I.)

The first one I noticed was about "no race no color no creed." The only purpose that serves as far as I can see is that it makes no difference who you are, just so you vote for our Party. Actually, the Golden Rule, if demonstrated would have negated the need for "no race, no color, no creed." If the American people are a Christian nation, then they demonstrate Christianity, and the Gold Rule is one of the first principles of Christianity.

Considering diplomacy, you know that other psychological factors control the action around diplomatic affairs.

When businessmen seek trade in other countries, they go in and find out what nationals of other countries respond to, and then they talk up that line in order to sell merchandise. (Such things as the color of the shipping packages may be desirable to some countries and an insult to others.).

A salesman from the Chicago offices of Montgomery-Ward went to Port-au-Prince, Haiti. He said they were having a dance, and he went. I asked if he danced with the women (there were just native women in Haiti in 1936), and he said he did. For a long time I thought over how a white American would feel dancing with a colored woman. Could he and that company want business that much!

I should have known the answer to that, since I worked the year before in Venezuela among Standard Oil employees. They do not marry the native Venezuelan women, but they do live, off and on, with them, and until their contracts are finished. When they return to the States, they do not take the women nor the children, resulting from the situation.

105 [illegible] — ENCLOSURE

When service men, and it is Navy men I saw in Trinidad, plus 99 Marines, are stationed in a country, things also happen there. I think the second direct [illegible] things about the orders regarding [illegible]. There was no rule [illegible]

The fraternization regulation with pharmacy [illegible]cal control may have been entirely Navy. (The Army did not allow fraternization in Trinidad, and the penalty was 6 months in the brig.)

While I was attached to Navy as a civilian in Trinidad in 1941-42, I entertained some Marines in my home. Other times I had some of the ensigns and lieutenants and women from the U. S. Engineers were there to dance with them.

My early training was that of a school teacher in Texas. I taught high school Spanish for 7 years. Then I taught in Venezuela, after which I started with the U. S. government in the Federal Alcohol in the Justice Bldg.

The manners of some Navy officers did not amuse me in Trinidad at all. It was not the ones with lower rank, nor the enlistees. The top officer was Capt. Arthur W. Radford. He left in Dec. 1941. The Executive Officer was H. E. Regan, USN, Comdr. The Supply Officer and my supervisor was a man named Sam Dunham, USN, Comdr. There was a reserve comdr., the Port Captain, Arthur Sesselburg, Sr. of the New York Stock Exchange.

In the first place there was friction between all regular Navy and the one Reserve. I asked the reserve why this was so. He said he had done more business on the exchange that any of regular Navy had ever done, and so, there was jealousy.

The Port Captain did not have a secretary, so he began to ask me to do some of his work. The Supply Officer did not like it, so he turned his venom on me.

Texas is a dry State. I have never lived around people who drank alcoholic liquors. The amount of drinking that went on that Navy Base after the wives had to return to the States was very surprising, and it lead to trouble. That is all drinking does - lead to trouble. The rise in ego resulting from drinking causes men to feel they can do things they would not when sober.

The Japanese apparently knew what U. S. service men would be doing Saturday nites when they struck Pearl Harbor.

I saw the regulation about alcohol, and they were about how much could be bought, and it came in on Navy billing, and therefore was paid for by the Navy.

To me, a Texan, from a dry State, I feel that the country has made its first wrong move when it buys liquor (tho perhaps to be paid for later by the officer) and permits them to be drinking.

Then the men may fraternize. Mrs. Pearl Buck and I have a dim view of the results of fraternization, either in the Orient or in the British West Indies, 90% Jamaica Negro. (The Canadians described in their magazine The Canada-West Indian, what the new native of the West Indies will be like. So he is half American.

How about that for Cuba? From 1898, the Spanish American War? I saw in Miami, people who looked like Americans and spoke almost flawless English, but they were Cuban. I know enough Spanish to know what some of those people thought.

I learned in Mexico in 1930 that Mexicans were not great admirers of American ways. In Venezuela I saw the revolution which resulted from organization by communist Germany's national socialists. They told the natives the Americans were stealing their oil. The revolution was like a Labor Strike, however, there were a few guns in Caracas. Where I was, there were mostly machetes (sword-like knife that all of them carry every where).

The poor people in this country or any country do not like to see rich people come in and do all sorts of extravagant things when they have not enough to eat or w[illegible]

I had never been around Army or Navy people before I went to Trinidad except in the offices. The Navy men in offices before the war endured the stenographers.

In Trinidad the Navy wives were not going to accept a civilian woman since she "was a working girl." There was one there they did accept in their way. She was a C girl who typed for Capt. Radford. The way she spent her evenings did not leave her in the class with working girls, but she entertained the unattached young Navy officers. Figure that is all right with the wives.

Right off I started thinking about Kipling's The Women. In the last of each verse, he would say, "and I learned about women from her." The last stanza had the well-known statement about "the colonel's lady and Judy O'Grady."

There in Trinidad I observed how the great ladies of the Navy look at girls like Penelope Thorp. The Navy did not pay her enough to live on, and she knew how to make enough.

I had a decent job, which I got as a U. S. citizen, and with a rating, status, and a good working knowledge of policy from the Offices of the Secretary of the Navy.

So what happens on a base where there are no other single, American women to associate with? Right in front of you is this affair of the typist from Panama (Cuba and Puerto Rico) with the young officers with nobody paying it any mind.

There was the New York reserve commander, needing a secretary. His wife was no along. He told me he was separated from her. Yes, he was, and for the time he was out of the country - only, I suspected. Anyway, he had nice manners and he needed help, as the other officers meant to see that I did not help him.

My time after 5 PM was my own. Off the Navy Base and in my home, I could give my time to a Navy Officer's correspondence if I wished. It cost me that job and my entire Civil Service career. (I had career status, prior to Nov. 1940).

What service officers will say about women is what best serves their purpose at the time. When the Officer-in-Charge to follow Capt. Radford arrived from Pearl Har he was a former ship man, about 5' high, bald headed and greasy, wearing white tropical shorts, and manners he had not.

He sent a man to Washington and the Secretary's Offices had me evacuated. The order came Feb. 5, 1942. I could work for the U. S. Engineers, so I resigned from Navy. They promised I could transfer, but they did not mean it. The Navy Reporter in Washington as a friend, went to the Sec. of War Offices and got me a transfer to Engineers. An Army civilian girl gave the order to the Supply Commander. It was with much forethought and malice that he blocked my transferring to U. S. Engineers, and later had me black-balled from U. S. Engineers in Washington in the Engineers' Bldg., 21st St., N. W.

I was never fond of any of Navy after I saw how egotistical the officers were in Trinidad. I never met any of the wives, so when they said they did not want a working girl in their hotel, I said to the Port Captain that I had lived in the Wardman-Park in Washington, and I really did not think anything about me would rub off on them.

The drinking and the arrogance of the Navy officers and their wives ruined my career.

They were not willing to stop at that either. Their ex-service men have hounded me all over the U. S.

Does any one try to stop them? No, for nobody has the guts.

the Senate, I could go ahead and work. After he left Mr. C. J. Hull in Civil Service, and realizing pro for Navy, would not allow appointments to go thru for me.

By then they would say that I was a mental case. After what they put me thru, it is a wonder I am not. I have had periods when I stayed away from people because I thought they were not worth enough to bother about, and psychiatry can term that a "withdrawal from society."

Later I took Technical Psychiatry and so informed myself. I can answer Navy or Army now, also using the same method. In 1942 just Navy was using the mental health route for discipline. Later both Army and Air Force did. (The Navy Reporter took such a case before the Army Navy Board. He said the accused was not crazy, he just knew too much.)

I know nothing about Oswald, and actually outside of the fact that an ex-Marine killed the President and wounded the Governor of Texas, that is all there is to it.

If Oswald wanted to help the communists liquidate Pres. Kennedy, he could have received his orders in Mexico while he put on that act about not getting his passport or visa to Cuba.

The way his children showed in the pictures I saw to be undernourished and having to live around where people would accept them with almost no money could have been the cause of the hate that motivated him.

If he was the type to want to see if he could show the people of the U. S. that he could out shoot almost any one, he may have been "showing off."

In 1942 I did not actually want to do bodily harm to Sec. Knox. (I had seen him around the Hardman, but he did not interest me especially.) But I would think the Navy's policy needed some kind bringing down.

Those men in Trinidad did some of everything. (There are records, and J. Edgar Hoover has them.)

The American people will then go along with Navy talk that an American civilian woman is not of good character, while they keep a Cuban prostitute in her place for 6 years. (A Navy officer's wife in N. Y. went to Reno and got a divorce in 1940, naming Dominga Thorp as the other woman. Lt. Crum of N. Y. had to read a letter he got from Dominga in the court in Reno. On July 5, 1943, it was in the Washington Post.

Naval Intelligence got my job in Interstate Commerce for calling their attention to it. (Dr. Walter Splawn, a Commissioner from Texas, had put me in.)

I learned what American service people do out of the country in 1941-42. I did not like what they do.

I seriously doubt if foreigners enjoy seeing and knowing some of what they do either. The collusus of the North has a big job on his hands now. Have men been trained to fight. Has their background of drinking and other kinds of low-life made good, solid stuff of them, so they will go out there and bring down the enemy.

The above facts make me think that it will take more character than I have observed in the last 23 years..

Senator Saltonstall, I have heard you speak in the Senate, and I consider you the best informed of all the Senators. I doubt if you realize the kind of thing that goes on around service bases.

Respectfully,

Miss) Fannie H. Muse

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82655

SERIAL NO. 5469

PAGE NO. 1-5

NO. OF PAGES 5

SECTION NO.

228

STATE

REFERRAL

Legat, Mexico (105-3702) 2/15/66

Director, FBI (105-82555) REC-138 5469 1 - Mr. Lenihan

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Reurairtel 2/4/66.

For your information, it was never definitely determined during the course of our extensive investigation of subject, where he was during the first part of September, 1963. However, from all information developed, it appears that he was in New Orleans, Louisiana, residing with his wife during this period. On September 25, 1963, he left New Orleans to visit Mexico and thereafter returned to Dallas, Texas. Extensive interviews with his wife, Marina Oswald, and with their neighbors in New Orleans, failed to indicate that Oswald traveled from the New Orleans area during early September, 1963. In addition, extensive contacts with airlines, railroads, buses and the like failed to indicate that Oswald traveled to Mexico other than his trip to Mexico from September 26, 1963 to October 3, 1963.

In view of the highly questionable reliability of Mrs. Elena Garro De Paz, no further investigation need be conducted by your office in this matter.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

REL:jg
(5)

NOTE: Mrs. De Paz has informed acquaintances in Mexico that she saw Oswald at a party in Mexico on September 2 or 3, 1963. She previously alleged that this event took place in early October, 1963, when we knew Oswald definitely was in the U.S. She apparently is now changing the dates in an effort to make her story sound convincing. She has a reputation for unreliability and no further action warranted in this particular inquiry.

MAILED 10
FEB 15 1966
COMM-FBI

66 MAR 7 AM 1966 TELETYPE UNIT

FBI

Date: 2/2/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI ATTN: FBI LABORATORY
(62-109060)

FROM: SAC, MILWAUKEE (62-1178)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, Dallas, Texas
MISC - INFO CONCERNING

Oswald
Lee Harvey
498824

3

There is enclosed herewith snapshot enlargement furnished 1/31/66 by Rev. RUSSELL MILLER, 1525 W. WisconsinSt., Appleton, Wis. He advised he received this print from his brother-in-law ROBERT RETZLAFF, 310 N. Illinois, Monticello, Ind., an employee of Pure Oil Co. and amateur photographer. He stated he has had the print in his possession for a considerable period along with other pictures of special interest RETZLAFF has given him, and recently showed it to some professors and other individuals at Wis. State University, Oshkosh, Wis., where he is currently a student. He stated they all remarked at the close resemblance between LEE HARVEY OSWALD and the person pictured in the center of the photograph closest to the camera and looking toward the photographer. He stated he then looked in some old magazines at the college for photographs of OSWALD and agrees the resemblance is so strong the person might, in fact, be OSWALD.

He stated the photograph was taken during the late President KENNEDY's campaign for the Presidency, and he believes it was taken about May, 1960, in Indianapolis.

He requested the print be returned to him after it has served its purpose.

The photograph is enclosed so that the Bureau may determine whether pictured individual might be identical with OSWALD.

3-Bureau (encl.-1) ENCLOSURE
1-Milwaukee
JDO:mk
(4)

REC-61 105-82555-54/70
EX-117
12 FEB 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

105-82555

Laboratory Transmittal Form
Z-22

1 - LBB FILE

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Milwaukee (62-1178)

Date: February 10, 1966

Re: SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas
MISC - INFO CONCERNING

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No. 105-82555 — 5470
Lab. No. D-498824 HO

Examination requested by: Milwaukee

Reference: Airtel 2/2/66

Examination requested: Portrait Parle

Remarks:

MAILED 3
FEB 10 1966
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (3) (Q621, 2 Lab report)

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

LLS:DDL (4)

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

7-1b

REPORT
of the
FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Milwaukee (62-1178)

Date: February 10, 1966
FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. D-498824 HO

Re: SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, Dallas, Texas
MISC - INFO CONCERNING

Specimens received 2/4/66

Q621 Photograph of President Kennedy during 1960 campaign, taken by ROBERT RETZLAFF

Result of examination:

It was not determined whether the individual in the center foreground of the Q621 photograph is LEE HARVEY OSWALD, because the known photographs of OSWALD available for comparison are not sufficiently comparable as to angle of view. It is pointed out that significant differences in general facial characteristics were noted which strongly suggest that the individual in the center foreground of the photograph, Q621, is not LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Specimen Q621 is returned herewith. Photographs have not been retained.

Tolson
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

LLS:DDL (4)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DIRECTOR, FBI (105-79603) 2/16/66

SAC, NEW YORK (105-36682)(P)

[redacted]
IS - R

Forwarded herewith are the original and four copies of a LHM, which is self-explanatory, for dissemination to Secret Service, and two copies of FD 376.

It would appear from letter attached to LHM that subject is suffering from a severe persecution complex and at the present time he has a pre-occupation with the name OSWALD, and probably selected names and addresses of recipients from a telephone book.

NY files contained no pertinent, identifiable information re Mrs. AMELIA OSWALD, Mrs. FRANCES J. OSWALD and Mrs. WILLIAM OSWALD.

The original letter and envelope being retained in case file by NYO.

The original letter and envelope was furnished by Mrs. GERTRUDE GEBHARDT to SA LEON J. MEYER.

2 - Bureau (Encl. 9)(RM)
1 - New York

RFH:mfd
(3)

3 ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 7 1966

66 MAR 7 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

105-79603

New York, New York
February 16, 1966

[redacted]

On January 24, 1966, Mrs. Gertrude Gebhardt, 2365 Ardsheal Drive, La Habra, California, advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that Mrs. Frances J. Oswald, 801 Corto Way, La Habra, California, had received a letter from [redacted] Bronx, New York, in December, 1965. Mrs. Gebhardt stated that Mrs. Frances Oswald, who is her aunt, and is very ill, had moved from 4305 Carpenter Avenue, Bronx, New York, in September, 1965. She stated that neither she nor her aunt have ever heard of [redacted] or Mrs. Ameila Oswald to whom the original of the letter was apparently sent, or of Mrs. William Oswald to whom an original copy was sent.

A Xerox copy of the letter and envelope is attached herewith.

The letter is indicative of the current mental state of Harold Citrynell.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

engineering and scienti[redacted]rojects . . . creativity . . . [redacted]arch . . . innovation

[redacted]

[redacted] Bronx, New York 10467

COPY TO MRS. FRANCES J. OSWALD

December 3, 1965

Mrs. Amelia Oswald
2165 Chatterton Ave.
Bronx, New York

Subject: APPEAL FOR YOUR RECOMMENDATION ON LEGAL ASSISTANCE

Dear Mrs. Oswald:

I have encountered great difficulties in attempting to obtain legal assistance and I request your recommendation on this matter.

The right of a person to leave his country and to return if he chooses to, is guaranteed to all persons everywhere, by Article 13, part (2), of The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states: Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country. Yet, because I have chosen to avail myself of this right, I am being victimized by the United States government. (In 1959, I brought my wife and child with me to live in the USSR. We were unable to live there and we returned to the USA in 1962, still remaining citizens of the USA.)

For the past several years, I have been continually persecuted by the United States government. During the past few months, these activities have taken on the appearance of a corrupt conspiracy, where for example, one of their objectives appears to be to get my fingerprints on guns, by accidently touching them. Since these tactics have taken on such a dangerous aspect, I feel that I must obtain the assistance of a reliable lawyer. However, the attitude of some lawyers has been that ANY VIOLATION OF MY RIGHTS WAS JUSTIFIED because I had gone to the USSR; others were afraid to undertake my case because they feared that the government would financially ruin them.

Last year, in desparation, I appealed for assistance to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. To my horror, I received my reply the next day, from United States secret agents who shot dirty water into my eyes. My mail, my telephone, my personal life, my correspondence, my work and virtually everything else connected with my life is subjected to arbitrary interference. My home is broken into; my belongings are deliberately destroyed or stolen. I have been threatened and subjected to physical violence. In July, I received a threat that said, in effect: when they get through "fixing" me, they will "kick" me out of the country. Everything I have experienced thus far, here in the USA, has indicated to me how hopeless it is to try to get the legal protection of my rights, guaranteed to me by the Constitution Of The United States. (continued on p. 2)

[redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted]
Bronx, New York 10467

Most United States citizens do not realize that the United States government actually uses a group of Gestapo-like secret agents, whose task is to terrorize and wreck the lives of any individuals that they secretly accuse of being "unpatriotic". For this reason, I feel that it is very worth while to have an unbiased group of lawyers and investigators reopen a study of the Lee Harvey Oswald accusation. The following are 2 relevant points to consider:

1. The very real possibility that the United States government secret agents managed to get Lee Harvey Oswald to touch a gun by accident (perhaps by the same method that they have been trying to get me to touch guns) and then to claim that they found his fingerprints on the gun that was supposed to have been used for the assassination.

2. It is unreasonable to think that the United States secret agents ever left Lee Harvey Oswald alone at any time; they most certainly must have tripled the guard around him on the day when the president was supposed to have come to the same city where he lived. (The United States government secret agents have been hounding me, 24 hours a day, from the moment I returned from the USSR (in 1959)). It is a lie when they claim not to have been watching Lee Harvey Oswald on the day and the moment of the assassination. I think that the real reason the names of the individuals who were in the USSR and returned to the USA were never revealed by the press or the Warren Commission Report is that the reality of continuous harrassment would become clear to everyone (and not because they are trying to protect those who returned to the USA from the USSR), and the accusation would be exposed as the fraud it actually is.

I am sure that if an unbiased group of lawyers and investigators had the opportunity to make a detailed study of the facts for themselves, they would realize the following: that the United States secret agents conspired against an innocent boy (Lee Harvey Oswald), accused him of the assassination with the full factual knowledge that he was innocent, then had him killed before he could establish his innocence in a court of law. I feel sure that if the real truth were known, the whole case would dwarf the Dreyfus case in its debasement of the United States secret agents and of the judicial system that permitted such a shocking violation of law to go unchallenged.

I appeal to you, if you know the address of the law office of the lawyer for Lee Harvey Oswald, attorney Mark Lane, or his whereabouts and how he can be reached, please let me know as soon as possible. My need for a reliable lawyer is very great. Without the benefit of a trial according to law, these Gestapo-like agents have virtually destroyed my life and my professional practice. I would very much appreciate your reference to the names of ANY LAWYERS WHO YOU WOULD WANT TO RECOMMEND TO ME, who you believe may be able to help me.

Respectfully yours,

[redacted]

copies of this letter sent to: Mrs. Frances J. Oswald, 4905 Carpenter Ave., Bronx, N.Y.
Mrs. Lillian Oswald, 4411 Grace Ave., Bronx, N.Y.

ENCLOSURE

[redacted]
Bronx, New York 10467

BRONX, N.Y.
PM
3 DEC
1965

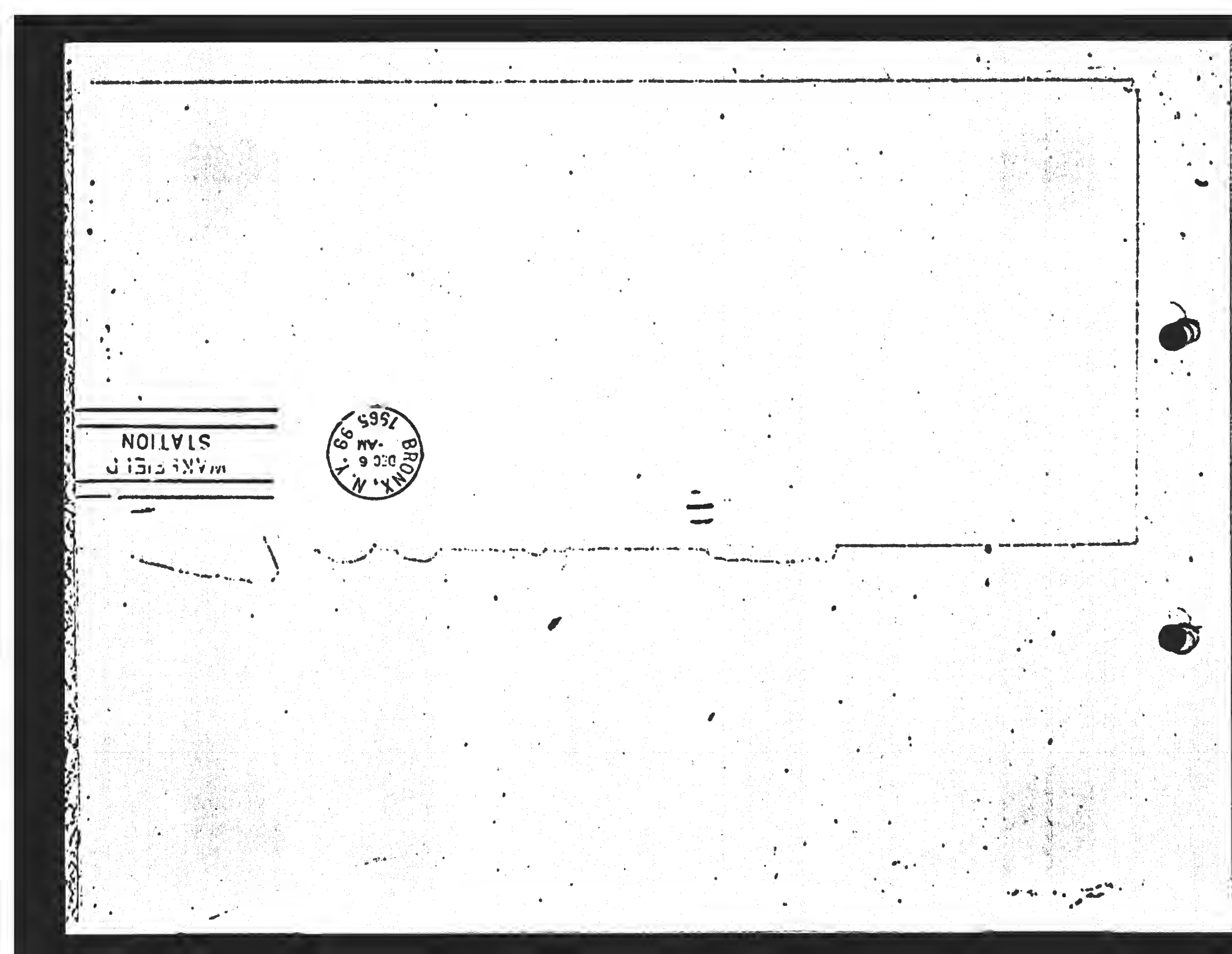
5¢ U.S. POSTAGE

Mrs. Frances J. Oswald

4305 Carpenter Ave.

Bronx, New York

801 Conte Bldg
New Orleans
Louisiana
70130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BRONX, N.Y. 99
DEC 6
1965

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 2/17/66

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

By letter dated 2/12/66, Mr. SAMSON WIENER, Wiener Lumber Company, Dallas, Texas, inquired as to when he could expect the return of an employment application of LEE HARVEY OSWALD which he had made available to the FBI during the course of the captioned investigation.

The Dallas files reflect that an application for employment of LEE HARVEY OSWALD for employment with the Wiener Lumber Company at Dallas, Texas, dated 10/14/63, was obtained by Special Agents of the FBI on 11/27/63 (see page 361 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, Dallas, dated 11/30/63). The files reflect that this application, identified as DL 24, was furnished to the Bureau along with other documents by Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 2/2/64 under the caption "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka, IS - R - CUBA."

Mr. WIENER's letter has been acknowledged and he has been advised that the Department of Justice has under study the disposition of the numerous documents obtained during the course of this investigation and he has also been advised that inquiry would be made and any information indicating when such document would be returned would be made known to him.

It is requested that the Bureau advise Dallas the status of the Department's study with respect to documents obtained during this investigation inasmuch as other inquiries have, in the past, been received and the current status of any study by the Department would facilitate answering any inquiries received.

Lt SAC, DL 105-82555 - 2-28-66 KMK:caw

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 2 1966

(2) - Bureau
1 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(3)

All 105-82555-1853 Ltr re D-89 application report is avail 505 Name file

Ray

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-4993

NOTE CONTINUED

This document was furnished to the Bureau by Dallas airtel 2/2/64 under the Lee Harvey Oswald caption. It is retained along with other evidence at the Bureau and has been assigned Laboratory exhibit number "D-89". This information is contained in 105-82555-1853. It is the Department's responsibility to determine which documents and other evidence are to be retained by the Government and which are to be eventually returned to the contributors. In this respect, the Bureau should not initiate an inquiry to determine what progress has been made.

SAC, Dallas (100-10461) 2/20/63

Director, FBI (62-109060) 1 - Mr. Raupach

105-82555

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
CO: DALLAS

ReBulet 2/17/63.

The Department has not indicated what the status of their study is regarding disposition of documents and related evidence obtained during the captioned investigation. Since this matter is the primary responsibility of the Department, the Bureau is not initiating an inquiry in this regard.

As a result of the legislation enacted concerning evidence as it relates to the assassination, persons making inquiries with your office should be instructed to make their inquiry directly with the Department of Justice.

Enclosed for your information is a copy of "Public Law 89-318" relating to items of evidence to be designated by the Attorney General for preservation by the United States.

Enclosure

KCR:cac
(4)

RECEIVED
MAR 1 1966
FBI-DAL

NOTE:

Dallas advised they have been receiving inquiries relating to items acquired during the assassination investigation and the disposition of these items. Dallas has answered inquiries by saying the Department of Justice has this matter under study. Dallas recently acknowledged a letter from Mr. Samson Wiener who previously furnished an application for employment of Lee Harvey Oswald.

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

55 MAR 8 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-4023

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Room 506, Old Post Office Building
Washington Field Office

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D.C. 20535
March 16, 1966

Honorable James J. Rowley
Director, U.S. Secret Service
Washington, D.C. 20220

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find a copy of a self-explanatory letter dated March 7, 1966, received recently in this office from the American Photocopy Equipment Company, Washington, D.C. Enclosed also you will find the original of the lead card to which reference is made in the letter. The envelope forwarding these items is also enclosed.

In view of the address of 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C., and the name A. Hidell on the lead card, these items are being forwarded for your information and possible investigative interest.

You will undoubtedly recall that the name A. Hidell was an alias of Lee Harvey Oswald, assassin of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

This office contemplates no further investigation in this matter.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH D. PURVIS
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosures-3

1-Rowley
1-Bureau (105-82555) (OSWALD) (Enc-2)
1-Dallas (100-10461) (OSWALD) (Enc-2)
1-San Antonio (105-2909) (OSWALD) (Enc-2)
1-WFO (105-37111)

JFM:MJB
(5)

REC-47 5471

5 MAR 17 1966

53 MAR 30 1966

SOVIET SECTION

EXP. PROC.
40 MAR 17 1966

Left for communication throughout the world

APECO

AMERICAN PHOTOCOPY EQUIPMENT COMPANY
2100 DEMPSTER STREET • EVANSTON, ILLINOIS 60204
PHONE: 869-9090 CHICAGO PHONE: 273-2100

ADDRESS REPLY TO:
AMERICAN PHOTOCOPY EQUIPMENT COMPANY
4380 MAC ARTHUR BOULEVARD
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20007
FEDERAL 7-1620

March 7, 1966

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C. Field Office
Old Post Office Building
12th & Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

For what this information is worth, I am passing on to you a lead card that we received here in the Washington office 3 or 4 days ago.

This is a tear out - mail back card attached to our TIME magazine advertisement that is filled out by an interested party and mailed back to us.

The name Hidell appeared quite often in the report of the President's Committee on the assassination of John F. Kennedy. As it is obviously not a lead for our equipment, but possibly ~~some prankster~~, or perhaps of some value to you, I am taking the liberty of mailing it to you.

If there is any additional information, please feel free to contact me at the above address.

Yours very truly,

R. B. Polhemus

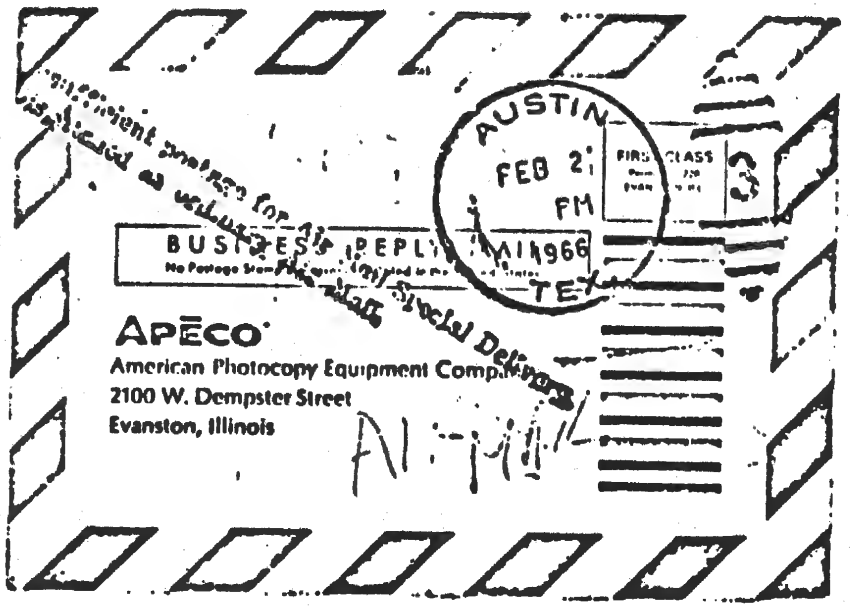
R. B. Polhemus
Regional Sales Manager

RBP:lb
enc.

105-82434-111

ENCLOSURE

APECO BUSINESS MACHINES


AUSTIN
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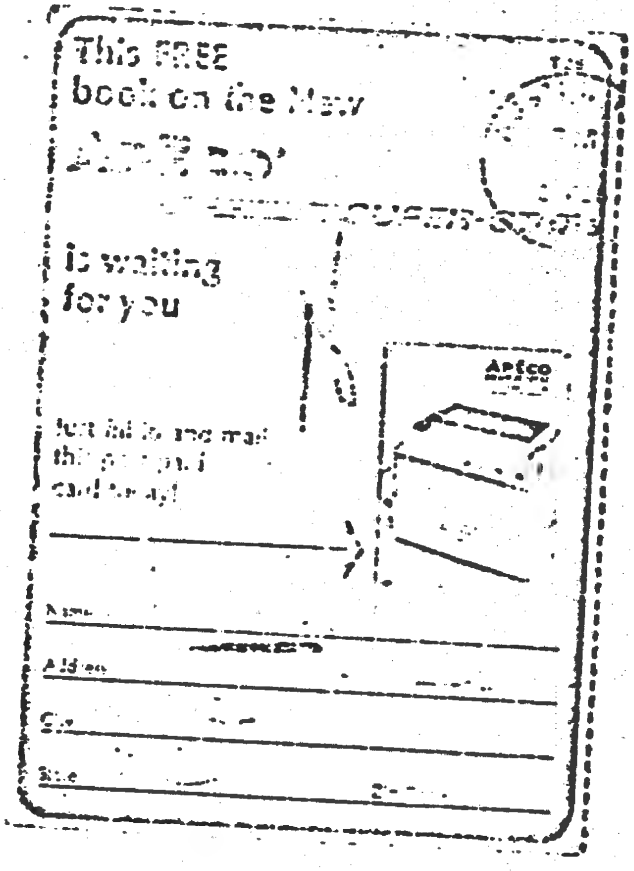
American Photocopy Equipment Comp
2100 W. Dempster Street
Evanston, Illinois

FRONT


This FREE
book on the New
is waiting
for you
Apico
Name
Address
City
State

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-107-00

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
Attention: FBI Laboratory

DATE: 3/9/66

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

Q 622

501831

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is a copy of the book "The Day Huey Long Was Shot" by DAVID ZINMAN. On the inside cover of this book appears the following "To Derek My Chief H. L. Oswald."

The above described book was made available to ASAC DONALD W. MOORE, JR., on 3/4/66 by Mr. E. W. HAYS, Chief, Investigations Division, Civil Service Commission, Dallas, Texas. Mr. HAYS stated that one of his investigators, LEON WILSON, at Lubbock, Texas, had been contacted by Mr. J. E. PLATZ, Associate Librarian, Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Texas, who had advised that he (PLATZ) had obtained the enclosed book from a shipment of books received by the college from a book store in Pelham, New York. Upon receiving this shipment, and during the process of cataloging the books, the above described book was discovered.

COPY AND ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS RETAINED IN LAB.

Mr. HAYS indicated that Mr. PLATZ had information as to the exact name, address of the book store in Pelham, and possibly other background information, if needed. Mr. HAYS stated that he had not notified his supervisor in Washington concerning this matter and requested that receipt of the book from him be held in a circumspect manner. He stated he did not desire the book be returned to him but would like to be advised as to the outcome of any inquiries by this bureau.

REQUEST OF FBI LABORATORY:

The Bureau is requested to compare the writing on the inside cover of book with the known handwriting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, to determine if this writing can be identified as being his handwriting. The book should be returned to Dallas for return to Mr. HAYS.

A copy of this communication is being furnished New York Office in view of possible investigation being requested at Pelham, New York.

5472

3 - Bureau (encl-1)(RM)
1 - New York (info)(105-38431) (RM)
2 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(6)

5 MAR 14 1966

SEVEN

L.F.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

LEADS

DALLAS

At Lubbock, Texas: Will contact Mr. J. E. PLATZ, Associate Librarian, Texas Technological College, to obtain the exact name and address of the book store in Pelham, New York, from which the above described book was obtained, and determine from him if he is positive that the notation appearing on the inside cover was placed in the book prior to receipt at Lubbock, Texas.

Unless the foregoing investigation establishes that the handwriting is that of OSWALD, the foregoing information will not be included in an LHM, UACB.

Laboratory Transmittal Form
3-72

1 - LAB FILE

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (100-10461)

Date: March 18, 1966

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. D-501831 HO

Examination requested by: Dallas

Reference: Letter 3/9/66

Examination requested: Document

Remarks:

MAILED 4
MAR 18 1966
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (3) (Q622, 2 Lab report)

1 - New York (105-38431) Enclosure (Lab report)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Wick
Tele. Room
Holmes

LLS:DDL (5)

R. D. Cotter
740 9 YD

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

69 MAR 29 1966 MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

7-1b

REPORT
of the

1 - LAB FILE

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (100-10461)

Date: March 18, 1966
FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. D-501831 HO

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Specimens received 3/14/66

Q622 Book "The Day Huey Long Was Shot" bearing hand printed inscription on inside cover "To Derek, My chief _____ H. L. OSWALD"

Result of examination:

It was not determined whether the writing on the inside cover of the Q622 book was prepared by LEE HARVEY OSWALD because of characteristics that could not be explained on the basis of the known writing of OSWALD available for comparison. It is pointed out that significant differences were noted which strongly suggest that the inscription on the inside cover of Q622 may have been prepared by someone other than LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Specimen Q622 is returned herewith. Photographs have been retained.

LLS:DDL (5)

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Conrad
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Recorded 3/14/66
DAS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LAB FILE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

File # 105-82555 547
Lab. # D-501831 AX

Examination requested by: Dallas (100-10461) L 3/9/66

Examination requested: Document

Date received: 3/14/66

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Cadigan

Specimens submitted for examination

Q622 Book "The Day Huey Long Was Shot" bearing hand printed inscription on inside cover "To Derek, My chief _____ H. L. OSWALD"

PHOTOGRAPHED
MAR 14 1966

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-24016) DATE: 3/28/66

FROM : SAC, HOUSTON (44-939)

SUBJECT: JACK L. RUBY, aka;
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka - VICTIM
CR

On 3/22/66, [redacted] Sealy, Texas, no telephone but can be reached through Constable CHILDRESS at Sealy, appeared at the Houston Office and advised as follows:

He was employed as a truck driver for the [redacted] located in Houston, Texas, until 3/21/66. He stated about eight months ago while working for this company, he and a relief driver, [redacted], stopped at a Chevron Truck Stop at Van Horn, Texas. While at this truck stop, a truck belonging to G. R. Duke and Son, San Antonio, Texas, and driven by NICK FORSKISKI (Phonetic) drove into the truck stop. [redacted] said FORSKISKI and [redacted] were well acquainted with each other and that the three of them stayed at the truck stop for about three hours talking. He said during the conversation, FORSKISKI told [redacted] that at the time LEE HARVEY OSWALD was killed, he was wearing a ring which he described as having a large diamond in the center surrounded by three smaller diamonds on each side. OSWALD also had in his possession a key. FORSKISKI said he had loaned the ring to OSWALD after OSWALD had asked him if he could wear it. He said the key was to a locker containing a quantity of narcotics that OSWALD had obtained for FORSKISKI. After OSWALD's death, FORSKISKI said that the Dallas Police Department told FORSKISKI to stay away from the locker because it was being watched by Federal agents. ALLISON said he concluded from this that someone in the Dallas Police Department was involved with the narcotics being handled by OSWALD and FORSKISKI and was warning FORSKISKI to stay away from the locker or he would be arrested. [redacted] said FORSKISKI alleged that OSWALD was in a position

REC- 81

5473

(2)- Bureau
1 - Dallas (44-1639)
1 - Houston

4 MAR-29 1966

KLP:cjl
(4)

APR 5 1966

U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

to get narcotics for him and had been doing so for some time. He described OSWALD as a narcotics runner.

[redacted] related that after their conversation with FORSKISKI, he learned from [redacted] that FORSKISKI had been selling pills to truck drivers around the country for the past ten years. He said FORSKISKI obtained the pills somewhere in Mexico. He described the pills as being green and pink and heart-shaped. He said the pills were used by the truck drivers to stay awake. He said he actually saw FORSKISKI give [redacted] some pills during their conversation.

[redacted] stated he recently learned that FORSKISKI is confined at the Colorado Penitentiary after being arrested with one "PAPPY" for selling narcotics.

[redacted] said HOPKINS is presently employed by Western Commercial Transport Company and that he left Houston for California on 3/22/66, and he is to pick up approximately 1400 pills at the Big Ten Truck Stop in El Paso, Texas, on his way back to Houston. He is due to arrive in Houston some time on 3/27/66.

[redacted] described FORSKISKI as a white male, age 35, 5' 10", 190 - 200 pounds, light brown hair, brown eyes, wears mustache, has a tattoo on his chest, and resides with his mother in San Antonio, Texas.

He described [redacted] as a white male, 35, 6'2", 190 pounds, believed to have a tattoo on his left arm, resides in Houston, and is not married.

This information is being furnished the Bureau and Dallas for their information, inasmuch as the above information cannot be substantiated by Houston indices. No further action is being considered by the Houston Office.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-107-80

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :	DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)	DATE:	3/30/66
FROM :	SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)		
SUBJECT:	LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka IS - R - CUBA		

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Re Dallas letter to Bureau dated 3/9/66.

J. E. PLATZ, Associate Librarian, Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Texas, advised SA BEN S. HARRISON on 3/14/66, that the Texas Tech librarian had negotiated in 1965 for the purchase of the stock of Pyetell's Book Store, 333 5th Street, Pelham, New York. He said that this book store was in the process of going out of business, and the entire stock was shipped to Texas Tech arriving on approximately 11/15/65. He said that the books purchased were packed in a number of boxes which were bound with heavy twine.

PLATZ advised that he began unpacking and classifying the books in question. He stated that sometime between Thanksgiving, 1965, and 1/1/66, he unpacked a copy of "The Day Huey Long Was Shot," by DAVID ZINMAN. He continued that inside the cover of this book was written, "To Derek My Chief - H. L. Oswald."

PLATZ stated he is certain that this writing was in the above book prior to its arrival at Texas Tech, as the boxes were unpacked and classified individually, and he remembers personally unpacking this box. He added that in order for this to have occurred at Texas Tech, someone would have had to go in, unpack the box in question, make the inscription in the book, and then repack the box just as it was.

LEADS

NEW YORK

AT PELHAM, NEW YORK. Will locate owners of Pyetell's Book Store, at the time it was liquidated, and through them attempt to determine the origin of writing that appears in the aforementioned book.

2- Bureau (RM)
2- New York (105-38431) (RM)
2- Dallas
BSH/wvm
(6)

EX-100 REC 35 105-82555-5474

5 APR 4 1966

5 APR 13 1966

NOT RECORDED
SOVIET SECTION

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

Date: 4/1/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (26-22343)

RE: "CHANGED"
GARRETT BROCK TRAPNELL, aka
Robert Anson Brock,
Robert S. Brock,
Adam Carpenter, Jr.,
William H. Preece - FUGITIVE
ITSP; ITSMV; UFAP - THEFT BY BAILEE
OO: HOUSTON
Title is changed to reflect additional alias of William H. Preece.

Re San Antonio airtel to Houston, 3/19/66; Miami airtel to San Antonio, 3/19/66; Dallas teletype to Bureau; Houston, and San Antonio, 3/22/66; San Antonio airtel to Bureau, 3/23/66 ; Dallas airtel to Bureau, 3/24/66; Bureau airtel to Houston, 3/23/66; San Antonio airtel to Bureau, 3/25/66.

AUSA ANDREW L. JEFFERSON, JR., San Antonio, stated on 3/30/66, that he was in receipt of a letter from the District Attorney's Office, Austin, Texas, requesting Federal assistance in locating subject who was believed to have fled the State of Texas, and for whom a felony warrant was issued in Austin for theft by bailee.

(4)-Bureau (2-26-349345) (2-105-82555)
1-Albuquerque (26-15983) (Info)
2-Baltimore (105-7740)
1-Dallas (26-34202) (Info)
2-Houston (26-13322)
1-Miami (26-29945)
1-WFO (Info)
2-SA
JJS:csh
(14)

CARBON COPY

NOT RECORDED
APR 13 1966

69 APR 18 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

Authorized complaint filed before U. S. Commissioner FORREST N. TROUTMAN, Austin, 3/30/66, charging subject with violation of Title 18, Section 1073, U. S. Code; bond recommended at $5,000; warrant being forwarded to USM, San Antonio. Complaint filed by SA JOHN J. SCHROEPFER, JR.

KENNETH WIESMAN, Special Agent in Charge, Secret Service, Austin, stated that subject had bought a .25 caliber Beretta, Serial No. 664570, at Montgomery Wards, San Antonio, on 3/18/66. WIESMAN further stated that TRAPNELL had opened a checking account at the Citizens Bank, San Antonio, in the name of WILLIAM H. PREECE, whose identification subject had stolen when he escaped from Austin State Hospital. According to WIESMAN, the bank had received a number of checks which TRAPNELL had cashed and the PREECE account is overdrawn. One of these checks was from Maryland. WIESMAN stated he had been in touch with the Secret Service Office in Maryland and they had notified the State Police of TRAPNELL possibly being in the state. WIESMAN stated TRAPNELL had been in both Clifton Perkins State Hospital, Jessup, Maryland; and Spring Grove State Hospital, Baltimore, and had affinity for Dr. HAMILTON at the Clifton Perkins State Hospital.

Fugitive Form Letter submitted.

SUBJECT IS HABITUAL CRIMINAL, IS INSANE, HAS SUICIDAL TENDENCIES, IS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN ARMED IN THE PAST, IS BELIEVED TO BE IN POSSESSION OF A .25 CALIBER BERETTA; CONSIDER ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

LEADS

BALTIMORE

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 1. Will contact Dr. HAMILTON at Clifton Perkins State Hospital, Jessup, Maryland, and determine if he has been contacted by subject.

2. Will make reference to Baltimore file 105-7740 for information of value regarding subject.

SAN ANTONIO

AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 1. Will contact Citizens Bank, San Antonio, for any information regarding subject, noting he opened an account in the name of WILLIAM H. PREECE on 3/18/66.

2. Will consider presenting facts developed at Citizens Bank to USA with a view to possible violation of ITSP.

AT AUSTIN, TEXAS 1. Will maintain contact with Secret Service, Austin.

2. Will report results of investigation requested of other offices in interoffice communications.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 4/13/66

FROM : D. J. Brennan, Jr.

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

Enclosed is a scrapbook in the French language which was transmitted to the President by Mr. Paul Orlue, 112 Avenue du General Leclerc, Boulogne-Billancourt (Seine), France. The communication was referred to the Department of State and an acknowledgement has been made to Mr. Orlue.

In transmitting this material to the Bureau, State included the translator's summary of the communication which is characterized as the writer's "report" on the Kennedy assassination. The writer believes that Oswald was the victim of a plot and that the real assassin is James Hidell, "who looks like him." The writer sends this "report" to help the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the Translation Section of the Laboratory review the enclosed document so that the General Investigative Division will have a better idea if any further action is required.

Enc.

OHB:rab
(7)

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Conrad (Downing)
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Bartlett

EX-110
ST-105

5475

6 APR 18 1966

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12 COPIES
FBI ANNEX
APR 15 1966

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.
FOR LAB. ACTION AND

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH

Letter from Mr. Paul Orluc, addressed to the President of the United States.

Boulogne-Biffancourt, March 24, 1966

Mr. Paul Orluc
112 Avenue du General Leclerc
Boulogne-Billancourt
Seine, France

To the President of the United States:

I am sending you the result of my investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy and its consequences: racial riots in Harlem, the Bobby Baker Affair, the plot against you in Corpus Christi, Texas, etc. All this was for the sole purpose of preventing you from being elected in 1964. When this failed, all the foreigners responsible escaped so that they would not be seized by American justice. Evidently, only a few people were arrested, not the "big brains" who naturally had perfect alibis.

In my document you will find a letter from General de Gaulle, a few extracts from the Warren Report, some documents from the report, and some press articles whose accuracy I was not able to check, although they seem to agree quite well.

This document is to facilitate the task of the FBI in the President Kennedy assassination and in the shameful subversive plot against the White House.

My greatest desire is to see you re-elected in 1968. Many recent events force me to believe the worst, which would be to see Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the United States, treated as was Andrew Johnson. I would rather be deceived than see you belittled. I would not like to see the history of 1868 return in 1968. In order to avoid this, I am sending you my point of view on the current situation in the United States. You are the only person who can check my statements.

I await your response anxiously. Please accept my most profound respect.

Mr. Orluc

/s/ illegible

TRANSLATED BY:
THOMAS MC LAUGHLIN:csh
April 20, 1966

COPIES DESTROYED
21 MAR 12 1973

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

94-65-5475

SUMMARY FROM FRENCH

Document entitled "Paul Orluc Presents: The Assassination of President Kennedy - or - The Untouchables against the Fourth Reich - or - FBI Agents against United States Fascist Organizations - or - The Plot against the White House."

In this document, the author describes the "real" story of the assassination of President Kennedy in the following manner. "On October 12, 1961, a man named Alex J. Hidell was released from the Marines. With the assistance of a former chief of the CIA he pretended to be Lee Oswald. He was hired to do this by a well-directed organization."

The author goes on to state that "Alex J. Hidell fired the shots that killed President Kennedy while Lee Harvey Oswald was in the crowd watching the Presidential motorcade.

"The best United States marshalls were then assigned to the case. They took fingerprints, reconstructed the crime according to details of the Dallas police. They saw that the accusation against Oswald was false. The marshalls looked at photographs of the crowds about the motorcade to try to find out who the true killer was. They were surprised to see Oswald in the crowd viewing the Presidential motorcade. The Dallas police told them that this was only a person who looked like Oswald. This was a good clue.

"On the night of November 22-23, the FBI arrested Hidell, took his fingerprints, recognized cigarettes left at the scene of the crime, etc. The FBI kept Hidell hidden, tortured him, disfigured him in the same places as Oswald, so that no one could tell the difference. Hidell was then taken by the Dallas police before the press. Hidell, thinking that the Organization was going to free him, walked confidently toward the photographers and was shot by Jack Ruby.

"Hidell was wounded gravely and taken to the same hospital as President Kennedy. Hidell died, but everything had been arranged by the FBI. With Hidell dead, Oswald could take his place. The FBI left the investigation of Hidell's death to the Dallas police.

"Oswald is a very intelligent man and he saw what the FBI was up to. He agreed to take Hidell's place and he memorized his instructions.

SUMMARIZED BY:
THOMAS MC LAUGHLIN:csh
April 20, 1966

COPIES DESTROYED

2 1 MAR 1973 105-8255 - 5

"Oswald's appearance was then slightly modified by plastic surgery so that he could take Hidell's place. Oswald went to the Organization and listed his reasons why he had not been around lately. The Organization thought Oswald was Hidell. Oswald then secretly visited an FBI Agent and furnished him with information. Oswald's mother and wife also cooperated.

"The FBI saw that its plan to throw the investigation off the track was working. The FBI had the case assigned to the Warren Committee. The FBI demanded that the Senate invoke an old law permitting false witnesses to be accused for false depositions. The demand was accepted by the Senate. In order to complete and control the scheme completely, the FBI made use of all methods to win the task of protecting Johnson. The CIA in order to avoid suspicion, accepted the plan. The FBI now has access to all secret papers and the marshalls control everything. The FBI has been given the cooperation of the American and World Press.

"The Organization is now completely deceived. It thinks its plans have been successful."

The author concludes his "report" by stating that "Oswald is now the perfect spy for the FBI, with everyone thinking that he is dead, and the Organization is completely unaware that Hidell is really Oswald."

Included along with the document are several letters from French publishing houses informing the author that they are not in a position to publish his work and a letter from the office of General de Gaulle thanking the author for his report and stating that "General de Gaulle is unable to assist you in having your report published because he makes it a rule never to intervene in such matters."

Dear Mr. Orluc:

Thank you for your communication of March 24, 1966 which included your report relating to President Kennedy's assassination. The report has been transmitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is now responsible for matters relating to the assassination.

Sincerely yours,

Andreas F. Lowenfeld
Deputy Legal Adviser

Mr. Paul Orluc,
112 Avenue du Général Leclerc,
Boulogne-Billancourt (Seine),
France.

L:L/ARA:RAFrank:jh 4/8/66 Clearance:

EUR/WE - Mr. Aherne

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF LANGUAGE SERVICES

LS No. 43255

T-69/IQ-IV

TRANSLATOR'S SUMMARY OF COMMUNICATION

Language: French

Date of Communication: March 24, 1968

Addressed to: The President

Respectfully returned to Department of State
APR 2 1968

Name and address of writer: (Mr.) Paul Orluc
112 Avenue du Général Leclerc
Boulogne-Billancourt (Seine)
France

Substance of writer's statement:

The writer sends his "report" on President Kennedy's assassination and its consequenses (the Harlem riots, the Bobby Baker Affair, the attempt on President Johnson's life in Corpus Christi etc.). This report includes a letter from General de Gaulle, extracts from the Warren Commission report, and newpaper clippings. The writer believes that Lee Oswald was the victim of a plot and that the real assassin is James Hidell, who looks like him." He sends this report to help the F.B.I. He hopes that President Johnson will be re-elected in 1968. The "report" is in the form of a scrapbook.

[illegible] APPROVED

21 MAR 14 1973

FORM 2-63 DS-378

Mr Orluc Paul
112 avenue du general Leclerc
Boulogne - Billancourt
Seine FRANCE

Boulogne - Billancourt le 24 mars 1

A Monsieur Le President des ETATS-UNIS

Je vous envoie le resultat de mon enquête sur l'a
-sinat du Président Kennedy et sur ses suites; Emeutes raciales d'Harlem
l'Affaire Bobby Baker, le Complot contre vous-même à Corpus Christi (Te
etc... Tout cela, n'ayant qu'un seul but vous empêcher d'être élu en 196
Apres cet echec, tous les responsables étrangers s'évaporent pour ne pas ê
atteints par la justice americaine. Evidemment, celle-ci n'arrêtera qu
quelques-uns, pas les "Grosses Têtes", ceux-ci doivent avoir surement de
alibis inattaquables

Dans cet ouvrage, vous trouverez une lettre du General DE GAUL
quelques extraits du Rapport Warren, des documents du Rapport, des article
de presse, dont je n'ai pu contrôler leur "conformité" et leur "provenance", l'ens
ble s'accorde apparemment très bien.

Cet ouvrage est là, seulement pour faciliter la tache du F.B
dans l'assassinat du Président Kennedy, dans toute tentative subversive
contre la Maison Blanche

Mon plus grand desir est vous voir reelu en 1968. Beaucou
d'evènements ressentis, m'obligent à craindre le pire. C'est-à-dire voir
le Président Lyndon B Johnson, considéré à Andrew-Johnson. Je
préfère me tromper, que vous voir en minorité. Je ne voudrai pas
revoir l'histoire de 1868, revenir en 1968. Pour eviter cela, je vous
envoie mon point de vue, sur la situation actuelle aux U.S.A. Vous êtes
la seule personne à pouvoir contrôler mes dires

J'attends avec impatience votre reponse, en attendant je vo
prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Président des Etats Unis, l'hommage de
mon profond respect

Mr Orluc

Personnelle

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

A Monsieur le Président
des Etats - Unis
Mr Lyndon. B. Johnson

...anguage
...l Orlue,
...rt (Seine),
...partment
...Mr. Orlue.

...eau,
...communication
...writer's "report" on the
...assassination. The writer believes that Oswald was the victim of a plot and that the real assassin is James Hidell, "who looks like him." The writer sends this "report" to help the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the Translation Section of the Laboratory review the enclosed document so that the General Investigative Division will have a better idea if any further action is required.

Enc.

OHB:rab
(7)

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Conrad (Downing)
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Bartlett

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Stokes

(S) 100-435866

BY LIAISON

Date: April 18, 1966

To: Director, U. S. Secret Service

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: CLAUDE KEVIN BEAGARIE
SECURITY MATTER - PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

Information concerning captioned individual has previously been furnished to your office. The most recent material in this regard is the report, captioned as above, of Special Agent Cornelius M. Sullivan dated January 23, 1966, at San Francisco, California.

We have received information to the effect that on April 1, 1966, Beagarie, in discussing the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, alleged that Lee Harvey Oswald was not responsible for the assassination. Beagarie reportedly accused President Lyndon B. Johnson of paying a large sum of money to have President Kennedy assassinated.

Beagarie reportedly boasted that when President Lyndon B. Johnson visited San Francisco, Beagarie took photographs of the President, on which occasions he utilized flash bulbs. He said that he deliberately attempted to upset President Johnson and was finally restrained by the United States Secret Service.

It is our understanding that the San Francisco Police Department is in possession of the foregoing information and that same has been reported to your San Francisco office by the police.

JCS:meh
(6)
(1) - 105-82555 (Oswald)

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 19 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN

[redacted]

1 APR 21 1966

FD-336 (4-4-61)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI DATE: 4/21/66

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-17297)

SUBJECT: JAMES HARRISON VANCE
SM - C

Bureau authority is requested to interview subject in accordance with existing instructions relating to interviews of security subjects. If this subject is cooperative, no affirmative steps will be taken during the initial interview to direct his activities and complete background investigation required by Section 107C of the Manual of Instructions will be conducted and Bureau will be requested to authorize recontact with subject as a PSI.

There are enclosed for the Bureau eight copies of a letterhead memorandum in this matter captioned: "JAMES HARRISON; PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT" dated at New Orleans, Louisiana, on 4/18/66.

The source contacted with negative results in the letterhead memorandum is [redacted] by SA ERNEST C. WALL, JR. IC CHARLES L. MURRAY did the credit and identification record checks at New Orleans. The remaining investigation at New Orleans, Metairie, and Michoud was conducted by SA J. WOODROW GILMORE.

Dissemination of this letterhead memorandum to the local Secret Service and to OSI, Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana, has been withheld pending the result of this request to the Bureau for authority to interview subject. The letterhead memorandum represents all of the investigation which has been conducted concerning this individual. It is felt that an interview with subject may be desirable to determine the meaning of the alleged statement by subject to the effect he has had association with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and the allegation that OSWALD had attempted to turn Scout meetings into "cell-blocks."

[illegible]

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
1 - New Orleans
JWG:jmp
(3)

[illegible] RECEIVED
19 MAY 10 [illegible]

APPROVED: [illegible]

69 MAY 13 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

No. 14

New Orleans, Louisiana
April 18, 1966

JAMES HARRISON VANCE
PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Alfred Heigtzman, an agent of the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised at Lafayette, Louisiana, on January 20, 1966, as follows:

Maria Teresa Vance, nee Maria Teresa Contraras Ramos, Alien Registration number A-12 180 450, who entered the United States on January 12, 1961, from Guatemala, has applied for citizenship. She is married to James Harrison Vance, and they have two children. They were married on December 29, 1960 in Guatemala City, Guatemala. She is described as a white female, born October 10, 1936, at Guazacadan, Santa Rosa, Guatemala; 5'1", 115 pounds, brown hair, brown eyes; Father: Manuel Contrenas Garcia; Mother: Melida Martinez Ramos.

Vance was born January 15, 1941 at Memphis, Tennessee, and he and his wife had at that time, a current address of 300 Woodrow Street, Lafayette, Louisiana. Vance was then a student at the University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, studying for his doctorate degree in physics. He reportedly has a Bachelor of Science degree from an unknown school. Vance and his wife resided at the following addresses:

July, 1963 - September, 1964:	7145 Airline Highway, Metairie, Louisiana
January, 1961 - June, 1963:	College Apartments, Hammond, Louisiana

Mr. Heigtzman advised that a [redacted] Lafayette, Louisiana, had been a sponsor for Mrs. Vance's wife for her naturalization, but had subsequently written a letter withdrawing her sponsorship because of certain information coming to her attention concerning Mr. Vance.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

On January 20, 1966, Mr. Heigtzman talked with [redacted], and she advised that she had met Mr. Vance's wife, who is a nurse, while [redacted] mother was ill in the hospital in Hammond, Louisiana, about three years ago, and Mrs. Vance was employed there. [redacted] had not met Mr. Vance until they went to Lake Charles, Louisiana, on the day of the hearing for Mrs. Vance's naturalization, and during this drive Mr. Vance made statements, which to [redacted] did not indicate that he had the best interest of the United States at heart. He said he was an atheist; complained of the school system and bragged about having been friends with Lee Harvey Oswald, and having attended scout meetings with Oswald, presumably in New Orleans. [redacted] apparently had some guidelines with which to judge subversives and Vance fit into this category. [redacted] told Mr. Heigtzman that Vance had an application in for work at the Boeing Company at the Michoud Plant in New Orleans.

On January 31, 1966, [redacted] Lafayette, Louisiana, advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation as follows:

[redacted] met Mrs. Maria Vance about three years ago in Hammond, Louisiana, where Mrs. Vance was employed in the hospital as a nurse and assisting with [redacted] ill mother. She later became acquainted with Mrs. Vance when the family moved to Lafayette about two years ago, where Mr. Vance attended the University of Southwestern Louisiana, working on his doctorate in physics. They resided in a run-down apartment on Woodrow Street. They indicated they received $1500 per year for his work at the University. Mrs. Vance was working at the Lafayette Sanitarium and later at the Lafayette General Hospital until about four months ago when she quit. Mrs. Vance and [redacted] both attended a sewing class together and became better acquainted in this manner. [redacted] did not meet Mr. Vance until December 19, 1965, when they traveled to Lake Charles, Louisiana, for a hearing on Mrs. Vance's naturalization.

Prior to this, Mrs. Vance had asked [redacted] if she would sponsor her and [redacted] agreed. Mrs. Vance said they had friends in Hammond, Louisiana, but it was too far for them to travel to Lake Charles.

During the drive to Lake Charles from Lafayette, Mr. Vance stated that the "state" controls an individual's education and he is not allowed to pursue a course of study without taking a number of unrelated courses. He said all he wanted to be is a physicist,

and that it was a waste of time for him to take other courses. He said he would be leaving Lafayette at the end of January, 1966, and would work for the Boeing Company at the Michoud Plant in New Orleans, while attending school, possibly at Louisiana State University at New Orleans. He also indicated that he would later be sent to Texas for additional training for several weeks, and then return to New Orleans.

Upon his arrival in Lake Charles, he appeared very irritated and annoyed at the "red-tape" necessary for his wife to become a citizen. He expressed disagreement with the necessity of her taking tests to qualify as a citizen. It was also told to him that he could have sponsored his own wife, and he was visibly upset by this statement in front of other people.

On the return trip, he stated that he was an atheist and that he had no use for religion at this time. He indicated that he might, at some later date, have use for a god, but at the present he was only interested in being a physicist. He then entered into a discourse about certain theories and principles with respect to the content of material objects and that in effect all things are made up of "nothing". He also stated he did not believe in going to war. He wondered how long it would be until he would be exposed to classified information in his job with Boeing.

They also got into a discussion concerning the assassination of President Kennedy and Vance said that Oswald did not kill the President, that "it was the bullet". He then said that his mother and Oswald's mother were personal friends and that he, Vance, had slept and eaten with Lee Harvey Oswald and attended scout meetings with him. During these meetings, Vance said that Oswald attempted to turn them into "cell-blocks". [redacted] did not know where these meetings are alleged to have taken place, but she assumed in New Orleans.

A short time after this trip, [redacted] was listening to the radio and heard a program which set forth 12 guidelines for spotting a Communist, and it was her opinion that Vance "qualified", and she believed that he is a Communist. In addition, she said that because of his beliefs, it was her opinion that he could be used as a "tool" by the subversive element if he were to be employed in a sensitive position. She withdrew her sponsorship of Mrs. Vance because it is her understanding that Vance would not be considered for a sensitive position with the government as long as his wife was not a citizen.

[redacted] said the Vances have apparently moved to New Orleans, and she believes Mr. Vance is now employed at the Boeing Company.

On January 31, 1966, [redacted] Credit Bureau of Lafayette, advised their records contained no information identifiable with Vance or his wife.

[redacted] of the Boeing Company at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Center, Michoud, Louisiana, advised on April 6, 1966, from the personnel file of James Harrison Vance, that the latter individual, who was born on January 15, 1941, at Memphis, Tennessee, and presently resides at 2720 Fagot Avenue, Metairie, Louisiana, is married to Maria Teresa Vance, and was employed at the Boeing Company on January 31, 1966, as an Associate Research Engineer. He has been employed full time since the latter date.

A previous employment from June, 1963 to September, 1964 for Mr. Vance, was shown as being at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, 1100 Robert E. Lee Boulevard, New Orleans, Louisiana, in connection with the scattering of light.

Schools attended were listed as follows:

Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana - September, 1958 to December, 1960
Southeastern Louisiana College, Hammond, Louisiana - January, 1961 to May, 1963
University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, Louisiana - September, 1964 to January, 1966

[redacted] stated Mr. Vance had studied physics and mathematics at these schools.

On his application for work, Mr. Vance had stated he desired to work in research in physics as applied to space flight or mathematics involving space flight.

As references, Mr. Vance listed:

[redacted] Mathematics Professor
Student

All of these individuals were listed as being connected with the University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, Louisiana.

[redacted] did not personally know Mr. Vance. He stated Mr. Vance had been cleared for confidential information by the Department of Defense.

[redacted] of the Boeing Company at the NASA Plant, advised on April 6, 1966, that following the employment of Mr. Vance with the Boeing Company, Mr. Vance had received six weeks training at the Boeing Simulation Company, Huntsville, Alabama, and has now been back with the company in Michoud for a period of about one week. Mr. Morris explained that he has had very limited contact with Mr. Vance, and that such contact as he has had has been with Mr. Vance in his employment and has consisted principally of giving to him various assignments to perform.

[redacted] stated Mr. Vance has not had clearance for access to confidential information, but eventually he may get into trajectory information, which he believes is classified confidential. It was the opinion of [redacted] that Mr. Vance does not now have clearance for access to confidential information. [redacted] recalled that Mr. Vance obtained his Master's Degree at the University of Southwestern Louisiana at Lafayette, Louisiana.

Mr. Morris described Mr. Vance as follows:

Height	6'
Weight	160 - 165
Build	Slender
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Fair

On April 14, 1966, [redacted] again advised he had determined that Mr. Vance does have clearance for access to confidential information, but that in his particular work, he has had no access to confidential information.

[redacted], Metairie, Louisiana, whose husband was formerly with [redacted] and is presently with [redacted] advised on April 8, 1966 that James Harrison Vance and his wife, Maria Teresa, reside[d] at 2720 Fagot with Mr. Vance's mother, Mrs. Charles Raybin, whose husband is also an engineer. [redacted] stated Mr. and Mrs. Vance have visited in her home [redacted] She stated Mr. Vance works for the Boeing Company at the Michoud Plant. He does not go to school.

[redacted] stated Mr. and Mrs. Vance and Mr. and Mrs. Raybin enjoy a good reputation in the neighborhood and appear to be entirely loyal. No unfavorable information concerning either one of them had come to her attention.

[redacted]idgeway Mobile Homes, and [redacted] Richardson's Trailer Park, 7145 Airline Highway, advised on April 14, 1966, that James Vance purchased a trailer and resided with his wife and child in Richardson's Trailer Park from approximately July, 1963 to September, 1964. He worked and also attended school at the same time. When leaving Richardson's Trailer Park, Mr. Vance sold his trailer and enrolled in school at Lafayette, Louisiana.

[redacted] stated he had had several conversations with Vance. He considered Vance to be of the studious type and was a bit flighty, but not really unstable. He stated Vance and his wife had made good tenants and also his wife may not have been naturalized at the time. There was never any indication to believe that either of them was other than a good loyal citizen and nothing unfavorable concerning either Mr. or Mrs. Vance had come to the attention of [redacted]

A confidential source acquainted with some Communist and Communist Front activities in the area about New Orleans, Louisiana, advised on April 1, 1966, that he did not know Vance and had no information in his possession concerning him.

Records of the New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau reflected as of April 14, 1966, James H. Vance and his wife, Maria, had resided at 7145 Airline Highway, Metairie, Louisiana, and at 3732 Gentilly Boulevard, New Orleans, Louisiana. His occupation was listed as being with the Southern Regional Research Laboratory as a collaborator chemist. The date of the report at the Credit Bureau was October 24, 1966.

DIRECTOR, FBI (105-147805) 4/25/66

SAC, DALLAS (105-2190) (C)

MARGUERITE CLAVERIE OSWALD
IS - R

OO - DALLAS

ReBulet to Dallas dated 11/29/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies of LHM reflecting contact of subject with FBI at Dallas, Texas, on 4/21/66.

Mrs. OSWALD telephonically talked with IC JAMES VON WHITE, Fort Worth RA, and with Field Supervisor ROBERT P. GEMBERLING at Dallas, Texas.

Also enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of FD-376 for use by the Bureau in dissemination to U. S. Secret Service headquarters.

Two copies of the LHM have been furnished U. S. Secret Service, Dallas.

Previous information concerning Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD was disseminated to U. S. Secret Service by LHM dated 5/24/65 at Dallas, furnished the Bureau by Dallas airtel dated 5/24/65, captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka., IS - R - CUBA", Bufile 105-82555, Dallas file 100-10461. Copies of the letter are being furnished the Bureau for its assassination file, 62-109060, and LEE HARVEY OSWALD file 105-82555.

6 - Bureau (encls-12) (RM)
(2 - 105-147805)
(2 - 62-109060)(Assassination file)
(2 - 105-82555)(LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
3 - Dallas (1 - 105-2190)
(1 - 100-10461)
(1 - 89-43)

RPG:jeg
(9)

54 MAY 2 1966

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas
April 25, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

MARGUERITE CLAVERIE OSWALD

On April 21, 1966, Mrs. Marguerite Claverie Oswald telephonically contacted the Fort Worth, Texas, Resident Agency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and requested permission to view the clothes Lee Harvey Oswald, her deceased son, was wearing at the time he was shot and killed by Jack Ruby on November 24, 1963. She was advised that the Federal Bureau of Investigation did not have such clothing but that the Dallas Police Department might have information as to who had possession of such clothes at the present time.

Thereafter, on April 21, 1966, Mrs. Oswald again telephonically contacted the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and stated she had talked to Captain Will Fritz of the Dallas Police Department who told her that only the recognized next of kin could be permitted to view the clothing Lee Harvey Oswald was wearing when he was shot and killed by Jack Ruby and that such recognized next of kin was the wife of Lee Harvey Oswald, Marina Oswald Porter.

Mrs. Oswald stated she had a piece of cloth she desired to compare with the clothing of Lee Harvey Oswald and that she was still working on the assassination case but could get no one to listen to her. She stated she had contacted the Attorney General of the United States, as well as the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, and that it was her desire that she be allowed to convene with Attorney General Katzenbach, and other high government officials, at a conference table where she could sit at the head of the table and tell all parties present the results of her investigation into the assassination. She stated that she would see that the truth was revealed even if it took her until her death to do so.

Mrs. Oswald claimed that her efforts were being obstructed by government powers at all levels. She was advised that the Federal Bureau of Investigation could not, in any way,

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21 MAR 12 1973

assist her in obtaining permission to view the clothing that Lee Harvey Oswald was wearing at the time he was killed because such clothing was not in the possession of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The file of the Dallas Office reflects the last known residence for Mrs. Oswald was 3704 Crestline Road, Fort Worth, Texas, as of May 13, 1965.

1 Mr. Enlow
1 Mr. Lenihan

SAC, New Orleans (100-16601) 5/6/66

Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Reurlet 4/21/66 captioned "James Harrison Vance, SM - C," your file 100-17297.

In view of the allegation that Vance claimed to be acquainted with subject and attended scout meetings with subject, Bureau desires that you interview Vance in captioned matter. You should obtain from Vance specific details of his alleged association with Oswald and also determine how and the degree his mother and Oswald's mother were acquainted. Results of your interview with Vance should be promptly furnished to the Bureau in a form suitable for dissemination in captioned matter.

An extra copy of this communication is being furnished to your office for your file entitled "James Harrison Vance, SM - C," your file 100-17297.

1 - 100-445656 (Vance)

REL:kas
(7)

NOTE:

Subject is employed as a Research Engineer of the Boeing Company at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Center, Michoud, Louisiana. New Orleans Office recently received information from INS and from an acquaintance of Vance that latter claimed acquaintance with Oswald. We developed no information during our extensive investigation of Oswald and the assassination that Vance ever had contact with Oswald. Desirable, however, he be interviewed and pinned down concerning his alleged acquaintance with Oswald.

MAILED 19
MAY 5 1966
COMM-FBI

REC 12 105-X2[illegible]-5476

19 MAY 9 1966

54 MAY 13 1966

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 5010-107
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 5/10/66

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-38431)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Dallas letters to Bureau, 3/9 and 3/30/66.

On 5/4/66, Mr. CARLTON L. PYETELL, 333 Fifth Avenue, Pelham, NY, advised SA JAMES E. GORDON that he is a second-hand book dealer. He buys from individuals who are settling estates or moving from large homes to apartments and desire to reduce the quantity of books in their possession, and from people moving from one section of the country to another and who do not wish to pay freight charges. He also purchases books at auctions and estate sales. He advised that he does not maintain any records with regard to individual books and the place of purchase of such books. He does not maintain an index of each book that he purchases.

He had no recollection of having purchased the book "The Day Huey Long Was Shot", although he recalled that over a period of years he has had several copies of the book.

He stated that he sells books in large quantities through a broker in NYC and such was the case with the sale to the Texas Technological College. He sold the contents of his shop at that time, in the Fall of 1965, as he was overextended in stock and needed to liquidate in order to obtain capital. He stated that such a sale is supposed to contain a representative number of books which are usable and valuable for purposes of stocking a library.

He advised that he had no way of knowing how long the book in question had been in his possession and absolutely no way of knowing where he had obtained it.

5477

REC-82

2-Bureau (RM)
1-Dallas (100-10461) (Info) (RM)
1-New York

EX-108

MAY 11 1966

JJO:EG
(4)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
5010-106
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
(ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY)

DATE: 5/3/66

FROM : SAC, CHARLOTTE (105-1731) (89-46) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
BUFILE: 62-109060
DALLAS: 89-43

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
BUFILE: 105-82555
DALLAS: 100-10461

506742

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is a one dollar bill, Federal Reserve Note, Serial Number E66721414A, Series 1963, containing on the backside in red ink the penned notation "Fair Play For Cuba," and the signature "HARVEY OSWALD".

The bill was made available on 4/21/66 by Mr. C. E. GARRETT, Atlantic Envelope Co., 3434 Monroe Rd., Charlotte, N. C., who stated he just realized within the past two days that he had this bill in his possession. He stated that he had no idea as to how he came into possession of this bill or where it came from.

The Bureau is requested to compare the handprinting and signature on this bill with the known handprinting and signature of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and advise Dallas and Charlotte.

XEROX
1 JUN 6 1966

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encl. - 1) (RM)
2 - Dallas (Info)
2 - Charlotte (105-1731)
(89-46)

GHC:cst
(7)

REC-3
EX-104
5478
REC-7
MAY 16 1966

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

WIDER SEARCHES

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

CE 105-1731
CE 89-46

It is requested that this bill be returned to Charlotte upon completion of this examination. Mr. GARRETT feels this bill has potentially great value, and he specifically requested that it be returned to him.

Laboratory Transmittal Form
7-12.

1 - Mr. English
1 - Mr. Conrad
43

FBI
LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Charlotte (105-1731)

Date: May 25, 1966

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover, Director

REC-122

FBI File No. 105-82555 -5478
Lab. No. D-506742 BS

Examination requested by: Charlotte

Reference: Letter 5/13/66

Examination requested: Document

Remarks:

NOTE:

The evidence in this case is being returned to the Charlotte Division because it has been concluded that the questioned hand printing and questioned handwriting were not prepared by LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Information received by the Counterfeiting Division of the Treasury Department reveals that the official release date for the one dollar Federal Reserve Note was November 25, 1963; however, this particular note was released by the Comptroller of Currency, Federal Reserve Issue and Redemption Office on December 17, 1965, nearly two years after the assassination of President Kennedy.

JUN 6 1966

MAILED 22
MAY 25 1966
COMM-FBI

Enclosures (3) (Q623, 2 Lab report)
1 - Charlotte (89-46) Enclosure (Lab report)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (100-10461) Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)

JSL:CF (7)

69 JUN 8

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

7-1b

REPORT
of the
FBI LABORATORY

44

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Charlotte (105-1731)

Date: May 25, 1966
FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. D-506742 BS

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Specimens received 5/16/66

Q623 A one dollar bill, Federal Reserve Note, SN E 66721414 A, Series 1963, bearing on the reverse side the words "Fair PLAY FOR CUBA Harvey Oswald"

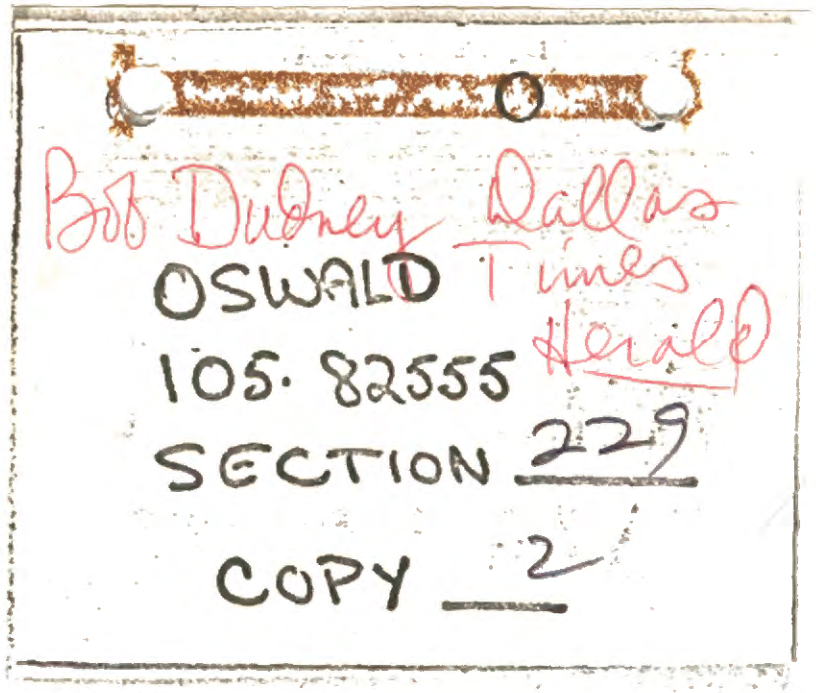
Result of examination:

It was concluded that the hand printed words "Fair PLAY FOR CUBA" and the signature Harvey Oswald appearing on the reverse of specimen Q623 were not prepared by LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

The submitted evidence has been photographed and is returned herewith.

JSL:CF (7)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐


Bob Dudney Dallas
OSWALD Times
105-82555 Herald
SECTION 229
COPY 2

FBI

Date: 5/13/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601) (RUC)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bulet to New Orleans, 5/6/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten (10) copies of LHM captioned LEE HARVEY OSWALD, dated 5/12/66.

Enclosed for Dallas are ten (10) copies of above LHM, one copy for information of LHM from New Orleans file 100-17297 captioned "JAMES HARRISON VANCE, PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT," dated at New Orleans, La., 4/18/66, and a second LHM on the same matter dated at New Orleans, Louisiana, on 5/13/66.

For the information of the Dallas Office, the last reference to LHM under caption of "JAMES HARRISON VANCE, PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT" pertains to JAMES HARRISON VANCE whose interview is set forth in the first LHM mentioned above.

For the information of the Dallas Office, the source contacted with negative results in LHM dated at New Orleans on 4/18/66, captioned "JAMES HARRISON VANCE, PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT," is [redacted]

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 12) (RM)
2 - New Orleans

JWG:med
(7)

REC-30 5479

EX-112 REC-3

5 MAY 19 1966

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

NO 100-16601

Copies of LHM in the OSWALD matter, herewith enclosed, have been disseminated to Secret Service, INS, ICG, New Orleans, and to OSI, Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana, in view of the allegations bearing upon the mental stability of JAMES HARRISON VANCE and because of their interest in the OSWALD matter.

UAC, no further investigation is being made in this matter.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

No. 7

New Orleans, Louisiana

May 13, 1966

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

JAMES HARRISON VANCE, 4311 Duplessis Street, Apartment B, New Orleans, Louisiana, was interviewed on May 10, 1966 and furnished the following information:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 MAR 12 1973

ENCLOSURE

JAMES HARRISON VANCE, 4311 Duplessis Street, Apartment B, New Orleans, Louisiana, was interviewed at the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, New Orleans, Louisiana, in response to an invitation to him for interview. He furnished the following information:

He is twenty-five years of age, having been born in Memphis, Tennessee, on January 15, 1941.

He was employed at the Boeing Company in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) site, Michoud, Louisiana, on January 31, 1966, and has been employed at this company since the latter date in the capacity as an associate research engineer.

He is married to MARIA TERESA CONTRERAS, age 29, who was born on October 10, 1936, in Guatemala. She has passed her citizenship examination at Lake Charles, Louisiana, and is scheduled to be admitted to citizenship in the immediate future in New Orleans. Sometime after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, JAMES HARRISON VANCE came to learn through acquaintances that he may have possibly been associated with LEE HARVEY OSWALD on three different occasions. When this was brought to his attention, however, he could not recall, and has not since been able to recall, that he has ever seen OSWALD or has ever had actual contact with him. He could not recall from the pictures of OSWALD published in newspapers following the assassination that he had ever seen OSWALD in person or that he had ever had any contact with him.

VANCE's alleged possible contacts with OSWALD came about in this manner:

VANCE is a friend of PALMER MC BRIDE, 400 East Grant Street, Apartment 4, Cocoa Beach, Florida, who is employed in the space flight field and who is regarded as being reliable by VANCE. Sometime in 1958, while both MC BRIDE and VANCE were living in New Orleans, MC BRIDE asked VANCE if he would work in his place for one day at the Pfisterer Dental Laboratory Co. in New Orleans. VANCE agreed to do this for MC BRIDE. MC BRIDE took VANCE to this

On 5/10/66 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 100-16601 NO 100-17297

by SA J. WOODROW GILMORE and SA ERNEST C. WALL, JR.:med Date dictated 5/11/66

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

laboratory on the day he was to substitute for him and introduced VANCE to some few individuals in the laboratory. In 1965, when VANCE subsequently had contact with MC BRIDE, MC BRIDE mentioned to VANCE that one of the individuals introduced to VANCE at the laboratory was OSWALD.

MC BRIDE was also the Vice President of the New Orleans Amateur Rocket Club (NOARC) which was also known as the New Orleans Amateur Astronomers Association or Astronomy Club, which consisted of twelve youths who were members of the club and interested in astronomy and rockets. VANCE was a member of this club in 1956 or 1957 while still in high school and then began gradually to break away from the club and discontinued attending meetings after he began to attend college. VANCE believed there was one meeting of this club in 1958 held at the home of his mother, Mrs. CHARLES RAYBIN, 2720 Fagot Avenue, Metairie, Louisiana.

VANCE stated he was also told by MC BRIDE in 1965 that OSWALD had attended some of the meetings of this rocket or astronomy club. VANCE stated that he was sure, however, that OSWALD could not have been a full-time member, if a member at all, and that undoubtedly any association OSWALD may have had with this club would have been prior to September, 1958.

VANCE also stated that while he was in high school he was not a member of but did attend a few meetings of the Moisant Squadron of the Civil Air Patrol Squadron of the U. S. Air Force in New Orleans in 1957 or 1958. He was interested in a radio class only in this school. Following the assassination of President KENNEDY, THOMAS COMPTON, III, who presently resides in the Parkchester Apartment area of New Orleans and who, according to VANCE, sometimes speaks with inaccuracies, told VANCE that OSWALD had been affiliated with the Moisant Squadron of the Civil Air Patrol.

VANCE reiterated that he has never to his knowledge either seen or been associated with OSWALD.

He stated he once mentioned to his mother that it could have been possible that OSWALD was one of twelve youths who had attended a meeting of the rocket club at her home in Metairie when he had alleged to have such a meeting at her home. He stated that to his best knowledge, his mother would have had no other possible contact with OSWALD and would have no knowledge concerning him.

VANCE declared he has never heard anything about OSWALD's being a member of the Boy Scouts. VANCE stated he himself had been a member of two different packs of the Cub Scouts but had decided he would not join the Boy Scouts. His affiliation with the Cub Scouts was in both New Orleans and Metairie, Louisiana.

VANCE declared he does not know anyone who is or has been a member of the Communist Party and volunteered that he himself has never had any interests in the Communist Party.

He also stated that he knows nothing about the assassination of President KENNEDY.

A description of VANCE as obtained from personal interview and observation is as follows:

Name	JAMES HARRISON VANCE
Age	25
Date of Birth	January 15, 1941
Place of Birth	Memphis, Tennessee
Height	5'10½"
Weight	160
Build	Medium
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Blue - wears thick-lensed glasses
Complexion	Fair
Marital Status	Married
Wife	MARIA TERESA CONTRERAS
Residence	4311 Duplessis Street, Apartment B, New Orleans, Louisiana

NO 100-16601
NO 100-17297
4

Employment	Associate Research Engineers, Boeing Company, NASA Center, Michoud, Louisiana; U. S. Department of Agriculture, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, Robert E. Lee Boulevard, New Orleans, Louisiana, 1963 to September of 1964
Selective Service Status	Registered at Local Board 29, New Orleans, Louisiana. Classified 3-A as is father; no military service
Education	Graduate of East Jefferson High School, New Orleans, Louisiana, 1958; Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 1958 to 1960; Southeastern Louisiana College, Hammond, Louisiana, 1961 to 1963; University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, Louisiana, September of 1964 to January 26, 1966.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Frazier
1 - Office, 7133

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 6-2-66

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

By airtel to Dallas, 1-31-64, a complete set of photographs of all evidentiary items in the Laboratory's possession as of 1-20-64, with a list of the items represented in the photographs was forwarded to the Dallas Office.

The Bureau file set of photographs which has been used for reference on numerous occasions has been retained in the Laboratory because of its bulky nature. This set of photographs and list are being forwarded with a copy of this memorandum to the Records Section for permanent retention.

RECOMMENDATION: That the set of photographs be made a bulky exhibit to this file, 105-82555, and that the list of items be retained with the photographs.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Sullivan (attn: Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Rosen (attn: Mr. Raupach)
1 - Mr. Tavel

RAF:nlb (8)

2 - ENCLOSURE (Bulky + copy of list kept in Sp. File Rm.)
6/17/66 REC 45

5480

JUN 3 1966

SOVIET SECTION

79 JUN 1 1966

ITEMS PERTAINING TO ASSASSINATION
OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
PRESENTLY AVAILABLE IN THE FBI
LABORATORY - 1/20/64

105-82555-5480

ENCLOSURE

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION
1 - 43	Photos and pictures
44 - 64	Postcards
65	Negatives
66	18 Christmas cards; 5 envelopes; 5 folded note papers with flowered border
67	Christmas card with picture of mother
68	Christmas card from mother
69	Russian postcard
70	Photographs
71	Marine Corps 2nd Bn. Class Book
72	Hammond Doubleday World Atlas
73	Modern Postage Stamp Album
74	Texnika Russian Magazine
75 - 83	Russian books
84	Russian book
85	Copy of Militant (10-7-63)
86	Copy of Worker (10-20-63)

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION
87	Copy of Friend's World News (4/63)
88	Copy of Pocketbook entitled "GEORGE ORWELL, 1984"
89 - 94	Russian pamphlets
95	Russian telegram with picture on front
96	Applications for FPCC
97	Handbills entitled "Hands Off Cuba! Join the FPCC"
98	Receipt for fine from 2nd Mun Court, New Orleans, 8/12/63 #21902 and newspaper clipping
99	Pamphlets by CORLISS LAMONT "The Crime Against Cuba"
100	Road map "Eastern States" Cities Services
101	Texas Highway Map Phillips 66
102	Map of Moscow
103	Map of Minsk
104	Map of City of New Orleans
105	Map of "Beautiful Russia"
106	Map of the World
107	No Admittance Sign
108	Notebook and contents in English
109	Notebook entitled "TETTADB" and Russian language contents
110	Notebook with designs
111	Red Russian Stamp Folder with stamps

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION
112.	4" x 7" blue book in Russian language bearing No. 732648
113	Pocket size blue book apparently identification booklet with small photograph of Oswald
114	Brown billfold with Marine Group photograph
115	Fair Play For Cuba Committee, New Orleans Chapter ID Cards -
116	Sheets of English writing both sides which appears to be a diary
117	Sheets of lined paper in green ink printing containing comments re CPUSA
118	Negative offset print of Russian City Moscow
119	Penciled diagram
(120 See D42	Newspaper clipping re "The President"
121	Brown Manila envelope from Dept. of the Navy directed to Mr. Lee H. Oswald, Minsk, USSR
122	Single sheet in black ink printing entitled "The New Era"
123	Pages of blue ink handwriting numbered 1 - 11 on Holland American Lined Stationery
124	Sheets of blue ink handwriting Holland American Lined Stationery numbered 1A through 4A

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION
125	Sheets of blue ink handwriting on Holland American lined stationery, numbered 1B and 2B
126	Folder captioned "BLOCKCTS"
127 - 155	Letters in Russian script
156 - 167	Envelopes and their contents and 5 empty envelopes in Russian language
168	Withholding Tax Statements for 1955 and 1956 for Lee Oswald
169	Withholding Tax Statements for 1955 and 1956 for Lee Oswald
170	Deposit slip NO Public Service #464792; Dallas City Water Works Deposit Slip X3331, and Texas Employment Commission Slip dated 4/13/63, all in name of L. H. Oswald
171	Rent receipt 3/9/63, signed I. Dawson (New Orleans)
172	Receipt from U. S. Dept. of Justice for $5 (I&NS) in name of Marina N. Oswald
173	Birth certificate for Audrey Marina Rachel Oswald born 10/20/63, #19133, Dallas, Texas
174	Soc. Sec. Receipt Oswald, Soc. Sec. No. 433-54-3337 3/63
175	Withholding Tax for 1956 in name of Lee Harvey Oswald
176	Invoice No. 38210 USA, Dept. of State, in name OSWALD, transportation costs $435.71

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION
177	A promise by OSWALD to pay loan to Dept. of State
178	Remittance Slips State Dept. No.'s 298249; 298861; 299461 addressed OSWALD Box 2915, Dallas, Texas
179	Receipts from U. S. Dept. of State No's 1152090, 91, 95, 96
180	Form I-90 I & NS in name of Marina Oswald
181	Incomplete Form FDI-130 (I&NS) in name of Lee Harvey Oswald
182	Russian language forms, one entitled "AHKETA"
183	4-page form in Russian language which appears to be questionnaire
184	4-page form in Russian language which appears to be questionnaire
185	Form DD293 Application for Review of Discharge from Armed Forces of the U. S. Two sheets
186	Booklets which appear to contain embroidery patterns
187	Color slides approx. 2" sq. -
188	Pass dated 9/58 in name Sgt. Oswald Zebra Co., Open Mess
189	2-Cmeha Russian Document
190	Empty envelope to Mr. and Mrs. Lee H. Oswald from Vernon, Texas

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION
191	Magazine wrapper addressed to Lee H. Oswald from Minsk
192	Pamphlet #13 Russian Document
193	Russian language document
194	Hand sketches on plain paper
195	Letter in foreign language
196	One letter and envelope from John Connally to Lee H. Oswald
197	Letter in foreign language
198	Foreign language magazine pages-
199	Note paper bearing name Paul Gregory, Norman, Oklahoma
200	Subscription Coupon. Life Magazine
201	Pages from foreign language book
202	Pages from foreign language book
203	Note with name Ruth Paine, 2515 5th St., Irving, Texas
204	Calling Card, McKay Secretarial Service
205	DELETED
206	Address Label Advertisement
207	Negative bearing "Crime Against Cuba"
208	Note bearing telephone number EM 31365

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION
209	Postal form bearing name Lee Oswald dated 11/20/63
210 - 218	Empty envelopes
219	Letter and envelope bearing name Alex Klein Lerer, PO Box 11277, Ft. Worth, Texas
220 - 224	Envelopes with contents
225	Negatives - no photo made
226 - 230	Empty envelopes
231	Slip of paper containing names Carlos J. Bungier, Magiul M. Cruz and Lt. William Gaillot
232 - 248	Envelopes with contents
249	Manila envelope containing above stated letters and designated as letters during his stay in Soviet Union
250	Affadavit by Byron Phillips guaranteeing Marina Nikoliva Oswald will not be ward of state
251	Letter dated 10/8/62 at Minsk from Erick to Aleck
252	Letter from Dept. of State, American Embassy Moscow 1/31/62 to Lee H. Oswald, Minsk, Russia
253	Letter from American Embassy, Moscow, 11/13/61 to Lee Harvey Oswald
254	A promise to repay Financial Assistance loan for Repatriation 6/1/62 signed by Lee Harvey Oswald to the Dept. of State

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION
255	Letter from American Embassy, Moscow, 7/10/61, to Mrs. Marina Oswald, Minsk, for interview re her visa application
256	Form (Official) in Russian language dated 12/1/62
257	One page Russian language form No. UN-3/266 dated 3uas1961
258	Letter from Soviet Embassy, Wash., D. C., dated 6/4/63, directed to Mr. M. Oswald, New Orleans, in Russian language
259	Single sheet containing typed Russian script and dated 25 mas 1962
260	3 x 5 cards bearing respectively names G. Hall; A. J. Hidell; B. Davis and V. T. Lee
261	DUPLICATE Deleted
262	Green 4 x 8 sheet apparently a Russian form bearing No. 16-2U050
263	International Smallpox Vacc. Cert. in name of Marina Oswald
264	International Smallpox Vacc. Cert. in name of June Oswald
265	Russian language form executed in writing bearing No. 16-24424
266	Green identification Booklet No. 3517282 in Russian language with photograph of Mrs. Oswald
267	Red Russian language Identification Folder bearing Mrs. Oswald's photo and number 560123

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION
268	Small single sheet folder booklet bearing name Oswald in Russian and No. 123610
269	Lavender colored booklet in name of Marina issued in 1960 in Russian language
270	Fort Worth Press news clipping showing photograph of Iranian native Mrs. John R. Hall
271	Small white sheet bearing ink Russian script
272	Envelope postmarked Minsk "24-462-7" addressed in Russian script to Marina Oswald
273	4 x 6 sheet of paper bearing Russian language script in blue ink
274	Letter by Lee H. Oswald to Federal Income Tax
275	Russian language form bearing No. 419128
276	Photographs portraying scenes in Russia
277	American Embassy letter, Moscow 7/10/61, to Mrs. Marina Nikilieva Oswald, nee Proosakova, Minsk
278	Russian language form bearing writing and numerals (Numerals on last line 70,64; 25-63)
279	Small sheets of paper bearing Russian language one carrying name of "LA VISTA" the other bearing date 8/5/62
280	Letter from Russian Embassy, Washington, to Marina Oswald Box 2915, Dallas 3/8/63

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION
281	Group of Sewing Patterns
282	Top Value Stamp Book
283	Box containing Warrior Rubber Stamping Kit (Rubber date stamp, one printing block set to print Oswald's New Orleans address and various rubber letters)
284	Various articles including small stamp pad, two marking devices, pocket flashlight, fountain pen, four small bottles of Pentids 400 Penicillin powder
285	Brown Identification Booklet bearing No. Y3095/K in the name of Oswald in Russian script bearing date 10/7/61
286	Small blue pouch containing Elgin pocket watch, tie clasp bearing letters CCCP, cuff links with hammer and sickle; stick pin with hammer sickle and star; one master lock key; one Benrus wrist watch 476343; one belt buckle; one tie clasp; one silver cuff link; one Marine Corps lapel button; one lapel button bearing Red flag with hammer and sickle; one Sharpshooters Medal; one die; one dog tag No. 1653230, USMC - Present as listed in inventory plus lapel pin with "hammer and sickle 2-1-59"
287	"620" exposed film with 9 negatives
288	Blue suitcase (composition type) (28 x 16 x 8)

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION
300	Handbills entitled "Hands Off Cuba! Join The Fair Play for Cuba Committee, NO Charter Member Branch"
301	Application form to the FPCC, New Orleans, La.
302	FPCC New Orleans Chapter Identification Cards
303	Pamphlets entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" by Corliss LaMont
304	Booklet entitled "Fidel Castro Denounces Bureaucracy and Sectarianism"
305	Booklet entitled The Socialist Workers Party by Joseph Hansen
306	The Coming American Revolution by James P. Cannon
307	Cuban Counter Revolutionaries to the U. S. published by FPCC
308	Pamphlet by Dobbs Weiss Campaign Committee, 116 University Place, New York
309	List of Russian and Communist Literature publications
310	Booklet entitled "The Pact of Madrid" by the Committee for a Democratic Spain
311	Booklet entitled The McCarran Act and The Right To Travel

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION
312	Pamphlet entitled "The Revolution Must Be A School of Unfettered Thought -- Fidel Castro"
313	Booklet entitled "Ideology and Revolution" by Jean Paul Sartre
314	Pamphlet by FPCC reflecting literature catalog spring, 1963
315	Pamphlet "The Road to Socialism" by Blas Roca N
316	New Century Publishers 1961 Catalog
317	Pamphlet entitled "The End of the Comintern" by James P. Cannon
318	Booklet "Speech at the UN" by Fidel Castro
319	Continental Congress of Solidarity With Cuba, Brazil, 3/63 by FPCC, NY
320	Publication entitled "The Nation" dated 1/23/60
321	Pamphlet by The Weekly People entitled "Automation: A Job Killer"
322	Magazine entitled The New Republic reprint from 9/12/60 issue of The New Republic
323	Russian booklet bearing Oswald's name in Russian script "Oswald L.H."
324	Russian book dated 1962 at Sofia
325	Brown covered Russian pamphlet bearing number 500 on its cover
326	Russian book dated 1961 at Kiev

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION
327	Russian magazine bearing No. 16(1702) whose cover shows a group of men dressed in black standing behind what appears to be a master of ceremonies dressed in white
328	Russian-English-Russian pocketsize dictionary and stenographer's notebook containing Russian-Spanish vocabulary
329	Literature list of the FPCC, New York
330	Address book (Returned)
331	Photograph of Russian workers
332	Photograph, female Russian workers in what appears to be radio factory
333	Photograph of Russian workers in factory
334	Photo of Fidel Castro
335	FPCC handbill bearing address L. H. Oswald, 4907 Magazine, New Orleans, Louisiana
336	Brown Manila envelope containing return address in Russian at Moscow
337	Legal size typewritten sheets entitled "Part I D Collective"
338	32-page typewritten dissertation outlining political domestic and labor life of the Russian as well as other guides to the Russian political system (with 5 photographs)
339	Letter from Embassy, Soviet Union, Washington, 4/18/63 to Marina Nikolilava (In Russian script)

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION
340	Folded sheet representing some type of Russian Ident Card bearing No. 100534 and Oswald's wife's name "Marina" in Russian script
341	Pay vouchers of the Leslie Welding Co., 11241 West Melrose St., Franklin Park, Ill., covering employment between 7/21 and 9/29/62
342	Payroll vouchers of the Jaggers-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., Dallas, Tex., for the period 10/24/62 through 4/10/63
343	Payroll vouchers of the Wm. B. Reily and Co,, Inc., Nola for the period 5/17/63 through 7/22/63
344	Birth certificate for June Oswald dob 3/15/62 Minsk, Russia, and two Texas employment commission cards for Lee Oswald
345	Alien Registration Card No. A12530 645 Marina N. Oswald
346	Information and ID Card for the Division of Employment Security State of La. for Lee H. Oswald
347	Birth data re Marina Oswald, 10/23/63
348	Russian Identification Booklet with picture of Marina Oswald reflecting date of birth 7/17/29 (Passport)
349	New Orleans Public Service Bills (3) August-September, 1963, one voucher from La. Employment Security and IBM card notifying of last payment from Texas Employment Comm.

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION
350	Petite notebook with Russian script
351	Booklet containing food recipes
352	Pocketsize fashion magazine entitled Simplicity with a Manila envelope
353	Operators manual for Sears Tower Automatic Projector No. 9885
354	Sears female wearing apparel catalog
355	Credit card Lee H. Oswald, 2703 Mercedes St., Ft. Worth, for Public Library No. PE 23245; one return address Mrs. Arthur Young 35 E. 75th St., New York, and one Russian language form No. 5099
356	Envelope and letter in Russian directed to Mrs. Marina Oswald, New Orleans from Russia postmarked New Orleans 10/7/63
357	3-page letter and envelope addressed to Marina Oswald at NO from Loyola Ville in Russian language (Battles Wharf, Alabama)
358	Letter to Marina Oswald, New Orleans in Russian language postmarked 25 763 13 Russia
359	2-page letter in Russian language in envelope directed to Marina Oswald New Orleans, postmarked Taoli, Pa. 8/25/63, ret. address Arthur Young
360	Postcards one directed Lee Oswald New Orleans from Minsk, Russia, signed Erick; one directed to Lee Oswald in Minsk, Russia, from Vernon, Texas, signed Mother

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION
361	Letter addressed to Mrs. Ruth Paine (for Mrs. M. Oswald) Irving, Texas, from Minsk, Russia, postmarked 10/7/63, Irving
362	Envelopes one from Ruth Paine to Marina Oswald New Orleans the other directed from Minsk, Russia to Ruth Paine, Irving, postmarked Irving, 10/7/63 (Letter for M. Oswald)
363	Letter on letterhead of Pioneer Publishers, 4/26/63, to L. H. Oswald P.O. Box 2915, Dallas, Texas
364	Letter in Russian script addressed "Dear Marina (3 pages written on both sides)
365	Letter from Dept. of State 1/11/63, to Oswald, Dallas, Texas
366	Photographs and a tourist pamphlet "Visit the USSR"
367	Photos
368	Photos
369	Photo house and car
370	Photos (apparently Russia - mountainous)
371	Boxes, Kodaslide, nine of which are stereo and 1 35 mm single slide
372	Box of Kodachrome transparencies and two viewmaster reels entitled "Seven More Wonders of the World" - Contents 64 mounted transparencies plus 3 unmounted transparencies

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION
373	Medical items including pills lanacana, pentids "400," aspirins, Feenamint, 7 various containers of pills some labeled in Russian language, thermometer, nasal decongestant, two eyedroppers, small container of white powder, numerous envelopes of powder and bottle of liquid labeled in Russian
374	Ten foreign coins in a Kodak film bag with address Corporal Michael Paine U. S. 51169740 Hdqtrs Btry
375	Minox Lightmeter, pedometer; compass; self-timer; sun chade (hood) with filter; one 15 power telescope; stereo viewer, pocketknife
376	3 rolls 35 mm color film; 3 rolls 35 mm B & W film; 1 roll 620 B & W film; 2 binoculars; 1 case with filters
377	2 Minox casettes (1 containing film); 2 containers with unexposed Minox film; one negative of baby in chair; one roll 35 mm film
378	One stereo realist camera; one cuera-2 camera; one stereo view master

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION
379	Flash assembly, Ansco, and one leather container (empty)
380	Applications for The Militant (3) one envelope containing three subscriptions for The Worker with return envelope entitled "Publishers New Press, Inc.
381	Russian language newspapers
382	Red billfold; one scrap of white paper with Russian script in pencil
400	Letter from Arnold Johnson to Lee H. Oswald P.O. Box 30061, New Orleans, La., 9/19/63
401	Letter on letterhead Socialists Workers Party 11/5/62, to Lee H. Oswald Box 2915, Dallas, signed by Farrell Dobbs, National Secretary
402	Letter from Bob Chester to Lee H. Oswald, Dallas, Texas., stating Oswald's letter turned over to him by SWP
403	Letter from V. T. Lee, National Director, FPCC, New York, 5/22/63 to Lee H. Oswald, New Orleans
404	Letter from Louis Weinsdock, Gen. Manager of The Worker dated 12/19/62 addressed to Lee H. Oswald P.O. Box 2915, Dallas, Texas
405	Letter from James J. Tormey, dated 12/13/62 addressed to Lee H. Oswald Box 2915, Dallas, on letterhead of Gus Hall-Benjamin J. Davis, Defense Committee, New York

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION
406	Letter from Arnold Johnson Director Information and Lecture Bureau, CP, USA 7/31/63 to L. H. Oswald, P. O. Box 30061, NO la.
407	3-page letter from V. T. Lee, National Director, FPCC, New York, to Lee H. Oswald, 4907 Magazine St., New Orleans 5/29/63
408	Gregg Shorthand dictionary; 20,000 Words by Leslie; Roberts Rules of Order Revised 75th Anniv. Edn.
409	Book entitled "A Study of the USSR and Communism" Rieber and Nelson
410	Pocketbooks editions by Ian Fleming. One entitled "The Spy Who Loved Me" and the other "Live and Let Die"
411	Pamphlet New York School for Marxist Study, Fall Term, 1963
412	Letter on letterhead of Jesuit House of Studies, Mobile, Alabama 8/22/63, addressed "Dear Lee" and signed "Gene"
413	Envelope addressed Mr. Lee H. Oswald 2703 Mercedes Avenue, Ft. Worth, postmarked New York with return address Rm. 329, 799 Broadway, and newspaper clipping, Times Picayune, New Orleans, with article reflecting Oswald's fine of $10 or 10 days for disturbing peace

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION
414	Handbill FPCC New Orleans with address L. H. Oswald 4907 Magazine St., New Orleans, La.
415	Invoice of the Jones Printing Company, 422 Girod St., New Orleans, La. 6/4/63 billed to Mr. Osborne for 3,000 FPCC circulars, total $9.69, bal. 5.89 paid 6/4/63
416	FPCC application slip
417	Envelope with news clippings regarding Oswald defection to Russia and other news clippings concerning Oswald and cartoon regarding defectors
418	Drivers handbook State of Texas
419	Identification booklet in Russian script containing Oswald's name No. 01311655
420	U. S. Marine Corps document appointing Lee Harvey Oswald 1653230/6741 Pvt. 1st Cls/ 3/9/59
421	USAF document certifying Oswald No 1 653 230 satisfactorily passed specialized course in Aircraft Control and Warning Operator 18 June 1957 Kesler AFB
422	Receipts Texas School Book Depository for salary Lee H. Oswald no date listed

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION
423	Typewritten promise to pay loan for repatriations with paid stamp Dept. of State 3/9/63, made out in name of Lee H. Oswald
424	Letter from Embassy USSR Washington, addressed to Mrs. Oswald, New Orleans 8/5/63 in Russian language
425	Undesirable Discharge USMC, 9/13/60 Lee Harvey Oswald 1653220
426	Letter U. S. Navy Lee Oswald Minsk, Russia, signed by R. McC. Thompkins Brigadier General, USMC 3/7/62
427	Letter from Dept. of Navy 7/25/63 to Lee Oswald, New Orleans, stating no modifications to discharge warranted
428	Form ID-14 La. Division Employment Security to Lee Oswald SSN 433 54 3937 pertinent date 4/29/63 address 757 France St., NO. La.
429	Letter from Paul Piazza, S. J. 8/1/63 to Oswald on letterhead of Jesuit House of Studies, Mobile, Alabama
430	Letter on letterhead of Jesuit House of Studies Mobile, dated 7/6/63 and addressed to Dear Lee and Moreno signed GENE

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION
431	Letter on stationery of Peter P. Gregory Ft. Worth Texas, 6/19/62 attesting to Oswald's ability as Russian interpretor and translator
432	Envelope containing receipt for Post Office Box 6225, Dallas, Texas dated 11/11/63 for period ending 12/31/63
433	Single sheet in Russian script containing Oswald's name bearing No. 4-5408
434	Sheet folded in half which appears to be Russian identification document No. 332231 bearing the name of Oswald in Russian script
435	Form bearing months and blank spaces for stamps in Russian language with No. 01311655
436	Folded Russian language form bearing No. 01311655 with Oswald's name in Russian script
437	Legal sized sheet in purple ink bearing date 3/22/62 with an official stamp
438	Letter by Johnny Tackett on letterhead of Ft. Worth Press 6/22/62 addressed to Lee Oswald in envelope of Ft. Worth Press
439	Payroll vouchers, one from Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., Dallas, 1/2/63 William B. Reiley and Co., New Orleans, 5/31/63

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION
440	Letter from Dept. of Navy 4/2/62 to Lee H. Oswald, Minsk, Russia
441	Articles: One payroll voucher Leslie Welding Company, Inc., 11241 W. Melrose, Franklin Park Illinois, No. 7619 dated 10/13/62 One withholding Fed. Tax slip addressed to Lee H. Oswald 3519 Fairmont, Dallas, Texas
442	U. S. Armed Forces Institute, Madison Certifying Oswald completed High School level tests 3/23/59
443	Dept. of Navy certification of 5/3/57 that Oswald Pvt. 1653230 USMC completed Elect-Electron, Occupational Group course, Jacksonville
444	World Health Organization Vacc. Card bearing name Lee Oswald with name of vaccinator as A. J. Hidell, P. O. Box 30016, New Orleans date stamped 6/8/63
445	Letter from Joseph Task on letterhead of Socialists Workers Party 3/27/63 directed to Lee H. Oswald P. O. Box 2915, Dallas
446	Passport No. D092526 in name of Lee Harvey Oswald dob 10/18/39
447	Separation form U. S. Marine Corps in name of Lee Harvey Oswald dated 11 Sept. 1959
448	Birth certificate No. 17034 for Lee Harvey Oswald reflecting birth 10/18/39, Folio 1321, Book No. 207

ITEM #	DESCRIPTION
449	Passport No. 1733242 of USA in the name of Lee H. Oswald
450	Application for Texas Driver's license
451	Photos (6 of Oswald and one of his wife) two scenic shots, a Mexican Airmail Stamp and New Orleans Library card No. NA N8640 in the name of Lee H. Oswald
452	Sewing kit with medal (religious) Mexican 20 cent piece, package of needles with fingernail file
453	World Atlas; The Catholic Geography Series
454	Writing tablet (Fifth Avenue)
455	Postcard City of New Orleans; 5 Russian stamps and one 10 cent U. S. Postage stamp

A1 Blue and black zipper handbag with loop handles with side zipper compartment

A2 Brown plastic portable radio with gold trim

A3 Pair of men's brown Oxford shoes, "Pinehurst" brand

A4 Pair of men's black Oxford shoes with crepe soles, "John Hardy" brand

A5 Pair of men's shoes "Thongs style"

A6 Brown plastic power supply electronic device with blue cord (for use with radio)

A7 Pair of black 4 x 20 binoculars, No. 591998, bearing the legend 6NT, with brown case with strap

A8 Blue plastic zipper shaving kit with strap handle

A9 Pair of heavy cotton ribbed men's socks

A10 Pair of men's brown socks with brown and white diamond design

A11 Pair of brown elastic top men's socks with brown and white pattern

A12 Pair of men's white elastic top socks

A13 Pair of men's brown cotton gloves

A14 Pair of men's gray cotton slacks with zipper

A15 Pair of men's gray cotton slacks "Farah" brand - rippe

A16 Men's brown cotton sport shirt with long sleeves, "Briarloom Traditionals by Enro"

A17 Pair of men's blue shorts with elastic top

A18 Two white washcloths with yellow stripes, "Cannon" brand

A19 Two white hand towels with pink and red stripes with frazzled edges

A20 Two bath towels with white and pink stripes

A21 One white cloth, unlabeled

A22 One pillowcase with green top and flowered design

A23 One men's "BVD" T shirt, size 34-36 (dirty)

A24 One men's white T shirt, "Brent" brand, size 38-40

A25 One men's "Arrow" T shirt, size 36

A26 One men's white undershirt

A27 One pair of men's white shorts with name L. H. Oswald; torn in back

A28 Two men's white handkerchiefs

A29 One men's handkerchief, gray with gray and red stripes

A30 One box "Marcal Kitchen Charm" wax paper

A31 One box of four bottles and one box of three bottles of "Squibbs" Pentids "400"

A32 One bar pink "Lux" soap

A33 One small plastic box containing three lima bean shaped "Squibbs" tablets and piece of cotton

A34 One single blade brown pocketknife

A35 One two-blade pocketknife, plastic handle, with corkscrew

A36 Plastic box containing tweezers and two pieces of cotton

A37 Small plastic box, empty

A38 Mirror in green folding case

A39 One can "Tidy" deodorant powder

A40 One "Gillette" adjustable razor with blade

A41 One tube of "Colgate" dental cream, partially empty

A42 One plastic bottle "Mum" mist spray deodorant

A43 Yellow toothbrush, "Colgate" brand

A44 Small cake, used, pink soap

A45 Small green plastic hand brush

A46 Green and brown BB automatic ball-point pen

A47 Small pair scissors bearing letters "USA"

A48 Package containing 14 "Gillette" thin blades and one sample "Gillette Super Blue Blade"

A49 Pair black-rimmed green lens sunglasses

A50 "Farmers Electric Co-Op, Inc." (advertisement) ball-point pen

A51 Nail clipper with chain, "Gem" brand

A52 Nail clipper, "Trim" brand

A53 Small hotel type green bar of soap made by "Fabrica de Jabon, LaLuz, S. A., Mexico, D. F." (LaLuz Soap Factory, Mexico, D. F.)

A54 White plastic cup

A55 Partial tube "Foille"

A56 Small bottle iodine, "Layman's" brand

A57 Two small brown unlabeled bottles with liquid

A58 Small bottle of clear liquid bearing labels with Cyrillic printing

A59 Four unused airmail envelopes

A60 One unused U. S. Post Office Change of Address card

A61 Four onionskin blank sheets of paper

A62 One "Pearl" beer bottle opener

A63 One small red soft plastic open container

A64 One "Venus Forum" pencil

A65 One yellow "Yellowstone" pencil

A66 One brown "E-Z Note" pencil

A70 One padlock key on key chain

A71 One black, small crayon pencil

A72 Two large paper clips

A73 One 10¢ box of "Steel City Gem" small #3 paper clips

A74 One cardboard box with 18 brass-colored thumbtacks

A75 One brush with hollow tin handle

A76 Label with "King Oscar Kipper" recipes

A77 Box, yellow top, black bottom, bearing name "Ektachrome" torn

A78 One silver-colored men's cuff link

A79 Alphabetical index guidecards labeled A through Z - unmarked

A80 Steel index cardbox, "Weis, Monroe, Michigan" brand

A81 31 6 x 4 lined index cards, blank

A82 Two small padlocks with keys

A83 One Fair Play For Cuba positive film strip

A84 Tie bar

A85 BB and eyelet

B1 Wallet belonging to Lee Harvey Oswald containing:
1. Social Security card #433-54-39[illegible]
2. Selective Service Notice of Classification SSN 433-114-39-532
3. Department of Defense Service ID card #N4,271,617 USMC #1653230
4. USMC Certificate of Service
5. Fair Play for Cuba Committee Ident card, National Card
6. Selective Service Registration Certificate
7. Hotel card
8. FPFCC Membership card, New Orleans Chapter
9. ID card, US Forces in Japan
10. Dallas Public Library card
11. Three photographs
12. Slip of paper with three addresses, The Worke, The Worker and Russian Embassy

B2 Minox Camera Case

B3 Envelope containing 28 35mm negatives
6 2 1/4 x 2 1/4 negatives
1 positive of building
1 negative of Oswald's wife

B4 Brown leather holster

B5 Imperial Brand Hunting Type Knife With Sheath

B6 Secretarial Type Notebook With Foreign Words Entered On Some Pages

B7 Two "Fair Play for Cuba" handbills stamped
"L. H. Oswald
4907 Magazine St.
New Orleans, La."

B8 Set of Flash Cards, Russian Alphabet and Numbers

B9 Set of Flash Cards, German Phrase - Sentence

B10 Set of "School Aid" Flash Cards, Phonics

B11 Negative Bearing "Join
The Socialist Workers Party
fight for a better world!
write
Box 2915
Dallas, Texas

B12 Slip of paper bearing "The attached 1 Promissory Note (s) for financial Assistance Loans totaling 435.71 are hereby returned marked PAID as final payment of 106.00 is acknowledged.
Remarks: L. H. Oswald
Box 2915
Dallas, Texas"

B13 Envelope postmarked 12:00 p.m. 11/4/63, Washington, D. C., with return address "Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Washington 6, D. C."

B14 Envelope addressed to "To Whom It May Concern" with return address Peter G. Gregory, 1503 Continental Life Building, Fort Worth 2, Texas."

B15 Envelope marked "Passports and health certificate"

B16 Envelope postmarked 12 M 8/2/63, Mobile, Ala., addressed to Mr. Lee Oswald, 4907 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La., return address Paul Piazza, S. J. Jesuit House of Studies, Spring Hill Station, Mobile, Ala.

B17 Name tag of Michael Paine, Irving, Tex.

B18 Name tag of Ruth Paine, Irving, Tex.

B19 Top of yellow box stamped inside "R-42 Mar 24 '55"

B20 Two Manila envelopes

B21 Envelope marked "Personal Military Papers & Birth Certificate"

B22 Blue loose leaf binder containing Manila envelope, 6 Fair Play for Cuba Committee handbills, piece of cardboard, 3 celluloid insert pages, postal card photograph of Karl Marx and photograph of a building

B23 Two frames of 35 mm negatives found in Item 75 (Russian book)

B24 Unaddressed American Greetings Corp., Christmas card with envelope

B25 Unused Post Office change of address form

B26 Pages 7 through 10, of section 6 of "The Times - Picayune" newspaper, dated 8/22/63

B27 8 Newspaper clippings, 1 instruction sheet for child's car seat and 1 film mailer bag

B28 Manila envelope with notation Grand Jury Hall, small photograph of Oswald and 8¢ U. S. Airmail stamp

B29 2 1/2" x 4" gray plastic covered address type notebook

B30 Two single sheet letters in Russian script dated 28/IX/61 and 24-7-62

B31 Single sheet of paper, Russian script on each side

B32 One cash register slip dated 11/19/63, 3 sheets of paper, one sheet of a letter in English

B33 3 prescriptions in Russian and Arlington Heights Senior High School Student Identification card for Lee Oswald

31

C1 Bullet from stretcher

C2 Bullet fragment from front seat cushion

C3 Bullet fragment from beside front seat on right side

C4 Metal fragment from the President's head

C5 Metal fragment from the President's head

C6 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from building

C7 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from building

C8 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge ~~case~~ from ~~building~~ rifle

C9 Metal fragment from arm of Governor John Connally

C10 Wrapping paper in shape of a large bag

C11 Suspect's shirt

C12 Blanket

C13 Bullet from Officer Tippitt

C14 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, with telescope sight, Serial No. C2766

C15 .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial No. V510210, Assembly No. 65248

C16 Three metal fragments recovered from rear floor board carpet

C17 Scraping from inside surface of windshield

C18 Fingernail scrapings from right hand of Lee Harvey Oswald

C19 Fingernail scrapings from left hand of Lee Harvey Oswald

C20 Head hair sample from head of Lee Harvey Oswald

C21 Axillary hair sample from Lee Harvey Oswald

C22 Chest hair sample from Lee Harvey Oswald

C23 Limb hair sample from right forearm of Lee Harvey Oswald

C24 Pubic hair sample from Lee Harvey Oswald

C25 Limb hair sample from right leg of Lee Harvey Oswald

The President's Clothes

C26 Pair of black moccasin shoes

C27 Pair of black socks

C28 - C29 Trousers and coat

C30 Belt

C31 Necktie

C32 Shirt

C33 Handkerchief

C34 Comb

C35 Bandages and belt

C36 White shorts

C37 Enco map of Dallas and Ft. Worth

C38 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge case from Depository

C39 Palm print found on box by window of sixth floor, 411 Elm Street, Dallas

C40 Four cardboard boxes from Depository

C41 - C46 Paraffin casts of Oswald's hands and cheek

C47 - C50 Four .38 Special cartridge cases

C51 - C54 Four .38 Special cartridges

C55 - C59 Five .38 Special cartridges

C80 Gray jacket

C81 - C70 Ten cartridge cases, 6.5 mm Japanese caliber, recovered at gun range, Dallas, Texas

C71 - C136 Sixty-six 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano cartridge cases from gun range, Dallas, Texas

C137 - C138 Two .38 Special cartridges obtained from Secret Service

C139 - C147 Oswald's clean clothes

Belt, tie, tan sweater, olive sweater, blue-gray shirt, red and gray sport shirt, blue shirt, blue sport shirt, white shirt

C148 Bullet from Edwin A. Walker's residence

C149 - C151 Three cartridge cases from A. R. Papurt, Barr's Gun Shop, Dallas, Texas

C152 6.5 mm cartridge case made available by Mrs. Lovell T. Penn

C153 - C156 Four 6.5 mm cartridge cases from Irving, Texas, PD

C157 - C160 Four 6.5 mm cartridge cases from Mrs. Virginia Goodwin

C161 - C225 Sixty-five cartridge cases from gun range, Dallas, Texas

C226 Blue jacket from Depository identified by Mrs. Marina Oswald as being property of Lee Harvey Oswald

D1 Known paper &tape sample from book depository (K2)

D2 Known paper&tape samples from Kleins (K6)

D3 Passport application of Oswald (K5)

D4 Letter to Sec'y of Navy by Oswald (K4)

D5 USMC folder on Oswald (K13)

D6 Affadavit of support and 3 letters by Oswald (K14-17)

D7 Application to rent apt in Dallas by Oswald (K32)

D8Elevan payroll checks and insurance record card of Oswald (K38)

D9 Warrior rubber stamp kit (K39)

D10 Application for immigration viza,fingerprint card and application for new alien registration card all signed Marina Oswald (K40)

D11 Twenty six checks,questionaire stc in handwriting of Oswald (K41)

D12 Two sheets of paper written in Russian by Mairina Oswald (K49)

D13 One sheet of paper written in Russian by Marina Oswald (K50)

D14 Employment application by Oswald (K24)

D15 Three magazines (K27-29)

D16 Library card of Oswald (K30)

D17 Application for PO boxes signed by Oswald (Q32-34)

D18 Change of address card,SS registration card,DD214,two applications for employment and letter by Oswald (K18-23)

D19 US postal money order payable to Kleins (Q30)

D20 Photo of Oswald holding rifle (Qc31)

D21 PO change of address form (Q39)

D22 POD forms 3575 and 1093 signed by Oswald (Q35,36)

D23 Electric and/or gas service order signed by Oswald (Q40)

D24 Sheet of paper bearing handwriting in Russian and English (Q42)

D25 Three FPFCC handbills (Q43-45)

D26 Handprinted application for employment by Oswald in July 1963 (Q59)

D27 Mail order coupon in name of AJHidell used to order .38 cal gun from LA (Q89)

D28 Handwritten application for employment (Q171)

D29 W-2 forms, application for employment and card (Q172-175)

D30 Letter in Russian found in Oswald's room by his wife on night of 4/10/63 (Q207)

D31 Layout, job ticket,handbills,FPCC card etc (Q213-219)

D32 Passenger immigration questionaire dated 9/16/59 signed by Oswald (Q225)

D33 Forty seven photos recovered by Dallas PD (Q252)

D34 Liberty hotel,New Orleans,registration signed by Oswald (Q226)

D35 Transfer, PD property receipt,key,ring,ID bracelet inscribed Lee (Q262-264)

D36 Photocopy Mexico City hotel register book signed by Oswald (Q333)

D37 Four page interview record signed by Oswald (Q337)

D38 Cotton picking application signed by Oswald (Q340)

D39 Two envelopes obtained from property of Oswald and Mrs Paine (Q341-342)

D40Envelope and letter to New Orleans public library (Q344,345)

D41 Chamber of Commerce Map of Dallas

D42 News clipping re the President (Q63)-Item 120

D43 Eight and a half sheets of paper written in green ink re CPUSA (Q62)-Item 117

D44 Twenty four negatives in Oswald's possession (Q65A)-Item225

D45 Registration card of Motel Half Circle (Q41)

D46 ACLU application and letter (Q49)

D47 Photocopy of Oswald's vaccination certificate (Qc52)

D48 Postcard from Rivera Beach,Fla (Q60)

D49 Registration card, La Salle Hotel,New Orleans (Q61)

D50 Guest register,Fox&Hounds,Milwaukee (Q64)

D51 Checks,claim cards and TEC forms of Oswald (Qc68-70)

D52 Xerox copy of application to visit Mexico (Qc71)

D53 Letterhead of Jack Ruby (Q72)

D54 Memo book bearing handwriting (Q73)

D55Handprinted annonymous letter from Buffalo (Q90)

D56 Check signed Virgil L.Reece (Q211)

D57 Cuban letter to Oswald (Q232,233)

D58 Cuban letter to AG (Q234,235)

D59 Letter to Mrs Gwynne Gassaway (Q251)

D60 Brown paper envelope and paper bag from Irving Tex. PO (Q265,266)

D61 Anonymous letter signed Fabian McElroy (Q334)

D62 Two paper tape samples from the home of Mrs.Paine (Q338,339)

D63 Letter dated Oct3,1956 and ad coupon of The Socialist Call written by Oswald (Qc
Qc

D64 Two dictionaires and six blank postcards(Mexican) (Q439-446)

D65Xerox copy of W-4 form of Oswald (Kc25)

D66 Xerox copies of nine pages of employment reports by Oswald (Kc26)

D67 Photos of State Dept records by Oswald (Kc31)

D68 Application for employment at Goldrings New Orleans by Oswald (Q447)

D69 Seven page handwritten resume on lined notebook paper concerning background of Oswald (Q195)

D70 Photocopies bearing known writings of John T Dutcher &Daniel Quinn (Kc54-c55)

D71 SS Notice of Classification in Name Alek James Hidell(Qc102)

D72 One page handwrit[illegible]n letter begining "This is too [illegible]form" (Q449)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 5/26/66

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - Cuba

On 5/10/66, SA JOHN E. MC DANIELS contacted, in another matter, Mr. MORRIS GOLDSTEIN, Executive Vice President of Goldring, Inc., 810 Canal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. Mr. GOLDSTEIN advised the agent that a short time after President KENNEDY's assassination, another FBI agent had obtained from him an employment application of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. At that time, the agent allegedly informed Mr. GOLDSTEIN that the original application would be returned to him. Mr. GOLDSTEIN advised further that at a later date he had received a photostatic copy of the application sent to him by letter from the FBI.

Mr. GOLDSTEIN stated that since it was his understanding at the time he furnished the application to the FBI that the application would be returned to him, he is now desirous that the application be returned.

Mr. GOLDSTEIN was advised by SA MC DANIELS that by executive order many of the items of evidence pertaining to the assassination and to OSWALD were being retained permanently by the Government. Mr. GOLDSTEIN was advised, however, that the matter would be looked into further and that either the original application would be returned to him or he would be advised why it could not be returned.

The report of SA JOHN T. REYNOLDS, dated at New Orleans, 1/30/64, in this matter, reflects that pages 11 and 12 indicate that this employment application was obtained from Mr. GOLDSTEIN by former agent MILTON R. KAACK.

2-Bureau (AM) (RM)
2-New Orleans
JWG:emh
(4)

REC-81

MAY 31 1966

SOVIET/SECTION

NO 100-16601:emh

By airtel from New Orleans to the Bureau, attention FBI Laboratory, under date of 1/24/64, this employment application was forwarded to the Bureau.

The exhibit envelop, 1A-42, of the New Orleans file, which apparently contained the employment application, has not been located, but it would appear that the employment application has not been returned to the New Orleans Office.

The Bureau is requested to advise of what information should be furnished to Mr. GOLDSTEIN with reference to the final disposition of this employment application.

1 - Mr. Lenihan

SAC, New Orleans (100-16601) 6/3/66

REC-81

Director, FBI (105-82555) -5481

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Reurlet 5/26/66.

A check of Bureau records on 6/1/66 disclosed that the employment application executed by Lee Harvey Oswald and furnished to your office by Mr. Morris Goldstein is in possession of this Bureau. It will be retained in Bureau files until appropriate instructions are received by the Bureau from the Attorney General concerning the disposition of all items of evidence in captioned investigation.

You should recontact Mr. Goldstein and inform him that the employment application previously furnished by him to your office is in possession of FBI headquarters and is being retained along with all other items of evidence which were collected by the FBI during the course of its investigation of the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy. You should inform Mr. Goldstein that all such items of evidence will be retained by the FBI until appropriate instructions are issued by the Attorney General of the United States concerning the disposition of such data. You can suggest to Mr. Goldstein that if he desires to pursue this matter further at this time, he can correspond directly with the Attorney General.

RCL:kas
(4)

NOTE:

During the course of our investigation of Oswald, we determined he filed an application for employment with a shoe firm owned by Mr. Morris Goldstein. Mr. Goldstein made the application available to the New Orleans Office on 1/24/64 and the application is in possession of the FBI Laboratory which is maintaining other items of evidence in this case. Instructions set out herein for the New Orleans Office are in conformance with similar instructions issued to field offices which have received inquiries from individuals regarding return of data made available by them to the FBI in connection with our investigation of the assassination.

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 6
JUN 1 1966
COMM-FBI

JUN 10 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

J. Edgar Hoover
Director
F.B.I.

Dear Sir: Lee HARVEY Oswald

I know how busy you must
be now, but may I indulge
you please
you always Attorney Jon, and please
with Secret Statesmen as Lost
Louisiana new as
personal Name as the
I am privileged to have lived
the Name Century with Pride of
Native.

I realize That we the people of
dent Kennedy having been killed in
Dallas does not have made public
that person had such a Goodness &
his patience like Jesus killed to be type
Christ, and for the Salvation of Jesus
Christ for the Salvation of Jesus
Amen, as Christ Jesus Lord Savior
I have Always
I have Always
find on the Assassination
a rather startling Allegations
right Oswald Ardent, but

5482
REC-52 105-82555 Inv.
11 JUN 1968
CORRESPONDENCE

besides, a publication like Look, for
contents tends to downplay the shocking.

But, the magazine article did call to m
some of the statements made by Marina
Oswald and Mrs. Paine, as well as
letter. These statements were published
from the files of the Commission by the
New York Times.

I have heard of why nobody
to my knowledge, pointed out, glaringly
contradictions about trivial things, that
run through page after page of Marin
Oswald's testimony. I have asked
myself, because of some of the Talk
merely unimportance, it could be
possible that some of these things escap
a man's notice, and that they wer
after all, something out of a woman's
notice?

Of course, Senator Russell becam
aware of some of the variations,
it seems to me an attorney, any attorn
could take out, most of her testimon
as full of false, it would resemble
Swiss!

The same is true of Mrs. Paine-

[illegible] by [illegible].

The Mother, however, disposes of
Extreme Some of the deductions drawn,
Gives the most consistent testimony of
The Three, as far as has published.

Please et me, just briefly, point
out some of Marina's inconsistent
statements. She professed not to know
the difference in a right and left eye,
and the person questioning her assumed
his wife knew it from either, yet,
in less than five minutes, she,
when asked about telescopic lens, said
"I know a right eye is a right, but I
know having a telescopic lens."
She stated that on the morning
of the transaction, she was, when
she rose "Angry of to transact fri-
end to take breakfast" that date, when
she was playing the money found in
the wallet, she said she had found
it, as the expenses were light, the ab-
sence for lunch, a 1.30 was unusual
usual for dinner and never ate lunch
out! (My husband never eats it to
in the manner either, but else

112 his former testimony,

She gone, as the reason for being positive that Oswald never went to Ruby's club, or ever knew Ruby, that "he was always with me and he did not come for dressing"

But her testimony and Rath's is as well as the Warren Report, established beyond a doubt, that Oswald did visit the same house many of the time, but were not even in the same room, constantly moving from Fort Worth, to Dallas, back to Fort Worth, to New Orleans, to Mexico, and lived not lived in the same house since she left New Orleans! So why do people about this not knowing Ruby?

She said he never discussed politics but to be sure most of his visitors were left wing, or others, were left wing they disagreed with him on politics!

She knew who Walker, Nixon, Governor, Connelly, the President and Jackie were but claimed to have never heard of Lee Johnson! I grant you there were people in the United States at that time who

by (show us the law, i.e. Mrs. Aswell must be one of them!

I could go on several more pages, but I think this suffices to show that Mrs. Lee Harvey Aswell deliberately resorted to false tears under oath, and I think that in part, accounts for her staging out of from this matter after the Aswell funeral for she sensed that the matter could be forgot as easily as Mr. Warren's Commission, and though clever, she knew the matter was pressed by a certain brand of cleverness too!

I am sure there are unanswered Questions that will never be answered, but of those often wondered why the Commission allowed such testimony to be published, when, with public sleight as it was and is, she obviously contradicted herself, not once, but numerous times? This fact alone insults Christian

Sincerely

Mrs. Dorothy S. McMillan

TRUE COPY

Varnado, La.
Route one
June 8, 1966

F. B. I. Director
J. Edgar Hoover

Dear Sir

I know how busy you must be, but please indulge a semi-invalid who has always admired you, and placed you with such States men as Taft, such courageous men as Mac arthur, with such personal charm as Ike.

I feel privileged to have lived in the same century with men of that stature.

I realize that all the facts of president Kennedy having been killed in Dallas has not been made public but having had rather a fondness for his father, who never bothered to be hyprocriticil, and for the late president himself for his battles against pain and disease, so closely resembling my own, I have discovered every thing I could find on the assassination. I notice a rather startling accusation about the rifle oswald ordered, and the gun the commission alleges killed the president in a news magazine called the National Insider, a publication which I gather from contents tends to dramatize the shocking.

But, the magazine ariticle did call to mind some of the statements made by Marina Oswald and Mrs. Paine, as well as the mother. These statements were published from the files of the commission by the New York Times.

I have wondered why nobody has to my knowledge, pointed out, glaringly, contradictions about trivil things, that run through page after page of Marina Oswald's testimony! I have asked myself if, because of some of her talk's seemingly un-importance, it could be possible that some of these things escape a man's notice, and that they were, after all, something only a woman would notice?

Of course, Senator Russell become aware of some of her evasions, but it seems to me an attorney, any attorney, could have shot most of her testimony so full of holes, it would resemble a sifter!

The same is true of Mrs. Paine, though not as much as Marina's, possibly because there wasn't as much testimony out of her.

The mother, however obnoxious and extreme some of her deductions sound, gave the most consistant testimony of the three, as far as was published!

Please let me, just briefly, point out some of Marina's inconsistant statements. She professed not to know the difference in a rifle and shot gun, and the person questioning her assured his wife wouldn't know either, yet, in less than five minutes, she, when asked about telescopic lens, said "I know a rifle is a rifle, but I know nothing of telescopic lens."

She stated that on the morning of the assassination, she was, when she arose "surprised he hadn't fixed and eaten breakfast" but later, when she was explaining the money found in the wallet, she said he had saved it, as his expenses were light, he ate sandwiches for lunch, a $1.30 average meal for dinner and never ate breakfast! (My husband never eats at home in the morning either, but I've never expressed "surprise" over it, since it's his normal behavior pattern.

She gave, as her reason for being positive that Oswald never went to Ruby's club, or even knew Ruby, that "he was always with me and he did not care for drinking"

But her testimony and Ruth Paine's as well as the mother's, established beyond a doubt, that not only she and Oswald didn't live in the same house much of the time, but were not even in the same town, constantly moving from Fort Worth, to Dallas, back to Fort Worth, to New Orleans, to living, and had not lived in the same house since she left New Orleans! So why so positive about his not knowing Ruby?

She said he never discussed politics but later said most of his violent outbursts toward her, as others, was when they disagreed with him on politics!

She knew who Walker, Nixon, Gov. Connerly, the president and Jackie was, but claimed to have never heard about Johnson! I grant you there were people in the United States at that time who didn't know Johnson from Adam's off Ox (know who he was, I mean) but Marina Oswald wasn't one of them!

I could go on several more pages, but I think this suffices to show that Mrs. Lee Harvey Oswald deliberately resorted to false hoods under oath, and I think that, in part, accounts for her staying away from his mother after the Oswald funeral, for she sensed that the mother couldn't be fooled as easily as Mr. Warren's Commission, and though clever, she knew the mother was processed of a certain brand of cleverness too!

I am sure there are unanswered questions that will never be answered, but I have often wondered why the Commission allowed such testimony to be published, when, with public skeptism high as it was and is, she obviously contridicted herself, not once, but numerous times? This fact alone invites skeptism.

Sincerely
Mrs. Dorothy S. McNeese

REC-52 105-82555-5482 June 15, 1966

Mrs. Dorothy S. McNeese
Route 1
Varnado, Louisiana 70467

Dear Mrs. McNeese:

Your letter of June 8th was received during Mr. Hoover's absence. You may be certain your communication will be brought to his attention upon his return.

I know he would want me to advise you that our report concerning the assassination of President Kennedy and the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald was forwarded to the Presidential Commission which was charged with the responsibility of making a finding in the case.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

MAILED 22
JUN 15 1966
COMM-FBI

1 - New Orleans - Enclosure
NOTE: We have had prior communications from Mrs. McNeese which were not acknowledged in view of intemperate remarks she had made critical of this Bureau's work in the civil rights field. [redacted] In her communication correspondent states that she had read the results of the testimony of Oswald's mother and wife regarding the assassination of the President and feels that the testimony of Marina Oswald was sufficiently contradictory to warrant additional attention. It is her opinion that Oswald's mother was reasonably consistent in her testimony. She wonders why the Commission allowed conflicting testimony to be published when it will contribute to skepticism on the part of the public.
DFC:ces (4)

Tolson
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

56 JUN 30 1966
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Tavel

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: June 14, 1966

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

During the course of our intensive investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald and the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy, the Soviet Section maintained one copy of all reports submitted by our field offices in the Oswald investigation and also maintained a photographic copy of all of the items of evidence that were photographed by the FBI Laboratory. These data were maintained as working papers and were extremely useful in handling day to day inquiries by the President's Commission, inquiries by Bureau officials, or leads that have been set out since the assassination based upon receipt of additional information, allegations and the like.

The Soviet Section feels that retention of these extra copies of reports and duplicate copies of photographs of evidence by the Soviet Section is no longer necessary. The originals of the reports in question and copies of all the photographs of the evidence in the case are being maintained permanently by the Records Branch. In the event such data would be necessary for review by the Soviet Section, such review could be arranged by reviewing the original data maintained by the Records Branch.

This matter has been discussed with Assistant Director Ivan W. Conrad of the Laboratory and Supervisor John W. Marshall of the Records Branch.

ACTION:

EX-103 REC-4 - 5483

If you approve, Soviet Section will destroy its duplicate copies of reports and photographic copies of exhibits. This will release two filing cabinets for return to supply.

REL:kas (7)

16 JUN 17 1966

105-82555

53 JUN 23 1966

RETURN TO LAB. ROOM 818

SOVIET SECTION

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: JUNE 17, 1966

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Re New Orleans letter May 26, 1966, and Bureau letter to New Orleans June 3, 1966.

Mr. MORRIS GOLDSTEIN, Executive Vice President of Goldring, Inc., New Orleans, Louisiana, was advised June 14, 1966, as requested in referenced Bureau letter concerning the employment application executed by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, which Mr. GOLDSTEIN had previously furnished to this office.

Mr. GOLDSTEIN was informed that the employment application which he had previously furnished to this office is in the possession of FBI Headquarters and is being retained along with all other items of evidence which were collected by the FBI during the course of its investigation of the assassination of the late President JOHN F. KENNEDY. He was advised that all such items of evidence will be retained by the FBI until appropriate instructions are issued by the Attorney General of the United States concerning the disposition of such data. It was suggested to Mr. GOLDSTEIN that if he desired to pursue this matter further at this time, he could correspond directly with the Attorney General.

Mr. GOLDSTEIN stated he did not wish to pursue the matter further; but, if in the future, some disposition is to be made of the application, he would like the record to show that he would appreciate getting the application back. He thought the application might be of some historical value to his children. He was advised that his wishes in this matter would be made a matter of record, and he was appreciative that this action would be taken.

5484

(2) - Bureau (RM)
2 - New Orleans

ST-113

JWG/mwb
(4)

21 JUN 21 1966

SOVIET SECTION

10 JUN 27 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

JAS. 82515-5485

CHANGED TO

JAS-8-4284-29X

JAN 11 1968

Ex. 1/2x27

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad

The Attorney General

June 27, 1966

Director, FBI

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

Reference is made to Public Law 89-318 passed November 2, 1965, which gave you the authority to determine which items of evidence pertaining to the assassination of President Kennedy should be acquired and preserved by the U. S. Government.

As you are aware, this Statute declared that the authority granted was to expire one year from the date of enactment. As pointed out in my memorandum to you of June 16, 1966, captioned, "Letter of Inquiry from Mark Lane dated June 8, 1966," I have not received any information as to what action is being taken relative to determining what items among the exhibits will be retained by the U. S. Government.

Since completion of the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy, this Bureau has been the temporary depository for approximately one thousand exhibits. With increasing frequency letters are being received requesting permission to examine these exhibits.

This Bureau would like to turn over this material to the National Archives and Records Service, or whatever agency you select as the permanent depository for these exhibits, at the earliest possible time. It is believed that an early determination concerning the disposition of these exhibits is most important in that it would remove any veil of secrecy the public might attach to any material presently being retained by the Federal Government.

JUN 28 1966 FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-2

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 13 1966

UNREC. JUL 18 REC'D

JFM:mpd (11)

NOTE: See Memo Sullivan from Branigan 6/23/66 re LEE HARVEY OSWALD; IS-Russia - Cuba; REL:kas

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: June 27, 1966

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

PURPOSE:

To advise of the receipt of a telephonic request from Mr. John T. Duffner, Executive Assistant to Deputy Attorney General Ramsey Clark on 6-27-66. Information requested related to a radio formerly owned by Lee Harvey Oswald.

BACKGROUND:

At 4:50 p.m., 6-27-66, Mr. John T. Duffner, Executive Assistant to Deputy Attorney General Ramsey Clark, telephonically contacted the General Investigative Division. Mr. Duffner requested information concerning a radio which had been found in the possession of Lee Harvey Oswald. He specifically desired to know: (1) the make of the radio, (2) fixed megacycles, (3) how many tubes did it have, (4) would it be capable of receiving Cuban radio broadcasts, and (5) did it have a short-wave band. In addition to the above, Mr. Duffner desired to know whether Lee Harvey Oswald was capable of reading and understanding Spanish.

Mr. Duffner was advised that appropriate inquiries would be made and the information would be furnished to him in writing.

In connection with this radio, the Domestic Intelligence Division directed a letter dated June 24, 1966, to the Honorable S. Douglas Cater, Jr., Special Assistant to the President. Mr. Cater had contacted the Bureau on June 22, 1966, and requested available data we had in our possession regarding the portable radio which was obtained in the search of Lee Harvey Oswald's residence in connection with the investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Mr. Cater indicated

REC 5486

KMR:hw
(10)

2 JUL 6 1966

CONTINUED - OVER

that the publisher of Reporter magazine, described by Cater as a friend of the President, is planning to write a responsible article on the assassination of President Kennedy to rebutt some of the more sensational books recently published which have taken issue with the Warren Commission Report.

This matter concerning the radio was the subject of a memorandum dated June 23, 1966, Mr. W.A. Branigan to Mr. W.C. Sullivan. Since this matter was previously handled by the Domestic Intelligence Division, that Division was immediately contacted.

The Domestic Intelligence Division advised that the matter would be handled and appropriate research would be obtained from the Laboratory Division and the results of the research will be furnished to Mr. Duffner on June 28, 1966.

At 5:08 p.m., 6-27-66, Mr. Duffner was telephonically advised that appropriate research was being conducted in response to his request and that the information would be furnished to him in writing. Mr. Duffner expressed appreciation for the cooperation and handling of this matter.

ACTION:

Domestic Intelligence Division is coordinating this matter and will handle the necessary communication to Mr. Duffner.

ADDENDUM:

See reply to the Deputy Attorney General dated June 30, 1966, prepared by REL:kas.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

June 30, 1966

The Deputy Attorney General

Director, FBI

REC-82 105-82555-5486

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

On June 27, 1966, Mr. John T. Duffner of your office contacted Mr. Kenneth M. Raupach of this Bureau and requested to be furnished specific information in our possession concerning the small portable radio which was obtained in the search of Lee Harvey Oswald's residence in connection with the investigation of the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy. Mr. Duffner also requested to be informed whether Lee Harvey Oswald was capable of reading and understanding Spanish.

JUN 30 1966 COMM-FBI

For your information, this radio and its power supply unit are in the custody of this Bureau pending receipt of instructions from the Attorney General regarding disposition of all items of evidence maintained in this case. The radio is a small, brown, plastic, Russian-made radio known as the "Tourist." The receiver is designed to tune from approximately 175 kilocycles (.175 megacycles) through approximately 1875 kilocycles (1.875 megacycles) as indicated on the tuning dial. This covers the standard broadcast band as used on the common household radio in the United States and a little beyond but does not cover the short-wave frequencies. Inasmuch as the receiver was not in operating condition, the precise tuning range could not be verified; however, the tuning mechanism does not appear to have been altered to tune to frequencies other than those indicated on the tuning dial. The radio contains five tubes.

When operating properly, the radio, if used in the southeastern section of the United States, would be capable of receiving radio broadcasts from Cuban radio stations, particularly at night. The radio was designed to operate on dry cell batteries or on ordinary house current when used in conjunction with its power supply unit.

REL:kas
(12)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

Tolson
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Wick
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Casper
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

65 JUL 8 1966

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

The radio was not in operating condition when it was received by this Bureau from the Dallas Police Department. No attempt was made by this Bureau to repair the radio since to have done so would have changed the physical condition of the radio from that in which it was received.

During the course of our investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald and the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy, we developed no credible evidence that Oswald could read, speak or understand the Spanish language. We closely questioned Marina Oswald, wife of Lee Harvey Oswald, on this particular point December 16, 1963, and she stated that Oswald could not read, speak or understand Spanish. She recalled that she had purchased a self-study book on the Spanish language while in Russia and on occasion Oswald would try to pronounce Spanish words; however, his pronunciations were very bad and she laughed at his attempts to speak the language.

The Warren Commission in its "Report of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy" also commented on Oswald's lack of proficiency in the Spanish language. On page 733 of its Report, the Warren Commission reported that Oswald, while on a bus en route to Mexico City on September 26-27, 1963, asked a fellow passenger how to say "How can I help you?" in Spanish. Several other passengers on the bus were of the impression Oswald did not speak Spanish. One girl on the bus noted that Oswald ate large meals during meal stops by the bus and she believed he did so because he could not make himself understood in Spanish and had to order by pointing at the menu.

NOTE:

Reference is made to memorandum Mr. Rosen to Mr. DeLoach dated 6/27/66, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald; Internal Security - Russia - Cuba."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad - Enc.
1 - Office, [illegible] - Enc.
1 - Mr. Baker, Attn: Mr. Walter - Enc.
1 - Mr. Frazier

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: June 24, 1966

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

On 6/22/66, Supervisor Robert Lenihan, Domestic Intelligence Division, called to inquire whether the brown plastic portable radio among Lee Harvey Oswald's effects was a standard broadcast band receiver or a short-wave receiver and whether it was in operating condition. He desired this information so he would be in a position to answer an inquiry from C. Douglas Cater, Jr., Special Assistant to the President, the details of which are set out in a memorandum of 6/22/66, from Mr. Donahoe to Mr. DeLoach.

SA Robert A. Frazier, Firearms Unit, advised Mr. Lenihan that the radio, called the "Tourist," Item 12 in our inventory of evidence being maintained in connection with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, was still in the custody of the Laboratory and had never been made an exhibit by the President's Commission. He further advised that Item 8C in our inventory is the power supply for the radio and is designed to permit use of the radio from house current, rather than from its own dry cell batteries. Incidentally, no batteries were in the radio when it was received and, in fact, one battery terminal was missing which would greatly reduce the length of time the radio could be operated on battery power. Further, one of the battery contacts and its mounting bracket was severely rusted.

The radio and power supply are of Russian manufacture and the Russian language markings on it were translated into English by SA Joseph Laverin, Washington Field Office. The translation is enclosed along with certain work notes and diagrams.

An examination of the radio and power supply was

100-32555
ENCLOSURE
Enclosure

REC-55 5487

1 JUL 12 1966

1 - 62-109060 - Enc.
1 - Mr. Mohr - Enc.
1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enc.
1 - Mr. Rosen, Attn: Mr. Raupach - Enc.
1 - Mr. Sullivan, Attn: Mr. Lenihan - Enc.
1 - Mr. Vick - Enc.

69 JUL 15 1966

(CONTINUED-OVER)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IC - R - CUBA
105-82555

made by SA Winton P. Walter, Electronics, who determined that the radio was not in operating condition. No attempt was made to repair the radio since to do so would have changed its physical condition from that in which it was received.

The dial of the radio is marked "LE" (Long wave) and "CB" (Medium wave). The radio, therefore, will tune through and slightly beyond the broadcast band as used on the common household radio in the United States. The radio will not receive short-wave broadcasts; however, there is no reason to believe this radio would not be capable of receiving stations in Cuba, particularly at night, when located in the southern United States.

Mr. DeLoach's office was advised telephonically of the nature and condition of the radio on 6/22/64.

ACTION: None. For information.

TRANSLATION OF RUSSIAN LANGUAGE INFORMATION

ON ITEM #2

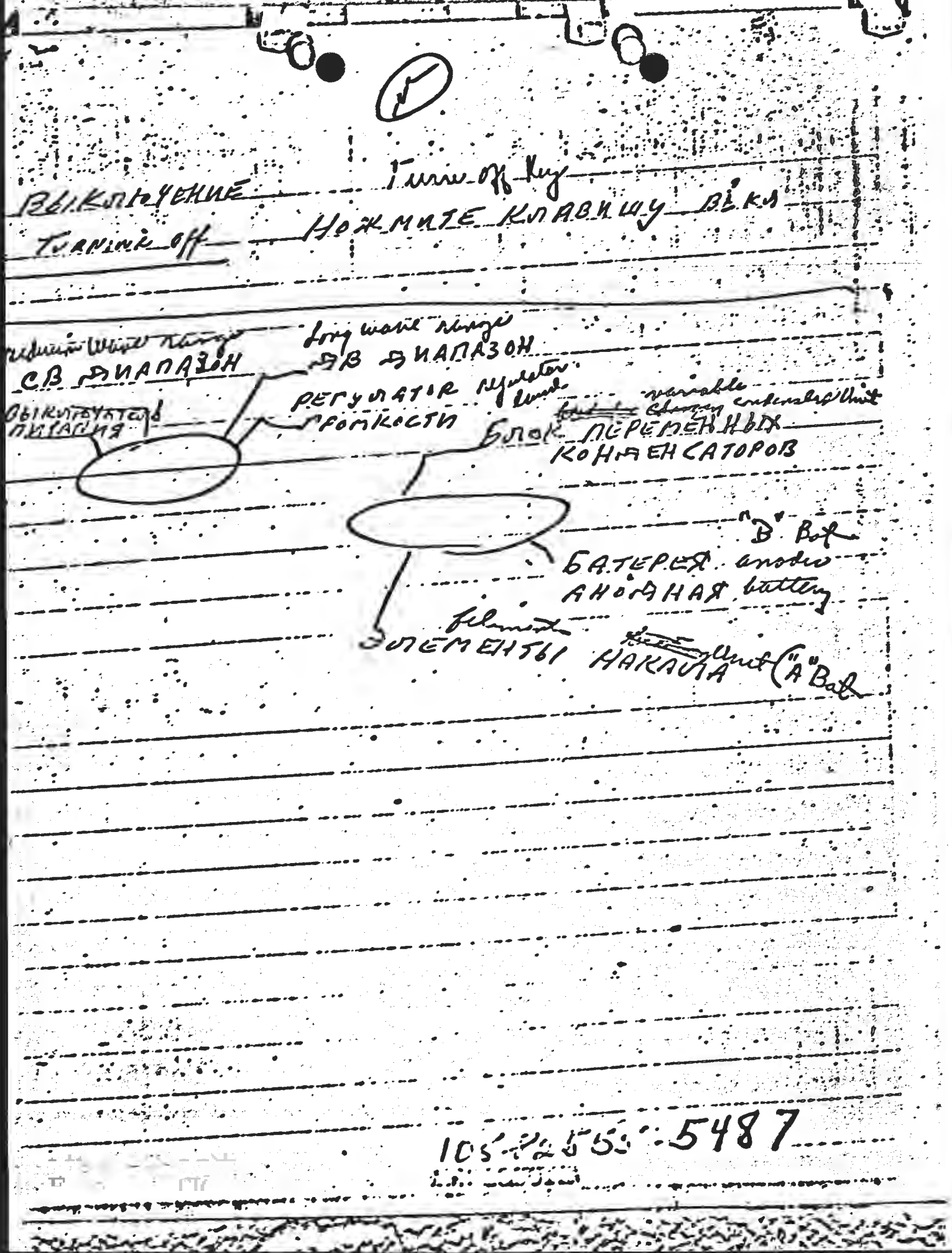
BATTERY: Anodic battery Model 75 AN -22 E.M.F. 1.65 VOLTS. WORKING LIFE 3-4 DAYS AT 3 HRS. PER DAY.

TO TAKE FROM BATTERY: Set the volume control on nearest _____. Connect contact buttons to one battery and place in holder with contacts downward. Place filament battery in position "new." Place filament cells head upwards (according to diagram in the instructions). Approximately after 10 hours of use transfer cells _____ set in position "old."

TO BE FROM MAIN: Place fuse in rectifier unit in position to correspond with line voltage available at place of reception. Adjust receiver for unit-rectifier. Place cord in line plug (only alternating current).

TUNING: Set key according to band desired "DD" (Long waves) or "CD" (Medium waves). Rotate knob of volume control. Turning rotating disc pointer on scale marking corresponding to wave length of station being received. If turning the receiver on a vertical axis, it is necessary to slowly turn the turning disc to the point of maximum loudness. Adjust the volume control by hand to the desired loudness.

5487


ВЫКЛЮЧЕНИЕ
Turning off
Нажмите клавишу ВЫКЛ
СВ ДИАПАЗОН
ДВ ДИАПАЗОН
РЕГУЛЯТОР громкости
БЛОК ПЕРЕМЕННЫХ КОНДЕНСАТОРОВ
variable condenser unit
БАТЕРЕЯ анодная
"B" Bat
ЭЛЕМЕНТЫ НАКАЛА
("A" Bat

105-2-55 : 5487

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Rosen

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: June 23, 1966

1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

On June 22, 1966, Mr. S. Douglass Cater, Jr., Special Assistant to the President, contacted Mr. Donahoe in Mr. DeLoach's office and indicated that the publisher of Reporter magazine, described by Cater as a friend of the President, is planning to write a responsible article on the assassination of President Kennedy to rebut some of the more sensational books recently published which have taken issue with the Warren Commission report. Mr. Cater specifically made reference to a small portable radio which was found in Oswald's effects by the Dallas Police Department and which is now in custody of the FBI Laboratory until disposition is made of all evidence in this case.

Mr. Cater indicated that the article for Reporter magazine is being prepared by one Al Newman who has developed a theory that Oswald may have been influenced by listening to inflamatory remarks by Fidel Castro on the radio found in Oswald's possession. Cater requested that he be furnished all data in our possession regarding the radio, its capability to receive Cuban broadcasts and any data we may have received as to its use in this regard.

A small, brown, plastic, Russian-made radio commonly known as the "Tourist" was found in Oswald's effects after his arrest. This radio was designed for use on standard broadcast frequencies and is similar in this respect to American-made radios commonly found in the American home. The radio could be used with dry cell batteries or with a small power supply unit which would enable the radio to be operated on ordinary house current. Someone living in the Southeastern section of the United States could listen to Cuban broadcasts with this radio, particularly at night when reception would be better, if radio operating properly. REC 50 - 5488

The radio was not in operating condition when it was received by the FBI Laboratory from the Dallas Police Department. The battery terminals were badly rusted and one terminal was missing. No effort was made by the FBI Laboratory to repair the radio since to have done so would have changed the physical

105-82555
Enclosures

REL:kas (8)

CONTINUED OVER

UNRECORDED COPY

condition of the radio from that in which it was received. Obviously, from an evidentiary standpoint, it was essential no steps be taken to alter the radio.

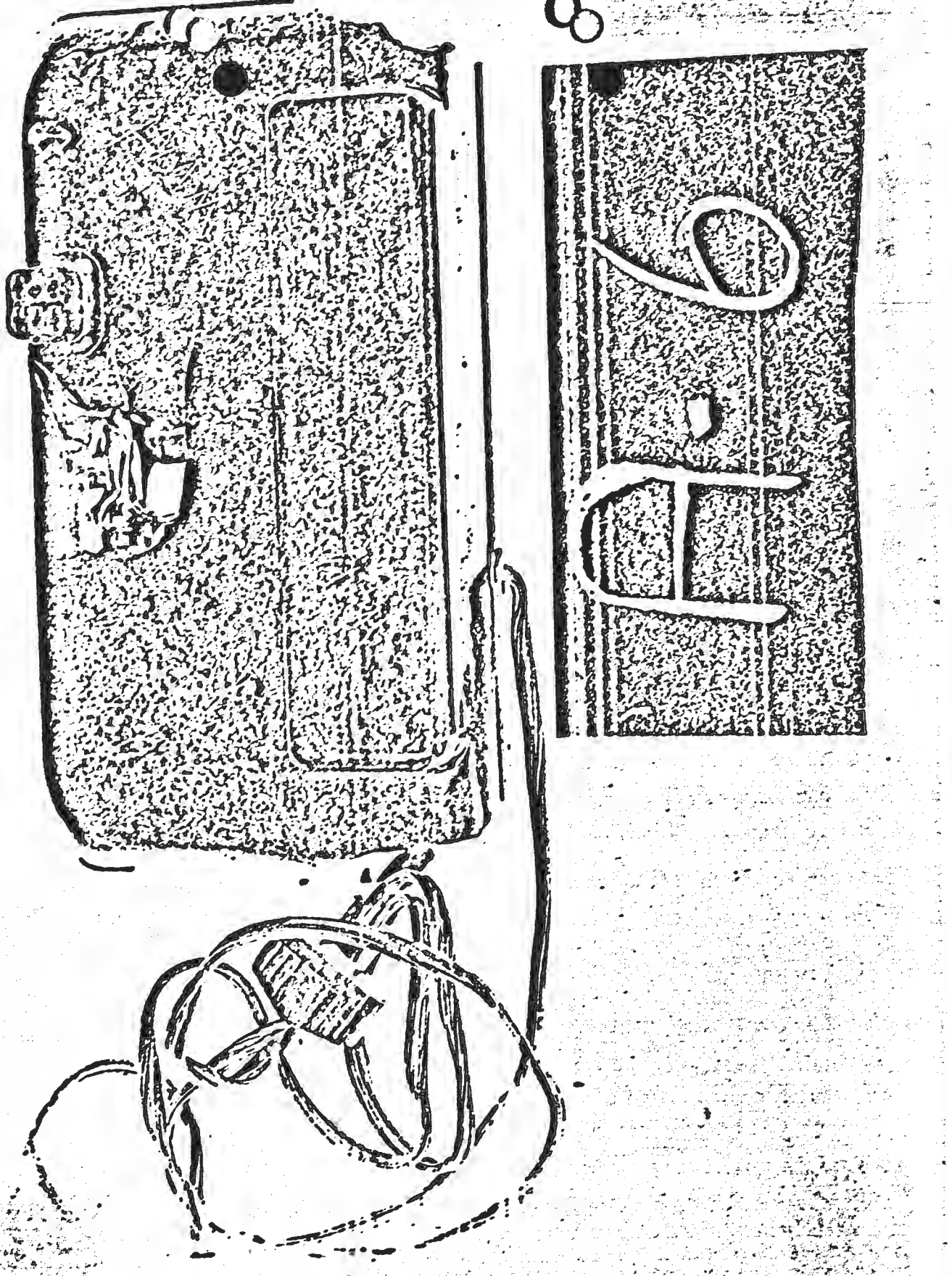
The Warren Commission was furnished data by this Bureau concerning the radio since it was listed in an inventory of all evidence obtained. The Commission did not assign an exhibit number to the radio and no mention of it was made by the Commission in its "Report on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy." During our investigation of Oswald, we developed no information indicating Oswald used this radio to listen to Cuban radio broadcasts.

Copies of photographs of the radio (FBI identification number A-2) and the power supply unit (FBI identification number A-6) are attached as enclosures to this memorandum.

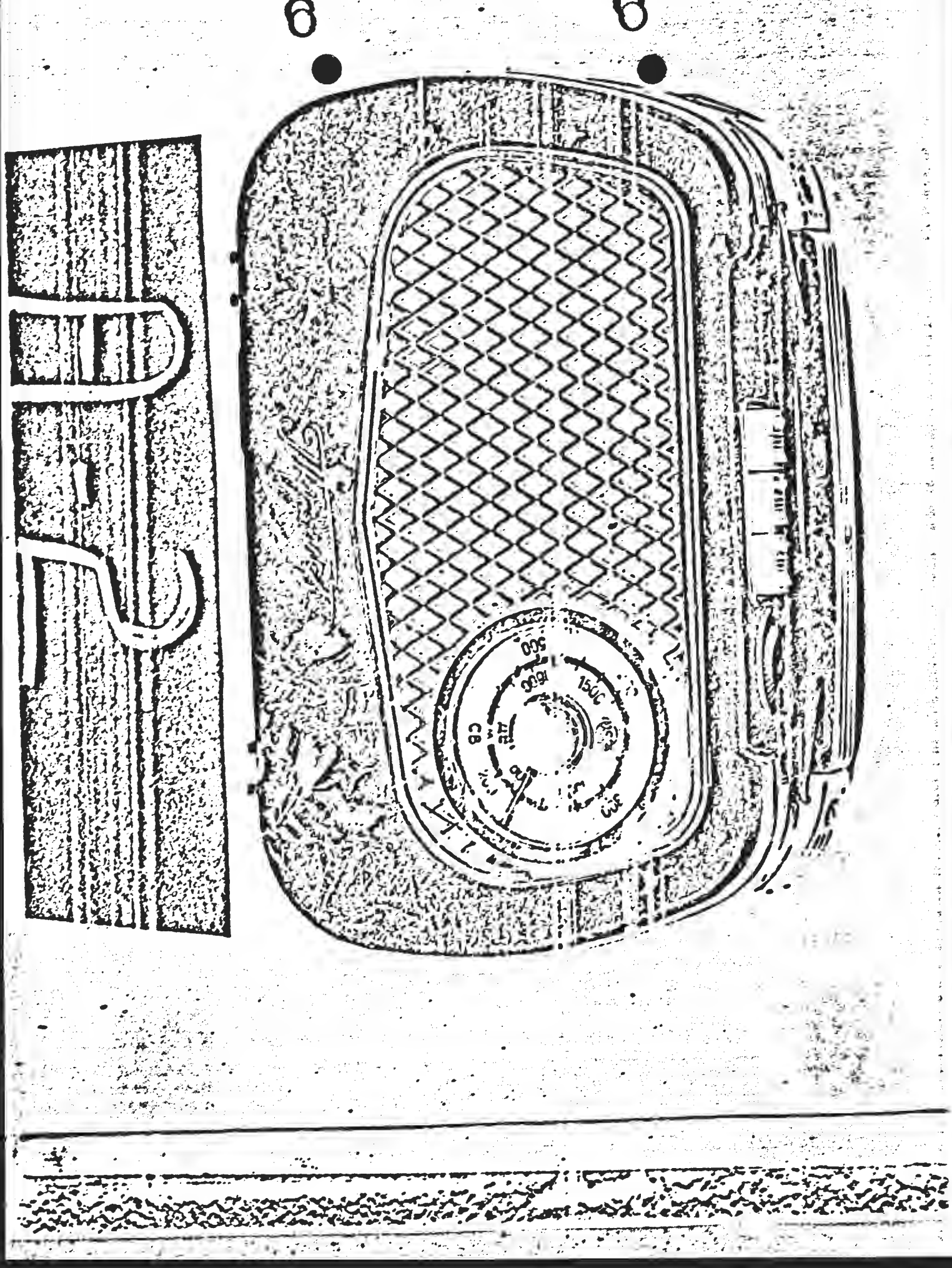
ACTION:

Attached for approval is a letter to Mr. Cater furnishing him the information concerning the radio as set forth herein in accordance with his request. We are suggesting that Mr. Cater not release the data furnished him concerning the radio to any publication without clearing such release with the Attorney General. We are pointing out to Mr. Cater that under Public Law 89-318, which was enacted on November 2', 1965, the Attorney General was authorized to choose any item of evidence for retention by the Government as it relates to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Can't we get Dept to make one depository for all items in this case other than FBI? I would like to have all left in my drawer nothing



MARY FERRELL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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - DeLoach
1 - Sullivan
1 - Branigan
1 - Conrad
1 - Wick

TO : MR. DeLOACH

DATE: June 22, 1966

FROM : STERLING B. DONAHOE

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

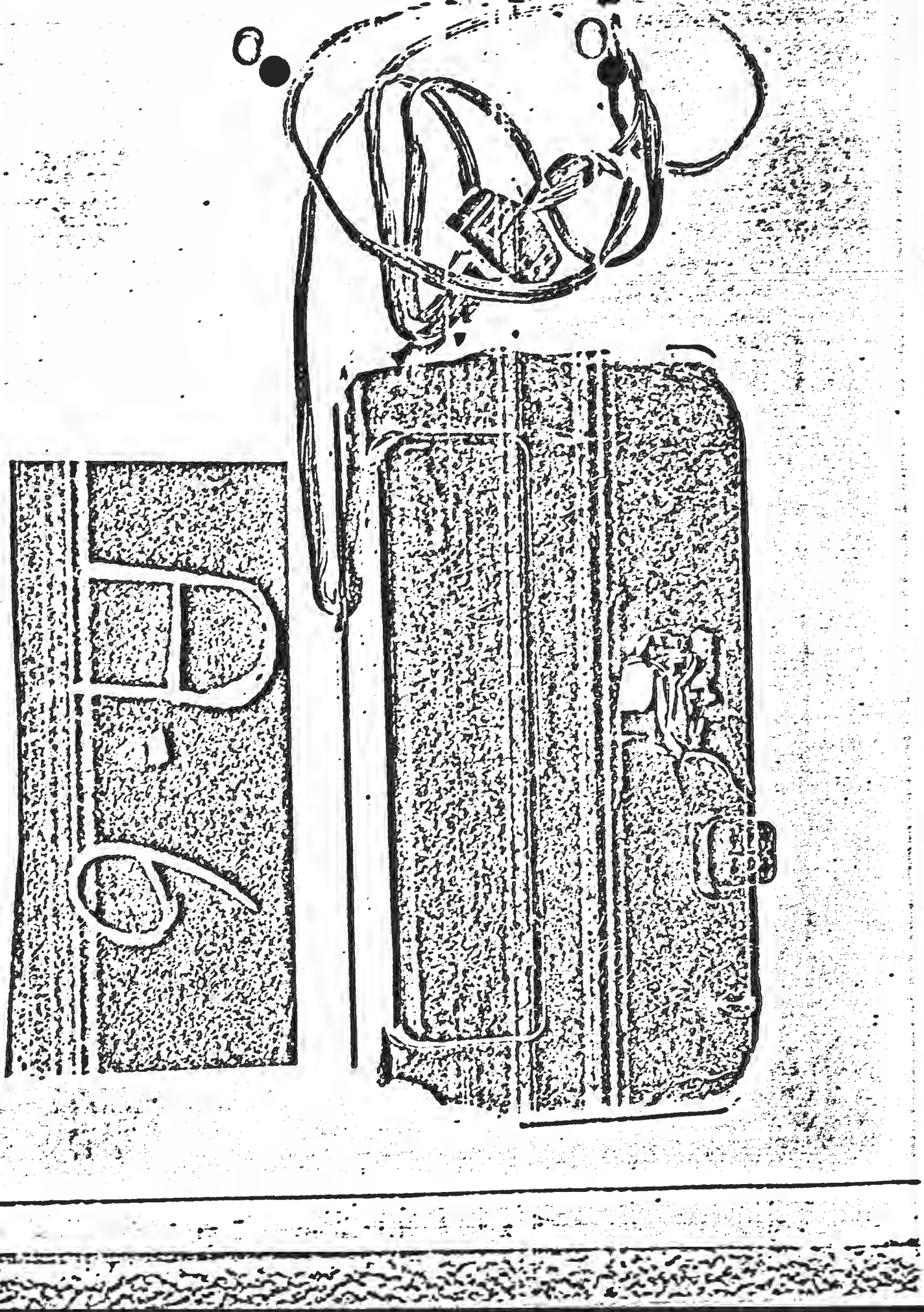
On the evening of June 21, 1966, Mr. Irving Duggan in the office of S. Douglass Cater, Jr., Special Assistant to the President, called me from the White House.

[redacted]

possession. Cater said he did not know whether this theory was developed from facts publicly revealed about our investigation and, of course, the validity of the theory would depend upon whether or not the radio set was capable of receiving Cuban broadcasts. He said he understood the set was Russian-made and he wondered if it would be possible for Newman to look at the set. I told him in this regard the FBI was the custodian of exhibits in this case on behalf of the Attorney General and any question as to examining evidence acquired would have to be resolved by him with the Attorney General. Mr. Cater said he understood this but asked that we furnish him any available data regarding the radio and any possible use of it by Oswald to listen to Cuban radio broadcasts. In the alternative, he asked about putting Al Newman in touch with someone in the Bureau to discuss this theory. I told him I saw no necessity for this as we would not give out data to a reporter on this case.

RECOMMENDATION:

Recommend Domestic Intelligence Division prepare an appropriate written reply to Mr. Cater informing him as to what we know regarding the radio, its capacity to receive Cuban broadcasts and any data we may have received as to its use in this regard. Our reply should specifically suggest that prior to furnishing this information to any publication, it should be cleared with the Attorney General.



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1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Lenihan

June 24, 1966

BY LIAISON

REC-61 105-82555-5489

Honorable S. Douglass Cater, Jr.
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Cater:

In your conversation with Mr. Sterling B. Donahoe of this Bureau on June 22, 1966, you requested to be furnished any available data we possess regarding the small portable radio which was obtained in the search of Lee Harvey Oswald's residence in connection with the investigation of the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy.

For your information, this radio and its power supply unit are in the custody of this Bureau pending receipt of instructions from the Attorney General regarding disposition of all items of evidence maintained in this case. The radio is a small, brown, plastic, Russian-made radio commonly known as the "Tourist" and was designed to operate on standard radio broadcast bands. It is similar in this respect to American-made radios commonly found in the American home. When operating properly, the radio, if used in the southeastern section of the United States, would be capable of receiving radio broadcasts from Cuban radio stations, particularly at night. The radio was designed to operate on dry cell batteries or on ordinary house current when used in conjunction with its power supply unit.

For your added information, the radio was not in operating condition when it was received by this Bureau JUN 28 1966 the Dallas Police Department. No attempt was made by this Bureau to repair the radio since to have done so would have changed the physical condition of the radio from that in which it was received.

REL:kns
(9)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

Delivered to Mildred Stegall on 6-24-66 6PM

JUN 24 1966
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable S. Douglass Cater, Jr.

During the course of our investigation of the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy, we developed no information indicating Lee Harvey Oswald used this radio to listen to Cuban radio broadcasts. A list of all items of evidence received by this Bureau in connection with our investigation of the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy was furnished by us to the President's Commission but the Commission did not assign an exhibit number to the radio nor was mention made of the radio by the Commission in its "Report on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy."

This information is being furnished to you in accordance with your request. It is suggested that you not release the data contained herein concerning the radio and its power supply unit to any publication without first clearing such release with the Attorney General. Under Public Law 89-318, which was enacted on November 21, 1965, the Attorney General was authorized to choose any item of evidence for retention by the United States Government as it relates to the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy. This Bureau is acting as a temporary repository for items of evidence obtained during the investigation of the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy until we receive notification from the Attorney General as to the disposition of all items of evidence.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE:

See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan dated June 23, 1966, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald; Internal Security - Russia - Cuba," prepared by REL:kas.

DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FBI

Date: 7/11/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (62-0)

RE : ROY L. STEPHENSON, JR.
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Agreeable
O
1cc. Harvey Oswald

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. Two copies of instant LHM have been disseminated to U. S. Secret Service, Dallas, Texas.

The information contained in instant LHM was furnished to SA W. J. WILKINSON, JR., by ROY L. STEPHENSON, JR., of Denison, Texas.

The Dallas Office contemplates no further action in this matter.

REC 14 105-82555-5490

E-113

16 JUL 15 1966

1 cc LHM to U.S. SECRET SERVICE
By 0-141, 7/14/66
6-KMR

5 ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (encls-5)
2 - Dallas (1 - 62-0)
(1 - 62-3372)
WJW:ejg/jeg
(5)

L. L. Wick

COPIES DESTROYED
21 MAR 12 1973

6-KMR

50 JUL 20 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
July 11, 1966

Re: ROY L. STEPHENSON, JR.

Roy L. Stephenson, Jr., 56 Vaughn Drive, Denison, Texas, advised on July 1, 1966, that he was formerly a member of the U. S. Marine Corps having Serial No. 1231698. He entered the Marine Corps on November 7, 1951, served in Korea from June, 1952 to May, 1953 and was released on November 1, 1953, and was in the inactive reserve until November 6, 1959.

On December 2, 1962, he enlisted in the U. S. Army, having RA No. 18666032, and received basic training at Fort Polk, Louisiana, in K Company. Sometime during the last two weeks in basic training, believed to be between February 1 and February 15, 1963, and while restricted to the barracks, a group of trainees got together and were drinking some liquor smuggled into the barracks. At this time, Stephenson observed a newspaper on the floor and upon picking it up noticed that it contained an article about the completion of a freeway through Dallas which was accompanied by a photograph of an underpass and in the background was observed a building which he believes was the Book Depository Building to the left. Stephenson commented at the time, "this would be a good place to knock off someone you don't like."

Just prior to this, a person dressed in civilian clothes and who was unknown to Stephenson,

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

2 COPIES DESTROYED
21 MAR 12 1973

NR 124 DL 100-5490

ENCLOSURE

had entered the barracks and had remained in the rear of this building in the shadows and was not too easily seen by Stephenson. However, this party asked to see the newspaper and Stephenson handed it to him.

About this time the unknown individual also asked who the person was in the barracks that was a former marine and Stephenson replied that he was. This unknown civilian then started running down the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve, stating it was not worth a darn and an argument ensued and Stephenson was ready to fight. This unknown civilian then ran out of the building and left. Stephenson then asked if anyone knew who this party was, and a corporal, (First Name Unknown) Mills of K Company, the acting platoon Sergeant and who was K Company's supply sergeant, replied "he is some ex-marine who has a buddy here in M or N Company.

Stephenson related he thought nothing more about this incident until recently while reading a book having to do with investigation on the assassination of President Kennedy, at which time this book indicated that Lee Harvey Oswald was believed to have been in the State of Louisiana during this period of February, 1963 but his exact whereabouts in Louisiana was apparently unknown.

Stephenson advised that he has observed photographs of Oswald but was unable to state whether or not the unknown civilian he referred to above as being in the barracks was identical and all he could recall was that this civilian was a white male, of fairly small build. He related he did not observe him close enough and this man had remained pretty much in the shadows at the barracks and he was unable to furnish any further identification.

Sometime after completing basic training, Stephenson was then sent to Germany. While there,

Re: ROY L. STEPHENSON, JR.

President Kennedy arrived and made a speech at Frankfurt, Germany. Stephenson, on that day, was in town and was standing on the street where the procession was to pass when he was approached by a civilian who claimed he was a businessman over from the United States. This civilian commented that it would sure be horrible if someone should kill the President. Stephenson replied that it sure would, but that it would be easy to do. This civilian then asked how he would go about it, and Stephenson replied that he would get a high-powered rifle and be in one of the high buildings along the route over which the President was to pass. This civilian then asked Stephenson how he would get away and Stephenson said he had not considered this part of it since he had just been asked on the spur of a moment. He related that this unknown civilian was making notes during their talk and he asked why and the civilian replied that someday he might want to write about his own various experiences. According to Stephenson, about this time the President passed by where he was standing and there was a surge in the crowd and when Stephenson again looked around for the unknown civilian, he was gone.

Stephenson further commented that later while he was still stationed in Germany, one of the fellow servicemen who was returning to the states was given a going away party. He stated this was customary in all occasions and on this event, Stephenson was drinking when some person at the party asked Stephenson what he would do if someone harmed a person he loved very dearly. Stephenson replied that he would shoot such a person with a high-powered rifle. He related that two days later, President Kennedy was shot after his having made this statement, and it "sure gave him a shock," upon hearing it in view of his having commented about a high-powered rifle only a couple of days previously.

Stephenson related that he received an honorable discharge from the U. S. Army on September 9, 1965.

Stephenson stated that he has applied for a position with [redacted] and he believes that they are now checking him out and further commented that he had a "secret clearance" while serving in the military.

Wilkinson
by SA D.C. Dibbs
7-18-66 10:47pm.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUL 18 1966
TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

628 PM CST URGENT 7-18-66 PHJ 4P

TO DIRECTOR 62/109060/

FROM NEW ORLEANS /89/69/

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE, MISCELLANEOUS- INFORMATION CONCERNING.

MRS. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, FOUR ZERO TWO NINE BYERS, FORT WORTH, TEXAS, NEW ORLEANS ADDRESS ROOM FOUR SEVEN FOUR ROYAL ORLEANS HOTEL, MOTHER OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD, APPEARED THIS OFFICE TODAY, ADVISING SHE SENT SEPARATE TELEGRAMS ON JUNE TWENTY EIGHT LAST TO AUSA TIM TIMMONS, CARE FIFTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS, ATTORNEY GENERAL NICHOLAS KATZENBACH, AND JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, READING "CAN SHOW VISUAL EVIDENCE ERROR PERTAINING TO GUNS," BUT TO DATE HAS NOT RECEIVED ACKNOWLEDGMENT FROM ANY OF THESE PERSONS. STATES ALSO SENT TELEGRAM ON SAME DATE TO CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN RELATIVE TO ERROR PERTAINING TO GUNS AND RECEIVED LETTER OF ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FROM HIS OFFICE ADVISING WARREN WAS OUT OF TOWN AND TO FURNISH INFORMATION TO LOCAL FBI OFFICE.

END PAGE ONE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-4147

11 JUL 20 1966

MR. BELOACH FOR THE DIR...

-UNREC.

NOT RECORDED
93 JUL 21 1966

50 JUL 26 1966

MRS, OSWALD ALLEGED THAT FROM REVIEW OF REPORT OF WARREN COMMISSION ON ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, SHE HAS FOUND MANY ERRORS AND DISCREPANCIES WHICH SHE FEELS OBLIGATED TO CORRECT AND HAS BEEN WORKING TOWARD THAT END FOR THE PAST TWO AND ONE HALF YEARS. STATED HER PURPOSE IN CONTACTING THIS OFFICE WAS TO FURNISH STATEMENT REGARDING A SERIOUS ERROR RELATIVE TO GUN USED IN ASSASSINATION WHICH SHE DID NOT DESIRE TO FURNISH DALLAS PD OR FBI, DALLAS. FURNISHED STATEMENT ALLEGING IT HAS BEEN DOCUMENTED THAT A. J. HIDELL, AKA LEE HARVEY OSWALD, FILLED OUT AND MAILED A KLEINS SPORTING GOODS COUPON, DEPARTMENT THREE FIVE EIGHT FOR PURCHASE OF GUN USED IN ASSASSINATION WHICH IS IN POSSESSION OF GOVERNMENT. CLAIMS GUN DESCRIBED IN WARREN COMMISSION REPORT AND BY ALL NEWS MEDIA AS SIX POINT FIVE ITALIAN CARBINE, FORTY INCHES OVERALL LENGTH, AND WEIGHING SEVEN POUNDS. CLAIMS ADVERTISEMENT OF KLEINS SPORTING GOODS DEPARTMENT THREE EIGHT FIVE DESCRIBES WEAPON AS SIX POINT FIVE ITALIAN CARBINE, THIRTY SIX INCHES OVERALL LENGTH, WEIGHING FIVE AND ONE HALF POUNDS. SHE

END PAGE TWO

CONTENDS SIX POINT FIVE ITALIAN CARBINE, FORTY INCHES OVERALL LENGTH, WEIGHING SEVEN POUNDS, KLEINS DEPARTMENT FOUR EIGHT SIX WAS NOT ADVERTISED BY KLEINS UNTIL APRIL, SIXTY THREE WHICH WAS AFTER GUN WAS PURCHASED BY OSWALD. SHE FURNISHED COPIES OF ADVERTISEMENTS TO SUPPORT THIS CONTENTION.

STATES PHOTOGRAPH OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD TAKEN WITH GUNS USED IN SHOOTING OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND OFFICER TIPPITT, IN FRONT OF DALLAS RESIDENCE COULD NOT HAVE BEEN TAKEN AT TIME GOVERNMENT CLAIMS IT WAS TAKEN AND BELIEVES PHOTOGRAPHS ARE "FAKE."

MRS. OSWALD ALLEGED HER TELEPHONE IS TAPPED, SHE IS WATCHED CONSTANTLY AND TELEVISION APPEARANCES HAVE BEEN CANCELLED. SHE FEELS THAT SOME DALLAS POLICE OFFICER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS AND IS DOING THIS WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE AND CONSENT OF HIS AGENCY. SUSPECTS PAT HOWARD, SGT., FIRST POLICE DEPARTMENT, WHO IS BROTHER OF SECRET SERVICE AGENT MIKE HOWARD. MRS. OSWALD CLAIMS THE DALLAS POLICE LIEUTENANT TO WHOM OSWALD WAS HANDCUFFED AT TIME HE WAS SHOT HAS BEEN DEMOTED AND FBI AGENTS FNU BARRETT AND (FNU) LEE OF FBI DALLAS

First name unknown

WHO WERE INVOLVED IN INVESTIGATION IN OSWALD CASE HAVE BEEN SUSPENDED BECAUSE OF THIS CASE.

SECRET SERVICE, NEW ORLEANS, NOTIFIED OF PRESENCE OF MRS. OSWALD IN NEW ORLEANS AND HER LOCAL ADDRESS IN VIEW OF VISIT OF VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY TO NEW ORLEANS TODAY.

LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM ALWK FOLLOWS.

AIRMAIL COPY TO DALLAS.

END.

WA...GJG

FBI WASH DC

THKS

Rec'd

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Wick

M. A. Jones

DATE: 7-19-66

DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: RICHARD H. POPKIN, PROFESSOR, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN DIEGO, ALLEGES LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS PART OF A CONSPIRACY

"The Washington Post," 7-18-66 issue, contained an article titled "Professor Feels Oswald Had a Double." Article alleged a California educator, Professor Richard H. Popkin, University of California at San Diego, writing in the New York Review of Books, contended that an analysis of the Warren Commission Report and two new books on the Kennedy Assassination, provide "compelling" substantiation of the theory that Lee Harvey Oswald was part of a conspiracy. Popkin demanded the investigation be reopened. Popkin's own theory is that a man who looked like Oswald and often posed as Oswald was the actual assassin, while Oswald was used to create the illusion that a lonely, alienated man with pro-Castro leanings was the sole perpetrator of the crime.

Popkin used a review of Edward J. Epstein's "Inquest" and Harold Weisberg's "Whitewash," both of which take issue with the Warren Report, as a forum for his own speculation.

Mr. Hoover asked "What do we know of Popkin?"

[redacted]

FILED IN CRIME RECORDS

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan

BMS:jkb (6)

NOT RECORDED
19 JUL 21 1966

UNREC.
JUL 22 1966

(Continued on next page)

CRIME RECORDS

[redacted]

Biographical data in "Who's Who In America" reflects that Richard H. Popkin was born 12-27-23, New York City, the son of Louis and Zelda (Feinberg). Received B.A. at Columbia, 1943, M.A., 1945, and Ph.D., 1950. Married Juliet Greenstone 6-9-44 and they have three children. Instructor, University of Connecticut, 1946-47; Assistant Professor, State University of Iowa, 1947-53, Associate Professor, 1953-56; Visiting Professor, University of California at Berkely, 1953-54; Professor, Harvey Mudd College, Claremont, 1960-63; Professor and Chairman of the Department of Philosophy, University of California, San Diego, since 1963. Co-Director, International Archives of History of Ideas. President, Jewish Committee of LaJolla. Recipient of many honors such as Fullbright Research Scholar, Paris, 1952-53, and others. He won Phi Beta Kappa and other honors in school and has contributed numerous articles, reviews and monographs to a variety of publications. His home is 2674 Costebelle Drive, LaJolla, California 92307. His office is the University of California, San Diego.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information only.

1936

1 - Mr. Raupach

Airtel

To: SAC, New Orleans (89-69)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY; DALLAS, TEXAS; 11/22/63; MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReNOtelotype 7/13/63.

For the information of New Orleans, the telegram referred to by Mrs. Oswald in referenced teletype was received at the Bureau; however, due to previous dealings with Mrs. Oswald, this communication was not acknowledged. In addition, the Department was advised her communication was not being acknowledged.

New Orleans is instructed to expeditiously prepare a letterhead memorandum, concerning Mrs. Oswald's contact, suitable for dissemination to the Department and United States Secret Service.

1 - Dallas (Info)

NOT RECORDED
JUL 19 1966

UNREC.

MAILED 4
JUL 19 1966
COMM-FBI

16 JUL 20 1966

MLR:mjr
(5)

NOTE: New Orleans advised Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin of Preident Kennedy, contacted the New Orleans Office. She referred to telegrams she sent on 6/26/66 to the Director and the AG concerning an error pertaining to the guns and claimed she received no acknowledgment. Mrs. Oswald claims that from a review of the Warren Commission Report she found many errors and discrepancies which she feels obligated to correct and has been working at it for the past two and one-half years. Mrs. Oswald alleged her telephone was being tapped and she was being watched constantly, and her television appearances hve been cancelled.

NOTE CONTINUED - PAGE TWO

29 JUL 25 1966

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-1936

She felt some Dallas police officer was responsible for this. There are indications Mrs. Oswald is mentally unstable, and we advised the Department on 7/5/66 that due to previous contacts with Mrs. Oswald, at which time she furnished no information of value, she was not being contacted, nor was her communication being acknowledged. U. S. Secret Service, New Orleans, was advised of Mrs. Oswald's presence in New Orleans in view of the visit of the vice-president to New Orleans on 7/18/66, and U. S. Secret Service Headquarters was telephonically advised 7/18/66 at 10:07 p.m. New Orleans letterhead memorandum will be disseminated to the U. S. Secret Service and the Department.

FBI

Date: 7/20/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re New Orleans teletype 7/18/66 and Bureau airtel 7/19/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum covering an interview with MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, who voluntarily appeared at the New Orleans Office on July 18, 1966.

One copy of this letterhead memorandum is being disseminated to Secret Service, New Orleans, La., and one copy is being disseminated for the Dallas Division.

Mrs. OSWALD advised that she had contacted the New Orleans Office of the FBI for the specific purpose of furnishing the information contained in the enclosed letterhead memorandum because she did not desire to furnish this information to the Dallas Police Department or the FBI, Dallas, Texas. She stated that she did not desire this information be furnished to the Dallas Police Department under any circumstances and would prefer that the information not be furnished to the FBI in Dallas; however, if it was necessary, she would agree to the information being furnished to the FBI Office in Dallas, Texas.

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 2)
1 - Dallas (Encls. 1)
2 - New Orleans
ECW:sab
(6)

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 27 1966

UNREC.

JUL 22 1966

54 AUG 2 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Enclosed for the Bureau are three copies of the statement made by Mrs. OSWALD on July 18, 1966. Also enclosed for the Bureau are three copies each of an advertisement by Klein's Sporting Goods, 227 West Washington, Chicago, Ill., which appeared in the Field and Stream magazine November, 1963 issue, as well as three copies of an advertisement by Klein's Sporting Goods which appeared in the American Rifleman magazine, February, 1963 issue, which Mrs. OSWALD exhibited to support her beliefs concerning the error she had detected regarding the gun used in the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
July 20, 1966

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald, 4029 Byers, Fort Worth, Texas, New Orleans address Room 474, Royal Orleans Hotel, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, appeared at the New Orleans of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on July 18, 1966. Mrs. Oswald advised she sent separate telegrams on June 28, 1966, to Assistant United States Attorney Tim Timmons, care of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals; Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach; and John Edgar Hoover, Department of Justice, reading "Can show visual evidence error pertaining to guns." Mrs. Oswald said to date she has not received any acknowledgment of the receipt of these telegrams from any of the above-mentioned officials. She also informed that she sent a telegram on the same date to Chief Justice Earl Warren, which read: "Error about guns important I show evidence to other officials along with FBI and Secret Service Agent, etc." Mrs. Oswald said that she received a letter of acknowledgment from Chief Justice Earl Warren's Office advising that Chief Justice Earl Warren was out of the country and that she should furnish any information to the local FBI Office.

Mrs. Oswald alleged that from a review of the report of the Warren Commission on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, she has found many errors and discrepancies which she feels obligated to correct and has been working toward that end for the past two and a half years. She said that most of these errors have been in the testimony of various witnesses before the Warren Commission. She attributed these discrepancies to the fact that numerous investigative agencies, both Federal and state, had conducted investigation in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy and had interviewed numerous witnesses and had submitted reports containing the results of interviews with these witnesses. She said that undoubtedly

ENCLOSURE — UNREC.

these discrepancies occurred as a result of the witnesses being interviewed by representatives of so many different agencies. Mrs. Oswald stated her purpose in contacting the FBI was to furnish a statement regarding a serious error she had discovered relative to the gun used in the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, which she did not desire to furnish to the Dallas Police Department or to the FBI in Dallas. Mrs. Oswald furnished the following statement regarding this error:

"New Orleans, Louisiana
"July 18, 1966

"I, Marguerite C. Oswald, 4029 Byers, Fort Worth, Texas, am in the New Orleans Office of the FBI making a statement that I have in my possession proof of an error that was carried from the very beginning and I now give details of such proof.

"Approximately six months ago I was given information of a very serious error and I now have the error in my possession. When we found the error we realized that we had to prove said error, so at great expense and great research, we have now what we consider proof of the error.

"When I say 'we', I am speaking of myself and the American people who are interested in the case.

"It has been documented that A. J. Hidell, also known as Lee Harvey Oswald, filled out a Klein's Sporting Goods coupon, Department 358, and sent in for the gun, now in possession of the Government, claiming to be the gun that killed President Kennedy.

"The error started with Postal Inspector Harry Holmes, whose testimony is in Volume 7, page 294, of the Hearings Before the President's Commission. He had his secretary go out the day of the assassination and pick up a gun magazine to see if he could locate

"an advertisement of the gun used in the assassination, which he did, and he testified to that fact. The magazine was Field and Stream of November, 1963.

"That magazine is Department 486 and shows a 6.5 Italian carbine, 40 inch overall, weighs seven pounds, the exact gun that is documented as the gun used to kill President Kennedy.

"This is the error I wish to bring to your attention. Department 358, which Lee Harvey Oswald filled out on his evelope addressed to 358, as proof of documentary evidence, shows a 6.5 Italian carbine, only 36 inches overall, weighing five and one-half pounds.

"I do not at this time know how I can go any further to prove what I am saying but I have in my possession hundreds of back magazines to prove this error and also can prove that Holmes' mistake, under Department 486, the 40 inch gun, was an error because that gun was not advertised at the time of purchase of gun by Hidell from ad 358.

"A study of Klein's advertisements shows that the longer, heavier model was not advertised until April, 1963, and that Department number in the ad is 405.

"No where in any of the twenty-six volumes, exhibits and testimony does the complete ad of Klein's Department Number 358 that A. J. Hidell was supposed to have ordered the gun, appear.

"The only time it appeared was in the August 27, 1965, issue of Life magazine when the reporter, Mr. Keith Wheeler, for the first time published the correct ad of Klein's Department 358 for the gun. This issue of Life magazine for the first time described the 6.5 Italian 36 inch gun advertised by Department 358, and this is when we caught the error. I would like to state

"to my knowledge, much investigative work, all newspapers, magazines, AP, UPI stories, carried Inspector Holmes' error.

"I think as an American citizen, and as the mother of the man accused of this crime, that I should be given some satisfaction because as far as I know, we found an error as above specified and we have proof of the error.

"I sincerely hope that you will honor my request."

"/s/ Marguerite C. Oswald"

Mrs. Oswald also made available an advertisement of Klein's Sporting Goods, 227 West Washington Street, Chicago 6, Illinois, which appeared in the Field and Stream magazine issue of November, 1963, copies of which were obtained and the original document returned to Mrs. Oswald. She also made available an advertisement of Klein's Sporting Goods, which appeared in the American Rifleman issue of February, 1963, copies of which were obtained and the original document returned to Mrs. Oswald.

Mrs. Oswald alleged her telephone is tapped, she is watched constantly, and numerous television appearances which she has been scheduled to make have been cancelled without explanation. Mrs. Oswald said she feels that some Dallas police officer is responsible for these activities and that this officer is doing these things without the knowledge and consent of his agency. Mrs. Oswald said she suspects Pat Howard, a sergeant on the Hurst Police Department, who is a brother of Secret Service Agent Mike Howard. Mrs. Oswald claims that the Dallas police lieutenant to whom Lee Harvey Oswald was handcuffed at the time he was shot has been demoted by the Dallas Police Department. She also advised that she has been under surveillance during

May, 1965, when Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey appeared in Dallas, Texas. Recently she was under surveillance when Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey was in Fort Worth, Texas. Mrs. Oswald advised that she detected these surveillances and after making certain that she was being followed in each instance, she telephonically contacted the Chief of Police of the Dallas Police Department, who informed her that the representatives of his Department were following her but would never explain to her why she was being followed, other than to say that it was partly local and partly at the request of Washington.

Mrs. Oswald said that based on information developed during the course of the investigation into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, she is convinced that Lee Harvey Oswald was acting as an agent of the United States Government when he went to Russia immediately after his discharge from the Marine Corps. She said that Lee Harvey Oswald had been discharged from the Marine Corps because of a dependency hardship. She alleged that prior to the time he was discharged from the Marine Corps, he filed an application with the U. S. State Department for a passport. Mrs. Oswald said that it was necessary for a Marine Corps officer to certify that he would be discharged from the Marine Corps in the near future for Lee Harvey Oswald to obtain a passport while in the service. She said that as a result of this she believes that Lee Harvey Oswald went to the Soviet Union with the knowledge of both the U. S. State Department and the U. S. Marine Corps and was, therefore, operating as an Agent of the United States Government. Mrs. Oswald said that if this is true, it would logically explain all of Lee Harvey Oswald's subsequent actions.

Mrs. Oswald also stated that the photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald taken with the gun used in the shooting of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy and Officer Tippitt in front of the Dallas residence of Lee Harvey Oswald could not have been taken at the time of year the Government clai it was taken, and she believes the photograph is "fake."

Mrs. Oswald claimed that she has taken pictures from all angles at this address at the time of year the Government alleges the photograph was taken and, in addition, has had a commercial photographer take pictures at this location at the time of year it was alleged the picture was taken and in each instance due to foliage on bushes in the yard it would have been impossible to obtain a clear photograph such as appears in the photograph taken of Lee Harvey Oswald. She stated that she, therefore, believes that the photograph had to be taken prior to the time of year the Government alleges the photograph was taken because of the lack of foliage on the bushes in the yard of the residence, which would have been prior to the time Lee Harvey Oswald purchased the 6.5 Italian carbine from Klein's Sporting Goods in Chicago.

The Secret Service Office, New Orleans, Louisiana, was notified during the time Mrs. Oswald was being interviewed of her presence in New Orleans and her local address in view of the fact that Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey was in New Orleans on that date.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 7/27/66

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

FORFEITURE PROCEEDINGS BY
GOVERNMENT FOR ASSASSINATION
RIFLE AND REVOLVER

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 6/8/66.

On 7/26/66, Mr. BARNEY H. TIMMINS, JR., Assistant U. S. Attorney, Dallas, Texas, advised SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING that he had appeared before the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals at Atlanta, Georgia, with respect to captioned matter and that as of 7/26/66 he had not received the results of the hearing before such court.

The above is furnished for the information of the Bureau.

LEAD

DALLAS

AT DALLAS, TEXAS:

Will maintain liaison with AUSA BARNEY H. TIMMINS, JR., in order to be kept apprised of developments concerning forfeiture proceedings.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNREC.

REC-67 62-109060-4153

EX-103

AUG 1 1966

2 - Bureau
1 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(3)

3 OCT 24 1966

136

AUG 9 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FBI

Date: 8/4/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

O Oswald

FORFEITURE PROCEEDINGS BY
GOVERNMENT FOR ASSASSINATION
RIFLE AND REVOLVER

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 7/27/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of a newspaper article from the "Dallas Morning News" of 8/3/66 reflecting that the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals had reversed a ruling by the U. S. District Court Judge that the guns used to kill President KENNEDY and Patrolman J. D. TIPPIT are government property.

The article stated the reversal opens the way for Colorado gun collector JOHN J. KING to sue the government for compensation as rightful owner of the guns. The article continued that AUSA B. H. TIMMINS, JR., Dallas, Texas, had sent copies of the appellate court decision to the Attorney General who would make the decision as to whether the ruling by the Circuit Court should be appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The above is furnished for the information of the Bureau.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC 24 62-109060-4155

3 - Bureau (encl-1)
2 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(5)

ENCLOSURE

UNREC AUG 6

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DL 100-10461

LEAD

DALLAS

At Dallas, Texas: Will maintain liaison with AUSA B. H. TIMMINS, JR., in order to be dept apprised of developments concerning forfeiture proceedings.

EXAMINED IN DEPTH.

The Warren Report is often wrong, is full of unchallenged contradictions in witnessed testimony, and is based on a closed mind approach.

For these reasons there is no doubt in my mind that the judgment as brought in by the SEVEN COMMISSION MEMBERS — "LONE ASSASSIN" — will be over-ruled.

To believe otherwise would be to dis-believe in America, REASON AND JUSTICE.

If there ever was a real trial to determine my son's guilt or innocence — and there never has been — "I would place on the stage the Warren Commission members and its dubious contribution to American history, the WARREN REPORT."

Also, I would like to state, in my opinion it was un-American of the Seven Commission Members not to include the words "ALLEGED OR ACCUSED."

In Scottish law, as you may know, there are not only two possible verdicts in a criminal case: "guilty" or "not guilty". There is a third: "NOT PROVED."

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 6 1966

You will note that my son, Lee Harvey Oswald never received his constitutional right of a trial by jury.

Therefore, when referring to my late son, Lee Harvey Oswald, I believe the words ALLEGED OR ACCUSED should be rightly used.

Marguerite C. Oswald

Marguerite C. Oswald

Mother of

62 SEP 13 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/2/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109090)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (62-3588) (C)

RE : THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION--
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Enclosed are 10 copies of an LHM for possible dissemination by the Bureau, together with one Xerox copy of a rough draft of Chapter 6 of a forthcoming book entitled "The Kennedy Case" by ALBERT H. NEWMAN, consisting of 49 pages. Also enclosed is one Xerox copy of 18 pages concerning "The Militant's" letters referred to by NEWMAN.

NEWMAN was interviewed by SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING. At the outset of the interview, he was advised that no comments whatsoever would be made concerning the President's Commission Report or concerning his observations, but that any information he desired to furnish would be made a matter of record. He requested to be advised whether investigation would be conducted and he was advised that in the event investigation was warranted same would be conducted and the results made known to the appropriate government officials but that such results could not and would not be made available to him. He stated that he did not want to make any inquiries that might interfere with any investigation contemplated by this bureau and he was advised that any investigation he desired to conduct was strictly up to him and that he was free to interview anyone he desired.

The first source referred to in the LHM is [redacted] who furnished the information to SA GEORGE P. BAXTRUM, [redacted], the New York Office. - UNREC.

The second source mentioned in the LHM is [redacted] who furnished information to SA JAMES P. HOSTY, JR.

(3) - Bureau (encls-12) ENCLOSURE 12
1 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(4)

EX-[redacted] 17 AUG 24 1966

1 - LHM & fm 3716

Sent _____ M Per _____

DL 62-3588

The third source mentioned in the LHM is [redacted] in Dallas.

The information concerning THELMA LUCIO was taken from Dallas file 100-11042.

It is felt that NEWMAN's visit had a two-fold purpose, 1. He was endeavoring to obtain additional information for his forthcoming book; and 2. when this failed he was endeavoring to furnish information which he felt required additional investigation which, if conducted, would permit him to take credit for having such investigation conducted.

It is recommended that no investigation be conducted into NEWMAN's allegations as it is felt any investigation conducted could possibly result in future embarrassment to the Bureau.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
August 2, 1966

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

On July 27, 1966, Mr. Albert H. Newman, 310 East 75th, New York, New York, who identified himself as a correspondent for the "Reporter Magazine" and McGraw-Hill Book Company, both of New York, appeared at the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). He presented identification reflecting his affiliation as indicated above, and stated he had been sent to Dallas by the McGraw-Hill Book Company as they were considering publishing a book written by Newman entitled "The Kennedy Case." He stated he would be staying in Dallas for three or four days and could be contacted at Room 22, Dallas Park Motel, Dallas, Texas, telephone DA 1-6478.

Mr. Newman stated that the theme of his book was that Lee Harvey Oswald was a Trotskyite and a follower of Fidel Castro, and that Oswald committed the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy as an act of fanaticism and that he committed this act without any accomplice.

Mr. Newman stated the reason for his desiring an interview with a representative of the FBI was to bring to the FBI's attention certain information which he believed warranted additional investigation. He was advised that any information he desired to furnish would be accepted but that no comment with respect to the President's Commission's report on the assassination would be made.

Mr. Newman made available for review a rough draft copy of Chapter 6 of his forthcoming book. This chapter is captioned "Loose Ends and Unturned Stones." A review of this material reflects that Mr. Newman raises the following points, among others, which he states were not considered by the President's Commission during their investigation:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Re: The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy

1. What happened to the parcel referred to in the Notice Card of attempt to deliver mail dated November 20, 1963, addressed to Mr. Lee Oswald, 2515 Post 5th Street, Irving, Texas, reflecting a parcel to be picked up?

   According to Newman, this Notice Card is listed in Exhibit No. 2003 as part of Oswald's effects and documents seized by the Dallas Police Department at the residence of Mrs. Ruth Paine.

2. What happened to the Dallas Public Library's copy of the book entitled "The Shark and the Sardines" by Juan Jose Arevalo, which according to a delinquent notice was charged out on November 6, 1963, by Oswald and never returned?

   The delinquent notice is mentioned in Exhibit No. 2612.

3. Newman suggests that there is far more likelihood that Oswald had a confederate of some sort in his attempt on the controversial General Edwin Walker than in the assassination of a popular President and states the attempt on Walker's life deserved more attention by the President's Commission. Newman then sets forth his beliefs compared to what was set forth by the President's Commission.

4. Newman points out that the March 11, 1963 issue of "The Militant" depicted in the photograph of Oswald (exhibit No. 133-A), on page 7, contains in the "Letters from our Readers" column a letter from "L. H.", and that this letter has some connection with Oswald because "L. H." are the first two initials of Oswald. He suggests that the contents of this letter are well beyond the limits of Oswald's ability to write and that Oswald asked a friend to write this letter. He relates that in the five years, beginning January 1, 1959, and ending December 31, 1963, "The Militant" printed at least 15 letters from Dallas, 14 of which were from one person, referred by Newman as "X", and that the 15th letter was the "L. H." letter. Newman identified "X" on

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July 27, 1966, to a Special Agent of the FBI as Thelma Lucio, and suggested that Oswald had her write the "L..H." letter. He also suggests that the missing book from the Dallas Public Library, "The Shark and the Sardines" may have found its way to Thelma Lucio's book shelf.

> "The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party which has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

5. Newman pointed out what he calls a conflict in the testimony of George and Jeanne De Mohrenschildt with that of Marina Oswald concerning occurrences on April 13, 1963, at the Oswald apartment on Neely Street, with respect to the rifle.

6. Newman pointed out what he considers a conflict of testimony concerning the circumstances under which Marina Oswald left Lee Harvey Oswald on November 5, 1963, citing statements by George De Mohrenschildt and the testimony of Marina Oswald and Anne Meller.

7. Newman suggests that Lee Harvey Oswald and George De Mohrenschildt agreed in certain areas with respect to their political outlooks and that De Mohrenschildt could very well have been Oswald's accomplice in the attempt on General Walker's life, and that De Mohrenschildt's car could have been used. In this connection, Newman suggests that De Mohrenschildt could have been responsible for the fire death of William Thomas Wolf, 32-year old history professor who lived near De Mohrenschildt in Dallas on Dickens Street, and states that this would have been occasioned by the fact that Wolf may have seen something in connection with De Mohrenschildt's car being used on the night of the attempt on Walker's life.

Re: The President's Commission
on the Assassination of
President Kennedy

8. Newman suggests that during the period October 9, 1962 to November 3, 1962, Lee Harvey Oswald could have spent time not accounted for at the residence of Thelma Lucio in Dallas.

The files of the Dallas Office of the FBI reflect that on May 13, 1964, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Thelma Lucio, 2719 Clymer, Dallas, Texas, was a subscriber to "The Militant", a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party, which has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States, pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On July 23, 1964, a second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, also advised that Thelma Lucio was a subscriber to "The Militant."

On September 10, 1964, a third source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Thelma L. Lucio, and her husband Eusebio Lucio, moved from 2419 Tally Ho Lane, Dallas, to 2719 Clymer, Dallas, about one year ago. This source advised that Eusebio Lucio was a Latin-American male, about 60 years of age, whose only source of income appeared to be a monthly pension check from the Veterans Administration (VA).

On October 27, 1964, records of the VA, Waco, Texas, revealed that Eusebio Lucio served in the U. S. Army from December 14, 1942 to August 3, 1945. He was born March 4, 1903 at Matiguala, Mexico. He is 5'9" tall, weighs 140 pounds, has black hair, brown eyes, and an olive complexion.

On May 25, 1945, while attached to the Headquarters of the Quartermaster General Supply Company, APO 782, Eusebio Lucio was afforded a physical examination at which time the diagnosis was [redacted] The medical report related that Lucio was a Mexican male who had been reared in Dallas as a member of a very poor family.

The VA file contained a letter from Terrell State Hospital, Terrell, Texas, dated July 23, 1945, which related that Eusebio Lucio had been admitted to that hospital on July 12, 1935, and was released to his stepfather June 13, 1936, on furlough, being discharged from that hospital on July 6, 1937, at which time the final diagnosis was [redacted]

Re: The President's Commission
on the Assassination of
President Kennedy

At the time of his discharge from the military service, Eusebio Lucio was awarded 100 per cent disability because of a nervous condition. He served two years in Italy in a non-combatant assignment.

On July 7, 1950, Eusebio Lucio was admitted to the U. S. Public Health Service Hospital in Fort Worth, Texas, and was thought to have [redacted] He eloped after the termination of a 90-day commitment to that institution. The VA file contained a copy of a judgment in case entitled "Thelma Lucio versus Eusebio Lucio Cause No. 19293-A in the 14th Judicial District of Dallas County," which was entered on March 22, 1948, in which a divorce was granted to Thelma Lucio and her name was restored as Thelma Smith.

A declaration of marital status of Eusebio Lucio, 2419 Tolly Ho Lane, Dallas, Texas, dated October 11, 1956, listed his spouse as Thelma Harris Smith, whom he claimed be married on June 1, 1953. In this declaration, Eusebio Lucio related he was previously married to the same woman. This document is evidenced by a copy of a marriage license between Eusebio Lucio and Mrs. Thelma Marcita Smith, issued in Dallas County on June 1, 1953, and filed for record after the ceremony was performed.

Eusebio Lucio and his wife Thelma have been divorced from each other and remarried.

The last diagnosis for Eusebio Lucio was on March 28, 1962, by the VA Hospital in Dallas, Texas, and was as follows:

[redacted]

The current May, 1966, Greater Dallas Telephone Directory lists Eusebio Lucio at 2719 Clymer, Dallas, Texas, telephone number FE 7-1729.

Mr. Newman, at the completion of furnishing the above information, requested to be advised as soon as possible whether investigation would be conducted concerning the points raised by him. He was advised that in the event additional investigation was warranted and was conducted, the results would be made

FOUNDATION

available to the appropriate government officials but that the fact such investigation was or was not conducted, and the results of any investigation conducted, could not and would not be made available to him as a private citizen or as a writer. He stated that it was his desire not to interfere with any investigation which might be conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He was advised that any inquiries and interviews he desired to make were strictly his decision to make and that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had no objection whatsoever to any interviews and inquiries he wished to make.

Mr. Newman stated he planned to interview Captain Will Fritz of the Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, to endeavor to determine what Captain Fritz considered motivated Oswald to commit the assassination and that he possibly would interview other persons, the identities of whom he did not reveal.

8/12/66

1 - Mr C. Cooke

Airtel

105-82[illegible] -UNREC.

To: SAC, Dallas (62-3588)

From: Director, FBI (62-109090)

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Reairtel August 2, 1966, which had as an enclosure a LHM dated August 2, 1966.

Dallas immediately furnish a LHM suitable for dissemination setting forth the information contained in your LHM dated August 2, 1966, plus the following additional data:

Set forth a brief succinct answer to each of the 8 questions raised by Newman which were set forth in your memorandum on pages 2 to 4. In preparing the letterhead memorandum each answer to the eight questions is to be set forth immediately below the question to which the answer pertains. In other words, following question #1 will be the answer to question #1, following question #2 will be the answer to question #2, etc. For reference material, first refer to the Report of the President's Commission, but if the information needed to prepare the answer to a question is not set forth in that Report, then refer to your files. In each instance wherein you use information obtained from your files, a statement is to be set forth in the letterhead memorandum that this particular data had been furnished to the President's Commission.

CWC:gap (4)

gap

MAILED 11
AUG 12 1966
COMM-FBI

SEE NOTE PAGE 2...

97 AUG 30 1966

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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NOTE: Albert H. Newman is currently preparing a book for publication to be entitled "The Kennedy Case." In conducting research he contacted the Dallas Office and raised a number of questions regarding the assassination which he felt were not considered by the President's Commission. Newman was advised that in the event additional investigation was warranted the results would be made available to the appropriate Government officials but whether such investigation was or was not conducted, the results would not be made available to him. Dallas furnished a LHM summarizing the interview of Newman and a rough draft copy of Chapter 6 of the book mentioned above. Some of the questions raised by Newman and set forth in the memorandum are left unanswered. Prior to dissemination to other Government agencies it is felt the answers to the questions should be incorporated into the memorandum.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

FROM : J. R. Malley

DATE: August 15, 1966

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines
1 - Mr. Raupach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

JACK L. RUBY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

On August 3, 1966, Mr. Frank M. Wozencraft, Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, wrote the Bureau recommending a conference to be held at 2 p.m. on August 17, 1966, for the purpose of discussing the disposition of exhibits presently in the custody of the FBI. In order to make certain whether there were any exhibits being held by the Dallas Office in the captioned matters over and above those being retained in the Laboratory, telephonic inquiry was made with SAC Shanklin at Dallas.

SAC Shanklin advised that a careful check had been made in the Dallas Office and there were no exhibits in either of the captioned cases relating to evidence as such. He stated the only material available was originals of signed statements which the Dallas Office would continue to retain. SAC Shanklin explained that there were two items; namely the assassination rifle and the pistol used in the killing of police officer Tippett which were being held by the Dallas Office pending litigation in Federal court in Dallas. It is noted that under the Federal Firearms Act the Government won a judgment of forfeiture of those weapons from the District Court that judgment was appealed to the Fifth Circuit by Mr. King who claims to have purchased them from the Oswald estate. Arguments were heard on June 28, 1966, and a decision has been promised before the summer recess.

This is submitted for information.

JRM:pab
(7)

105 X UNREC AUG 16 1966

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 17 1966

SIX

56 AUG 22 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FBI

Date: 8/16/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL . AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109090)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (62-3588)(C)

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Re Dallas airtels to Bureau, with enclosures, 8/2 & 12/66; and Bureau airtel to Dallas, 8/12/66.

Enclosed are 10 copies of an LHM for possible dissemination by the Bureau as requested in referenced Bureau airtel.

The first source referred to in the LHM is [redacted] who furnished the information to SA GEORGE P. BAXTRUM, JR. of the New York Office.

The second source mentioned in the LHM is [redacted] who furnished information to SA JAMES P. HOSTY, JR.

The third source mentioned in the LHM is [redacted]

The information concerning THELMA LUCIO was taken from Dallas file 100-11042.

To locate the necessary material to compile the enclosed LHM required extensive review of the report by the President's Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy; and it is recognized that in the future, it will be necessary to

- UNREC.

NOT RECORDED
199 AUG 25 1966

3 - Bureau (Enc. 10)(RM)
1 - Dallas
EEH/jp
(4)

cc of LHM to USSS by cover
cc of LHM to Dept by cover

16 AUG 16 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN

perform numerous other research projects of similar nature. In this regard, it is noted, as set out in Dallas LHM, dated 8/9/66 , captioned as above, that PENN JONES, JR., Editor, "Midlothian Mirror", Midlothian, Texas, mentioned that a SYLVIA MARR has compiled an index on the testimony and exhibits contained in the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy Report and Hearings, which index has been printed by the Scarecrow Press of New York. PENN remarked that this is an excellent index for reference purposes.

The Bureau is requested to furnish one copy of the MARR index to the Dallas Office for future use in conducting research regarding captioned matter.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
August 16, 1966

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY (THE COMMISSION)

On July 27, 1966, Mr. Albert H. Newman, 310 East 75th, New York, New York, who identified himself as a correspondent for the "Reporter Magazine" and McGraw-Hill Book Company, both of New York, appeared at the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). He presented identification reflecting his affiliation as indicated above, and stated he had been sent to Dallas by the McGraw-Hill Book Company as they were considering publishing a book written by Newman entitled "The Kennedy Cure." He stated he would be staying in Dallas for three or four days and could be contacted at Room 20, Dallas Park Motel, Dallas, Texas, telephone RA 1-6478.

Mr. Newman stated that the theme of his book was that Lee Harvey Oswald was a Trotskyite and a follower of Fidel Castro, and that Oswald committed the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy as an act of fanaticism and that he committed this act without any accomplice.

Mr. Newman stated the reason for his desiring an interview with a representative of the FBI was to bring to the FBI's attention certain information which he believed warranted additional investigation. He was advised that any information he desired to furnish would be accepted but that no comment with respect to the President's Commission report on the assassination would be made.

Mr. Newman made available for review a rough draft copy of Chapter 6 of his forthcoming book. This chapter is captioned "Loose Ends and Unturned Stones." A review of this material reflects that Mr. Newman raises the following points, among others, which he states were not considered by the President's Commission during their investigation:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

EH: LAJ:ES

1 5 - 2 0 5 - UNREC.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY (THE COMMISSION)

1. What happened to the parcel referred to in the Notice Card of attempt to deliver mail dated November 20, 1963, addressed to Mr. Lee Oswald, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, reflecting a parcel to be picked up?

According to Newman, this Notice Card is listed in Exhibit Number 2003 as part of Oswald's effects and documents seized by the Dallas Police Department at the residence of Mrs. Ruth Paine.

The Notice of Attempt to Deliver Mail Card dated November 20, 1963, to Lee Oswald, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas,—a parcel to be picked up, referred to by Mr. Newman above, is reflected on the 14th item of page 395, of the Dallas Police Department Exhibit (Commission's Exhibit Number 2003), same appearing on page 348, Volume XXIV, of the report of The Commission's hearings.

On February 20, 1964, Mr. Ivy F. Armstrong advised he is a postal inspector at the U. S. Post Office in Dallas, Texas; and he determined through contact with individuals at Irving, Texas, and Fort Worth, Texas, that a package for which an "attempt to deliver mail" notice dated November 20, 1963, addressed to Lee Oswald, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, and instructing Oswald to call at the Irving Post Office for a parcel on which 12 cents' postage was due, had been delivered to Mrs. Marina Oswald on November 21 or 22, 1963. He added this package had been determined to be a newspaper or magazine, other identity unknown.

On interview July 31, 1964, Mrs. Ruth Paine, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, stated that about a week following the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, she became aware that Lee Harvey Oswald had read "The Militant" since one issue of "The Militant" had been addressed to him at 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas. She said she does

not know the date of this issue of "The Militant" since she did not take it out of its wrapper. She stated that Oswald had one issue of "The Worker" addressed to him at 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, and one copy of a Russian newspaper. She said she does not know the date appearing on any of these newspapers since she did not open the jackets. She said that the one issue of "The Worker" and the copy of a Russian newspaper arrived, addressed to Oswald at 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, sometime during the approximate period November 12, 1963, to November 29, 1963; but she did not know the exact date each arrived. She said she destroyed all three of the above described items sometime within a week or so after the assassination, and she further advised that Marina Oswald did not see any of these items.

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party which has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

"The Worker" is an East Coast communist newspaper.

On interview February 25, 1964, Marina Oswald was questioned concerning a notice of the Irving, Texas, Post Office of "attempt to deliver mail" which was dated November 20, 1963, and concerned a parcel addressed to Lee Oswald, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, on which was due 12 cents' postage. Marina advised she recalls that a parcel had been delivered by the postman at the Paine residence on or about November 20, 1963, on which 12 cents' postage was due. She paid the postage and accepted the parcel. The parcel contained, she believes, a magazine. She thinks this magazine was one to which they subscribed. This magazine is "Ogonk", a weekly Russian news-type magazine.

Information furnished by Inspector Roy Armstrong, Mrs. Ruth Paine, and Marina Oswald was furnished to The Commission.

2. What happened to the Dallas Public Library's copy of the book entitled "The Shark and the Sardines" by Juan Jose Arevalo, which according to a delinquent notice was charged out on November 6 , 1963, by Oswald and never returned?

The delinquent notice is mentioned in Exhibit Number 2642.

It is pointed out The Commission's Exhibit Number 2642 as contained on page 901, Volume XXV, of the hearings is the report of interview with Mrs. Lillian Bradshaw, Director, Dallas Public Library, 1954 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas. During the interview, Mrs. Bradshaw made available two copies of a Dallas Public Library delinquency notice which reflects Lee Harvey Oswald, 602 Elsbeth, Dallas, was delinquent on a book entitled "The Shark and the Sardines", by Juan Jose Arevalo. The book was due November 13, 1963; and according to Mrs. Bradshaw, it would have been charged out on November 6, 1963. The delinquency notice was never mailed. According to library records, the book had not been returned.

Mrs. Bradshaw indicated her records contained no other delinquency for Oswald.

A review of the lists of property taken from 1026 North Beckley, residence of Lee Harvey Oswald as of November, 1963, and property taken from Ruth Paine's home, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, residence of Marina (Mrs. Lee Harvey) Oswald as of November, 1963, by officers of the Dallas Police Department failed to reflect instant book was recovered. (See The Commission's Exhibit Number 2003, pages 349 and 350, Volume XXIV, of the report of The Commission's hearings.)

On interview, November 25, 1963, Mrs. Earlene Roberts, 1026 North Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas, advised she was employed as a housekeeper at this address; and due to this

employment and to the fact she resides on the premises, she has had occasion to be acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald, a roomer who had been there since October 14, 1963. During the interview, Mrs. Roberts stated she never saw a gun of any type in Oswald's room nor does she recall seeing any books.

The results of the interview with Mrs. Earlene Roberts was furnished to The Commission.

3. Newman suggests that there is far more likelihood that Oswald had a confederate of some sort in his attempt on the controversial General Edwin Walker than in the assassination of a popular President and states the attempt on Walker's life deserved more attention by the President's Commission. Newman then sets forth his beliefs compared to what was set forth by the President's Commission.

A review of The Commission's report and hearings reflects numerous witnesses were heard regarding the attempt on the life of Major General Edwin A. Walker (resigned U. S. Army) and [redacted] considered pertinent exhibits in this regard. The Commission's conclusion in this regard is contained on page 187 of the report and reads as follows:

"Based on (1) the contents of the note which Oswald left for his wife on April 10, 1963, (2) the photographs found among Oswald's possessions, (3) the testimony of firearms identification experts, and (4) the testimony of Marina Oswald, the Commission has concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald attempted to take the life of Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker (Resigned, U.S. Army) on April 10, 1963. The finding that Lee Harvey Oswald attempted to murder a public figure in April 1963 was considered of probative value in this investigation, although the Commission's conclusion concerning the identity of the assassin was based on evidence independent of the finding that Oswald attempted to kill General Walker."

4. Newman points out that the March 11, 1963, issue of "The Militant" depicted in the photograph of Oswald (Exhibit Number 133-A), on page 7, contains in the "Letters from our Readers" column a letter from "L. H.", and that this letter has some connection with Oswald because "L. H." are the first two initials of Oswald. He suggests that the contents of this letter are well beyond the limits of Oswald's ability to write and that Oswald asked a friend to write this letter. He relates that in the five years, beginning January 1, 1958, and ending December 31, 1963, "The Militant" printed at least 15 letters from Dallas, 14 of which were from one person, referred to by Newman as "X", and that the 15th letter was the "L. H." letter. Newman identified "X" on July 27, 1966, to a Special Agent of the FBI as Thelma Lucio, and suggested that Oswald had her write the "L. H." letter. He also suggests that the missing book from the Dallas Public Library, "The Shark and the Sardines" may have found its way to Thelma Lucio's book shelf.

In this regard, Mr. Newman telephonically contacted a Special Agent of the Dallas Office of the FBI, on August 11, 1966, and stated that with respect to the information he had furnished on July 27, 1966, he had made inquiries and had determined that Mrs. Thelma Lucio "is absolutely clean", and had no connection whatsoever with Lee Harvey Oswald or the assassination.

5. Newman pointed out what he calls a conflict in the testimony of George and Jeanne De Mohrenschildt with that of Marina Oswald concerning occurrences on April 13, 1963, at the Oswald apartment on Neely Street, with respect to the rifle.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON
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The Commission's report, pages 243 and 249, Volume IX, reflect that George De Mohrenschildt testified that he and his wife visited the Oswalds at their residence on Neely Street in Dallas, Texas, on or about Easter Sunday, 1963. While there, his wife, who was with Marina Oswald in another room, called to him, saying, "Look George, they have a gun here", "and Marina opened the closet and showed it to Jeanne (De Mohrenschildt), a gun that belonged obviously to Oswald." De Mohrenschildt stated that he did not personally see the gun.

On page 315 of Volume IX, it is reflected that Mrs. Jeanne De Mohrenschildt substantiated the first part of her husband's testimony and further advised that while Mrs Marina Oswald was showing her their apartment, she opened a closet, and Mrs. De Mohrenschildt observed a rifle standing on its butt and against the wall in the closet. The rifle appeared very much like the rifle which was The Commission's Exhibit Number 139. Mrs. De Mohrenschildt further stated that she told her husband about the rifle when she returned to the room where he and Lee Harvey Oswald were talking.

On page 13 and 14 of Volume I, Mrs. Marina Oswald testified that while they were living on Neely Street in Dallas, the above mentioned rifle was always in her husband's room located out in the open. It was not in a closet and it was either in a corner or standing up in a corner on a shelf. She advised that she did not remember showing DeMohrenschildt the rifle, although she knew he had said that the rifle had been shown to him.

On page 32 of Volume I, Mrs. Marina Oswald, in reply to questioning regarding the rifle, admitted that she may have said something to De Mohrenschildt about the rifle, something similar to "Look what my crazy one has done? Bought a rifle."

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY (THE COMMISSION)

6. Newman pointed out what he considers a conflict of testimony concerning the circumstances under which Marina Oswald left Lee Harvey Oswald on November 5, 1963, citing statements by George De Mohrenschildt and the testimony of Marina Oswald and Anna Meller.

The Commission's report on page 232 of Volume IX reflects that George De Mohrenschildt testified that he could not recall what actually made him take Marina Oswald from her husband. He stated he could not remember whether she called them and asked them to take her away or whether George Bouhe (an acquaintance of the Oswalds and the De Mohrenschildts) suggested it.

De Mohrenschildt advised The Commission that on a Sunday they drove to the Oswalds' residence early in the morning and told Oswald that they were going to take Marina Oswald and her baby away from him and take them to Mr. and Mrs. Meller's (acquaintances of the Oswalds and the De Mohrenschildts). De Mohrenschildt stated he believed George Bouhe had made previous arrangements with the Mellers regarding Marina Oswald staying with them. De Mohrenschildt stated that Lee Harvey Oswald became quite upset regarding this; however, he was calmed by his wife and assisted them in taking Marina Oswald's clothing and personal items to their car. He stated they then drove Marina and her baby to the Meller's residence on the other part of town in Lakeside.

On page 310 of Volume IX is shown that Mrs. Jeanne De Mohrenschildt substantiated the testimony of her husband and the manner in which they took Mrs. Marina Oswald and her child from the Oswald residence to the home of Anna Meller.

On pages 11 and 34 of Volume I, Mrs. Marina Oswald testified that while she and her husband were residing on Elsbeth Street, Dallas, she had an argument with Lee Harvey Oswald, and she took her daughter, June, to Anna Meller's residence where she stayed for approximately one week.

SECRET

Mrs. Oswald stated that she called Mrs. Meller, and she told her to take a cab and she could stay with her.

On page 416 of Volume V, when one of the members of The Commission inquired of Mrs. Marina Oswald if Mr. George De Mohrenschildt took her to the Mellers, she replied in the negative, stating, "No; we had a quarrel, and I took the child and took a taxi and went by myself there."

On page 386 of Volume VIII, Anna Meller testified that in November on a Monday, about 10:00 in the evening, Mrs. Marina Oswald called her and told her that her husband had beaten her and she was calling from a filling station. She asked Mrs. Meller if she could come over to her house. After discussing the request with her husband, she told her to come to her house and to take a cab, and the Mellers would pay the way. She advised that about 10:40 or 11:00 PM, Mrs. Oswald arrived at their house with only a few personal items and no money.

On page 363 of Volume VIII, George A. Bouhe testified that Mrs. Marina Oswald ran away from her husband in the middle of November. After leaving the house, she called Mrs. Anna Meller from a gas station at 11:00 that night, stating, "He is beating me up and here I am with the baby and no diaper and no nothing, and so on, what can I do?" Bouhe stated that Mrs. Marina Oswald went to the Meller's residence and stayed there for about a week.

7. Newman suggests that Lee Harvey Oswald and George De Mohrenschildt agreed in certain areas with respect to their political outlooks and that De Mohrenschildt could very well have been Oswald's accomplice in the attempt on General Walker's life, and that De Mohrenschildt's car could have been used. In this connection, Newman suggests that De Mohrenschildt could have been responsible for the fire death of William Thomas Wolf, 32-year old history professor who lived near De Mohrenschildt in Dallas on Dickens Street, and states that this would have been occasioned by the fact that Wolf may have seen something in connection with De Mohrenschildt's car being used on the night of the attempt on Walker's life.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY (THE COMMISSION)

On August 11, 1966, Mr. Albert H. Newman, 310 East 75th Street, New York, New York, who identified himself as a correspondent for the "Reporter Magazine" and McGraw-Hill Book Company, both of New York, telephonically contacted a Special Agent of the FBI at Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Newman advised that he had checked into the death of Professor William Thomas Wolf, previously mentioned by Mr. Newman, and that he had determined that this death was definitely accidental, and therefore neither Lee Harvey Oswald nor George De Mohrenschildt, had any connection with such death.

S. Newman suggests that during the period October 9, 1962, to November 3, 1962, Lee Harvey Oswald could have spent time not accounted for at the residence of Thelma Lucio in Dallas.

In this regard, it is noted that on August 11, 1966, Mr. Newman called the Dallas Office to report he had made inquiries and had determined that Mrs. Thelma Lucio is "absolutely clean" and had no connection whatsoever with Lee Harvey Oswald or the assassination.

The files of the Dallas Office of the FBI reflect that on May 13, 1964, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Thelma Lucio, 2719 Clymer, Dallas, Texas, was a subscriber to "The Militant", a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party, which has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States, pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On July 23, 1964, a second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, also advised that Thelma Lucio was a subscriber to "The Militant."

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY (THE COMMISSION)

On September 10, 1964, a third source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Thelma L. Lucio, and her husband, Eusebio Lucio, moved from 2119 Tally Ho Lane, Dallas, to 2719 Clymer, Dallas, about one year ago. This source advised that Eusebio Lucio was a Latin-American male, about 60 years of age, whose only source of income appeared to be a monthly pension check from the Veterans Administration (VA).

On October 27, 1964, records of the VA, Waco, Texas, revealed that Eusebio Lucio served in the U. S. Army from December 14, 1942, to August 3, 1945. He was born March 4, 1908, at Matigoula, Mexico. He is 5'8" tall, weighs 140 pounds, has black hair, brown eyes, and an olive complexion.

On May 25, 1945, while attached to the Headquarters of the Quartermaster General Supply Company, APO 782, Eusebio Lucio was afforded a physical examination at which time the diagnosis was [redacted]. The medical report related that Lucio was a Mexican male who had been reared in Dallas as a member of a very poor family.

The VA file contained a letter from Terrell State Hospital, Terrell, Texas, dated July 23, 1945, which related that Eusebio Lucio had been admitted to that hospital on July 12, 1935, and was released to his stepfather June 13, 1936, on furlough, being discharged from that hospital on July 5, 1937, at which time the final diagnosis was [redacted].

At the time of his discharge from the military service, Eusebio Lucio was awarded 100 per cent disability because of a nervous condition. He served two years in Italy in a non-combatant assignment.

On July 7, 1950, Eusebio Lucio was admitted to the U. S. Public Health Service Hospital in Fort Worth, Texas, and was thought to have [redacted]. He eloped after the termination of a 90-day commitment to that institution. The VA file contained a copy of a judgment in case entitled "Thelma Lucio versus Eusebio Lucio Cause No. 19298-A in the 14th Judicial District of Dallas County," which was entered on March 22, 1948, in which a divorce was granted to Thelma Lucio and her name was restored as Thelma Smith.

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THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY (THE COMMISSION)

A declaration of marital status of Eusebio Lucio, 2419 Tally Ho Lane, Dallas, Texas, dated October 11, 1956, listed his spouse as Thelma Harris Smith, whom he claimed he married on June 1, 1953. In this declaration, Eusebio Lucio related he was previously married to the same woman. This document is evidenced by a copy of a marriage license between Eusebio Lucio and Mrs. Thelma Marcita Smith, issued in Dallas County on June 1, 1953, and filed for record after the ceremony was performed.

Eusebio Lucio and his wife Thelma have been divorced from each other and remarried.

The last diagnosis for Eusebio Lucio was on March 28, 1962, by the VA Hospital in Dallas, Texas, and was as follows:

The current May, 1966, Greater Dallas Telephone Directory lists Eusebio Lucio at 2719 Clymer, Dallas, Texas, telephone number FE 7-1729.

Mr. Newman, at the completion of furnishing the above information, requested to be advised as soon as possible whether investigation would be conducted concerning the points raised by him. He was advised that in the event additional investigation was warranted and was conducted, the results would be made available to the appropriate government officials but that the fact such investigation was or was not conducted, and the results of any investigation conducted, could not and would not be made available to him as a private citizen or as a writer. He stated that it was his desire not to interfere with any investigation which might be conducted by the FBI. He was advised that any inquiries and interviews he desired to make were strictly his decision to make and that the FBI had no objection whatsoever to any interviews and inquiries he wished to make.

FE

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY (THE COMMISSION)

Mr. Newman stated he planned to interview Captain Will Fritz of the Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, to endeavor to determine what Captain Fritz considered motivated Oswald to commit the assassination and that he possibly would interview other persons, the identities of whom he did not reveal.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : R. H. Jevons

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Frazier
DATE: August 18, 1966
1 - Office, 7133

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka;
IS - R- CUBA

It is anticipated that in the near future all of the physical evidence in the possession of the FBI, most of which is being retained in the Laboratory, will be delivered to the National Archives. Photographs or other copies of this material have been made; however, as in the case of books, pamphlets and other items consisting of several printed pages not bearing any handwriting or other information of value, the photograph is of the outside of the article. The question of the adequacy of these photographs with particular reference as to whether each page of every book, pamphlet, et cetera, should be photographed was discussed with the Investigative Division and Domestic Intelligence Division and we were informed that the photographs we currently had would be sufficient and that it would not be necessary to exhaustively photograph these items.

ACTION: None. For information only.

105-82555

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. Raupach, Room 5716)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attention: Mr. Lenihan, Room 818, 9&D)
1 - Bureau file 62-109060

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BY FERRIE

FBI

Date: 8/19/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-409763)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-117844) (C)

SUBJECT: MARK LANE
SM-C
(OO: NEW YORK)

On 8/15/66, from 8:06 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. the radio program "Long John Nebel vs-Criticism of the Warren Commission Report", was aired over radio station WNBC in NY and appearing on the show as a guest was MARK LANE. During the course of the evening, in discussing the aforementioned topic, MARK LANE stated that the majority of witnesses before the Warren Commission, when asked about FBI reports given to the Commission, stated that the FBI was inaccurate in presenting what they, the witnesses, had said to the FBI.

In regard to this, LANE cited the example of NELSON DELGADO (PH), whom LANE characterized as a Commission witness, who was with LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the Marine Corps. LANE quoted DELGADO as telling the FBI that OSWALD was a very poor shot and that DELGADO said the "FBI Agents did not like my testimony about this." They did not like "my" statement that OSWALD was a poor shot. LANE said DELGADO went on to swear to the Commission that Agents of the FBI tried to get him to alter his statement and as LANE said, "to suborn perjury, if you will, to take the position that OSWALD was in fact, a better shot than he actually was." LANE stated that this is typical of the witnesses who appeared before the Warren Commission when asked about FBI statements.

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NOT RECORDED

199 SEP 9 1966

4-Bureau (RM)
(1-105-82555) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
1-New York (105-38431) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD) (312)
1-New York

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

59 SEP 13 1966

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When questioned by NEBEL as to whether LANE was accusing the FBI Agents of being dishonest in their method of reporting, LANE replied that he did not believe that Agents of the FBI should be sent to jail for subornation of perjury based on the statements of the witnesses alone, but that the Commission had the responsibility of calling the agents and confronting them with these statements and this the Commission did not do. LANE stated that in view of DELGADO's testimony before the Commission, it shook his confidence in the FBI.

On 8/16/66, MARK LANE appeared on the same program together with guest panelists ROY COHN and KIERNAN O'DOUGHERTY, two well known attorneys in the NYC area. This show took the form of a panel discussion and the topics included LANE's discussion on the unavailibility of the hard physical evidence in the OSWALD case; that the FBI and other government agencies are holding this hard physical evidence and will let no one examine it; testimony of firearms identification experts before the Warren Commission; The FBI's inability to find the print on OSWALD's rifle. In regard to this, LANE stated that the print on OSWALD's rifle came from the Dallas Police Identification Bureau; the testimony of MARINA OSWALD regarding the mutilation of the photograph (Commission Exhibit Number 5) after it came into the possession of the FBI and the Warren Commission; testimony of MARINA OSWALD regarding her questioning by the FBI, in that she was threatened by the FBI in essence, with deportation, if she did not cooperate with them; a reiteration of the topic subornation of perjury by the agents, previously discussed on 8/15/66, and a reiteration of what DELGADO testified before the Warren Commission.

During the course of the evening, telegrams from listeners were read by NEBEL accusing ROY COHN and O'DOUGHERTY of MC CARTHYISM.

In regard to the above, O'DOUGHERTY said if there is any character assassination on this program it is the character assassination Mr. LANE is making upon the members of the Warren Commission, the Dallas Police Department, the FBI and on all the law enforcement officials of the US.

During the course of the evening, ROY COHN had this to say, "I wonder if the people who really did not have the grievance might be the members of the Warren Commission.....the FBI, the role of which Mr. Lane misunderstands completely. He mentioned my trial three times. I was prosecuted and acquitted. The FBI was the investigative agency. They did not help prosecute me. They assembled evidence and when they were called to the stand, they were right down the middle. They were fair and they were truthful all the way through and in the role of a defendant I developed more respect for the FBI than I have ever had before in my life...We had the assassination of the President. Mr. Oswald, as the evidence painstakingly developed by the FBI, gone into by the seven man Warren Commission, clearly demonstrated the link of motive, admission, design, plot, gun, forgery, delivery of the rifle, bullets, as airtight a case as we have ever had of the murder of President Kennedy, Officer Tibett in the history of the country".

Regarding the FBI, LANE stated that he has not said anything in the book about the FBI; that he has repeated in the book the quotes of the witnesses. He said the FBI is an agency for which he does not have a great deal of respect based upon the way they handled this matter and some other matters.

Verbatim copies of the radio shows of 8/15 and 8/16/66, regarding MARK LANE appears in his file in the NYO in memorandum form.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. De[illegible]ach
1 - Mr. Wi[illegible]
1 - Mr. Rose[illegible]
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lenihan

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

DATE: August 22, 1966

SUBJECT: MARK LANE
SECURITY MATTER - C

Mark Lane is an attorney who has maintained legal offices in New York City and has received considerable publicity for his criticism of the Warren Commission and its Report. Lane has a long history of affiliation with [redacted] groups and records of the office of the District Attorney, Queens County, New York, disclose Lane is [redacted]

Lane has authored a book entitled "Rush to Judgment," which has just been released by the publishers. Lane claims his book is a critique of the Warren Commission's inquiry into the murders of President John F. Kennedy, Officer J.D. Tippit, and Lee Harvey Oswald.

By airtel 8/19/66 New York Office reported Lane has appeared on two radio programs as a guest. His first appearance was over radio station WNEC of New York, wherein he discussed the Warren Commission Report and stated the FBI was inaccurate in presenting what witnesses told the FBI.

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To make his point, Lane cited the case of Nelson Delgado, a former Marine Corps associate of Oswald. Delgado, according to Lane, stated the FBI did not like his statements and tried to get him to alter his statements.

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Delgado is a young Puerto Rican [illegible] with Oswald in the United States Marine Corps for a few months early in 1959 at Santa Ana, California. Delgado initially claimed that he was closely acquainted with Oswald, taught Oswald Spanish, discussed with Oswald the latter's plans to go to Cuba, and noted that Oswald was a poor shot with the rifle. Our interviews with Delgado regarding these points disclosed that Delgado was a fabricator and a liar and was greatly exaggerating his slight acquaintanceship with Oswald in order to achieve a position of prominence. We pinned Delgado down and he admitted he hardly knew Oswald and that he had no reason to say Oswald was a bad shot with the rifle since Oswald had qualified. One of our interviewing Agents was highly proficient in the Spanish language and noted that Delgado could hardly speak understandable Spanish himself, let alone teach it to anyone else. In addition, independent inquiries by us through other sources revealed Oswald had no command of the Spanish language.

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Lane also appeared on a program on 8/16/66 with two guest panelists, Roy Cohn and Kiernan O'Dougherty, two well-known New York City attorneys. On this program, Lane was critical that he had not had access to the hard physical evidence in the Oswald case and complained that the FBI and other agencies were holding such evidence. He also complained that the FBI had threatened Marina Oswald that she would be deported if she did not cooperate with the FBI following the assassination of President Kennedy.

The hard evidence collected in our investigation of the assassination is in custody of the FBI Laboratory until appropriate disposition of it is made by the Attorney General. This matter is currently under discussion with the Department and it is anticipated in the near future all of the physical evidence will be delivered to the National Archives.

Lane's scurrilous allegation that the FBI had threatened Marina Oswald with deportation should she not cooperate has absolutely no basis in fact. While it is true Marina made such allegation during her testimony before the Warren Commission, such allegations by her were false. The interviewing Agents of Marina immediately following the assassination were SA Wallace W. R. Heitman of the Dallas Office and SA Anatole A. Boguslav, Russian-speaking Agent of the New York Office. Both SA Heitman and SA Boguslav categorically denied the allegation by Marina Oswald.

Immediately following the assassination during our first interviews with Marina Oswald, she was generally uncooperative and told a number of lies to both the FBI and Secret Service. Our Agents recognized her inaccuracies and correctly pressed her for full and accurate information in view of the vital importance of the investigation involving the murder of President Kennedy. As our interviews with Marina progressed and she recognized we would tolerate no foolishness or accept lies from her, she gradually became more cooperative and truthful.

In addition, it is to be noted that immediately following the assassination, Marina Oswald was told by Mr. Fred Harvey, an Immigration and Naturalization Service official, that her immigrant status in this country was legal and that there were no plans to deport her to Russia. Mr. Harvey further advised her that the Immigration Service could assure her residence in the United States and eventual citizenship if she so desired and qualified under law. Mr. Harvey also told Marina that she would be questioned by Federal officials concerning the assassination and it would be expected that she would give truthful answers to questions pertinent to this investigation.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
RE: MARK LANE
100-409763

During this 8/16/66 radio program, Mr. Kiernan O'Dougherty accused Mark Lane of character assassination upon members of the Warren Commission, the Dallas Police Department, the FBI and on all law enforcement officials of the United States.

On the same program, Mr. Roy Cohn accused Lane of misunderstanding the FBI role completely. Cohn stated that he had undergone trial on three occasions and had been acquitted. He stated the FBI had been the investigative agency, had been fair and truthful all the way through and that he had developed more respect for the FBI than he ever had before in his life." He also stated that the FBI investigation of Oswald, which had been gone into by the Warren Commission, clearly demonstrated the link of motive, admission, design, plot, gun, forgery, delivery of the rifle, bullets and the like, resulting in as airtight a case as we have ever had of a murder in the history of this country.

Following this recital, Lane weakly stated that he had not said anything in the book about the FBI but was repeating the quotes of witnesses. He said the FBI is an agency for which he does not have a great deal of respect based upon the way they handled this matter and some other matters.

A detailed analysis is being made at Seat of Government concerning Lane's book "Rush to Judgment" and such data is being set forth by separate memorandum.

ACTION:

For information.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL, GA.
ALLEN J. ELLENDER, LA.
LISTER HILL, ALA.
JOHN L. MC CLELLAN, ARK.
A. WILLIS ROBERTSON, VA.
WARREN G. MAGNUSON, WASH.
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND, FLA.
JOHN STENNIS, MISS.
JOHN O. PASTORE, R.I.
A. S. MIKE MONRONEY, OKLA.
ALAN BIBLE, NEV.
ROBERT C. BYRD, W. VA.
GALE W. MCGEE, WYO.
MIKE MANSFIELD, MONT.
E. L. BARTLETT, ALASKA
WILLIAM PROXMIRE, WIS.
RALPH YARBOROUGH, TEX.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, MASS.
MILTON R. YOUNG, N. DAK.
KARL E. MUNDT, S. DAK.
MARGARET CHASE SMITH, MAINE
THOMAS H. KUCHEL, CALIF.
ROMAN L. HRUSKA, NEBR.
GORDON ALLOTT, COLO.
NORRIS COTTON, N.H.
CLIFFORD P. CASE, N.J.

THOMAS J. SCOTT, CHIEF CLERK
WM. W. WOODRUFF, ASST. CHIEF CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

August 23, 1966

Mr. Cartha D. DeLoach
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. DeLoach:

While I do not read many of the articles that come to me, particularly on riots, etc., I did glance through this article which I enclose herewith.

If the writer really warned about Oswald's threat months before the President was assassinated, he may be a valuable informant. I am sending this to you more out of curiosity to know if the FBI has heard anything about him and what Dr. Carlos Bringuier's reputation is.

With kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Leverett Saltonstall
United States Senator

LS:c

REC- 128 5493

E[illegible]

2 SEP 2 1966

1 ENCLOSURE

The Black and Red Revolution in the U.S.A.

By Dr. Carlos Bringuier

A CALL FOR A CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION OF THE 'TECHNICIANS' BEHIND RACIAL RIOTING

Published by
CUBAN STUDENT DIRECTORATE
NEW ORLEANS DELEGATION
P.O. Box 2506
New Orleans, Louisiana

An indisputable reality is the manner in which the U.S.A. is being jolted from one end to the other by the riots and violence, disguised by the "masters of deceit" as social-economic or racial incidents but that, after careful analysis, can be exposed in their true light as Marxist-Castroite in origin and inspiration.

Leon Trotzky said: "To start an insurrectional movement, one needs technicians in that art; only with technicians, as well, can such a movement be stopped."

Such an insurrection is being attempted in the U.S.A. The "technicians" are working on its foundations, in its gestation; if other "technicians" do not come out and put a stop to it now, only many sad days of blood and mourning can be expected for this great nation.

Previous Warning Not Heeded

Three months before the assassination of President Kennedy, I insistently requested through a news release an investigation by the Senate of one Lee Harvey Oswald; but no one cared to listen – not even to publish said news release. It was sad and shocking to learn later how easily that Oswald had killed the President of the U.S.A.

Today, I am again strongly recommending to this nation a detailed and extensive Senate investigation concerning the true origin of the riots which have been shaking lately some of the principal cities of this nation, and shocking the rest of the U.S.A. Sensible Americans do not believe the "easy" explanations and theories which we are being told is the "real reason" for racial revolution.

There is an absolute need to expose the agent provocateurs; but such investigation should be without the participation of Senators Fulbright and Morse, because of their recently demonstrated recklessness, regarding their pro-Communistic solutions concerning Cuba and Viet Nam.

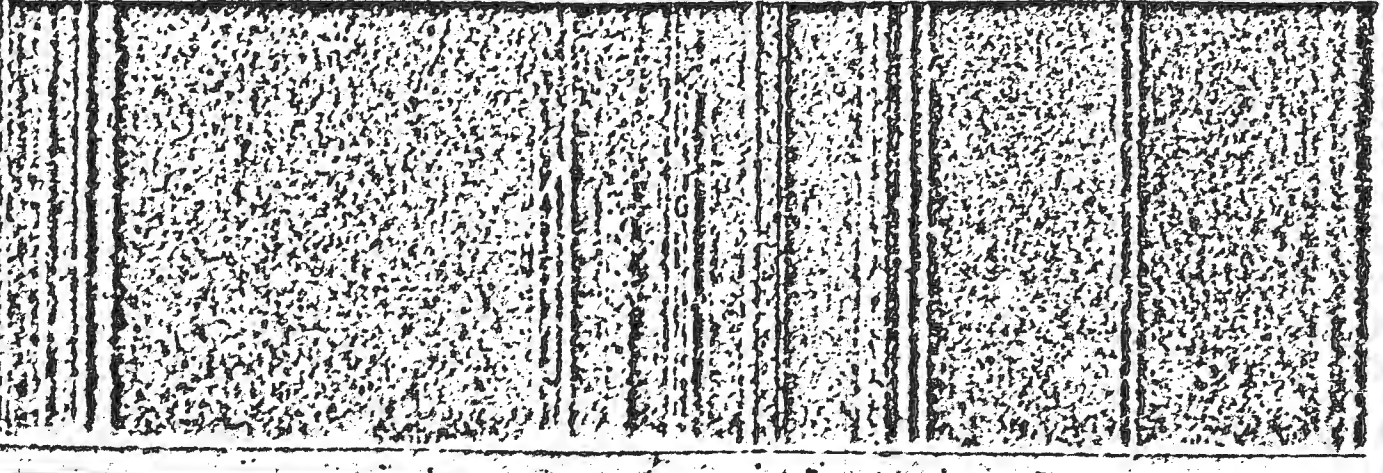
DR. CARLOS BRINGUIER

Carlos Bringuier is the only Latin American known to have debated the President's assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald. This now famous "radio debate" between the communist, Oswald, and the anti-communist, Bringuier, was broadcast on a New Orleans radio station on August 21, 1963, three months before President Kennedy's assassination. Bringuier was the man who exposed the self-admitted Marxist Oswald after he had made an unsuccessful attempt to infiltrate the anti-Castro movement which Bringuier headed in New Orleans.

Planned Guerrilla Warfare

Still, without knowing exactly why or how, riots were provoked and exploited in Rochester, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, and later in Chicago, New York, Cleveland, St. Petersburg, and Omaha. Each of them were immediately classified by the press as caused by the poor living conditions of the Negroes in said cities. However, we see that the immediate spark that precipitated each of those riots had no relation whatsoever with racial or economic-social problems. In San Francisco, a Negro policeman shot another Negro who was robbing a business place one night, and the streets were immediately filled with bands of Negro men shouting, "Death to Whitey!" with which they rally Negro support to ignite a riot among mobs. In some instances, the master strategy of these riots can be plainly seen. This is not spontaneous reaction because of discrimination or high temperatures. In one of the affected cities a building was set on fire, and the firemen rushed, as is their duty, to put out the fire and save property and life. They were shocked by the inhumanity of strategically placed sharpshooters who kept them away from the conflagration. This was not the case of an enraged mob setting fire to a building; it was a planned operation by the "technicians" who ordered the fire and then emplaced snipers around it in a typical guerrilla fashion, to create confusion and chaos, the victims of which later could be called "martyrs."

The saddest part of this insurrectional process is that those who instigate and direct these riots are always safely away from the path of bullets and the rest of the violence which they create. We see mothers in search of their children, innocent bystanders, and children who have not yet learned the real meaning of hate becoming victims of that violence and those bullets. There are those "technicians" and mercenaries who openly preach for extreme violence. Others hide behind the hypocritical call to "non-violence." Neither are trying to find solutions to problems but are seeking only to use martyrs for their personal ambition, or further exploitation for the Black-Red revolution.



are accused of "police brutality." When the police display an almost limitless patience, then the "technicians" place their sharp-shooters and snipers to victimize policemen and Negroes alike – because that is what they are really after: victims. When a Negro mother falls shot in a riot, the "technicians" rejoice because they very well know it is in this manner that hate can blind human intelligence. This is one of the typical strategies the Communists use in their struggle for conquest.

Pawns of Revolutionists

In my country, Cuba, it was the hate against Batista; later, hate against the so-called "capitalists." Here, it is hate between the races. The aim of the "technicians" is to promote the hate of the Negro against the white... and of the white against the Negro, because it is the "technicians" hope that the white will react violently to unthinking rampaging of the mobs of Negroes who are being used as pawns in this grim game of black-red revolution.

"Technicians" infiltrated into anti-Negro movements would not hesitate to promote hate among those whites whose mental capacity won't permit them to see that they are being duped, and are then pushed into murder and violence against the Negro citizens in furtherance of the hate campaign that serves so well the purposes of the "technicians."

They might show themselves in public with their eyes full of tears, but the "technicians" always rejoice at the news of violence between the races. Why is it that violence usually follows "non-violent" speeches?

There is still time to put a stop to this Communist-inspired and controlled insurrection. There are many whites with enough mental capacity and open-mindedness to search in earnest for solutions to the racial problem, and there is a majority of Negroes who want those answers to be peaceful. But those leaders of either faction who with their diatribes can incite the masses to revolt must be neutralized.

Is Sabotage Next?

Approximately a year ago, a friend of mine of the Negro race, a native of a Central American country but a resident in the U.S.A., explained to me how some of his fellow workers called him "white lover," only because he did not actively hate the white man. When during his talks the Viet Nam situation came up, one of his Negro fellow-workers who seemed to be active in racial affairs, told him that the Americans should not be in South Viet Nam and that they will lose the war there. When my friend pointed to the great production capacity of this country, he was told that such capacity would only exist until "they" receive the order to start sabotage. Then, the agitator claimed American production would be reduced to a minimum or even stopped, leaving this nation completely defenseless.

The Congress of the U.S.A. owes to the sensible Negroes and whites of this nation a thorough and immediate investigation of these riots? And, before it is too late...

Meanwhile, the honest, hardworking Negroes with a sincere desire for the social progress of his race in the community he lives, in order to reach the level to which he is entitled, must avoid being blinded by those "technicians" and denounce them whenever and wherever they are found. He must help his fellowmen from being taken in by the hate promoters who poison their minds with the excuses of their racial differences. These are typical Communist tricks to agitate the masses for their own designs, even when the price is the lives of innocent Negro mothers and children. On the other hand, the honest hardworking whites, with a sincere Christian spirit in the conviction that we are all children of the same God, and therefore, all deserve equal justice, must also refuse any attempt to make him react with hate and even violence against the Negro. If any white man ever takes the law into his own hands, let him be aware that at THAT moment he is acting as an unconscious agent of the Communist "technicians" whose only real aim is to destroy this nation. This red (Communist-inspired) and black (using the Negro problem) revolution inspired by the insurrectional thesis of Leon Trotzky and with the support and aid of Fidel Castro and his agents, can still be stopped!

It is in your hands, American citizens, to avoid the dismemberment and destruction of your country internally.

I had a country to where I could escape when the Communists took over mine. Where would you go if they ever take over yours?

Order extra copies from:
CUBAN STUDENT DIRECTORATE
NEW ORLEANS DELEGATION
P.O. Box 2506
New Orleans, Louisiana

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50 – $2.00	250 – $8.00	1000 – $20.00

What do these 'technicians' want?

These "technicians" are looki[illegible] for the confrontation of races, but only because they know that this is the only way in which they can break down the strength and fortitude of this nation, the first step to overcome the U.S.A.!

These "technicians" are not interested in the white and Negro living together in peace and mutual respect as human beings created by the same God; on the contrary, they infiltrate both segments to instigate hate and violence, and better to divide and separate the races. When police are forced to use their weapons in a riot, in their attempt to put a stop to violence before it gets out of hand, they

— DOCUMENTED PROOF —

For proof of Communist influences in racial rioting, we refer to a monthly newsletter entitled "The Crusader," published by Robert Franklin Williams, a Negro wanted by the FBI for crimes committed in Monroe, North Caroline. The June 1964 issue was discovered by police being distributed to Negroes in the Watts section of Los Angeles and other areas where violent insurrection has taken place. Detailed instructions were contained in the newsletter concerning the manufacture of gasoline fire bombs and methods of sabotage of public utilities and other techniques of guerrilla warfare in our cities. Robert F. Williams also was a regular broadcaster over Radio Free Dixie from Havana urging Negroes to arm and train themselves for revolutionary insurrection.

J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, has repeatedly warned that Communists have insinuated themselves into key positions in the civil rights movement.

In 1963 Congressman Albert Watson of South Caroline revealed the Communist affiliations of 59 of the leading officers and directors and sponsors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Assistant Director of the FBI William C. Sullivan said that more than 200 Communists were among the civil rights marchers on Washington, D.C. in 1964.

Martin Luther King was revealed to have used identified Communists, Hunter Pitts O'Dell and Bayard Rustin, in key positions in his movement.

For additional documentation... "It's Very Simple" by Allen Stang.

REC-128 105-[illegible]-5493

EX-103

August 29, 1966

Honorable Leverett Saltonstall
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

Mr. DeLoach has shown me your letter of August 23rd, with enclosure, which is being returned to you.

In response to your inquiry, you may be interested to know that Dr. Carlos Bringuier is known to the FBI and was interviewed by representatives of this Bureau during the investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald and the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy. He furnished no information indicating Oswald posed a threat to the late President or anyone else.

MAILED 4
AUG 29 1966
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

AUG 29 2 45 PM '66
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Enclosure

NOTE: Senator Saltonstall is on the Special Correspondents' List.

Dr. Bringuier is associated with an anti-Castro organization known as the Cuban Student Directorate in New Orleans, Louisiana. He had been contacted by Oswald during the time Oswald was in New Orleans and subsequently debated with Oswald on a radio program 8/21/63. Oswald was espousing a pro-Castro line.

HRH:mel (4)

31 SEP 9 1966 TELETYPE UNIT

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 5494

PAGE NO. 1-2

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

~~5444~~ 229

CIA

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: September 9, 1966

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Congressman John O. Marsh, Jr., a member of the House Appropriations Committee, telephonically contacted Assistant Director Sullivan who is a personal acquaintance. Congressman Marsh referred to Congressman Don Fuqua (Democrat - Florida). The latter has a policeman acquaintance who has some knowledge of the Lee Harvey Oswald case. Congressman Marsh suggested we might want to contact Congressman Fuqua in this regard.

Assistant Special Agent in Charge John McDermott of the Washington Field Office was furnished the above and he advised that an Agent would be in contact with Congressman Fuqua and the Bureau would be advised.

ACTION:

This is for your information.

WAB:lag
(8)

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. J.P. Mohr
1 - Mr. N.P. Callahan
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J.R. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

REC 31 62-109060-5495

SEP 13 1966

Mem Branigan to Sullivan 9/10/66 re AT endeavors re New Orleans.

55 OCT 18 1966

FISD

NOTE:

FBI

Date: 9/23/66

REC-42

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909) (RUC)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

OO: DALLAS

Re report of SA EMORY E. HORTON dated 3/11/64 at Dallas; San Antonio letter to Dallas dated 9/13/66; and Dallas letter to San Antonio dated 9/21/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a self-explanatory LHM for possible dissemination, and two copies are enclosed for Dallas, Office of Origin.

Copy to Legat Mexico
by routing slip for
[X] info [ ] action
date 9-25-66
by [illegible]

Agency State Cia, INS Sec Ser. Pho-ISD
Req. Rec'd: _____
Date Forw. 9-25-66
How Forw. RIS
By Rel-TB

Rec of LHM REC-42 105-82555-5496
5716
6-FBI

ENCLOSURE attached

32 SEP 27 1966

8 - Bureau (Enc.10) (AM,RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enc.2) (RM)
1 - San Antonio
WFH/dte
(6)

C.C. Mail

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Antonio, Texas
September 23, 1966

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY -
RUSSIA - CUBA

With reference to the FBI report of Special Agent Emory E. Horton dated March 11, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, concerning John Howard Bowen, the following additional information is furnished: deceased

On September 1, 1966, Rev. Lyman Erickson, [illegible] an Servicemen's Center (CSC), 212 N. Alamo, San [illegible], Texas, appeared at the San Antonio FBI office and furnished the following information:

An elderly man he knew as John Howard Bowen, who had previously visited the CSC from time to time since April, 1966, advised Erickson on the night of August 29, 1966, that he, Bowen, was very ill as the result of uremic poisoning. Erickson immediately placed Bowen in the Medical Arts Hospital, San Antonio, where he died on the night of August 31, 1966.

In going through Bowen's personal effects to locate relatives or friends to notify, Erickson discovered Bowen appeared to be using two identities.

There were various credit cards, photographs, receipts, and identification cards showing John Howard Bowen, Social Security Card #449-36-9745, was born January 1, 1900, Chester, Pennsylvania, or CANADA LA

Alias Victor Emanuel Osborne
D.O.B. 11-12-1888
P.O.B Grimsby England

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21 MAR 12 1973

ENCLOSURE

105-82555-5496

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

There was a Canadian Passport #5-605377, issued October 10, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana, and other documents showing his name as Albert Victor Emanuel Osborne, born November 12, 1888, Grimsby, England. Osborne was described as a white male, 5'10", blue eyes, and brown-gray hair. His occupation was shown as clergyman. According to Erickson, the passport photo of Osborne is the same man he knew as Bowen. His income was derived from importing Bibles, religious books, Christian literature and material from England.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

9/29/66

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-39)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-20147)

SUBJECT: HUNGARIAN ACTIVITIES IN US
IS-HU

On 9/29/66, [redacted] contacted the NYO and furnished the following information to SA JOHN E. GORDON:

On Sunday morning, 9/25/66, [redacted] arrived at the Washington National Airport from Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and boarded an airport limousine enroute to the Statler Hotel. [redacted] sat up front with the driver while three other men sat in the rear. He stated that his interest became aroused when he realized that the three men in the rear were conversing in the Hungarian language and discussing the "OSWALD" case. He pointed out that while the name "OSWALD" was not mentioned, several references to Dallas and another remark to the effect that "the man was deranged", made him realize that the "OSWALD" case was under discussion. One of the individuals made the statement, "that party lawyer was smart enough not to involve the party".

3 - Bureau (RM)
(1 - 105-82555) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
2 - Washington Field (RM)
2 - Seattle (RM)
(1 - 105-) (LADI OLAH)
(1 - 105-) (FNU JURASZ)
1 - New York 105-33431 (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
1 - New York [redacted] (45)
1 - New York

105-82555

JEG:ooc
(11)

NOT RECORDED
165 OCT 6 1966

350

61 OCT 11 1966

[redacted] explained that he was unable, of course, to follow the entire conversation, but that he did hear the following remarks as well. One of the three asked about, "LADI OLAH" (phonetic). A second individual then stated that "OLAH" was in Seattle visiting "JUHASZ" (phonetic), an engineer with Boeing. The conversation also led [redacted] to believe that "OLAH" had lost some luggage at Greyhound, probably in Seattle, and that a search was being made to locate it. A further reference was also made by one of the persons to another individual in Vermont, but [redacted] was unable to detect the name of this person.

[redacted] recalled that the limousine left National Airport at 10:00 AM and at approximately 10:15 or 10:20 AM, it stopped at the Hay-Adams Hotel at 15th Street. The three Hungarians got out of the limousine with their luggage and presumably registered at this hotel. The limousine then continued on to the Statler Hotel where [redacted] got off to wait for a bus which was to take him to Virginia where he was to attend the ground breaking ceremonies of the Freedom Academy.

[redacted] disclosed that at no time did he have a clear view of the three individuals in question and is unable to properly describe them. He stated that he would guess them to have been in their middle forties and possessing high school educations. He also indicated that while they did not impress him as being "high class" they did not appear to be "run of the mill" types and might possibly have been commercial agents for the Hungarian Legation. [redacted] also emphasized that these individuals did not appear to be American Hungarians. Their conversation seemed to be in somewhat "cautious" tones and the words, "communist or communism" were not used. [redacted] also stated that the "party lawyer" referred to in their conversation was undoubtedly, JOHN ABT, who had declined to represent OSWALD.

[redacted]

In view of the non-specific nature of the above information, it is not deemed suitable for dissemination other than indicated herein. Conversely, its possible significance, together with the reliability of the source, would seem to warrant the following lead data:

LEADS

WASHINGTON FIELD

At Washington Field

Will check registry at Hay-Adams Hotel in attempt to ascertain identities of individuals mentioned above and obtain background information.

SEATTLE

At Seattle, Washington

Will identify "JUHASZ" at Boeing Company. In addition, will endeavor to identify "LADI OLDI" who visited "JUHASZ" and who lost baggage at Greyhound, probably in Seattle.

ADDENDUM:

NYO indices negative.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82585

SERIAL NO. 5497

PAGE NO. 1 - 1-3

NO. OF PAGES 4

SECTION NO.

229

State

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

DATE: 10/6/66

FROM: WFO (105-37111) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
(OO: DL)

RE: WILLIAM H. COOPER, aka JOE COOPER

Enclosed for the Bureau are one copy of the following items:

1. Letter dated 5/2/66, to Mr. WILLIAM H. COOPER from H.N. HOPPNER, USS Shangri-la.
2. Biographical Data on JAMES LIPSCOMB WINFREE (1 page)
3. Biographical Data on HERMAN G. ENGLEHARDT (3 pages)
4. Biographical Data on J. RUSSELL DOIRON (4 pages)
5. Biographical Dta on Sheriff BRYAN CLEMMONS (4 pages)
6. Letter dated 8/11/66, from New Orleans Public Library to Officer JOE COOPER
7. Letter to Congressman FUQUA from W.H. (JOE) COOPER dated 9/2/66.
8. Typed undated note (of about 9/2/66) referring to attached two pages containing photos of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, JAMES A. DOMBROWSKI, BRUCE WALTZER and BENJAMIN E. SMITH
9. Typed undated note about LEE OSWALD passing out lititure on Fair Play for Cuba
10. Typed undated note with attached photo re Gov. DAVIS meeting with KENNEDY

ENCLOSURE

REC-21 5498

2-Bureau (Enc-17)
1-Dallas (100-10461) (RM) (Info)
1-New Orleans (Info) (RM)
1-WFO

12 OCT 7 1966

JPH:MJB
(6)

REC-105

SOVIET SECTION

EXP-PROC

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OCT 19 1966

11. Typed undated note with clipping attached re E. G. PARTIN

12. Typed undated note with clipping attached re Louisiana Un-American Activities Committee Newsletters and ROBERT WILLIAMS and pages 31 to 38 of The Crusader

13. Handwritten letter to Congressman FUQUA dated 9/2/66 from COOPER

14. Typed undated note with clippings re International House

15. Typed undated note re the Southern Conference Educational Fund with four attached clippings

16. Letter dated 6/8/66 from Wm. B. REILLY Company Inc., to Mr. JOE COOPER, an announcement from JAMES S. REILY and a letter from Secretary of State, State of Louisiana to Mr. W. COOPER

17. Handwritten letter from WILLIAM H. JOE COOPER dated 9/24/66, with attached clipping

ReButelcall to ASAC JOHN J. MC DERMOTT.

On 9/12/66, Congressman DON FUQUA of Florida advised SAs JAMES F. MORRISSEY and WILLIAM R. CARTER as follows:

In July 1966, while visiting in Florida, he was contacted by JENNINGS MURRHREE, Green Cove Springs, Florida, Sheriff of Clay County, Fla. MURRHREE told FUQUA he wanted the latter to meet someone; that the info this person had was not material to be discussed over the phone. FUQUA said he was subsequently introduced to WILLIAM H. COOPER, whom he said is also known as JOE COOPER. FUQUA said COOPER related the following theory regarding the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

COOPER believed that the assassination was the result of a conspiracy involving HERMAN G. ENGELHARDT, J. RUSSELL DOIRON, BRYAN CLEMMONS and JAMES WINFREE. FUQUA said he believed COOPER also mentioned a fifth person whose name he could not immediately recall. Plans for the assassination, according to COOPER's account, were formulated during a trip of the USS Shangri-La, CVA-38, during August of 1963. COOPER had established (Enclosure 1)

that these individuals were reportedly aboard the ship during August 1963. Because of the fact they were aboard the ship and in line with his belief assassination plans were formulated there, COOPER thought the U.S. Navy was also involved. COOPER did not mean at the level of CNO, but someone with rank, somebody of the General WALKER bent of mind that this country was being led down a ruinous blind alley by President KENNEDY, and hence supplied the forum for such purpose.

COOPER said the group then chose LEE HARVEY OSWALD as the means to assassinate President KENNEDY. OSWALD had come to their attention through unknown mutual friends who were not communists. COOPER felt OSWALD was aboard the ship at the time, probably under an assumed name. The conspirators brainwashed OSWALD into performing the act.

COOPER felt that the action of the group was the result of their sharing a strong reactionary feeling in the U.S. against President KENNEDY and his policies. He felt their action and the resulting death of President KENNEDY paralleled to some extent the atmosphere and action resulting in the death of Senator HUEY LONG of Louisiana. According to FUQUA, COOPER mentioned that OSWALD had reportedly checked out a book on assassination of Mr. LONG.

Then, according to COOPER, before OSWALD could "squeal," he was killed through connections between BRYAN CLEMMONS, Sheriff BILL DECKER of Dallas and JACK RUBY. FUQUA was not clear as to the details in this respect.

FUQUA then related that COOPER has since sent him much correspondence attempting to support his belief. This has not accomplished this as yet, but had pointed out certain unrecalled coincidences that raised the question in FUQUA's mind that COOPER should be interviewed in depth to determine if there was anything definite to his contentions.

FUQUA said COOPER resides at 620 Wiltz Drive, Baton Rouge, La.

FUQUA made available enclosures 2 to 5 as being biographical data supplied by COOPER on the individuals involved.

SECRET

On 9/13/66, Congressman FUQUA telephonically contacted SA MORRISSEY and stated he had received additional material from COOPER that date. FUQUA advised SA MORRISSEY subsequently on the same date that he believed COOPER was or is an FBI informant, that he may also have been a KKK informant for the FBI. FUQUA also stated that he believed the fifth individual involved in the conspiracy, according to COOPER, is E. G. PARTIN, a business agent for the teamsters union. From info believed supplied by COOPER, PARTIN may have ties to Cuban Premier FIDEL CASTRO and may have been involved in a past apparent threat to Senator ROBERT KENNEDY. FUQUA had no details in this last respect.

On 9/14/66, copies of material included in the above enclosures were furnished by Congressman FUQUA's office to SA MORRISSEY. It was indicated that additional material was expected and the Congressman wished SA MORRISSEY to handle same. Subsequent contacts with FUQUA's office, as requested, failed to reveal any additional correspondence.

On 9/27/66, Congressman FUQUA telephonically advised SA MORRISSEY that he had received another letter from COOPER. A copy of same was obtained from FUQUA's office on 9/30/66 and is enclosure 17. FUQUA was unable to keep two requested appointments for any additional info in this matter due to prior schedule commitments.

In the attached material, originals are included. FUQUA thought that some of the material would be illegible if further reproduced, hence furnished his copies. He requested the Bureau retain same in case he needed it in the future.

FUQUA indicated the facilities of his office would be available at any time in this matter. He felt COOPER may have come to him under the impression the OSWALD case was a closed matter and his theory go unheeded. FUQUA was advised of the Bureau's continuing interest in this matter.

In view of the extensive investigation in this matter, any leads such as interview of COOPER are left to the discretion of the Bureau after appropriate analysis.

WFO indices are negative re COOPER.

Because of reported status of COOPER as possible Bureau informant, no LHM is being submitted in this matter. In the event that COOPER is interviewed, or additional investigation conducted, it is requested that above info be included in any dissemination.

FUQUA felt COOPER appeared rational and sincere. FUQUA also mentioned that he had inquired of the Bureau regarding COOPER in the past and was orally advised that he had furnished reliable info in the past. FUQUA, however, did not indicate, he believed, the purpose of his inquiry concerning COOPER. FUQUA stated that he understood that COOPER once opposed CLEMMONS in an election in some location. FUQUA did not have the details on this but suggested COOPER's loss in such election may have some bearing on this matter in action against CLEMMONS. Of this, however, he was not sure and it was only conjecture on his part.

An extra copy is designated for the Bureau for administrative handling.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 5499

PAGE NO. 1-2

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

22

State

REFERRAL

Read by Jean Heller - Newsday

OSWALD

105-82555

SECTION 230

COPY 2

10/14/66

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Airtel

To: SAC, New Orleans

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re WFOlet 10/6/66 reporting contacts with Congressman Don Fuqua of Florida in this matter.

Enclosed for the New Orleans Office are copies of the enclosures described in referenced WFOlet. William H. Cooper appears to be identical to an individual [redacted]

Bureau desires that the New Orleans Office immediately contact Cooper and pin him down on the allegations he has made in connection with the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy. Specifically determine the basis for which he alleges Oswald was part of a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. Also determine the basis for his allegations that Herman G. Engelhardt, J. Russell Doiron, Bryan Clemmons, James Winfree and E. G. Partin were also involved in a conspiracy in the assassination of President Kennedy. [redacted]

If your interview with Cooper does not completely resolve his allegations, you should submit your recommendations to the Bureau for consideration as to additional inquiries you deem necessary to fully resolve Cooper's allegations. Upon review of your recommendations, Bureau will issue appropriate instructions to your office for further investigation in this matter.

Results of your interview with Cooper in this matter should be promptly furnished to the Bureau in a form suitable for dissemination.

Enclosures - 17

1 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - WFO (105-37111)
REL:kas (12)

NOTE: See cover memorandum Branigan to Sullivan dated 10/13/66 captioned as above prepared by REL:kas.

REC-71 5500
12 OCT 14 1966

MAIL ROOM [X] TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick

MAILED 2a
OCT 13 1966
COMM-FBI

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 10/13/66

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-37111) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
(OO: DL)

RE: WILLIAM H. COOPER, aka JOE COOPER

ReWFOlet 10/6/66, setting forth info received from Congressman DON FUQUA of Florida re COOPER.

On 10/13/66, Congressman FUQUA telephonically advised SA JAMES F. MORRISSEY that he had just received a letter from COOPER; that COOPER advised him that he (COOPER) had been recently contacted by SA JAMES L. MEYENS (last name not completely clear) of ONI. The ONI agent wanted to know why COOPER was inquiring of the Navy regarding passengers on the USS Shangri-La. COOPER, according to FUQUA, did not advise the ONI agent of his interest in captioned matter and the relation of his request to it.

FUQUA stated that it is his personal desire that a representative of the FBI contact COOPER in this matter.

FUQUA was advised that his desire would be made known to the Bureau.

The above is submitted for the information and guidance of the Bureau. Relet pointed out that in view of extensive investigation in this matter, any leads such as interview of COOPER were being left to the discretion of the Bureau after appropriate analysis.

An extra copy is designated for the Bureau for administrative handling.

3-Bureau
1-Dallas (100-10461) (Info) (RM)
1-New Orleans (Info) (RM)
1-WFO

JFM:MJB
(6)

REC 11 105-82555-550

10 OCT 1966

56 OCT 19 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen

DATE: October 13, 1966

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Congressman John O. Marsh, Jr., of Virginia, who is a personal acquaintance of Assistant Director William C. Sullivan, contacted Mr. Sullivan and reported that Congressman Don Fuqua possessed information on the Lee Harvey Oswald case which might be of interest to this Bureau. Arrangements were made for a Special Agent of the Washington Field Office to contact Congressman Fuqua in this regard.

Special Agent James F. Morrissey of the Washington Field Office contacted Congressman Fuqua on this matter, at which time the Congressman made available data which had been furnished to him by Mr. William H. Cooper of New Orleans, Louisiana. Congressman Fuqua stated that Cooper alleged that Oswald was part of a conspiracy which was responsible for the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy. Congressman Fuqua added that other members of the conspiracy allegedly were Herman G. Engelhardt, J. Russell Doiron, Bryan Clemmons, James Winfree and E. G. Partin. Cooper has alleged to Congressman Fuqua that the above individuals brainwashed Oswald into performing the actual assassination and then arranged for Oswald to be murdered by Jack Ruby. Congressman Fuqua made available correspondence he has received from Cooper containing such allegations.

105-82555-5502

REC-58

William H. Cooper appears to be identical with an individual of the same name who [redacted]

Enclosure
105-82555

REL:kas
(8)

CONTINUED - OVER

5-

OCT 24 1966

Memorandum Brannigan to Sullivan
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

At no time during our intensive investigation of Oswald or of the assassination of the late President Kennedy did Cooper or any of the other individuals mentioned herein as conspirators behind the assassination come to our attention as possessing information of value to the assassination. During our frequent contacts with Cooper during the period September, 1964, to January, 1966, he never made any allegation in connection with the assassination or Oswald. The allegations he is now making appear to be completely false. However, it is felt he should be interviewed to get the information first-hand and to be pinned down concerning his allegations before they are widely circulated and given credence by the public.

Bureau files contain no pertinent information concerning Herman G. Engelhardt, J. Russell Doiron or James Winfree. Bryan Clemmons is a sheriff in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and has held several responsible positions as a graduate of the FBI National Academy. Our relations with Clemmons have been excellent. Edward G. Partin was formerly Secretary-Treasurer of Teamsters Local Five, Baton Rouge, and was the principal Government witness against James Riddle Hoffa when Hoffa was convicted on charges of Obstruction of Justice on 3/4/64 at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

ACTION:

Attached is an airtel to the New Orleans Office instructing that Cooper be immediately interviewed and pinned down on his allegations that Oswald was involved in a conspiracy in the assassination of the late President Kennedy. We are instructing New Orleans that if its interview with Cooper does not completely resolve his allegations, New Orleans Office should submit its recommendations to the Bureau for consideration as to additional investigation deemed necessary to completely resolve this matter.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 9/16/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-6115)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of a blind memorandum captioned "DISCUSSION OF WARREN COMMISSION REPORT BY MARK LANE AND ALBERT E. JENNER, JR. ON JERRY WILLIAMS SHOW, 8 P.M. TO 11:30 P.M., 9/15/66, WBBM RADIO, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS."

As noted in the memorandum, MARK LANE attempted to discredit the work of the Warren Commission and its conclusions, obviously in an effort to promote the sale of his book, "Rush to Judgment" which attacks the Warren Commission report. ALBERT E. JENNER, Jr. strongly defended the work of the Commission and was very critical of LANE's book.

For information.

3 - Bureau (Encl. 6) (RM)
2 - Chicago
(1 - 80-255)

HM/rms
(5)

REC 53 5503

SEP 19 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M

Special Agent in Charge

Per _____

53 OCT 26 1966

September 16, 1966

DISCUSSION OF WARREN COMMISSION REPORT BY MARK LANE AND ALBERT E. JENNER, JR. ON JERRY WILLIAMS SHOW, 8 P.M. TO 11:30 P.M., 9/15/66, WBBM RADIO, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The Jerry Williams Show is a local program regularly broadcast for about the past year on WBBM radio, Chicago, Illinois, in which the host, Jerry Williams, invites guests to appear and discuss various current and usually controversial issues. Part of the program is devoted to comments and questions from listeners who telephone the program. On September 15, 1966, Jerry Williams introduced on the Jerry Williams Show as his guest Mark Lane, author of a book, "Rush to Judgment" which Williams described as a critique of the Warren Commission inquiry into the murders of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Police Officer J. D. Tippett and Lee Harvey Oswald, and Chicago, Illinois attorney Albert E. Jenner, Jr. who served as a senior counsel to the Warren Commission.

Through the course of the program, Lane and Jenner disagreed concerning the validity of the Warren Commission report, Lane being critical of the report and Jenner supporting the report. Their remarks on the program included the following:

Lane said that contrary to the opinion of the Warren Commission, he felt the evidence was not conclusive that Oswald was the murderer of President Kennedy. Lane said that at one time, Oswald's mother wanted Lane to represent the deceased Oswald before the Warren Commission, but that the Warren Commission would not allow him to do so though he did appear before the Commission. His subsequent investigation into

COPIES DESTROYED
21 MAR 12 1973

the circumstances of the assassination of President Kennedy led to his writing his book, "Rush to Judgment."

Jenner said that Mrs. Oswald, the mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, had refused to allow Lane to act as her attorney before the Warren Commission, and he noted also that she had no standing to name an attorney to represent Lee Harvey Oswald before the Commission. Jenner said further that Mark Lane had appeared before the Warren Commission and offered little or nothing of value and further, that Lane declined to identify certain people to whom he had referred in speeches and articles. Lane responded that he had furnished pertinent information to the Commission.

Lane referred to the work of the Warren Commission as slovenly. In this connection, he said that the Commission's opinion that the shots which killed President Kennedy had come from the Texas School Book Depository was unjustified, and that he himself felt that while possibly some shots may have come from the Depository, there was also strong evidence that shots came from behind a fence and that the Warren Commission had ignored this latter evidence.

Lane referred to photographs taken of President Kennedy as President Kennedy was being struck by the assassin's bullets. He said these photographs were taken by an amateur photographer, Abraham Zapruder. Lane said further that the Warren Commission, in publishing these photographs, mislabeled frames 314 and 315. In proof of this statement, Lane said he had a letter from J. Edgar Hoover, signed by Hoover, December 14, 1965, in which Hoover stated, in answer to someone who had written to Hoover in "our" (Lane's) behalf, that frames 314 and 315 of Commission exhibit 885 were transposed. Lane said that the Zapruder film was not in the shape it should be because four of the frames had been taken out by the FBI and the film had then been spliced. Lane said that members of the Commission and lawyers for the Commission did not know that the film had been spliced. During the program, Lane

referred several times to this film and to his allegation that the FBI had removed some of the film and then spliced it. On one occasion, in referring to the Zapruder film, Lane said that the frames between "207 and 212" were removed by the FBI and the film spliced and again said that no member of the Commission knew about this. Lane said that an attorney, Wesley Liebeler, who had assisted Jenner on the Commission, had learned of what the FBI did to the film and as a result of Liebeler's concern, Liebeler had written to J. Lee Rankin, counsel for the Warren Commission, and asked that the Warren Commission reopen its investigation because the FBI had spliced an important document, the Zapruder film.

Lane also raised the issue of the photographs and X-rays which he said had been made of the body of President Kennedy and which Lane said might show whether a wound in the President's throat was an exit or entrance wound and hence, would shed light on the direction from which the bullet came. Lane noted that "Newsweek" magazine had recently stated that its investigators could find no one in government who would admit knowing where those X-rays and photographs were.

In the matter of the location from which the assassin's bullets were fired, Jenner cited what he said was positive testimony from a number of witnesses which showed that the shots came from the Texas School Book Depository and not from anywhere else.

Lane said that a number of witnesses who might have been called by the Warren Commission were not called and further, that he believed that these witnesses were not called because their testimony might contradict pre-conceived opinions of the Warren Commission about the assassination.

When asked by Williams to comment on Lane's book, Jenner said that the book uses testimony from witnesses which is taken out of context, that the book offers no solid or fair proof for Lane's speculations about the assassination, and that the book ignores the background of Lee Harvey Oswald. Lane said

that the background of Oswald was not relevant since Oswald might well have been only a spectator at the assassination.

Lane said that he was not one of those who held that Oswald was a government agent. Lane then went on to note that such allegations had been made. He said that in the book of Congressman Gerald Ford about the assassination of President Kennedy, Ford said that Dallas, Texas, District Attorney, Henry Wade, and Texas Attorney General Waggoner Carr told Ford that Oswald was an FBI agent, that they knew the number assigned to Oswald, and that Oswald was paid $200 a month. Lane said he does not know if those allegations were true, but he thought they merited investigation. Jenner said that the allegations that Oswald was an FBI agent or government agent had been investigated and had been proven false by the Warren Commission.

Lane mentioned a cablegram, Commission exhibit number 917, from the American Embassy in Moscow to the FBI, the CIA, the Department of State and the Commandant of the Marine Corps concerning Oswald. In this cablegram, which referred to Oswald's desire to renounce his citizenship and to his giving information about radar to the Russians, Oswald is described, according to Lane, as a former Marine and apparently further described but this latter description had been deleted from the cablegram. Lane said this deletion was of a space large enough for 43 letters, and he asked Jenner if he knew what this deletion was. Jenner said he had never seen the cablegram in any condition other than with the blank space whereupon Lane asked how then does Jenner know whether Oswald was a member of the FBI or the CIA if he did not know what had been deleted from the cablegram. Jenner said that he knew because he had seen the records of the FBI and the CIA and other government agencies.

In the course of the discussion, Lane's motivation in writing the book was discussed. Lane said he had given up his political career and his law practice while pursuing his investigation, and that he and his wife have had to borrow

money from his parents. He said he had obtained some money from lectures, but that he had contributed this money to the Citizens Committee for Inquiry, which committee sent amateur investigators into Dallas and these amateur investigators, according to Lane, turned up a lot more information than the professional investigators relied on by the Warren Commission. Jerry Williams then suggested that the publication of the book would now bring considerable money to Lane, to which Lane said he hoped people would buy the book, "Rush to Judgment." Lane noted that Jenner had said his book was a pack of lies. Lane went on to say that he, Lane, would not call the Warren Commission report a pack of lies although it was, according to Lane.

Lane also mentioned a secret meeting of the Warren Commission which was referred to by Congressman Ford in Ford's book which was concerned with allegations that Oswald was connected with the FBI. Jenner said that there was no evidence that Oswald was an FBI agent or even that Oswald was an agent of the Soviet Union.

Lane noted his differences with the Warren Commission concerning whether Oswald was as good a shot with a rifle as the Warren Commission report would indicate, and further expressed dissatisfaction with the suppression of a number of items in the government archives concerning the Warren Commission investigation which he said would not be released until the year 2039.

Lane also again made reference to what he said was the splicing of the Zapruder film by the FBI, and Jenner responded that even if the film was spliced, this would not mean that anything of significance had been deleted.

Lane also said that the Dallas Police Department prepared a transcript of its police radio broadcast during the time of the assassination, which transcript the Warren Commission felt was inaccurate with the result that an FBI agent was sent to the Dallas Police Department and there

spent four days preparing an FBI transcript of the Dallas police radio broadcast. This FBI transcript, according to Lane, was entirely different in material respects from the Dallas Police Department transcript. This police radio broadcast was significant, according to Lane, because Lane said a description of Oswald was broadcast over the police radio in Dallas before Oswald was known to be a suspect.

Lane also asked why the Warren Commission files concerning Jack Ruby were classified, and Jenner pointed out in answer that they were classified because Ruby's case was still pending in court.

Lane said there are a number of people who do not believe the conclusions in the report of the Warren Commission. Jenner said that responsible people who had reviewed the work of the Commission supported the Commission's report. Jenner said that the Commission conducted a full and fair investigation and reported that investigation fully and fairly.

Jenner departed from the program at about 11 p.m. in order to catch a plane and during the last half hour of the program, Lane replied to telephone callers who had questions concerning his earlier remarks. In answer to one of the callers, Lane said that it was not his position that the members of the Warren Commission were charlatans. Lane said that people in government, however, sometimes found it necessary to satisfy the needs of government and in this connection, Lane said that Adali Stevenson, at the United Nations, had said that the United States was not involved in the invasion of Cuba by Cuban exiles when, in fact, the United States was definitely involved. Lane further mentioned that President Eisenhower had publicly stated that the plane of Francis Gary Powers, downed in Russia, had been a weather plane and that later, President Eisenhower publicly admitted that his earlier statement was not true and that he knew it to be untrue when he made it.

Lane, in answer to a question concerning why the Commission would issue an inaccurate or distorted report, said that the Commission had been faced with a situation in which the FBI, the Secret Service and the Dallas Police were all saying that Oswald had been the assassin. The Commission felt it necessary to settle doubts in the minds of the public by issuing a report saying that Oswald had been the assassin. Lane said that the Commission probably felt that to issue a report saying there were assassins who the Commission did not know about would have been unsettling. Lane noted that attorney Louis Nizer had said that the Commission's report was a contribution to national tranquility, and Lane said he agreed with this but Lane also said that the Commission report was a total disservice to the truth.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 9/29/66

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

By airtel dated 9/16/66 the Chicago Office furnished a blind memorandum captioned "Discussion of Warren Commission Report by Mark Lane and Albert E. Jenner, Jr., on Jerry Williams Show, 8 P. M. to 11:30 P. M., 9/15/66, WBBM Radio, Chicago, Illinois." During the television program Mark Lane attempted to discredit the work of the Warren Commission and its conclusions in an obvious effort to promote the sale of his book "Rush to Judgment." Mr. Jenner strongly defended the work of the Commission and was critical of Lane's book. During the program, among other allegations Lane reportedly made erroneous references to some aspects of our examination of the amateur movie film of the assassination made by Abraham Zapruder. He reportedly stated that four of the frames had been taken out of the film by the FBI and the film had been spliced and that members of the Commission and lawyers for the Commission did not know that the film had been spliced.

This is completely in error; at no time did the FBI modify the original film in any manner. The facts are we never had custody of the original film which Zapruder sold to Life magazine. We made our original examination from copies of the film and later from slides made from each frame and furnished to us by Life magazine. At the request of the Commission, a representative of Life magazine did bring the original film to the Commission and in the presence of one of our Laboratory experts ran the film for the lawyers for the Commission. At that time and in the presence of the representative from Life magazine, an expert from the FBI was allowed to examine the original film briefly. The film was never out of the custody of

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

105-82555 REC 53 - 5504

OCT 15 1966

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
2 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley) (Mr. Raupach)
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

CONTINUED - OVER

OCT 26 1966

the representative from Life magazine during this period. We at that time noted no splice; however, subsequently when Life made slides of each frame available to us, it was determined by reference to the FBI copy of the film that certain frames were not represented in the slides and that the film from which the slides were made, now had been spliced. It is interesting to note that in the footnote on page 66 of Lane's book "Rush to Judgment" he makes reference to the fact that the film was in the custody of Life magazine and that Life was reluctant to release it to the Commission.

The initial assignment of numbers to the frames was done in the Laboratory and was based on the frames in the copy of the original that had been furnished to the FBI and this copy of the Zapruder film contained all of the frames and was made before the splicing occurred. As indicated above, we first became aware of the splices when individual slides of the pertinent frames were made by Life magazine and furnished to the FBI. These slides clearly show the splice on frame 207 and frame 212 and no slides were furnished for frames 208 through 211. It can be assumed that the splicing was done by Life magazine. The four missing frames were examined from the FBI copy previously obtained and although there is slightly less detail in the copy than in the original film, there was insufficient loss of information to be pertinent to the study of the film.

During the printing of the Warren Commission report, testimony and exhibits, two photographs representing frames from the Zapruder film were transposed resulting in mislabeling. Lane in the television program also referred to this mislabeling. This matter had been previously discovered and it had been previously established that the photographs of the frames and their numbers as furnished by the FBI Laboratory were correct, and the mislabeling in the Commission Report is apparently the result of a printing error.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For your information.

- 2 -

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Director, FBI (105-82555)

DATE: October 13, 1966

FROM: Legat, Mexiço City (105-3702) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Mexico City letter dated 9/30/66.

[redacted] advised on 10/10/66 that the manager of the Hotel Vermont, Vermont #29, Mexico, D. F., had located the hotel guest record for November, 1963, which disclosed that ELENA PAZ, housewife from San Luis Potosi, San Luis Potosi, Mexico, had registered at the hotel on 11/23/63, leaving 11/24/63, registering again on 11/25/63, leaving 11/27/63 and registering 11/28/63, leaving 11/30/63.

The ELENA PAZ referred to above may or may not be identical with ELENA GARRO DE PAZ referred to in the enclosure to re Mexico City letter.

Above information is being furnished to CIA, Mexico.

For information.

3 - Bureau
(1 - Liaison Section)
1 - Mexico City
MDC:ako
(4)

EXP. PROC.

REC-28 105-82555-5505

EX-114

12 OCT 19 1966

51 OCT 25 1966

October 6, 1966

"RUSH TO JUDGMENT"

by Mark Lane

Mark Lane, an attorney, is the author of a book entitled, "Rush to Judgment." He claims it is "A Critique of the Warren Commission's Inquiry into the Murders of President John F. Kennedy, Officer J. D. Tippit, and Lee Harvey Oswald." It is considered to be a cleverly contrived piece of literature designed to discredit the President's Commission and its findings.

The American public should not be led into a state of belief by what Lane has written, as with all his criticisms and suppositions he has not established that any individual other than Lee Harvey Oswald was responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy or that a conspiracy was involved to kill our late President. The President's Commission in its report, supported by the 26 volumes of testimony and exhibits, clearly defines the investigation conducted which led to its final conclusion.

Lane, in his book, has set forth numerous irresponsible and speculative claims. In essence, his book is the result of the approach he has been assuming since the early days of the Warren Commission's inquiries and prior to the published findings of the Commission, when he appeared publicly on numerous occasions both in the United States and abroad. (100-409763-Vols. 2 and 3)

Lane states in his book, "If the Commission covered itself with shame, it also reflected shame on the Federal Government. The readiness with which its findings were accepted I believe to have been symptomatic of disease." Considering the extensiveness of the Commission's inquiry, Lane's rationale for the use of "readiness" is in itself cancerous. (page 398)

105-82555

Lane traveled extensively while conducting his personal investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. A Reuter's

KMR:eem (14)
1 - 100-409763
(D) 105-82555
1 | 62-109090

NOTE: See cover memo Rosen to DeLoach, captioned "THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION (BIASED BOOKS)" 10/6/66, KMR:eem.

DEC 9 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN

press dispatch dated April 5, 1964, at Budapest, reported that Mark Lane, an attorney from New York, appeared before the Congress of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers in Budapest, at which time he asked for the creation of an international commission to be entrusted with the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. At this meeting he made various statements that the official theory of the assassination of the President was false. It is noted the International Association of Democratic Lawyers has been cited as an international communist-front organization in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. (100-409763-43)

The May 27, 1953, issue of the "Daily Worker" stated that the National Lawyers' Guild held an election of officers on May 26, 1953, and that Mark Lane was elected an ex officio member of the Board of Directors of the National Lawyers' Guild. The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast communist newspaper which is no longer published. The House Committee on Un-American Activities report number 3123, dated September 21, 1950, cited the National Lawyers' Guild as a communist-front, which "is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, . . ." (100-409763-19)

The December 18, 1961, edition of "The Militant" reported that on December 6, 1961, Lane spoke at a rally sponsored by the New York Council to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and said his first official action during the coming session of the New York State Legislature would be to persuade Congress to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It is noted Lane was elected to the New York State Assembly in 1960, and in May, 1962, was defeated in an attempt to secure the nomination as candidate for the United States Congress from the 19th Congressional District of New York. (100-409763-19)

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party, which party was cited as a "subversive and communist organization which seeks to alter the form of government of the United States" ("Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised December 1, 1961).

"Rush to Judgment"

The introduction to Lane's book was written by Hugh Trevor-Roper, a historian at Oxford University in England. He contended the whole Warren Commission Report was a series of conclusions based on carefully selected evidence and that the full body of evidence does not point necessarily to the Commission's conclusions. He stated criticism should take place before judgment and that, "If the Warren Commission had allowed Mark Lane to contest their evidence before judgment, there would have been no need of his book." Newspaper articles published in England revealed Hugh Trevor-Roper was a severe critic of the findings of the President's Commission and he was taken to task by close associates for his reasoning which was "marred by bias and blotted with inaccuracies." (62-109060-3948; 62-109090 A-1/4/65)

Lane sets forth in his book many statements and hypotheses which, under close scrutiny, are found to be inaccurate or willful distortions. For example, Lane states on Page 301, "The case against Lee Harvey Oswald was comprised essentially of evidence from two sources: Dallas police officers and Marina Oswald." The basis for such a statement is incomprehensible when reviewing the Commission's Report, the 26 volumes of hearings and exhibits, the preponderance of physical evidence, as well as interviews with hundreds of individuals, all of which contributed to the Commission's final conclusion.

In addition, one should closely examine the following statement made by Lane on Page 141 of his book: "The rules of evidence ordinarily require an intact chain of events before a physical exhibit -- such as a murder weapon -- may be associated with the defendant. The Commission failed to present evidence of such a chain linking Oswald to the Mannlicher-Carcano. The evidence presented actually raised doubts that he could have possibly come by the weapon in the fashion described by the Commission."

This is a completely irresponsible statement since the Commission's Report, beginning on Page 118, traces the rifle from Klein's Sporting Goods Company, Chicago, Illinois, to Oswald, that the printing on the face of the money order coupon ordering the gun was that of Oswald, that the post office box to which the rifle was shipped was rented by Oswald, and finally that Oswald's palm print was located on the rifle barrel. This was established through the testimony of expert witnesses.

"Rush to Judgment"

Lane again clouds the issue by contending on Page 65, that if the FBI report of December 9, 1963, was accurate, the Commission's explanation of the throat wound in President Kennedy was inaccurate, as is the Commission's finding that a bullet entered the back of the President's neck. This report revealed "Medical examination of the President's body revealed that one of the bullets had entered just below his shoulder to the right of the spinal column at an angle of 45 to 60 degrees downward, that there was no point of exit, and that the bullet was not in the body."

This statement was accurately reported. The report reflects that the information was orally furnished to Special Agents of the FBI who attended the autopsy performed on the President at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland. Following the autopsy of the President the FBI received the President's clothing and an examination by the FBI Laboratory determined that a slit having the characteristics of an exit hole for a projectile was located in the front of the shirt worn by the President. This information was contained in a supplemental report prepared by the FBI, dated January 13, 1964.

Commander James J. Humes, one of the physicians who performed the autopsy on President Kennedy, subsequent to the conclusion of the autopsy examination, concluded a bullet had passed through the President. He believed that a tracheotomy had been performed on the President at Dallas, Texas, which might have obliterated the exit wound. On the following morning, November 23, 1963, he telephonically contacted Dr. Malcolm O. Perry at Dallas, who verified there was a missile wound in the front of the President's neck and this wound had been used as the point to make the incision for the tracheotomy. (Page 89 of the Commission Report)

During the early stages of the autopsy the surgeons were unable to find a path into any large muscle in the back of the neck. When the surgeons learned that a whole bullet had been found on a stretcher at the Parkland Hospital, this led to the speculation that the bullet might have penetrated a short distance into the neck and dropped out onto the stretcher as the result of external heart massage. Further exploration during the autopsy disproved that theory. The surgeons determined that the bullet had passed between two large strap muscles and bruised them without leaving any channel since the bullet merely passed between them. (Page 88 of the Commission Report)

"Rush to Judgment"

Howard L. Brennan was an eyewitness to the assassination who subsequently identified Lee Harvey Oswald. Lane has gone into great detail in order to discredit Brennan. The President's Commission set forth the testimony of Brennan, which appears on Pages 84 and 85 of the President's Commission Report. In addition, his verbatim testimony appears in Volume III, "Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy," Pages 161, and 164 through 183.

In this connection, Lane in attempting to support his theory of a conspiracy refers to the testimony of 15-year old Arnold Rowland. Lane, on Page 397 of his book, states, "Rowland's testimony should have been accepted and Brennan's rejected." Rowland claimed he observed a man with a rifle on the southwest corner, sixth floor, of the Texas School Depository Building and had also seen an elderly man "hanging out that window" on the southeast corner of the sixth floor. In commenting on Rowland's credibility, the Commission Report, on Page 251, states "The investigation showed that numerous statements by Rowland concerning matters about which he would not normally be expected to be mistaken -- such as subjects he studied in school, grades he received, whether or not he had graduated from high school, and whether or not he had been admitted to college -- were false."

Lane devotes an entire chapter (Page 114) to the initial identification of the murder weapon as being a German Mauser rather than an Italian carbine. He alludes to statements made to the press by Dallas authorities initially identifying the gun incorrectly and by inference he attempts to substantiate his theory of a conspiracy and that the Commission should have explored this discrepancy more thoroughly.

"Tush to Judgment"

Actually, the Commission conducted extensive inquiries into this phase of the investigation. Deputy Constable Seymour Weitzman, one of the first officers to observe the weapon, testified on April 1, 1964, in Dallas, Texas. His testimony is revealed in Volume VII, Pages 105 through 109 of the "Hearings Before the President's Commission." Deputy Weitzman was questioned by Mr. Joseph A. Ball, Assistant Counsel of the President's Commission. On Page 108, Mr. Ball asked Deputy Weitzman, "In the statement that you made to the Dallas Police Department that afternoon, you referred to the rifle as a 7.65 Mauser bolt action?" Deputy Weitzman replied, "In a glance, that's what it looked like." Mr. Ball then asked, "That's what it looked like - did you say that or someone else say that?" To which Mr. Weitzman replied, "No; I said that. I thought it was one." (a Mauser)

The Italian carbine was conclusively established as the murder weapon by experts who examined the bullet found on the stretcher at Parkland Hospital and that the three cartridge cases found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Depository Building were fired from the rifle. (Pages 18, 19, 84 and 85 of the Commission Report)

Lane on Page 44 states there is some evidence to "suggest" that one or more shots may have been fired from the Book Depository as the Warren Commission maintained, but "it is considerably less compelling than the evidence suggesting that shots came from behind the fence." He was referring to the fence located on a grassy knoll near the triple overpass. Lane continued by saying, "To contend, however, that shots came from the knoll is not to say that no shots were fired from elsewhere. But it is impossible to contend at one and the same time that some shots came from the fence and that a lone assassin -- Oswald -- fired from the Book Depository window. As the Commission was to remain faithful to the latter conclusion, it had first to prove that no shots came from the knoll. In attempting to do so, the Report cited evidence out of context, ignored and reshaped evidence and - which is perhaps worse -- oversimplified evidence."

With reference to the above contention of Lane the Commission Report specifically states that "In contrast to the testimony of the witnesses who heard and observed shots fired from the Depository, the Commission's investigation has disclosed no credible evidence that any shots were fired from anywhere else."

10-28-66

RA

CODE

CABLEGRAM URGENT

1 - Mr. Cunningham
1 - Mr. Lenihan

TO LEGAT MEXICO CITY (105-3702)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA.

REBULET JUNE SIXTEEN, ONE NINE SIX FOUR, TRANSMITTING THE ORIGINAL EVIDENCE DESIGNATED AS D-TWO ONE EIGHT. ADVISE BUREAU BY OCTOBER THREE ONE, NEXT, NAME OF OWNER TO WHOM YOU DELIVERED ORIGINAL EVIDENCE D-TWO ONE EIGHT AND DATE SUCH DELIVERY WAS MADE BY YOU TO OWNER.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (route through for review)
REL:clc (5)
NOTE: ck

D-218 consisted of passenger reservations and ticket sales list of the Flecha Roja Bus Line in Mexico. Department is making study of all evidence furnished Warren Commission to determine what evidence should be permanently retained by Government. FBI Laboratory coordinating disposition of evidence obtained by Bureau and data requested herein necessary to respond to Department. 105-82555-5506

REC-21

EX-110

18 NOV. 1 1966

VIA CABLEGRAM
OCT 28 1966
9:09 PM Tam

NR 145
ENC. -none-
CK. -none-
APPROVED BY
TYPED BY
CODED BY

FBI - MEXICO
REC'D - SWITCHBOARD

OCT 31

OCT 28 4 25 PM

62NOV 8-1966 TELETYPE UNIT

4-3 (Rev. 1-27-66)

DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

WCS/V

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

STATE 03

VERY URGENT 10-29-66

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 249

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS-R-CUBA.

REBUCAB OCTOBER 28, LAST.

ORIGINAL EVIDENCE DESIGNATED AS D-218 WAS NOT RETURNED TO BUS LINE BUT IS STILL RETAINED IN ONE-A FILE OF CAPTIONED CASE IN THIS OFFICE.

RECEIVED: 7:25 PM EFH

D-218 originally sent to
Legat, Mexico City by
Bufile 105-82555-5517
(105-82555-5516)

105-82555-5517

18 NOV. 2 1966.

cc Mr. Conrad

3RD CC MR. BRENNAN

51 NOV 14 1966

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

FBI

Date: 10/28/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Airtel Airmail (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R, CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to New Orleans 10/14/66.

New Orleans, to date, has been unable to locate WILLIAM H. COOPER at Baton Rouge, La. A source advised that he had seen COOPER in Baton Rouge but does not know where he is presently residing or working.

Efforts will continue in Baton Rouge to locate COOPER and interview him in this matter.

3 - Bureau
1 - Dallas (100-0461) (RM)
1 - Washington Field Office (105-37111) (RM)
1 - New Orleans
EBL:rep
(6)

REC-57 5508

ST-107

NOV 2 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

FROM : J. R. Malley

DATE: November 3, 1966

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Conrad

Mr. Charles Simms, Office of Legal Counsel, Department of Justice, called today and advised that the legal action pending with respect to the rifle used by Oswald, as well as the revolver used by Oswald in shooting police Officer Tippit, has been disposed of. He advised that in view of this it would now be permissible to transfer the two weapons from the Bureau to National Archives in accordance with previous correspondence with the Department.

Mr. Simms was requested to furnish the Bureau a letter setting forth the action taken relative to this matter and to put a statement in the letter that the Bureau now has the necessary authorization to transfer these weapons to Archives.

ACTION:

(1) In view of the foregoing, when the letter is received from the Department, giving the Bureau the necessary authorization, the Dallas Office should be requested to ship the two guns referred to above, as well as the holster for the Tippit murder weapon, to the Bureau so they can be transferred to Archives.

(2) Upon receipt of the weapons from Dallas the Laboratory, which has handled the transfer of all exhibits to Archives, will make the necessary arrangements for transfer of the weapons to Archives.

JRM:mpd (6)

NOT RECORDED
193 NOV 8 1966

NOV 8 1966

RECEIVED - COPY

NOV 17 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FBI

Date: 11/4/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : Director, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, New Orleans (89-69)(C)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: Dallas)

SAM DEPINO, WVUE-TV, New Orleans, La., telephonically contacted ASAC JOSEPH T. SYLVESTER, JR., at his residence on 11/4/66 and advised he believed the news department at his television station was attempting to put together a show for the anniversary of the slaying of President KENNEDY.

DEPINO stated he has been instructed to interview all persons he could locate in the New Orleans area concerning their knowledge of the shooting of President KENNEDY. DEPINO said he has interviewed a Mr. COLLINS, who operated a Amoco station near the address where OSWALD lived in New Orleans, and that Mr. COLLINS told him he had known OSWALD, and when questioned as to whether or not he had previously been interviewed by the FBI or anyone else, COLLINS said he had not.

Lee Harvey

DEPINO wanted a comment as to whether or not the FBI had interviewed COLLINS and whether or not instructions had been given to persons interviewed to say they had not been interviewed. DEPINO was advised that no comment would be made concerning this.

The above is being furnished for the information the Bureau.

105 82555

NOT RECORDED
199 NOV 10 1966

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Dallas (89-43)(RM)
1 - New Orleans
DW:epk
(6)

NOV 3

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-4255

61 NOV 23 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

WASH DC

DALLAS

2:49 PM URGENT 11-5-66 ASP-

DIRECTOR (62-109060)

FROM DALLAS (100-10461)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOV. TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE; DALLAS, TEX.; MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING.

RE BUTEL TO DALLAS THIS DATE.

ASSASSINATION RIFLE WITH CLIP AND REVOLVER, COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. ONE THREE NINE AND ONE FOUR THREE, PLUS A BROWN LEATHER HOLSTER, COMMISSION EXHIBIT NUMBER ONE FOUR FOUR, SHIPPED AIR EXPRESS THIS DATE, VIA AMERICAN AIRLINES, FLIGHT NO. TWO TWO EIGHT, DEPARTING DALLAS THREE-TWENTYFIVE PM, ARRIVING WASHINGTON, D.C., DULLES AIRPORT, SIX THIRTYFIVE PM THIS DATE. Lee Oswald

ASSASSINATION RIFLE SHIPPED AIR EXPRESS UNDER AIR EXPRESS WAYBILL NO. THREE ZERO TWO TWO TWO SIX.

AIR EXPRESS OFFICIAL ROBERT WORSHAM, DALLAS, STATES AGENTS CAN MEET FLIGHT TWO TWO EIGHT AT DULLES, AND AMERICAN AIRLINES WILL RELEASE RIFLE TO BUAGENTS.

CAPTAIN PICKERING IS AMERICAN FLIGHT CAPTAIN ABOARD FLIGHT TWO TWO EIGHT.

END

105-82455

NOT RECORDED
199 NOV 16 1966

NOV 16 1966

FBI WASH DC

1359
NOV 25 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82455 - 10461-4357

FBI

Date: 11/5/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

REC-43

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601) (RUC)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re New Orleans airtel and LHM dated 11/2/66.

Enclosed is a report of NISRA, New Orleans, La., reflecting interview with WILLIAM HOWARD COOPER, 620 Wilty Drive, Baton Rouge, La., by a representative of that agency.

3 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - New Orleans
ECW:sab
(4)

REC-43 105-82555-5509

12 NOV 7 1966

11/8/66 We also interviewed [illegible] - he had NO info to support the allegations in letter. Filed.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

5 NOV 21 1966

SOVIET

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 5509

PAGE NO. 1-10

NO. OF PAGES 10

SECTION NO.

230

NARA

REFERRAL

FBI

Date: 11/2/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to New Orleans, 10/14/66 and New Orleans airtel to Bureau, 10/28/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies and for Dallas and WFO one copy each of a LHM regarding captioned matter.

WILLIAM H. COOPER is identical to the individual who was [redacted]

It is noted that during contact with COOPER on 10/31/66, COOPER advised that he does not have any specific basis for the allegations made regarding this matter and that his only basis for these allegations are that they were either his opinion or he felt the allegations were true. He stated that in each

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 10)
1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enc. 1)
1 - WFO (105-37111) (Enc. 1)
1 - New Orleans

EBL:cmg
(6)

1cc returned 818 WD

18 NOV 5 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

53 NOV 21 1966

instance when questioned further, that his opinion and feelings were based upon his "research" and that this "research" was in the form of the documents that he had made available to Congressman DON FUQUA of Florida.

During the interview of COOPER, he stated that he had been a candidate for the position of Sheriff in East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana in 1959 and 1963 and that his opponent on each occasion was the incumbent, Sheriff BRYAN CLEMMONS. He stated that the reason he moved from Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in the fall of 1965 to Florida was because of the fact that every time he got a job CLEMMONS would have him fired. He stated that he was never told this by anyone, but that he felt since he opposed CLEMMONS in the two elections, CLEMMONS was out to get him.

COOPER stated that he has been doing "research" into the assassination of President KENNEDY since about December, 1963, and that he had not completed this "research" when he left Baton Rouge for Florida in the fall of 1965. He stated that when he met Congressman FUQUA in Florida, he felt that his "research" had progressed to such a point that he had to advise someone.

It is noted that during the interview COOPER appeared to be highly nervous and was concerned about being seen with the interviewing agent.

The New Orleans Office does not feel that any additional inquiries are necessary regarding COOPER's allegations. New Orleans will have no further contact with COOPER, however, will accept any information from COOPER that he voluntarily furnishes.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
November 2, 1966

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

William H. Cooper, 620 Wiltz Drive, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, advised on October 31, 1966, that he did not have any specific information regarding Lee Harvey Oswald being a part of a conspiracy to assassinate the late President John F. Kennedy. He stated that he had been doing "research" into the assassination and he thought "some stuff just didn't look right." Cooper stated that he "felt" that Herman G. Engelhardt, J. Russell Dorron, Bryan Clemmons, and James Wihfree, were part of a conspiracy involved in the assassination of the late President Kennedy. He stated that he also believed that Edward G. Partin was also involved. He stated that his reason for thinking and feeling this way was that he believed the above persons felt that President Kennedy was usurping the police powers of the State of Louisiana, and was also usurping the power of the United States Navy through Secretary McNamara.

He pointed out that all of the above individuals with the exception of Partin were guests on the USS Shangri-La CVA-38, in August of 1963. In addition to these four, he stated that Clinton Dowling, J. Harper Erwin, Jr., Adolph Vermont, Jr., William E. Carver, Jr., and Ben A. Miller were on this guest cruise. He stated that he had been unable to identify Vermont and Carver, and he felt that they might be some high ranking naval officers who wanted to conceal their identities. He stated that he felt that the assassination was planned by

COPIES DESTROYED
21 MAR 1 2 1973

NO 64016 DocId: 32989510

ENCLOSURE

this group during this cruise and pointed out that in August of 1963 Lee Harvey Oswald was receiving front-page publicity in the New Orleans newspapers. He stated that he knew that Bryan Clemmons was in New Orleans on August 19, 1963 and that Oswald was also in New Orleans on that date. He stated he had no proof that Clemmons contacted Oswald on that date, but felt it was an odd coincidence that they were both in New Orleans on the same day. Cooper stated that the guest cruise on the Shangri-La had been arranged by Herman Engelhardt, who is head of the Navy League in Baton Rouge. He stated that his "research" had showed that Engelhardt worked with Oswald's father a number of years ago. He stated that Fred Croth, who he described as an ex-secretary of the Navy, was fired by Kennedy and that Croth and Engelhardt were employed in the same "company group."

Cooper stated that another thing that lead him to believe the above group was in on the assassination of President Kennedy was that two or three people closely associated with Sheriff Clemmons were in on the assassination of Senator Huey Long. He stated that the Warren Commission Report pointed out that Oswald had read a book on the assassination of Senator Huey Long, and he thought that this was more than coincidental.

Cooper stated that another coincidence was that Sheriff Clemmons is a good friend of Sheriff Decker of Dallas, Texas, and Sheriff Decker's jail is the one in which Oswald was killed.

Cooper stated that even though Edward G. Partin was not on the guest cruise on the Shangri-La, he knew that Partin had purchased a rifle in April, 1963, similar to the one that was used to assassinate President Kennedy.

Cooper stated that for these reasons he felt that the persons he had named were involved in a conspiracy to assassinate the late President Kennedy. He stated that he had no specific allegations other than the ones that he has mentioned regarding this matter.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 11/7/66

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (1)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Re Bureau teletype to Dallas, 11/5/66, and Dallas teletype to Bureau, 11/5/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and two copies of U. S. Government Bill of Lading A7509984, reflecting the shipment of the following evidence in captioned case via Air Express on 11/5/66:

Assassination Rifle with Clip
Commission Exhibit No. 139;

Revolver, Commission Exhibit No. 143;

Brown leather holster, Commission
Exhibit No. 144.

As reflected in referenced Dallas teletype, these items were shipped Air Express under Air Express Waybill No. 302226.

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (encls-3) (RM)
1 - Dallas
JFG:jeg
(3)

NOT RECORDED
18 NOV 22 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation

11/3/66

Frank M. Wozencroft
Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

Transfer of rifle and pistol involved in the assassination of President Kennedy to the National Archives

By a memorandum of August 19, 1966, the Attorney General authorized you to transfer to the National Archives and Records Service of the General Services Administration all evidence and exhibits involved in the investigation conducted by the Warren Commission, except for the rifle and pistol which were subject to litigation in the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit (John J. King v. United States, decided July 29, 1966).

That memorandum also authorized you to transfer the rifle and pistol to the National Archives when the forfeiture litigation terminated or when title to those items was vested in the United States pursuant to Public Law 89-318.

Title to those items has been vested in the United States pursuant to Public Law 89-318 (See Part II of the Federal Register of November 1, 1966, page 13965, et seq.). Furthermore, the Solicitor General, in conformity with recommendations from the Criminal Division and this Office, decided not to appeal the adverse decision of the Fifth Circuit and time for any such appeal has expired. This, in effect, terminated the litigation.

Accordingly, in conformity with the Attorney General's memorandum of August 19, 1966, it is requested that you arrange for prompt transfer of the rifle and pistol to the National Archives

Copy

105-82555-

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: November 7, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Conrad

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

PURPOSE:

The Department, by letter dated 11/3/66, authorized transfer of assassination rifle and revolver used by Oswald to kill Police Officer J. D. Tippit to National Archives. These items were in possession of our Dallas Office pending disposition of court action as to ownership of these items.

BACKGROUND:

By memorandum dated 8/19/66, the Attorney General authorized the Bureau to transfer to National Archives all exhibits and evidence in the Bureau's possession relating to the assassination of President Kennedy, with the exception of the rifle and revolver. This has been done.

By letter dated 11/3/66, the Department authorized the Bureau to transfer to National Archives the assassination rifle and revolver (no mention made of the holster) used by Oswald to kill Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit. These items were previously shipped to the Dallas Office upon instructions of the Department in connection with a suit instituted by John J. King, a Colorado oilman. King paid Oswald's widow, Mrs. Marina Oswald Porter, $10,000 for these items and agreed to pay an additional $35,000 when he obtained possession.

Hearing held U. S. Federal Court, Dallas, Texas, and Judge Estes decided the guns were rightfully the property of U. S. Government. King appealed this decision to the 5th Circuit Court and, according to the Department's letter 11/3/66, the adverse decision of the 5th Circuit was not

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

going to be appealed and since time for such an appeal has expired, the Department states this, in effect, terminated the litigation. The Department indicates that the title to these items was vested in the United States pursuant to Public Law 89-318. The Federal Register for 11/1/66, specifically lists the rifle and pistol as coming within Public Law 89-318. No reference is made to the holster; however, the Acting Attorney General's order specifies that all other items of evidence which were assigned exhibit numbers by the Commission would be included. The holster was given Commission Exhibit Number C-144.

Upon Bureau instructions, the Dallas Office shipped the rifle, pistol and holster to the Bureau and these items were received on 11/5/66, and are presently in the possession of our Laboratory. It is noted that in the Department's letter of 11/3/66, it neglected to mention the holster; however, this item is being transferred to the National Archives along with the assassination rifle and revolver.

ACTION:

A memorandum transferring these items to Archives is being prepared by the Laboratory, and, thereafter, the Department will be advised of the action taken.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 5010-106
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: November 8, 1966

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lenihan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Tolson
DeLoach
Wick
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

The purpose of this memorandum is to recommend that the Crime Records Division contact Congressman Don Fuqua of Florida and inform Congressman Fuqua that interview of William H. Cooper by Special Agents of this Bureau revealed that Cooper possesses no factual information indicating Lee Harvey Oswald was involved in a conspiracy with several individuals in the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy.

BACKGROUND:

In memorandum Branigan to Sullivan dated 10/31/66 it was reported that Congressman Don Fuqua of Florida made available to a Special Agent of the Washington Field Office data Congressman Fuqua had received from Mr. William H. Cooper of New Orleans, Louisiana, indicating Oswald was involved in a conspiracy with several individuals in the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy. The data made available by Congressman Fuqua revealed that Cooper claimed Oswald was involved with five other individuals in a plot to assassinate President Kennedy. The conspirators allegedly met in August, 1963, on a United States aircraft carrier, "U.S.S. Shangri-La." Cooper named the conspirators as Herman G. Engelhardt, J. Russell Dorron, Bryan Clemmons, James Winfree, and Edward G. Partin.

Bureau files contain no information identifiable with Engelhardt, Dorron or Winfree. Bryan Clemmons is a sheriff in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, who has held several responsible positions as a graduate of the FBI National Academy. Our relations with Clemmons have been excellent. Partin was formerly Secretary-Treasurer of Teamsters Local Five, Baton Rouge, and was the principal Government witness against James Riddle Hoffa when Hoffa was convicted on charges of Obstruction of Justice on 3/4/64 at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

62-113 REC-57 5511

Congressman Fuqua indicated he was concerned over Cooper's allegations and requested that a representative of the FBI contact Cooper in this matter.

105-82555

REL:kas
(3)

10 NOV 17 1966

5 CNOV 28 1966

CONTINUED - OVER

DATA IN FBI FILES RE COOPER

William H. Cooper was [redacted]

At no time during our contacts with Cooper [redacted] did he ever make any allegations in connection with the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy or concerning Lee Harvey Oswald. At no time during our intensive investigation of Oswald or of the assassination of the late President Kennedy did Cooper or any of the other individuals mentioned herein as conspirators behind the assassination come to our attention as possessing information of value to the assassination.

INTERVIEW OF COOPER

By airtel 11/2/66 the New Orleans Office reported results of its interview with Cooper in this matter. Cooper informed the New Orleans Office that he had no specific information showing Oswald was part of a conspiracy to assassinate the late President Kennedy. He stated he had been doing "research" into the assassination and he thought "some stuff just didn't look right." He possessed no information indicating Oswald had any personal contact or acquaintance with the five other individuals named as conspirators but he believed these people were involved in the assassination since they felt President Kennedy was usurping the police powers of the State of Louisiana and was also usurping the power of the United States Navy through the Secretary of Defense, Robert S. McNamara.

During interview of Cooper by the New Orleans Office on 10/31/66, he indicated that he had opposed Sheriff Bryan Clemmons for election on two occasions for the position of sheriff. He also stated that he lost both elections and thereafter felt that every time he got a job, Sheriff Clemmons would have him fired. He stated he felt Sheriff Clemmons was out to get him.

Cooper also stated he had been doing "research" into the assassination of President Kennedy since December, 1963, and has continued his "research" up to this time. He stated that when he recently met Congressman Fuqua in Florida, he felt that

 CONTINUED - OVER

his "research" had progressed to such a point that he had to advise someone.

During our interview with Cooper on 10/31/66, he appeared to be highly nervous and was concerned about being seen with the interviewing FBI Agent.

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of Congressman Fuqua's interest in Cooper's allegations, it is recommended that the Crime Records Division contact Congressman Fuqua and inform him that we have interviewed Cooper in connection with his allegations surrounding the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy. Crime Records Division should inform Congressman Fuqua that Cooper was unable to produce any specific basis for the allegations he has made and he admitted these allegations were either his opinion or he felt they were true. Crime Records Division should also inform Congressman Fuqua that this Bureau's intensive investigation of the assassination produced no evidence that anyone else was involved with Lee Harvey Oswald in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

OK. 11-15-66 Handled 11-15-66 with Cong Fuqua Dun 13/7

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF

TO : J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation

DATE:

FROM : Frank M. Wozencraft
Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

SUBJECT: Transfer of rifle and pistol involved in the assas
nation of President Kennedy to the National Archives

Mr. [illegible] ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. [illegible]
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Callahan ✓
Mr. [illegible] ✓
Mr. Tele
Mr. Gale ✓
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan ✓
Mr. Tavel ✓
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

By a memorandum of August 19, 1966, the Attorney General authorized you to transfer to the National Archives and Records Service of the General Services Administration all evidence and exhibits involved in the investigation conducted by the Warren Commission, except for the rifle and pistol which were subject to litigation in the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit (John J. King v. United States, decided July 29, 1966).

That memorandum also authorized you to transfer the rifle and pistol to the National Archives when the forfeiture litigation terminated or when title to those items was vested in the United States pursuant to Public Law 89-318.

Title to those items has been vested in the United States pursuant to Public Law 89-318 (See Part II of the Federal Register of November 1, 1966, page 13968, et seq.). Furthermore, the Solicitor General, in conformity with recommendations from the Criminal Division and this Office, decided not to appeal the adverse decision of the Fifth Circuit and time for any such appeal has expired. This, in effect, terminated the litigation.

Accordingly, in conformity with the Attorney General's memorandum of August 19, 1966, it is requested that you arrange for prompt transfer of the rifle and pistol to the National Archives.

105-[illegible]-113

NOT RECORDED
193 NOV 22 1966

5 NOV 23 1966

105-82555-534

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attn: Mr. Lenihan, Rm. 818 9&D)
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attn: Mr. Malley, Rm. 5713)
1 - Mr. Raupach, Rm. 5716
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Cunningham
1 - Office, Rm. 7133

Mr. Frank M. Wozencraft
Assistant Attorney General
Director, FBI

November 9, 1966

DISPOSITION OF RIFLE AND PISTOL INVOLVED IN ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY TO THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Your memorandum of November 8, 1966, advised that the title to the rifle and pistol which had been subject to litigation has been vested in the United States and instructed that these items be transferred to the National Archives.

Pursuant to your instructions, the rifle, the pistol and the associated holster were furnished to Mr. Marion M. Johnson of the National Archives on November 8, 1966.

Lee Oswald

RBJ:bsm
(11)

NOTE: Based on memorandum Jevons to Conrad 11/8/66 re "Warren Commission Exhibits."
RHJ:mjk

MAILED 6
NOV 9 - 1966
COMM-FBI

61 NOV 23 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 10/27/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
Attention: SUPERVISOR COURTLAND B. CUNNINGHAM
FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka (deceased)
IS - R - CUBA
OO - DALLAS

Re Bureau telephone call to Dallas, 10/27/66 requesting determination of disposition of certain items of evidence in captioned case and specifically to whom and when the items were released.

Items No. 353, 371, 372, 374 through 379, B2, B17 and B18, described in Bulet to Dallas, 6/19/64, which items were personal property of Mr. and Mrs. MICHAEL PAINE, were returned to Mr. H. W. HILL, Property Manager of the Dallas Police Department, 6/24/64 as reflected in Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 7/3/64, and receipt obtained (100-10461-1A-373).

Item No. 330, which was Mrs. PAINE's address book, furnished Dallas by Bureau airtel to Dallas, 12/24/63, was returned to Captain WILL FRITZ, Dallas Police Department, on 1/6/64 by SA BARDWELL D. ODUM, and Dallas file reflects Mrs. PAINE was advised of this fact on 1/21/64.

Items C320, a rifle obtained from ROBERT ADRAIN TAYLOR, was returned to Dallas by the FBI Laboratory as indicated in Bulet to Dallas, 6/5/64, enclosing laboratory report. This rifle was returned to TAYLOR on 6/16/64 by SA A. RAYMOND SWITZER, as evidenced by receipt (100-10461-1A-355). (See report

Item Q618, material from sidewalk as reflected in Bulet to Dallas, 11/17/64, enclosing laboratory report, is still retained in Dallas file as a 1A exhibit (100-10461-1A-470). (See reports of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 10/28/64, pages 65-68 and 11/27/64, pages 8-11.)

4 - Bureau
2 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(6)

105-82555-5512

20 OCT 25 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M P

Special Agent in Charge

SEC SOVIET SU

UNRECORDED COPY

62-109060-

9/16/21

Items D128 through D136 were returned to Dallas by Bulet to Dallas dated 12/27/63 in case captioned "UNKNOWN SUBJECT; MRS. MARGUERITE CLEAVERIE OSWALD - VICTIM; EXTORTION", Dallas file 9-1897, Bufile 9-41624 (FBI Lab No. D-437901AX). These documents are still retained in Dallas file 9-1897 as follows:

D128, D129, D130 and D131 are 1A4 of Dallas file 9-1897; D132 and D133 are 1A-3 of Dallas file 9-1897; D134 and D135 are exhibit 1A2 of 9-1897; and D136 is exhibit 1A-1 of 9-1897.

1 - Office, 71

11/15/66

1 - Mr. Cunningham

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461) REC-9

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, - aka (deceased)
IS - R - CUBA

Reurairtels 10/27/66, and 10/28/66.

For your information, items D128 through D136 relating to the extortion case captioned "UNKNOWN SUBJECT; MRS. MARGUERITE CLEAVERIE OSWALD - VICTIM; EXTORTION," Bureau file 9-41624, Dallas file 9-1897 were sent to the National Archives and Records Service on 11/1/66, for their permanent retention.

Attached herewith is item Q618 (material from sidewalk) which should be retained by your office, since it was received after the publication of the Warren Commission Report.

Enclosure

CC:bas
(5)

MAILED 12
NOV 16 1966
COMM-FBI

NOV 29 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FD- ev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 10/28/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
Attention: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR IVAN W. CONRAD
FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka (deceased)
IS - R - CUBA
OO - DALLAS

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 10/27/66, and Bureau telephone call to Dallas, 10/27/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau is Item Q618, material from sidewalk which is furnished the Bureau in accordance with its request. Investigation relating to this item is set forth on pages 65 through 68 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 10/8/64, and on pages eight through 11 of the report of SA GEMBERLING dated 11/27/64.

Also enclosed for the Bureau are Items D128 through D136, mentioned in referenced airtel.

Although items D128 through D136 relate to an extortion case captioned "UNKNOWN SUBJECT; Mrs. MARGUERITE CLEAVERIE OSWALD - VICTIM, EXTORTION", Bufile 9-41624, Dallas file 9-1897, information concerning these exhibits was reported in accordance with Bureau instructions in the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 5/15/64 at Dallas, captioned "ASSASSINATION OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING' Bufile 62-109060, Dallas file 89-43, on pages 1061 through 1069. Also in this report, these exhibits are fully described on Table of Contents pages xx through xxii.

4 - Bureau (encls-10) (RM)
2 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(6)

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DL 100-10461

In connection with Bureau inquiry concerning Item D45, a motel registration card belonging to Mr. and Mrs. CECIL SITZ, owners of the "Half Circle J" Motel, Fort Worth, Texas, the Dallas files reflect that this item was returned to the owners on 10/28/64. For the Bureau's information, this item was returned to Dallas by Bureau airtel to Dallas dated 10/16/64, with instructions to promptly return it to Mr. and Mrs. SITZ. This item was identified in Dallas files as 89-43-1A-14.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
NOV 5 1966
TELETYPE

FBI DALLAS

FBI WASH DC

12:08 PM URGENT 11-5-66 RCS

TO DALLAS 100-10461

FROM DIRECTOR 62-109060 1P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTY-TWO, NINETEEN SIXTY-THREE; DALLAS, TEXAS; MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING. Lee Harvey Oswald

DEPARTMENT HAS ADVISED LITIGATION CONCERNING THE ASSASSINATION RIFLE WITH CLIP AND REVOLVER, COMMISSION EXHIBIT NUMBERS ONE THREE NINE AND ONE FOUR THREE RESPECTIVELY, HAS BEEN TERMINATED AND MAY BE TRANSFERRED TO THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES. PREPARE FOR SHIPMENT BY AIR EXPRESS THESE ITEMS PLUS THE BROWN LEATHER HOLSTER, COMMISSION EXHIBIT NUMBER ONE FOUR FOUR AND SHIP TO REACH THE BUREAU, ATTENTION LABORATORY ON NOVEMBER SEVEN NEXT. SUTEL AIRLINES FLIGHT NUMBER, ARRIVAL POINT AND TIME SO POSSESSION CAN BE TAKEN BY BUREAU PERSONNEL.

END

ASP

FBI DALL

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOT RECORDED
198 NOV 8 1966

56 NOV 14 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 11/8/66

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: WARREN COMMISSION EXHIBITS

In my memorandum of 11/3/66, I reported a telephone call from Mr. Marion Johnson of the National Archives and Records Service. He advised of an inquiry from Harold Weisberg, author of "Whitewash: The Report on the Warren Report" concerning information pertaining to spectrographic examinations in our FBI reports. In view of Weisberg's suspected Communist background, it was recommended that Johnson be advised that the FBI could not be of assistance to Weisberg in this matter. The Director noted "O. K. I assume we have given all exhibits & evidence to the Archives as previously directed by A. G."

Pursuant to Bureau approval, Johnson was advised that the FBI could not be of assistance to Weisberg in this matter.

With regard to the Director's comment concerning transfer of evidence and exhibits to Archives, further reference is made to Mr. Rosen's memorandum of 11-7-66 advising of the prior transfer of available material to Archives and the fact that the assassination rifle together with Oswald's pistol and associated holster had been held in Dallas at the Department's instructions pending adjudication of title, and pending receipt of the instant authorization for release. The Director instructed that all such items should be transferred to Archives at once.

This is to advise that immediately following initial receipt of Mr. Rosen's memorandum and the Departmental authorization attached thereto for transfer of the remaining items, Laboratory representatives telephonically contacted Mr. Johnson of Archives to arrange for the transfer at the earliest possible date. Johnson subsequently called back to advise that he could receive this material on 11-8-66. Accordingly, the assassination rifle, Oswald's pistol, and its associated holster were personally delivered to Mr. Johnson on 11-8-66, and an appropriate signed receipt was obtained therefor.

NOT RECORDED
121 NOV 15 1966

ACTION:

Suggested letters to Archives confirming the transfer, and to the Department advising of the action taken are attached for approval.

3 NOV 15 1966

Enclosures (2)
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (attn. Mr. O'Malley)
1 - Mr. Wick
RHJ: fch:mn
(10)

1 - W. C. Sullivan (attn: Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Raupach

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62

1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Rosen, Att: Mr. Malley
1-Mr. Sullivan, Att: Mr. Lenihan
November 9, 1966
1-Mr. Wick
1-Mr. Raupach
1-Mr. Conrad
1-Mr. Frazier, 7410
1-Office, 7133

Dr. Robert H. Bahmer
Archivist of the United States
National Archives and Records Service
National Archives Building
Washington, D. C. 20408

Dear Dr. Bahmer:

Reference is made to my letter dated September 14, 1966, advising that Lee Harvey Oswald's rifle (Commission Exhibit 139), a revolver (Commission Exhibit 143) and holster (Commission Exhibit 144) were in the possession of the FBI and would be transferred to the National Archives and Records Service when litigation was terminated or when title to these items was vested pursuant to Public Law 89-318.

The litigation has now been terminated and these items were turned over to Mr. Marion M. Johnson of your office on November 8, 1966.

105-82555

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOT RECORDED
193 NOV 16 1966
NOV 15 1966

AUG 3
9 - 1966
CIA-FBI

NOTE: Department of Justice memo to the Director dated 11/3/66 advised litigation has been terminated and Oswald's rifle and the revolver (which were returned from Dallas on 11/5/66) are to be turned over to Archives. Receipt for these items along with the associated holster, is attached. Based on memorandum Jevons to Conrad 11/8/66 re "Warren Commission Exhibits"

62-109060

RHJ:fch (11)

1390

IL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOV 29 1966

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 11/16/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, DETROIT (62-3550) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On 11/15/66, RUSSEL ALLEN, white male, age 65, 143 West Van Buren, Apartment 301, Battle Creek, Michigan, appeared at the Battle Creek Resident Agency and advised SA WILLIAM F. MORAN as follows:

ALLEN advised that the information which he was furnishing at this time had come to his attention approximately 18 months prior to this date. He advised that he was furnishing the information at this time because of the recent publicity given to the assassination of President KENNEDY and the subsequent Warren Report. He advised that the information had come to him through a letter written by Mrs. WILLIAM (DELPHIA) ALLEN who is the wife of his brother, WILLIAM ALLEN, who resides at 1019 West Wheatland Road, Apartment 117, Dallas, Texas. ALLEN advised that his brother's father-in-law, JACK TOBIAS, manages an apartmenthouse in Dallas and that LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his wife and child resided at this apartment house prior to President KENNEDY's assassination. ALLEN continued that this letter had been written to either MELVIN or DAVID ALLEN, his brothers, who reside at Battle Creek, Michigan, and that the letter was passed on to him. ALLEN continued that in her letter Mrs. ALLEN had stated that she had learned from Mrs. JACK TOBIAS that shortly before the assassination, OSWALD had abandoned his wife and child at the apartment house and had left them with no money or food. Two or three days after this Mrs. OSWALD had used the public telephone in the hallway of the apartment house and had called someone to come and get her and the baby. On the same day a male individual came to the apartment house and moved

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas (Info)
1 - Detroit
WFM/pjb
(6)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

OSWALD and the baby together with their personal belongings. Mrs. TOBIAS had stated that she had gotten a good look at this individual and later after the assassination when she saw JACK RUBY's picture in the newspapers she stated that she believed that the person who had moved Mrs. OSWALD earlier was identical to RUBY. ALLEN also advised that this letter had also stated that Mrs. TOBIAS had claimed that she knew nother things which she had not told to the FBI when she was interviewed. ALLEN advised that the letter had either been misplaced or destroyed and that he would make an attempt to determine if it could be located. ALLEN stated that because of this he was of the opinion that RUBY and OSWALD had known one another prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY.

FBI

Date: 11/23/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601) (C)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

On 11/23/66, LEO SAVAGE, Box 367, Joaquin, Texas, telephone COngress 9-2421, telephonically advised SA THURMAN P. KELLEY at Shreveport, Louisiana, that a short time before the assassination of President KENNEDY, he, SAVAGE, was with LEE HARVEY OSWALD, JOE SMITH, and NICK KEOULMAN at Corpus Christi, Texas. He stated that OSWALD, SMITH, and KEOULMAN planned to go to Moscow, that they were all acquainted with JACK RUBY; JOE SMITH is the son of J. W. SMITH of Robstown, Texas, and formerly of Brownsville, Texas.

SAVAGE said he had talked to FBI Agents in Houston shortly after the assassination but possibly has additional information of value as he has been studying "personality behavior" and as he has seen in the paper that the case may be re-opened.

As noted above, SAVAGE has talked to FBI and, therefore, no recommendation is being made as to whether or not he should be contacted, this being left to the discretion of the Bureau or the office of origin.

3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Dallas (RM)
2 - Houston (RM)
1 - New Orleans
TPK:med
(8)

REC-4 105-82555-5515

4 NOV 28 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 11/26/66

FROM : D. E. Moore

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INFORMATION CONCERNING

At 2:02 p.m. today Bertram Worthington, Duty Agent of the San Francisco Office, telephonically advised Weekend Duty Supervisor R. H. Horner as follows:

The San Francisco Police Department had received a call from an individual who had appeared to be drunk but who nevertheless reported he had a girl friend, one Frances Hise, who had told him she knew for a fact that Lee Harvey Oswald had known Jack Ruby prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. Worthington stated that according to the police Hise had made this remark as a result of the Director's statement to the press on 11/25/66 (concerning the investigation conducted following the death of President Kennedy).

Worthington stated the San Francisco Police on interview of Hise, had adjudged her to be an alcoholic. She told the Police Department, however, that while sitting at a bar in Dallas on 10/23/63 (a month prior to the assassination) she had seen Oswald and Ruby drinking together.

Worthington inquired as to whether San Francisco should conduct additional investigation of Hise in view of the information furnished by the San Francisco Police Department to the effect that Hise was an alcoholic.

Worthington was advised that all information obtained from Hise by the San Francisco Police should be obtained from that Department and furnished to the Bureau in form suitable for dissemination.

ACTION:

None, for information. Upon receipt of report from San Francisco Office, consideration will be given to interviewing Hise in this matter if it appears she possesses information of value.

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. D.E. Moore
1 - Mr. W.A. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. R.H. Horner

RHH:cc

DEC 37

DEC 1 1966

DEC 5 1966

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan

November 30, 1966

BY LIAISON

Honorable Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Watson:

With reference to the inquiry of Mr. Hayes Redmon on November 29, 1966, concerning the identity of the former FBI Agent who allegedly placed flowers on the grave of Lee Harvey Oswald, the following is submitted:

Inquiry at Fort Worth, Texas, revealed that Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, was aware flowers were being delivered to be placed on her son's grave and that there had been a typewritten note accompanying the flowers signed "Junior." It was determined flowers were delivered on Thanksgiving Day for Oswald's grave and a typewritten note signed "Junior" was attached. A United Press International news release datelined at Los Angeles was received in Dallas, Texas, stating Harry Dean, thirty-eight years of age, had advised he was responsible for sending the flowers and had a note typed by the florist signed "Junior." He also stated he was an undercover man for the FBI and had used the code word "Junior." This Bureau has never had an Agent by the name of Harry Dean in its employ.

EX-113 REC-138 105-125517-5517

Harry J. Dean presently resides in Alhambra, California, previously lived in Chicago, Illinois, and in the early 1960's gratuitously furnished some information concerning the organization known as the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

DEC 1 1966

As a result of a background check showing mental instability, Dean was requested to discontinue his telephonic contacts with our Chicago Office as his assistance was not desired. Subsequently, in 1963 and on frequent occasions since that time, it has been necessary for Agents of our Los Angeles Office to locate Dean and request him to desist from making statements that he was connected in any way with the FBI.

JRM:mpd (10)

NOTE; See memo DeLoach from Rosen 11/29/66 re "Assassination of Pres. Kennedy -- Allegation Former FBI Agent Places Flowers on Grave of Oswald" JRM:mpd

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Delivered to Mr. Stegall on 12-1-66

Class. & Ext. by 6?-10906

DEC 3 1966

Honorable Marvin Watson

The FBI Identification Division contains a record on Dean which reflects he [redacted]

In view of the foregoing no further action is being taken concerning this matter.

Sincerely yours,

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MR. TOLSON
MR. DELOACH
MR. MOHR
MR. [illegible]
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. FELT
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

3:32PM November 25, 1966

A woman telephoned and identified herself as Mrs. NORMAN (first name she would not state) and was quite emotional in stating that she knew both the Director and Mr. Tolson when they lived on Seward Square and she was quite surprised that the Director would make a statement to the effect that Lee Harvey Oswald shot the late President Kennedy. Mrs. NORMAN stated that she knew this statement of the Director's to be a lie and so did the Director. Mrs. Norman stated that she knew Mr. Tolson before he retired, then she terminated the call.
The telephone call sounded as if it was a local call.

REC- 5518

oae

5DEC7 1966 CRIME RECORDS

FBI

Date: 11/28/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

OO: Dallas

Re San Antonio airtel to the Bureau dated 9/23/66.

On 11/28/66, Inspector JACK HUTTON, Chief, Investigation Division, San Antonio Police Department, San Antonio, Texas, advised that they had received information that Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, mother of deceased LEE HARVEY OSWALD, is scheduled to appear on the Allen Dale Program, Station WOAI-TV, on Wednesday, 11/30/66.

DALE has a TV program from 10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. each day on Station WOAI-TV called "The Talk of San Antonio".

According to Inspector HUTTON, Mrs. OSWALD is scheduled to arrive on Braniff Airlines Flight No. 55 at 3:17 p.m., 11/29/66. She is to be met at the airport by ALLEN DALE and has reservations at El Tropicano Hotel in San Antonio. The length of her stay is not known at this time.

The above is being submitted for information purposes and if Mrs. OSWALD appears on TV and any disparaging remarks are made, the Bureau will be advised.

(3) - Bureau (RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
2 - San Antonio
JCC/sms
(7)

5519

NOV 30 1966

FBI - DALLAS

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 11/17/66

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Lenihan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Concerning the handling of Oswald by the State Department, it is noted this matter has been thoroughly looked into and was the subject of a memorandum from Sullivan to Belmont dated October 4, 1964, copy attached.

In addition to the information set forth in the October 4, 1964 memorandum, the Warren Commission report, on pages 26 and 27, makes the following comment: "The Commission has examined the Department of State's handling of the Oswald matters and finds that it followed the law throughout."

There is also attached for information an article from the Washington Post dated October 4, 1964.

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the foregoing it is not believed any reference should be made in the proposed statement to the handling of Oswald by the State Department.

Enclosures (2)

JRM:mpd (8)

EX-112

REC-19

5520

2 ENCLOSURES

4 DEC 2 1966

67 DEC

"How intensive or how extensive that interview in Moscow was I don't know. But, nevertheless, it was in a State Department document that was furnished to us."

Basis of Director's Testimony

The Director's testimony before the President's Commission wherein he testified that "the report of the State Department that indicated this man was a thoroughly safe risk" appears to have been based upon data we had received from the State Department during the course of our investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald. This data was contained in a foreign service dispatch from the American Embassy to the Department of State, Washington, D. C., dispatch No. 29, dated July 11, 1961. This dispatch set forth a summary of Lee Harvey Oswald's visit to the American Embassy in Moscow on July 8, 1961, wherein he requested to return to the United States with his wife. This dispatch sets forth the following paragraph relating to Oswald as noted by the American Embassy interviewing official, Mr. Snyder.

"Twenty months of the realities of life in the Soviet Union have clearly had a maturing effect on Oswald. He stated frankly that he had learned a hard lesson the hard way and that he had been completely relieved of his illusions about the Soviet Union at the same time that he acquired a new understanding and appreciation of the United States and the meaning of freedom. Much of the arrogance and bravado which characterized him on his first visit to the Embassy appears to have left him. He stated that he is in contact with his mother and a brother in the United States. He stated that he had about 200 rubles and that he and his wife would save more for eventual costs of traveling to the United States."

State Department records reflect that Oswald executed an application for renewal of his United States passport on May 24, 1962, and such passport was renewed "valid only for direct return to the United States." Oswald was also given a loan in the sum of $435.71 to finance the transportation of he, his wife and child to the United States.

Analysis

The Director in his testimony before the Commission did not quote from a State Department document when he testified that the report of the State Department "indicated this man was a thoroughly safe risk, he had changed his views, he was a loyal man now and had seen the light of day, so to speak." The Director was summarizing for the Commission the data that appeared in the State Department memorandum prepared by Mr. Snyder mentioned above. Anyone reading

 CONTINUED - OVER

Mr. Snyder's comments would arrive at the conclusion that Oswald was a thoroughly safe risk and certainly did not pose a threat to the President of the United States. In addition, it must be noted that the State Department renewed Oswald's passport for return to the United States and gave him a loan for his transportation. Obviously State Department would not have taken such action if it considered Oswald any type of risk.

This is further borne out by the fact that when Oswald requested a new passport for travel abroad on June 24, 1963, wherein he indicated he planned to stay abroad for from three months to one year and to visit England, France, Germany, Holland, Russia, Finland, Italy and Poland, State Department saw fit to issue him a passport for such travel on the following day, June 25, 1963. Obviously State Department did not consider Oswald a risk in issuing him a passport on this occasion.

ACTION:

This is for the Director's information.

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Evans
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele Room
Holmes
Gandy

Hoover Claim Oswald Was Called A Safe Risk Makes State Cry 'Foul'

The State Department believes it has been hit below the belt by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's contention that it had concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald was "a thoroughly safe risk."

Officials of the Department said Friday night that they could find no reports or documents to support that statement by the chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The Department did make available to newsmen a 1961 and a 1962 document on Oswald, who stands accused of assassinating President Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963.

One document, from the American Embassy in Moscow, appears to be the one to which Hoover referred when he testified before the Warren Commission last May 14. But the document says nothing that indicates that Oswald was "a thoroughly safe risk," or a "loyal man," nor does it give him "a clean bill," as Hoover said a State Department report concluded.

One State Department source said it was "undignified" for two departments of Government to be thrown into public dispute in the way they were when Hoover's accusation was prematurely made public on Friday.

A widespread view in official Washington yesterday was that Hoover authorized advance disclosure of his testimony before the Warren Commission, to try to offset criticism of the FBI. The Commission report said that the FBI had taken "an unduly restrictive view of its role in preventive intelligence work" prior to the President's assassination.

The Embassy report to the State Department, to which Hoover seemed to be referring, was a 2½-page document dated July 11, 1961. It was signed by Boris H. Klosson, American counselor for political affairs in Moscow. It said in part:

"Twenty months of the realities of life in the Soviet Union have clearly had a maturing effect on Oswald. He stated frankly that he had learned a hard lesson the hard way and that he had been completely relieved of his illusions about the Soviet Union at the same time that understanding and appreciation of the United States and the meaning of freedom.

"Much of the arrogance and bravado which characterized him on his first visit to the Embassy appears to have left him.

Oswald, at that time, had come to the Embassy asking help to return to the United States. In 1959, soon after he arrived in the Soviet Union, he had gone to the Embassy and said he wanted to renounce his citizenship. The Embassy, under its normal cautionary procedures, suggested he think over his intention. Oswald never followed through on the renunciation. Hoover, in his recent testimony, said he personally feels that such people should be able to renounce their citizenship "at once."

A State Department document from Washington dated March 16, 1962, said the Office of Soviet Union Affairs believed it was in the interest of the United States to give Oswald, his wife, and their child opportunity to return to the United States.

To refuse to do so, the memorandum said, could "weaken" efforts by the United States to get the Soviets to allow Russian relatives of American citizens to leave the Soviet Union. That report, however, far from "clearing" Oswald in any way, referred to him as "an unstable character, whose actions are entirely unpredictable."

The Washington Post and Times Herald ✓
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date 10-4-64

Page 1

55-70

ENCLOSURE

TRUE COPY

November 14, 1966

To: Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,

Dear Sir,

It seems that a great injustice has been done to you and the F. B. I agents in regards to the investigation made in the assassination of the late President Kennedy.

After reading and evaluating thoroughly the circumstances of his death, with material, such as, "Inquest" by Edward Jay Epstein & etc. I firmly believe that the F. B. I. was not allowed to complete their investigation because of the time element and authority taken away from your office and given to the Warren Commission.

The Warren Commission should have been given the authority only (as per ethics of judges and lawyers) to evaluate the investigation made by your office. The F. B. I. is a trained organization in the investigating field and the Warren Commission is not. When one part of the team is trained (The F. B. I.) and the other part is not trained (the Warren Commission) in the field of investigation, then there can never be a true and accurate account presented. There is too much overlapping of jurisdiction to contend with, also.

The issues at the present time should not be who is right or wrong (The F. B. I or the Warren Commission) nor on the methods taken either, or any legal red tape but to solve a problem of most importance.

First, the authority to investigate further evidence should be returned to your office.

Second, based upon your further investigation, the Warren Commission should be reopened to evaluate your office's investigation.

I believe strongly that Jack Ruby was the accomplice that fired approx. three shots at the same time Oswald was firing from the 6th floor of the Depository Bldg.

NOT RECORDED
199 NOV 23 1966

I believe Jack Ruby to be located within range to the President's car, close to Zupruder's film frome number 313, and fired approx - three shots with the same gun he shot Oswald with later, Only he had a silencer on the gun at the time he shot at the President's car.

Oswald was a decoy for Jack Ruby.

Where was Jack Ruby at the time President Kennedy, et all, were shot at?

Was a test ever made of Ruby's gun in which he shot Oswald with: (a) in connection with the fragments found in the President's car? (b) for markings of a silencer? (c) has he ever been questioned in connection with President Kennedy's assassination and was he ever questioned about owning a silencer?

Ruby shot Oswald, probably with the thought it is better to be tried for killing an assassin than for being an accomplice of an assassin.

The first shot from the 6th floor of the Depository Bldg. hit President Kennedy in the back. The next two shots went wild, one hitting the car (a fragment may have hit Connally's wrist) the other hit the curb (which ricoheted at James Tague, the innocent by stander).

The other shots from Jack Ruby's gun, with silencer, one hit President Kennedy in the throat & went clear through the back of the head, the other shots hit Connally.

Oswald, on the 6th floor was a diversionary method for Ruby who got away without being noticed.

I am hoping that the aforementioned information, which I am submitting to you to use as you see fit, will be accepted only on the sole purpose of it coming from a sincere citizen doing her duty in the best interest of her country.

Most sincerely,

/s/

Mrs. Virginia T. Brockway
Notary Public of L. A. County
11937 Pantheon
Norwalk, Calif. 90650

November 22, 1966

Mrs. Virginia T. Brockway
11937 Pantheon
Norwalk, California 90650

Dear Mrs. Brockway:

Mr. Hoover received your letter on November 16th.

He asked me to thank you for your observations and to advise you that all the material developed by the FBI in connection with our investigation of the assassination of former President Kennedy was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration. The results of our inquiry into this matter were subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission. Answers to any questions you may have concerning the work performed by the Warren Commission or the FBI would be available through review at the National Archives.

Sincerely yours,

Helen [illegible]
Secretary

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DFC:leh (3)

TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

November 25, 1966

On November 21, 1966, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, received a letter from a newsman expressing concern over the rash of books, articles and statements which are "creating confusion and doubts about the validity of the findings of the Warren Commission regarding the assassination of President Kennedy." The newsman said that one of the "conflicts" concerned the alleged variance of the results of the medical examination of the President's body, recorded in FBI reports dated December 9, 1963, and January 13, 1964, and the official autopsy report.

The newsman said he would appreciate any comment Mr. Hoover would make concerning these matters.

The newsman requested that Mr. Hoover prepare a statement regarding the alleged conflict between information reported by the FBI and the autopsy report.

By letter dated November 23, 1966, to the newsman, Mr. Hoover said he shared the concern of the newsman regarding the criticisms of the Warren Commission's findings. He pointed out that while the critics had every right to state their views, they "should show more regard for the facts on record. They have ignored certain facts, misinterpreted others, and expressed pure speculation as truth."

ENCLOSURE

Mr. Hoover sent the newsman the attached statement and stated, "I am speaking only for the FBI, not for any other agency or group involved in any phase of the inquiry into the assassination of President Kennedy."

Enclosure

November 23, 1966

The Warren Commission and its findings concerning the assassination of President Kennedy currently are being severely criticized. The conclusions of the Commission, especially its conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the assassination, have been openly challenged.

In support of their speculations, some of the critics allege, among other things, that there is a "conflict" between portions of two FBI reports and the official autopsy report regarding the wounds found in the President's body.

While there is a difference in the information reported by the FBI and the information contained in the autopsy report concerning the wounds, there is no conflict. The FBI reports record oral statements made by autopsy physicians while the examination was being conducted and before all facts were known. The autopsy report records the final findings of the examination.

Briefly, this is what happened. The autopsy was conducted at Bethesda Naval Hospital on the evening of November 22, 1963. Two

105-125

ENCLOSURE

FBI Agents were present. They reported that Dr. James J. Humes, chief autopsy surgeon, located what appeared to be a bullet hole in the back below the shoulder and probed it to the end of the opening with a finger. The examining physicians were unable to explain why they could find no bullet or point of exit.

Unknown to the Agents, the physicians eventually were able to trace the path of the bullet through the body. On the morning of November 23, 1963, Dr. Humes contacted doctors who treated the President at Parkland Hospital in Dallas, Texas, the previous day and confirmed his assumption that a tracheotomy had been performed using a bullet hole in the front of the neck as the point of incision.

The information reported by the Agents present during the autopsy was summarized on page 16 of the FBI report dated December 9, 1963. Meanwhile, the clothing worn by the President when he was shot was examined in the FBI Laboratory. This examination revealed a small hole in the back of his coat and shirt and a slit characteristic of an exit hole for a projectile in the front of the shirt one inch below the collar button. A nick on the left side of the tie knot, possibly caused by the same projectile which passed through the shirt, also was noted.

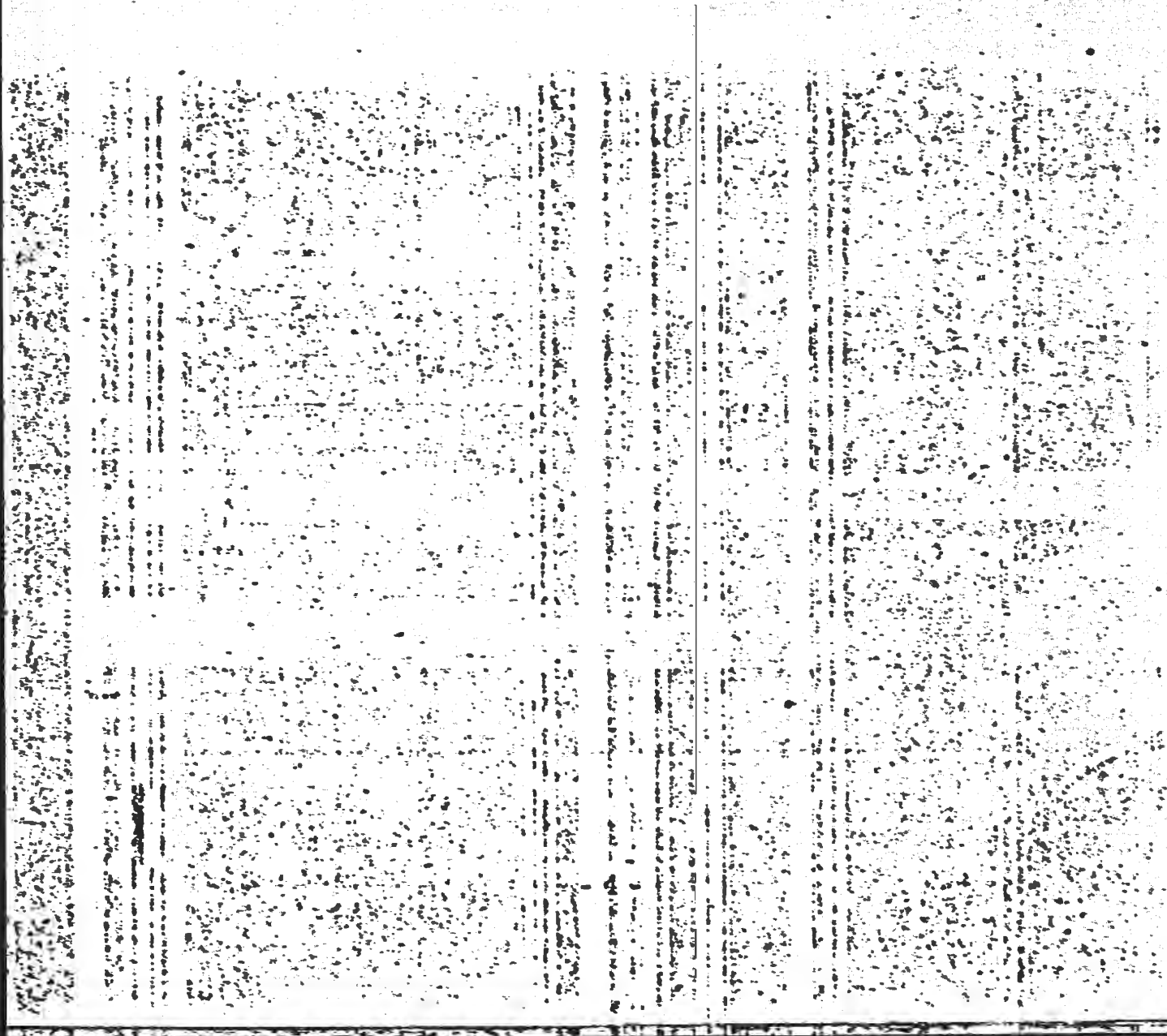
These findings clearly indicated the examining physician's early observation that the bullet penetrated only a short distance into the President's back probably was in error. Since this observation had been included in the FBI report of December 9, 1963, another reference was made to it in the report of January 13, 1964, in conjunction with the Laboratory findings to point up this probability.

The FBI and the Warren Commission each received a copy of the official autopsy report on December 23, 1963, from Secret Service following a specific request for this document. Since the FBI knew the Commission had a copy of the official autopsy, its contents were not repeated in an FBI report.

Recently the charge has been made that the FBI altered the film of the assassination taken by Abraham Zapruder. This is totally false. The FBI never had the original Zapruder film in its possession--it was purchased by a national magazine. The FBI obtained a copy of the original uncut film and reproduced this for the Commission which since has turned it over to National Archives.

At the direction of President Johnson, the FBI conducted a prompt, intensive, objective [illegible] investigation of the assassination. The results of this investigation were accurately reported to

the Warren Commission. Not one shred of evidence has been developed to link any other person in a conspiracy with Oswald to assassinate President Kennedy. All available evidence and facts point to one conclusion--that Oswald acted alone in his crime.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach DATE: 11/25/66

FROM : R. E. Wick

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT;
WARREN COMMISSION REPORT;
STATEMENT BY THE DIRECTOR

Attached is a copy of the statement by the Director which was sent by him under date of 11/23/66 to Mr. Sid Epstein of "The Washington Evening Star." It will be noted that a cover statement has been added setting forth the circumstances of the inquiry received by Mr. Hoover from Mr. Epstein for a statement and the Director's response thereto. It was prepared in this fashion so that it could be given to other news sources after it appeared in "The Washington Evening Star" and they could use it without attributing it to "The Washington Evening Star."

Immediately after the appearance of Mr. Hoover's statement in "The Washington Evening Star," copies of the attached were furnished to Associated Press, United Press International, "The Washington Daily News," "New York Daily News" and the U. S. Information Agency, all Washington, D. C.

NOT RECORDED
1 NOV 29 1966

It is noted that the above distribution of this item was previously discussed by Mr. Wick with Mr. Cliff Sessions, Information Officer of the Department, and it was approved by Mr. Sessions.

2 ENCLOSURE

Immediately following publication of the Director's statement in "The Washington Evening Star," and on the wire services, my office was swamped with calls. Representatives of the National Broadcasting Company, American Broadcasting Company, Columbia Broadcasting System, and the Westinghouse Broadcasting Company, as well as radio stations WBAL, Baltimore, and WEAM, Washington, called asking whether Mr. Hoover or a representative of the Bureau would record the statement on tape for broadcast by their facilities. They were advised that it was preferred not to make such a recording since the statement of Mr. Hoover did not lend itself to this type of handling.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

Enclosure

53 DEC 5 1966

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Miss Gandy
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones

TEB:mls (6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Mohr
Wy
Casper
Callah
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

ORIGINAL FILED IN

CPI-3

WASHINGTON (AP)--FBI DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER SAID TODAY THAT DESPITE THE CONTINUING CONTROVERSY OVER THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT, ALL AVAILABLE EVIDENCE INDICATES LEE HARVEY OSWALD ACTED ALONE IN KILLING JOHN F. KENNEDY.

HOOVER SAID CRITICS OF THE COMMISSION CONCLUSION THAT OSWALD WAS ALONE IN THE ASSASSINATION HAVE EVERY RIGHT TO AIR THEIR VIEWS. BUT HE SAID "THEY SHOULD SHOW MORE REGARD FOR THE FACTS ON RECORD."

"THEY HAVE IGNORED CERTAIN FACTS, MISINTERPRETED OTHERS, AND EXPRESSED PURE SPECULATION AS TRUTH," HOOVER SAID.

NOT ONE BIT OF EVIDENCE HAS BEEN DEVELOPED TO LINK ANY OTHER PERSON IN A CONSPIRACY WITH OSWALD TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY."

AND ABOUT CRITICS' CHARGES THAT THERE WERE DISCREPANCIES IN FBI REPORTS AND THE FINDINGS OF AN AUTOPSY, HOOVER SAID THERE WAS A DIFFERENCE IN THE FORMATION, BUT "THERE IS NO CONFLICT."

THE FBI REPORTS RECORD ORAL STATEMENTS MADE BY AUTOPSY PHYSICIANS WHILE THE EXAMINATION WAS BEING CONDUCTED AND BEFORE ALL FACTS WERE KNOWN, HOOVER SAID. "THE AUTOPSY REPORT RECORDS THE FINAL FINDINGS OF THE EXAMINATIONS."

HE ALSO LABELED A CHARGE THAT THE FBI HAD ALTERED COLORED FILM OF THE ASSASSINATION TAKEN BY ABRAHAM ZAPRUDER, A BYSTANDER AT THE TIME OF THE NOV. 22, 1963, MURDER IN DALLAS.

THIS IS TOTALLY FALSE," HOOVER SAID. "THE FBI NEVER HAD THE ORIGINAL ZAPRUDER FILM IN ITS POSSESSION."

HE SAID THE FBI OBTAINED A COPY OF THE ORIGINAL, UNCUT FILM AND REPRODUCED IT FOR THE WARREN COMMISSION. IT SINCE HAS BEEN TURNED OVER TO THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES ALONG WITH OTHER PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE AND FACTUAL DATA CONSIDERED BY THE COMMISSION IN ITS INQUIRY.

HOOVER MADE HIS STATEMENT IN RESPONSE TO NEWSPAPER QUERIES GROWING OUT OF THE CONTROVERSY OVER THE FINDINGS OF THE COMMISSION. THE CONTROVERSY REACHED A NEW HIGH THIS WEEK ON THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF KENNEDY'S DEATH.

11/25--01225P

NOT RECORDED
109 DEC 13 1966

DEC 14 1966

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : W. D. Griffith

DATE: 11/29/66

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Cadigan

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: ROBERT BENJAMIN SMITH - MURDER

For your information we are in receipt of a current request for examination of some evidence from the Police Department, Mesa, Arizona, in the murder case involving the subject, 18 years old, who is suspected of the mass murder of five people at a beauty college and the wounding of two others. The evidence consists of two cards contained in subject's wallet, one bearing the typewritten name "Alek James Hidell" and the other being a photograph of a "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" card bearing the signature "V.T. Lee." There are obvious alterations of this photograph and it appears that Smith's typewritten name and handwritten signature have been superimposed over the partially eradicated name of Lee H. Oswald. The Mesa Police Department asks that we attempt to verify the name Lee H. Oswald is the partially eradicated name underneath the subject's name as it now appears on the photograph.

For your information the 2/21/64 issue of Life Magazine on page 78 carries a reproduction of a photograph of Oswald handing out leaflets and a reproduction of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee card bearing his typed name and written signature underneath.* From the imperfections and individual characteristics observable in the photograph submitted by the Mesa, Arizona, Police Department it was almost certainly made directly or indirectly from the Life Magazine reproduction appearing in the 2/21/64 issue. A Xerox copy of the current evidence in question and of the page from Life Magazine referred to is attached.

In view of the notoriety surrounding the mass murder with which Smith is charged, this matter is receiving immediate attention and a Laboratory report will be submitted without delay.

ACTION: None. For information.

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan

WDG:mbs (8)

SCDEC 9 1966

DEC 2 1966

* The original Fair Play for Cuba Committee card was in Oswald's wallet when arrested. 105-12555

NOT RECORDED
199 DEC 2 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN

5-1/62-21-56

...g? How is your ... and was improved by its charity ... Field

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

799 BROADWAY NEW YORK 3, N. Y. OR 4-5290

LEE H. OSWALD

SIGNATURE

5-26-63

ISSUED

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

him filling orders, and remembe... greeting him. Oswald repli... "Good morning, Mr. Truly."

A few minutes after noon, as ... President and his wife were p... ing away from the airport in ... open presidential limousine, ... employe in the school book bu... ing, Charles Givens, saw Osw... on the sixth floor and said, "Le... go down and watch the Presid... go by." "Not now," Oswald

CONTIN...

PROPAGANDIST AT 23. In August 1963 Oswald passed pro-Castro handbills on New Orleans street (*far left*). He claimed membership in Fair Play for Cuba Committee (*card at left*) which denied he was a representative.

Reproduction, Page 78, 2/21/64 issue "Life Magazine"

IDENTIFICATION CARD

Name Alek James Hidell

Address

City

Phone

Employed by

Social Security No.

Photo or Thumb Print

SEX	AGE	WEIGHT	HEIGHT	HAIR	EYES	Blood Type
M				brown	brown	

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE

799 BROADWAY NEW YORK 3, N. Y. OR 4-5290

Robert B. Smith

Robert B. Smith

SIGNATURE

8-23-63

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Current evidence submitted by ... Arizona, Police Department

CITY OF MESA ARIZONA

MUNICIPALLY OWNED UTILITIES • ELECTRICITY • NATURAL GAS • WATER

55 NORTH CENTER STREET • P. O. BOX 1260 • 85201 • 969-1411

POLICE DEPARTMENT
53 NORTH MACDONALD STREET
TELEPHONE 969-7211

November 18, 1966

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C. 20535

Attn: FBI Laboratory

Re: Robert Benjamin Smith - Suspect
Case 66-10545 Murder

Dear Sir:

On November 12, 1966, at approximately 8 a.m., we had a mass murder at a beauty college where seven people were shot killing five. These people were all shot in the head. An 18 year old suspect, Robert Benjamin Smith, WMA, DOB 2/10/48, was arrested and is awaiting trial. This man's father is a retired Major Robert L. Smith, HQUSAINTC & Fort Holabird, MD.

In Robert Benjamin Smith's wallet we found a card with the following:

Item #1--Fair Play for Cuba Committee. It appears that he has altered the signature, and underneath his own signature it appears to be the name Lee H. Oswald. Will you please check this.

Item #2--Card has the name of Alek James Hidell. Please check your files on this name or any other information you may be able to give us.

On November 14, we sent to your lab other evidence in reference to this same case.

Thank you for your assistance.

Very truly yours,

GAIL K. BRIMHALL
Chief of Police

Det. Sgt. Ray J. Gomez

105-82555
ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
199 DEC 6 1966

RJG/dk
Enclosures

Lab report 11-29-66 mk

Lic Harvey Oswald 521220

DEC 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN

09521224

11/29

Robert Smith was his name

...ity or subversity from ...sedition...

...but Powell partially attributed

6 23

Lee "Conrad" is under

G23 in all prob. prep...

in 7/21/64 Life p 78,

in making not file G23

Nidell alias Conrad ...

7-16 (Rev. 3-7-60)

of the

LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

105-82555 WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 29, 1966

To: Mr. Gail K. Brimhall
Chief of Police
Mesa, Arizona 85201

Attention: Detective Sergeant Ray J. Gomez

This examination has been made with the understanding that the evidence is connected with an official investigation of a criminal matter and that the Laboratory report will be used for official purposes only, related to the investigation or a subsequent criminal prosecution. Authorization cannot be granted for the use of the Laboratory report in connection with a civil proceeding.

John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: Robert Benjamin Smith - Suspect;
Murder

YOUR NO. 66-10545
FBI FILE NO. 95-133991
LAB. NO. D-521220 AX

Examination requested by: Addressee

Reference: Letter 11/18/66

Examination requested: Document

Specimens:

Photograph of a "Fair Play for Cuba Committee" card (Your Item #1)

Identification card in the name "Alek James Hidell" (Your Item #2)

Result of examination:

Beneath the typewritten name "Robert B. Smith" and the handwritten name "Robert B. Smith" on Q18 appears the name "Lee H. Oswald."

The name "Alek James Hidell" which appears on the card Q18, was an alias used by Lee Harvey Oswald referred to in the Warren Commission Report on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The submitted evidence was photographed and is returned herewith.

Enclosures (2) - Registered Airmail

JCC:mjk (4)

77 DEC 12 1966 TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

95-133991-6

NOV 30 1966

FBI

Date: 11/30/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

Via _____ (Priority)

Mr. Wick
Mr. Gale
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

OO: Dallas

Re San Antonio airtel to the Bureau 11/28/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau and Dallas is a clipping from the Waco Tribune Herald, Waco, Texas, of 11/26/66, dateline Fort Worth, Texas, concerning flowers placed on subject's grave.

This is being submitted for the Bureau's and Dallas's information.

EX-112

REC-122 105-82555-5521

5 DEC 6 1966

3) - Bureau (Enc. 1)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 1) (100-10461)
2 - San Antonio
PED:fes
(7)

C. C. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

53 DEC 12 1966

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Flowers Placed On Oswald Grave

FORT WORTH, Tex. (UPI)—A yellow chrysanthemum bouquet graced the grave of Lee Harvey Oswald Friday. On it was the message, "He has left all the world confused."

Oswald was the man named as the assassin of President John F. Kennedy. Oswald himself was slain in Dallas Nov. 24, 1963, two days after Kennedy's death.

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, his mother, said the flowers were put on Oswald's grave Thursday by "a former FBI man," whom she would not identify. She said he sent a bouquet last year also.

Some 600 persons visited Oswald's grave Thursday.

The note with the flowers said, neatly typed, "Lee Harvey Oswald. Did he assassinate the President? Was he truthfully accused? Guilty, Yes? Or was he innocent? He has left all the world confused. (Signed) Junior."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

Waco Tribune-Herald

Waco, Texas

Date: 11/26/66
Edition: Daily
Author:
Editor:
Title:

Character or Classification:
Submitting Office: San Antonio

☐ Being Investigated

55-21

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 30 1966

TELETYPE

Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Wick	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

FBI SANANTON

911 PM 11/30/66 URGENT LAL

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

FROM SAN ANTONIO (105-2909)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA.

REMYTEL TODAY.

MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD APPEARED ON WOAI-TV, SAN ANTONIO, TODAY. SHE ASSERTED SHE WANTS NEW INVESTIGATION TO CLEAR UP INCONSISTENCIES IN WARREN COMMISSION REPORT.

SHE SAID WARREN REPORT HAD INACCURACIES BECAUSE THEY HAD TO EVALUATE VOLUMINOUS AMOUNTS OF INVESTIGATION AND AFFIDAVITS. SHE CITED AS EXAMPLE AN FBI AGENT INTERVIEWING SOMEONE AND TWO DAYS LATER WOULD WRITE HIS REPORT. SHE SAID THAT DOES NOT MEAN WHAT THIS PERSON TOLD THE FBI IS IN THE REPORT. SHE STATED SHE DID NOT MEAN THE FBI WOULD MISREPRESENT THE REPORT BUT THE AGENT COULD NOT REMEMBER WORD FOR WORD WHAT THE PERSON TOLD HIM.

IN EVENT FURTHER INFO DEVELOPED, SAN ANTONIO WILL ADVISE BUREAU AND DALLAS.

AM COPY TO DALLAS. RUC.

END

-RCH

FBI WASH DC

TU

REC 30 105-82555-5522

DEC 6 1966

61 DEC 3 1966

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

Included in note on previous teletype - DJ

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

5:47 PM 11-29-66 URGENT LAL

TO DIRECTOR AND DALLAS

FROM SAN ANTONIO 292230

INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA.

REFERENCE BE SAN ANTONIO AIRTEL NOVEMBER 28 LAST.

INSPECTOR JACK HUTTON, SAPD, SAN ANTONIO POLICE DEPARTMENT ADVISED MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD WILL APPEAR ON TWO-HOUR RADIO PROGRAM 10 AM TO 12 NOON AND HALF HOUR TELEVISION PROGRAM 4:30 TO 5 PM ON WOAI-TV, TO WHICH THE LISTENING PUBLIC WILL BE INVITED TO TELEPHONE QUESTIONS FOR MARGUERITE OSWALD TO ANSWER.

PROGRAM CONDUCTED BY ALLEN DALE, WHO WILL ASK FOLLOWING TWO QUESTIONS, AMONG OTHERS:

WAS LEE HARVEY OSWALD WRITING A BOOK PRIOR TO ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, AND IF SO, NATURE OF THE BOOK AND WHEREABOUTS OF MATERIAL? REC 22 105-82555-5523

WAS LEE HARVEY OSWALD A PAID INFORMANT OF FBI?

BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF ANY PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS.

RECEIVED: 7:01PM MCS

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

CC- MR. BISHOP DEC 12 1966

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

5-113a ((9-29-65)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 11/29/66

San Antonio has advised that the radio program referred to in attached involves interviews of usually controversial figures and is designed to be provocative in nature. Mrs. Marguerite Oswald is typical of the individuals appearing on the program.

Allen Dale, who conducts the radio program, will later have Mrs. Oswald on a local news program on television in the evening.

Although Mrs. Oswald has demonstrated by her actions and statements that she may be mentally unbalanced, the San Antonio Office has been instructed to monitor the radio and television shows mentioned in attached and furnish the Bureau pertinent information. The program will be broadcast on 11/30/66.

TJS:ts

0-24 (Rev. 1-28-66)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

file

UPI-53
(OSWALD)
FORT WORTH--THE FLOWERS ON LEE HARVEY OSWALD'S GRAVE CARRIED A CARD--"HE HAS LEFT ALL THE WORLD CONFUSED."
OSWALD'S MOTHER, MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD, SAID THE YELLOW CHRYSANTHEMUMS WERE PUT ON HER SON'S GRAVE THURSDAY BY "A FORMER FBI MAN."
THURSDAY WAS THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF OSWALD'S DEATH IN THE DALLAS POLICE STATION, TWO DAYS AFTER HE ASSASSINATED PRESIDENT KENNEDY.
11/26--TD1129AES

She is entirely irresponsible although I could have been James. D.

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
167 DEC 7 1966

DEC 7 1966

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

PERS. REC. UNIT

62-109060-1

0-19 (Rev. 9-15-66)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Hundreds Visit Gravesite On Oswald Anniversary

FORT WORTH, Tex., Nov. 25 (AP)—A note attached to a large bouquet of yellow chrysanthemums on the grave of Lee Harvey Oswald said "... He has left all the world confused."

Hundreds of visitors filed by the grave in the Rosehill Cemetery yesterday on the third anniversary of the day that Oswald, named by the Warren Commission as the assassin of President Kennedy, was shot to death by Jack Ruby, Dallas night club operator.

The neatly typewritten note on the flowers read: "Lee Harvey Oswald. Did he assassinate the President? Was he truthfully accused? Guilty, yes? Or was he innocent? He has left all the world confused."

In a 3-hour period on Thanksgiving Day, more than 600 persons visited the grave.

Some stood, looked and said nothing. But others were quick to voice their opinions of the Warren Commission report and recent demands that the investigation of the assassination at Dallas Nov. 22, 1963, be reopened.

Some said they thought the investigation should be reopened. Others said they were satisfied with the conclusion of the Warren Commission report that Oswald acted alone.

In the crowd were two Catholic nuns. Asked why they came, one replied:

"I came to get a reflection in the heart that it doesn't pay to do something wrong and to say a prayer for Lee Harvey Oswald."

The Washington Post and Times Herald A-2
The Washington Daily News
The Washington Evening Star
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
New York World Journal Tribune
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date

NOV 26 1963

ENCLOSURE
105-82555-
ENCLOSURE

PERS. REC. UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 11/29/66

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Morrell
1 - Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

ALLEGATION FORMER FBI AGENT PLACES FLOWERS ON GRAVE OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mr. Hayes Redmon at the White House telephonically advised Mr. DeLoach today that the President desired to be advised of the identity of the former FBI Agent who had allegedly placed flowers on the grave of Lee Harvey Oswald. No former Agent involved.

It is noted a United Press International release dated 11/26/66 at Fort Worth, Texas, commented on this, stating that flowers on Oswald's grave carried a card, "He has left all the world confused." This release stated Oswald's mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, said the yellow chrysanthemums were put on her son's grave Thursday, 11/24/66, by a former FBI man.

105-82555-

SAC Shanklin, Dallas, was contacted concerning this matter and the following information was made available: James Earl Johnson, caretaker of the Rosehill Cemetery at Fort Worth, Texas, who requested his identity not be disclosed, advised Mrs. Oswald had called him on November 23, 1966, stating that flowers would be delivered that day with a typewritten note signed "Junior." She requested Johnson to be on the lookout for the flowers. Johnson advised the flowers were not delivered on the 23d; however, they were delivered on the 24th, Thanksgiving Day, and they did have a typewritten note attached which was signed "Junior," which note subsequently disappeared from the flowers. Johnson also advised that the newspaper stories to the effect that 600 persons visited Oswald's grave were grossly exaggerated and he would estimate that the usual number of visitors for Thanksgiving Day did appear at the cemetery, approximately 100, and he had no knowledge of how many of these visited Oswald's grave. The caretaker advised the flowers had been delivered by Henry Goodgame, Fort Worth florist. Goodgame, on contact, advised he had received an order for the flowers to be delivered several days before Thanksgiving. He most reluctantly admitted that after learning that a press release out of California identified the sender as Harry Dean that the flowers had been ordered through a florist in Alhambra, California.

NOT RECORDED
167 DEC 7 1966

53 DEC 15 1966

11-30-66

JRM:mpd (8)

ENCLOSURE

CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memo DeLoach from Rosen
Re: Assassination

Dallas ascertained through a newspaper contact in Dallas that the UPI in Los Angeles carried a story that Harry Dean, 38, Alhambra, California, had stated he was responsible for having flowers left on the grave of Lee Harvey Oswald. He stated he had a note typed by the florist to be attached to the flowers; that he left the flowers because he thought Oswald had nothing to do with the killing of President Kennedy. He also stated he was a former undercover man for the FBI and had used the code name "Junior."

Supervisor Neal McGinnis of Los Angeles advised the Los Angeles Times and the Los Angeles Herald Examiner both carried stories on November 26, 1966, based on a UPI release from Fort Worth, Texas, to the effect that flowers had been left on Lee Harvey Oswald's grave and that a typewritten note had been attached to the flowers. The two papers had a statement indicating that according to Marguerite Oswald, the flowers had been sent by a former FBI Agent.

Supervisor McGinnis also advised that Dean had been the subject of numerous items of correspondence with the Bureau and had been interviewed on numerous occasions to try and persuade him to desist from claiming employment with the Bureau. The FBI Identification Division contains a record on Dean which reflects he enlisted in the armed services in 1945 and was absent without leave in 1946. In 1948 he was charged with the theft of a radio by the Windsor, Canada, Police Department. Disposition on this offense is not known. In 1956 he was charged in Michigan for using obscene language and was sentenced to ninety days.

Bureau files reflect a great deal of correspondence with Harry J. Dean, who did at one time in the early 1960's furnish information to the Chicago Office concerning the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. He was never an informant and was never encouraged in his activities. After he gratuitously furnished information a background check was made, at which time it was determined he was a former mental patient with a criminal record. He was told in June of 1961 that his assistance was not desired. The Los Angeles Office, since November of 1963, has periodically found it necessary to contact Dean and request that he desist from making claims concerning past relationship with the Bureau.

In 1965 we received information he was considering writing a book regarding his work with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and that it would concern the work he did for the FBI in Chicago for a year when he was a member of the Committee. The most recent correspondence concerning Dean was a reply to Senator George Murphy (R. - Calif.)

CONTINUED - OVER

on October 18, 1966, wherein Murphy asked for any information we might have which would assist in replying to a letter from Dean.

ACTION:

It is recommended the attached letter be sent to Mr. Marvin Watson furnishing the true facts concerning the allegation that a former FBI Agent had placed flowers on Oswald's grave.

OK I think the President certainly must receive with interest attention even if it had been a former agent there was nothing we could do.

FBI

Date: 12/2/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909)(RUC)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-C

OO: DALLAS

Remytel 12/1/66.

Enclosed herewith are ten copies of LHM on captioned subject matter suitable for dissemination.

The officers mentioned therein were assigned the task of observing Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD during her visit to San Antonio November 29 through December 1, 1966, while she was a guest on TV and Radio of Station WOAI in San Antonio. They were instructed to be alert for any incident which might occur, and if one did occur, they would afford her necessary protection. There were no incidents, and Mrs. OSWALD did appear on radio and TV and the Bureau has been apprised of the results.

ENCLOSURE 10

3 - Bureau (Enc. 10)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 2)
1 - San Antonio
JJC:mkd
(6)

AGENCY State, CINCSTRIKE, ACSI, RMO-ISD, Secret Service
REC'D
DATE FORW. 12-5-66
HOW FORW. ELS
BY

REC 53

DEC 16 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ENCLOSURE FILED IN CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Antonio, Texas
December 2, 1966

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On December 1, 1966, George M. Scott, Detective Investigator and Camerlin B. Posey, pre-police trainee of the San Antonio, Texas, Police Department, heard the following comments made by Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, mother of deceased LEE HARVEY OSWALD, while she was waiting for an airplane at the International Airport, San Antonio, Texas:

COPIES DESTROYED
MAR 12 1973

552

ENCLOSURE

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 2, 1966

On December 1, 1966, GEORGE M. SCOTT, Detective Investigator, San Antonio Texas, Police Department, who resides at 223 Coronet Lane, San Antonio, advised as follows:

When Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD came to San Antonio on a visit on November 29, 1966, pre-police trainee CAMERLIN B. POSEY and he were assigned the duty of observing Mrs. OSWALD during her stay and to be alert for any possible trouble. As far as he could ascertain, there were no incidents during her visit to San Antonio.

On December 1, 1966, during the time he was in Mrs. OSWALD's presence at the International Airport in San Antonio while she was awaiting her plane, she made the following remarks, which were unsolicited, which she said she could not make on the radio or television because she knew they would cut her off:

She stated that she has letters from Cuba and Russia stating that LYNDON JOHNSON was connected with the assassination of former President KENNEDY.

She also stated that President JOHNSON broke the law when he removed former President KENNEDY's body from the hospital without proper papers or autopsy by the coroner.

Mrs. OSWALD also stated that when President and Mrs. JOHNSON went before the Warren Commission to testify in connection with the assassination of former President KENNEDY, he was not placed under oath. On the other hand, such witnesses as JACQUELINE KENNEDY and J. EDGAR HOOVER were placed under oath when they testified. Mrs. OSWALD pointed out that this was done so that if President JOHNSON was not telling the truth, he could not be charged with perjury.

She also said that the President and his family do violate the law but they should be made to obey it like the

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On 12/1/66 at San Antonio, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA JOHN J. CREEDEN, JR./mkd Date dictated 12/2/66

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

common people such as herself. She did not mention how she thought the President allegedly violated the law.

Mrs. OSWALD advised that the day her son was murdered, agents of the Secret Service had visited her home and took her and her daughter-in-law, MARINA OSWALD, to a town south of Fort Worth, Texas, for their own protection. SCOTT could not recall if she mentioned the name of the town. She stated that while they were driving in the car, a report came over the radio in the Secret Service car about her son, LEE HARVEY OSWALD. When she questioned the agents about this, they stated that he had been shot in the shoulder. She then asked to be taken to him, however, one of the Secret Service agents stated that such a move could endanger the life of MARINA OSWALD.

SCOTT advised that Mrs. OSWALD stated that if they could protect the life of JACKIE KENNEDY, she could not see why they could not afford protection to the mother and wife of a person like LEE HARVEY OSWALD. The Secret Service agents finally gave in, took them to the hospital, and stated that once they entered the hospital they could offer neither Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD nor the wife of LEE HARVEY OSWALD any further protection, that this would be up to the Texas State officials.

Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD was then led to her son who was dead on a slab in the hospital covered with the exception of his head. She learned that he had been shot in the stomach while handcuffed. She said that at this moment she got a message, she does not know from where, and she recalls shouting, "This boy has not killed anyone and someday the world will know."

SCOTT advised that he asked no questions of Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD since he was under instructions not to.

SCOTT advised that Mrs OSWALD left San Antonio at approximately 11:00 a.m., December 1, 1966, on Flight 68 of Braniff Airlines en route to Ft. Worth, Texas.

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date December 2, 1966

On December 1, 1966, CAMERLIN B. POSEY, pre-police trainee for the San Antonio, Texas, Police Department, who resides at 147 Mink Street, San Antonio, advised as follows:

When Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD came to San Antonio for a visit on November 29, 1966, he and Detective Investigator GEORGE M. SCOTT, were assigned the duty of observing Mrs. OSWALD and were advised to be alert for any possible trouble. He stated that as far as trouble was concerned, her visit went off without any problems.

When POSEY accompanied Mrs. OSWALD to the airport in San Antonio at approximately 10:30 a.m., December 1, 1966, she was very talkative and in his presence made the following unsolicited remarks which he thought would be of interest to the FBI:

She advised that although she could not make these remarks on the radio or television, she thought that he would be interested in knowing. She stated that she has letters from Cuba and Russia stating that Lyndon Johnson was connected with the assassination of KENNEDY.

She also stated that when President and Mrs. JOHNSON were called before the Warren Commission to testify, that neither was placed under oath. However, when Mrs. JACQUELINE KENNEDY and J. EDGAR HOOVER were called to testify, they were placed under oath. She stated that this shows that if the President did not tell the truth, he could not be held on a charge of perjury.

Mrs. OSWALD also stated that the President and his family do violate the law, but they should not be allowed to do so, that they should be made to observe the law like common people such as herself. She did not state how she thought the President allegedly violated the law.

On 12/1/66 at San Antonio, Texas File # SA 105-2909

by SA JOHN J. CREEDEN, JR./mkd - 4 - Date dictated 12/2/66

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

She advised that if an attempt had been made on her life while she was in San Antonio, the American people would not have stood for the murder of a son and his mother as the result of the same assassination. She said any attack on her would cause a furor throughout the United States.

She pointed to a man at the counter of Braniff Airlines in San Antonio, and stated that he follows her wherever she goes. She said he always travels first class and she referred to him as a "FED". She offered no further explanation of her remarks. POSEY advised that they did not check the man since they had specific instructions to observe and make no inquiries or investigations unless there was an incident. POSEY advised that this unidentified person did enter the plane which Mrs. OSWALD boarded in San Antonio, and he did enter the first class cabin section of the plane.

POSEY described this unidentified male as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	Near 60 years
Height	5'10" - 11"
Weight	165 - 170 pounds
Hair	Wore hat but gray around the edges of the head
Eyes	Color not observed, however, wore glasses similar to those worn by Barry Goldwater
Complexion	Light

POSEY advised that he did not observe the man pay any attention whatsoever to Mrs. OSWALD.

Mrs. OSWALD also remarked that fifteen persons connected with her, her son LEE HARVEY OSWALD or JACK RUBY prior to or about the time of the assassination of KENNEDY had been killed. She stated that the most recent person

was an individual who owned a night club in Dallas. He was dead a week before the police found him. He was a friend of RUBY's.

She continued by stating that the taxi driver who had taken her son LEE HARVEY OSWALD across town following the assassination attempt on the life of President KENNEDY, was killed later in a collision. She stated that his passenger was an important Government employee from Washington, D. C. He was not injured and just disappeared following the accident. She thought this was very peculiar.

She never did state who the fifteen persons were nor their relation to the case except the owner of the club and the taxi driver.

Mrs. OSWALD advised that the day her son was murdered, the Secret Service came to her home and told her that they were taking her and her daughter-in-law, MARINA OSWALD, then wife of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, to a small town south of Ft. Worth, Texas, for their own protection. While riding in the Secret Service car a notice came across the two-way radio about LEE HARVEY OSWALD being shot. The agent driving the car took the receiver and told the person on the radio not to repeat the news. When she inquired as to what had happened, she was informed that her son had been shot in the shoulder. She looked at the Secret Service agent for a monent, then got a feeling and said to the agent, "My son has expired." The agent did not give her a straight answer. She insisted that she be taken to the hospital where her son was. The Secret Service agent said that any such move would endanger the life of MARINA OSWALD.

Mrs. OSWALD said that she told the Secret Service agents that she thought it funny they could protect JACKIE KENNEDY with no trouble, yet they could not protect a mother who wanted to see her own son accompanied by his wife. After a short discussion, the Secret Service agents gave in and took her to the hospital where her son had been taken.

Upon arriving at the hospital the Secret Service agents told her that once she entered the hospital they could afford her no protection, and that it would be up to the Texas State officials to take over.

Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD, accompanied by her daughter-in-law, went into the hospital and were taken to the room where her son lay dead. He was on a slab completely covered with the exception of his face. She looked at his face and turned to the attendants and said he had been crying and they agreed. She then said she got a message, she does not know from where, and she recalls shouting, "This boy has not killed anyone and someday the world will know."

POSEY advised that Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD boarded Braniff Flight 68 en route to Ft. Worth, Texas, at approximately 11:00 a.m., December 2, 1966.

On December 1, 1966, GUY HARRIS, General Manager of San Antonio Radio Station WOAI where Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD appeared as a guest, advised POSEY that Mrs. OSWALD told him that the FBI and Secret Service opens her mail and because of this she does not get all of her mail.

HARRIS stated that he challenged her on this point, stating that he felt certain that neither the FBI nor the Secret Service open her mail. She said that they must use "X-ray" and after reading it take the mail they don't want her to get.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 1 1966
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI SANANTON

5-29 PM URGENT 12-1-66 WHS

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

FROM SAN ANTONIO (105-2909)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, ALSO KNOWN AS IS - R - INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA CUBA.
REFERENCE MY TELETYPES
RE MYTELS NOVEMBER THIRTY LAST.

ON DEC. ONE INSTANT CAMERLIN P. POSEY, PRE POLICE TRAINEE, AND GEORGE M. SCOTT, DETECTIVE INVESTIGATOR, SAN ANTONIO PD, POLICE DEPARTMENT WHO WERE ASSIGNED TO OBSERVE MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALDS' VISIT TO SAN ANTONIO, ADVISED AS FOLLOWS:

ON INSTANT DATE AT SAN ANTONIO AIRPORT MRS. OSWALD MADE FOLLOWING UNSOLICITED REMARKS TO POSEY AND OR SCOTT.

SHE HAS LETTERS FROM CUBA AND RUSSIA STATING LYNDON JOHNSON WAS CONNECTED WITH ASSASSINATION OF KENNEDY.

THAT WHEN PRESIDENT AND MRS. JOHNSON WERE CALLED BEFORE WARREN COMMISSION, NEITHER WAS PLACED UNDER OATH. HOWEVER, WHEN MRS. KENNEDY AND J. EDGAR HOOVER WERE CALLED THEY WERE PLACED UNDER OATH. SHE SAID THIS SHOWS THAT IF PRESIDENT DID NOT TELL TRUTH, HE COULD NOT BE HELD FOR PERJURY.

REC-42 105-82555-5525
ST-108
DEC 7 1966

SHE STATED PRESIDENT AND HIS FAMILY DO VIOLATE THE LAW BUT THEY SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO DO SO, THAT THEY

END PAGE ONE

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

SHOULD BE MADE TO OBSERVE THE LAW LIKE COMMON PEOPLE SUCH AS HERSELF. SHE DID NOT STATE HOW PRESIDENT ALLEGEDLY VIOLATED LAW.

SHE STATED IF ATTEMPT ON HER LIFE HAD BEEN MADE WHILE SHE WAS IN SAN ANTONIO, AMERICAN PEOPLE WOULD NOT HAVE STOOD FOR MURDER OF A SON AND HIS MOTHER ON SAME SUBJECT MATTER, NAMELY ALLEGED ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT.

MRS. OSWALD DEPARTED SAN ANTONIO ELEVEN AM DEC ONE INSTANT, FLIGHT SIXTYEIGHT, BRANIFF AIRLINES, EN ROUTE FT. WORTH.

FD THREE ZERO TWO* AND ~~LHM~~ LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM BEING PREPARED.

AM COPY TO DALLAS.

END

FD 302 = REPORT OF INTERVIEW.

RAM

FBI WASH DC

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

S-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 12/1/66

Despite the fact that this woman is an obvious mental case, we feel that the information in attached should be made available to Mr. Watson at the White House.

We are therefore preparing a letter for Mr. Watson in which we also point out to him our past experience with Mrs. Oswald's wild statements.

WAR:tjs

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
NOV 30 1966

TELETYPE

Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Wick	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

FBI SANANTON

535 PM 11/30/66 URGENT LAL

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

FROM SAN ANTONIO (105-2909)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS R CUBA.

RE SAN ANTONIO AIRTEL TO BUREAU NOV. TWENTYEIGHT LAST AND SAN ANTONIO TELETYPE TO BUREAU, NOV. TWENTYNINE LAST.

TODAY MARGUERITE OSWALD, MOTHER OF SUBJECT, WAS INTERVIEWED ON WOAI RADIO, SAN ANTONIO, FOR ABOUT TWO HOURS. SHE WILL APPEAR ON WOAI-TV PROGRAM LATER TODAY. RESUME OF RADIO DISCUSSION IS AS FOLLOWS:

EX-112 REC-59 105-82555-552

MRS. OSWALD DESIRES INVESTIGATION OF ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY TO PROVE HER SON EITHER INNOCENT OR GUILTY. SHE CONTENDED THIS HAD NOT BEEN DONE.

12 DEC 7 1966

SHE WAS ASKED IF HER SON WAS SENT TO RUSSIA AS UNDERCOVER FBI AGENT. SHE REPLIED IN AFFIRMATIVE AND HER REASONS WERE HE WENT TO RUSSIA WITH FULL KNOWLEDGE OF MARINE CORPS AND STATE DEPARTMENT. WHILE BEING PROCESSED FOR DIRE NEED DISCHARGE FROM MARINE CORPS, MARINE OFFICER SIGNED SUBJECT'S APPLICATION FOR PASSPORT TO VISIT CERTAIN COUNTRIES, INCLUDING RUSSIA. SHE IMPLIED THIS WAS

END PAGE ONE RECEIVED

DEC 1 2 1966

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

21 MAR 12 1973

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INCONSISTENT, THAT IF HE WERE RECEIVING DIRE NEED DISCHARGE, MARINE CORPS WOULD NOT HAVE SIGNED APPLICATION FOR PASSPORT UNLESS HE WERE AGENT.

DURING RADIO INTERVIEW MRS. OSWALD SAID WARREN COMMISSION CONSIDERS SUBJECT ASSASSIN OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. SHE SAID WARREN COMMISSION ARE HUMAN BEINGS SUBJECT TO ERROR AND MUCH OF THEIR REPORTS FROM FBI, SECRET SERVICE, ETC., HAD ERRORS ALSO.

IN ANOTHER EXAMPLE IMPLYING HE WAS AGENT, MRS. OSWALD CITED SUBJECT'S RETURN TO U.S. FROM RUSSIA. SHE CITED TESTIMONY BY THE DIRECTOR IN WHICH SHE SAID HE STATED WHEN A DEFECTOR RETURNS THEY (IMPLYING FBI) DO NOT MEET HIM AT PORT OF ENTRY BECAUSE OF PRESS AND FAMILY PRESENCE, AND THEY WAIT A DAY OR TWO TO INTERVIEW THE DEFECTOR.

SHE SAID IN SUBJECT'S CASE, HE WAS NOT MET BY PRESS UPON HIS RETURN FROM RUSSIA, AGAIN IMPLYING HE WAS AGENT.

BUREAU WILL BE FURNISHED ANY PERTINENT INFORMATION RE PEGGING TV PROGRAM.

AM COPY BEING SENT DALLAS.

END

RCS

FBI WASH DC

T

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

Noted N 12-1-66

Any inquiry from press should be answered I think statement Oswald was Oswald that Oswald was an undercover FBI agent is absolutely untrue. It's figment of her imagination similar to what she has told.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 11/30/66

San Antonio subsequently advised that Mrs. Oswald appeared on a local television station. The only additional remarks of pertinence were that the Warren report was inaccurate because of the voluminous data which had to be evaluated. She also said that an FBI Agent interviewing someone would not write a report until two days later and that perhaps the Agent could not remember word for word what had been told to him.

Mrs. Oswald, by her actions and her statements, has repeatedly proved that she is a mental case.

The Director, in his testimony, has adequately shown that Lee Harvey Oswald was not an informant of the FBI.

No further action is necessary in regard to attached.

WAB:TJS:ts

FBI

Date: 11/28/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-16814) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-R-CUBA
OO: DALLAS

Re San Francisco telephone call to the Bureau on 11/26/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are seven copies of LHM dealing with information furnished by FRANCES IRENE HISE to the effect that JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD were known to each other in Dallas prior to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

Enclosed for Dallas are two copies of the aforementioned LHM.

SF T-1 mentioned in the enclosed LHM is [redacted] who furnished the report information to SA RAY M. ANDRESS, (SF file 105-2233).

When WALTER LINCOLN POOZE telephonically contacted the San Francisco Office on the morning of November 26, 1966 he furnished the reported information to Night Clerk RICHARD T. HESLIN.

FRANCES IRENE HISE is one of the Subjects of [redacted] She is presently free on bond awaiting trial in connection with the charges filed before the United States Commissioner in

2 - Bureau (Encs. 7) (AM-RM)
2 - Dallas (Encs. 2) (100-10461) (AM-RM)
1 - San Francisco
JPM/slc
(6)

ENCLOSURE

REC 13 105-82555

10 NOV 30 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

62 DEC 27 1966

SF 105-16814
JPH/slc

May, 1966 which are mentioned in the attached LHM. She is represented by an attorney.

WALTER LINCOLN TOOZE, mentioned in the enclosed LHM, is the Subject of Bureau file 105-26300 and San Francisco file 105-2233.

San Francisco contemplates no further action in connection with this matter UACB.

105-32096

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

November 28, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

At 1:30 a.m. on November 26, 1966, Mr. Tooze telephonically contacted the San Francisco Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He did not further identify himself by name and admitted being quite intoxicated. He did advise that at one time he was a former Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, a former private detective and a retired government agent.

Tooze indicated that a girlfriend of his, not further identified at this time, could verify a meeting between Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald prior to the assassination of President Kennedy.

At 3:00 a.m. on November 26, 1966, Tooze again telephonically contacted the San Francisco Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation identifying his girlfriend only as Frances stating she was a waitress at Jack Ruby's bar in Texas and had seen Oswald in the bar on several occasions. In addition, Tooze stated that Frances had seen Ruby and Oswald confiring in the office at Ruby's bar.

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21 MAR 12 1973

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

105 - 82555 - 5527

ENCLOSURE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On November 26, 1966, Inspector Gino Marionetti of the San Francisco Police Department telephonically contacted the San Francisco Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation advising that Tooze had contacted the San Francisco Police Department furnishing information similar to that mentioned above. Inspector Marionetti indicated that he had interviewed Tooze's girlfriend, who identified herself as Frances Hise, and that he would prepare a report regarding this interview.

On November 28, 1966, Inspector Gino Marionetti of the San Francisco Police Department made available a copy of his report regarding the above mentioned interview. He indicated that Frances Hise, who was born on August 2, 1924, was residing at 507 Bush Street, Apartment 109, San Francisco and was an unemployed cocktail waitress. Inspector Marionetti noted that he had interviewed Frances Hise regarding the information furnished by Mr. Tooze. He stated that she appeared frightened and nervous about volunteering any information. In his report he indicated that she had been drinking but was not intoxicated.

According to the aforementioned police department report, Frances Hise advised she was [redacted] She indicated that on October 23, 1963 she was in Jack Ruby's place in Dallas, Texas. She described his place as being across the street from the Dolphus Hotel on Commerce Street and next to the Colony Club in Dallas. She indicated she was talking to Ruby about employment as a cocktail waitress when a person she described as white, male, American, five feet five inches, dark hair and approximately thirty years of age came on to the premises.

Continuing, Frances Hise advised Inspector Gino Marionetti that Ruby referred to this man as "Ossie" and told him to go into the back room. He then joined this man immediately and Miss Frances Hise left the premises.

Finally in the aforementioned police report, Inspector Marionetti stated that Miss Hise advised him that there was no doubt in her mind that "Ossie" and Lee Harvey Oswald were one and the same person.

Elaborating on the above mentioned report Inspector Marionetti orally advised Special Agent John P. McHugh on November 28, 1966 that Mr. Tooze was not present during the course of the above-mentioned interview. He stated that Miss Hise offered him no explanation as to why she had not reported the aforementioned alleged meeting between Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald at an earlier date.

On May 20, 1966, Frances Irene Hise [redacted] was interviewed by Special Agent Daniel J. Buckley. She advised that she is also known as Frances Hawkins and Lola Rambo Jones. She stated that she was born on August 7, 1924 at Kensington, Georgia.

At the time of the above-mentioned interview she furnished her permanent residence at 5812 La Vista Court, Dallas, Texas, care of friends Mr. and Mrs. Morgan. She noted that she had served [redacted]

On May 24, 1966, complaints were filed before the United States Commissioner, San Francisco, California, charging Frances Irene Hise [redacted]

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On May 24, 1966, [redacted] and Hise were afforded an appearance before United States Commissioner Richard S. Goldsmith at San Francisco, California. At that time the matter was continued until June 2, 1966.

Records of the Identification Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation contain the following Identification Record, under Federal Bureau of Investigation [redacted] regarding Frances Irene Hise]

Contributor of Fingerprints	Name and Number	Arrested or Received	Charge	Disposition
[redacted]				

On November 28, 1966, Special Agent Larry D. Newman, Secret Service, San Francisco, advised Special Agent John P. McHugh the San Francisco Police Department had on that date made available a copy of the above-mentioned report concerning the report of Frances Hise by Inspector Gino Marionetti.

Newman noted that he had located and interviewed Frances Hise at her place of residence, Apartment 109, 507 Bush Street, San Francisco, California, on November 28, 1966.

Newman advised that Frances Hise indicated that she did not wish to discuss anything pertaining to her being at Jack Ruby's or make any comment on any matter pertaining to this incident until January 16, 1967.

Newman explained that by checking the docket of the United States District Court he later ascertained that Frances Hise is scheduled to go to trial on this date in connection with the aforementioned complaint but noted that she did not indicate this when he was talking to her.

Continuing, Newman advised that on November 28, 1966 he located and interviewed the "Mr. Tooze" mentioned above.

Newman identified Tooze as Walter Lincoln Tooze and stated that he to resided at an apartment at 507 Bush Street, San Francisco. Tooze informed Newman that he was employed as Chief Purser by the Military Sea Transport Service and was presently waiting to go to sea.

According to the story related by Tooze in the early hours of the morning on November 26, 1966 he was drinking with Frances Hise in her apartment at 507 Bush Street. He stated that Hise was quite drunk and informed him that she had been working in Ruby's bar in Dallas, Texas. He noted that she informed him that Lee Harvey Oswald came into the bar and asked her if he could buy her, Hise, a drink. Later Ruby took Oswald into his office in the back of the bar according to the story Hise related to Tooze.

Mr. Newman noted that Tooze informed him that he was able to secure this information because of his investigative background. He informed Newman that he had once been associated with the Veteran's Administration where he had worked for the Federal Bureau of Investigation or in connection with the Federal Bureau of Investigation but he was not clear on this point.

Records of the San Francisco Police Department reflect that Walter Lincoln Tooze was born on October 9, 1913 at Dalles, Oregon.

According to the aforementioned records, Tooze was

[redacted]

On May 4, 1954, SF T-1, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that she had known Walter Lincoln Tooze and had observed him in a number of bars in the "tenderloin" section of San Francisco. This source indicated that on a number of occasions she had heard Tooze state that he was a retired Navy Commander, a former Federal Bureau of Investigation agent and was continually telling those around various bars he frequented of his years in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He further stated that his father is a Superior Court Judge in Salem, Oregon. This source noted that Tooze is a very heavy drinker.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mack
1 - Mr. Gale

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO: Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 12-1-66

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

FROM: Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: REACTION OF SOVIET AND COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIALS TO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

Re memorandum Mr. DeLoach to Mr. Tolson dated 11-29-66, reporting a conversation Mr. DeLoach had with Marvin Watson of the White House on 11-29-66. Mr. Watson indicated the President desired to have anything in FBI files reflecting immediate reaction of the Soviet Union following the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and any reactions noted since then concerning the assassination. The President was also interested in receiving any "trends" indicating that a specific group, including the Communist Party, was back of the attacks on the Warren Commission.

During this same conversation, Mr. Watson indicated that the President had recently seen somewhere a newspaper article reporting that a member of the French Government had recently denounced the assassination investigation. Mr. Watson requested that if we could find this news clipping, we should furnish the President with what we had in our files concerning the matter. A cablegram was sent to the Legal Attache, Paris, in connection with this specific request on 11-30-66, and as soon as results of our inquiries are received, such data will be immediately furnished to Mr. Watson.

[redacted]

Our files disclosed Soviet officials were shocked and concerned upon receipt of information that President Kennedy had been assassinated. We have received information from several

Enclosure sent 12-2-66
REL:cls (7)

CONTINUED - OVER

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139 DEC 19 1966
DEC 14 1966

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sensitive sources that the Soviets were very much concerned over the assassination and, particularly, because they knew so little about President Lyndon B. Johnson and his foreign policy plans as they related to the Soviet Union. The Soviets have frequently expressed the opinion they thought the assassination was a conspiracy planned by the "ultraright." The Soviets were fearful such group planned to effect a "coup" in the United States and utilize this act to stop negotiations with the Soviet Union, attack Cuba and spread the war.

Our files indicate Communist Party officials in the United States followed the Soviet party line and also expressed the opinion the assassination was committed by individuals of the "ultraright" and that more than one individual was involved in the assassination.

From time to time articles have appeared in the Soviet press and in communist publications in this country disagreeing with the conclusions of the report of the Warren Commission. Frequently, authors of these articles quote or use data published by many of the authors who are highly critical of the Warren Commission report, including Mark Lane, Joachim Joesten, Edward Epstein, Richard Popkin, Harold Weisberg and Leo Sauvage.

ACTION:

Attached for delivery to the White House is a memorandum summarizing data in our files concerning reaction of Soviet and Communist Party officials to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

November 29, 1966

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

MR. TOLSON:

Marvin Watson called me from the White House at 12:45 p.m. today to indicate [redacted]

Watson referred to the assassination of President Kennedy and stated that he would appreciate receiving, on plain paper, any "trends" which indicated that a specific group, including the Communist Party, was back of the attacks on the Warren Commission. He stated that the President in giving him these instructions had told him that he, the President, had specifically noted that a number of individuals of left-wing beliefs had made denunciations of the Warren Commission.

Watson advised that the President would also like to have anything in FBI files which would reflect the immediate reaction of the Soviet Union following the assassination and any reactions noted since then concerning the assassination. He stated the President had told him that he had seen somewhere a newspaper article reporting that a member of the French Government had recently denounced the assassination investigation. Watson stated that if we could find this news clipping we should furnish the President anything we had in our files concerning the matter.

Watson raised the question as to whether the FBI was investigating the leak of information by the Presidential Crime Commission to the "New York Times." I told him we were not, that no one had requested such an investigation. He asked if one should be conducted. I told him this was entirely up to him and the President, however, he should know that such investigations were usually a waste of time, particularly when you considered that Fred Graham of the "New York Times" to whom the information had been

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Gale
CDD:amr (5)

105-82555-

NOT RECORDED
199 DEC 14

CONTINUED OVER

COPY SENT TO L. V. TOLSON

SOVIET SECTION
CRIME RESEARCH

leaked, was one of Katzenbach's social acquaintances and a person who was also very familiar with Vorenberg, consequently, it would be rather impossible to get these individuals to reveal any information. Watson stated he agreed thoroughly and if the President raised the issue once again, he would try to talk him out of it.

ACTION:

1. The Domestic Intelligence Division will check files and coordinate information relative to any immediate reaction on the part of the Soviet Union concerning the assassination. This Division will also check files relative to any reaction that the Soviet Union has shown since the assassination.

2. The Crime Records Division will check news clippings concerning the French Government official who allegedly made a recent statement concerning the assassination.

3. The Domestic Intelligence Division will prepare a memorandum on plain paper concerning all these matters so that this memorandum can be furnished to Watson in connection with his request.

[redacted]

RESPECTFULLY,

C. D. DE LOACH

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Wick
Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

December 5, 1966

BY LIAISON

Honorable Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Watson:

On November 30, 1966, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, appeared on radio and television programs in San Antonio, Texas. During her appearance on these programs, Mrs. Oswald was critical of the investigation of the assassination conducted by the Warren Commission, and she contended that the investigation of the assassination has not proved that her son was either innocent or guilty.

Mrs. Oswald also contended that her son, Lee Harvey Oswald, was sent to the Soviet Union as an undercover agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation with full knowledge of the United States Marine Corps and the United States State Department.

She also alleged that reports of the Warren Commission, Federal Bureau of Investigation and Secret Service prepared in connection with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy contained numerous errors and attributed such errors to the fact that the individuals who prepared the reports were only human beings who were subject to error.

Following her appearance on the aforementioned radio and television programs, Mrs. Oswald proceeded to the San Antonio Airport to return to Dallas, Texas. While at the airport, she made unsolicited remarks concerning the assassination to two members of the San Antonio Police Department who were assigned at the San Antonio Airport in connection with Mrs. Oswald's visit to San Antonio, Texas.

Mrs. Oswald told the two police officers that she has letters from Cuba and Russia stating that President Lyndon B. Johnson was connected with the assassination of

REL:kas
(8)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Delivered to Mildred Stegall on 12-6-66

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-147720-1

REC 30 105-[illegible]-5548

DEC 8 1966

DEC 5 1966

the late President Kennedy. She also alleged that when President and Mrs. Johnson were called before the Warren Commission to testify concerning their knowledge of the assassination, neither was placed under oath. She alleged that this showed that if President Johnson did not tell the truth, he could not be held for perjury. She noted in this regard that "Mrs. John F. Kennedy and J. Edgar Hoover" were placed under oath when they testified before the Commission.

Mrs. Oswald also stated that in her opinion, President Johnson and his family violate the law but should not be allowed to do so. She did not state, however, how President Johnson or his family allegedly violate the law.

For your information, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald's behavior since the assassination has been highly erratic. In my testimony before the Warren Commission on May 14, 1964, I stated that I considered Mrs. Oswald somewhat emotionally unstable.

The above is being furnished as of possible interest to the President. This information has not been furnished to the Acting Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

FBI

Date: 12/15/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Delo
Mr.
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, DALLAS

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka (Deceased)
IS - R - CUBA
OO: DALLAS
(Bufile 105-82555)
(DL 100-10461) (P)

On 12/13/66, Mrs. MARGUERITE CLAVERIE OSWALD telephonically contacted SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING of the Dallas Office of the FBI, at which time she requested FBI assistance to insure that when it is publicly released that JACK RUBY has died from cancer, she be given complete assurance that RUBY is actually in the coffin. She continued that she believes RUBY will be taken out of the country, although it will be publicly announced that he has died and is being buried.

Mrs. OSWALD made several rambling statements concerning her beliefs with respect to the assassination, commenting that she does not believe RUBY actually has cancer because if he did he would be in pain, claiming she has acquired this knowledge because she is a nurse.

When Mrs. OSWALD was advised that no assistance could be given her by the FBI in connection with her request, she specifically asked that her request be made known to FBI Director J. EDGAR HOOVER. She stated that

4 - Bureau (RM)
(3 - 105-82555)
(1 - 105-147805)(MARGUERITE CLAVERIE OSWALD)
2 - Dallas (1 - 100-10461)
(1 - 105-2190)(C)

RPG:cjh
(6)

REC-61 105-82555-5529

DEC 16 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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DL 100-10461

she had sent numerous telegrams both to Mr. HOOVER and the Attorney General, which had not been acknowledged.

She was only advised that the foregoing information would be made known to FBI Headquarters.

The above is furnished the Bureau for its information, as it would appear likely that authors with a vivid imagination will seize upon RUBY'S illness with cancer as material to prepare articles, and possibly books, alleging a similar ridiculous situation as that propounded by Mrs. OSWALD.

SEC'D BACK
FBI
DEC 18 2 55 PM '63

FBI

Date: 12/15/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka (Deceased)
IS - R - CUBA

OO: DALLAS

Enclosed for the Bureau are two (2) newspaper clippings, one from the "Dallas Morning News," Dallas, Texas, 12/9/66, and one from the "Ft. Worth Star Telegram," Ft. Worth, Texas, 12/8/66.

Recent newspaper publicity in the "Dallas Morning News," 12/9/66, and "Ft. Worth Star Telegram," 12/8/66, reflects that ROBERT OSWALD, brother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, is planning to write a book in order that the American people will have additional details as to why and how LEE HARVEY OSWALD assassinated President KENNEDY. One of the articles stated that a professional writing team, Mr. and Mrs. MYRICK LAND of New Rochelle, New York, is helping ROBERT OSWALD prepare the manuscript for his book.

REC 61 105-82555-5530

DEC 16 1966

3 - Bureau (ENCLS 2) (RM)
2 - Dallas
RPG:cjh
(5)

EX-115

57 JAN 5 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

57 JAN 5 1967 Special Agent in Charge

Writing Book

Oswald Kin to Explain Why Lee Was Slayer

WICHITA FALLS, Texas (AP) — Robert Oswald says he agrees with the Warren Commission that his brother, Lee Harvey, killed President Kennedy, but asserts that the commission failed to determine why.

He said Americans are entitled to more details and so he is writing a book which he hopes will help explain why.

"One thing that has always bothered me is the why of this thing," he said in an interview. "That's the reason for the book. I'm putting, as completely as possible, my entire recollection of Lee into it.

"I would hope it is done in a manner which will shed additional light on Lee's overall general character, which, in my opinion, was cut short in the commission report."

Oswald, 32, sales manager for a brick company here, said "There is no doubt in my mind," that the Warren Commission was correct in naming his brother as the assassin who shot and killed Kennedy in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

Still, the public's confusion about the report shows the need for additional details, he said.

"Lots of people are confused. The books and articles have left people with considerable doubt."

He suggested that a committee of some sort to be created to look into the so-called "unanswered questions," raised by critics of the commission.

Oswald explained that he previously had turned down many offers to write articles and books about his brother.

"But now I feel an obligation to expand and elaborate on the commission's findings, especially in the areas of how and why this assassination came about."

A professional writing team, Mr. and Mrs. Myrick Land of New Rochelle, N.Y., is helping him prepare the manuscript, he said.

Oswald moved his family in 1964 to Wichita Falls, which was selected Tuesday as the site for the second murder trial of Jack Ruby early next year.

It was Ruby who gunned down Lee Harvey Oswald two days after Kennedy's assassination.

He was convicted and sentenced to death, but the Court of Criminal Appeals reversed the verdict and ordered a new trial.

"It doesn't bother me personally to have the trial here in Wichita Falls, but for my family it is unfortunate," he said. It is just something else we will have to face up to since the assassination."

He and his wife have two children, a girl, 9, and a boy, 5.

"I won't comment on the verdict," Oswald said, "because it is a personal thing for me. But I believe the trial in Dallas was fair to Ruby."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

16A

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 12-9-66
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Jack B. Kruger
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

105-82555-5530

[redacted]

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Brother Plans Oswald Book

—Star-Telegram Photo

ROBERT OSWALD
. . . agrees with Warren report

By JERRY FLEMMONS
Star-Telegram Writer

WICHITA FALLS — Robert Oswald wants the American people to have additional details of why and how his brother, Lee Harvey Oswald, assassinated President Kennedy.

He plans to reveal many of the whys in a book he now is writing about Lee.

But, the 32-year-old father of two said in an interview here yesterday that the public needs more details from the Warren Commission report.

• • •

OSWALD, AREA sales manager for a brick company, gave the Star-Telegram a full-length interview after he concluded that announced plans for the second Jack Ruby trial in Wichita Falls would once again place him in the spotlight he has so studiously avoided for the last three years.

Robert has become the al-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1

"Ft. Worth Star Telegram" Ft. Worth, Texas

Date: 12-8-66
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Jack L. Butler
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

105-[illegible]-1550

[illegible]

most forgotten Oswald in the assassination case since his younger brother, Lee, was shot by Ruby on Nov. 24, 1963.

He has talked to reporters hardly at all since that date, limiting his contacts with the case to a brief statement after release of the Warren Commission report in September 1964.

• • •

OTHER family members—Marina, Lee's widow (now Mrs. Kenneth Porter), and Marguerite Oswald, his mother—frequently have been in the news in the ensuing months.

A second brother, John Pic, en Air Force sergeant stationed in San Antonio, also has managed to remain out of the public eye.

Oswald, who only faintly resembles his brother, Lee, but has the same wiry physique, said he agrees with the Warren Commission conclusions.

Robert is convinced his brother acted alone and without conspiracy in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963, in Dallas.

• • •

STILL, THE public's confusion about the report shows the need for additional details, Robert contends.

Robert Oswald did not join the hue and cry asking for a recalling of the Warren Commission or for the reopening of the investigation into the assassination, but said simply some sort of a detailed government report should be made available to the public.

Oswald moved his family to this North Texas city in the summer of 1964. Now the Ruby case has followed him here.

The announcement came Tuesday that Ruby's second trial will be held in Wichita Falls in mid-February or early March.

• • •

"IT DOESN'T bother me personally to have the trial here in Wichita Falls, but for my family it is unfortunate," he explained.

Oswald is the father of a girl, 9, and a boy, 5.

"It is just something else we will have to face up to since the assassination."

He does not plan to attend the trial, explaining, "It would serve no purpose for me to go. Naturally, I have an interest in it. But I'll follow the trial's progress through the newspaper. That's all."

• • •

RUBY SHOT Lee Harvey Oswald in the basement of Dallas City Hall two days after Kennedy was assassinated. He was convicted and sentenced to death, but the Texas Supreme Court threw out the verdict and ordered a new trial.

Ruby will receive a fair trial in Wichita Falls, Robert Oswald believes.

"I won't comment on the first verdict," he said, "because it is a personal thing for me. But I believe the trial in Dallas was fair to Ruby."

• • •

IS BOOK, which he has been writing since August, will evaluate further and explain some of the "whys" of his brother, Lee.

Oswald said he feels the Warren Commission did not go deep enough into why Lee shot President Kenndey. In the past three years, said Oswald, he has turned down all offers to write articles and books about his brother.

"And there have been many," he said.

"But now I feel an obligation to expand and elaborate on the commission's findings, especially in the areas of how and why this (the assassination) came about."

• • •

HE PROMISED the book, which he plans to publish sometime next fall, will not be "sensationalized."

"One thing that has always bothered me is the 'why' of this thing. That's the reason for the book. I'm putting, as completely as possible, my entire recollection of Lee into it."

"I would hope it is done in a manner which will shed additional light on Lee's overall general character, which in my opinion, was cut short in the commission report," Oswald said.

A professional writing team, Mr. and Mrs. Myrick Land of New Rochelle, N.Y., is helping Oswald prepare the manuscript.

• • •

IF AND WHEN his book is published, it will be the first to come from one who intimately knew Lee Harvey Oswald.

Both Marina Porter and Marguerite Oswald have announced they were planning books, but neither has released a manuscript.

The Warren Commission was correct, said Oswald, in finding that his brother acted alone in shooting President Kennedy, a fact now disputed by at least three recent books and several articles.

• • •

"I FEEL the final conclusion that Lee Oswald was the lone assassin is correct and, in fact, he was the assassin. There is no doubt in my mind. I said this Sept. 27, 1964, when the Warren Report was released."

Oswald, however, called for "at least some type of subcommittee to answer all the 'so-called' unanswered questions" raised by critics of the commission.

"Lots of people are confused. The books and articles have left people with considerable doubt," he said.

FBI NEW YORK ////14///

1111 PM EST URGENT 12/16/66 M.F.R.

TO DIRECTOR

FROM NEW YORK (62-NEW) -2P-

WILLIAM GEORGE ANGOTTI; INFORMATION CONCERNING

AT EIGHT FIFTY PM TWELVE SIXTEEN SIXTYSIX, AN INDIVIDUAL WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS WILLIAM ANGOTTI OF SPECIAL HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED THE NYO AND STATED THAT "WE HAVE INFORMATION THAT THE FBI TAPPED JOHNSON'S PHONE. DO YOU HAVE ANY COMMENT ON THAT?" HE WAS TOLD THAT HIS INFORMATION WAS NOT TRUE, AND THAT THERE WAS NO FURTHER REASON TO COMMENT ON THIS STATEMENT.

ANGOTTI THEN ASKED "WHAT BECAME OF THE NOTES ON OSWALD, WHAT HAPPENED THERE?" HE WAS TOLD THAT THE FBI HAD NO COMMENT TO MAKE CONCERNING LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AND WAS REQUESTED TO CLARIFY HIS PREVIOUS STATEMENTS. ANGOTTI DID NOT ANSWER THE QUESTION BUT STATED THAT THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE SHOULD BE GIVEN TO MR. HOOVER. "TELL HIM WE ARE GOING TO SIT ON HIM AND SIT ON HIM HARD UNTIL WE GET A RESIGNATION".

ANGOTTI WAS AGAIN ASKED TO CLARIFY HIS PREVIOUS STATEMENTS, BUT AT THIS POINT HE TERMINATED THE CONVERSATION BY HANGING UP THE TELEPHONE.

NYO INDICES REFLECT THAT WILLIAM ANGOTTI OF SPECIAL HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS WAS THE COMPLAINANT AND VICTIM IN CASE ENTITLED "UNSUB; JERSEY CITY, N.J. PD; WILLIAM GEORGE ANGOTTI - VICTIM, SUMMARY PUNISHMENT, CIVIL RIGHTS". NY FORTYFOUR DASH ONE ZERO FOUR SEVEN, BUFILE ONE FIFTYSEVEN DASH ONE EIGHT SEVEN ONE.

END PAGE ONE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NY 6[illegible] - NEW

REVIEW OF FILE REVEALS INVESTIGATION WAS INITIATED AS RESULT OF TELEGRAM SENT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ON EIGHT THIRTYONE SIXTYFOUR BY ANGOTTI, ALLEGING THAT HE HAD BEEN BEATEN BY THE JERSEY CITY, N.J, PD FOLLOWING HIS ARREST ON EIGHT THRCE SIXTYFOUR AS A DISORDERLY PERSON, HAVING IN HIS POSSESSION MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS WHICH ARE USED TO INCITE PEOPLE TO RIOT AND REBEL AGAINST PEOPLE. THIS ARREST TOOK PLACE AT TIME OF RACIAL RIOTS IN JERSEY CITY. ANGOTTI'S RELEASE FROM PRISON WAS DELAYED AS A RESULT OF HIS TEMPORARY CONFINEMENT IN THE PSYCHIATRIC WARD AT THE JERSEY CITY, MEDICAL CENTER, JERSEY CITY, N.J.

ANGOTTI AT THE TIME OF HIS ARREST GAVE HIS ADDRESS AS THREE ONE FIVE WEST NINETYFOURTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

ANGOTTI UPON CALLING NYO ON TWELVE SIXTEEN SIXTYSIX GAVE HIS TELEPHONE NUMBER AS EIGHT THREE NINE DASH ONE TWO SEVEN SIX. REVIEW OF NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO. RECORDS REFLECTS THIS NUMBER IS REGISTERED TO VINCENT SANTINO, ONE TWO FIVE - NINETYSIXTH STREET BROOKLYN, NEW YORK. NYO INDICES NEGATIVE RE SANTINO.

ABOVE FURNISHED FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU.

END

WA..MSE cc Wick

FBI WAH DC

TELETYPE UNIT
DEC 17 1966
2412
ENCODED MESSAGE

NY2-601PM RAK

105-82555

URGENT 12-17-66 RAK

TO NEW YORK (62-NEW)

FROM DIRECTOR 1P

WILLIAM GEORGE ANGOTTI; INFORMATION CONCERNING.

RENYIEL TO DIRECTOR DECEMBER SIXTEEN LAST.

YOU SHOULD CONTACT ANGOTTI AND STRAIGHTEN HIM OUT REGARDING THIS MATTER. FURNISH BUREAU RESULTS OF CONTACT, ALSO PERTINENT INFORMATION CONTAINED IN REFERENCED TELETYPE IN FORM SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION.

END

NY JJM

FBI NEW YORK

70 JAN 4 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

DATE: December 20, 1966

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

By airtel dated December 15, 1966, the Dallas Office reported that Hugh Ainsworth, reporter for the "Dallas Morning News," Dallas, Texas, informed the Dallas Office that he had been retained by "Life" magazine in connection with inquiries being made by "Life" concerning the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy. Ainsworth stated that "Life" magazine was attempting to determine whether more than one person was involved in the assassination and whether Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby were acquainted.

According to Mr. Ainsworth, representatives of "Life" magazine have been in contact with one Joe R. Hummel, who allegedly was acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald and also claims to know of an association between Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby of a homosexual nature. According to Ainsworth, Hummel [redacted]

Ainsworth informed our Dallas Office that he personally does not believe the allegations of Hummel, nor does he believe the allegations of various authors who have raised the question that there was more than one assassin and that Oswald and Ruby were acquainted.

During this contact, Ainsworth also stated that he had come into possession of information that Frank O'Connor, former New York District Attorney and Democratic candidate for governor, came upon information a few years ago which identified Mark Lane as an active [redacted] Lane, according to Ainsworth, was a former New York Assemblyman who did not seek a second term after his [redacted] were discovered and the Democratic organization had prevailed on him not to run for re-election.

REC 26 105-82555-5531

105-82555
REL:kmg (8)

EX-101

13 DEC 29 1966

57 JAN 4 1967

CONTINUED - OVER

1-105-109763 (Mark Lane)

Memorandum W. A. Branigan to Mr. Sullivan
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Mark Lane, New York attorney, is the author of the book "Rush to Judgment," which is highly critical of the Warren Commission Report. We have previously received information that Mark Lane is a [redacted]

A check of Bureau files disclosed that Joseph Roland Hummel appeared at the Dallas Office on November 30, 1963, to volunteer information concerning Oswald. Hummel claimed he first met Oswald in 1960 in New Orleans and again saw him sometime in 1961. Hummel also indicated that he had heard rumors that Oswald and Jack Ruby were homosexuals, but he had no proof of same. During this interview, Hummel admitted to the interviewing Agent that he had been [redacted]

Our investigation of the assassination and of Oswald disclosed that Hummel's allegations were completely false. At the time Hummel claims to have known Oswald in New Orleans in 1960 and 1961, we have determined that Oswald resided in Russia during that entire period. Oswald resided in Russia from September 19, 1959, to June 13, 1962, on which date he returned to the United States and took up residence in Fort Worth, Texas.

ACTION:

None. For information.

FBI

Date: 12/15/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Wick	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, DALLAS

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka (Deceased)
IS - R - CUBA
OO: DALLAS
(Bufile 105-82555)
(NY 105-38431)
(DL 100-10461) (P)

On 12/13/66, HUGH AINSWORTH, reporter for the "Dallas Morning News," Dallas, Texas, who was very active during the period of the investigation of the assassination and related events, appeared at the Dallas Office of the FBI and advised SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS as follows, with the understanding that his identity as the source of the information would not be disclosed outside the Bureau:

AINSWORTH has been retained by "Life" magazine to give local assistance in connection with "Life's" attempt to develop additional facts shedding light on the assassination and, particularly, whether more than one person was involved and whether OSWALD and JACK RUBY were acquainted. AINSWORTH advised that in this connection, "Life" proposes, within the next several days, to bring one JOE R. HUMMEL (believed identical to JOSEPH ROLAND HUMMEL who is mentioned on pages 469 and 470 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/10/63 at Dallas, Texas, and pages 180 and 181 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 2/11/64 at Dallas, Texas), identified by

ENCLOSURE

4 - Bureau (3 - 105-82555) (RM) (Enc. 1)
(1 - 100-409763) (MARK LANE)
2 - New York (1 - 105-38431) (RM)
(1 - 100-118944) (MARK LANE)
2 - Dallas (1 - 100-10461)
(1 - 100-10970) (MARK LANE)

RPG:cjh
(8)

REC 26 105-82555-5532

EX-104

4 DEC 16 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

70 JAN 17 1967

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-82555-12-; 44-24016-; 44-24016-; 44-24016-

AINSWORTH as a [redacted] HUMMEL has reportedly previously lived in Dallas and has been used in an undercover capacity by the Dallas Police Department, possibly the Homicide Bureau.

AINSWORTH furnished for reproduction a memorandum dated 11/30/66, to "Billings for Kern, New York," from "Fincher, SanF," a copy of which is enclosed for the Bureau. According to AINSWORTH, BILLINGS and KERN are "Life" magazine representatives in New York, and FINCHER is a "Life" representative in San Francisco. The memorandum of 10 pages deals with information reportedly furnished by HUMMEL, presumably to FINCHER, concerning HUMMEL'S meeting OSWALD first in New Orleans, later in Dallas, his meeting with RUBY and alleged homosexual connections between OSWALD and RUBY.

AINSWORTH stated he felt he should advise the Dallas FBI Office of "Life" magazine's intention, and stated he does not personally believe there is anything to the allegations [redacted] or, in fact, to the allegations of various authors who would raise the question of more than one assassin, and the OSWALD - RUBY association.

AINSWORTH stated that in this connection, he has come into possession of information that FRANK O'CONNOR, former New York District Attorney and Democratic candidate for governor, came upon information a few years ago which identified MARK LANE as [redacted] participant. LANE, according to AINSWORTH, was a former New York Assemblyman, but did not seek a second term after his [redacted] connections were discovered and the Democratic organization had prevailed on him not to run for re-election.

AINSWORTH also mentioned the allegations reportedly made by some persons that they saw smoke coming from a point near the railroad overpass west of the Texas School Book Depository Building at the time the assassin's shots were fired. He stated that a GEORGE A. DAVIS, a Union Terminal employee who has not been interviewed, has reportedly stated

witness [illegible]

Kennedy

Dallas Texas

that the smoke referred to probably came from the motorcycle of a Dallas police officer named HARKNESS.

The above data is furnished the Bureau for its information, and is not being incorporated in an LHM in view of the fact Mr. AINSWORTH specifically requested that it not be disseminated outside the Bureau.

TO: Billings for Kern, New York

FROM: Fincher, SanF Nov. 30, 1966

In the one-volume report of the Warren Commission (New York Times edition) the commission acknowledges that it investigated rumors that Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald were homosexuals but dismissed them because "...no evidence has been uncovered to support the rumors, the closest acquaintances of both men emphatically deny them, and Ruby's nightclubs were not known to have been frequented by homosexuals." In its appendix on Ruby, the report says further that there were statements that Ruby was a homosexual but "available evidence does not support the allegation.../Ruby did not frequent known gathering places for homosexuals, many of the reports were inherently suspect or based upon questionable or inaccurate premises, and Ruby and most of his associates and employees denied the charge.

"All the allegations were based on hearsay, or derive from Ruby's lisp or a 'feeling' that Ruby was a 'sissy,' seemed 'weird', acted effeminately, and sometimes spoke in a high-pitched voice when angry."

Joe R. Hummel is probably one of those who gave such testimony, since he claims to have talked about it with an FBI agent whom he identifies in writing as a "Mr. Bachshar," but pronounces Bashoar. He made the statement in the YMCA where he was staying on approximately Nov. 30, 1963, and turned over to the agent, he says, several sketches which had come into his possession of buildings, or blocks of buildings, or street plans -- sketches Hummel now feels may have been unfinished and preliminary drawings of President Kennedy's fateful route past the Texas Book Depository. Both the

5532

ENCLOSURE

drawings and his story, Hummel professes to believe, support his contention that Ruby and Oswald were homosexuals, members of the same gay crowd, perhaps lovers; at any rate, practicing fairies who knew each other in the shadowy gay world of Dallas.

I believe Hummel -- about 30 years old, semiliterate but not unintelligent, an itinerant cook and sometimes special investigator with ambitions of becoming a private detective -- is telling the truth as he believes it. There were a couple of guys in thecome-and-go, quick-trick atmosphere of the Dallas YMCA who reminded him, in retrospect, of Ruby and Oswald. And reminded others, as well. Hummel claims further that he met a probable homosexual whom he claims was Oswald in a New Orleans bar a year and a half before the assassination -- and that "Oswald" was with a fairy who tried to make out with his (Hummel's) friend, and that he (Hummel) saw both of them together several months later in Dallas, on more than one occasion. Hummel is not good on dates but is firm on the time span and it conflicts on only one occasion with the Warren Report's rundown of Oswald's whereabouts.

I think Hummel is telling the truth as he believes it because he has taken the trouble to give me a long list of names. And because I made it clear to him he wouldn't get a buck unless something significant comes out of this. So he has nothing to gain by outright lying (which doesn't preclude, of course, a little window dressing here and there, conscious or otherwise).

Here is the substance of his story, with names,addresses and phone numbers where pertinent and available -- over and against the Warren Commission

report of Oswald's comings and goings at the same time:. I made a tape recording should you want to recheck his exact words:

Hummel says he first met the man he believes to have been Lee Harvey Oswald the first week of July, 1962, in a French Quarter seamen's bar called the La Marina Cafe Bar. (According to the Warren commission, Oswald was interviewed by the FBI in Fort Worth June 26 and worked for a sheet metal firm there until Oct. 8, when he moved to Dallas. No mention of New Orleans). Hummel, who says he was a "special investigator" (i.e., in my lexicon, a glorified stoolie) for U. S. Customs, trying to find out about incoming drug traffic, was in the La Marina that night playing the bongos. The bar, says Hummel, was "mixed gay and straight" and Oswald seemed "at home and at ease" there. Hummel noticed Oswald watching him play, and when he broke to get a package of cigarets from a vending machine, Oswald approached him and complimented him on his playing. From his manner, Hummel said, Oswald appeared to be "cruising him." (Hummel, curiously, was careful to avoid in this interview any indication that he himself might be homosexual, although I have little doubt he is one. In fact I believe he said a couple of things in our first conversation that constituted an admission, though I can not recall the particulars.) When he returned to the drums, Hummel said he saw another young man watching him, a darkly good looking guy of about 23, Spanish perhaps, or French. After a while Oswald came over to the other side of the band stand and, from the way they looked at each other, Hummel got the feeling they knew one another. Later they left in a cab together. But before they did, Hummel passed Oswald a

another table and he was talking in "a strange language, maybe Spanish" to another dark haired young man with a deathly white face. (According to the commission report, Oswald could speak little or no Spanish. The bar, says Hummel, was frequented by Latin Americans. He described Oswald, when pressed, as having essentially an olive complexion.) The young man also looked Spanish or French; he appeared very anemic, says Hummel, and was very skinny, knocked-out looking, as if he were high on dope. (Hummel says too that he turned off Oswald when the other was cruising him because Oswald looked "weird, not high, or turned on, but weird, strange-looking, like a sadist, orsomething.") The skinny young man Hummel calls "Skinny"to this day. (Skinny reappears later).

When "Skinny" left, Hummel asked his friend about the three of them and his friend said the other guy who left with Oswald had made a pass at him but he had turned him off.

In October/ 1, 1962, says Hummel, he moved to Dallas where he got a job hashing in a waffle shop. In December of that year, he says, he was in the Mayflower coffee and donut shop when who should he see at a table across the room but Oswald and Skinny. They were huddled over some sheets of paper with writing, or sketching on them, talking, first intently, then casually. If they saw Hummel they didn't recognize him. He remained about thirty minutes; they were still there when he left, drinking coffee. (The commission confirms that Oswald was working for ax commercial advertising photography firm in Dallas from Oct. 12, 1962 to April 6, 1963.)

In May, 1963, says Hummel, he moved into the YMCA. (He was at this time either a cookis helper at the Hilton, or had justleft to go to work for a Motor hotel called the Cabana). In the months that followed, he says, he saw Oswald in a Mexican bar, downstairs from the Worth hotel near Live Oak and Ervoy (?) streets, and another time with Skinny in front of the YMCA. That was in October and it was that month when Hummel believes he had his most significant run-in with both Oswald and Ruby. He left his room one day ~~xxxxx~~, room 710, and on his way to the sundeck almost collided with Oswald, who was coming off the sundeck. Oswald smiled and spoke to him. He was wearing, says Hummel, only a pair of dark trunks. Hummel doesn't remember whether he was burned, tanned or neither, especially. Hummel went on out to the sundeck and lay down. There were, he says, at least four other guys out there-- one of whom he was later to identify as Ruby. He says Ruby started making up to him; "smiling at me, acting friendly-like." Ruby was wearing a pair of light trunks with perhaps a red stripe, maybe rubber clogs, and carried a towel that seemed to match the trunks. ~~Xxxxx~~ Both of them, he says, came from the health club in the basement of the Y. Ruby he later saw many times in the lobby or ~~xxxx~~ on his way upstairs from the health club. The Y trunks were dark, says Hummel.

After a few minutes, Hummel decided he wasn't comfortable being cruised by Ruby, who was attempting to converse with him, so he left and went back to his room, leaving his door slightly ajar. Ruby came padding down the hall, past his door, looked in and grinned, then went on and --Hummel is certain-- back/ up toward the main hall. (~~xxxx

his towel. He was just coming around the far corner of the crossing hall, but, says Hummel, "when he saw he he just turned and went back the way he had come, all in one motion." The way he had come, Hummel adds, is a blind hall with no exit other than into a room .xx Since both Ruby and Oswald (sic) were on the sundeck at the same time, and in view of what Hummel sayshe was to learn later, Hummel feels he could only have been coming from, and going to, Oswald's room.

(The commission, you'll remember, fixes Oswald's xx lodgings between Oct. 15 and 19 as the YMCA. After that, Oswald's presence for several days, the commission speculates, was "an apartment or rooming house in Dallas that hasx not been located." On Nov. 3 Oswald rented an apartment at 604 Elsbeth st. and subsequently moved his family in. The landlady said he had first looked at it a week before).

This much Hummel says he told the FBI man. Hummel was knxthe still living in the Y at the time of the assassination, he says, and when he saw Oswald on television he blurted out, "why I know that guy," and some of those around him agreed. It was then, he says, that word got back to the FBI and Bachshar, or Beshoar, c am e to see him. Backshar interviewed him Nov. 30, he says, heard his story, betrayed no special interest, and never interviewed him again.

From this point on Hummel gets pretty foggy about dates and the story th at followsix is one he never told the FBI or, he says, anyone. (Although somehow the drawings which he says the FBI took from him came into his possession during this time, and from someone now to be named. Confusing.)

After the assassination (but apparently before his Nov. 30 FBI interview) Hummel says he "met" in a men's room a heavy-set man in his early 40s whom he knows only as "Frank." Frank tried to cruise him, they became acquainted (whatever that means) and Frank told him that he "knew" Ruby in the homosexual sense. Hummel says he believes that because he had often seen Frank around and on a couple of occasions had seen him having a drink with Ruby in the Zoo bar. He had also seen Frank and Skinny together there. While at the Y, Hummel also met a young guy named John Whitman (or Whiteman, pronounced Whiteman), whom he describes as a hustler, who told him he had been with Frank on a couple of tricks and also had seen Frank and Ruby at the same homosexual parties. (Oh yes, the men's room where Hummel met Frank was in the Medical Arts building, a notorious pickup spot, says Hummel.) Hummel's friend Whiteman had a friend named Richard Ross, from El Paso, who was living in the YMCA. Whiteman told Hummel he "went to a lot of parties with big-shots around town." A couple of them; an older man named Gordon (40ish) and a younger man named Larry (22ish) hung out at a place called Toppers on Ervy street across from the YMCA.

Whiteman, says Hummel, also told him that a friend of his at the Y, an somewhat extravagant resident fairy named Herman Delany (he had a color TV in his room) had done tricks with both Oswald and Ruby in his room. Delaney (or Delany), says Hummel, no longer lives at the Y; he was asked to move when his activities became too flagrant. Hummel also mentioned a young hustler named John Mason who "went with older men for money," Frank included.

Through Whiteman and Ross, I gather, Hummel became acquainted with two basically non-cruising fairies, sweethearts, I suspect, who lived in the San Jacinto district of Dallas. Their names were Willie Rodriguez and Jim Painter and according to Hummel they were intimate friends of Jim Koethe, the Dallas Times Herald reporter who, Time says in dismissing Ramparts' charges that he was silenced forever with a karate chop, was strangled by a jealous homosexual lover. (Hummel does not impress me as a man who reads Time, or anything else, for that matter, except perhaps detective magazines.) From them, Hummel says, he learned of Koethe's murder by a jealous lover. (Hummel spent a week at their apartment when he moved out of the Y.) According to Hummel, Rodriguez and Painter said that Koethe feared he might be killed and gave them a box of private papers which he asked them to destroy if anything happened to them. It did and they did, says Hummel, except for a photograph of Kennedy the Kennedys and Connally in the limousine before the shots were fired. This was the picture Hummel brought to me. I can get it if you wish. It looks very much like one of several I've seen; Kennedy smiling three-quarter face into the camera, Jackie looking away, Connally in profile. Rodriguez and Painter for some reason gave Hummel the print, about a 3X4 incher, I thought at the time it was laminated. Now I've had second thoughts and feel it might by a Fairchild plastic, or some such technique, though the line gradient was not as pronounced as I remember from my newspapering days. I still vote for lamination until or unless I see it again. At any rate, Hummel says Rodriguez and Painter told him they had obeyed Koethe's wishes. However, he has no way of knowing if that's true. Perhaps they only told him that; perhaps they might still have Koethe's papers. Hummel thinks they only pertained to his homosexual liasons but of course he doesn't know that.

The only other thing of possible interest that I recall Hummel saying about this aspect is how he came by the sketches he gave the FBI man. Hummel says he took them from Whiteman's clothes one day when Whiteman was taking a shower in Hummel's apartment. Whiteman told him he had gotten them from Painter, who in turn had gotten them from Ross, whose father, says Hummel, is a well-to-do contractor (builder? construction company owner?) in El Paso.

So much for Hummel's story. Here, aswell as he knows them, are a list of addresses phone numbers, pick-up places for some of these people when he knew them:

John Mason, 919 Cameron st., Dallas. TA-7l094.

Willie Rodrigues and Jim Painter, 4919 San Jacinto, Dallas. One of them works for a department store called Titshe (Titche?) at RI-84811. Perhaps still extension 584.

John Whiteman, according to mutual friends, says Hummel, is back in New Orleans, in the French quarter.

For personal references, Hummel offers the following.

1. Bill Barnett (Barnum?), now has his own detective agency in Jackson, Miss., was with Lee Detective Agency in Dallas when Hummel knew him. Hummel did a job for him in Jackson, the one I told you about where he found out if a candidate for Chamber of Commerce president was queer. ("He was," says Joe Hummel). Hummel says he was waylaid by a couple of young toughs soon after he got to Dallas and robbed. When he went to the police to tell his story he ran into a cop he had known in New Orleans (a Mac McElroy, or McLeroy, in the burglary detail) who made him known as a possible undercover operator to Capt. Will Fritz.

hummel 10-10-10

2. Mr. Harry L. Crawford, U. S. Customs in New Orleans. (JA 53608, X. 6320). Albert J. Sigenorell (signorel?), formerly customs, now FBI, home VE-11471. Patrolman Arthur M. Jenson, special unit New Orleans (car 472), phone HO 2l161, exte. 229.

3. Also in Dallas, homocide Sgt. Level (Lavelle?), Sgt. Graves.

On the off-chance you can make more of this than I can, I'm enclosing Hummel's list of contacts, a map he did of the gay world in Dallas, and, finally, the tape itself.

Hummel, obviously, is on his uppers. He's trying to get into Maritime cook school here so he can eventually ship out under the aegis of the International Longshoremen's union, I gather. He needs money and has called me a couple of times this week. Would it be possible for you to ~~xxxxxxxxx~~give me some indication Monday latest as to whether he can expect any money at all, whether it seems worth pursuing, etc.? I told him my position hasn't changed: We can't give him any money until we determine whether these guys is any reason to believe these guys are Ruby and Oswald.

Regards,

DO-7

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

MR. TOLSON	( )
MR. DELOACH	( )
MR. MOHR	( )
MR. WICK	( )
MR. CASPER	( )
MR. CALLAHAN	( )
MR. CONRAD	( )
MR. FELT	( )
MR. GALE	( )
MR. ROSEN	( )
MR. SULLIVAN	( )
MR. TAVEL	( )
MR. TROTTER	( )
MISS HOLMES	( )
MISS GANDY	( )
SEE ME	( )
NOTE AND RETURN	( )
PREPARE REPLY	( )
SEND MEMO TO ATTORNEY GENERAL	( )
FOR YOUR RECOMMENDATION	( )
WHAT ARE THE FACTS?	( )
HOLD	( )

What facts do we have re matters mentioned.

REMARKS:

R.E. [illegible]

33

REC 31

EX-104

11 JAN 11 1967

80 JAN 16 1967

Hidell—Fidel

By Harry J. Taylor

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30 — William Manchester's book, "The Death of a President," like most of the coverage of the Dallas horror, deals with a martyrdom. But what about the culprit?

Millions think of Lee Harvey Oswald as a crackpot. But Police Chief Joseph I. Giarrusso stated: "Anybody who calls Lee Oswald a crackpot simply does not know the truth. Sometimes I think the public has been brainwashed about him."

Born of a New Orleans mother and father, Oswald used an alias here. It was A. J. Hidell. "He said he chose it to rhyme with Fidel," Thomas A. Dranke, director of the Police Intelligence Division, told me. This was the same alias Oswald ultimately used to purchase the assassination weapon.

He sailed from New Orleans for Russia on Sept. 20, 1959, aboard the Marion Lykes. Oswald, five-feet-nine-inches, 136 pounds, brown-eyed, brown-haired, ruddy and slender (the official New Orleans Police Department description under its Bureau of Identification Docket No. 112-723) took off for the USSR only 11 days after being released from active duty in his Marine Corps Air Control Squadron.

He was soon to write his brother, Robert, from Moscow: "In the event of war I would kill any American who put a uniform on in defense of the American government — any American."

Oswald stated to Travel Consultants, Inc., a travel bureau here, that he was leaving the country on a two-month pleasure trip. He presented U.S. passport No. 1733242, dated Sept. 10, a forged smallpox vaccination certificate signed Dr. A. J. Hidell, P. O. Box 30061, New Orleans, La., and paid the firm $220.75 for his ticket. It read to Le Havre, France, and New Orleans immigration officers counted only four passengers aboard.

Oswald disembarked at Le Havre Oct. 8, left for England that same day and reached London Oct. 9. He claimed to Southampton customs officials that he was en route to the Albert Schweitzer College of Churwalden, Switzerland, and carried a valid registration receipt from the college for $25. But, within hours, Oswald flew to Helsinki, Finland.

The Russian consulate there gave him a visa (No. 403339) and he crossed the frontier at Vainikkala. Oswald arrived in Moscow Oct. 16, and immediately declared his defection to the USSR. He attempted to renounce his U.S. citizenship to American Embassy Second Secretary Richard E. Snyder on Oct. 21.

When Oswald returned to New Orleans with his Russian wife (April 24, 1963, seven months before the Dallas assassination), Police Chief Giarrusso credits New Orleans surgeon Alton Ochsner with being the first man to uncover Oswald's pro-communist activities. Dr. Ochsner, founder and head of the Ochsner Medical Clinic, where I went to see him, is a world-traveled consultant to the Surgeon General of the U.S. Air Force on the medical side of subversive matters.

An important and widely ignored point about Oswald is that nothing in his Marine medical record, after his childhood, finds him mentally unstable or otherwise psychologically unfit.

Dr. Ochsner's first-hand impressions of Oswald's ideological pitch proved completely valid and led to a statement by Oswald to Police Lt. Francis L. Martello that "I refuse to speak English in my family because I do not want them to become Americanized."

This put Cuban exile expert Carlos Bringuier and Edward S. Butler, executive vice president of New Orleans' Information Council of the Americas, on Oswald's trail even before Oswald picketed the U.S. carrier Wasp (June 16) at the Dumaine-st wharf.

These are the two men who confronted Oswald in his Aug. 21 radio debate over station WDSU, less than 100 days before the assassination. I found them utterly mystified and deeply concerned over the widespread whitewash of Oswald as a "crackpot."

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News pg 19
The Washington Evening Star
New York Daily News
New York Herald Tribune
New York Post
The New York Times
New York World Journal
New York World Journal Tribune
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date 12-30-66

5533

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen

DATE: 1-3-67

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Tolson
DeLoach
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

The "Washington Daily News" newspaper for 12-30-66 carried a column on page 19 by Henry J. Taylor entitled "Hidell-Fidel." The tenor of the article is that Lee Harvey Oswald was not a "crackpot," but was motivated in the assassination of President Kennedy by his procommunist and pro-Castro beliefs.

In connection with Mr. Taylor's article, mentioned above, the Director has requested to be advised what facts we have regarding matters in Mr. Taylor's article.

For the Director's information, the background data concerning Oswald, as set forth in Taylor's article, is generally accurate. Facts concerning Oswald's birth, his trip to Russia, his attempts to denounce his American citizenship in Russia and his return to the United States are all correct and probably were taken by Taylor from the Warren Commission Report.

Taylor is also accurate in reporting that Oswald did engage in some pro-Castro activities in New Orleans during the period May and June, 1963. It was during this period that Oswald passed out pro-Cuban leaflets and engaged in a debate on radio with Carlos Bringuier, anti-Cuban refugee in New Orleans, and with Edward S. Butler, an officer of the New Orleans' Information Council of the Americas. This organization claims that its objective is to counteract communist influence in South America through radio programs and other means of communication.

EX-104 REC 39 5534

In his article, Mr. Taylor states that New Orleans' Police Chief Giarrusso credits New Orleans' surgeon, Alton Ochsner, with being the first man to uncover Oswald's procommunist activities. Why Police Chief Giarrusso would make such statement is not known, if he is accurately quoted. Our files disclose that Dr. Ochsner is a prominent surgeon in New Orleans who was an SAC contact from 11-12-57 to 10-21-59. To our knowledge, Dr. Ochsner had no contact with Lee Harvey Oswald. He was, however, the President of the New Orleans' Information Council of the Americas, mentioned above; and on 5-20-64, he signed a

105-82555
REL:cls (7)

CONTINUED - OVER

53 JAN 12 1967

letter offering to the public a sale of a phonograph record which contained the transcript of Oswald's appearance on the New Orleans' radio program. The record sold for $5.00 per copy and its makers claimed it was an historical document not a mere conversation piece.

OBSERVATIONS:

The fallacy in Mr. Taylor's column lies in the fact that he completely ignored the psychiatric analysis of Oswald at age 13 in New York City by the Children's Court, Probation Bureau, New York City. This report showed that Oswald possessed traits of a greatly disturbed person and he was diagnosed as having a personality-pattern disturbance with schizoid features and passive-aggressive tendencies. At that time, Oswald was afforded psychiatric treatment in New York City, but such treatment was terminated in January, 1954, when Oswald and his mother left New York City to return to New Orleans, Louisiana.

Furthermore, Mr. Taylor also ignored the incident on 4-10-63 when Oswald attempted to murder Major General Edwin A. Walker in Dallas, Texas. This act obviously was the work of an unstable person. Taylor also ignored the testimony of Marina Oswald and a number of social acquaintances of Marina and Lee Harvey Oswald, who furnished information indicating Oswald was a "loner," a social misfit and a person who was generally against everything.

ACTION:

None. This is for the Director's information.

5-22-64

FBI

Date: 1/4/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBuairtel 12/23/66.

The following reliable and confidential sources only have been contacted to determine the reasons why DAVID FERRIE was questioned by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury:

[redacted] now employed by District Attorney JIM GARRISON, Parish of Orleans, advised that he was not personally acquainted with the reasons why DA JIM GARRISON was interested in the investigation of the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. He advised that he has heard comments in the office that there is a reporter from a national publication, possibly Life Magazine, in New Orleans and it is his personal belief that DA JIM GARRISON intends to expose errors in the Warren Report. [redacted] cautioned that this was only an opinion and not based on any information furnished to him by GARRISON. [redacted] stated it was his belief that [redacted] was advising GARRISON on his investigation.

2 - Bureau (1M)
2 - New Orleans (2: 89-69)
(1: 137-2409)
(1: 137-708)
TLK:sab
(7)

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 9 1967

2 JAN 6 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

61 JAN 24 1967

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

NO 89-69/sab

[redacted] and former investigator for the Parish of Orleans, advised that GARRISON is obsessed with the investigation into the assassination of President KENNEDY. [redacted] stated he told GARRISON to forget the matter and he would not assist GARRISON in the investigation and was not interested in anything GARRISON was doing in connection with this investigation. He stated he has no knowledge of what GARRISON is attempting to prove and the only contact he has had with the investigation has been a call he received from DAVID FERRIE. He stated that FERRIE has been trying to get him, [redacted] to arrange an interview with GARRISON, which he has declined to do.

[redacted] advised he has been contacted by LEON IVON, Patrolman, New Orleans Police Department, assigned as investigator to the District Attorney's Office and questioned re his knowledge of the activities of W. GUY BANISTER (deceased), former New Orleans private detective and former SAC of FBI, Chicago. [redacted] advised that [redacted] was interested in obtaining the names of former associates of BANISTER in various Cuban movements with which BANISTER was connected and also a photograph allegedly taken by JOSEPH NEWBROUGH, private detective employed by BANISTER, of some jeeps and trucks being shipped to Cuba. [redacted] was also attempting to locate [redacted] files. Based upon comments made by [redacted] it was apparent to informant that [redacted] and [redacted] both former associates of [redacted] have been interviewed.

[redacted] advised that in talking with [redacted] it was apparent that IVON was attempting to develop facts which would tend to indicate that a conspiracy orginated in New Orleans involving Cuban Nationals and OSWALD for the purpose of assassinating President KENNEDY.

[redacted] advised that [redacted] had in his possession a copy of the Warren Report which reflected an interview in Dallas by the Warren Commission of a woman by the name of "GUDO" (PH). This woman was a Cuban Exile with family apparently living somewhere in Cuba. Informant did not have the actual name of the woman. (It is noted that Esquire Magazine, December, 1966, issue, reflects that a Mrs. SYLVIA ODIO claims she was

contacted by OSWALD and two Cuban Nationals prior to the assassination.)

[redacted] states that JACK S. MARTIN and JOSEPH NEWBROUGH are both known to him and personally regards them as mental cases.

The alleged photographs taken on New Orleans docks regarding the shipment of trucks to CASTRO's Cuba are probably referring to the news item which appeared in the Carribbean newsletter dated September 15, 1960, and forwarded to the Bureau by airtel dated December 9, 1960, in the case entitled [redacted] This newsletter published a reprint from the Standard Times, New Bedford, Mass., Friday, September 9, 1960, concerning shipment of trucks to Cuba.

[redacted]

[redacted] advised that in talking with [redacted] of the District Attorney's Office, he learned that the District Attorney Office has also apparently talked to SID DEVILLE, operator of the Mardi Gras Lounge on Bourbon Street, New Orleans, and a woman named ANDERSON who knew JACK RUBY and now may possibly be employed by DEVILLE.

[redacted] advised that [redacted] indicated that he planned to talk to [redacted] and had either talked to or planned to talk to [redacted] New Orleans attorney.

NO 89-69/sab

[redacted] advised that in the event he received any additional information he will call it to the New Orleans Office's attention.

No further investigation is being conducted by the New Orleans Office regarding the inquiry being conducted by District Attorney JIM GARRISON. For the information of the Bureau, JIM GARRISON is a former Bureau Agent and various rumors have been circulating in the City of New Orleans which indicate that he may be a candidate for Lieutenant Governor with the current Governor JOHN McKEITHEN, which election will be held in December, 1967.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED 1/5/67

PAGE NO. 1-1

NO. OF PAGES 8

SECTION NO.

230

CIA

REFERRAL

TIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 1/13/67

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-New) (Dead)

SUBJECT: UNDATED LETTER ENTITLED DEFENSA CIVIL DEL ESTADO DE NUEVO LEON FROM FRANCISCO L. (LAST NAME ILLEGIBLE), DIRECTOR OF NOTICIAS AND TIMES OF MONTERREY, COLON 103, MONTERREY N. L. IS - MEX - CUBA

Lee HARVEY OSWALD

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and one Electrostat copy of letter mentioned in above caption as well as the envelope in which it was enclosed, and one Electrostat copy of that envelope.

This letter was received by the San Antonio Division on 12/23/66, from the Austin, Texas, Police Department.

The letter is typed on flimsy paper and both sides of the paper were utilized, making part of the letter illegible; also it is written with many misspelled words and in poor English; therefore, it is difficult or impossible to discern the letter's true and complete contents.

Although the envelope is postmarked Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas, the writer of the letter lists a Monterrey, N. L. address.

The letter appears in the main to accuse certain individuals living in Mexico of being Cuban spies. Also it appears to mention "they" were in Dallas with Oswald when the assassination took place. The name of the writer

(4) Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
(2-Legat, Mexico)
2-SA
JMK:csh
(6)

Copy to Legat
by routing slip for
☐ info ☑ action
date 1/13/67
by

105-82555
INDEXED
19 APR 18 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-165317-1

160
7 FEB 1 1967

APR 19 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

is FRANCISCO L. _____(illegible); however, he contends he is the Director of ____ Noticias and Times of Monterrey with address as Colon 103, Monterrey, N. L.

REQUEST OF BUREAU

The Bureau is requested to transmit two copies of instant communication as well as the original of enclosed letter and the original envelope to Legat, Mexico, with the following lead:

LEAD

LEGAT, MEXICO

AT MONTERREY, MEXICO Will attempt, through sources, to determine the identity, background, reliability and veracity of the writer of enclosed letter.

In addition, if possible, determine from the writer the full facts of his allegations. Submit results to the Bureau and appropriate offices, including Dallas which is office of origin in the LEE HARVEY OSWALD case. From its legible contents, it would appear the accusations made in the letter are somewhat incredulous and, therefore, little credence should be placed therein unless investigation discloses more tangible information.

Unless such information is developed, San Antonio will conduct no investigation in this matter.

4-528

105-82555-5535

CHANGED TO

105-165317-1

APR 19 1967

NK/ad

OSWALD
105. 82555
SECTION 231
COPY 2

FBI

Date: 1/17/67

REC 42

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS - R - CUBA

OO - DALLAS

Re Pittsburgh airtel to Dallas dated 1/11/67, enclosing 25 copies of an insert concerning information obtained from ROBERT C. BEECH.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies, and for Pittsburgh one copy, of an LHM prepared from information contained in Pittsburgh insert, and subsequent information obtained from the "Report by the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy."

Information from ROBERT C. BEECH, on 1/8/67 was received by SPC WILLIAM RAYMOND JUDD, of the Pittsburgh Office. BEECH was interviewed on 1/9/67 by SAS EDWARD L. STEWART and WILLIAM J. QUINN of the Pittsburgh Office.

From the information set forth in the LHM, it is not felt further investigation into BEECH's allegations are warranted as it appears he obtained his information from the information attributed to PAUL EDWARD MURPHY, a fellow Marine of OSWALDs, who was present at the time OSWALD shot himself while in the U. S. Marine Corps. Throughout the investigation into OSWALD's Marine Corps record and his associates while in the Marine Corps, no mention has ever been made of an individual by the name of ROBERT C. BEECH having been in OSWALD's unit.

REC-42 105-82555-5536

3 - Bureau (encls-10)
1 - Pittsburgh (105-5070)(encl-1)(info)
2 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(6)

no other record
No documentation FBIHQ

15 JAN 19 1967

57 JAN 26 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
January 17, 1967

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On January 8, 1967, at 10:40 p.m., the Pittsburgh Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) received a telephone call from a male who identified himself as Robert C. Beech, 1431 Oak Drive, Pittsburgh 34, Pennsylvania, telephone (unlisted) 884-0974. Beech advised he telephonically contacted the "Pittsburgh Press" and the "Pittsburgh Post-Gazette," January 8, 1967, to determine if they would be interested in his knowledge of Lee Harvey Oswald while assigned with the United States Marine Corps in Japan during 1957, or early 1958. Beech stated that the interest exhibited by the two papers gave him doubt as to the propriety of such a disclosure. He was instructed to call the City Editor of each paper on January 9, 1967. Beech declined to furnish his name, address, etc., to either paper. He stated that he was motivated in making the above calls in that he is short of money (specifically, a month behind on his car payment).

Further discourse with Beech determined that he is not at all certain that the individual he has in mind was in fact Oswald. He does recall of an individual who was in his radar group (interceptor unit) and assigned to his barracks. This individual had illegal possession of a .22 caliber pistol with which he sustained a self-inflicted wound. Beech stated that as a result of this incident this individual was removed from his group and he did not see or hear of him thereafter. He stated the name Oswald and the photographs of him bring this individual to mind. Beech could not recall the spelling of the name of the base to which he was assigned in Japan.

On January 9, 1967, Special Agents of the FBI located and interviewed Beech at his place of employment, Career Personnel Service of Pittsburgh, Jenkins Arcade Building, Fifth and Liberty, Downtown Pittsburgh.

COPIES DESTROYED
21 MAR 12 1973

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Having been advised of the identities of the interviewing Agents, Beech voluntarily furnished the following information:

During his period of active service with the United States Marine Corps, he was stationed in Japan with a fellow Marine, who may have been identical to Oswald. He could not be at all sure of the dates involved, but thinks it may have been in late 1957, or early 1958, when he came in contact with this individual. Beech said he was a radar technician attached to the United States Marine Corps Air Control Squadron One, with headquarters at a naval air station located near Atsuigi (phonetic), Japan. This other Marine, known to Beech only as (first name unknown) Oswald, was a radar operator with the same unit. Beech pointed out he was not friendly with this Oswald person, knew him only casually, even though they did live in the same barracks room. At this time Beech was a corporal, and he believes Oswald was either a corporal or a PFC. He knows nothing concerning this person Oswald's background, prior to their meeting in Japan. In fact, the only incident concerning this person which sticks in his mind is the following:

One night while they were in the barracks along with several other Marines, Oswald was sitting on his bed, cleaning a pistol, when it discharged. Beech and several other Marines, hearing the sound of the weapon, hurried over to Oswald's bunk, and noted an obvious gunshot wound in his left inner forearm. He stated the most peculiar thing about the incident to him was Oswald's reaction. The latter, sitting there with this obvious wound, said very matter of factly, "I believe I shot myself." Beech further recalled that the weapon was not a Marine Corps issue and he believes it was a .22 caliber pistol. That night Oswald was taken from the barracks for treatment and never returned to reside there again. He understood that Oswald received some sort of disciplinary action for possession of a privately owned weapon and he thinks he recalls having observed this person named Oswald in the mess hall a short time after the above incident with a Marine Corps Prison Chaser, leading him to believe that Oswald was given some brig time.

Beech could furnish absolutely no other information concerning this Marine named Oswald. He recalled that at the

time of the assassination of President Kennedy and the period shortly thereafter when photographs of Lee Harvey Oswald appeared, that these photographs brought to mind the person with whom he was stationed in Japan, although he could not say for sure that the Marine he knew as (first name unknown) Oswald was identical with Lee Harvey Oswald. He said his reason for not coming forth with the above information at any time since November 22, 1963, was because thinking about the Marine with whom he was stationed and the possibility that he was identical with Lee Harvey Oswald, he experienced "very base emotional response and felt he would like to kill him if he met him."

Beech said he is positive he never read anywhere or heard from any source that Lee Harvey Oswald ever suffered a self-inflicted wound while serving in the United States Marine Corps.

He explained to the interviewing Agents that he and his wife are currently undergoing a rough period financially and have fallen behind on their car payments. Therefore, they felt that by contacting the local newspapers anonymously they might be able to sell the above information regarding the Marine he knew as Oswald. However, after getting an interested response from two newspapers contacted, they felt they should seek the advice of the FBI, before going any further.

Beech voluntarily furnished the following information concerning himself:

Full name:	Robert C. Beech
Date of birth:	January 8, 1937
United States Marine Corps	
Serial Number:	152 05 10
On active duty:	June 1955 to April 1959

Prior to his transfer to Atsuigi (phonetic), Japan, in latter 1957 or early 1958, he was at the following duty stations, exact dates not recalled:

THEA &

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Commencing June, 1955, Basic Training,
Parris Island, South Carolina

I.T.R. School (two months), Camp LeJune,
North Carolina.

42 months of radar schooling as follows:

Three months basic electronics,
Great Lakes, Illinois.

30 weeks advanced radar school
San Diego, California

Assigned to El Torro, USMCAS, Santa Anna, California.

Thirty days furlough proceeded his transfer to Japan, where he remained for the next fourteen months.

It should be noted that on page 683 of the Report of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, it is reflected that on October 27, 1957, Lee Harvey Oswald opened a locker to remove some gear and a .22 caliber derringer pistol fell to the floor and discharged, the bullet hitting him in the left elbow. At this time Oswald was assigned to the Marine Air Control Squadron No. 1, Marine Air Group 11, First Marine Aircraft Wing, based at Atsugi, Japan, about twenty miles west of Tokyo. Paul Edward Murphy, a fellow Marine, was in the next cubicle to Oswald, heard the shot and rushed in and found Oswald sitting on the locker looking at his arm, and without emotion Oswald allegedly said to Murphy "I believe I shot myself." Oswald was in the hospital at Yokosuka, Japan, until November 15, 1957. He was court martialed on April 11, 1958, and on April 29, 1958, was sentenced to be confined at hard labor for twenty days, and to forfeit $25.00 per month for two months, and reduced to the rank of private. His confinement was suspended for six months.

An affidavit from Paul Edward Murphy concerning the above incident is contained on pages 319 and 320 in Volume 8, of the Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

4-572 (Rev. 7-10-63)
OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 1-25-67

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

L. Oswald

Page H570. Congressman Ashbrook, (R) Ohio, placed in the Record the column written by Henry J. Taylor entitled "Fabrication?--Manchester's Book Is Tainted" which appeared in the Columbus Citizen-Journal on January 16th. Mr. Taylor states "So Manchester contrives a neat little picture of 'paranoia,' of which he says 'madness does not strike you all at once' and then elects to have it strike Oswald on the eve of the assassination. - - - -Remember, Oswald was quizzed night and day after he allegedly killed the President. Manchester fixes that by completely ignoring the testimony of the U.S. postal inspector, FBI, CIA, Secret Service and other interrogators."

Original filed in:

NOT RECORDED
63 FEB 1 1967

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 1-24-67 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

67 FEB 3 1967

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Wick DATE: 2-2-67

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "PLAYBOY" MAGAZINE
FEBRUARY, 1967, ISSUE

The current "Playboy" contains a lengthy interview of the notorious Mark Lane, author of "Rush to Judgment," a conscienceless attack upon the Warren Commission and its conclusions concerning the assassination of President Kennedy.

A review of Lane's book was made on October 6, 1966, shortly after its issue, and the many false allegations he made about the Bureau and the Commission were refuted in detail. A copy is attached.

The interview is a rehash of the scurrilous and irresponsible charges he made concerning the Warren Commission's conclusions. It is replete with allusions indicating the FBI did not thoroughly investigate the assassination.

He was questioned by the "Playboy" interviewer regarding the comment in his book that the Warren Commission "covered itself with shame" and asked whether or not he was accusing the Commission of lying to the American people. He replied he did not care to say that the Commission lied, but "it did issue a false report." Many of the half-truths, irresponsible statements, and downright lies reflected in his book were repeated in the interview. It does not appear necessary to again analyze these charges.

The current issue of "Playboy" magazine is enclosed.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen

JWO:Bjma/apl (5)

NOT RECORDED
193 APR 10 1967

1 APR 7 1967

61 APR 14 1967

CRIME RESEARCH

ORIG. NOT FILED IN

FBI

Date: 2/9/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL - REGISTERED (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, PORTLAND (89-21)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

The following is being submitted as a matter of information for the Bureau. Involved in the information is GEORGE MEYERS.

[redacted] advised on 7/5/66 that GEORGE MEYERS was elected to the National Committee of the Communist Party (CP), USA, at its 18th National Convention held in New York City, 6/22-26/66.

[redacted] said on 1/16/67 that GEORGE MEYERS recently was elected chairman of the Labor Commission of the national CP organization.

[redacted]

LEE HARVEY

3 - Bureau (AM)(RM)
2 - Portland

WSB:cfk
(5)

5 - R.E. Rud

FEB 20 1967

105-82555

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Approved: _____ Sent 199 FEB 15 1967 Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

NOT RECORDED

MAY 1961 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 2/7/67

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
(deceased)
IS - R - CUBA

OO - DALLAS

Rerep SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 5/28/64 at Dallas, pages 5 thru 59, and report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 7/2/64 page 43, wherein investigation is reflected with respect to movies taken of the presidential motorcade and the formation of Dallas Cinema Associates, Inc., Dallas, Texas.

Interviews with IRVING DAVID GEWERTZ and his wife, ANITA, 6422 Walnut Hill Lane, Dallas, Texas, are reflected on pages 52 thru 59 of the report of SA GEMBERLING dated 5/28/64.

On 2/3/67 Mrs. IRVING (ANITA) GEWERTZ telephonically contacted SA GEMBERLING at which time she stated she had endeavored to place an ad in the "Dallas Morning News" requesting individuals who had pictures of the presidential motorcade on 11/22/63 to contact her. She stated she was advised by officials of the "Dallas Morning News" that they would not run this ad until it was cleared by appropriate officials. Mrs. GEWERTZ asked if the FBI had any objection to such an ad and she was advised that the FBI would have no comment with respect to this matter. Mrs. GEWERTZ was most polite and stated it was strictly an effort to present all available photographs of the motorcade prior to the assassination. It was obvious from the conversation that Mrs. GEWERTZ was endeavoring to commercialize on any film obtained by her.

The above is being furnished the Bureau for its information.

(2) - Bureau
1 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(3)

REC 36 105-82555-5137
EX-104
17 FEB 10 1967
FBI - DIA
SOVIET SECTION

FEB 20 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. NR 115

PAGE NO. 1-2

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

231

CIA

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. NR-313

PAGE NO. 1-3

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

231

Tour Dept

REFERRAL

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan

105-82555

February 15, 1967

BY LIAISON

Honorable James J. Rowley
Director
United States Secret Service
Washington, D. C.

2-16-67 delivered

Dear Mr. Rowley:

Thank you for your letter dated February 13, 1967, advising me of your discussion with Chief Justice Earl Warren on January 31, 1967, and the information he furnished to you.

In connection with the allegation that a Castro conspiracy was involved in the assassination of President Kennedy, our investigation uncovered no evidence indicating Fidel Castro or officials of the Cuban Government were involved with Lee Harvey Oswald in the assassination of President Kennedy.

This Bureau is not conducting any investigation regarding this matter. However, should Mr. Pearson, Mr. Morgan, or Mr. Morgan's source of information care to volunteer any information to this Bureau, it would be accepted. Thereafter, consideration would be given as to whether any additional investigation is warranted.

I am taking the liberty of furnishing a copy of your letter and my reply to you to the Acting Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

KMR:hw
(11)

NOTE: See Rosen to DeLoach memo captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," KMR:hw, 2-15-67.

55 MAR 7 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 45-38

February 18, 1967

GEN[illegible]L INVESTIG[illegible]IVE DIVISIO[illegible]

New Orleans Office previously advised that the District Attorney (DA) of New Orleans James Garrison has been conducting an independent investigation regarding the assassination of President Kennedy. His investigators are attempting to develop facts to show a conspiracy originated in New Orleans involving Cuban nationals and Oswald for the purpose of assassinating President Kennedy. In connection with the alleged Castro conspiracy, the Domestic Intelligence Division advised that during the investigation of Oswald, no evidence was uncovered indicating the Cuban Government had any connection with assassination. New Orleans was instructed to keep the Bureau advised of developments.

Attached teletype states that Garrison's investigators have contacted the DA's Office, Dade County, Florida, looking for an unnamed Cuban who allegedly associated with Oswald.

JWH:hw

TELETYPE UNIT

FEB 1 7 1967

ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

NR -----10-----

5-24 PM EST RKK

URGENT 2-17-67

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

FROM MIAMI (105-8342)

INTERVIEW DEMANDS

LEE HARVEY OSWALD. IS -R- CUBA.

ON FEBRUARY SEVENTEENTH INSTANT, ARTHUR HUTTOE, CHIEF ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY, DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA, ADVISED THAT THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF NEW ORLEANS, NAMED GARRISON, HAS HAD A TEAM OF INVESTIGATORS IN HUTTOE'S OFFICE LOOKING FOR AN UNNAMED CUBAN, WHO ALLEGEDLY IS ASSOCIATED WITH LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AND WHOM ALLEGEDLY HAD HIS PICTURE TAKEN WITH OSWALD. THIS CUBAN WAS SUPPOSEDLY WITH OSWALD AT THE TIME OF THE ASSASINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

HUTTOE HAD NO FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING THIS MATTER.

AIR MAIL COPY TO NEW ORLEANS.

END

WA.....

QUAXK

RAK FBI AASH DC

105-82555-355-385

REC-56

14 FEB 24 1967

1 XEROX COPY

62MAR 2 1967

FEB 27 1967

cc MR. SULLIVAN

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

IMPORTANT COPY FILED IN

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 2/17/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Lee Harvey Oswald

Re New Orleans airtel to Bureau dated 2/3/67.

CHARLES R. CARSON, retired FBI Agent, who operates Southern Research Company of New Orleans, Inc., 333 St. Charles Avenue, at 8:35 AM, 2/17/67, telephonically advised he had received information that District Attorney JAMES GARRISON, Orleans Parish, had been conducting a Grand Jury investigation concerning the shooting of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

CARSON advised he heard that JACK MARTIN, Private Investigator, who had worked for numerous investigative agencies in New Orleans, reportedly had made the statement that DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE and LEE HARVEY OSWALD were working together in the organization for Fair Play for Cuba.

CARSON stated he understood that in one or two days, GARRISON intended to break a big story in the newspapers concerning this, and that both MARTIN and FERRIE had been subpoenaed to testify before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

(3) - Bureau
1 - Dallas (89-43)
2 - New Orleans

NOT RECORDED
135 FEB 27 1967

67 FEB 20 1967

JTS:lab
(6)

Approved: Sent M Per
Special Agent In Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen

Mr. W. C. Sullivan 2/19/67

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
W. A. Branigan 1 - Mr. J. R. Malley
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lenihan

THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

BACKGROUND:

The Sunday editions of the "Washington Post" and the "Washington Evening Star" for February 19, 1967, carried articles indicating that District Attorney Jim Garrison in New Orleans was conducting an investigation of the assassination and was claiming that the Warren Commission Report is inaccurate in stating Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the assassination of President Kennedy. Garrison did not furnish details of his investigation to the press but stated that arrests will be made, charges will be filed, and convictions will be obtained.

The newspaper articles indicated that Miguel Torres, a 26-year-old Cuban who formerly lived only a block from Oswald's last known New Orleans address "is known to be connected with the District Attorney's investigation." The "Washington Evening Star" article also reported that David William Ferrie, part-time private investigator and operator of a New Orleans flying service, informed the press that the District Attorney's Office informed him it had "positively uncovered a plot in New Orleans to assassinate Kennedy."

DATA REGARDING GARRISON:

Bureau files reveal Jason O. Garrison was a former Bureau Agent who entered on duty 3/6/51 and resigned 7/24/51 for military purposes. His services were listed as satisfactory. He took office as District Attorney in New Orleans in May, 1962, and immediately became involved in a dispute with the New Orleans Police Department over his professed desire to clean up the so-called "minor vice" in New Orleans. In November, 1962, Garrison accused eight judges of delaying justice in New Orleans which resulted in the judges filing a defamation suit against Garrison. He was found guilty of such charges on 2/6/63 and was fined $1,000. He appealed his conviction and on 11/25/64 the U.S. Supreme Court reversed the conviction holding that the element of deliberate malice was lacking in the statements attributed to Garrison regarding

62-109060 Enclosures 105-82555
LLL:ejw (11) NOT RECORDED
105 FEB 24 1967

1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 62-109060

the judges in New Orleans. [redacted] a reliable source, has informed the New Orleans Office that Garrison is politically ambitious and plans to run for Lieutenant Governor in Louisiana during the Fall of 1967.

ALLEGATIONS OF CONSPIRACY IN NEW ORLEANS:

During the course of our investigation of the assassination, we received a number of allegations indicating Oswald was in contact with Cuban or pro-Castro Cubans in New Orleans. Each allegation was very carefully and thoroughly run out and we found no evidence of any contact between Oswald and pro-Cuban sources in New Orleans. Furthermore, our investigation uncovered no evidence indicating Fidel Castro or officials of the Cuban Government were involved with Lee Harvey Oswald in the assassination of President Kennedy.

RE: Miguel Torres

During the course of our investigation of the assassination, we developed no information indicating acquaintanceship or contact between Oswald and Miguel Torres, mentioned above. On 10/25/62 we received information from a U.S. Customs investigator in New Orleans that Miguel Torres, his father, mother, and two brothers were all in his opinion pro-Castro in their beliefs and reportedly had a short-wave radio in their home for the purpose of receiving Cuban broadcasts. (105-117817) We initiated investigation of Miguel Torres and other members of his family on the basis of such allegations but found no information to corroborate such allegations. Our investigation did disclose that Miguel Torres was an unsavory character who had a criminal record. [redacted]

RE: David William Ferrie

Immediately following the assassination, we received allegations that Ferrie was acquainted with Oswald and was involved in the conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. According to sources of the allegations, Ferrie, a qualified pilot, was to fly Oswald from Dallas following the assassination. We conducted extensive investigation of such allegations including interviews of Ferrie. No evidence was found to show that Ferrie knew Oswald or was involved in the assassination.

 CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
RE: THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

Our New Orleans Office advised on 2/19/67 that a New Orleans newspaper carried an article on 2/19/67 quoting Ferrie as saying that the Garrison investigation of the assassination in New Orleans is a "big joke." Ferrie reportedly told the New Orleans newspaper that he had been "pegged as the getaway pilot in an elaborate plot to kill President Kennedy. Our New Orleans Office also reported that Ferrie had contacted the New Orleans Office and indicated he planned to take civil action against those accusing him of being involved in a plot to kill President Kennedy.

OBSERVATIONS:

As early as December, 1966, New Orleans advised Garrison was conducting some type of an investigation regarding the assassination. Upon instructions, New Orleans has been following this through reliable and confidential sources. One source with whom we were in contact advised Garrison did not want this information furnished to the FBI.

We do not know what evidence Garrison possesses, if any, corroborating his claim that other individuals besides Oswald were involved in the assassination of President Kennedy. We recognize Garrison is politically ambitious and this may be an attempt by him to keep his name before the public. It is not known what part Miguel Torres plays in Garrison's investigation. However, he may be furnishing information of some type to Garrison in exchange for a reduction in his prison sentence.

In view of Garrison's background and political ambitions, it is not felt we should lend any credence to Garrison's investigation by interviewing him at this time.

ACTION:

Attached are letters to the White House and the Acting Attorney General with copies to the Deputy Attorney General and the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, enclosing a letterhead memorandum setting forth data concerning Garrison's statements to the press and results of our inquiries and file reviews in this matter.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: February 20, 1967

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL - REGISTERED (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (105-8342) (P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R- CUBA

OO: DALLAS

Re Miami tel to Bureau, 2/17/67.

Enclosed to Bureau, Dallas, New Orleans, are clippings of articles which appeared in the Miami Herald, Miami, Florida, daily newspaper, editions of February 18, 19, and 20, 1967, and an article from the Miami News, also published daily at Miami, from its edition of February 18, 1967.

With respect to BERNARDO TORRES, mentioned in the articles as assisting New Orleans District Attorney JIM GARRISON in investigation concerning an alleged accomplice of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, the following information is noted:

TORRES was interviewed by the Miami Office on 4/3/64 relative to a reported plot by members of the 2506 Brigade to carry out a raid against Cuba. The 2506 Brigade is an organization dedicated to the anti-CASTRO cause which

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enc. 4) (RM)
2 - New Orleans (Enc. 4) (RM)
1 - Miami
JJO/neb
(8)

FEB 27 1967

FEB 21 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

maintains an office in Miami, and which takes its name from that force of Cubans who trained for and participated in the abortive invasion of Cuba in 4/61.

BERNARDO TORRES

TORRES advised that his full name is BERNARDO GONZALEZ DE TORRES ALVAREZ, but that he is generally known as BERNARDO G. DE TORRES. He stated that he held the position of Military Coordinator of the 2506 Brigade organization. He displayed a resident alien Registration Card No. A 13 310 536, reflecting he had arrived in the U. S. from Cuba on 1/3/55 to take up permanent residence in the U. S. He said he had completed his high school education in Havana, Cuba, and had not attended school in the U. S. He advised that when he first came to the U. S., he lived in Detroit, Michigan, where he was employed by the Ford Motor Co. at Dearborn.

F/R

TORRES stated that although he is a permanent resident of the U. S., and considers himself loyal to the U. S., he felt compelled to fight against the CASTRO Government in Cuba, because Cuba is the land of his birth. He said that although his efforts to fight against Communism in Cuba might result in violation of U. S. law, he would not cease such efforts.

He said that he did not believe he would be imprisoned for a violation of Neutrality statutes, for the reason that the U. S. is also committed to the fight to overthrow CASTRO and further, the U. S. was involved in violation of neutrality in its support of the Cuban invasion of 4/61.

Description of TORRES obtained from interview is as follows:

Age:	32
Born:	3/26/34 Havana Province, Cuba
Height:	6' - 6' 1"
Weight:	157 pounds

Hair:	Black, straight, balding on top
Eyes:	Dark brown, large
Complexion:	Olive
Brother:	CARLOS DE TORRES, employed by a private detective agency in Miami.

On 5/18/66, TORRES was briefly contacted by the Miami Office concerning the anti-CASTRO plans of the Association of Veterans of the Bay of Pigs (an organization of Cubans who participated in the Cuban invasion of 4/61), and at that time, TORRES advised he was residing at 110 N. W. 41st Avenue in Miami, and was the military leader of the association, and had been working on military plans, which he declined to reveal.

The Miami Office is taking no investigative action with respect to the matters published in the enclosed newspaper articles, in the absence of instructions from the Bureau, New Orleans, or the OO.

FD-350 (4-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Kennedy Murder 'Plot' Probe Shifts To Miami Cuban Area

By BILL BARRY
Reporter of The Miami News

Somewhere in Miami's Cuban colony today, Bernardo Torres is probably a little nervous.

For the past month or so he has been helping detectives from New Orleans look for an old friend of his. They told him that his old friend was wanted for questioning in a criminal investigation.

Torres got nearly $600 for his help.

He could not lead the detectives to his old friend.

Today Bernardo Torres probably realizes the detectives want his old friend because they think he knows the people who planned the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

At least 13 investigators from the Orleans Parish District Attorney's office have come to Miami in the past three months, seeking Torres' friend. They have a picture which allegedly shows Lee Harvey Oswald in a comradely pose with a group of Cubans -- one of whom is Bernardo's friend.

A New Orleans source says that Jim Garrison the D.A. began his investigation into the assassination because of tips from a private investigator. Garrison will not say why he is investigating, nor even confirm that he is. He was one of the investigators who came to Miami and has spent more than $3,000 — most of it last month — in the investigation.

The New Orleans States-Item reported yesterday that Garrison is investigating, "the possibility of a well-organized assassination plot in which New Orleans and New Orleans residents were somehow directly involved."

Evilio Santana used to be a New Orleans resident. He is not Torres' old friend. Now he lives in Miami. Once he was a commercial fisherman. He is a convicted burglar. He was told that if he did not go to New Orleans voluntarily and answer questions raised in the investigation, he would be extradicted. He went on Feb. 8 and again on the 13th.

Garrison's men got the reputation of going through the Cuban colony here like bulls in a china shop.

Maybe that's why Bernardo Torres' friend was able to keep one jump ahead of them until he disappeared completely in Fort Lauderdale. The investigators also almost missed Evilio Santana. The investigator who was supposed to meet him in New Orleans never showed up. Evilio stayed till his money ran out and then came home. Garrison sent him some more money to come back.

Garrison's investigators have also sought people and investigated leads in Houston, Dallas, Washington, San Francisco and the Louisiana State Penitentiary. They moved one Cuban from the State Penitentiary to a prison nearer the D.A.'s office.

In the summer before the assassination this Cuban lived one block away from Lee Harvey Oswald on Magazine Street in New Orleans.

All in all, Garrison has used at least 20 investigators on the case. New Orleans sources say that that is a large number for the size of his office. But one source said this may indicate Garrison is on to something of major significance.

Mrs. Sylvia Odio, a Cuban who lives in Miami, told the Warren Commission that Oswald and two men who appeared to be Cubans were talking about killing Kennedy because he let the Cubans down during the Bay of Pigs invasion attempt. She said she met them and heard the talk in Dallas on Sept. 26 or 27, 1963. At that time Oswald was in Mexico.

Two theories exist about when the Oswald-Cuban picture was taken in New Orleans. One says it was taken in November of 1962 — when Oswald was in Russia. The other says it was taken one week before the assassination — when Oswald was in Dallas.

Garrison's investigation has thus given impetus to the independent investigators who theorize that an Oswald double was used to frame him for the assassination.

They say that the double was seen firing a rifle expertly, driving a car, and smoking cigarets. They also say Oswald was a poor shot, could not drive, and did not smoke.

105 [illegible]

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

16

The MIAMI NEWS

Miami, Florida

Being followed

Date: 2/18/67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:
RE: JFK MURDER "PLOT" PROBE
Character:
[MM 105 - 8342]
Classification:
Submitting Office: Miami

5531

The investigation also gives ~~strength~~ to the people who have been saying that two places in Louisiana played a role in the assassination.

One is New Orleans. And the other is a little country cabin where some strange meetings took place before the assassination.

The cabin is [illegible] tant from New Houston and Dalla[illegible]

FD-350 (4-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Warren Report Wrong'

JFK Death Probe Sees Conspiracy

By CARLOS MARTINEZ
Of Our Latin America Staff

A highly secret probe launched by New Orleans authorities to determine if Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone when he killed President Kennedy will prove the Warren Report wrong, key investigators in New Orleans and Miami predicted Saturday.

New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison, who started the investigation last fall out of "curiosity," disclosed that he has come to the conclusion that the Warren Report is "wrong" in stating Oswald was part of no conspiracy.

Similar statements were aired in Miami by a Cuban private detective Garrison hired to look into the backgrounds of several Cubans who associated with Oswald shortly before the assassination.

"The Warren Report and the FBI report will crumble when this investigation is released," Bernardo Torres, 32, head of the Associated Investigators Inc. told The Herald.

Torres was identified by a New Orleans newspaper, The States-Item, as a close friend of one of Oswald's Cuban friends. The paper said he had identified one of the Cubans from a picture of Oswald with the group.

Torres, a private eye since 1958, confirmed the existence of the unpublished pictures which he said were taken in New Orleans shortly before the assassination. He strongly denied knowing any of the Cubans in it.

In New Orleans, Garrison said in a press conference that his investigation shows that a plan was developed in New Orleans which culminated in the assassination of Kennedy. "Arrests will be made," he warned.

"There were other people besides Lee Harvey Oswald involved," he said. "New Orleans was a factor in the planning beyond the shadow of a doubt."

"We already have the names of the people in the initial planning," the prosecutor said. "We are not wasting our time and we will prove it. Arrests will be made. Charges will be filed and convictions will be obtained.

Garrison said his office had jurisdiction in the case because of a Louisiana law "which forbids conspiracy of any kind."

Garrison, who has spent more than $8,000 in covering ground which he claimed was left virgin by the Warren investigators, said he thought the Warren Commission "did not have sufficient evaluation machinery."

In Miami, Torres said Garrison sent for him Saturday after their provate probe was revealed in New Orleans and stories were carried by Miami newspapers.

He said he has been working with the prosecutor for "several months" and added he was charging no fees because he considered the investigation to be "in the public's interest." He said he's only charging expenses, $1,500 so far.

A veteran of the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba and presently the Brigade 2506 military coordinator, Torres was reluctant to discuss results of the Miami side of the investigation. He said some of the angles were "classified," such as reports of an Oswald visit here.

He said, however, that he agreed with Garrison in that the Warren Report is "incomplete..."

Torres was among a group of ten Cuban who helped Secret Service men protect President Kennedy when he visited Miami four days before his assassination.

He said the Secret Service had requested the help of trustable Cubans during the visit to spot possible Cuban assassins.

"The Secret Service definitely expected an attempt against Kennedy," Torres commented.

Bernardo Torres
... private eye

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1L

The MIAMI HERALD

Miami, Florida

Being followed

Date: 2/10/67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:
JFK DEATH PROBE SEES CONSPIRACY
Character:
[No. 105 -3342]
Classification:
Submitting Office: Miami

105-12555-5537

ENCLOSURE

FD-350 (4-3-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

JFK Death Prober Seeks Miami Cuban

By KARL WICKSTROM
Herald Staff Writer

New Orleans authorities are searching for a Cuban who lived in Miami in an investigation of reports of a conspiracy in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Investigators have obtained a photo showing the Cuban posing with the assassin of President John F. Kennedy, Lee Harvey Oswald, informed sources told The Herald. And the probe has included at least six trips to Miami since last Nov. 25. since last Nov. 25.

New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison, who is directing the inquiry and has spent more than $8,000 thus far, confirmed that a probe is under way but wouldn't discuss it.

Some facets of the highly secret investigation came to light Friday in a news article in the New Orleans States-Item, which cited the "possibility of a well organized assassination plot" against Kennedy involving New Orleans residents.

The States-Item traced expenditures by Garrison's men for trips and other items.

One expense voucher showed that the DA's office in New Orleans paid $598 to Bernardo Torres of Miami. The payment was dated Jan. 20 "for investigative expenses." Information about Torres was unavailable.

Garrison was not available for comment on information about a purported photo linking Oswald to the missing Cuban.

In visits to Miami, Garrison's men have looked through thousands of law enforcement photographs in their manhunt.

Investigators are checking a report which came from a prison inmate to the effect that Oswald and the Cuban met several times and that the Cuban assisted Oswald in the killing of the President on Nov. 22, 1963, in Dallas.

There were no hints to the identity of the Cuban except that he had lived in Miami. New Orleans investigators have a full description and identification, besides the photo, informed sources said.

Expense records published by States-Item showed $101 was paid to Russell W. Buckbolt Jr. for a trip last Monday from Miami to New Orleans.

The first Miami trip, according to the expense records, was Dec. 2 for one of Garrison's investigators, John Voltz, to come from New Orleans to Miami.

One of the searches of records was at the Dade Sheriff's Office two weeks ago, involving four New Orleans detectives attached to Garrison's office. They were Fenner Sedgeber, Kept Simms, Clancy Navarre and Charles Jonau.

Arthur Huttoe, executive assistant state attorney in Miami, confirmed that New Orleans authorities had been here looking for a Cuban. But Huttoe directed all other inquiries to Garrison.

Other investigative trips included visits to Dallas, Houston, Washington and San Francisco.

The States-Item story said Garrison chief assistant Charles Ray Ward confirmed reports of the investigation several weeks ago.

Miami area officials would make no statements and federal sources remained silent.

The States-Item said Garrison's office put 24-hour surveillance last month on a man who was arrested in New Orleans on Nov. 26, 1963, as a fugitive from Texas. The man was supposed to appear before the Parish Grand Jury but it wasn't known whether he did.

This apparently referred to pilot David Ferry, who had been detained for questioning in New Orleans four days after the assassination.

Dallas District Attorney Henry Wade shrugged off that phase of the investigation by saying:

"Rumors were flying around that he (Oswald) was supposed to go to an airport and somebody was supposed to fly him away, but as far as I know the reports were nothing but rumors. I don't even know that he was ever in the air."

The Warren Commission reported it found no evidence of any conspiracy in the assassination and concluded that Oswald acted completely alone.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

U.

The MIAMI HERALD

Miami, Florida

Being followed

Date: 2/18/67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title:
JFK DEATH PROBER SEEKS MIAMI CUBAN
Character:
or 105 - 6342]
Classification:
Submitting Office: Miami

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

The Second Man Theme

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, a marksman, owned a rifle which was found abandoned in a building in Dallas. Fired from a window in that building where Oswald was known to be, bullets from that rifle struck and killed President John F. Kennedy. Oswald fled the building, was seen in flight, and was captured in a theater. He denied everything.

This is some of the circumstantial evidence which identified Oswald as the President's assassin. Because of inept police procedures which, however, do not indicate a conspiracy, he was never tried.

Now the second man theme has been revived in New Orleans and in Miami, where police reportedly are looking for a co-conspirator. The chances that one will be found are slim, for the real evidence against Oswald has yet to be impeached. The chances are rather that a pursuit of conspiracy, based on romantic evidence, will go on through history. In that kind of tragedy, the last suspicion is never put to rest.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

6A, 8A

The MIAMI HERALD

Miami, Florida

Being followed

Date: 2/20/67

Edition:

Author:

Editor: George Beebe

Title:

EX-CONS ARRESTED IN JFK DEATH "PLOT"

Character:

(HQ 105 - 83421

Classification:

Submitting Office: Miami

☐ Being Investigated

105-

ENCLOSURE

XREC- 5531

Hard-Nosed DA Vows Arrests in JFK 'Plot'

NEW ORLEANS — (AP) — Jim Garrison, a pistol-packing district attorney best known for his political brawls, is bidding for the investigative jackpot of the century — trying to prove a conspiracy existed in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The 6-foot-6 district attorney said "arrests will be made" and added:

"This is no Mickey Mouse investigation. There were other people involved besides Lee Harvey Oswald."

The exhaustive investigation by the Warren Commission showed that Oswald — a former New Orleans resident — killed the president in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963, and that there was no evidence anyone else was involved.

Many critics of the Warren Report have long contended there had to be several people involved in the slaying.

Word that Garrison was sniffing along new trials in an investigation of the assassination leaked out Friday in a newspaper story. Garrison was not happy about the public stir.

Reluctantly, he confirmed the newspaper's report that the probe was in progress. An assassination conspiracy was hatched here, he said, which "culminated in what happened in Dallas."

"Charges will be filed and convictions will be obtained," he said.

That was about all Garrison had to say about the situation but it causes ears to perk up all over the world.

Garrison, 44, reelected to a second four-year term last year, has played his cards close to his vest. Police Chief Joseph Giarrusso said he had no knowledge of the district attorney's activities regarding the assassination.

The FBI declined comment.

During hin span in office — he went in as a reform candidate — Garrison has been consistently and exuberantly controversial.

His political fights are always bigger than life. The opponents have included the Police Department, the mayor, the Legislature, a citizens crime commission and even the eight Criminal District Court Judges.

All eight judges charged Garrison with defamation of character in 1963, after he accused them of trying to cripple an anti-vice drive in New Orleans' French Quarter, a tourist stomping ground of night clubs and strip joints.

Before it was over, the fight went all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court, where Garrison won.

The high court ruled that critics have an unconditional freedom to criticize official conduct of public officials, if the element of deliberate malice is lacking.

Garrison, a greying and persuasive giant who wears size 14 shoes and carries a little snub-nosed pistol under his coat, succeeded in getting the last Legislature to pass a law setting a maximum penalty of death for armed robbery.

A shrewd and ambitious man, Garrison's casual conversations have a pungency and directness rare in political circles.

He has swung a lot of political weight hereabouts because he was one of John J. McKeithen's most active backers in the gubernatorial campaign. McKeithen, a dark horse candidate, won.

Despite his prowness in political guerrilla wars, Garrison has yet to handle a court case of national scope. None have come his way.

The Kennedy case, if critics of the Warren Commission are right, holds a potential and historic jackpot.

Public disclosure of the investigation put the pressure on Garrison. Most officials reserved comment but in Stamford, Conn., John J. McCloy, a commission member, said:

"Let's see what his evidence is. We did not say Oswald acted alone. We said we could find no credible evidence that he acted with anyone else."

McCloy said the commission checked Oswald's activities in New Orleans and the investigation, "at least at that time, didn't produce anything."

FEB 20 1967

CRI TYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

12-22 PM URGENT 2-20-67 GLM 3P

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS AND MIAMI

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE. MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING. OO DALLAS.

RE NEW ORLEANS TELETYPE INSTANT.

AARON KOHN, MANAGING DIRECTOR, METROPOLITAN CRIME COMMISSION, ADVISED THAT HE HAS PREVIOUSLY RECEIVED INFORMATION THAT DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE HAD BEEN CONDUCTING INVESTIGATION INTO ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. HE ADVISED HE IS NOT AWARE OF THE SCOPE OF THE INVESTIGATION, BUT JACK S. MARTIN, PRIVATE INVESTIGATOR, NEW ORLEANS, IS ORIGINAL SOURCE ON WHICH GARRISON HAS INSTITUTED CURRENT INVESTIGATION. KOHN ADVISED IN HIS OPINION, MARTIN IS A MENTAL CASE.

KOHN FURTHER ADVISED HE WAS TOLD BY NEWSPAPER REPORTER WHO DOES NOT WANT HIS IDENTITY REVEALED AT THIS TIME, BECAUSE HE "DOES NOT WANT TO GET INTO A DISAGREEMENT WITH GARRISON'S OFFICE AT THIS TIME," THAT GARRISON IN A RECENT INTERVIEW, MADE AN OFF THE RECORD STATEMENT THAT HE HAD OFFERED INFORMATION TO THE FBI REGARDING HIS INVESTIGATION, BUT FBI WAS NOT INTERESTED. THIS STATEMENT HAS NOT APPEARED IN

END PAGE ONE

61 MAR 7 1967

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
FEB 24 1967

FEB 24 1967

THE LOCAL PRESS AND OF COURSE IS NOT TRUE.

KOHN ADVISED HE HAS BEEN CONTACTED BY NEWS REPORTERS REPRESENTING THE PRESS IN LONDON, ENGLAND, IN AUSTRALIA AND THE ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH, WHO ARRIVED IN NEW ORLEANS RE CAPTIONED STORY. KOHN ADVISED A REPRESENTATIVE OF TIME - LIFE MAGAZINE, WHOSE IDENTITY KOHN DOES NOT KNOW, HAS APPARENTLY BEEN IN NEW ORLEANS FOR SOME TIME IN CONNECTION WITH CAPTIONED NEWS STORY. KOHN ADVISED IT IS HIS UNDERSTANDING THAT IT IS A STAFF MEMBER OF TIME-LIFE MAGAZINE.

KOHN ADVISED APPROXIMATELY TEN DAYS AGO MARTIN CALLED HIM IN EARLY MORNING HOURS, WAS RATHER INCOHERENT, BUT INDICATED HE WOULD HAVE TO OBTAIN COURT ORDER TO PROTECT HIS CIVIL RIGHTS, AS HE WAS BEING HARASSED BY GARRISON BY SUBPOENAS AND WAS "SICK OF IT." LO.

DAVID FERRIE ADVISED FBI, NEW ORLEANS, HE HAD CONTACTED NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM, NEWSPAPER, AND CONSENTED TO INTERVIEW WITH REPORTER OF NEWSPAPER, IN WHICH HE REVEALED HE HAD BEEN QUESTIONED RE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY BY THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE AND HE REVEALED TO THE STATES ITEM HIS WHEREABOUTS AT TIME OF ASSASSINATION, WHICH WAS AT A TRIAL IN NEW ORLEANS.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

NO 69-69

FERRIE ADVISED HE MADE THIS INTERVIEW AVAILABLE TO NEWS MEDIA AT SUGGESTION OF PERSHING GERVAIS, A FORMER CHIEF INVESTIGATOR OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, WHO ADVISED FERRIE TO "GET YOUR LICKS IN FIRST." FERRIE ADVISED HE WAS CONSIDERING FILING A CIVIL SUIT AGAINST JACK S. MARTIN AND NAMING LEON IVON, AN INVESTIGATOR FOR GARRISON, AS CO-DEFENDANT.

FOR INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU, GERVAIS HAS FOR YEARS BEEN CLOSE CONFIDANT OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON; HOWEVER, ON JANUARY FOUR, SIXTYSEVEN, GERVAIS CLAIMED HE WAS NOT ASSISTING GARRISON IN THIS INVESTIGATION.

CORR PAGE ONE LAST PAR LINE THREE LAST WD SHD BE GARRISON'S

WA...MXS

FBI WASH DC

P

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 20 1967

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

2:59 PM URGENT 2-20-67 GLM3P

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

RE NEW ORLEANS TEL TO BUREAU AND DALLAS DATED NOV. TWENTYSEVEN, SIXTYTHREE AND REPORT OF SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS DATED NOV. THIRTY, SIXTYTHREE AT DALLAS, IN CASE ENTITLED JACK L. RUBY; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. - VICTIM, DECEASED, CR. CIVIL RIGHTS

REFERENCED TEL FURNISHED INFO FROM MRS. CORINNE BURGESS, CLERK, NEWPORT MOTEL, MORGAN CITY, LA. ON NOV. TWENTYSIX, SIXTYTHREE, ADVISING THAT A MAN STOPPED AT NEWPORT MOTEL ON NOV. FOURTEEN, SIXTYTHREE, AT APPROXIMATELY ONE PM AND ASKED TO SPEAK TO PETE GUARISCO, OWNER OF MOTEL. PERSON CLAIMED TO BE OLD FRIEND OF GUARISCO FROM DALLAS. MRS. BURGESS SAID PHOTO OF JACK RUBY IN PAPER APPEARED TO BE THIS MAN. GUARISCO WAS NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME BUT SUBSEQUENTLY ADVISED

END PAGE ONE

MAR 7 1967

105-82555-61

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 28 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

RUBY NOT KNOWN TO HIM AND HE DOES NOT KNOW IDENTITY OF THIS MAN. REFERENCED REPORT OF SA CLEMENTS SETS FORTH THREE ZERO TUO'S COVERING INTERVIEWS WITH PETER JAMES GUARISCO AND MRS. CORINNE BURGESS REGARDING ABOVE INFO.

ON AFTERNOON OF FEB. NINETEEN, SIXTYSEVEN, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF POLICE COP A. A. ACOSTA, MORGAN CITY, LA. TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED RESIDENT AGENT THAT MRS. BURGESS HAD CONTACTED HIM STATING THAT SHE DID NOT FURNSIH ALL THE INFORMATION TO THE AGENT OF THE FBI WHO CONTACTED HER SINCE PETE GUARISCO WAS PRESENT AT TIME AND SHE WAS AFRAID TO FURNISH ALL THE INFORMATION SHE KNEW SINCE GUARISCO HAD PREVIOUSLY TOLD HER TO KEEP QUIET AND THAT HE DID NOT KNOW JACK RUBY.

MRS. BURGESS NOW CLAIMS INDIVIDUAL WHO APPEARED AT MOTEL ON NOV. FOURTEEN, SIXTYTHREE, IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS JACK RUBY, ASKED TO SEE PETER GUARISCO AND INQUIRED ABOUT VICK GUARISCO, A COUSIN OF PETE GUARISCO. HE ALSO MENTIONED HE WAS A FRIEND OF CARLOS MARCELLO AND PETE GUARISCO. ACOSTA ADVISED THAT PETE GUARISCO APPARENTLY WAS NOT AT THE MOTEL AT THE TIME AND THE INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFYING HIMSELF TO

END PAGE TWO

NO 89-69

BE RUBY DID NOT SEE OR TALK TO GUARISCO. MRS. BURGESS ALSO CLAIMS THAT THERE WAS ANOTHER INDIVIDUAL WITH RUBY AND IT IS HER FEELING THAT THIS INDIVIDUAL COULD POSSIBLY HAVE BEEN OSWALD. Lee Harvey

ACOSTA ADVISED MATTER BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE FBI SINCE MRS. BURGESS STATED SHE PLANNED TO FURNISH THIS INFO TO DISTRICT ATTORNEY GARRISON.

FILES OF THIS OFFICE SHOW OSWALD'S PRESENCE IN DALLAS ON THAT DATE HAS BEEN VERIFIED BY THE DALLAS DIVISION. FILES ALSO SHOW THAT PRESENCE OF JACK RUBY IN DALLAS ON NOV. FOURTEEN, SIXTYTHREE VERIFIED THROUGH ACQUAINTANCES AND EMPLOYEES OF RUBY.

Subject Advised to Contrary by Bureau

BUREAU, NO ACTION IS BEING TAKEN BY THIS OFFICE TO REINTERVIEW MRS. BURGESS RELATIVE TO INFORMATION SHE CURRENTLY POSSESSES.

WA...MXS

FBI WASH DC

P

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 2-20-67

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: F. N. RICHMOND
441 SOUTHEAST SECOND STREET
HIALEAH, FLORIDA

By letter dated 2-12-67 (attached), Richmond refers to an article in the 2-25-67 issue of "The Saturday Evening Post" which reports an interview with former Vice President Richard M. Nixon. In this interview Nixon discusses the assassination of President Kennedy and relates to a conversation he had with Mr. Hoover on 11-22-63. According to Nixon, he called Mr. Hoover and asked, "What happened? Was it one of the nuts?" Mr. Hoover is reported as saying "No, it was a Communist." Richmond asked if Mr. Hoover remembers the call from Mr. Nixon and whether the statement attributed to Mr. Hoover is correctly quoted.

A review of Bufiles does not disclose a record of Mr. Hoover's conversation with Mr. Nixon on 11-22-63; however, the Director's Office does have a record indicating Mr. Nixon telephonically contacted Mr. Hoover about 4 p.m., 11-22-63. During the conversation with the Attorney General at 4:01 p.m. on 11-22-63, the Attorney General asked Mr. Hoover if Oswald was a communist. Mr. Hoover said Oswald is not a communist but has communist leanings. Mr. Hoover told the Attorney General it is entirely possible Oswald may have some communist sympathies but, so far as we know, he is not a member of the Communist Party.

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 27 1967

OBSERVATION:

Since a record of the 11-22-63 conversation between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Hoover is not available, it is believed we should not make a positive statement either affirming or denying the quote attributed to the Director in the 2-25-67 issue of "The Saturday Evening Post." The attached letter to Mr. Richmond leaves open the question as to exactly what was said during this conversation.

Enclosure sent 2-20-67

1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosures (2)
1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosures (2)

HRH:kcf (4)

CONTINUED OVER

Memorandum to Mr. Wick
RE: F. N. Richmond

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be forwarded to Mr. Richmond in answer to his inquiry.

February 20, 1967

~~62-109060-4~~

105-X2555

Mr. F. N. Richmond
441 Southeast Second Street
Hialeah, Florida 33010

Dear Mr. Richmond:

Your letter of February 12th has been received.

While I cannot recall specifically what was said during my conversation with Mr. Nixon, it is my recollection that I indicated Lee Harvey Oswald had been apprehended and was associated with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, which was known to be heavily infiltrated by the Communist Party and the Socialist Workers Party.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Mr. Wick (sent with cover memo)
1 - Mr. DeLoach (sent with cover memo)

NOTE: Bufiles disclose a prior outgoing to correspondent 7-1-64. See D. C. Morrell to Mr. Wick memorandum dated 2-20-67 captioned "F. N. Richmond, 441 Southeast Second Street, Hialeah, Florida."

HRH:kcf (5)

61 MAR 6 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: February 20, 1967

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Brennan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Nasca

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Lee Harvey Oswald

"The Washington Post" on 2/20/67 carried article captioned "Assassination Report Will Grow, Cuban Says." Article in summary states that Bernardo Torres, Cuban exile and military coordinator of Brigade 2506, anti-Castro group, stated he helped Secret Service guard President Kennedy in Miami, Florida, four days before the assassination. Torres, a private detective who has been helping New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison in an investigation looking toward reopening the Kennedy assassination case, stated he believes the Warren report will be proved incomplete.

Pursuant to the Director's request concerning Bernardo Torres, Burrill Peterson, Assistant to the Director, Secret Service, was contacted by liaison on 2/20/67. Peterson stated that he contacted the Secret Service Special Agent in Charge in Miami, John Marshall, concerning the above-mentioned news article. Peterson advised that President Kennedy was in Miami on November 18, 1963, and spoke at the Orange Bowl. Since there were rumors prevalent that some Cubans might try to embarrass the President, Secret Service contacted several Cuban groups before the Kennedy visit and asked for their assistance. Brigade 2506 was one of the groups contacted but Secret Service did not talk to Torres. Torres is known to be a member of Brigade 2506, but not known as one of the top leaders. Some Cubans did mingle in the crowd to try to identify trouble makers.

ENCLOSURE

Our files indicate that Torres is identical with Bernardo Gonzalez de Torres Alvarez, Cuban exile born 3/26/34 in Cuba and military coordinator of Brigade 2506. Torres participated in the April, 1961, invasion of Cuba and has been periodically reported as being involved in plans of Brigade 2506 to launch attacks on Cuba and vessels trading with Cuba. He has been interviewed on several occasions and has been cooperative.

ACTION: For information.

105-82555

62-109060
VHH:js
(9)

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 2 1967

0-19 (Rev. 12-9-66)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Assassination Report Will Grow, Cuban Says

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 19 (AP) A Cuban exile who says he helped the Secret Service guard John F. Kennedy here four days before his assassination asserted today he believes the Warren report will be proved incomplete.

The exile, 32-year-old Bernardo Torres, has been helping New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison in an investigation looking toward reopening the Kennedy assassination case.

Garrison said yesterday that the assassination was the culmination of a conspiracy that began in New Orleans. He said arrests would be made but would not elaborate further.

"Another chapter will be added to the Warren report when the investigation is released," predicted Torres, now a private detective.

Torres said he was one of 10 Cubans who helped protect Mr. Kennedy in Miami, which has a large Cuban colony. He said the Secret Service had asked trusted Cubans to spot suspicious looking Cubans.

Torres told newsmen "the Secret Service definitely expected an attempt against Mr. Kennedy."

The exile said Garrison engaged him to look into the background of some Cubans reported to have been with Oswald shortly before the Nov. 22, 1963, tragedy in Dallas.

Torres said he had seen photographs of Oswald with some Cubans. But he said he was not acquainted with the Cubans. The photographs were reported to have been taken in New Orleans shortly before the assassination.

He declined to discuss a report that Oswald had visited Miami to talk with Cubans.

Nor would he talk about reports that some exiles, angry at Mr. Kennedy's failure to take action which might have saved the unsuccessful 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion, were talking about killing the President.

Torres was a member of the invasion brigade. He now is military coordinator of its veterans' organization, called Brigade 2506.

The Washington Post
Times Herald A-3
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
World Journal Tribune
(New York)
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date 2-20-67

ENCLOSURE

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) 2/20/67

SAC, WFO (89-75)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO:DA)

On 2/19/67, at 7:05 p.m., Mrs. SHARON WELCH, 2921 South 16th Street, Arlington, Virginia, telephone 521-4318, occupation, housewife, called WFO to say that she had written a letter on 2/19/67 to Mr. JIM GARRISON, District Attorney, New Orleans, to say that she felt that police authorities had been derelict in not having picked up LEE HARVEY OSWALD prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY. She stated that information was available that OSWALD had attempted to shoot General WALKER in 1963 and later had given consideration to shooting former Vice President RICHARD NIXON.

Mrs. WELCH obtained this information from reading a book captioned, "OSWALD" by KERRY THORNLEY, a former United States Marine, who had served in the Marine Corps with OSWALD. Mrs. WELCH has also read the current articles by WILLIAM MANCHESTER, "The Death of a President", appearing in "Look" magazine. She also read an article concerning this matter appearing in the March, 1967 of "Photoplay".

(2) - Bureau
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Info) (RM)
1 - New Orleans (89-69) (Info) (RM)
2 - Richmond (RM)
1 - WFO (89-75)

JAC:lmr
(7)

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 24 1967

MAR 6 1967

Mrs. WELCH had no information to offer concerning captioned case other than what she has read in magazines and books.

Above submitted for the information of Richmond office.

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

3:19 PM URGENT 2-20-67 GLM

TO DIRECTOR AND DALLAS

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTHTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

LT. ALVIN ECHOLS, ROBBERY DIVISION, NEW ORLEANS PD, ADVISED SPECIAL AGENT THIS OFFICE TODAY THAT HE COULD NOT GET ANY WORK DONE AT THE ORLEANS PARISH DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE BECAUSE OF THE NUMBER OF NEWSMEN PRESENT. LT. ECHOLS ADVISED THAT IT IS HIS UNDERSTANDING THAT THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY PLANS QUOTE TO MAKE FOUR ARRESTS THIS EVENING UNQUOTE. LT. ECHOLS DID NOT MAKE ANY ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS CONCERNING THIS MATTER AND DID NOT GIVE ANY INDICATION AS TO THE IDENTITY OF THE INDIVIDUALS TO BE ARRESTED.

BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF ANY DEVELOPMENTS IN THIS MATTER.

WA..RAM

FBI WASH DC

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NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 27 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

61 MAR 3 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

February 20, 1967

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J. R. Malley
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Honorable Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Watson:

The Sunday editions of two Washington, D. C., newspapers for February 19, 1967, carried articles indicating that District Attorney Jim Garrison in New Orleans, Louisiana, is conducting an investigation of the assassination of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Allegedly Garrison claims that the Warren Commission Report is inaccurate in stating Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Enclosed is a memorandum which sets forth a concise summary of the results of our investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald from April, 1963, when he returned to New Orleans from Dallas, Texas, until September, 1963, when he traveled to Mexico City, Mexico. Also set forth is information in our files concerning District Attorney Garrison and data concerning Miguel Torres and David William Ferrie who are mentioned in these newspaper articles.

I thought this information would be of interest to the President. Additional pertinent information concerning this matter that comes to our attention will be immediately furnished to you.

1 ENCLOSURE

This data is also being furnished to the Acting Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
(12) 105-82555
(Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 62-109090
(Warren Commission Report)

Enclosure

105-82555-
NOT RECORDED
19 FEB 24 1967

REL:KMR:sal
(12)

59 MAR 10 1967

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

62-109060-

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Honorable Marvin Watson

NOTE:

See memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan dated 2/19/67; captioned "The Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy; November 22, 1963; Dallas, Texas;" prepared by REL:KMR:sal.

1 - DeLoach
1 - Wick
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - J.R. Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Raupach
1 - Lenihan

February 20, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

The Sunday editions of the "Washington Post" and the "Washington Evening Star" dated February 19, 1967, contained articles reporting that District Attorney Jim Garrison of New Orleans, Louisiana, was conducting an investigation of the assassination of the late President Kennedy and was claiming that the Warren Commission Report is inaccurate in stating that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the assassination. Garrison did not furnish details of his investigation to the press, but stated that arrests will be made, charges will be filed, and convictions will be obtained.

The newspaper articles indicated that Miguel Torres, a 26-year-old Cuban who formerly lived only a block from Oswald's last known New Orleans address, is known to be connected with the investigation conducted by the District Attorney's office. The "Washington Evening Star" article also reported that David William Ferrie, a part-time private investigator and operator of a New Orleans flying service, informed the press that the District Attorney's office informed him it had "positively uncovered a plot in New Orleans to assassinate Kennedy."

James C. Garrison, District Attorney in New Orleans, Louisiana, is a former Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He entered on duty with this Bureau on March 5, 1951, and resigned on July 24, 1951, to enter military service. His services with this Bureau were satisfactory.

Garrison was elected District Attorney, Parish of Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana, and took office in May, 1962. On November 1 and 2, 1962, the New Orleans "Times-Picayune" carried statements by Garrison charging that the parish criminal-court judges were clogging up the city jail and delaying justice by taking excessive vacation periods. Following such charges, the judges involved instituted a defamation

REL:lag
(12)
1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)
1 - 62-109090

105-125

ENCLOSURE

SEE NOTE, PAGE 5

charge against Garrison. The trial received nation-wide publicity and Garrison was found guilty on February 6, 1963, of the charges and was fined $1,000. Garrison appealed his conviction and on November 24, 1964, the United States Supreme Court reversed the conviction of Garrison. The United States Supreme Court held that the element of deliberate malice was lacking in the statements attributed to Garrison regarding the trial judges involved.

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past has informed this Bureau that Garrison is politically ambitious. Our New Orleans Office has advised that rumors have been circulating in the city of New Orleans indicating Garrison may be a candidate for Lieutenant Governor of the State of Louisiana in the next election to be held in December, 1967. [redacted]

Following the assassination of President Kennedy, this Bureau conducted an extensive investigation in New Orleans, Louisiana, concerning Oswald's residence there from April, 1963, to September 25, 1963, when he left New Orleans to travel to Mexico City, Mexico. Following his move to New Orleans from Dallas, Texas, in April, 1963, Oswald, responding to a newspaper advertisement, obtained a position with William B. Reily Company, Incorporated, an enterprise engaged in the roasting, grinding, canning, bagging, and selling of coffee. Oswald's task was the lubrication of the company's machinery. Oswald obtained an apartment at 4905 Magazine Street and made arrangements for his wife, Marina, and his child to join him in New Orleans. On July 19, 1963, Oswald was dismissed by the Reily Company because of inefficiency and inattention to his work.

On July 25, 1963, Oswald received another personal setback when he was notified that, in response to the request for review which he had made in 1962, his undesirable discharge from the United States Marine Corps had been affirmed. It was during the same period that Oswald began to evidence thoughts of returning to the Soviet Union or going to Cuba. On July 24, 1963, Oswald applied for a new passport, which he received on the following day.

In late May and early June, 1963, Oswald apparently had begun to formulate plans for creating a New Orleans branch of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Using a false

name, Oswald ordered a number of printed circulars, demanding "hands off Cuba" in large letters, and application forms and membership cards for the proposed chapter. On August 5, 1963, he visited a store managed by Carlos Bringuier, a Cuban refugee and avid opponent of Castro and the New Orleans delegate of the Cuban student directorate. Oswald indicated an interest in joining the struggle against Castro.

On August 9, 1963, Bringuier saw Oswald pass out Fair Play for Cuba Committee leaflets. Bringuier and Oswald got into a dispute which resulted in their arrests for disturbing the peace. Oswald pleaded guilty to the charges against him and paid a $10 fine.

On August 17, 1963, Oswald appeared on a radio program in New Orleans representing himself to be a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. On August 21, 1963, Oswald engaged in a debate on another radio program at which time he defended the Castro regime and discussed Marxism.

During this period, Oswald wrote several letters to V. T. Lee, the National Director of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Oswald informed Lee in exaggerated terms of his activities in New Orleans. He also wrote to the Communist Party in New York City and informed Communist Party officials of his activities. On September 25, 1963, Oswald left New Orleans by bus en route to Mexico City.

During the course of our investigation of Oswald's activities in New Orleans, we received no evidence that Oswald was in personal contact with pro-Castro Cubans nor any indication that he might be involved in an assassination plot with others to kill President Kennedy.

In the "Washington Post" article, mentioned above, it is reported that Miguel Torres is known to be connected with the investigation being conducted by the District Attorney in New Orleans. On October 25, 1962, this Bureau received a complaint that Miguel Torres, along with his father, mother, and two brothers, was pro-Castro in his belief. It was also alleged that the Torres family had a short-wave radio in their home for the purpose of receiving Cuban broadcasts. We initiated investigation of Miguel Torres and other members of his family on the basis of such allegations but found no information to corroborate such allegations. Our investigation

did disclose that Miguel Torres had a criminal record. He was arrested February 1, 1959, on an armed robbery charge and was sentenced on October 2, 1959, for a period of ten years in the State Penitentiary. On February 2, 1961, he was discharged from the Louisiana State Penitentiary. He was arrested again on September 5, 1964, by the New Orleans Police Department on burglary charges and was sentenced to nine years in the Louisiana State Penitentiary. In September, 1964, he was also arrested by the Bureau of Narcotics for violation of the Federal Narcotics Law. He was sentenced on January 6, 1965, to three years in a Federal Penitentiary with the sentence to begin after completion of the nine-year sentence in the Louisiana State Penitentiary.

During the course of our investigation of the assassination, we developed no information indicating acquaintanceship or contact between Lee Harvey Oswald and Miguel Torres.

In the "Washington Evening Star" article, mentioned above, it was reported that David William Ferrie, part-time private investigator and operator of a New Orleans flying service, stated the New Orleans District Attorney's office informed him it had "positively uncovered a plot in New Orleans to assassinate Kennedy." Immediately following the assassination of the late President Kennedy, this Bureau received an allegation that Lee Harvey Oswald may have been acquainted with David William Ferrie through a Civil Air Patrol group in New Orleans. The source of such allegation stated that Ferrie was an amateur hypnotist and the source felt that Ferrie may have hypnotized Oswald and planted a post-hypnotic suggestion that Oswald kill President Kennedy. We also received allegations that Ferrie, a qualified pilot, was to fly Oswald from Dallas following his assassination of President Kennedy.

We conducted extensive inquiries concerning the allegations surrounding Ferrie, including interviews of Ferrie. We developed no evidence that Ferrie knew Oswald or that Ferrie was involved in the assassination of President Kennedy.

On February 19, 1967, our New Orleans Office advised that the New Orleans "Times-Picayune" newspaper for February 19, 1967, carried an article which indicated that Ferrie stated the investigation of the assassination carried on by District Attorney Garrison is a "big joke." Ferrie reportedly told

a New Orleans reporter that he had been pegged as the getaway pilot in an elaborate plot to kill President Kennedy. Ferrie has contacted our New Orleans Office and has stated he plans to take civil action against those accusing him of being involved in a plot to kill President Kennedy.

NOTE:

See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan dated 2-19-67, captioned same, prepared by REL/KMR:sal.

FBI

FBI WASH DC

9:26 AM URGENT 2-20-67 NMW

TO DIRECTOR AND DALLAS AND MIAMI

FROM NEW ORLEANS, 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE. MISCELLANEOUS; INFORMATION CONCERNING.

RE NEW ORLEANS, TELCON TO BUREAU FEBRUARY NINETEEN, LAST.

[redacted]

END PAGE ONE

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 27 1967

103
20 MAR 7 1967

NOT BEEN INTERVIEWED BY THE FBI IN CONNECTION WITH THE INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

ON THIS SAME NEWSCAST DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON WAS QUOTED AS SAYING HE WOULD NOT TURN OVER HIS INFORMATION TO ANYONE; THAT HE IS RUNNING THE INVESTIGATION AND NOT THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

THE BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING THE INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED BY THE ORLENS PARISH DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

END

WA...RAM

FBI WASH DC

CC-MR. ROSEN

The Acting Attorney General

February 20, 1967

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J. R. Malley
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lenihan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

The Sunday editions of two Washington, D. C., newspapers for February 19, 1967, carried articles indicating that District Attorney Jim Garrison in New Orleans, Louisiana, is conducting an investigation of the assassination of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Allegedly Garrison claims that the Warren Commission Report is inaccurate in stating Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Enclosed is a memorandum which sets forth a concise summary of the results of our investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald from April, 1963, when he returned to New Orleans from Dallas, Texas, until September, 1963, when he traveled to Mexico City, Mexico. Also set forth is information in our files concerning District Attorney Garrison and data concerning Miguel Torres and David William Ferrie who are mentioned in those newspaper articles.

Additional pertinent information concerning this matter that comes to our attention will be immediately furnished to you.

This data is also being furnished to the Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President.

62-109060

Enclosure

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
09 FEB 24 1967

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr. (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 62-109090 (Warren Commission Report)
RL:KMR:sal (15)

NOTE: See memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, dated 2/15/67, captioned as above, prepared by REL:KMR:sal.

1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
February 20, 1967

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

Mr. W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. J.H. Kelley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Baumgardner
1 - Mr. Lenihan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

We have received a letter dated February 14, 1967, from Dr. Carlos Bringuier, a New Orleans, Louisiana, businessman alleging that the New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison is attempting to place the blame for the assassination of President Kennedy on a group of Cuban refugees in New Orleans. Dr. Bringuier requested that this Bureau direct a complete investigation of those "who are spreading these false rumors." Dr. Bringuier is a Cuban refugee and outspoken opponent of Fidel Castro. He is the New Orleans delegate of the Cuban student directorate. During the course of our investigation of the assassination, we determined that Lee Harvey Oswald visited a store managed by Dr. Bringuier on August 5, 1963. Oswald indicated an interest in joining Bringuier's group in their struggle against Fidel Castro.

On August 9, 1963, Bringuier saw Oswald pass out Fair Play for Cuba leaflets in New Orleans. Bringuier and Oswald got into a dispute which resulted in their arrest for disturbing the peace. Oswald pleaded guilty to the charge against him and paid a $10 fine.

On August 21, 1963, a New Orleans radio station arranged a debate between Oswald and Dr. Bringuier concerning Cuba. In the course of this debate, Oswald defended the Castro regime and discussed Marxism. Bringuier claimed that Oswald was a communist.

ACTION:
(1) Attached for approval is a letter to Dr. Bringuier acknowledging receipt of his letter and advising that his letter was being brought to the attention of appropriate authorities.

105-82555-
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 1 1967

62-109060
(2) - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
RELigon (10)
5 Enclosures

ACTION CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
62-109060

(2) Attached for approval are letters to the White House, the Acting Attorney General, and to the Director, Secret Service, enclosing a copy of Mr. Bringuier's letter to this Bureau and setting forth a concise summary of Bringuier's contacts with Oswald in New Orleans.

-3-

The Attorney General

March 20, 1967

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Goble

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

I have previously furnished you information received concerning the investigation being conducted by New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison concerning the assassination of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

A source who has furnished reliable information in the past has advised it was his impression that District Attorney Garrison was having difficulty establishing that Mr. Clay Shaw, who was recently arrested by the District Attorney's office, and Clay Bertrand were the same. The District Attorney's office also, according to this source, has been inquiring about two men who have been described by that office as friends of Shaw. These two are Grady Durham and William Wayne Dalzell.

The files of this Bureau reveal that Grady Clifford Durham was apprehended by Special Agents of the FBI on April 23, 1964, in Washington, D. C. Durham was arrested as a fugitive from New Orleans, Louisiana; he was wanted for [redacted] He was described as a [redacted] Durham was born April 28, 1907, in Louisiana.

Bureau files also reveal that in 1961, Durham was associated and involved with anti-Castro groups in New Orleans.

In connection with Durham's arrest in 1964, Bureau files reveal that Jack S. Martin, a private investigator who has been mentioned by news media as a figure in Mr. Garrison's assassination investigation, and the above-mentioned Dalzell helped Durham by removing certain files from his office in order to keep them from the hands of New Orleans authorities.

1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)
TNG:gow (15)
See note page 3

105-82555 ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 21 1967

79 MAR 21 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 1-105-82555-4143

The Attorney General

William Wayne Dalzell was born December 24, 1926, in Shawnee, Oklahoma. Bureau files reveal Dalzell was investigated by this Bureau in 1964 on allegations that he had [redacted] The investigation was closed when it appeared no violation of law had been committed. Dalzell was investigated in 1958 to determine if his activities in Ethiopia were such that he should register under the Registration Act. The investigation was closed when it was determined that there was insufficient evidence that his activities came within the requirements of the Registration Act.

In 1961, Dalzell was involved with individuals in New Orleans in anti-Castro activities. An investigation of his activities at the time yielded no evidence that he was violating any law of the United States.

The criminal records of the Identification Division of this Bureau reveal that Dalzell was fingerprinted in February, 1963, at the Central Louisiana State Mental Hospital, Pinesville, Louisiana. The files of this Bureau reveal that Dalzell admitted that in January, 1963, he was hospitalized in a Louisiana State mental hospital from which he was discharged on March 20, 1963.

The above-mentioned source also advised that Mr. Garrison was looking for a homosexual who allegedly looked like Lee Harvey Oswald. The source, from personal knowledge, advised that [redacted]

1 - The Deputy Attorney General
1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
1 - Mr. Harold Barefoot Sanders, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

The Attorney General

NOTE:

The informant is [redacted] who furnished the information based on a contact he had with the Chief Investigator in Garrison's office in New Orleans.

2/21/67

AIRTEL AIRMAIL

1ST

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS,
11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed are newspaper clippings appearing in the "New Orleans States-Item" on 2/21/67, concerning the investigation being conducted by the Orleans Parish District Attorney's office into the assassination of President KENNEDY.

Lee Harvey Oswald

(3) Bureau (Enc.-2) (RM)
2- Dallas (Enc.-2) (RM)
2- Miami (Enc.-2) (RM)
2- New Orleans

ECW:sms
(9)

62-82555

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 28 1967

2 ENCLOSURE

62 MAR 7 1967
62 MAR 8 1967

62-109060-4528

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FD-350 (Rev. 7-19-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA Attempts Tighter 'Plot' Case Secrecy

District Attorney Jim Garrison says that, while he is quite confident he will prove the existence of a plot to murder President Kennedy, that arrests in his probe are "months away."

Garrison, at an hour-long press conference yesterday afternoon, said that he is clamping strict secrecy on his investigation and will set up a special fund so he won't have to file public expense vouchers which give a clue to the activities of his investigators.

The district attorney contends there was a conspiracy born in New Orleans which resulted in the assassination of Mr. Kennedy Nov. 22, 1963.

THE OFFICIAL report by the Warren Commission said Kennedy was shot by Lee Harvey Oswald — a former New Orleans resident—and that it found no credible evidence anyone else was involved.

The press conference was by special invitation to all interested newsmen except representatives of the States-Item and The Times-Picayune.

Representatives of dozens of newspapers, television companies and wire services were called into a small room in Garrison's office a few at a time and told there would be a press conference at the Fontainebleau Motor Hotel.

They were asked not to reveal this information to other newsmen.

ALL PRESS repreesntatives who had been waiting for Garrison since 10 a. m. were asked to sign their names and news affiliations on a sheet of paper about 1:30 p. m.

All of these persons were called into the room except representatives present from the States-Item and The Times-Picayune.

Private Detective William Gurvich, who has been hired by Garrison as a special aid in this investigation, told Mrs. Rosemary James of the States-Item she would be barred.

Other representatives barred from the conference were Bert Ilyde of the States-Item, Bob Ussery and Joe Darby of The Times-Picayune and photographers Mike Bates and Robert Steiner.

Garrison said he was displeased with the States-Item for disclosing that he was conducting an investigation.

IN THE hour-long conference he revealed no new information of any significance concerning the investigation. One reporter remarked after the conference that Garrison gave an "hour-long no comment".

Garrison said that the disclosure of his investigation had put the life of one witness in danger and then said this witness was not very important to the case.

Garrison complained that he was short-staffed. When asked by one reporter present at the conference why he doesn't turn his information over to a federal agency to pursue, Garrison's reply was, "What? And wait three years?"

Asked if he thought any foreign country or any official was involved in the alleged conspiracy, Garrison said no.

He turned away most questions with "no comment."

GARRISON'S investigation has stirred both interest and skepticism.

In Washington yesterday, Sen. Thomas J. Dodd, D-Conn., urged that the Warren Commission reopen its investigation.

Detroit attorney for the late Jack Ruby, Sol A. Dann, telegraphed Garrison urging him to arrange for a federal or state grand jury probe. Dann sent a similar letter to state attorney general Jack P. F. Gremillion requesting that an inquiry be made into "Jim Garrison's information or evidence."

Garrison said he has no intention now of turning over his information to either federal or state officials.

IN BATON Rouge, Gov. John J. McKeithen said he will provide state cooperation if Garrison needs it.

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald of Fort Worth, Tex., mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, offered any help she could give to Garrison in his investigation.

Dean A. Andrews Jr., assistant Jefferson Parish district attorney, said he was contacted by a man named Clay Bertrand shortly after the assassination and asked to defend Oswald. The Warren Commission was unable to locate the man identified as Bertrand.

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

New Orleans States-Item

Date: 2-21-67
Edition: Red Comet
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY 1/22/63
Character:
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O.

☐ Being Investigated

105-?

ENCLOSURE

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA HAS FACTS JFK PROBE MISSED, SEN. LONG SAYS

Louisiana Sen. Russell B. Long said today in Washington that he is convinced Orleans Parish District Attorney Jim Garrison has "some information the Warren Commission didn't have" about a possible conspiracy to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

Long, the assistant Democratic leader in the Senate told an informal news conference he discussed the possibility of a conspiracy with Garrison at length on a plane trip last October.

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

New Orleans States-Item

Date: 2-21-67
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY 1/22/63
Character:
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N. O.

☐ Being Investigated

105-82555

ENCLOSURE

THE SENATOR HAD PREVIOUSLY expressed the opinion that the report of the federal commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren into the late President's death "was not conclusive in some respects."

Garrison has been carrying on an independent investigation of the assassination

nd has said he expects arrests, within onths, of possible conspirators.

"I am convinced he has some information the Warren Commission didn't have," ng said. "He asked me not to tell the BI what he was doing, and I didn't."

Long said that Garrison had under arst one suspected conspirator at the time e Warren Commission made its report, t released him because the commission ound that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone the assassination.

GARRISON'S INVESTIGATION, LONG id, is centering around Oswald's former sociates in New Orleans.

The senator said Garrison was keeping n informed of developments "only in a neral way."

In New Orleans, Garrison threw a cloak secrecy today around his investigation.

Garrison told a press conference that it may be months before his promised arrests and convictions in connection with the alleged plot.

He blamed the duration of the probe on what he considers premature publicity. The DA had made an agreement to break the story in a national magazine, but the States-Item dug out the news on its own and revealed it last Friday.

At an hour-long press conference yesterday afternoon (closed to representatives of the States-Item and The Times-Picayune), Garrison said he is clamping strict secrecy on his investigation. He said he will set up a special fund so he won't have to file public expense vouchers which give a clue to the activities of his investigators.

THE OFFICIAL report by the Warren Commission said Kennedy was shot by Lee Harvey Oswald — a former New Orleans resident—and that it found no credible evidence anyone else was involved.

The press conference was by special invitation to all interested newsmen except representatives of the States-Item and The Times-Picayune.

Garrison said he was displeased with the States-Item for disclosing that he was conducting an investigation.

IN THE hour-long conference he revealed no new information of any significance concerning the investigation. One reporter remarked after the conference that Garrison gave an "hour-long no comment".

Garrison said that the disclosure of his investigation had put the life of one witness in danger and then said this witness was not very important to the case.

Garrison complained that he was short-staffed. When asked by one reporter present at the conference why he doesn't turn his information over to a federal agency to pursue, Garrison's reply was, "What? And wait three years?"

Asked if he thought any foreign country or any official was involved in the alleged conspiracy, Garrison said no. He turned away most questions with "no comment."

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In Washington yesterday, Sen. Thomas J. Dodd, D-Conn., urged that the Warren Commission reopen its investigation.

Detroit attorney for the late Jack Ruby, Sol A. Dann, telegraphed Garrison urging him to arrange for a federal or state grand jury probe. Dann sent a similar letter to state attorney general Jack P. F. Gremillion requesting that an inquiry be made into "Jim Garrison's information or evidence."

Garrison said he has no intention now of turning over his information to either federal or state officials.

IN BATON Rouge, Gov. John J. McKeithen said he will provide state cooperation if Garrison needs it.

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald of Fort Worth, Tex., mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, offered any help she could give to Garrison in his investigation.

Dean A. Andrews Jr., assistant Jefferson Parish district attorney, said he was contacted by a man named Clay Bertrand shortly after the assassination and asked to defend Oswald. The Warren Commission was unable to locate the man identified as Bertrand.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

2/21/67

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

W. A. Branigan

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Assistant Attorney General Harold Barefoot Sanders, Jr., Civil Division, Department of Justice, called the Bureau at 5:35 p.m., February 20, 1967, and made reference to an article in the "Washington Daily News" for February 20, 1967. According to this article, David Lewis, a bus station express handler who worked as a private investigator in New Orleans in the months before the assassination, claimed to have the names of five persons allegedly involved in the planning phase of the plot on President Kennedy's life. Mr. Sanders requested that he be furnished information in Bureau files that can be identified with David Lewis.

Our files disclose that James S. Martin, a private investigator in New Orleans who reportedly is a mental case and who was a psychiatric patient in a New Orleans hospital in 1956-1957, informed our Dallas Office on January 13, 1967, that the District Attorney's Office had interviewed David Lewis in connection with the assassination. According to Martin, Lewis claimed to have met Lee Harvey Oswald while working for former SAC W. Guy Banister in New Orleans, at which time Mr. Banister was a private investigator. Martin claimed Oswald was in contact with two Cuban nationals at the time Lewis met Oswald.

[redacted] reliable source of the New Orleans Office, advised on January 27, 1967, he had been [redacted] and one of the individuals under investigation is David Lewis.

Enclosure
62-109090
1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)
REL:kmg
(8)

105-82555-

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 2 1967

CONTINUED - OVER

64 MAR 7 1967

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
Re: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109090

[redacted] at which time Lewis informed him he had told the District Attorney's Office in New Orleans he had met Lee Harvey Oswald in the office of former SAC W. Guy Banister. Lewis told [redacted] he had been given a polygraph test by the District Attorney's Office and had passed this test.

On February 19, 1967, [redacted] advised he learned that Lewis had been interviewed by investigators of the District Attorney's Office in New Orleans and had identified Raul Torres, Sergio Arcacha Smith and Carlos Quiroga as individuals under suspicion by the District Attorney's Office as being involved in the conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

Our files contain no information identifiable with Raul Torres. Sergio Arcacha Smith is a Cuban emigre who has cooperated with our New Orleans Office in anti-Castro matters. He is a former delegate of an anti-Castro organization in New Orleans. He is not known to be an acquaintance of Lee Harvey Oswald and we have received no evidence he is involved in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Carlos Quiroga is a Cuban refugee in New Orleans who volunteered information to our New Orleans Office on November 27, 1963, reporting he had become aware of Oswald's activities in New Orleans in August, 1963, at which time Oswald was passing out Fair Play for Cuba Committee literature. Quiroga stated he contacted Oswald to determine the extent of his pro-Castro activities and had reported such contacts to the New Orleans Police Department. We have received no evidence that Carlos Quiroga is involved in the assassination of President Kennedy.

ACTION:

Attached is a letter to Assistant Attorney General Sanders furnishing him with a copy of our memorandum concerning the involvement of Lewis in the assassination and the investigation being conducted by the District Attorney's Office in New Orleans and other items mentioned herein which give an insight into the type of investigation being conducted by District Attorney Garrison. A copy of our memorandum is being disseminated by separate communications to the White House, the Acting Attorney General and the Secret Service.

Imports & Exports, Manufacturers Representative
WHOLESALE
Decatur Street – New Orleans, Louis. 70130
Telephone 523-0387

February 14th., 1967.-

Mr. John Edgar Hoover.
Director of the
Federal Bureau of Investigations.
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

As you have to know I am the same persona who was arrested in New Orleans on August 9, 1963 with Lee Harvey Oswald and the same who debated him on a radio debate.

The reason of this letter is to let you know of an amazing thing that is going on in this city. The District Attorney Mr. Jim Garrison is carrying on an investigation in regard to the conections of Lee Harvey Oswald in the city as if Oswald were in contact with some anticomunist people en New Orleans.

When I am writing you this letter I have just returned from a lie detector testo which was offered to me by Mr. Garrison. Some of the general ideas of Mr. Garrison are that:

1) Oswald bas brought to New Orleans by Mr. Riley from the Riley coffee co. and according to Mr. Garrison this man Mr. Riley is an anticomunist comervative.

105-82555 NOT RECORDED
100 MAR 1 1967

2) Oswald was not a communist but an anticomunist and as that carried on the assassination.

Carlos Bringuier.
. Box 2506
Orleans, La. 70116.

y are trying to tie facts and issues that are impossible be tied, showing contacts of Oswald with Cuban refugees.

As I understand that this whole thing will finish in zero in regard to try to find any posible Cuban refugge participation in the assassinatio I don't have any fear as a single person or as part of the group of Cuban refugges in the city, but as an anticomunist I am convinced (alre I received the information that Life Magazine will carry an article on this investigation) that the ones who are going to use this thing are the communists. They first put the blamen on the CIA, the FBI and even on you. Later they put the blame, as Radio Havana Cuba implied on Nove 22nd., 1966, on President Lyndon B. Johnson. Now they are ready to put the blame on us "Cuban refugges". We don't have the power, that the CI the FBI or the President of the United States have to oppose the smea that they will use against us. For that reason I am asking that you direct a complete investigation, in those who are spreading these false rumors.

Very truly yours,

Dr. Carlos Bringuier.

CORR. RECORDED

105-82555

February 21, 1967

1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Dr. Carlos Bringuier
Post Office Box 2603
New Orleans, Louisiana 70116

Dear Dr. Bringuier:

Your letter of February 14, 1967, has been received.

In connection with your inquiry, at the request of President Johnson, this Bureau conducted investigation immediately following the assassination of President Kennedy and furnished the results to appropriate authorities. I have noted the contents of your letter and a copy of it is being furnished to appropriate authorities. I appreciate your interest in writing to me in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 8
FEB 21 1967
COMM-FBI

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

62-109060

1 - New Orleans (Enclosure)

REL:sal
(6)

NOTE: See memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, dated February 20, 1967; captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy; November 22, 1963; Dallas, Texas;" prepared by REL:gow.

62 MAR 9 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 2/21/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO : Director, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, New Orleans (89-69)(P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING
(OO: Dallas)

The New Orleans States-Item of 2/21/67 set forth information that DEAN A. ANDREWS, JR., Assistant Jefferson Parish District Attorney, said he was contacted by a man named CLAY BERTRAND shortly after the assassination and asked him to defend OSWALD. The Warren Commission was unable to locate the man identified as BERTRAND.

BILL ELDER, newsman, WWL-TV, Channel 4, New Orleans, stopped an Agent of this Office on the street, and advised that CLAYBOURN BERTRAND, who had supposedly called an attorney to defend OSWALD, was currently being sought by the District Attorney's office. ELDER said he had information that CLAY BERTRAND was located in Lafayette, La., working as a real estate agent. ELDER stated BERTRAND supposedly has a "violent temper and is radical." BERTRAND, according to ELDER, is about 30 years old and supposedly punched the sheriff of St. Tammany Parish. ELDER said BERTRAND was supposedly in New Orleans during the "critical period."

The above is being furnished for the information of the Bureau.

2 - Bureau
1 - Dallas (Info) 105-82555
2 - New Orleans
ECW:epk
(6)

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 23 1967

FEB 23 1967

C. C. Wick

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

51 MAR 8 1967

CLASSIFIED

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick 1 - Raupach
1 - Mr. Rosen 1- Lenihan
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan

February 21, 1967

BY LIAISON

Honorable Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Watson:

We have previously furnished to you information we have received concerning the investigation being conducted by New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison concerning the assassination of the late John F. Kennedy.

There is enclosed a memorandum dated February 21, 1967, which sets forth additional information which we have received concerning Mr. Garrison's investigation. I thought this information would be of interest to the President. Additional pertinent information concerning this matter that comes to our attention will be immediately furnished to you.

This data is also being furnished to the Acting Attorney General and to the Director of the Secret Service.

Sincerely yours,

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 24 1967

Enclosure

62-109060
(1) - 105-82555 (Oswald)
REL:gow (11)
NOTE: See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan dated 2-20-67, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," prepared by REL:kmg.

DUPLICATE YELLOW

59 MAR 2 1967

1 - DeLoach
1 - Wick
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Raupach
1 - Lenihan

February 21, 1967

BY LIAISON

Honorable Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Watson:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter dated February 14, 1967, which was directed to this Bureau by Dr. Carlos Bringuier, a New Orleans, Louisiana, businessman.

For your information, Dr. Bringuier is a Cuban refugee and is an outspoken opponent of Fidel Castro. He is the New Orleans delegate of the Cuban student directorate.

During the course of our investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy, we determined that Lee Harvey Oswald visited a store managed by Dr. Bringuier on August 5, 1963. Oswald indicated an interest in joining Dr. Bringuier and his associates in their struggle against Fidel Castro. On August 9, 1963, Dr. Bringuier observed Oswald pass out Fair Play for Cuba Committee leaflets in New Orleans. Dr. Bringuier and Oswald got into a dispute which resulted in their arrests for disturbing the peace. Oswald pleaded guilty to the charge against him and paid a $10 fine.

On August 21, 1963, a New Orleans radio station arranged a debate between Oswald and Dr. Bringuier concerning Cuba. In the course of this debate, Oswald defended the Castro regime and discussed Marxism. Dr. Bringuier claimed that Oswald was a communist.

I thought this information would be of interest to the President. Additional pertinent information concerning this matter that comes to our attention will be immediately furnished to you.

62-109060
1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)
RELmlag
(11)

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 1 1967

SEE NOTE, PAGE 2

59MAR 2 1967

Honorable Marvin Watson

This data is also being furnished to the Acting Attorney General and to the Director of the Secret Service.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

NOTE:

See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan dated 2-20-67, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," prepared by REL:gow.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

February 21, 1967

1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Rauach
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Mr. W. A. Branigan

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re memorandum Branigan to Sullivan 2-21-67 reporting up-to-date developments in the investigation of District Attorney Jim Garrison concerning the assassination of President Kennedy as available to this Bureau. Re memorandum indicated Garrison's investigation allegedly initiated upon allegations of James S. Martin, a mental case.

A copy of a letterhead memorandum and cover letter summarizing data we have received in captioned matter was attached to referenced memorandum for dissemination to Assistant Attorney General Harold Barefoot Sanders, Jr., Civil Division, Department of Justice, in accordance with his request for information regarding David Lewis who is involved in Garrison's investigation. We also indicated we were disseminating our letterhead memorandum to the White House, Acting Attorney General and Secret Service by separate communications.

ACTION:

Attached for approval are letters to the White House, the Acting Attorney General and the Director of the Secret Service enclosing a letterhead memorandum which sets forth data we have recently received concerning the investigation of District Attorney Garrison in New Orleans.

Enclosures

62-109060

1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)

RELIGOS
(10)

FEB RECORDED
199 FEB 24 1967

56 FEB 27 1967

1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan

The Acting Attorney General

February 21, 1967

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

We have previously furnished to you information we have received concerning the investigation being conducted by New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison concerning the assassination of the late President Kennedy.

There is enclosed a memorandum dated February 21, 1967, which sets forth additional information which we have received concerning the investigation being conducted by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison in this matter.

Additional pertinent information that comes to our attention in this matter will be immediately furnished to you.

This data is also being furnished to the Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President, and to the Director of the Secret Service.

Enclosure

62-109060

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr. (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

105-82555-

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 23 1967

NOTE: See memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, dated 2/21/67, captioned as above, prepared by REL:kmg.

REL:kmg
(13)

105-82555 (Oswald)

53 FEB 24 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-4483

1 - DeLoach
1 - Wick
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Raupach
1 - Lenihan

February 21, 1967

BY LIAISON

Honorable James J. Rowley
Director, U. S. Secret Service
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rowley:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter dated February 14, 1967, which was directed to this Bureau by Dr. Carlos Bringuier, a New Orleans, Louisiana, businessman.

For your information, Dr. Bringuier is a Cuban refugee and is an outspoken opponent of Fidel Castro. He is the New Orleans delegate of the Cuban student directorate.

During the course of our investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy, we determined that Lee Harvey Oswald visited a store managed by Dr. Bringuier on August 5, 1963. Oswald indicated an interest in joining Dr. Bringuier and his associates in their struggle against Fidel Castro. On August 9, 1963, Dr. Bringuier observed Oswald pass out Fair Play for Cuba Committee leaflets in New Orleans. Dr. Bringuier and Oswald got into a dispute which resulted in their arrests for disturbing the peace. Oswald pleaded guilty to the charge against him and paid a $10 fine.

On August 21, 1963, a New Orleans radio station arranged a debate between Oswald and Dr. Bringuier concerning Cuba. In the course of this debate, Oswald defended the Castro regime and discussed Marxism. Dr. Bringuier claimed that Oswald was a communist.

Additional pertinent information concerning this matter which comes to our attention will be immediately furnished to you.

105 - 82555

NOT RECORDED
193 MAR 1 1967

62-109060
1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)
REL:lag
(11)

SEE NOTE, PAGE 2

59 MAR 2 1967

Honorable James J. Rowley

This data is also being furnished to the Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President, and to the Acting Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

NOTE:

See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan dated 2-20-67, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," prepared by REL:gow.

February 21, 1967

BY LIAISON
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J. R. Malley
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Honorable James J. Rowley
Director, U. S. Secret Service
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rowley:

We have previously furnished to you information we have received concerning the investigation being conducted by New Orleans, Louisiana, District Attorney James C. Garrison in connection with the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy.

There is enclosed a memorandum dated February 21, 1967, which sets forth additional information which we have received concerning Mr. Garrison's investigation in this matter.

Additional pertinent information which comes to our attention in this matter will be immediately furnished to you.

This data is also being furnished to the Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President, and the Acting Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 23 1967

Enclosure

62-109060
1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)
REL:sal
(11)

NOTE: See memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, dated February 21, 1967; captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy; November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas;" prepared by REL:cmg.

51 MAR 6 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060 - Misc.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen

Mr. Harold Barefoot Sanders, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

February 21, 1967

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

The "Washington Daily News" for February 20, 1967, carried an article entitled "Says 5 Aided Oswald." According to the article, David Lewis, a bus station express handler who worked as a private investigator in New Orleans, Louisiana, in the months before the assassination of President Kennedy, claimed to have the names of five persons allegedly involved in the planning phase of the plot on the President's life.

In accordance with your request, there is attached a memorandum which sets forth information in our files identifiable with David Lewis. Also set forth in the attached memorandum is other information we have received concerning the investigation being conducted by the District Attorney's office in New Orleans concerning the assassination.

62-109060

Enclosure

1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)
REL:lag
(10)

NOTE: See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan dated 2-21-67, captioned same, prepared by REL:kmg.

105-82555-
NOT RECORDED
MAR 2 1967

1 ENCLOSURE

DUPLICATE YELLOW

7396

53 MAR 8 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-43

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

February 21, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On December 20, 1966, Mr. Aaron Kohn, Managing Director, Metropolitan Crime Commission, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that he has previously received information that the District Attorney's Office in New Orleans has been conducting investigation into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Mr. Kohn stated he is not aware of the scope of the investigation. He also stated that Jack S. Martin, a private investigator in New Orleans, Louisiana, is the original source of information on which basis District Attorney Jim Garrison of New Orleans has instituted current investigation. Mr. Kohn also advised that, in his opinion, Jack S. Martin is a mental case.

Mr. Kohn further advised that he was told by a newspaper reporter, who does not wish his identity revealed at this time because he "does not want to get into a disagreement with Garrison's Office at this time," that Garrison, in a recent interview, made an off-the-record statement that he had offered information to the FBI regarding his investigation, but the FBI was not interested. (This alleged statement of Garrison's has not appeared in New Orleans' newspapers and is completely untrue.)

Mr. Kohn also advised that approximately ten days ago Martin called him in the early morning hours and, in an incoherent manner, indicated he would have to obtain a court order to protect his civil rights, as he was being harassed by Garrison by subpoenas and was "sick of it."

Immediately following the assassination of President Kennedy, we received information from several sources reporting that Jack S. Martin was claiming that David William Ferrie, a New Orleans citizen, was acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald and was involved in the assassination plot with Oswald. We conducted extensive investigation in this matter and developed no evidence that Ferrie was acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald or was involved in the assassination of President Kennedy. During the course of such inquiries, we interviewed Ferrie, at which time he indicated Martin was a mental case and had a grudge against him.

105-82555-

62-109060
1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)

REL:cls (9)

ENCLOSURE

SEE NOTE PAGE FIVE

Our files also disclose that in January, 1957, we received information from a local store in New Orleans that Jack Martin had become involved in an altercation with a woman he claimed to be his wife in the store and, as a result, was ejected from the store. Martin exhibited identification to store authorities and claimed to be an FBI Agent. We instituted inquiries in this matter at that time to locate Martin and determined that he was in a psychiatric ward, Charity Hospital, New Orleans, as of January 17, 1957. His psychiatrist informed our Agents that Martin was suffering from a character disorder and indicated an interview of Martin by this Bureau at that time might prolong his hospitalization.

On January 13, 1967, Jack S. Martin contacted the New Orleans Office of the FBI and reported that New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison was conducting an investigation concerning the Lee Harvey Oswald case. Martin claimed that Garrison was paying him $20 for each visit for "professional services" and that Garrison had admonished him not to tell the FBI of his investigation. Martin further advised that Garrison had located David Lewis, a former private investigator in New Orleans, who claimed to have met Lee Harvey Oswald while working for Mr. W. Guy Banister, a former private investigator in New Orleans, Louisiana. (Mr. Banister is a former Special Agent of the FBI who retired from this Bureau on December 31, 1954, at which time he was Special Agent in Charge of our Chicago Office. Mr. Banister passed away on June 6, 1964, in New Orleans, Louisiana.) Martin stated that Lewis formerly was employed as "office boy" or "errand boy" for Mr. Banister and now is employed as a clerk at the Trailways Bus Station in New Orleans, Louisiana.

On January 27, 1967, Martin contacted our New Orleans Office and demanded that the FBI stop the New Orleans District Attorney's Office from "harassing him." Martin was incoherent in his conversation, but managed to state that the District Attorney's Office had left a summons at his residence requesting him to appear at the District Attorney's Office. Martin informed our New Orleans Office that the scope of Garrison's investigation is that there was a conspiracy involved in the assassination and there was a second assassin firing at President Kennedy in Dallas, Texas. Martin alleged that this conspiracy originated in the rooms above the office of Mr. W. Guy Banister in New Orleans, Louisiana.

[redacted]

[redacted]

Our files reflect that David Lewis was interviewed by this Bureau in 1961 in connection with an allegation of voting irregularities in New Orleans. Our inquiries at that time revealed that Lewis was born May 12, 1940, Houston, Texas. He claimed to have received a diploma from a New Orleans' high school by passing a general educational development test. He also claimed military service in the United States Navy from May 29, 1958, to July 17, 1958.

On February 20, 1967, Mr. Edward McCluskey, Night Manager, Associated Press, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that David Lewis informed the news media in New Orleans that he feels his life is in jeopardy for his having furnished information to District Attorney Garrison several days ago to the effect that four or five persons were involved in the plot to assassinate President Kennedy.

We have not interviewed David Lewis in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy. Lewis has not volunteered

any information to this Bureau indicating he was acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald nor has any information previously come to our attention during the course of our extensive investigation of the assassination alleging Lewis knew Oswald.

For added information, Mr. W. Guy Banister, a former Special Agent in Charge of this Bureau, never contacted this Bureau after the assassination to report that he was personally acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald. We feel certain that had Mr. Banister had previous contact with Oswald before the assassination, he would have immediately contacted this Bureau and reported such information.

We have checked our files concerning the three individuals alleged by Lewis to be under suspicion by the District Attorney's Office in New Orleans as being involved in a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

Our files disclose no information that can be identified with Raul Torres.

[redacted]

Our files contain no information that Smith ever knew Lee Harvey Oswald or was involved in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Carlos Quiroga, a Cuban refugee residing in New Orleans, Louisiana, contacted our New Orleans Office on November 27, 1963, shortly after the assassination of President Kennedy. Quiroga reported that he learned Lee Harvey Oswald was passing out Fair Play for Cuba handbills in New Orleans in August, 1963. He stated that in order to obtain information concerning Oswald and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in order that he could turn such information over to police authorities, he visited Oswald at his residence at 4905 Magazine Street, New Orleans. He stated

he informed Oswald he had obtained a leaflet that had been passed out by Oswald and that he was interested in learning more about the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. He also claimed that Oswald was very pro-Fidel Castro and that Oswald told him that if the United States would invade Cuba, he would fight with Fidel Castro against the United States. According to Quiroga, he told Oswald he would like to read some literature on the organization and was given a booklet on Cuba by Oswald and a blank application to join the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans.

Quiroga further stated that following his conversation with Oswald, he contacted Lieutenant Francis Martello, First District, New Orleans Police Department, to furnish information concerning his contact with Oswald. He stated he told Martello he was willing to fill out the application given him by Oswald and report any information he obtained to Martello in an effort to do away with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans. He added that he received no encouragement from Martello and took no further action.

A check of our files disclosed no information identifiable with Bob Guzman, who allegedly is being sought by the District Attorney's Office in New Orleans for questioning in this matter.

NOTE:

See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan, captioned as above, dated 2-21-67, prepared by REL:kmg.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 2/21/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69) P

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63 MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reurtel today.

Enclosed to the Bureau are two copies each of a five-page memorandum from Dr. CARLOS BRINGUIER and two copies of a letter to the Director, dated 2/14/67, from BRINGUIER.

Enclosed to Dallas is one copy each of the above enclosures.

Dr. CARLOS BRINGUIER voluntarily appeared at the New Orleans Office and furnished the above-listed enclosures. BRINGUIER advised that he is making the information available because he has come to the conclusion that GARRISON is engaged in a big publicity stunt and is attempting to blame the Cuban refugees for the assassination of President KENNEDY.

BRINGUIER advised that he has been given a lie detector test in which he was asked questions regarding OSWALD's being a member of the Communist Party, and "....did he believe OSWALD acted alone?" He was also questioned as to where he may have met OSWALD; if ARCACHA SMITH knew OSWALD; if RICHARD DAVIS knew OSWALD, and if

2 ENCLOSURES

3 - Bureau (Enc-4)
2 - Dallas (Enc-2)
2 - New Orleans

RLK:ush
(7)

1 cc a/r & 1 cc's each enclosure

105-82555-

17 FEB 23 1967

NOT RECORDED
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1 ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

67 MAR 14 1967 Special Agent in Charge

NO 89-69
RLK:ush

DAVID FERRIE knew OSWALD. BRINGUIER advised that based upon information received from ALBERTO FOWLER, publicity director City of New Orleans, he has learned that GARRISON is of the opinion that OSWALD was contacted to assassinate FIDEL CASTRO by a group in New Orleans and this plan could not be carried out. An alternate plan was that some of the individuals in the first plan contacted OSWALD to kill President KENNEDY.

BRINGUIER also advised "TIME-LIFE" magazine is working with GARRISON and that the wife of the "TIME-LIFE" reporter, whose name he does not know, is of French nationality, and is suspected of being a communist and is supposed to represent two communist magazines in Europe. These individuals have access to GARRISON's investigation because FOWLER had difficulty with a telephone call and reported the matter to GARRISON, and shortly afterwards the wife of "TIME-LIFE" magazine reporter contacted FOWLER and commended him for the manner in which he handled the incident. BRINGUIER advised that FOWLER believes the FBI is tapping his telephone.

BRINGUIER advised the District Attorney's office is attempting to locate ARCACHA SMITH, and he located SMITH in Dallas, Texas, and furnished this information to the District Attorney's office. He also contacted SMITH and determined the District Attorney's office had already located him but had not interviewed him and that SMITH is supposed to have contacted the FBI regarding this matter in Dallas.

BRINGUIER advised that GARRISON is supposedly getting bad information, as an individual (FNU) SANTANANA, who is on probation in Miami, Florida, was brought to New Orleans and questioned by the District Attorney's office and this individual identified ARCACHA SMITH as being in New Orleans in 1964. BRINGUIER advised that (FNU) SANTANANA had SMITH confused with an individual by the name of LOUIS BRETOS, Alfa 66 representative in New Orleans in 1964, who is now living in Miami.

SANTANANA also indicated that he had been employed by CIA for two years.

BRINQUIER stated he was making this information available because he feels that the District Attorney's office

NO 89-69
RLK:ush

is attempting to implicate the Cuban refugees in the assassination of President KENNEDY. Also mentioned in questioning by the District Attorney's office representative was the name W. GUY BANNISTER, former New Orleans private detective, and CARLOS MARCUS, Cuban Consul-General, who BRINGUIER said died in Venezula prior to the assassination.

BRINGUIER stated that ALBERTO FOWLER told him that Mayor VICTOR SCHIRO of the City of New Orleans had told FOWLER that Congressman HALE BOGGS had first brought this investigation to the attention of JIM GARRISON.

BRINGUIER advised that it is his understanding that a man named JACK MARTIN, whom he does not know, originally developed the information being investigated by GARRISON.

FBI - NEW ORLEANS
DEC 3 3 38 PM '63

MEMORANDUM

From: Dr. Carlos Bringuier.

To: District Attorney's Office, New Orleans, La.

Subject: Investigtion in regard to a possible New Orleans plot to take the life of President Kennedy.

Date: February 20th., 1967.-

A) POSSIBLES REASON WHY LEE HARVEY OSWALD CONTACTED ME IN AUGUST 5th., 1963:

1) As there was a Castro's spy infiltrated in an anti-castro training camp in existence at that moment across the Lake Pontchartrain, and the Castro's Spy (Mr. Fernando Fernandez Barcenas alias "el Chinito") was sending his information to the cuban anbassador in Mexico city (Mr. Carlos Lechuga). It is possible and logical that the cuban government could have put that situation in the aknowlegment of any of the pro-Castro organizations in this Country. In that way Lee Harvey Oswald; from the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, could have received the order of infiltrate the anti-castro movement in New Orleans,La. We could not forget that Oswald visited that very same Cuban Embassy at Mexico City were the Castro's spy was sending his information, and that Oswald visit was carried out just few week before the assassination.

2) On the spring of 1963 I went to the Jakson square in a Sunday in which was supposedly to be carried out a march hel by the "New Orleans Council for Peaceful alternatives". That march was not allowed in that day because the city of New Orleans was holding a celebration in the Cathedral. At the time I was watchi the celebrations from the Jackson Square I met a man by the name of Donald Savery (Quaquer) who was among the "pacifists" that gathered there. I gained Mr. Savery simpathy when I introduced myself to him as a pro-castro cuban. Mr. Savery invited me to drink some coffe at the "Cafe Dumonde". During our conversation Mr. Savery explained to me that the communist will take over the United States by evolution, because, according to him, 75% of the american people have a "robot mentality", that that 75% just take care of making some dollars and will not pay attention to the communist infiltration and that when the communist would already had taken over, then those 75% will try to survive and the other 25% would be wiped out by the communists. Some weeks later, on a saturday afternoon, the "New Orleans Council for Peaceful alternatives" held his march this time on Canal St. As they gathered just half a block from the place where I worked I found out about the march and joined them but with an anti-communist placard, in other words I went to picket against them. Among them was Mr. Donald Savery and Mr. Bruce Waltzer. After the march was over they disbanded it just in front of the place where I was working, and I recall Mr. Savery telling me what if he would have know that I was an anticommunist he would have not pay my coffee at the Cafe Dumonde. This means that members of

105-82555-

ENCLOSURE

of the New Orleans Council for Peaceful alternatives knew that I was an anti-castro cuban and even they know where I was working. All of this just few weeks before Oswald came to my place of business asking if there were the offices of the Cuban exile headquarters.

B) POSSIBLES CONECTIONS OF LEE H. OSWALD IN THE CITY OF N.O.

1) Testimony of Lt. Francis L. Martello-Volume X. p51-62 W.C. "Oswald was asked how many members of the FPCC were in the New Orleans Chapter and he stated there were 35. I asked him to identify the members of the FPCC in New Orleans and he refused to give names of the members or any identifying data regarding them. Oswald was asked why he refused and he said that this was a minority group holding unpopular views at this time and it would not be beneficial to them if he gave their names. Oswald was asked approximately how many people attended meetings of the New Orleans Chapter of the FPCC and he said approximately 7 attended the meetings, which were held once a month. He was asked where and he said at various places in the city. He was asked specifically at what addresses or locations were the meetings held and stated that the meetings were held on PINE ST He was asked at whose residence the meetings were held and he refused to give any further information. It should be noted at this time during prior investigation conducted, while I was a member of the Intelligence unit, information was developed th FPCC literature was found in the 1000 block of PINE ST., N.O. which was near the residence of Dr.LEONARD REISSMAN a profesor at Tulane University.This investigation was conducted by me. "As I remember, Dr. REISSMAN was reported to be a member of th New Orleans COUNCIL FOR PEACEFUL ALTERNATIVES which is a "ban the bomb" group recently established in the city and had conducted meetings and two or three demostrations in the city. Knowin that Dr. REISSMAN was reportedly a member of the NEW ORLEANS COUNCIL FOR PEACEFUL ALTERNATIVES, I thought there might be a tie between this organization and the FPCC. When Oswald stated that meetings of the FPCC had been held on PINE St. the name of Dr. REISSMAN came to mind. I asked Oswald if he knew Dr.REISSMA or if he held meetings at Dr. REISSMAN's house. Oswald did not give me a direct answer to this question, however I gathered from the expression on his face and what appeared to be an immediate nervous reaction that there WAS POSSIBLY A CONNECTION BETWEEN DR. REISSMAN AND OSWALD; this, however, is purely an assumption on my pwn part and I have nothing on which to base this. I also asked OSWALD if he knew a DR. FORREST E. LA VIOLET a profesor at Tulane University. I asked him this question - because I remembered that LA VIOLETTE allegedly had possession of FPCC literature during the year 1962.

2) INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY MR. RAFAEL AZNAREZ,118 S. Pierce.N.O. I This man had referred to me that he saw Lee Harvey Oswald workin at the Bookstore that is in Canal St. near Royal St.

3)a) Richard Payne in which house Oswald lived on Neely ends just prior to the assassination admited that his father is either a communist or a trockysto, says that he is a member of the Unitarian Church in Dallas, and member of the American Civil Libertios Union. He said that he visited his father at Los Angeles, Calif. just a few months before the assassination and they expend one whole week end discussing the REVOLUTION that is going on in the United States headed by the racial conflicts. At that meetingwhere some other persons were presents they started talking good in record to Castro and the Communist Revolution in Cuba. The Cuban Student Directorate received information that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee was holding their meetings at the local of the First Unitarian Church in Los Angeles, Calif and that in one of their meetings the members of the FPCC decided to infiltrate the Delegation of the Alpha 66 in los Angeles, Calif..

b) Ruth Payne wrote to Mrs.Ruth Kloepfer, Clerk of the Quaker meeting in New Orleans, and possible working with the Unitarian Church in New Orleans, and to Mrs. Paul Blanchard, Secretary of the Unitarian Church in N.O., to help the - Oswalds while in New Orleans. (Which by the way contradicts your theory that Lee Harvey Oswald was brought to New Orl by "conservative" new orleneans and more specifically that he could not have brought by Mr. Riley from the Riley Coffee Co. as you mentioned to me in our meeting of February 14th 1967).

1) Mrs. Ruth Kloepfer, who is a Quaquer as Mr. Donal Seaver is it too, (the same one from the New Orleans Council for Peaceful alternatives) visited Oswald while in New Orleans, she went with her daughter who had came back recently from Ruscia.

2) Mrs. Paul Blanchard: Belong to the Unitarian Church t which also belong Mr. Richard Payne, and it which loca in Los Angeles, Calif, the FPCC held meetings and conspired to infiltrate the Delegation of Alpha 66.

4) As I heard Silvia Odio's name pronounced by you at our conversation of February 14th., 1967, I would like to suggest to you the questioning of: Mr. Loran Eugene Hall, Lawrence Howard and William Seymour to clarified that situation.

5) Saturday evening(February 18th.,) Mr. Sergio Arcacha called me to explain that he had talked to your office, and he expressed to me that he was willing to come and clarify a thing that you want. He prefers if is possible that some from your office go to Dallas and question him, because that way he would not have to lost any day of work.

6) In the today's papers it is already printed the possibili

8) Mrs. Paul Blanchard.
9) Edward S. Butler, from INCA, who debated Oswald with me while Oswald was in New Orleans.
10) Loran Eugene Hall.
11) Lawrence Howard.
12) William Seymour
13) Edward Voebel, who testified to the Warren Commision and whom it is possible, but I am not sure, could have been present at the time of the trial of Dombrowsky, Smith & Waltzer.
14) Check on you files to see if Lee H. Oswald contacted that office i 1963.-

****

Finally I would like to ask you for a tesimony or certification of the results of the lie detector test ~~mmt~~ at which I volunteered on February 14th., 1967. Also I would like to know the situation of the person who according to informations that I have threatened Carlos Quiroga life.

Respectfully yours,

Dr. Carlos Bringuier.
P.O. Box 2506
New Orleans, La.

Carlos Enterprises
Imports & Exports, Manufacturers Representative
WHOLESALE
111 Decatur Street — New Orleans, Louisiana 70130
Telephone 523-0387

February 14th., 1967.-

Mr. John Edgar Hoover.
Director of the
Federal Bureau of Investigations.
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

As you have to know I am the same persona who was arrested in New Orleans on August 9, 1963 with Lee Harvey Oswald and the same who debated him on a radio debate.

The reason of this letter is to let you know of an amazing thing that is going on in this city. The District Attorney Mr. Jim Garrison is carrying on an investigation in regard to the conections of Lee Harvey Oswald in the city as if Oswald were in contact with some anticomunist people en New Orleans.

When I am writing you this letter I have just returned from a lie detector teste which was offered to me by Mr. Garrison. Some of the general ideas of Mr. Garrison are that:

1) Oswald was brought to New Orleans by Mr. Riley from the Riley coffee co. and according to Mr. Garrison this man Mr. Riley is an anticomunist conservative.

2) Oswald was not a communist but an anticomunist and as that he carried on the assassination.

3) They are trying to tie facts and issues that are impossible to be tied, showing contacts of Oswald with Cuban refugges.

As I understand that this whole thing will finish in zero in regard to try to find any posible Cuban refugge participation in the assassinati I don't have any fear as a single person or as part of the group of Cuban refugges in the city, but as an anticomunist I am convinced (airc I received the information that Life Magazine will carry an article on this investigation) that the ones who are going to use this thing are the comunists. They first put the blames on the CIA, the FBI and even on you. Later they put the blame, as Radio Havana Cuba implied on Nove 22nd., 1966, on President Lyndon B. Johnson. Now they are ready to put the blame on us "Cuban refugges". We don't have the power, that the CI. the FBI or the President of the United States have to oppose the smear that they will use against us. For that reason I am asking that you - direct a complete investigation in those who are spreading these false

2/21/67

PLAIN TEXT

AIRTEL AIRMAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed for the Bureau, Dallas and Miami are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the investigation being conducted by the Orleans Parish District Attorney's Office concerning the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

3 - Bureau (Encl. 5)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 5)
1 - Miami (Encl. 5)
2 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(7)

5 ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 27 1967

51 MAR 10 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Fears for Life, Asserts Ex-Private Investigator

Says 'People Involved in Plot Are Vicious'

David F. Lewis Jr., a former private investigator, said Monday he fears for his life as a result of his role in District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation to uncover a New Orleans-based plot in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Lewis admitted being questioned by Garrison several days ago and singling out four or five persons as implicated in the plot.

"The people involved in this plot are very vicious and capable of anything. If they're capable of assassinating a United States president, they would not hesitate in getting rid of any of the witnesses," Lewis asserted.

The 26-year-old New Orleanian, now a frieght agent for a bus line here, said he believes his life and the lives of his wife and four children have been placed in jeopardy as a result of the probe, and he plans to ask the district attorney for protection.

—Photo by The Times-Picayune
DAVID F. LEWIS JR.

Lewis said he was not at liberty to reveal anything about the investigation. Asked how he gained his information, Lewis maintained he was in the "right place in the right time" back in 1963 when Oswald lived in New Orleans prior to moving to Dallas, scene of the assassination Nov. 22, 1963.

Lewis said he met Oswald several times in 1963, but would not disclose where or when or the circumstances leading to the meetings. He also refused to discuss whether Cuban exiles are involved in the alleged plot.

"Garrison's got himself a case. I'm convinced of that. He's doing something that should have been done a long time ago. This investigation definitely is not a hoax on anyone's part. There was a plot. I know about it. And I know the people who were involved," Lewis stated.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 4

The Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

Date:
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY 1/22/63
Character or Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O.

☐ Being Investigated

105-82555

ENCLOSURE

FD-340 (Rev. 7-16-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Oswald's Mother Offers to Help Garrison Probe

Believes Conspracy Behind Death of JFK

The mother of Lee Harvey Oswald told the Times-Picayune Monday night she believes a conspiracy was behind the death of President John F. Kennedy but that her son had nothing to do with it.

Interviewed by telephone at her Fort Worth, Tex., home, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald said she was "delighted" that New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison is conducting a probe into the death of President John F. Kennedy.

She said she has always contended, as does Garrison, that a conspiracy was involved and that the Warren Report is full of errors.

OFFERS TO HELP DA

Mrs. Oswald said she has not been contacted by the New Orleans DA in his investigation, but she added, "If I can help him in any way at all I will."

She expressed the hope that Garrison will conduct the investigation with an "open mind" about the innocence of her son. Mrs. Oswald said she is "devoting my life" to proving that Lee was "framed."

At a Monday afternoon press conference, Garrison said he believed that no foreign country was behind the conspiracy. Mrs. Oswald said she too had always contended it was a domestic plot.

She said that although Cubans had been mentioned in press dispatches on Garrison's probe "I certainly hope no one tries to link Lee to Cuba."

DENIES CONTACTING

Mrs. Oswald denied a report that she had contacted New Orleans attorney Sam Monk Zelden to defend her son. She said that her son was killed so quickly that she had no time to contact a lawyer.

Dean A. Andrews Jr., assistant Jefferson Parish district attorney, has said that he was contacted by a man named Clay Bertrand shortly after the assassination and asked to defend Oswald.

He said he recommended Zelden.

The Warren Commission was unable to locate the man identified as Bertrand.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

SECTION 1
PAGE 6
TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 2-21-67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY 1/22/63
Character:
or
Classification: 89-
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105-82555-

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Confident He Can Show JFK Killing Was Plotted--DA

ieves No Foreign Na- on Involved--Garrison

(The Associated Press)
ist. Atty. Jim Garrison said nday he is quite confident he prove there was a conspir- behind the assassination of sident John F. Kennedy. But rison said arrests "are most unly months away."
e district attorney of Or- s Parish, appearing at a vded news conference, re- ated that his investigation the assassination has made gress. He began his probe October.
"There is no question there be arrests, charges and victions," he said.
ut he said premature dis- ure of the probe by New ans newspapers has serious- ampered the investigation.

NO INTERVIEWS

After this, I am not going to out interviews," he said. don't want publicity."
arrison said arrests of those believes conspired to kill the President "probably were a few weeks away until the closures by the local newspa- . Now they are most cer- y months away."
Asked if he thought any eign country or any offi- l was involved in the as- sination, Garrison said, o."
e district attorney, waving ng green cigar, said he ex- s to obtain convictions for spiring to kill Kennedy and being accessories after the —that is, "having substan- knowledge and withholding rmation."

BARS N.O. REPORTERS

mphasizing his displeasure the two New Orleans news- ers, he barred their report- from the news conference, at a local motel.

Garrison's probe, first reported last Friday, has drawn worldwide attention. It has been received with both praise and skepticism.

In Washington, Sen. Thomas J. Dodd, D-Conn., called for the Warren Commission to reopen its investigation of the assassination to determine if Lee Harvey Oswald had Communist conspirators. The commission, in its report, named Oswald as the slayer and said it found no evidence of a plot.

WILL SHOW PLOT—DA

Garrison has said he has no intention of turning his information over to the Warren Commission or other federal agencies. He said he will show the conspiracy was plotted in New Orleans, where Oswald lived during the summer of 1963.

In Dallas, Asst. Dist. Atty. Bill Alexander said he places little faith in Garrison's claim a plot existed and was hatched in New Orleans. Kennedy was shot fatally in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

Two days later Oswald was shot and killed by Jack Ruby, Dallas nightspot operator.

One of Ruby's former attorneys, Sol A. Dann of Detroit, called Monday for an immediate inquiry by either a Federal or Louisiana grand jury into whether a plan was developed in New Orleans—as Garrison claims—which culminated in Kennedy's assassination.

Dann said he made the request in telegrams to Garrison and Louisiana Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion.

"The Warren report is unsuccessful and not complete," Garrison told the news conference.

Asked to pinpoint any sections of the Warren report that were shaky, he said: "There is too much information about some areas, and not enough about others."

Garrison said he has set up "a small task force of unusually competent police officers, assistant district attorneys and a privale detective" to handle the investigation. "We have made progress. Arrests will be made and convictions will be obtained."

'SOME CONTRIBUTIONS'

The remainder of the investigation, he said, will be financed from money borrowed from banks and "some contributions I think I will receive."

Garrison said this would prevent New Orleans newspapers from checking expense vouchers in the clerk's office and determining where his investigators are going. The States-Item last week published records which showed his office has spent over $8,000 to date on its investigation.

T-P REPORTER BARRED

When reporter Joe Darby of The Times-Picayune attempted to enter the room at the start of the press conference, his way was barred. Garrison shouted, "Remove 'em by force. Throw them out if necessary."

The district attorney spent better than half of the hour-long news conference explaining his reasons for excluding the two local newspapers. He said questioning of his witnesses by the two newspapers caused a serious setback to his investigation.

"We can't chance a risk to our witnesses," he said. "I am not trying to punish them (the newspapers) . . . I can't take any further risks."

Garrison said a talk he had last fall with Sen. Russell Long, D-La., touched off the investigation. He said the Senate majority leader talked about "the incongruity of getting all those shots off in the sequence

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Page 1

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uisiana Gov. John Mc-hen said he has known of Garrison investigation since stmas. McKeithen said if rison should ask for any co-ation from the state, it d be provided.

his is our fifth year in of- and we've never lost a der case," Garrison said. d I intend to keep it that

rison Bars T-P, es Reporters

st. Atty. Jim Garrison held press conference Monday noon in Patio Room 1 of Fontainebleau Motor Hotel reporters and photogra-s from The Times-Picayune New Orleans States-Item barred.

e press conference had called by Garrison for was thought would be an-cements of further develop-s into his investigation of leged plot hatched in New ns in connection with the ssination of President John ennedy.

re service reporters, New ans television newsmen and rters representing news cies all over the nation and Europe attended.

pt out were reporters Joe y and Bob Ussery of The s-Picayune and Rosemary es and Bert Hyde of the s-Item and photographers Bates and Robert Steiner.

Garrison walked up the dor toward the room, Dar-sked him if he would be ed to attend the press con-ce and Garrison said no. as then asked if the re-r would be barred by force he DA said "No, I'll just ff the press conference."

SHOVED OUTSIDE

wever, when Darby entered oom, an unidentified aide e DA told him to leave. the reporter said he not, the aide shoved him he door into the corridor. rison had earlier called town newsmen to his of-tice and informed them of the conference. He asked them not to tell the local newspapers.

Mrs. James asked William Gurvich of the DA's staff if she would be barred from the conference.

"Yes, Mr. Garrison does not want any representative of local newspapers at this press conference," he answered.

In other developments a Parish Prison inmate named in the investigation said Monday he does not feel his life is in danger, although Garrison had said newspaper publicity placed him in danger.

Miguel Torres, in jail on a burglary count, told Criminal Sheriff Louis Heyd he didn't feel it was necessary that he be placed in a private cell for his protection.

LIVED NEAR OSWALD

Torres has declined to talk to newsmen.

The man, a Cuban, lived near presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald on Magazine st. in 1963.

Garrison had said earlier that publicity had endangered the lives of witnesses in the case. Heyd said Monday he will ask the DA for specific details about threats to principals in the case.

Bernardo Torres (no relation to Miguel Torres), a 33-year-old Cuban exile living in Miami, was reported planning to come to New Orleans in connection with the investigation. However, when contacted by a newspaper, he said he didn't know whether he would come.

Torres had helped guard Kennedy while the late President was in Miami shortly before his trip to Dallas.

Richard Gerstein, Florida state attorney for Dade County (Miami), said he had conferred with Garrison at length last month on the investigation.

'LENT INVESTIGATOR'

"I lent them an investigator to help the men they had sent here," he said. "I expedited their activities with several law enforcement agencies. Garrison is convinced he will be able to show the Warren report is in error."

Gerstein said he would not comment on his personal opinion of the investigation, but said he had a high regard for Garrison.

Mayor Victor H. Schiro, asked if he felt the investigation would hurt the city's image, said "I have never interfered with any investigation in the DA's office.

"I am sure Mr. Garrison must know what he is doing and we are willing to help in any way we can. If an investigation is needed to bring out important historical facts, I think it should be done whether it is in New Orleans, Dallas or Kalamazoo.

TEXANS DOUBTFUL

In Dallas, assistant district attorney Bill Alexander said his offices place little faith in Garrison's allegations.

Alexander, along with DA Henry Wade, helped prosecute Jack Ruby in his 1964 murder trial for the slaying of Oswald. Ruby died Jan. 3 in the same Dallas hospital in which the late President was pronounced dead.

Gov. John J. McKeithen said in Baton Rouge he has kept in confidence since Christmas the knowledge that Garrison was probing an alleged presidential assassination plot.

McKeithen said Garrison, a personal and political friend, told him he would be able to prove there was a plot leading to the assassination of Kennedy.

'CONFIDENTIAL NATURE'

"What he told me was of a confidential nature, and I left it that way," the governor said.

He said Garrison had said nothing to him about any extra funds from the state to conduct the investigation. McKeithen, when asked if the state was cooperating with Garrison's office in the probe, said if any cooperation should be needed it would be provided and he referred further questions to State Police Supt. Thomas Burbank.

Burbank said "We have received no request from Mr. Garrison or his office to my knowledge. If Mr. Garrison would request assistance we would be most happy to cooperate with him as we have done in the past."

Questioned further whether he knew of the investigation, Burbank said, "I'll have to stick to my statement."

Garrison had praised the assistance of William Gurvich, executive vice-president of New Orleans Private Patrol, in the investigation.

New Orleans Private Patrol is a detective agency.

Gurvich, contacted Monday night, said the DA had asked him to make no comment on the matter and "I feel I should respect his wishes."

However, he did say his firm's role was one that covered every phase of the investigative procedure, from locating persons to protography. He said he began assisting the DA's office in the probe in December.

When asked if most of his work had been in New Orleans or outside the city, he had no comment.

Ruby Ex-Attorney Calls for Inquiry

DETROIT (AP) — Sol A. Dann of Detroit, former attorney for Jack Ruby, asked Monday for an immediate inquiry by a federal or Louisiana grand jury into whether a plan was developed in New Orleans which culminated in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Such a plan was reported Saturday by New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison, who said, "There were other people besides Lee Harvey Oswald involved."

COMMISSION FINDING

A U.S. investigation commission headed by Chief Justice Early Warren said its exhaustive probe showed there was no credible evidence that anyone else but Oswald was implicated in the 1963 assassination.

Ruby was the convicted killer of Oswald, shot down as television cameras were focused on his transfer from one Dallas, Tex., jail to another two days after Kennedy was slain.

by died last month of can-
while appealing his murder
iction. Until the end he in-
d no conspiracy existed and
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said that opinions of con-
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nn wired Garrison Mon-
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ns other than, or in addi-
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SSAGE TO GREMILLION

nn sent an identical tele-
to Louisiana Atty. Gen.
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rison said Saturday in
Orleans that others were
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planning beyond doubt."
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case by Ruby and his rel-
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Ruby of Detroit, months
Jack Ruby's on.
ald lived in New Orleans
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allas assassination Nov.
3.

to Solving Here—Butler

ard S. Butler, executive
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of the Americas, said in
ood, Calif., Monday that
tty. Jim Garrison's probe
alleged New Orleans plot
President John F. Ken-
ust be "relentlessly pur-

r said there is no doubt
mind "that helps to solv-

ing the case exist in New Orleans, where (Lee Harvey) Oswald" was born, grew up and first made the attachment to Communism which shaped his life.

The INCA leader said he was contacted by the DA's office in December and "I assume I was one of the first questioned in this regard. I hope this search will uncover further facts soon."

Butler asserted that Oswald was undoubtedly incited to act by Communist propaganda.

He said he debated Oswald 93 days before the assassination about his political beliefs and was later called to Washington within 48 hours after the tragedy to testify before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

Butler said he has written Garrison to offer INCA's facilities, contacts and know-how in the area of Communist "phycho-political warfare."

"I have given instructions that the individual tape recordings (of Oswald's political beliefs) be made available to Dist. Atty. Garrison for his investigation.

Butler is in Hollywood in connection with an INCA-produced television documentary, "Oswald: Self-Portrait in Red." and will return to New Orleans within the next few days.

Garrison Bans T-P Reporter

—Photo by The Times-Picayune.

JUST BEFORE ENTERING Patio Room I in the Fontainebleau Motor Hotel a surprised-looking District Attorney Jim Garrison eyes Times-Picayune reporter Joe Darby (back to camera, foreground) who has just told the DA he desires entrance to a Monday afternoon press conference. Garrison said he would call a halt to the press conference if Darby entered, but moments later an investigator for Garrison shoved Darby from the room. Assistant DA Andrew J. Sciambra is at right. Others are unidentified.

FD-350 (Rev. 7-10-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA Calls News Conference, Bars Reporters

...rict Attorney Jim ...son called a news ...rence this after... apparently to an... ...e further develop... ...in his investiga... ...f the assassination ...

...President John F. ...nedy.

...conference was called ... Fontainebleau Motor ...

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...ng the story last week, ... local newspaper re... ...from the conference.

...DA reportedly wanted ...the story in a national ...ne first.

...e the news conference, ...ntatives of various ...

...media were called into ...on's office, some singly, ...in groups, and told of ... scheduled conference. ... were told not to give ...formation to the States-...

...ficially barred from the ...ence were Rosemary ... and Bert Hyde of the ...Item staff. Mrs. James ...e of three reporters ...oke the original story ...day. Also barred by ... was The Times-Pica... ...reporter, Rob Ussury.

MRS. JAMES was called into Garrison's office after all the other reporters had been briefed and spoke with William Gurvich of the DA's staff. She asked him if she were to be barred from the conference.

"Yes," said Gurvich. "Mr. Garrison does not want any representative of local newspapers at this press conference."

EARLIER today, a parish prison inmate linked to the probe declined to be moved to a private cell despite assertions by Garrison that the lives of some witnesses are in jeopardy.

Miguel Torres, in jail on a burglary count, reportedly was under questioning in the case. He lived near accused presidential assassian Lee Oswald on Magazine st. in 1963.

Criminal Sheriff Louis Heyd said Torres was kept in the same public tier as usual at his own request. He quoted Torres as saying he doesn't feel his life is in danger.

HEYD SAID HE will ask Garrison for specific details of threats against witnesses. The sheriff said Torres has declined to speak to newsmen.

Garrison said earlier that publicity in the case has endangered the lives of some of the principals. He did not name anyone.

Garrison remained mum about further developments in his investigation, which he has promised will lead to arrests and convictions. He reportedly planned a news conference later in the day. Dozens of out-of-town newsmen were standing by.

A MIAMI Cuban exile who helped guard Kennedy and has been working with Garrison on the probe was reported planning to come to New Orleans today.

However, the exile, Bernardo Torres, 33, was contacted in Miami by the States-Item and said he "doesn't know yet" if or when he will come here.

Asked if he thought Garrison has a valid investigation, he replied, "I think so, but I am not allowed to give any information until Jim Garrison give me an OK."

RICHARD GERSTEIN, Florida state attorney for the Miami area (Dade County), confirmed he had conferred with Garrison at length last month on the investigation.

"I lent them an investigator to help the men they had here," he said. "I expedited their activities with several law enforcement agencies. Garrison is convinced he will be able to show that the Warren report is in error."

Gerstein said he would not comment on his personal opinion of the investigation, but said he had a high regard for Garrison.

Mayor Victor H. Schiro, asked if he felt the probe would hurt the city's image, said:

"I have never interfered with any investigation in the DA's office.

"I am sure Mr. Garrison must know what he is doing and we are willing to help in any way we can.

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Page 1

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al facts, I think it should
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ans, Dallas or Kalama-

Dallas, Assistant District
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exander, along with DA
y Wade, helped prosecute
he 1964 murder trial of
Ruby, the man who
d Oswald. Ruby died Jan.
a Dallas jail.
il Burleson of Dallas, one
Ruby's lawyers, said he
ls that Ruby and Oswald
met in New Orleans.

ARVIN BELLI of San
ncisco, who also defended
y at his murder trial, said
y and Oswald were in
Orleans at the same
but it was just a coinci-
e.
ade was unavailable for
ment.

another development
today, it was learned
Garrison's personnel
changed the locks on the
to the DA's office for
ily reasons connected
the probe.

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ther chapter will be
d to the Warren report
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edy in Miami, which has
a large Cuban colony.

He said the Secret Service had asked trusted Cubans to spot suspicious Cubans.

TORRES SAID Garrison engaged him to look into the background of some Cubans reported to have been with Oswald, named as the assassin, shortly before Kennedy was shot Nov. 22, 1963, in Dallas.

Torres predicted that "the Warren Report and the FBI report (on the assassination) will crumble when the investigation is released."

The private detective said he has made several trips between Miami and New Orleans in connection with the Garrison probe.

HE WAS LISTED in the DA's records as receiving money for a "special investigation."

Torres said he had seen photographs of Oswald with some Cubans, although he was not acquainted with them. The photographs in question were reportedly taken in New Orleans shortly before the assassination.

Torres refused to discuss a report that Oswald had visited Miami to talk with Cubans. Nor would he talk about reports that some exiles —angry at Kennedy's failure to take action which might have saved the unsuccessful 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion— were talking about killing the President.

TORRES WAS a member of the invasion brigade. He now is military coordinator of its veterans' organization, called Brigade 2506.

Garrison lashed out at newspaper stories on the probe.

"We have not mentioned anyone's name," he said. "I think that one of the most outrageous things, one of the most irresponsible things perpetrated by the newspapers in their sensational grab of our investigation, turning it into headlines, was to show pictures of individuals and infer that they were subjects either on the verge of arrest or to be arrested down the line." (No such pictures were published in the States-Item.)

ASKED TO SUM up his investigation thus far, Garrison replied:

"Well, I can't sum it up in terms of individuals or what might turn out to be evidence. I can say that we have been investigating the role of the city of New Orleans in the assassination of President Kennedy, and we have made some progress—I think substantial progress. At least, we were making progress until the newspapers revealed a number of details."

The DA also replied to a statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., that he should forward his findings to the U.S. attorney general who could then convey them on to President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Said Garrison, "I am running this investigation, not the President, not the attorney general.

"WE ARE investigating a conspiracy which appeared to have occurred in New Orleans and they don't have a thing in the world to do with it. Now, if they want to help me, I'll welcome their help. But I'm not reporting to anybody."

He said involvement with federal officials would slow his probe.

Meanwhile, several Latins in New Orleans had something to say about the investigation.

Alberto Fowler, a Cuban refugee and director of international relations for the city, said of Garrison's probe into the assassination:

"If he's gone to all the trouble of an investigation he must have some pretty hot lead."

Manuel Gil, New Orleans delegate to the Miami-based Movimiento Insurreccional de Recuperacion Revolucionaria, asserted that "the" hand of Castro was directly behind the suspected plot."

Gil said there is a possibility of a conspiracy having been hatched in New Orleans and he expressed the belief that Oswald had other people working with him at the time of the assassination.

In Baton Rouge, Gov. John McKeithen said today he has kept in confidence since Christmas the knowledge that the New Orleans district attorney was probing a presidential assassination plot.

M'KEITHEN SAID Garrison, a personal and political friend, told him then he would be able to prove there was a plot leading to the assassination of President Kennedy.

"What he told me was of a confidential nature, and I left it that way," McKeithen said in an interview.

The governor said Garrison had said nothing to him about any extra funds from the state to conduct the investigation.

McKeithen was asked whether the state was cooperating with Garrison's office in the probe. He indicated if any cooperation should be needed it would be provided, and he referred further questions along this line to State Police Capt. Thomas Burbank.

THE STATE police superintendent gave a carefully worded statement on this matter.

"We have received no request from Mr. Garrison or his office, to my knowledge," Burbank said.

"If Mr. Garrison would request assistance we would be most happy to cooperate with him as we have done in the past."

Burbank was questioned further whether he knew of the probe, and he replied:

"I'll have to stick to my statement."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'PLOT' PROBER TO CONFER WITH GARRISON IN N.O.

Disclosures Forecast by Private Cop

By DAVID SNYDER

A Miami Cuban exile who helped guard President John F. Kennedy and has been working with Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison in a new investigation of the assassination is scheduled to confer with the DA in New Orleans today.

Bernardo Torres, the 32-year-old exile, predicted in Miami, where he helped guard Kennedy, that "another chapter will be added to the Warren report when the investigation is released."

Meanwhile, Garrison kept mum on details of his investigation but insisted there will be arrests and convictions in connection with a New Orleans-based plot to assassinate the late President.

THE DA RELUCTANTLY admitted that the investigation was under way following disclosures Friday in a copyrighted story in the States-Item.

Torres said he would leave for New Orleans today accompanied by Ralph Bequer, his partner in a private detective business.

He said yesterday he believes the Warren Commission report, which pinpointed Lee Harvey Oswald as the lone assassin, will be proved incomplete.

HE SAID HE has been helping Garrison in a probe looking toward reopening the Kennedy assassination case.

Torres said he was one of 10 Cubans who helped protect Kennedy in Miami, which has a large Cuban colony.

He said the Secret Service had asked trusted Cubans to spot suspicious Cubans.

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COMMENT ALSO was heard from another part of the country.

In San Diego, Calif., attorney Melvin Belli said yesterday that it was just a coincidence that Jack Ruby and Oswald were in New Orleans at the same time.

Belli, who defended Jack Ruby, the slayer of Oswald, said the two were in New Orleans at the same time but this was coincidental. He said he does not believe there was a conspiracy to kill President Kennedy.

The Acting Attorney General

February 21, 1967

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lenihan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed is a copy of a letter dated February 14, 1967, which was directed to this Bureau by Dr. Carlos Bringuier, a New Orleans, Louisiana, businessman.

For your information, Dr. Bringuier is a Cuban refugee and is an outspoken opponent of Fidel Castro. He is the New Orleans delegate of the Cuban student directorate.

During the course of our investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy, we determined that Lee Harvey Oswald visited a store managed by Dr. Bringuier on August 5, 1963. Oswald indicated an interest in joining Dr. Bringuier and his associates in their struggle against Fidel Castro. On August 9, 1963, Dr. Bringuier observed Oswald pass out Fair Play for Cuba Committee leaflets in New Orleans. Dr. Bringuier and Oswald got into a dispute which resulted in their arrests for disturbing the peace. Oswald pleaded guilty to the charge against him and paid a $10 fine.

On August 21, 1963, a New Orleans radio station arranged a debate between Oswald and Dr. Bringuier concerning Cuba. In the course of this debate, Oswald defended the Castro regime and discussed Marxism. Dr. Bringuier claimed that Oswald was a communist.

Additional pertinent information concerning this matter that comes to our attention will be immediately furnished to you.

62-109060

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
159 MAR 1 1967

(1) - 105-82555 (Oswald)
REL:lag:sal
(15)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

59 MAR 2 1967

The Acting Attorney General

This data is also being furnished to the Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President, and to the Director of the Secret Service.

Enclosure

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr. (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE: See memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, dated 2/20/67, captioned as above, prepared by REL:gow.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
EDINBORO STATE COLLEGE
EDINBORO, PENNSYLVANIA
Phone: RE-2-3301 or RE-2-3621

February 16, 1967

U. S. Department of Justice
F. B. I. Laboratory
Chief of Ballistics
9th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Greg Lessig, Instructor of Political Science and I are gathering information for an article for the Southwestern Historical Quarterly, dealing with the Kennedy assassination. We wish to assure you that our purpose is historical knowledge rather than cheap sensationalism.

The theory we are attempting to gather evidence on is: that Oswald had his .38 Special revolver, V510210, with him in the Texas School Book Depository; that he fired two or three shots with his 6.5 mm. Rifle, C2766, and then drew his pistol and fired one or two shots from it at the presidential car. This theory would explain the doubts arising from the testimony of Royce G. Skelton, Patrolman J. W. Foster, James T. Tague, and Patrolman L. L. Hill. We are, thus, attempting to prove that Oswald was the only assassin.

As to the revolver, no one saw him with it, at or near the Depository, but this does not mean that he did not have it in his belt, under his jacket. Of the four bullets recovered from the body of Patrolman Tippit, three were Winchester-Western (lead with a trace of copper) and one was Remington-Peters (plain lead or lead alloy). The empty cartridge cases found at 10th Street and Patton Avenue were, however, two Winchester-Western and two Remington-Peters.

You can help us if you have information on the metal content of the bullet splash found on the south curb of Main Street by Tague, and the content of the Remington-Peters bullet removed from Tippit. Were they the same?

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 27 1967

Sincerely yours,

Roy P. Stonesifer, Jr.

Roy P. Stonesifer, Jr., Ph.D.
Associate Professor of History

12 FEB 24 1967

RPS:sk

Ack: 2-21-67

CRIMINAL FILE

February 21, 1967

105-82555

Dr. Roy P. Stonesifer, Jr.
Associate Professor of History
Edinboro State College
Edinboro, Pennsylvania 16412

Dear Dr. Stonesifer:

With reference to your communication of February 16th, this is to advise that all the material developed by the FBI in connection with our investigation of the assassination of former President Kennedy was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration and the results of our inquiry into this matter were subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission.

In view of the foregoing, it is suggested answers to any questions you may have concerning the work performed by the Warren Commission or the FBI would be available through review at the National Archives.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with Stonesifer or Greg Lessig.

MAILED 6
FEB 21 1967
COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN

HRH:mjl
(3)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

WFJ MS-172

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: February 23, 1967

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS

In line with the instructions issued by the Director today relative to the captioned matter, SAC Rightmyer of the New Orleans Office was telephonically advised that the Director wanted all personnel in the New Orleans Office told emphatically that there was to be no talking about the assassination and that in the event any questions were asked, all should be no commented and that this same answer should be given to any inquiries received at the Seat of Government. Mr. Wick's Office was telephonically advised of this instruction.

SAC Rightmyer was further advised that no information was to be furnished to U.S. Attorney's Office in New Orleans, it being noted that requests were being received from him based on telephone calls received by the U.S. Attorney from the Department. He was told that any such requests should be handled by advising the U.S. Attorney that we are keeping the Acting Attorney General advised of all developments and all information was being furnished to him.

SAC Rightmyer was also advised that in the event any requests should be received from District Attorney Garrison or any of his employees for any information concerning the assassination, nothing should be furnished to Garrison or his employees. He was told that the Bureau did desire to be informed, in as much detail as possible, of the activities on the part of Garrison or his employees for information purposes through whatever sources this could be handled, but that we should not conduct any direct interviews with employees of Garrison's office, and we should under no circumstances interview any of the persons being contacted by Garrison.

SAC Rightmyer was advised that any information volunteered to the office by anyone should be accepted but that we should not conduct any active investigation concerning this matter.

NOT RECORDED
139 MAR 6 1967

JRM:hw
(8)

XEROX
MAR 3 1967

CONTINUED - OVER

59 MAR 10 1967

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

It was pointed out to SAC Rightmyer that the Director felt any effort on the part of the FBI to obtain information from Garrison as to what he is working on would probably result in a publicity campaign aimed at the FBI in a derogatory manner and could possibly result in Garrison then having an excuse to "dump" this entire matter on the FBI. He would then be able to publicly state the entire matter had been turned over to the FBI and it was up to the FBI to come up with the right answers from his material.

In line with the Director's instructions, the Domestic Intelligence Division is thoroughly reviewing all of the background information relating to Lee Harvey Oswald as it relates to the New Orleans situation and the General Investigative Division is thoroughly checking all matters relating to New Orleans relative to the investigation of the assassination. This is being completed at the earliest possible time for any gaps or possible loopholes in our investigation and a memorandum will be submitted as expeditiously as possible.

ACTION:

(1) The above-mentioned memorandum will be submitted as early as possible.

(2) A communication is being prepared to be sent to all offices advising them of the necessity of no commenting any inquiries relative to the assassination as it relates to the New Orleans situation at the present time and also that any information volunteered by anyone should be accepted but no active investigation should be conducted. This action is necessary inasmuch as several offices today have furnished information that they had received telephone calls concerning disclosures made by District Attorney Garrison's office and they were desirous of being informed as to what action should be taken.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 2/23/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (62-2115) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Lee Oswald

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine (9) copies of letterhead memorandum captioned and dated as above. Enclosed for Dallas are two (2) copies; New Orleans one (1) copy; and Oklahoma City two (2) copies of letterhead memorandum.

No dissemination is being made to Secret Service locally pending advice of the Bureau.

The investigation conducted at Beaumont, Tex., was by SA JAMES S. WEIR.

It is to be noted in the letterhead memorandum that the caller allegedly had furnished the same information to BILLY JAMES HARGES (phonetic), an evangelist. According to JIM YOUNG, the radio announcer, HARGES is believed to reside in or around Oklahoma City. However, in view of the strong possibility that this was a hoax call, no lead is being set forth for Oklahoma City to locate HARGES.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RAM)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2) (RAM)
1 - New Orleans (89-69) (Enc. 1) (RAM)
2 - Oklahoma City (Enc. 2) (RAM)
1 - Houston
JSW/pjw
(9)

ENCLOSURE

105-82555-

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 28 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

65 MAR 17 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Houston, Texas

February 23, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On February 22, 1967, Mrs. Maureen Keough, 715 Jones Street, Bridge City, Texas, telephonically advised the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Houston, Texas, as follows:

On the evening of February 22, 1967, at approximately 11:30 p.m., Mrs. Keough was listening to the Jim Young Show on radio station KLVI, Beaumont, Texas. The Jim Young radio program is a radio audience participation program. A woman called radio station KLVI and stated that Lee Harvey Oswald and some Cuban friends had stayed at her, the caller's, home.

On February 23, 1967, Jim Young, radio announcer, radio station KLVI, 27 North 11th Street, Beaumont, Texas, advised as follows:

Nightly, Monday through Friday from 10:00 p.m. until midnight, Young conducts a radio program called "Comment." The purpose of the program is to encourage radio audience participation. In this regard, a person calling the radio station is heard not only by the announcer but by the radio listening audience.

At approximately 11:30 p.m., on the evening of February 22, 1967, a woman whose identity is not known,

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

105-82555

ENCLOSURE

called Jim Young and asked if he was aware that Lee Harvey Oswald had been in Beaumont, Texas, "just prior to the assassination of President Kennedy." When Young replied that he was not aware that Oswald had been at Beaumont, the caller stated that Oswald had stayed at her home and at that time had stated to her that Jack Ruby had sent him, Oswald, to New Orleans which was his destination. The caller stated that Oswald was without money and was hungry. Young stated that he tried to draw the caller out as to her association with Oswald but the caller evaded the question. The caller stated that she heard from Oswald after he, Oswald, got to New Orleans. The caller did not elaborate as to the means of communication by which she had heard from Oswald. Young stated that he asked her, the caller, if she had made this information available to the Federal Bureau of Investigation at the time of the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. The caller replied that she made the information available to Billy James Harges (phonetic), an evangelist, to whom she was closer.

The caller stated that she would be glad to answer any questions that the radio audience might want to ask her about this event.

Young stated that he politely advised the caller that he, Young, already had another caller waiting to answer questions for the radio audience.

Young stated that the caller sounded to him like a middle aged woman. Young recalled that immediately prior to receiving the above mentioned phone call, he had been conversing over the air with another program caller on the topic of the recent allegations made by the District Attorney at New Orleans, Louisiana, relative to the assassination of President Kennedy.

Young stated that from his experience in conducting his program, "Comment," he is usually flooded with

similar-type phone calls from the radio audience wherein the caller alleges to have sensational information on the topic being discussed. In reality, the caller often times is a crank or prankster who makes unfounded statements solely for the purpose of seeking recognition.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 2/23/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via JAIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (89-75) (RUC)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

On 2/20/67, Mr. NORMAN ORRMINNS, Inspector, INS, Los Angeles, appeared at the Los Angeles Office and stated that he was furnishing the following information for whatever we feel it is worth.

ORRMINNS said a fellow INS Inspector, J. B. AMERSON, was assigned and working in the Dallas, Texas, area when President KENNEDY was assassinated and that AMERSON is well acquainted with the Dallas area. He indicated it was significant to note that when LEE HARVEY OSWALD was picked up, he was headed in the direction of the Red Bird Airport in Dallas and had almost reached that airport. ORRMINNS said that AMERSON had a subject he was working on in Dallas prior to the assassination, and the name of this subject not recalled by ORRMINNS but can be determined from AMERSON, who is now working out of the Los Angeles INS Office. He advised that JACK RUBY was well acquainted with AMERSON's subject, who is or was an airplane pilot and was mixed up in smuggling.

The above is made available for information of the Bureau and the Dallas Office, and no contact will be made with AMERSON re the above unless instructed by the Bureau or Dallas.

105-82255

(3) - Bureau
1 - Dallas (89-34)(Info.)(AM)
1 - Los Angeles
ERS:elc
(5)

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 28 1967

25 FEB 25 1967

61 MAR 6 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-4536

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Felt
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - J. R. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan

The Acting Attorney General

February 21, 1967

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On February 20, 1967, U. S. Attorney Louis C. Lacour, Eastern District of Louisiana, contacted our New Orleans Office and requested to be advised whether David Franklin Lewis, Jr., or Jack S. Martin had a criminal record. Mr. Lacour requested he be furnished identification records of Lewis and Martin if the FBI possesses such identification records. A check of the files of our Identification Division disclosed no record identifiable with David Franklin Lewis, Jr. Under Martin's true name, Edward Stewart Suggs, this Bureau does have an arrest record, FBI Number [redacted]. Sheriff Bryan Clemmons, East Baton Rouge Parish Sheriff's Office, Louisiana, informed this Bureau in October, 1955, that Jack Martin had an arrest record in Texas under the name of Edward Stewart Suggs, FBI Number [redacted]. During January, 1957, a detective of the Homicide Division, New Orleans, Louisiana, Police Department, informed a Special Agent of this Bureau that Mrs. Paula Mae Martin had advised that Martin was then a patient in the Psychopathic Ward, Charity Hospital, New Orleans, Louisiana; that Martin's true name is Edward Stewart Suggs.

Two copies of Martin's arrest record as maintained by the Identification Division of this Bureau are enclosed.

For your information and to avoid duplication, we have instructed our New Orleans Office to inform Mr. Lacour that we are furnishing all information in this matter directly to you.

62-109060

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 1 1967

1 - SAC, New Orleans (Enclosure)

(1) - 105-82555 (Oswald)

REL:kmg
(16)

CONTINUED - OVER

79 MAR 1 - 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-451

The Acting Attorney General

Enclosures (2)

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE: In order to avoid duplication, the Identification Division record of Martin is being furnished to the Acting Attorney General. This record of Martin indicates he used the name of Suggs in other areas of the country.

[redacted] Martin is the individual who has a mental illness history and reportedly is the individual who furnished information to New Orleans District Attorney Garrison which touched off Garrison's investigation of the assassination.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Jensen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Goble

DATE: February 24, 1967

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Joseph B. Zucht an attorney in Albuquerque, New Mexico, has advised that his client in a divorce action, one Evelyn R. Beall, has advised Zucht that she had seen among her husband's possessions a night club-type photograph showing her husband between two individuals whom she stated were Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby. Albuquerque being instructed to pursue the matter.

According to Attorney Zucht, Mrs. Beall's husband, Richard W. Beall is a former member of the Texas Highway Patrol and was formerly stationed at Dallas, Texas. He was subsequently transferred to Amarillo, Texas. He is no longer with the Texas Highway Patrol and the Bealls have been in Albuquerque, New Mexico, for approximately a year operating an ambulance service.

Zucht said that in a conversation with Mrs. Beall at Albuquerque on 1-15-67, she alleged that she had seen in a manila envelope among her husband's possessions a night club-type photograph showing her husband between two individuals whom she stated were Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby. Additionally, she had seen this photograph on two occasions and on one occasion had shown the photograph to her daughter, Laurie Bartlett, aged 13. Zucht reported he had questioned the young girl about it and she also stated she had seen the picture and these were the individuals in the photograph with her stepfather. In compliance with a court order for Richard Beall to vacate the premises occupied by the Bealls, Mrs. Beall informed Zucht she had not been able to locate the manila envelope or the photograph, after her husband moved out.

Zucht advised that Mrs. Beall is emotionally disturbed over the divorce action and has been hospitalized as a result of a severe beating from her husband. Both Mrs. Beall and her husband have been examined by a psychiatrist as a part of this divorce action. Mrs. Beall has apparently informed Zucht that her husband once mentioned that the photograph would prove to be worth some money sometime, but there was no further elaboration on this point.

Attorney Zucht has stated that he would have no objection to our interviewing his client or her daughter concerning this matter provided he first has an opportunity to talk to her to advise

Enclosure sent 2-27-67
BST:gow (9)
105-82555

MAR 1 1967

CONTINUED - OVER

her of his action in reporting this matter to us. Zucht advises he is the only one to whom Mrs. Beall has spoken concerning the photograph. Zucht himself has not seen the photograph and could, of course, furnish no information as whether such a photograph actually exists or the present location of it.

On basis of information available, Bureau files contain no information relating to Richard W. or Evelyn R. Beall or Laurie Bartlett. The Warren Commission Report makes no mention of either Mr. or Mrs. Beall or Laurie Bartlett, Mrs. Beall's daughter. Dallas reports in the Oswald case make no mention of the Bealls. This information appears to have no connection with the current activities and information involving District Attorney Garrison in New Orleans, and is the type of lead we would normally run out.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is an appropriate airtel to Albuquerque.

Rec'd Wed.

OK.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 2/24/67

Transmit the following in CODE
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555), DALLAS (100-10461) AND NEW ORLEANS (100-16601).

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-37111)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA.

RELSTEL FEBRUARY TWENTYTHREE LAST. BASED INFO RETEL, WFO INDICES NEGATIVE RE CARL JOHN STANLEY, MOST REVEREND CHRISTOPHER MARIA STANLEY, DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE, JOHN J. MARTIN, JERRY DE PUGH AND GEORGE AUGUSTINE HYDE.

2-Bureau
2-Teletype Unit
2-WFO

JFM:MJB
(6)

EX-102

REC-79 105-82555-5511

14 MAR 1 1967

51 MAR 9 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

949AM URGENT 2-24-67 LMB

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

FROM DALLAS (89-43) 1P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING. OO DALLAS

ROBERT L. OSWALD, FOUR SEVEN TWO ZERO, ALAMO, WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS, BROTHER OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD, CONTACTED WICHITA FALLS RA FEB. TWENTYTHREE LAST AND ADVISED SOMETIME DURING PAST THREE YEARS HE HAS HEARD FROM SOME UNKNOWN SOURCE THAT DAVID FERRIE HAD AT ONE TIME BEEN ACTIVE IN CIVIL AIR PATROL IN NEW ORLEANS AND SOME OTHER UNKNOWN CITY. HE ADVISED HE HAD NEVER MET AND DID NOT KNOW FERRIE BUT DUE TO RECENT PUBLICITY AT NEW ORLEANS INVOLVING FERRIE HE THOUGHT IT POSSIBLE THAT FERRIE COULD HAVE BEEN ACTIVE IN CIVIL AIR PATROL AT SAME TIME LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS ACTIVE IN IT. HE STATED HE HAD NO INFORMATION TO THIS EFFECT BUT MERELY CONSIDERED IT A POSSIBLITY AND WANTED TO MAKE SUCH POSSIBILITY KNOWN TO FBI.

ABOVE FURNISHED FOR INFO OF BUREAU AND NEW ORLEANS.

END

MXS

FBI WASH DC

P

FBI RECORDED
199 MAR 1 1967

6 MAR 3 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FBI WASH DC

2:02PM URGENT 2-25-67 KBG

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,

DALLAS, TEXAS,

NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE

RE NEW ORLEANS TELETYPE DATED FEBRUARY TWENTYFOUR, NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN.

[redacted]

AARON KOHN, MANAGING DIRECTOR, METROPOLITAN CRIME COMMISSION, ADVISED FEBRUARY TWENTYFOUR, HE HAD RECEIVED INFORMATION THAT CLAY BERTRAND AND CLAY SHAW WERE ONE AND THE SAME. KOHN ADVISED HE PICKED THIS INFORMATION UP FROM ONE OF EIGHTYNINE NEWS SOURCES THAT CONTACTED HIM ON FEBRUARY

62-109060

MAR 6 1967

51 MAR 13 1967

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 7 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060

TWENTYFOUR, NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN.

KOHN ADVISED THAT HE ALSO RECEIVED INFORMATION THAT THERE IS A MAN NAMED CLAY BERTRAND LIVING IN LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA , A REAL ESTATE BROKER THAT LIVED IN NEW ORLEANS ABOUT THE TIME OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. KOHN UNABLE TO SUPPLY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RE CLAY BERTRAND OF LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA.

BOTH [redacted] AND AARON KOHN ADVISED THAT CLAY SHAW WAS THE FORMER MANAGING DIRECTOR OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE MART, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA. BOTH KOHN AND [redacted] ADVISED THAT INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO THEM LEAD THEM TO BELIEVE THAT SHAW HAS [redacted]

[redacted] ADVISED THAT HE HAD RECEIVED INFORMATION FROM A PERSON THAT IS A FRIEND OF A FRIEND OF BILL REED OF WWL TV NEWS SERVICE, NEW ORLEANS. THIS FOURTH DASH HAND INFORMATION IS THAT SAM QUOTE "MONK" UNQUOTE ZELDEN, PROMINENT NEW ORLEANS ATTORNEY, HAS IN HIS POSSESSION AN APPLICATION, NOT OTHERWISE IDENTIFIED, IN

PAGE THREE Lee Harvey

WHICH OSWALD USED AS A REFERENCE JACK RUBY. [redacted]

[redacted] DOES NOT KNOW WHAT KIND OF AN APPLICATION

OR IF THIS IS EVEN TRUE.

NO INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED. INFORMATION BEING

RECEIVED FROM ESTABLISHED SOURCES.

END

HOLD FOR CORR.

~~TIME SHOULD BE 212 PM~~

END

LLD

FBI WASH DC

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. R. Jensen
1 - Mr. Rosen

(8) 62-109060 BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Date: February 27, 1967

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

The news media have been carrying programs relating to the investigation of the assassination of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy being conducted by District Attorney James C. Garrison of New Orleans, Louisiana.

There are enclosed for the information of each recipient copies of two memoranda dated February 20, 1967, and February 21, 1967, respectively, which set forth information we have received in connection with Mr. Garrison's investigation.

Enclosures - 2

1 - Director (Enclosures - 2) (BY LIAISON)
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

105-82555

1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)

NOT RECORDED
198 FEB 28 1967

REL:cls (12)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

1 MAR 6 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-4504

Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research

NOTE:

The enclosures mentioned herein have previously been disseminated to the White House, the Acting Attorney General and to the Director of the Secret Service. It is felt that we should also disseminate these memoranda at this time to State and CIA in view of their responsibilities in foreign policy and foreign intelligence matters. The enclosures contain information identifying the scope of Garrison's investigation as being aimed at proving anti-Castro Cuban refugees were behind the plot to assassinate President Kennedy.

5 McKinley Terrace
Centerport, N.Y. 11721
February 19, 1967

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On January 28th, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald took part in a taped interview on the Alan Burke Television show, which was viewed in the New York area on Saturday, Feb. 18th. My husband and I, along with six friends, attended that show, and it was the concensus of opinion that I should bring several facts to your attention.

Mrs. Oswald made several very serious accusations, many of which involved your bureau. She stated that if her son had, indeed, assassinated the President, he had done so as an agent of the FBI, or the Secret Service, or some other governmental department. She said that Oswald was released from the Marine Corps., three months prior to the normal termination of his three-year hitch, as a result of a "dire hardship claim", entered, on her behalf, by the American Red Cross, but, that instead of coming home, he obtained a visa and made his now famous trip to Russia, WITH the knowledge, and approval, of the Marine Corps. and the United States Government!

Mrs. Oswald made many contradictory and confusing statements, during the course of the interview, Mr. Hoover, and concluded by stating that she KNEW the name of the person who "framed" her son. She said that it was a man, and that he "used to live in Texas." It was obvious, by the reaction of the studio audience, that she had succeeded in casting suspicion on President Johnson.

While the things she said were of a most serious nature, Mr. Hoover, other factors concerned us, perhaps, even more. For instance, we all agreed that whenever Mrs. Oswald was discussing anything pertaining to the Warren Commission Report, she gave the distinct impression of being articulate and well-educated. However, when she was questioned, by people in the studio audience, about anything OUTSIDE of this area, it was obvious that she was a simple, poorly-educated woman. This, of course, led us to conclude that she had been carefully coached by someone.

When Mrs. Oswald entered the studio, prior to the taping, we noticed that she was accompanied by a very strange looking woman. This woman took a seat in the audience, which she had carefully selected, right in the center, directly in front of Mrs. Oswald's position on the interview platform. During the course of the interview, Mrs. Oswald constantly looked toward this woman, as if she were seeking some sign of approval. The woman, however, exhibited absolutely no expression of any kind, at any time!

EX-103 REC-59

After the show, we were waiting for our car and were clustered at the door inside of the lobby when Mrs. Oswald, and her "secretary-companion", emerged from the elevator. As they stepped out, Mrs. Oswald said something to this woman and the woman was just about to answer her, when she noticed us standing there, and then said nothing. Mrs. Oswald repeated her remark, and when she realized that her companion was remaining silent, and looking in our direction, Mrs. Oswald also turned around, saw us, and proceeded past us, hurriedly, and both of them got into their waiting automobile.

Several members of our group, including myself, noted that the mystery woman was physically controlling Mrs. Oswald. Whenever Mrs. Oswald walked from one place to another, her "guide" gripped her by the elbow, with such force, that the woman's knuckles were white. She was sinister looking and, though, decidedly foreign in her physical appearance, created the impression, to us, at least, that she was attempting to look American....without quite succeeding. Her effect on Mrs. Oswald was obvious to others, outside of our particular group.

I believe a comment, made by a member of our group, will prove to be of interest to you, Mr. Hoover. This man was born in East Germany, and lived there, under the Communists, for several years after the end of World War II. When HE saw Mrs. Oswald's traveling companion, he was visably shaken! His face drained of color and he exclaimed: "My God! That woman looks like a Russian commissar!"

Considering the seriousness of the effect which Mrs. Oswald's words and actions are having on the American people, Mr. Hoover, and realizing that she, like so many others today, seems bent on creating more confusion in an already extremely confusing situation, the possibilities concern us gravely. We look to you in the hope that you might be able to relieve our minds in some manner. We realize that you are probably aware of these facts but on the slim chance that you might not be, we feel obligated to bring them to your attention.

We shall all be patiently awaiting some word from you and let me say, for all of us, that we extend to you our heartfelt thanks for your many years of dedicated service to our beloved country.

Sincerely yours,

J.E. Thomas

Mrs. Jacqueline E. Thomas

atlo

103

REC-59 105-82555-5542

February 28, 1967

Mrs. Jacqueline E. Thomas
579 McKinley Terrace
Centerport, New York 11721

Dear Mrs. Thomas:

I have received your letter of February 19th and want to thank you for the interest which prompted you to write and furnish me the information set forth in your communication. You may be certain I appreciate your generous remarks concerning my work.

As you may know, data in our files must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice; therefore, I cannot comment specifically on the matters you mentioned. I can assure you, however, that Lee Harvey Oswald was never an employee or "agent" of the FBI nor did he have any affiliation whatsoever with this Bureau.

I would like to add the FBI conducted a prompt, intensive, objective, and thorough investigation of the assassination at the direction of President Johnson. The results of this investigation were accurately reported to the Warren Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with Mrs. Thomas. We have a prior outgoing to Alan Burke of WNEW-TV on 10-24-66. Relations with WNEW-TV have been cordial and this station has been cooperative with our New York Office.

HRH:clc (3)

59 MAR 9 1967

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 2/21/67

REC 29

LHM

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Wick	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (89-27)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA

There is being enclosed herewith for the Bureau 10 copies and for Dallas 2 copies of a LHM concerning captioned individual.

The information contained in the memorandum was furnished to SA MAURICE J. KELLY of the Albuquerque Office on 2/21/67. Albuquerque indices are negative concerning RICHARD W. BEALL, EVELYN R. BEALL and LAURIE BARTLETT, mentioned in this LHM.

UACB, no further action is being taken in this matter.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 10)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 2)
1 - Albuquerque
MJK/bjc
(6)

No dissem. LHM
initial Instr. ltr.
falsely [illegible]
[illegible] 2/24/67.

REC 29

105-82555-5547

5 FEB 28 1967

3-2

C. C. Sullivan

C. C. STICK

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Albuquerque, New Mexico
February 21, 1967

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On February 21, 1967, Mr. Joseph B. Zucht, Attorney at Law, 420 Lomas Northwest, Albuquerque, New Mexico, advised that he represents in a pending divorce suit Evelyn R. Beall, age 30-35, against her present husband, Richard W. Beall, age 35-36. The Bealls were married on December 8, 1964 at Amarillo, Texas, and Mrs. Beall has a stepdaughter, age 13, living with her named Laurie Bartlett. The Bealls own and operate the Gold Cross Ambulance Service at 2400 Miles Road Southeast, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

According to information Zucht has received from Mrs. Beall, her husband, Richard W. Beall, is a former member of the Texas Highway Patrol, was formerly stationed at Dallas, Texas, and then transferred to Amarillo, Texas where they were married. He was apparently discharged from the Texas Highway Patrol in Amarillo, date unknown, and then the Bealls moved to Gallup, New Mexico, where they operated an ambulance service, and have been in Albuquerque, New Mexico for approximately a year operating the Gold Cross Ambulance Service.

Zucht advised he, on behalf of Mrs. Beall, filed suit for divorce against her husband on January 6, 1967 in the Court of District Judge D. A. McPherson, Bernalillo County, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Zucht said that he had a conversation with Mrs. Beall at Albuquerque on Sunday, January 15, 1967, when she alleged that she had seen in a manila envelope among her husband's possessions, a nightclub type photograph showing her husband between two individuals whom she stated were Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby. Further, that she had seen this photograph on two occasions and that she had, on one occasion, shown the photograph to her daughter, Laurie Bartlett, age 13.

COPIES DESTROYED
21 MAR 12 1973

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE 105-82555-5543

Zucht said that he had questioned the young girl about it and she also stated she had seen the picture and these were the individuals in the photograph with her stepfather.

Zucht said that a day or two after January 15, 1967, he had obtained a court order for Richard Beall to vacate the premises occupied by him and his wife at 2400 Miles Road Southeast, Albuquerque, and Beall then followed the direction of the court order. After this he instructed Mrs. Beall to find the photograph mentioned and show it to him, however, she told him that she could not locate the manila envelope or the photograph in this envelope.

Zucht advised that Mrs. Beall is disturbed emotionally over the divorce action and in fact, has received several severe beatings from her husband, and has been hospitalized as a result of one of the beatings. He said that both Mrs. Beall and her husband have been examined by psychiatrists, as a part of this divorce action, and he is expecting these psychiatric reports in the near future.

Zucht told him that her husband once mentioned that the photograph would prove to be worth some money sometime, but there was no further elaboration on this matter. Zucht stated that he would have no objection to having his client or her daughter interviewed concerning this matter, as long as he first had an opportunity to talk to her and advise her of his action in reporting this matter to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Zucht further stated that his client, Mrs. Beall, is the business head of the Gold Cross Ambulance Service, which she and her husband operate; she handles the books and does most of the paper work in the business. He said that her husband more or less "sits around" and is not very active in the business operation.

He further advised that he had asked Mrs. Beall if she had ever discussed the photograph, mentioned above, with anyone else, and she told him that she had not and that he was the only person to whom she had mentioned this matter.

Zucht advised that he could furnish no further information concerning this matter, has never seen the photograph mentioned himself, and could furnish no further information as to whether such a photograph actually existed, or the present location of the photograph. He said, however, that it was his impression that Mrs. Beall had seen this photograph and had shown it to her daughter when the family was living in either Amarillo, Texas, or Gallup, New Mexico.

2-27-67

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Jensen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Goble

Airtel

To: SAC, Albuquerque (89-27)

REC 29

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) — 5543

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReAQairtel 2-21-67.

Recontact Zucht and make arrangements to interview Mrs. Evelyn Beall and her stepdaughter, Laurie Bartlett, regarding statements made to Zucht of photograph seen in possession of Mr. Richard W. Beall depicting him with subject and Jack Ruby. Question Mrs. Beall as to all information in her possession about photograph including any statements her husband made about it and its origin. Then interview Richard W. Beall about photograph. Locate photograph and obtain same or copies of it. Obtain all information as to its source. If allegation appears false, obtain sufficient facts and statements to prove its falsity. Furnish full identifying data on both Mr. and Mrs. Beall. Handle immediately.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

TNG:nlp:gow
(12)

NOTE:
See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan, dated 2-24-67, same caption, prepared by BST:gow.

MAILED 6
FEB 27 1967
COMM-FBI

70 MAR 22 1967

51 MAR

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
DATE: 2/27/67
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Inspector Jenson
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - J. R. Malley
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Goble

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
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Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

On 2/10/67, J. W. Gallaher, a merchant seaman, advised Seattle he saw Lee Harvey Oswald in a New Orleans hotel shortly prior to the assassination. Gallaher furnished a somewhat similar but more specific story in 12/63. This was checked out and discounted at that time.

BACKGROUND:

On 2/10/67, a merchant seaman, James W. Gallaher, advised the Seattle Office that shortly prior to the assassination of President Kennedy he saw Lee Harvey Oswald in the Capitol House Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana, with two other men and heard one of the other men say, "If we can't vote the man into office we want, we will vote him in with a rifle." Seattle advised Gallaher was first contacted on 2/9/67 but was too intoxicated and confused that date to be interviewed.

Bufiles reveal Gallaher advised Vice Consul William J. Boudreau, American Consulate, Hamilton, Bermuda, in 12/63 that he had overheard four men talking on either 11/10, 11 or 12/63 in the Capitol House Hotel, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and one of the men stated, "If we can't put a man in by ballot, we'll get rid of this one with a 30-30-." Gallaher, when telling this story in 12/63, made no comment that one of the four men was Lee Harvey Oswald.

NOT RECORDED
15 MAR 8 1967

Investigation was conducted at the Capitol House Hotel, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and revealed that during the period mentioned by Gallaher, a political convention was taking place in Baton Rouge. Persons interviewed in the hotel could furnish no information about anyone who had made a remark similar to that related by Gallaher and commented that such a remark could have referred to any politican. A number of persons were interviewed in the hotel and shown photographs of Oswald and all advised they had never seen the man in the hotel.

62-109060

TNG:kmg (11)

XEROX MAR 3 1967

15 MAR 3 1967

CONTINUED - OVER

SIX

61 MAR 13 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
Re: ASSASSINATION OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

It is noted investigation of Oswald's activities determined he was in Irving and Dallas, Texas, from 11/8/63 through 11/12/63.

OBSERVATIONS:

Gallaher has changed his original story so that he is now stating he saw Oswald in the hotel. It is unlikely his recollection is better now than it was three years ago. Investigation at the hotel failed to uncover any information that Oswald had ever been there. It is noted the hotel is in Baton Rouge; Gallaher in his recent story placed it in New Orleans. He apparently is confused on this.

RECOMMENDATION:

No further investigation is necessary concerning Gallaher's story. For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. R. Jensen
1 - Mr. Rosen
DATE: 2-27-67

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J. R. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

On 2-23-67 Carl John Stanley, Louisville, Kentucky, who calls himself "Most Reverend Christopher Maria Stanley," and purports to be "Archbishop of the Metropolitan Eastern Province, American Orthodox Catholic Church," volunteered information to a Special Agent of the Louisville Office and two Louisville Police Department detectives that he is acquainted with David William Ferrie and John J. Martin through church activities.

According to Stanley, "last year or the year before" Martin was in Louisville for approximately three months, at which time Martin told Stanley that Lee Harvey Oswald and David William Ferrie were "buddies" and Martin was also "connected with them." According to Stanley, Martin said he would shoot Ferrie if he could get him in the right place and also stated that "Ferrie was also in that plot to assassinate the President."

Stanley further stated Martin claimed that one Jerry De Pugh, address unknown, George Augustine Hyde, Washington, D. C., Ferrie, Martin and Lee Harvey Oswald lived together, worked together, were close friends and were connected with a Cuban organization.

Stanley stated that approximately 1-5-67 he received a telephone call from Jerry De Pugh in New Orleans asking Stanley to come to New Orleans to start a mission and a church newspaper. Stanley added that he received another telephone call from De Pugh, whose voice he recognized but who did not identify himself, telling Stanley "if you open your mouth about us, I will shoot you."

Stanley further advised that "about a month ago" he called the Chief of Police at New Orleans and gave him the above information about the association between Oswald, Ferrie, Martin, De Pugh and Hyde.

62-109060
RMR:bls (3)
24 MAR 7 1967

NO MAR 7 1967

CONTINUED - OVER

NOT RECORDED

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
62-109060

A check of our files disclose that Martin is acquainted with Stanley. Martin sent a letter to the Director dated 4-27-66, at which time he claimed that Stanley was engaged in numerous activities of a fraudulent nature which should be of interest to Federal and State Governments. Martin's letter is a rambling affair, strongly suggesting that its writer is mentally ill (62-109081). Our files contain no information identifiable with Jerry De Pugh or George Augustine Hyde.

The Louisville Office reported that indices check of Stanley reveals that he has arrests for sending obscene letters in the mail, was convicted for automobile theft and was arrested on burglary charges in San Francisco. Chief of detectives at Louisville regard Stanley as crazy and as a confidence man.

OBSERVATIONS:

Although Stanley claims he furnished the information he received from Martin to the Chief of Police, New Orleans, "about a month ago," it appears quite possible that Stanley furnished this information to New Orleans Chief of Police before that time and that it was such information that touched off New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison's investigation of the assassination and led to his known contacts with Jack Martin in connection with his investigation. Martin reportedly is a mental case and was hospitalized in 1956-57 for mental illness.

ACTION:

None. For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. DeLoach Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Rosen Mr. Wick

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO: MR. TOLSON DATE: 2/28/67

FROM: C. D. DE LOACH

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Merriman Smith is a senior White House correspondent. He is a very sharp newspaperman and undoubtedly one of the cagiest reporters in the Nation's Capital. He returned this morning after spending three days in New Orleans. He contacted numerous individuals while there. He interviewed Garrison lengthily. Smith called this morning to let me know in strict confidence the results of his investigation in New Orleans.

Smith told me that Garrison's case was based mainly on David William Ferrie who recently died. He stated that of course Garrison can now make additional claims concerning Ferrie without being challenged. Many people have thought that Garrison's case was based on claims made by Jack S. Martin, however, this is not so.

Smith stated that Garrison's allegations and claims go back to the period in 1961 and 1962 when some of the leading citizens of New Orleans became greatly disturbed about the growth of communism in the Caribbean area. These citizens donated considerable funds in the hope that Castro could be removed. These funds were used to train guerillas at Lake Pontchartrain. A group of local perverts in and around New Orleans eventually infiltrated this group and after a short period of time took over control.

David William Ferrie was one of the individuals who became a member of this group. A number of obviously mental cases also became involved with this group. For a while the group had an adequate supply of arms and ammunition. Their funds eventually were dissipated and the citizens of New Orleans refused to replenish these funds. The group then moved from Lake Pontchartrain back to the city of New Orleans where they eventually gravitated to William Guy Banister who at that time was a private detective in New Orleans. The group became disenchanted with Banister and started spending more time with Ferrie rather than with Banister. One of the topics of conversation of the group was the possible assassination of President Kennedy.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

MAR 8 1967

CDD:amr
(5)

CONTINUED....OVER

56 MAR 14 1967

199 MAR 8 1967

C. D. DeLoach to Mr. Tolson
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Garrison claims that Lee Harvey Oswald lived with Ferrie for approximately one month before leaving New Orleans to go to Dallas, Texas. Garrison claims that he has five or six individuals who are willing to testify to the fact that they had seen Oswald living in Ferrie's apartment. Garrison states that Oswald definitely did fire at the Presidential Motorcade in Dallas and that one of his shots hit Governor Connally. He additionally alleges, however, that Oswald did not fire at the President. Garrison strongly claims that a black haired, heavy set individual shooting from the overpass in front of the motorcade was the individual who fired the fatal shot at the President.

Garrison alleges that the conspirators in this plot consisted of Sergio Arcacha Smith, David William Ferrie, Carlos Quiroga, David Lewis, William Guy Banister, Jack S. Martin (true name Edward Stewart Suggs), and one Mrs. Kloepher, as well as a number of Cubans including Batteau and Guzman. Garrison also implicates a local New Orleans lawyer believed by Smith also to be a mental case whose name is Lon.

Garrison tells the story that Martin and Ferrie became a bishop and a priest, respectively, in a specific religious order they joined. Martin and Ferrie wore cassocks and conducted self-styled masses. On one occasion Martin took Ferrie to Louisville where they met with Archbishop Stanley of this religious order. At that time Ferrie was ordained as a priest. Later on, Eastern Airlines told Archbishop Stanley that Ferrie was a homosexual and had been fired by them for such activities. The self-styled Archbishop unfrocked Ferrie by addressing a letter to him indicating that he was being kicked out of this order. Ferrie refused to be unfrocked, however, and continued holding self-styled "masses."

The New Orleans coroner is receiving great pressure from Garrison to change his opinion of the cause of Ferrie's death from "natural causes - cerebral hemorrhage" to suicide. Smith stated the coroner will definitely not change his opinion. However, there are strong indications that Ferrie, knowing that his health was bad and knowing that he was susceptible to either a coronary or cerebral hemorrhage, walked himself to death in his apartment.

Smith told me that David Lewis was moving heaven and earth in order to make as much money out of this situation while it was still a cause celebre. Lewis will then attempt to get out of town as soon as possible. Lewis tried to get United Press International to give him $1,000 for his story but Smith refused to give him any money. Someone in New Orleans did finance

CONTINUED.....OVER

a trip for Lewis several days ago to California. Smith thinks that Lewis should be locked up inasmuch as he appears to be a dangerous mental case.

Smith told me that Garrison is crafty, shifty and cunning. He alternately lies and tells the truth, consequently, it is difficult to pin him down. One of Garrison's claims is that Oswald was hypnotized by Ferrie. Garrison's chief hero and model is the late Huey Long. Garrison is copying the motto of Huey Long in that he constantly states he believes that "anyone who can supply the entertainment will get the power."

Garrison told Smith that his ambition goes far beyond the Lieutenant Governorship of Louisiana. He actually aspires to be the Vice President of the United States.

Smith told me that the danger of this entire matter lies in the fact that Garrison may be able to file several cases and get one or two convictions. He stated that Garrison has no reasonable credibility and that he has not surfaced anyone or any new facts. Smith stated that Garrison, if he had any facts, would not be able to keep such facts on a confidential basis inasmuch as he is not the type of individual who can keep a secret.

Smith stated that the foreign reporters in New Orleans unfortunately believe that Garrison is telling the truth and that he is a courageous reporter who is interested in uncovering a heinous plot. Smith mentioned that Garrison is aiming for accessory convictions of either Lewis or Martin or both of these individuals. Garrison claims Quiroga will be the best witness and knows all facts with respect to the assassination plot. Garrison also places great faith in a deep sea diver whose name is Sidney Manning. Manning was with the homosexuals during the early training period at Lake Pontchartrain.

Garrison told Smith that he hopes he will not have to call Martin to the witness stand inasmuch as Martin is insane and would ruin his case.

Smith is writing a complete feature story on this matter which will be sent to all subscribers to UPI for appearance in next Sunday's newspapers.

ACTION:

It is suggested that this memorandum be reviewed by the Domestic Intelligence Division to ascertain if Smith has obtained any information not already reflected in FBI files.

This is a copy of Pizzo Exihibit #453-B
as set forth in Volume 21 of hearings
of Warren Commission Report

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Inspector Jenson

2/28/67

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - J. R. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

W. A. Branigan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

La
of Lee Harvey Oswald

In accordance with the Director's instructions, a activities thorough and penetrating review has been conducted at Seat of Government concerning our investigation in the New Orleans area of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. This was a joint analysis, the Domestic Intelligence Division reviewing our investigation of the assassination as reported in the Lee Harvey Oswald file (105-82555) and the General Investigative Division reviewing the assassination file (62-109060).

No gaps in our investigation of the assassination were found, nor did we find any logical leads which were not covered. Our investigation of Oswald and of the assassination which was conducted in New Orleans was extremely thorough and full details were accurately reported to the Warren Commission. We found no evidence that Lee Harvey Oswald was involved with anyone in a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. Instead, all of our investigation overwhelmingly shows that Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone, assassinated President Kennedy.

known to be
There was one individual who was in contact with Lee Harvey Oswald whom we were unable to identify. Details of this situation are as follows:

Photo of and unknown male

On August 16, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald and two young men were observed passing out leaflets urging "Hands Off Cuba" in front of the Trade Mart Building in New Orleans. A New Orleans television station photographed this activity by Oswald and his two associates and the film was shown on a New Orleans television station on the evening of August 16, 1963. Following the assassination of President Kennedy when it had been determined Oswald was being held in connection with the assassination, the same film was again shown over a New Orleans television station on the evening of November 23, 1963. The television announcer reportedly said that the FBI was interested in identifying the individuals who were distributing literature with Oswald. EX-111

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

105-82555-5-5-19

REC 22 (REC-57)

NOT RECORDED
93 MAR 3 1967

CONTINUED OVER

69 MAR 15 1967

Enclosure
62-109060
(1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)
RBT:kmg (11)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
Re: ASSASSINATION OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

On November 24, 1963, Mr. Charles Hall Steele, Sr., 1488 Madrid Street, New Orleans, contacted our New Orleans Office and advised that his son, Charles Hall Steele, Jr., was one of the two individuals who assisted Oswald in passing out leaflets on August 16, 1963. New Orleans, La.

On November 24, 1963, we interviewed Charles Hall Steele, Jr., and he reported that he was sitting in the Louisiana State Employment Service on the afternoon of August 16, 1963, waiting for his girlfriend to take a typing test in connection with an application for employment. He stated that while he was in this office, an individual whom he now knew to be Lee Harvey Oswald was asking people in the office if they would be interested in making $2 by distributing some literature. Steele stated that he was approached by Oswald and agreed to help Oswald distribute the leaflets.

Steele stated that thereafter Oswald, he, and another person whom he described as a young man, approximately 19-20 years of age, approximately six feet tall, and of olive complexion proceeded to pass out leaflets. Steele added that Oswald did not speak to the other individual who was assisting in distributing leaflets and Steele got the impression that this person had also, like Steele, been hired to hand out leaflets.

We conducted an exhaustive investigation in New Orleans in an effort to identify the unknown individual. Sources in New Orleans who were familiar with Cuban refugee personnel were exhibited photographs of this unknown individual but could not identify him. Despite the fact the unknown individual's picture was carried on New Orleans television programs, the unknown individual never contacted our office to identify himself nor did anyone else do so.

We fully reported Oswald's activity on August 16, 1963, to the Warren Commission along with the results of our exhaustive efforts to identify the unknown individual concerned. The Warren Commission in its Report on page 292 set forth the activity of Oswald and his two associates passing out leaflets. The Warren Commission Report erroneously indicated the activity took place on August 9, 1963, when actually it took place August 16, 1963, as correctly reported herein. The Warren Commission noted in connection with the unknown individual "The second individual has never been located; but according to the testimony of the youth who was found, he, too, seemed to be someone not previously connected with Oswald."

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
Re: ASSASSINATION OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

There is attached a copy of a photograph taken of Oswald and his unknown companion on August 16, 1963, at which time they were passing out leaflets. An inked arrow is directly over the head of the unknown individual involved in this activity. This picture does not depict Charles Hall Steele, Jr.

ACTION:

None. This is for the Director's information.

3-1-67

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Jenson
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Goble

Airtel

To: SAC, New Orleans (89-69)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

PERSONAL ATTENTION

Re 2-28-67, [redacted] furnished the Bureau on strict confidence the results of his investigation in New Orleans after spending three days and contacting numerous persons there. [redacted] There is set forth below the information furnished by [redacted] You are cautioned that since this information was furnished in strict confidence it must be maintained as such.

Garrison's case is based mainly on David William Ferrie. In view of Ferrie's recent death Garrison can now make additional claims concerning Ferrie without being challenged. Many people thought Garrison's case was based on claims made by Jack S. Martin; however, this is not so.

Garrison's claims go back to the period in 1961 and 1962 when some of the leading citizens of New Orleans became greatly disturbed about the growth of communism in the Caribbean area. These citizens donated considerable sums in the hope that Castro could be removed. These funds were used to train guerrillas at Lake Pontchartrain. A group of local perverts in and around New Orleans eventually infiltrated this group and after a short period of time took over control.

Ferrie was one of the individuals who became a member of this group. A number of obvious mental cases also became involved with this group. For a while the group had an adequate supply of arms and ammunition.

1 - Dallas (89-43)

THG:gow (13)
See note page 4

105-128585

NOT RECORDED
193 MAR 3 1967

59 MAR 13 1967

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

MAR 2 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-4574

deceased

The funds of this group were eventually dissipated and the citizens of New Orleans refused to replenish these funds. The group then moved from Lake Pontchartrain back to New Orleans where they eventually gravitated to William Guy Banister, who at that time was a private detective in New Orleans. The group became disenchanted with Banister and started spending more time with Ferrie. One of the topics of conversation of the group was a possible assassination of President Kennedy. LA

Garrison claims that Lee Harvey Oswald lived with Ferrie for approximately one month before leaving New Orleans to go ultimately to Dallas. Garrison claims he has five or six individuals who are willing to testify to the fact that they had seen Oswald living in Ferrie's apartment. Garrison states that Oswald definitely fired at the Presidential Motorcade in Dallas and that one of his shots hit Governor Connally. He additionally claims, however, that Oswald did not fire at the President. Garrison strongly claims that a black-haired, heavy-set individual shooting from the overpass in front of the motorcade was the individual who fired the fatal shot at the President.

Garrison alleges that the conspirators in this plot consisted of Sergio Arcacha Smith, David William Ferrie, Carlos Quiroga, David Lewis, William Guy Banister, Jack S. Martin (true name Edward Stewart Suggs) and one Mrs. Kloepfer, as well as a number of Cubans including Battenu and Guzman. Garrison also implicates local New Orleans lawyer believed also to be a mental case whose name is Lon. LA LA

Garrison tells the story that Martin and Ferrie became a Bishop and a Priest, respectively, of a specific religious order they joined. Martin and Ferrie wore cassocks and conducted self-styled masses. On one occasion, Martin took Ferrie to Louisville where they met with Archbishop Stanley of this religious order. At that time, Ferrie was ordained as a Priest. Later on, Eastern Airlines told Archbishop Stanley that Ferrie was a homosexual and had been fired for such activities. The self-styled Archbishop unfrocked Ferrie by addressing a letter to him indicating that he was being kicked out of this order. Ferrie refused to be unfrocked, however, and continued holding self-styled masses.

Airtel to SAC, New Orleans
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
62-109060

The New Orleans coroner is receiving great pressure from Garrison to change his opinion of the cause of Ferrie's death from "natural causes-cerebral hemorrhage" to suicide.

David Lewis was doing his utmost to make as much money out of this situation while it is still of extreme public interest. Lewis will then attempt to get out of New Orleans as soon as possible. Lewis tried to get United Press International to give him $1,000 for his story, but was refused. Someone in New Orleans did finance a trip for Lewis several days ago to California. Lee Harvey

Another of Garrison's claims is that Oswald was hypnotized by Ferrie.

Garrison is aiming for accessory convictions of either Lewis or Martin or both of these individuals. Garrison claims Quiroga will be the best witness and knows all facts with respect to the assassination plot. Garrison also places great faith in a deep-sea diver whose name is Sidney Manning. Manning was with the homosexuals during the early training period at Lake Pontchartrain. La

Garrison hopes he will not have to call Martin as a witness inasmuch as Martin is insane and would ruin his case.

New Orleans furnish observations concerning the above and particularly concerning the Cubans, Batteau and Guzman, the New Orleans lawyer identified only as Lan, and the deep-sea diver, Sidney Manning. New Orleans also furnish observations regarding Garrison's claim that Quiroga will be the best witness. La Cuba La

Handle immediately. Bureau indices contain no information identifiable with Guzman other than that previously furnished by you in this matter. Bureau indices negative concerning Batteau and Manning.

Airtel to SAC, New Orleans
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
62-109060

NOT I:

[redacted] furnished the above information to Assistant to the Director DeLoach on 2-28-67. See memorandum C.D. DeLoach to Mr. Tolson, 2-28-67, captioned as above, prepared by CDD:amr.

New Orleans observations should be furnished so that we can stay on top of this matter.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick

Mr. W. C. Sullivan 3/1/67

1 - Mr. R. Jensen
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J. R. Malley
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

W. A. Branigan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

We have previously disseminated information to the White House, the Acting Attorney General, and U.S. Secret Service to the effect that District Attorney James Garrison of New Orleans, Louisiana, has based his investigation of the

March 2, 1967

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. R. Jensen
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J. R. Malley
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Honorable James J. Rowley
Director, U. S. Secret Service
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rowley:

We have previously furnished to you information relating to the investigation being conducted by New Orleans, Louisiana, District Attorney James Garrison concerning the assassination of the late John F. Kennedy.

There are enclosed a memorandum dated March 2, 1967, and two attachments thereto which set forth additional information regarding this investigation. Additional pertinent information concerning this matter which comes to our attention will be immediately furnished to you.

This data is also being furnished to the Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President, and the Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

ENCLOSURE

Enclosures - 3

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 3 1967

62-109060
(1) - 105-82555 (Oswald)
JPL:sal
(11)

NOTE: See memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan; dated 3/1/67; captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy; November 22, 1963; Dallas, Texas;" prepared by JPL:sal.

7988

53 MAR 8 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-109060-27

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. R. Jensen
1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. C. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J. R. Malley
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

March 2, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On February 23, 1967, Carl John Stanley of Louisville, Kentucky, furnished information to a Special Agent of the Louisville Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and to two detectives of the Louisville Police Department that he was acquainted with David William Ferrie and John Martin through church activities. Stanley calls himself "Most Reverend Christopher Maria Stanley" and refers to himself as "Archbishop of the Metropolitan Eastern Province, American Orthodox Catholic Church." John Martin is identical with Jack S. Martin, private investigator who has previously reported to us concerning his contacts with James Garrison, District Attorney of New Orleans, Louisiana, in connection with Garrison's investigation of the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

Stanley claimed that in July, 1961, on the recommendation of Bishop John Martin he and Martin consecrated David Ferrie as a bishop. He said Ferrie was deposed as a bishop in January, 1962, when it was learned that he had been discharged from his position with Eastern Airlines because of homosexual activity.

Stanley alleged that last year or the year before Martin was in Louisville from Thanksgiving Day until February 25th. He continued that Martin drinks a great deal and on one occasion while drinking Martin said that David Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald were "buddies" and that he, Martin, was connected with them. Martin allegedly made the statement that he would shoot Ferrie if he could get him in the right place and that "Ferrie was also in that plot to assassinate the President." Stanley also named Jerry De Pugh, address unknown, and George Augustine Hyde, a bishop in another church, as associates of Ferrie and Martin.

Later in the interview Stanley placed the date he received the information from Martin as January 3, 1966. In addition, he claimed that Martin said Ferrie, De Pugh, Hyde, Lee Harvey Oswald, and Martin lived together, worked together, were close friends, and were connected with a Cuban organization. When Stanley asked Martin further about Oswald, Martin "clammed up."

105-82555

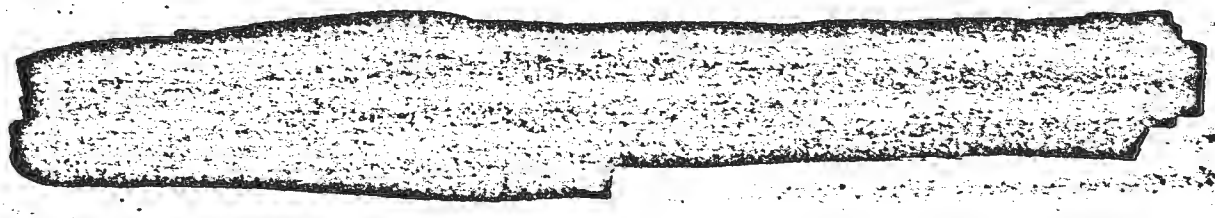
62-109060
(1) - 105-82555 (Oswald) ENCLOSURE
JPL:sal (17)

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE.

In addition to the above, Stanley alleged that he received two telephone calls from De Pugh in New Orleans about January 5, 1967, asking Stanley to start a mission in New Orleans. Thereafter he received a third telephone call from a person who did not identify himself but known to Stanley as De Pugh in which he was told "if you open your mouth about us, I will shoot you."

Further, Stanley claimed that "about one month ago" he called the Chief of Police in New Orleans and gave him the information about the association existing among Oswald, Ferrie, Martin, De Pugh, and Hyde. It is possible, of course, that this information was furnished to the Chief of Police at an earlier date and could well have formed the basis for the investigation currently being conducted by District Attorney James Garrison of New Orleans.

According to Stanley, in 1963 and 1964 Martin lived in Houston, Texas, and worked as a writer for a newspaper. In addition, Martin claims to have been in the Air Force during World War II, to have worked for the Central Intelligence Agency, and also carries numerous police "commissions" with him. Martin indicated to Stanley that his job is to spy on other policemen and that while he was in Louisville he worked for "Echo Blue," a publication of the Fraternal Order of Police.



Our files show that J. S. Martin, Sr., of New Orleans sent a letter dated November 25, 1963, to the Director of this Bureau in which he complained about an investigation being conducted of his wife based on allegations made by a telephone switchboard operator described by him as a mental case. In this regard he also enclosed a letter he had written on the same date to Richard E. Robey of the Federal Aviation Agency. In this latter communication Martin makes the allegations that Ferrie was connected with the Cubans, that he was friendly with Oswald, that he helped Oswald join the United States Marine Corps, and that he was capable of having planned the assassination.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

These allegations made by Martin were fully investigated shortly after the assassination of John Kennedy, and no evidence was ever developed to show that David W. Ferrie knew Lee Harvey Oswald. One copy of Martin's letter to the Director of this Bureau and one copy of Martin's letter to Mr. Robey are attached.

Enclosures - 2

NOTE: See memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, dated 3/1/67, captioned as above, prepared by JPL:sal.

March 2, 1967

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. R. Jensen
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J. R. Malley
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Honorable Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Watson:

We have previously furnished to you information relating to the investigation being conducted by New Orleans, Louisiana, District Attorney James Garrison concerning the assassination of the late John F. Kennedy.

There are enclosed a memorandum dated March 2, 1967, and two attachments thereto which set forth additional information regarding this investigation. I thought this information would be of interest to the President. Additional pertinent information concerning this matter which comes to our attention will be immediately furnished to you.

This data is also being furnished to the Attorney General and to the Director of the Secret Service.

Sincerely yours,

105-82555-

[illegible] ED
MAR 3 1967

Enclosures - 3

62-109060
(1- 105-82555 (Oswald)
JPL:sal
(11)

NOTE: See memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan; dated 3/1/67; captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy; November 22, 1963; Dallas, Texas;" prepared by JPL:sal.

9MAR 8 1967

The Attorney General

March 2, 1967

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. R. Jensen
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J. R. Malley
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

We have previously furnished to you information relating to the investigation being conducted by New Orleans, Louisiana, District Attorney James Garrison concerning the assassination of the late John F. Kennedy.

There are enclosed a memorandum dated March 2, 1967, and two attachments thereto which set forth additional information regarding this investigation. Additional pertinent information concerning this matter which comes to our attention will be immediately furnished to you.

This data is also being furnished to the Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President, and to the Director of the Secret Service.

Enclosures - 3

62-109060

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosures - 3)

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr. (Enclosures - 3)
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley (Enclosures - 3)
Assistant Attorney General

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 3 1967

(1) - 105-82555 (Oswald)
JPL:sal
(14)

NOTE: See memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan; dated 3/1/67; captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy; November 22, 1963; Dallas, Texas;" prepared by JPL:sal.

59 MAR 8 1967

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Felt
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

March 2, 1967

BY LIAISON

Honorable Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Watson:

We have previously furnished to you information we have received concerning the investigation being conducted by New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison concerning the assassination of the late John F. Kennedy.

The news media on the evening of March 1, 1967, reported that Mr. Clay Shaw had been arrested in New Orleans and charged with "conspiracy to commit murder." There is attached a memorandum which sets forth information in our files identifiable with Mr. Shaw. Also included in our memorandum is data alleging that Clay Shaw is identical with Clay Bertrand, whose name previously came up during our investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald immediately following the assassination of President Kennedy.

I thought this information would be of interest to the President. This data is also being furnished to the Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

1 ENCLOSURE

CLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 3

Enclosure

62-109060
MML:lag
(9)

NOTE: See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan dated 3-2-67, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy; November 22, 1963; Dallas, Texas," prepared by MML:lab.

WAB

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-109060-2

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Coach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Folt
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

March 2, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

This Bureau received allegations as early as 1954 that Clay Shaw, former managing director of the International Trade Mart in New Orleans, Louisiana, was a homosexual. One source informed this Bureau on March 19, 1964, that he has had relations of a homosexual nature with Clay Shaw. The source described Shaw as a brilliant and powerful man, given to sadism and masochism in his homosexual activities. On February 24, 1967, we received information from two other sources that information available to them led them to believe Clay Shaw has homosexual tendencies.

On February 24, 1967, we received information from two sources that Clay Shaw reportedly is identical with an individual by the name of Clay Bertrand, who allegedly was in contact with Dean Andrews, a New Orleans attorney, in connection with Lee Harvey Oswald, the facts of which are as follows:

On November 25, 1963, Andrews informed Agents of this Bureau that he had met Lee Harvey Oswald in late June, 1963, at which time Oswald appeared at his office with several individuals who impressed him as being homosexuals. Andrews claimed that Oswald requested assistance in making inquiries concerning Oswald's bad conduct discharge from the United States Marine Corps. Andrews further stated that Oswald asked him questions concerning the citizenship status of Oswald and his wife.

Andrews further stated that on the evening of November 23, 1963, at which time he was in a hospital in New Orleans under heavy sedation, he received a telephone call from an individual who said his name was Clay Bertrand. He added that Bertrand asked him if he would be interested in handling the defense of Lee Harvey Oswald in Dallas, Texas, for the murder of President Kennedy.

62-109060
REL:lag
(11)

105-82555
ENCLOSURE

SEE NOTE, PAGE 2

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

We conducted extensive investigation concerning the data furnished by Andrews and could find no supporting evidence that Lee Harvey Oswald ever visited Andrews' office. There was no record of Oswald in Andrews' files and his secretary could not recall Oswald ever having been to the office. In addition, we determined from Andrews' doctor that during the period Andrews was in the hospital he was seriously ill and was under heavy sedation. The doctor informed us that he did not believe Andrews was capable of using a telephone on November 23, 1963.

We questioned Andrews again on December 3, 1963, concerning his alleged association with Lee Harvey Oswald. On that date, Andrews stated that, after considering all the facts and discussing the matter with other members of his office staff, he believed the entire incident concerning the telephone call he received from Clay Bertrand could have been dreamed by him in view of his physical condition at that time.

We conducted extensive investigation in an effort to locate an individual by the name of Clay Bertrand but were unable to do so. Results of our investigation were furnished to the Warren Commission and Andrews was called as a witness before the Commission.

NOTE:

See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan dated 3-2-67, captioned same, prepared by WAB/REL:as.

4-3 (Rev. 1-27-66)

DECODED COPY

REC 25

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

B-101

DEFERRED 3-2-67 3:54 PM

TO DIRECTOR, DALLAS AND NEW ORLEANS

FROM SAN ANTONIO 021926

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA IS - R - CUBA. OO: DALLAS.

REBUAIRTEL TO ALL SACS FEBRUARY 24, LAST, ENTITLED, "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963."

REREP SA THOMAS W. CRAWFORD, SAN ANTONIO, MARCH 25, 1964 AND REREP JOHN B. LEE, NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 18, 1964, ENTITLED "ALBERT E. CARR, ITSP."

FOR BUREAU AND INTERESTED OFFICES INFO, REREP MARCH 25, 1964, PAGE FIFTEEN, REFLECTS SADISTIC, MASOCHISTIC, AND HOMOSEXUAL CHARACTER OF CLAY SHAW, REPORTED ARRESTED YESTERDAY, NEW ORLEANS, DA'S OFFICE, IN CONNECTION KENNEDY ASSASSINATION. REREP MARCH 18, 1964, REFLECTS SHAW'S OTHER ASSOCIATES IN NEW ORLEANS.

FX-113 REC-25 IC [illegible] 5375

RECEIVED: 4:14 PM REY

12 MAR 3 1967

61 MAR 1 1967

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

FBI

Date: 3/2/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-~~147805~~)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R - CUBA

On 3/1/67, on The Talk of The Town radio program, WOAI Radio Station, San Antonio, Texas, ALLEN DALE, who is Master of Ceremonies on that program, said that earlier on the program that date he had telephonically interviewed a Mr. X, an anonymous man, who had heard and been invited to be a part of a plot two months before the assassination by a group that he called Minutemen who were going to assassinate the President in Dallas. According to DALE, this man said he told his story to the FBI after it happened. He did not believe it before. Also he told some of his friends, one was a military man. According to DALE, the man who told him (Mr. X) could not be found again. Mr. X said he did not believe this man was FERRIE.

According to DALE, Mr. X has high blood pressure and DALE will not reveal Mr. X's identity under any circumstances.

Also during this program, a woman called anonymously and in essence told the following story:

3-Bureau (RM AM)
2-Dallas (105-2190) (RM AM)
1-New Orleans (100-16601) (Info) (RM AM)
1-San Antonio
JMK:ldb
(7)

REC- 105 - 82555 - 5546

14 MAR 8 1967

62 MAR 10 1967

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

Unrecorded COPY FILED IN 62-109060

In 1959, she met a millionaire in Texas whom she described as a mad man and a Minuteman. She said the second meeting she had with this man, he had some information on how to put your currency in Switzerland. She told him this would break our country and that she felt this was wrong. She said he became violent and told her of the plan to take over the country. The people would be enslaved, they would sleep on the floor, they would have uniforms to wear, they would have a tab on them, they would put men in Washington to run the government and not the "so and so Kennedys."

This woman said she knew this man made a trip to New Orleans about the time that GARRISON reports some of these people were in New Orleans and even several months previous to that. She said she thought this is just a link in the assassination and this man assured her that they were going to kill the President and she discounted it. She said she feels this is something in New Orleans and she said she thanks God that GARRISON has the knowledge and courage to go forth with it.

Another anonymous caller on the program said that she reported something to the FBI on the day of the assassination which could have endangered her son's career. She said a boy drove to her son's house a car registered in Cuba from Miami to Houston and there was no one there to claim it. She said this was a brand new Rivera. She said he got to Houston an hour after the President left. He was supposed to have delivered the car two hours before. She said the car was registered in Cuba but carrying a Texas plate. She said something to the effect that this was a sailor wanting transportation and arriving three hours too late and no one would claim the car.

In view of the above, no further action in these instances appear warranted. In the event further pertinent information comes to the attention of the San Antonio Division, the Bureau and appropriate offices will be advised.

4-3 (Rev. 1-27-66)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

STATE 09

URGENT 3-2-67

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY NO. 95

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS-R-CUBA.

LOCAL NEWSPAPER TODAY REPORTED UNCONFIRMED REPORTS THAT LOCAL POLICE WERE COOPERATING WITH AGENT OF NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND WERE QUESTIONING CONTACTS OF OSWALD IN MEXICO CITY.

NO INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM SOURCES OF THIS OFFICE TO SUBSTANTIATE THIS REPORT.

ABOVE FOR INFORMATION OF BUREAU.

RUC.

RECEIVED: 8:38 PM EFH

REC 26 105-82555-554

MAR 6 1967

cc Tamm

3RD DG MR. BRENNAN

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 3/2/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE U R G E N T (Priority)

(MAIL)

TO: DIRECTOR (105-82555) AND SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (89-27)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA.

RE ALBUQUERQUE TEL TO BUREAU, DALLAS AND SAN ANTONIO, MARCH TWO INSTANT.

DALLAS INDICES, INCLUDING SPECIAL INDICES ON CAPTIONED CASE, NEGATIVE CONCERNING MRS. EVELYN BEALL AND RICHARD W. BEALL. SAN ANTONIO ADVISED BY MAIL.

1 - Bureau (AM)
1 - San Antonio (AM)
1 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(3)

EX-103

REC-61 105-[illegible]-5548

11 MAR 1967

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

1 - DeLoach
1 - Wick
1 - Insp. Jensen
1 - Rosen
1 - W. C. Sullivan
1 - J. R. Malley
1 - Branigan
March 3, 1967

BY LIAISON

Honorable James J. Rowley
Director, U. S. Secret Service
Washington, D. C.

1 - Raupach
1 - Lenihan

Dear Mr. Rowley:

We have previously furnished information to you setting forth data we have received concerning the investigation being conducted by New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison in connection with the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy.

There is enclosed a copy of a memorandum dated March 3, 1967, which sets forth information we have received from a reliable source relating to the investigation currently being conducted by Mr. Garrison.

Additional pertinent information concerning this matter that comes to our attention will be immediately furnished to you.

This data is also being furnished to the Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President, and to the Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover

RECORDED
[illegible] MAR 7 1967

Enclosure

(1) 105-82555 (Oswald)
REL:ged (12)
62-109060
NOTE: See memo WABranigan to WCSullivan dated 3/3/67 captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas," prepared by REL:kng,chs.

62MAR 1 01967

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
MAR 3 1967

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI SANANTON

213PM CST URGENT 3/3/67 MRH

TO DIRECTOR 105-82555, DALLAS, 100-10461, AND ALBUQUERQUE 89-27

FROM SAN ANTONIO 105-2909

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

RE ALBUQUERQUE TEL THREE TWO LAST.

TODAY WILLIAM R. MEREDITH, PERSONNEL OFFICER, TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY, AUSTIN, TEXAS, ADVISED SA ROBERT W. CARNES THE FOLLOWING:

RICHARD WAYNE BEALL SUBMITTED APPLICATION SEVEN THIRTEEN FIFTYSIX, SHOWING RESIDENCE SEVEN TWO SEVEN NORTH TAYLOR, AMARILLO, TEXAS, MARITAL STATUS SINGLE, AND EDUCATION AS GRADUATE PERKINS HIGH SCHOOL, PERKINS, OKLAHOMA. SHOWED SERVICE JUNE FIFTYFO TO JUNE ELEVEN FIFTYSIX IN U.S. NAVY. EMPLOYEMENT FROM SEVEN TWO FIFTYSIX UNTIL SEVEN TWELVE FIFTYSIX LOYD'S TEXACO SERVICE, AMARILLO, TEXAS, FURTHER FROM SEVEN TWELVE FIFTYSIX TO DATE OF APPLICATION AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY, AMARILLO. APPLICANT INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED ELEVEN TWENTY FIFTYSIX AND EMPLOYMENT SHOWN AS PHILLIP'S CHEMICAL

END PAGE ONE

REC-23 5549

12 MAR 6 1967

59 MAR 14 1967

COMPANY, BORGER, TEXAS, WHERE HE BEGAN ELEVEN FOURTEEN FIFTYSIX . A PREVIOUS EMPLOYEMNT WAS SHOWN AS MC KNIGHT TRANSFER AND STORAGE, AMARILLO, TEXAS, JULY FIFTYSIX TO ELEVEN THIRTEEN FIFTYSIX. BEGAN EMPLOYMENT AS STUDENT PATROLMAN, RECRUIT TRAINING SCHOOL, AUSTIN, TEXAS, ONE THREE FIFTY SEVEN. ON FOUR ONE FIFTYSEVEN STATIONED FORT WORTH, TEXAS, AS HIGHWAY PATROLMAN. TRANSFERRED TO AMARILLO, TEXAS, TWO FIFTEEN FIFTYEIGHT. MARRIED NINE THREE FIFTYEIGHT TO BARBARA RAGAN. TRANSFERRED THREE EIGHTEEN FIFTYNINE TO DUMAS, TEXAS IN AMARILLO DISTRICT. ON EIGHT ONE FIFTYNINE TRANSFERRED BACK TO AMARILLO. EFFECTIVE ELEVEN THREE FIFTYNINE NO LONGER MARRIED. MARRIED FOUR FIFTEEN SIXTY TO ELFRIEDE ERIKA TODD. AS OF FOUR FIFTEEN SIXTYTHREE GRANTED DIVORCE IN AMARILLO, TEXAS. WAS COMMENDED BY HIS MAJOR FOR WITHHOLDING FIRE UNTIL FIRED UPON, COURAGE IN THE FACE OF GUNFIRE, AND HIS ENTIRE PERFORMANCE IN CONNECTION WITH THE APPREHENSION OF TWO

END PAGE TWO

FLEEING SUBJECTS WHO KILLED AN AMARILLO POLICEMAN ON ONE EIGHT SIXTYFOUR. ONE OF FLEEING SUBJECTS WAS KILLED. MARRIED TWELVE EIGHT SIXTYFOUR TO EVELYN ROSE ~~BARLETT~~. DISMISSED CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEVEN SIXTEEN SIXTYFIVE FOR FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH RULES AND REGULATIONS. MEREDITH CONFIDENTIALLY ADVISED THAT IN THIS INSTANCE BEALL FALSIFIED A DAILY REPORT SHOWING HIMSELF TO BE ON DUTY WHEN ACTUALLY HE WAS AT HOME, BECAME INTOXICATED AND STRUCK HIS WIFE, WHO COMPLAINED TO THE POLICE CAUSING AN INVESTIGATION.. RECORDS SHOW NO INCLINATION TO BRUTALITY OR INSTANCES THEREOF ON BEALL'S PART. MEREDITH POINTED OUT HE HAD TEN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS WHILE IN THE PATROL EMPLOY, MOST CAUSED BY OTHER DRIVERS. ON NINE TWENTYTHREE SIXTYFIVE APPLIED FOR REINSTATEMENT GIVING FOUR ONE ONE TAMMY, AMARILLO, TEXAS, AS ADDRESS . SUBMITTED APPLICATION DATED TEN TEN SIXTYFIVE. ON THREE TWENTYFOUR SIXTYSIX LETTER RECEIVED

END PAGE THREE

FROM HEADQUARTERS, NEW MEXICO STATE POLICE, THAT BEALL HAD APPLIED FOR EMPLOYMENT. LETTER ADDRESSED TO BEALL DATED FOUR SIX SIXTYSIX IN CARE OF BOX FOUR ZERO TWO FOUR, ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, ADVISED BEALL THAT THE PUBLIC SAFETY COMMISSION OF TEXAS HAD APPROVED HIS REINSTATEMENT AS OF SIX ONE SIXTYSIX AND TO REPORT TO HEADQUARTERS, AUSTIN, TEXAS, FIVE THIRTYONE SIXTYSIX. ON FIVE TWENTYSEVEN SIXTYSIX TELEPHONE CALL RECEIVED FROM BEALL STATING THAT HE WAS INVOLVED IN THE GOLD CROSS AMBULANCE SERVICE IN ALBUQUERQUE AND FELT OBLIGATED TO REMAIN IN THIS EMPLOYMENT DUE TO COURTESIES EXTENDED HIM BY THE OWNER. BEALL DID NOT REPORT ON FIVE THIRTYONE, SIXTYSIX. HE REAPPLIED FOR REINSTANTMENT ON TEN NINETEEN SIXTYSIX, HOWEVER, THE PUBLIC SAFETY COMMISSION DID NOT APPROVE REINSTATEMENT. AN INQUIRY WAS RECEIVED FROM COP SHAVER, ALBUQUERQUE PD, TWO NINE SIXTYSEVEN, ADVISING THAT BEALL WAS EMPLOYED WITH AMBULANCE SERVICE IN ALBUQUERQUE AND INDICATIONS WERE THAT HE HELD DISLIKE FOR POLICE OFFICERS IN GENERAL AND REQUESTING INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS. IN ANSWER, DPS ADVISED SHAVER NO

INFORMATION IN THIS REGARD. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF BEALL AS OF TEN TEN SIXTYFIVE WAS AS FOLLOWS.

RACE WHITE, SEX MALE, DOB SEVEN SIXTEEN THIRTYFIVE, POB WELLINGTON, TEXAS, HEIGHT SIX FEET FOUR INCHES, WEIGHT TWO HUNDRED SIXTYFIVE POUNDS, BROWN EYES, BROWN HAIR, RUDDY COMPLEXION.

DPS FILES CONTAIN NO BACKGROUND INFORMATION OR DESCRIPTION REGARDING MRS. BEALL.

END P.

~~CORR PG. 4 LINE 3 WORD 5 IS CARE~~

WA...MXS

FBI WASH DC

TUX

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC-59

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 2/28/67

FROM : SAC, LOUISVILLE (105-620)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

OO: DALLAS

Re Louisville teletype 2/23/67, and telephone call from Inspector D. E. MOORE, Bureau, to ASAC EDWARD L. CAMPBELL, JR., Louisville, 2/24/67.

Transmitted herewith to the Bureau and receiving offices are copies of an LHM as indicated below.

In accordance with referenced telephone call, no further action is being taken by Louisville.

ENCLOSURE

6-Bureau (Enc. 9)
2-Dallas (Enc. 2) (RM)
2-Houston (Enc. 2) (RM)
2-New Orleans (Enc. 2) (RM)
3-Louisville (2-105-620)
(1-62-1568)

GWH/sms
(11)

EX 101

REC-53 105-82555-5550

8 MAR 6 1967

SOVIET SECTION

61 MAR 15 1967

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Louisville, Kentucky

February 28, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R -
CUBA

There follow reports of interview with Detective Sergeant Herman Mitchell, Louisville Police Department and Carl John Stanley, also known as Most Reverend Christopher Maria Stanley.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 MAR 12 1973

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105-82555-5590

ENCLOSURE

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 2/28/67

Detective Sergeant HERMAN MITCHELL, Homicide Squad, Louisville Police Department, advised as follows:

On the morning of February 23, 1967, he received a telephone call from CARL JOHN STANLEY, 4018 Vermont Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky. STANLEY calls himself "Most Reverend CHRISTOPHER MARIA STANLEY" and purports to be Archbishop of the Metropolitan Eastern Province, American Orthodox Catholic Church. STANLEY in a long rambling telephone conversation told MITCHELL that DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE and JOHN J. MARTIN, both of whom were then "Bishops" in STANLEY's church were in Louisville, Kentucky, in November, 1961. While they were drinking and "hitting the bars" they told STANLEY that FERRIE had been involved in a plot against President KENNEDY. MITCHELL indicated he was positive as to the date November, 1961, because he had had STANLEY repeat the date.

Jack C. Martin

On 2/23/67 at Louisville, Kentucky File # LS 105-620

by SA GEORGE W. HUTCHISON/sms Date dictated 2/27/67

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FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 2/28/67

CARL JOHN STANLEY, 4018 Vermont Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky, advised as follows:

He is the "Most Reverend CHRISTOPHER MARIA STANLEY" and is "Archbishop of the Metropolitan Eastern Province, American Orthodox Catholic Church". STANLEY exhibited a number of documents purporting to support his identification. STANLEY advised as follows:

In July, 1961, upon the recommendation of "Bishop" JOHN J. MARTIN then of 1311 North Prieur Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, he and MARTIN consecrated DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE as a Bishop in his church. FERRIE, STANLEY said, was identical with the individual receiving publicity in New Orleans in connection with the investigation being conducted by District Attorney GARRISON there. It is noted that FERRIE's death had been reported. FERRIE was "deposed" as Bishop in January, 1962, at which time STANLEY claimed to have learned from an Eastern Airlines representative that FERRIE had been discharged by Eastern Airlines because of homosexual activity. STANLEY said that FERRIE had been discharged by a Captain GRENNIER whose address was International Airport, New Orleans, Louisiana.

"Last year or the year before" MARTIN was in Louisville "from Thanksgiving to the twenty-fifth of February", MARTIN drinks a great deal and while drinking on one occasion told STANLEY that LEE HARVEY OSWALD and FERRIE were "buddies" and that MARTIN was also "connected with them". In discussing FERRIE, STANLEY criticized MARTIN for having recommended FERRIE as a "Bishop". MARTIN at that time said he would shoot FERRIE if he could get FERRIE in the right place and that "FERRIE was also in that plot to assassinate the President". STANLEY named one JERRY DE PUCH, address unknown, reputedly a relative of Teamsters Union President JAMES HOFFA, and GEORGE AUGUSTINE HYDE, "a Bishop in another church," 1657 Park Road, Northwest, Washington, D. C., characterized by STANLEY as a homosexual, as associates of FERRIE and MARTIN.

Later in the interview when asked to repeat this information, STANLEY placed the date MARTIN gave him the information

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On 2/23/67 at Louisville, Kentucky File # LS 105-620

SA GEORGE W. HUTCHISON
Sergeant HERMAN MITCHELL

by Detective LARRY BYRD, Louisville -3- Date dictated 2/27/67
Police Department GWH/sms

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as January 3, 1966, and said MARTIN had said that FERRIE, DE PUGH, MARTIN, HYDE, and LEE HARVEY OSWALD lived together, worked together, were close friends, and were connected with a Cuban organization. When STANLEY asked MARTIN, "You mean LEE HARVEY OSWALD was with you?" MARTIN "clammed up" and would talk no more about it. In answer to a direct question STANLEY said MARTIN had not mentioned the assassination specifically.

It is noted that STANLEY indicated that MARTIN had talked to him about the association of FERRIE, OSWALD, himself and the others on only one occasion although STANLEY gave three different versions.

Beginning about January 5, 1967, STANLEY received two telephone calls from JERRY DE PUGH in New Orleans, Louisiana, asking that STANLEY come to New Orleans to start a mission and a church newspaper. Thereafter, STANLEY received a third call from DE PUGH, whose voice he recognized but who did not identify himself, telling STANLEY "if you open your mouth about us, I will shoot you". STANLEY explained "they knew MARTIN had talked to me and had referred to the plot against the President".

STANLEY said that "about a month ago" he called the Chief of Police at New Orleans giving him the above information about the association between OSWALD, FERRIE, MARTIN, DE PUGH, and HYDE. STANLEY said he offered to go to New Orleans but the Chief of Police told him it would not be necessary.

STANLEY said he did not report the information he obtained from MARTIN previously because the Warren Report indicated that there was no conspiracy involved in the assassination of President KENNEDY. STANLEY indicated that he was reporting this information now because from recent newspaper publicity it appeared that there might be a plot.

STANLEY continued "MARTIN had a connection with CASTRO because he asked me to consecrate a Bishop to go to Cuba". Later he said he did not know whether the Cuban organization with which he alleged OSWALD, MARTIN, FERRIE, DE PUGH, and HYDE to have been connected was pro or anti-CASTRO. Still later STANLEY said he had received a telephone call from Colonel "something or other," the head of an anti-CASTRO group in New Orleans. STANLEY said he could not recall the name of the Colonel but said he had read about him in the newspaper as the head of an anti-CASTRO group.

STANLEY said that MARTIN, when in Louisville, carried two .32 caliber revolvers. STANLEY said he had argued with MARTIN about carrying these revolvers.

STANLEY exhibited what purported to be a record of the "consecration" of FERRIE as a Bishop. This record indicated FERRIE's address as of 1961 as 331 Atherton Drive, Metarie, Louisiana.

STANLEY said that MARTIN in 1963 and 1964 resided at 207 Mason Street, Houston, Texas, and worked as a writer for a newspaper. MARTIN during this period also corresponded with STANLEY from New Orleans and STANLEY feels MARTIN is now in New Orleans. MARTIN claims to have been in the Air Force during World War II, has worked for CIA, and carries numerous police "commissions". MARTIN has indicated that it is his job to spy on other policemen. While in Louisville, MARTIN reputedly worked for "Echo Blue," the publication of the Fraternal Order of Police. STANLEY described MARTIN as a white male, 45 to 50 years old, 5 feet 9 inches tall, 150 pounds, wears glasses. STANLEY described DE PUGH as follows:

White male, short, chunky, dark hair, and complexion, 35 to 40 years old, 5 feet 7 inches tall, and tough when drinking.

STANLEY has never seen HYDE but said that HYDE had been arrested for homosexual activity in Washington, D. C.

At the beginning of this interview when STANLEY was first approached, STANLEY said he would not talk to an FBI Agent but would talk only to the police officers. He refused to give a reason for not talking to an FBI Agent, but thereafter when the interviewing Agent offered to leave, STANLEY suddenly changed his mind and agreed to talk to police and the Special Agent together.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On March 8, 1966, Stanley complained to a Special Agent of the FBI that he had been refused a permit for a fund drive to raise funds with which to build a church. He claimed that the permit had been refused on the basis of an FBI arrest record which he claimed did not pertain to him. Stanley voluntarily submitted to fingerprinting. A set of his fingerprints were submitted to the Identification Division of the FBI following which the following Identification Record was furnished under date of March 18, 1966, FBI [redacted]

Contributor of Fingerprints	Name and Number	Arrested or Received	Charge	Disposition
[redacted]				

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Contributor of Fingerprints	Name and Number	Arrested or Received	Charge	Disposition
[redacted]				

Following is a criminal record dated March 31, 1966, as received from the Bureau of Criminal Identification, Police Department, City of New York, under their number [redacted]

Date of Arrest	Name	Borough or City	Charge	Arresting Officer	Date, Disposition Judge and Court
[redacted]					

On February 23, 1967, Major Priest Fry, Chief of Detectives, Louisville Police Department, advised that the Detective Bureau of the Louisville Police Department has a file of Stanley but that that file is currently in possession of the City Law Department in connection with a suit brought by Stanley against the City of Louisville apparently in connection with the refusal of the City to issue a fund soliciting permit to him. Major Fry indicated that he knows Stanley as mentally unstable and as a con-man.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

FEB 23 1967

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI LOUISVLE

FBI WASH DC*

114BM 2-23-67 URGENT SKT

TO : DIRECTOR(105-82555), DALLAS(100-10461), NEW ORLEANS(100-16601), WASHINGTON FIELD.

FROM: LOUISVILLE(105-820)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS - R - CUBA.

CARL JOHN STANLEY, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, W/M, SIXTYFIVE, WHO CALLS HIMSELF "MOST REVEREND CHRISTOPHER MARIA STANLEY" AND PURPORTS TO BE "ARCHBISHOP OF THE METROPOLITAN EASTERN PROVINCE, AMERICN ORTHODOX CATHOLIC CHURCH," FBI NUMBER [redacted] TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED LSPD DETECTIVE TODAY IN LONG RAMBLING PHONE CALL THAT IN NOVEMBER, ONE NINE SIX ONE, DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE AND JOHN J. MARTIN BOTH THEN "BISHOPS" IN STANLEY'S CHURCH WERE IN LOUISVILLE AND WHILE DRINKING AND "HITTING THE BARS" TOLD STANLEY THAT FERRIE HAD BEEN INVOLVED IN A PLOT AGAINST PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

STANLEY UPON INTERVIEW P.M., TWO TWENTYTHREE, INSTANT, BY SA AND TWO LSPD DETECTIVES ADVISED AS FOLLOWS:

IN JULY, ONE NINE SIX ONE UPON RECOMMENDATION OF "BISHOP" JOHN J. MARTIN, THEN OF ONE THREE ONE OVE N. PRIEUR ST., NEW ORLEANS LA., HE AND MARTIN CONSECRATED FERRIE AS BISHOP IN HIS CHURCH. FERRIE WAS DESPOSED AS BISHOP IN JANUARY, ONE NINE SIX TWO, WHEN STANLEY CLAIMED TO HAVE LEARNED FROM EASTERN AIR LINES REPRESENTATIVE THAT FERRIE WAS DISCHARGED BY EAL BECAUSE OF HOMOSEXUAL ACTIVITY.

END PAGE ONE TWO COPIES WFO

cc: Bowman, Sullivan

EX-102
RLC 29 105-82555-5551
NO MAR 7 1967

" LAST YEAR OR THE YEAR BEFORE" MARTIN WAS IN LOUISVILLE "FROM THANKSGIVING TO THE TWENTYFIFTH OF FEBRUARY." MARTIN DRINKS A GREAT DEAL AND WHILE DRINKING ON ONE OCCASION TOLD STANLEY THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND FERRIE WERE "BUDDIES" AND THAT MARTIN WAS ALSO "CONNECTED WITH THEM." IN DISCUSSING FERRIE MARTIN SAID HE WOULD SHOOT FERRIE IF HE COULD GET HIM IN THE RIGHT PLACE. AND THAT "FERRIE WAS ALSO IN THAT PLOT TO ASSASSINATE THE PRESIDENT". STANLEY NAMED ~~NAMED~~ ONE JERRY DE PUGH, ADDRESS UNKNOWN, AND GEORGE AUGUSTINE HYDE, "A BISHOP IN ANOTHER CHURCH" ONE SIX FIVE SEVEN, PARK ROAD, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. CHARACTERIZED BY STANLEY AS A HOMOSEXUAL, AS ASSOCIATES OF FERRIE AND MARTIN.

LATER IN INTERVIEW WHEN ASKED TO REPEAT THIS INFO STANLEY PLACED DATE MARTIN GAVE HIM INFORMATION AS JANUARY THREE, ONE NINE SIX SIX AND SAID MARTIN SAID THAT FERRIE, DE PUGH, MARTIN, HYDE AND LEE HARVEY OSWALD LIVED TOGETHER, WORKED TOGETHER WERE CLOSE FRIENDS AND WERE CONNECTED WITH A CUBAN ORGANIZATION. WHEN STANLEY ASKED MARTIN, "YOU MEAN LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS WITH YOU?", MARTIN "CLAMMED UP" AND WOULD TALK NO MORE ABOUT IT. IN ANSWER TO DIRECT QUESTION, STANLEY SAID MARTIN HAD NOT MENTIONED ASSASSINATION SPECIFICALLY.

ABOUT JANUARY FIVE LAST, STANLEY RECEIVED TWO TELEPHONES CALLS FROM JERRY DE PUGH IN NEW ORLEANS ASKING THAT STANLEY COME TO NEW ORLEANS TO START A MISSION AND

END PAGE TWO

A CHURCH NEWSPAPER. THERE AFTER STANLEY RECEIVED A THIRD CALL FROM DE PUGH WHOSE VOICE HE RECOGNIZED BUT WHO DID NOT IDENTIFY HIMSELF TELLING STANLEY, "IF YOU OPEN YOUR MOUTH ABOUT US, I WILL SHOOT YOU." STANLEY EXPLAINED, "THEY KNOW MARTIN TALKED TO ME AND REFERRED TO THE PLOT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT".

STANLEY SAID THAT "ABOUT A MONTH AGO" HE CALLED THE CHIEF OF POLICE AT NEW ORLEANS GIVING HIM THE ABOVE INFORMATION ABOUT THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN OSWALD, FERRIE, MARTIN, DE PUGH, AND HYDE.

STANLEY SAID HE DID NOT REPORT INFORMATION HE OBTAINED FROM MARTIN PREVIOUSLY BECAUSE THE WARREN REPORT INDICATED THAT THERE WAS NO CONSPIRACY INVOLVED IN THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND WAS REPORTING IT NOW BECAUSE IT APPEARED THAT THERE

WAS A PLOT.

STANLEY SAID "MARTIN HAD A CONNECTION WITH CASTRO BECAUSE HE ASKED ME TO CONSECRATE A BISHOP TO GO TO CUBA." LATER HE SAID HE DID NOT KNOW WHETHER THE CUBAN ORGANIZATION WITH WHICH HE ALLEGED OSWALD, MARTIN, FERRIE, DE PUGH AND HYDE TO HAVE BEEN CONNECTED WAS PRO OR ANTI CASTRO. STILL LATER HE SAID HE HAD RECEIVED A TELEPHONE CALL FROM COLONEL "SOMETHING OR OTHER," THE HEAD OF AN ANTI-CASTRO GROUP FROM NEW ORLEANS. STANLEY SAID HE COULD NOT RECALL THE NAME OF THE COLONEL BUT HAD READ ABOUT HIM NEWSPAPERS AS HEAD OF AN ANTI-CASTRO GROUP.

STANLEY SAID MARTIN WHEN IN LOUISVILLE, CARRIED TWO THIRTY-TWO CALIBER REVOLVERS.

FROM RECORDS, STANLEY FURNISHED ADDRESS OF FERRIE AS THREE THREE ONE ATHERTON DRIVE, METARIE, LA., AS OF ONE NINE SIX ONE.

STANLEY SAID THAT MARTIN IN ONE NINE SIX THREE AND FOUR RESIDED AT TWO ZERO SEVEN MASON ST., HOUSTON, TEXAS, AND WORKED AS A WRITER FOR A NEWSPAPER. MARTIN DURING THIS PERIOD ALSO CORRESPONDED WITH STANLEY FROM NEW ORLEANS AND STANLEY FEELS MARTIN IS NOW IN NEW ORLEANS. MARTIN CLAIMS TO HAVE BEEN IN AIR FORCE DURING WW II, HAS WORKED FOR CIA, CARRIES NUMEROUS

END PAGE FOUR

RRFT

POLICE "COMMISSIONS." MARTIN HAS INDICATED THAT IT IS HIS JOB TO SPY ON OTHER POLICEMAN. WHILE IN LOUISVILLE MARTIN WORKED FOR "ECHO BLUE", PUBLICATION OF FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE. MARTIN DESCRIBED AS W/M, FORTYFIVE TO FIFTY, FIVE FEET NINE INCHES, ONE HUNDRED FIFTY POUNDS, GLASSES.

JERRY DE PUGH, FOR WHOM STANLEY HAD NO ADDRESS, IS W/M, CHUNKY, DARK, THIRTYFIVE TO FORTY, FIVE FEET SEVEN, ND TOUGH WHEN DRUNK.

STANLEY HAS NEVER SEEN HYDE. BUT SAID HE HAD BEEN ARRESTED FOR [redacted] N WASHINGTON, D.C.

BY LET THREE ELEVEN SIXTYSIX, RE MOST REVEREND CHRISTOPHER MARIA STANLEY, AKA, INFO CONCERNING, IDENT MATTER, BUREAU ADVISED OF COMPLAINT BY STANLEY THAT HE HAD BEEN REFUSED PERMIT FOR FUND DRIVE FOR FUNDS WITH WHICH TO BUILD CHURCH ON BASIS OF FBI ARREST RECORD WHICH STANLEY CLAIMED DID NOT PERTAIN TO HIM. STANLEY FINGERPRINTED AND IDENT RECORD CONTAINING [redacted] FURNISHED BY IDENT DIVISION, REFLECTING [redacted] NYCPD CRIMINAL RECORD OBTAINED BY NAME CHECK ONLY REFLECTS [redacted]

END PAGE FIVE

[redacted]

WHEN INTERVIEWING SA IDENTIFIED SELF TO STANLEY, HE SAID HE WOULD NOT TALK TO AN FBI AGENT BUT WOULD TALK ONLY TO POLICE. HE REFUSED TO GIVE REASON FOR NOT TALKING TO FBI. HE THEREAFTER AGREED TO TALK TO SA AND POLICE TOGETHER.

DETECTIVE BUREAU LSPD HAS FILE ON STANLEY BUT FILE UNAVAILABLE BECAUSE CITY LAW DEPARTMENT HAS IT IN CONNECTION WITH SUIT BY STANLEY VS. CITY. CHIEF OF DECTECTIVES REGARDS STANLEY AS CRAZY AND A CON-MAN. DISCREPANCIES IN HIS STORY WILL BE NOTED.

THIS INFO BEING FURNISHED BUREAU AND RECEIVING OFFICES BY TEL IN VIEW OF POSSIBILITY THAT STANLEY'S CALL TO CHIEF OF POLICE NEW ORLEANS, IF HE MADE SUCH CALL, MAY HAVE SOME CONNECTION WITH HIGHLY PUBLICIZED INVESTIGATION BY DISTRICT ATTY GARRISON.

LS WILL CHECK PD FILE AND MARTINS REPORTED EMPLOYMENT WITH "ECHO BLUE".

RECEIVING OFFICES CHECK INDICES RE MARTIN, DE PUGH, AND HYDE. ADVISE BUREAU, NO AND DALLAS. OTHER LEADS LEFT TO DISCRETION NO AND DALLAS SINCE LS IS UNAWARE OF BACKGROUND. UAC TWENTY FIVE COPIES THREE ZERO TWOS FOLLOW TO OO.

CONSIDER MARTIN ARMED AND DANGEROUS IN VIEW OF REPORT THAT HE ONCE CARRIED TWO THIRTY-TWO CAL. REVOLVERS.

STRIKEOVER IN PAGE TWO CORRECTED ON FOLLOWING LINE IMMEDIATELY AFTER MISK MISTAKE.

OTHER OFFICES ADVISED

END

RAM

FBI WASH DC*

ASAC CAMPBELL, LS, ADVISED TO MAKE NO INQUIRIES AND TO SEND ABOVE INFO TO DALLAS N.O. AND BUFILE IN LHM. DLOG 9:35 AM

OSWALD

105-82555

SECTION 232

COPY 2

H.J. Tunip

RE TELEPHONE CALL DIVISION FIVE FEBRUARY TWENTY EIGHT LAST.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES MURRET, SEVEN FIVE SEVEN FRENCH STREET, NOLA ADVISED NOVEMBER TWENTY THREE SIXTY THREE THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD IS MRS. MURRET'S NEPHEW. SOMETIME AFTER EASTER SIXTY THREE, EXACT DATE NOT RECALLED, OSWALD TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED THEM, ADVISING HE HAD JUST ARRIVED IN NOLA AND ASKED IF HE COULD STAY A FEW NIGHTS AT THEIR RESIDENCE WHILE HE WAS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT. OSWALD STAYED FROM THREE TO FIVE NIGHTS AT MURRET RESIDENCE AND SPENT ALL DAY SEEKING EMPLOYMENT. OSWALD OBTAINED EMPLOYMENT AS MECHANIC AT REILY COFFEE COMPANY, NOLA. HE CLAIMED HE RENTED AN APARTMENT ON SAME DAY HE FOUND JOB AND MOVED TO APARTMENT WITHIN TWO DAYS. OSWALD'S WIFE AND BABY ARRIVED IN NOLA SEVERAL DAYS LATER. MRS. MURRET ADVISED ON ELEVEN TWENTY NINE, SIXTYTHREE, OSWALD AND FAMILY VISITED HER RESIDENCE ON LABOR DAY, SIXTYTHREE AND WERE SUBSEQUENTLY DRIVEN TO FOUR NINE ZERO FIVE MAGAZINE STREET BY HER SON, JOHN M. MURRET. JOHN M. MURRET AND MARILYN MURRET VERIFIED DRIVING OSWALD AND FAMILY TO FOUR NINE ZERO FIVE MAGAZINE STREET ON LABOR DAY, SIXTY THREE WITH THEIR MOTHER.

REC 6

51 MAR 15 1967

MR. AND MRS. JESSIE JAMES GARNER, FORTY NINE ELEVEN MAGAZINE STREET ADVISED NOVEMBER TWENTY THREE, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE THAT OSWALD RENTED APARTMENT AT FORTY NINE ZERO FIVE MAGAZINE ON MAY NINTH OF SIXTY THREE AND MOVED IN EITHER SAME DAY OR FOLLOWING DAY. OSWALD'S WIFE AND CHILD ARRIVED TWO OR THREE DAYS LATER. OSWALD LAST PAID RENT ON AUGUST NINE SIXTY THREE FOR MONTH ENDING SEPTEMBER NINE SIXTY THREE.

MAR 6 1967

51 MAR 14 1967

END PAGE ONE

MRS. OSWALD AND CHILD DEPARTED DURING MID MORNING OF SEPTEMBER TWENTY THREE SIXTY THREE. OSWALD OBSERVED AFTER HIS WIFE LEFT CATCHING BUS AT CORNER NEAR HIS RESIDENCE. OSWALD WAS NOT SEEN OR HEARD IN APARTMENT ON SEPTEMBER TWENTY FOUR SIXTY THREE AND ON SEPTEMBER TWENTY FIVE SIXTY THREE MR GARNER ENTERED THE OSWALD APARTMENT AND FOUND THE KEYS ON THE TABLE AND ALL PERSONAL EFFECTS REMOVED.

4905

MRS. LOUIS N. RICO, FORTY NINE ZERO FIVE MAGAZINE, LOWER REAR APARTMENT AND ALEXANDER I. EAMES, III, FORTY NINE ZERO THREE MAGAZINE ADVISED THAT ON NOVEMBER TWENTY THREE SIXTY THREE THEY RECALLED THE COUPLE WHO OCCUPIED REAR APARTMENT AT FORTY NINE ZERO FIVE MAGAZINE FROM JUNE SIXTY THREE TO LATE SPTEMBER SIXTY THREE BUT DID NOT KNOW THEIR NAME UNTIL PICTURE OF OSWALD APPEARED IN NEWSPAPER ON NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO SIXTY THREE.

4903

4910

CATHERINE SCHMITT, FORTY NINE ONE ZERO MAGAZINE ADVISED THAT ON NOVEMBER TWENTY THREE SIXTY THREE SHE DID NOT KNOW OSWALD, BUT RECOGNIZED PHOTO IN PAPER ON NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO SIXTY THREE AS MAN WHO OCCUPIED REAR APARTMENT AT FORTY NINE ZERO FIVE DURING SUMMER OF NINETEEN SIXTY THREE.

4904

JERRY CALLAHAN, FORTY NINE ZERO EIGHT MAGAZINE ADVISED ON NOVEMBER TWENTY THREE SIXTY THREE HE RECOGNIZED PHOTO OF OSWALD APPEARING IN NEWSPAPER AS BEING IDENT WITH INDIVIDUAL WHO OCCUPIED REAR APARTMENT AT FORTY NINE ZERO FIVE MAGAZINE DURING SUMMER NINETEEN SIXTY THREE.

4905

MRS. JUDY LA MEW, FORTY NINE ZERO FIVE MAGAZINE ADVISED ON NOVEMBER TWENTY THRE SIXTY THREE SHE RECALLED A COUPLE LIVING IN REAR APARTMENT OF THAT ADDRESS BUT DID NOT KNOW THE NAME OF THE

STATED COUPLE WERE LIVING IN THE APARTMENT WHEN SHE MOVED IN DURING AUGUST NINETEEN SIXTY THREE. MRS. LA MEW RECOGNIZED PHOTO OF OSWALD APPEARING IN NEWSPAPER ON NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO SIXTY THREE AS MAN SHE KNEW AS OCCUPANT OF THIS ADDRES APARTMENT.

MRS. GLADYS RODGERS, FORTY NINE ZERO SEVEN MAGAZINE WHO WAS INTERVIEWED IN SHYSIACTRICPHYSIACTRIC WARD OF CHARITY HOSPITAL ON NOVEMBER TWENTY FIVE SIXTY THRE ADVISED OSWALD AND HIS WIFE RESIDED IN APARTMENT ADJACENT TO HER APARTMENT. ACCORDING TO MRS. RODGERS OSWALD WORKED AT A COFFEE COMPANY FOR SEVERAL MONTHS BEFORE LOSING HIS JOB. DURING TIME OSWALD WAS WORKING, HE LEFT HOME AT SEVEN AM AND RETURNED HOME ABOUT FIVE PM. DURING TIME HE WAS WORKING HE SPENT WEEKENDS AT HOME WITH HIS WIFE AND BABY . AFTER OSWALD LOST JOB HE OCCASSIONALLY LEFT HOME ABOUT ONE PM AND RETURNED ABOUT FIVE PM. OCCASSIONALLY HE WOULD CHANGE THIS ROUTINE LEAVING AROUND TEN OR ELEVEN AM AND RETURING ABOUT FIVE PM.

ERIC ROGERS, FORTY NINE ZERO SEVEN MAGAZINE STREET, FRONT APARTMENT, ADVISED HE HAD LIVED AT THAT ADDRESS SINCE APPROXIMATELY JULY SEVE SEVENTEEN NINETEEN SIXTY THREE AND OSWALD WAS LIVING IN AN APARTMENT AT THIS ADDRESS WHEN ROGERS MOVED IN. ROGERS WHO WAS UNEMPLOYED STATED TO BEST OF RECOLLECTION HE SAW OSWALD ON A DAILY BASIS UNTIL TIME OSWALD DEPARTED

CARLOS QUIROGA, THIRTY ONE THIRTY FOUR DERBY PLACE, NOLA ADVISED ON NOVEMBER TWENTY SEVEN SIXTY THREE THAT HE TALKED TO OSWALD AT

END PAGE THREE

OSWALD'S RESIDENCE, FORTY NINE ZERO FIVE MAGAZINE ON APPROXIMATELY AUGUST SIXTEEN NINETEEN SIXTY THREE.

LT. FRANCIS L. MARTELLO, SGT. HORACE O. AUSTIN AND PATROLMAN WARREN ROBERTS, NOPD INTERVIEWED OSWALD AUGUST TEN SIXTY THREE AT New Orleans - Police Dept. La WHICH TIME OSWALD FURNISHED HIS ADDRESS AS FORTY NINE ZERO SEVEN MAGAZINE STREET.

RUTH KLOEPFER, 306 New Orleans, La THREE ZERO SIX PINE STREET ADVISED ON NOVEMBER TWENTY SEVEN SIXTY THREE THAT IN LATE JULY OR EARLY AUGUST AND ON SEPTEMBER TWENTY TWO SIXTY THREE SHE CONTACTED OSWALD AND WIFE AT FORTY NINE ZERO SEVEN MAGAZINE AT REQUEST OF RUTH PAINE, WHO SUBSEQUENTLY DROVE MARINA OSWALD TO THE PAINE RESIDENCE IN TEXAS ON SEPTEMBER TWENTY THREE SIXTY THREE.

SALVADOR MARGIN, UTILITY CARRIER, BRANCH POST OFFICE, NAPOLEON AVE. AND CARONDELET STREET, NOLA, La. ADVISED ON NOVEMBER TWENTY NINE SIXTY THREE THAT HE WAS MAIL CARRIER ON ROUTE COVERING FORTY NINE HUNDRED BLOCK OF MAGAZINE AND THAT OSWALD AND HIS WIFE RESIDED FORTY NINE ZERO FIVE MAGAZINE STREET, BUT MAIL ALWAYS ADDRESSED TO FORTY NINE ZERO SEVEN MAGAZINE.

DR. SALVADORE GARCIA VARGUS, CHANCELLOR, MEXICAN CONSULATE, WHITNEY BANK BUILDING, NOLA, ADVISED ON NOVEMBER TWENTY THREE SIXTY THREE, MEXICAN TOURIST CARD NUMBER TWO FOUR ZERO EIGHT FIVE WAS ISSUED SEPTEMBER SEVENTEEN NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE TO LEE HARVEY OSWALD, FORTY NINE ZERO SEVEN, MAGAZINE STREET, NOLA.

END PAGE FOUR

PAGE FIVE

MRS. RUTH PAINE, TWO FIVE ONE FIVE WEST FIVE, IRVING TEXAS, ADVISED ON NOVEMBER TWENTYSEVEN SIXTY THREE SHE WAS OSWALD'S RESIDENCE ON MAGAZINE STREET FROM LATE AFTERNOON OF SEPTEMBER TWENTY SIXTY THREE TO MORNING OF SEPTEMBER TWENTY THREE SIXTY THREE AND DURING THIS PERIOD OSWALD WAS NOT AWAY FROM RESIDENCE FOR ANY APPRECIABLE PERIOD OF TIME.

WILLIAM K. STUCKEY, THE ROSS AGENCY, INC., FIVE TWO FIVE GRAVIER STREET ADVISED ON NOVEMBER TWENTY SIX SIXTY THREE HE WENT TO OSWALD'S APARTMENT FORTY NINE ZERO FIVE MAGAZINE STREET ON AUGUST SEVENTEEN NINETEEN SIXTY THREE TO INVITE OSWALD TO APPEAR ON HIS RADIO PROGRAM.

MARINA OSWALD, WIFE OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD, ADVISED ON DECEMBER FOUR SIXTY THREE SHE CAN RECALL ONLY ONE OCCASSION WHEN SHE AND OSWALD SPENT THE NIGHT AWAY FROM THEIR RESIDENCE IN NOLA. ON THIS OCCASSION, CHARLES MURRET, UNCLE OF OSWALD, DROVE THEM TO MOBILE, ALABAMA, WHERE THEY SPENT THE NIGHT IN A MOTEL.

CORRECTION PLS.

~~PAGE THREE, SECOND PARA SRD LINE OMMITT WORD SHYSIACTRIC~~

~~PAGE THREE THIRD PARA SECOND LINE OMMITT WORD SEVEN~~

WA WE HAVE TWO GARBLED LINE ON OUR TEL DO YOU?

LOOKS GOOD HERE

HFL

FBI WASH DC

XP

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. UNRECORDED (3-1-67)

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 9

SECTION NO.

232

CIA

REFERRAL

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 3/2/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)(P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63 AT DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies of an LHM which is self explanatory.

Two copies of the LHM have been furnished U. S. Secret Service, Dallas, in view of the derogatory remarks against President LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

Above furnished for Bureau's information and possible dissemination inasmuch as it would appear the mimeographed report may have received wide-spread distribution.

No active investigation being conducted concerning same.

1 ENCLOSURE

1 ec LHM re USSS Eng. 0-14 + Dept Eng 0-6 3/8/67 Grant

CC-Rosen: 1 ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
193 MAR 9 1967

13 MAR 4 1967

(3) - Bureau (encls-10)(RM)
1 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(4)

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

69 MAR 15 1967

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
March 2, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963 AT DALLAS, TEXAS

By letter dated February 24, 1967, Mr. R. C. Dougherty, 1827 South Marsalis Avenue, Dallas, Texas 75216, furnished the Dallas Office a typewritten note enclosing a mimeographed report and the envelope in which same was received addressed to Mr. Jack Dougherty, c/o R. C. Dougherty, 1827 South Marsalis Street, Dallas, Texas. The postmark on the envelope is illegible.

A Xerox copy of the above-described items received by Mr. Dougherty follows, which is self-explanatory.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

Dear Mr. Dougherty

The enclosed report may be of interest to you. In it you are accused of nothing. If you are guilty of nothing, you have no need to fear. If, however, you were involved in the assassination, you may wish to make a statement to the press in some northern city in exchange for protection. Within the next few days I will mail copies of this report to a number of prople who might find it of interest.

With best wishes,

NINETEEN AGAINST LYNDON JOHNSON.

"Jack Ruby: There is an organization here, Chief Justice Warren, if it takes my life at this moment to say it, and Bill Decker said be a man and say it, there is a John Birch Society right now in activity, and Edwin Walker is one of the top men of this organization--take it for what it is worth, Chief Justice Warren.

"Unfortunately for me, for me giving the people the opportunity to get in power, because of the act I committed, has put a lot of people in jeopardy with their lives.

"Don't register with you, does it?

"Chief Justice Warren: No; I don't understand that.

"Jack Ruby: Would you rather I just delite what I said and just pretend that nothing is going on?"

--June 7, 1964, Dallas County Jail.

At the end of its investigation the Warren Commission concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the assassination of President Kennedy. For the following reasons this conclusion may be rejected:

1. Because the Commission did not study and make available to independent specialists in pathology the photographic and X-ray record of President Kennedy's wounds, no statement regarding these wounds may be accepted.

2. Because no bullets were found in or near President Kennedy or Governor Connally, the assassination weapon cannot be identified.

3. Because Jack Ruby was not questioned in circumstances of maximum security to himself, his family, and members of the Commission, no statement regarding his motive or possible participation in a conspiracy can be accepted.

4. The Commission found no evidence that a conspiracy did not exist.

5. The commission found no evidence that the man who killed Patrolman J.D. Tippit also killed President Kennedy.

6. If Oswald shot at and missed Maj. Gen. E.A. Walker on April 10, 1963, it is doubtful that on November 22, 1963, he possessed sufficient skill as a marksman to hit President Kennedy twice. The Commission found no evidence that, on November 22, Oswald possessed sufficient skill as a marksman to

commit the assassination.

7. If Oswald, after his arrest, lied to the police, this proves nothing in respect to the assassination--especially as Oswald could have been charged with carrying a concealed weapon.

8. The Commission found no evidence that Oswald had a weapon in his possession at the time of the assassination.

9. No witness saw a rifle in Oswald's possession on November 22, 1963.

10. The only witness--Howard L. Brennan--who ever claimed to be able to identify Oswald as the man who fired shots from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository, declined to do so on the day of the assassination (Report, p. 145). There is no way to determine whether Brennan lied on November 22 or during his later testimony before the Commission or on both occasions. No other witness claimed to have seen Oswald on the sixth floor at the time of the assassination.

11. The fact that a rifle, said to belong to Oswald, was found on the sixth floor of the Depository does not prove that Oswald was the assassin.

12. The brown paper bag (38" long) found on the sixth floor was longer than the one described by the only witnesses--Mrs. Randle (27-28") and Buell Frazier (24-28½")--who saw Oswald in possession of a paper bag on November 22. The longest part of Oswald's disassembled Mannlicher-Carcano is 34.8". No one saw Oswald carry a paper bag into the Depository. (See Report, pp. 133-134.)

13. The Commission found no evidence that the three used cartridge cases found on the sixth floor belonged to bullets fired on November 22.

14. The Commission found no evidence that Oswald had a distinct motive for the assassination.

15. Jack Edwin Dougherty, a Depository employee, testified that, on November 22, he arrived at the Depository about one hour earlier than the other employees

and that he was on the sixth floor immediately before and on the fifth floor during the assassination. While it is unlikely that he fired the fatal shot, he, more easily than Oswald, could have brought a rifle into the building, manufactured the brown paper bag, and arranged the screen of boxes at the sixth floor window. As Dougherty descended on an elevator from the fifth floor after the assassination but immediately before Roy Truly and Patrolman Baker reached the fifth floor via the stairs, Dougherty could have taken the assassin down with him. Were this the case, the assassin would be someone other than Oswald and there would have been a conspiracy. (See Report, pp. 149-154 and Hearings, vol. 6, pp. 373ff.)

16. Suppose someone laid before the Dallas police seemingly tangible evidence that the assassin was Tippit, not Oswald. Could the Dallas police exonerate Oswald and accuse a fellow officer? What did Ruby tell District Attorney Henry M. Wade and Justice of the Peace David L. Johnston, and why did Ruby act as Wade's press-agent about an hour before Oswald was arraigned before Johnston for the murder of President Kennedy? (See Report, pp. 198,342.)

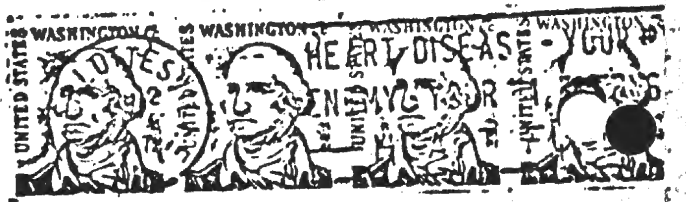
17. Suppose someone laid before the Warren Commission seemingly tangible evidence that Oswald was an agent of the federal government. Could the Commission have concluded that Oswald was both a federal agent and the assassin? Or, could the Commission have found that Oswald was a federal agent but not the assassin? As the Commission could adopt neither of these alternatives, it had no choice but to find that Oswald was the assassin but not a federal agent. Why, at the outset of the Commission's investigation, did Texas Attorney General Waggoner Carr and District Attorney Henry M. Wade fly secretly to Washington to report a rumor that Oswald had been employed by the FBI as undercover-agent number 179 since September, 1962, at a salary of two hundred dollars per month? (Ford and Stiles, Portrait of the Assassin, p14)

18. Having attempted to deceive the American people, the members of the Warren Commission have rendered themselves morally unfit to hold public office.

19. Because the Constitution of the United States provides that the Vice President automatically becomes President when a President dies in office, if the President is assassinated, suspicion falls first and automatically upon his Vice President. Having failed thus far to purge himself of this suspicion, Lyndon Johnson is morally unfit to serve as President and should resign.

Note: the above observations are based on a study of the Warren Report. If the Commission's conclusions are not substantiated by evidence presented in the Report, the Report falls.

Note: while we do not believe that Lyndon Johnson fired the fatal bullet, we simply do not know that his policies are not today inspired by those who initiated the attack on President Kennedy.



AIR MAIL

Mr. Ja ck Dougherty
c/o R. C. Dougherty
1827 S. Marsalis Street
Dallas, Texas

-6*-

FBI NEW ORLS

3-52PM URGENT 3-2-67 KMD

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) & DALLAS

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE. MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING.

BILL STEEL, WDSU RADIO, REPORTED IN BROADCAST TODAY THAT THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE IN AN APPLICATION FOR SEARCH WARRANT HAS ACCUSED LEE HARVEY OSWALD, CLAY SHAW, DAVID FERRIE AND OTHER UNNAMED PERSONS AS BEING PART OF A CONSPIRACY TO KILL JOHN F. KENNEDY IN NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. THE DOCUMENT, SIGNED BY JUDGE MATTHEW BRANIFF, IN AUTHORIZING SEARCH OF CLAY SHAW'S HOUSE SAYS IN PART, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, SHAW, FERRIE, A CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT AND OTHERS MET AT FERRIE'S APARTMENT IN SEPTEMBER OF NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE TO DISCUSS HOW THEY WOULD KILL JOHN F. KENNEDY. DURING THE MEETING THE DOCUMENT CHARGES THERE WAS AGREEMENT IN HOW TO CARRY OUT THIS CONSPIRACY. THE CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT, THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY CONTINUED, WAS GIVEN SODIUM PENTOTHAL TRUTH SERUM AND REAFFIRMED HIS STATEMENT.

END PAGE ONE

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 7 1967

10 MAR 7 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

THE SEARCH WARRANT RETURNED TODAY SHOWS FOLLOWING ITEMS FOUND IN RESIDENCE OF CLAY SHAW:

ONE LEDGER SHEET FOR NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE

ONE MAP

THREE PIECES OF ROPE

ONE CHAIN

FIVE WHIPS

PIECES OF CHAIN

TWO PIECES OF LEATHER

ONE ARMY CARTRIDGE BELT

A BLACK HOOD AND CAPE

STEEL FURTHER STATED THAT PRELIMINARY HEARING FOR SHAW HAS BEEN SET FOR MARCH FOURTEEN NEXT. IT WAS REQUESTED BY GARRISON, AN UNUSUAL STEP FOR THE PROSECUTION. GUY JOHNSON, ATTORNEY FOR SHAW SAID THEY DO NOT UNDERSTAND THE MOTIVATION OF GARRISON.

END PAGE TWO .

NO 89-69

PAGE THREE

CLAY SHAW ISSUED STATEMENT THIS AFTERNOON IN WHICH HE EXPRESSED SHOCK AT HIS ARREST AND DENIES TAKING ANY PART IN PLOT TO KILL KENNEDY. SHAW SAID HE WAS SHOCKED AND DISMAYED AT THE CHARGES WHICH HAVE BEEN FILED AGAINST HIM, AND IS COMPLETELY INNOCENT OF ANY SUCH CHARGES. HE STATED HS HAS NOT CONSPIRED WITH ANYONE AT ANY TIME OR IN ANY PLACE TO MURDER KENNEDY OR ANY OTHER INDIVIDUAL. SHAW WENT ON TO SAY THAT HE HAD ONLY THE HIGHEST RESPECT AND ADMIRATION FOR MR. KENNEDY. SHAW SAID HE DID NOT KNOW OSWALD, NOR TO HIS KNOWLEDGE DID HE KNOW ANYONE WHO KNEW HIM. SHAW STATED HE HAD NEVER SEEN OR SPOKEN TO OSWALD. WITH REGARD TO A QUESTION ABOUT THE NAME CLAY BERTRAND, SHAW SAID HE DID NOT KNOW OF ANY CLAY BERTRAND AND NEVER USED ANY ALIASES.

WHEN ASKED ABOUT FERRIE SHAW SAID HE NEVER MET FERRIE AS FAR AS HE KNEW AND HAD NEVER BEEN IN FERRIE'S APARTMENT.

END

MXS

FBI WASH DC

P

(3)

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 3/2/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, (MAIL)(105-82555)

DALLAS (100-10461), SAN ANTONIO

FROM: SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (89-27)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA

RE ALBUQUERQUE AIRTEL TO BUREAU AND DALLAS FEB. TWENTYONE LAST. BUREAU AIRTEL FEB. TWENTYSEVEN LAST.

JOSEPH B. ZUCHT, ALBUQUERQUE ATTORNEY, CONTACTED THIS DATE, ADVISED MRS. EVELYN BEALL AND RICHARD W. BEALL HAVE TEMPORARILY RECONCILED. ACCORDING TO ZUCHT, RICHARD BEALL WAS FORMER OFFICER ON TEXAS STATE HIGHWAY PATROL AT DALLAS AND WAS DISCHARGED [redacted] BOTH ZUCHT AND MRS. BEALL ARE FRIGHTENED OF BEALL WHOM HE STATES IS CAPABLE OF EXTREME VIOLENCE AND OCCASIONALLY RESORTS TO SAME.

PRIOR TO ANY INTERVIEW WITH BEALL, ABBUQUERQUE DESIRES FULL BACKGROUND INFO RELATIVE TO BEALLS AND BENEFIT OF DALLAS INDICES CHECK. ALSO PHYSICAL DESCRIPTIONS OF BOTH BEALLS.

REC-16 105-82555-3

BOTH DALLAS AND SAN ANTONIO REQUESTED TO IMMEDIATELY SUTEL THIS INFO, INCLUDING SPECIFIC DETAILS SURROUNDING BEALL'S DISMISSAL. SAN ANTONIO HANDLE THROUGH TEXAS DPS. NO MAR 4 1967

1 - Bureau FOR INFO SAN ANTONIO, THROUGH BEALL'S ATTORNEY

(MAIL)

1 - Albuquerque

Approved: MGW/jva (2) Sent _____ M Per _____

59 MAR 15 1967 Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority)

PAGE TWO

INFORMATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED THAT RICHARD BEALL IN THE PAST POSSESSED A PHOTO DEPICTING HIM WITH SUBJECT AND JACK RUBY.

REFERENCED BUREAU COMMUNICATION DESIRED ALBUQUERQUE TO IMMEDIATELY OBTAIN BACKGROUND OF BEALL AND INTERVIEW IN AN EFFORT TO OBTAIN FACTS RELATIVE TO PHOTO, IF SUCH EXISTS.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 3/3/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (89-27)(RUC)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-CUBA

Re Albuquerque airtel to the Bureau 2/21/67; Buairtel to Albuquerque 2/27/67; Albuquerque teletype to Bureau 3/2/67, and Dallas teletype to Albuquerque 3/2/67.

There are enclosed herewith for the Bureau 10 copies and for Dallas 2 copies of a LHM which is self-explanatory.

JOSEPH B. ZUCHT, attorney, 420 Lomas, NW, Albuquerque, N.M., was recontacted 3/2/67. He stated that he had originally intended to contact Mrs. RICHARD W. BEALL and disclose the fact to her that he had furnished information concerning the photograph to the FBI. However, upon contacting her, he learned that she is reconciled with her husband; therefore he decided that he could not make this revelation and he requested that any information furnished by him be held in strict confidence. It is noted that on 2/28/67, ZUCHT furnished a memorandum prepared by him concerning the results of a psychiatric examination of Mrs. BEALL conducted by Doctor HOVDA which was requested by court order of both parties in connection with their divorce action. This memorandum is set forth as follows:

LHM AGENCY AAG Yeagley Secret Service
DATE RECV. 3-8-67
HOW RECV. P/S
BY TNC

3 - Bureau (Encs.-10) ENCLOSURE
2 - Dallas (105-10461)(Encs.-2)
1 - Albuquerque
SJC/gcp
(6)

REC-74 105-82555-5554

MAR 6 1967

61 MAR 14 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

LAW OFFICES
JOSEPH B. ZUCHT
LOMAS BLVD. & FIFTH ST., N. W.
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87102

MAILING ADDRESS:
420 LOMAS BLVD., N. W.
TELEPHONE: 243-4587
AREA CODE 505

DATE: February 24, 1967

SUBJECT: Conversation with Dr. Hovda
February 23, 1967

M E M O R A N D U M

Male subject would be the type of police officer who really liked his authority and would take advantage of it; the type that would love the red light and siren operation. His operation of the Ambulance Service is a good substitute for this outlet.

When I asked the Doctor if subject was the type that would be prone to belong to any conspiracy (if in fact there was one) the Doctor answered in the affirmative and utilized as an example that subject would be a good member of the Mafia. Subject not truthful type.

Female subject tells the truth as she is too conscious-ridden to do otherwise. She could not be a member of a mafia-type organization though could be a member's girl.

I explained to the Doctor about the concerned purported picture with three subjects and the Doctor informed me that she had told him about a picture with husband whose arm was around Ruby but she left out the third party from the picture.

When I asked the Doctor if he had any explanation about the version of the story she told him and the version she told me, he was of the opinion that female subject has very good control of herself although at the time she related the incident to me after just being released from the hospital she was emotionally upset and hence had less control of herself.

I asked the Doctor if he believed her story about the three subjects in the picture and he said "if she told you this, I would believe there is such a picture in existence".

The foregoing is related to you for the primary and sole purpose of assisting your Bureau in evaluating the amount of time which you may desire to expend in this particular investigation.

Yours very truly,

Joseph B. Zucht

JOSEPH B. ZUCHT

AQ 89-27

In the recontact with Mr. ZUCHT on 3/2/67, he was questioned concerning the discrepancy concerning two individuals or three individuals in the photograph with RICHARD BEALL. He stated that he discussed this matter at length with Dr. HOVDA, the psychiatrist, and Dr. HOVDA advised him that this was undoubtedly brought about the the fact that when Mrs. BEALL talked to ZUCHT she had just been released from ten days in the hospital as a result of a severe beating by her husband and was somewhat hysterical and undoubtedly emotionally upset. In the interview with Dr. HOVDA, which was sometime later, she was completely composed and definitely mentioned that there were only two persons in said photograph. ZUCHT further advised that RICHARD BEALL is a complete bully who tends to exaggerate and distort facts to suit his own purpose. He stated that BEALL, according to his wife, was discharged from the Texas Highway Patrol

Richard [illegible]

In view of the fact that there were only two persons in the photograph instead of three as originally alleged and inasmuch as the person with BEALL was not JACK L. RUBY, no further investigation being conducted in this matter, UACB.

B 7-16-35
Wellington, Texas.

FJT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Albuquerque, New Mexico
March 3, 1967

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mrs. Richard W. Beall, 2400 Miles Road, S.E., Albuquerque, New Mexico, advised on March 2, 1967, that her husband was employed on the Texas Highway Patrol for eight and a half years, which employment terminated on July 16, 1965, at Amarillo, Texas. She was questioned concerning any photograph in her or her husband's possession which depicts her husband with Jack L. Ruby or Lee Harvey Oswald. She stated that her husband formerly had a picture which was taken while he was on the Texas Highway Patrol at least ten years ago which pictures him with Ruby. She stated that there are definitely only two individuals in this photograph, both of whom were intoxicated and in the picture, her husband has his arm around Ruby and he is holding a bottle. She said this picture was found in his belongings at Amarillo, Texas, while they were going through their belongings prior to moving to Albuquerque, New Mexico, and they definitely threw away the photograph at the time. She stated that the person in the photograph with her husband had a large face with a considerable quantity of black curly hair. The photograph was taken while her husband and Ruby were standing in a doorway. She believed it was a night club type photograph, however, she could not specifically recall.

She stated she does not recall who took the photograph, but is certain that they have thrown it away and did not know how to obtain additional copies. She stated she did not know either Ruby or Oswald and did not recognize Ruby in the photograph, but believes she was told by her husband that the individual with him was Jack Ruby.

Mrs. Beall, who is described as white female; born December 10, 1934, at Denver, Colorado; 5'5½"; 111 pounds; brown hair; brown eyes; slender build; attractive appearance; advised she was previously married to Wesley Bartlett from April 16, 1953, to October, 1964. During this period, he was serving in the U. S. Air Force and they resided in the United States and in foreign countries until July, 1963, when they moved to Amarillo,

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21 MAR 12 1973

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of any kind. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

Texas, from Norway. She married Richard W. Beall at Amarillo, Texas, on December 8, 1964, and she has one daughter, Laurie Bartlett, age 13, by her first marriage.

Miss Laurie Bartlett, age 13 years, 2400 Miles Road, S.E., Albuquerque, advised on March 2, 1967, that she has no knowledge of any photograph in possession of her mother or stepfather which depicts him with Jack L. Ruby or Lee Harvey Oswald. She stated that she has never heard any conversation which would indicate that such photograph is or has been in existence.

Richard W. Beall, 2400 Miles Road, S.E., Albuquerque, advised on March 2, 1967, that to his knowledge, he has never personally been associated with Jack L. Ruby or Lee Harvey Oswald. He stated he was employed by the Texas Highway Patrol from January 3, 1957, to July 16, 1965. He stated that he was born July 16, 1935, at Wellington, Texas, and is described as 6'4", 285 pounds, brown hair, brown eyes, an extremely large build and fair complexion. He stated he graduated from high school at Perkins, Oklahoma, in June, 1954, and thereafter served in the U. S. Navy from June 28, 1954, to June 11, 1956. He held Navy service number 4303195. Upon his discharge from the Armed Forces, he returned to Amarillo, Texas, where he was employed by McKnight Transfer and Storage Company as a furniture hauler from July to October, 1956. He, thereafter, was employed by the Phillips Chemical Company at Borger, Texas, for two months. He, thereafter, was employed by the Texas Highway Patrol as set forth above and served for approximately one year in Fort Worth, Texas, prior to moving to Amarillo, Texas. Subsequent to his services with the Texas Highway Patrol, he was employed five months by the R. D. Hopson Claims Service at Amarillo, Texas, prior to moving to Albuquerque, New Mexico, where he has been the owner and operator of the Gold Cross Ambulance Service since that time.

He was questioned concerning any photograph presently or formerly in his possession depicting him with Ruby or Oswald or both. He stated that to his knowledge, no such photograph has ever existed nor has he ever told anyone that this was the case. He stated he is aware of the fact that the FBI had previously talked to his wife and the only photograph he can possibly imagine that she is referring to is one which was taken of him with a wrestler whose real name is Alex Perez. This picture was taken at the wedding of a friend, Bob Hunter, in Amarillo, Texas, in either 1962, 1963 or the early part of 1964. The photograph was taken by an airman of the U. S. Air Force and Hunter may still have a copy of same. He stated, however,

that this was approximately Hunter's fifth marriage, therefore, if he has remarried, it is probable that Hunter has destroyed the picture. This picture depicts him in a doorway along with Perez and no other individuals are included therein. In this picture, he has his arm around Perez and both are intoxicated and believed each has a bottle in his hand. He stated that Perez wrestles under many different names and is generally characterized as a "bad guy" in the wrestling circles. He belives that Perez is presently wrestling as a masked individual. Perez is a short, extremely husky individual who has a large round face and a considerable amount of black curly hair. He stated it is possible that in describing this photograph to his wife, he may have used one of the numerous wrestling names used by Perez and she may have misunderstood this to be Jack L. Ruby. He described the photograph as approximately 8 x 10 typically glossy wedding photograph and is reasonably certain that he and his wife threw the photograph away prior to the time they moved to New Mexico. This photograph was taken while he was wearing glasses and showed a discolored upper front tooth he had received as a result of an injury. He advised he did not start wearing glasses and the tooth did not become discolored until sometime after they moved to Amarillo, Texas.

Mrs. Richard W. Beall was reinterviewed March 2, 1967, and advised that the photograph described above which allegedly included her husband and Jack L. Ruby portrayed her husband as wearing glasses and having discolored upper tooth. She reiterated the fact that there was only one other individual in the photograph with her husband and believed that her husband claimed this individual having a large round face and dark curly hair was Jack Ruby. A photograph of Jack L. Ruby was displayed to her and she stated that the person in the photograph is definitely not Ruby.

DRAFT

FBI

Date: 2/24/67

REC 59

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Louisville teletype to Bureau 2/23/67.

The indices of the New Orleans Office were searched concerning JERRY dePUGH, and GEORGE AUGUSTINE HYDE with negative results.

Page one of referenced teletype reflects one JOHN J. MARTIN resided at 1311 North Prieur Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. A check of the 1961 New Orleans City Directory shows a J. S. MARTIN as residing at 1311 North Prieur Street with his wife, PAULA M. MARTIN. His employment is listed with Newbrough and Martin, the name of a private investigating firm in New Orleans. There is no other listing in this directory for a J. J. MARTIN or JOHN J. MARTIN at the above address.

Referenced teletype also reflects JOHN J. MARTIN was a Bishop in the American Orthodox Catholic Church and knew DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE.

REC-59 105-82555-5555

15 FEB 27 1967

(3) - Bureau (105-82555) (RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
2 - Louisville (105-620) (RM)
2 - WFO (RM)
2 - New Orleans

PDF:sam
(11)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

70 MAR 1 5 1967

NO 100-16601 /sam

La Texas

During past contacts with SA REGIS L. KENNEDY at New Orleans, JACK S. MARTIN, true name EDWARD STEWART SUGGS, advised him he was a Bishop in a Catholic Church in Louisville, Kentucky. Due to the above information, it is believed JOHN J. MARTIN is identical to JACK S. MARTIN.

The Bureau's attention is directed to New Orleans airtel to the Bureau 12/3/63, New Orleans file 94-448, entitled "J. S. MARTIN, SR., aka, Jack S. Martin, Sr., Col. Jack Martin, Edward Stewart Suggs (true name), RESEARCH (CORRESPONDENCE AND TOURS), with enclosure as entitled above.

The enclosure is a summary of information contained in New Orleans file regarding JACK S. MARTIN. Page seven of this enclosure reflects information contained in a news article of the "New Orleans States-Item", New Orleans, La., in the 6/19/63 Red Flash edition, that MARTIN filed a $50,000 damage suit against District Attorney JIM GARRISON and his Chief Investigator, PERSHING O. GERVAIS, in Civil District Court, charging MARTIN and his family were threatened due to an investigation he conducted into the activities of GARRISON and GERVAIS.

Page eight of enclosure reflects information contained in New Orleans file captioned "Assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas". (Bufile 62-109060) (New Orleans file 89-69) as follows:

It was alleged that one DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE had taught LEE HARVEY OSWALD how to use a telescopic sight on a rifle. HERMAN S. KOHLMAN, Assistant Orleans Parish District Attorney, advised Bureau Agents 11/25/63 that MARTIN alleged there was an association between FERRIE and OSWALD.

New Orleans teletypes to Bureau and Dallas dated 11/26/63 and 11/27/63, captioned as above, include details concerning MARTIN's allegation that FERRIE taught OSWALD how to use a telescopic sight. Portions of referenced teletype are summarized as they apply to information furnished by MARTIN.

JOHN S. MARTIN advised Bureau Agents on 11/25/63 at New Orleans that he had witnessed a television program on 11/23/63 on which several individuals reported an association of OSWALD and DAVID FERRIE. MARTIN stated FERRIE was a

former Commander of the Civil Air Patrol and he, MARTIN, surmised that FERRIE may have trained OSWALD in the use of a telescopic rifle. MARTIN reported his suspicions to WWL-TV, the New Orleans Police Department, and a representative of the District Attorney's Office. Other than remarks MARTIN heard on television, and his general knowledge of FERRIE, he had no information to connect FERRIE and OSWALD.

G. WRAY GILL, attorney, New Orleans, advised he obtained information concerning MARTIN from former New Orleans bail bondsman W. HARDY DAVIS. GILL was led to understand JACK MARTIN was the source of information concerning possible implication of DAVID FERRIE in the assassination of President KENNEDY.

DAVIS advised that on the evening of 11/23/63 he visited MARTIN at MARTIN's home and discussion speculated on the possibility FERRIE might have had something to do with killing President KENNEDY. MARTIN recalled seeing a photograph of the rifle allegedly used to kill President KENNEDY, which MARTIN thought similar to a rifle he had seen in FERRIE's possession several years ago. MARTIN also stated FERRIE had once discussed a short story plot which involved shooting the President of the United States.

MARTIN later that evening called DAVIS and stated he had heard a television program which named FERRIE as a Civil Air Patrol instructor of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. DAVIS commented that information regarding FERRIE's possible ownership of firearms and the instruction of OSWALD in the use of firearms was a matter of pure speculation on the part of JACK MARTIN.

MARTIN was interviewed 11/26/63 and advised he had never heard DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE make any statement that President KENNEDY should be killed and never heard FERRIE outline means by which this could be accomplished.

MARTIN admitted conversations with DAVIS on the evening of 11/23/63 re possibility FERRIE was involved in the shooting of President KENNEDY following a television program in which FERRIE's name was mentioned. He also admitted discussing with DAVIS the fact that FERRIE owned guns.

NO 100-16601 /sam

MARTIN also admitted he discussed the possibility with New Orleans Assistant District Attorney KOHLMAN that FERRIE taught OSWALD to shoot and use a telescopic sight because he knew FERRIE had taught military training to Civil Air Patrol cadets.

MARTIN stated that his suspicions of FERRIE were based upon his observation of the 11/24/63 television program on WWL-TV, New Orleans, and his personal knowledge of FERRIE from prior association.

MARTIN stated he told no one FERRIE had flown OSWALD to Dallas, Texas.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Felt
1 - Mr. Rosen

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: March 2, 1967

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

News media during the evening of March 1, 1967, reported the arrest of Clay Shaw, 54 years old, the former managing director of the International Trade Mart in New Orleans, Louisiana, that date. According to United Press International, District Attorney Garrison arrested Shaw in his investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy and booked him on a charge of "conspiracy to commit murder."

According to the news media, Shaw spent some time in New York City where he was engaged in advertising and public relations work. During World War II he reportedly served in the United States Army in Europe attaining the rank of major. He received the Croix de Guerre of France and the Legion of Merit and the Bronze Star from the United States. Following the war, he returned to New Orleans in 1946 at which time he became managing director of the International Trade Mart. He resigned this position in August, 1965. He is currently engaged in the remodeling and sale of real property in the French quarter of New Orleans.

A check of our files disclosed that we received allegations as early as 1954 that Shaw was a homosexual. [redacted] advised on March 19, 1964, that he has had relations of a homosexual nature with Clay Shaw. The informant described Shaw as a brilliant and powerful man, given to sadism and masochism in his homosexual activities. On February 24, 1967, we received information from Aaron Kohn, Managing Director, Metropolitan Crime Commission, New Orleans, and from [redacted] that information available to them led them to believe Shaw has homosexual tendencies.

105-

MAR 3 1967

On February 24, 1967, we received information from Aaron Kohn and from [redacted] that Clay Shaw is identical with an individual by the name of Clay Bertrand who allegedly was in contact with Dean Andrews, New Orleans Attorney, in connection with Lee Harvey Oswald, the facts of which are as follows:

62-109060
WAB:REL:as

MAR 15 1967

CONTINUED OVER

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
62-109060

On November 25, 1963, Mr. Andrews informed Agents of our New Orleans Office that he had met Lee Harvey Oswald in late June, 1963, at which time Oswald appeared at his office with several individuals who impressed him as being homosexuals. Andrews claimed that Oswald requested assistance in making inquiries concerning his bad conduct discharge from the United States Marine Corps. Andrews also indicated that Oswald asked him questions concerning the citizenship status of he and his wife.

Andrews further stated that on the evening of November 23, 1963, at which time he was in the hospital in New Orleans under heavy sedation, he received a telephone call from an individual who said his name was Clay Bertrand who asked him if he would be interested in handling the defense of Lee Harvey Oswald in Dallas, Texas, for the murder of President Kennedy.

We conducted extensive investigation concerning the data furnished by Andrews and could find no supporting evidence that Lee Harvey Oswald had ever visited Andrews' office. There was no record of Oswald in Andrews' files and his secretary could not recall Oswald ever having been to the office. In addition, we determined from Andrews' doctor that during the period Andrews was in the hospital he was under extreme sedation and he did not believe Andrews was capable of using a telephone on November 23, 1963. Andrews was questioned again on December 3, 1963, concerning his alleged association with Lee Harvey Oswald and Andrews stated after considering the facts in discussions with his office staff he believed the entire incident could have been dreamed by him in view of the physical condition he was in at the time.

We conducted extensive investigation in an effort to locate an individual by the name of Clay Bertrand but were unable to do so. Results of our investigation were furnished to the Warren Commission and Andrews was called as a witness before the Commission. In the Warren Commission's report his testimony was noted with emphasis upon the facts tending to show the unlikelihood of his having contact with Lee Harvey Oswald. A review of the records of the Identification Divison disclose no criminal record for Clay Shaw.

OVP

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
62-109060

3-2-67

ACTION:

There is attached a letter to the Honorable Marvin Watson of the White House and to the Attorney General summarizing the facts available in our files concerning Clay Shaw.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 3/2/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re New Orleans teletype, 9:24 p.m., 3/1/67, to Bureau and Dallas.

Retel stated that [redacted] stated SHAW was apparently the man that a Levee Board policeman was supposed to have seen with LEE HARVEY OSWALD on the lakefront in New Orleans. This source stated that his source for the above information was an unknown television reporter. This informant has no information concerning any incident involving OSWALD and a Levee Board policeman but believes the remark referred to a short-lived news article appearing on 2/28/67 in the New Orleans States-Item.

The New Orleans States-Item of 2/28/67 states:

"The States-Item learned today that District Attorney JIM GARRISON has been given testimony that WILLIAM DAVID FERRIE and LEE HARVEY OSWALD were seen together in New Orleans shortly before President JOHN F. KENNEDY was assassinated in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas
2 - New Orleans

RER:sam
(7)

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12 MAR 3 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

"This is in direct contradiction to FERRIE's statements before his death that he did not know OSWALD.

"GARRISON's investigators were told by a New Orleans area law officer that he was making a routine check on Breakwater dr. at the lakefront in the early morning hours in the fall of 1963 when he found two men sitting in a parked car.

"One of the men identified himself as OSWALD, the officer said. The States-Item's informant was not clear on how the other man identified himself. But the officer has since identified FERRIE's body positively as that of the man he saw in the car.

"The officer took the pair to his headquarters where his superior declined to arrest them on the grounds there was insufficient evidence they were guilty of any wrongdoing.

"After the assassination, the officer said, he recognized OSWALD's face and name from the pictures when he was accused of killing the President. He said he took no action because it was well known that OSWALD had lived in New Orleans.

"Last week, when FERRIE's name was prominently linked to the probe, the officer gave the DA's office his information."

An article in the next edition of the New Orleans States-Item states that a New Orleans law officer has told investigators for the District Attorney that he picked up LEE HARVEY OSWALD on the lakefront here in late 1962. The officer denied to newsmen an earlier report that he picked up DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE at the same time.

The above is submitted for the information of the Bureau.

ERRELL

1 - DeLoach
1 - Wick
1 - Insp. Jensen
1 - Rosen
1 - W. C. Sullivan

March 3, 1967

BY LIAISON

Honorable Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

1 - J. R. Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Laupach
1 - Lenihan

Dear Mr. Watson:

We have previously furnished information to you setting forth data we have received concerning the investigation being conducted by New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison in connection with the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy.

There is enclosed a memorandum dated March 3, 1967, which sets forth information we have received from a reliable source relating to the investigation currently being conducted by Mr. Garrison.

I thought this information would be of interest to the President. Additional pertinent information concerning this matter that comes to our attention will be immediately furnished to you.

This data is also being furnished to the Attorney General and the Director of the Secret Service.

Sincerely yours,

1 ENCLOSURE

Lee Harvey Oswald

EX-103
REC-21 105-82555-5556
RECORDED
199 MAR 7 1967

Enclosure

62-109060
(1) - 105-82555 (Oswald)
REL:gcl
(12)

NOTE: See memorandum WABranigan to WCSullivan dated 3/3/67 captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas," prepared by REL:kmg:chs.

59 MAR 14 1967

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Inspector Jensen
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - J. R. Malley
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lenihan

62-109060

March 3, 1967

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On March 2, 1967, a source of known reliability informed this Bureau that he had received information from sources close to New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison relating to the investigation being conducted by Garrison of the assassination of the late President Kennedy.

According to our source, Garrison has developed information that there was a group of Cuban refugees training near Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana, presumably during the period Lee Harvey Oswald resided in New Orleans from late April, 1963, to September 25, 1963. These Cubans reportedly had been "left in the lurch" and had become angry at everyone. According to our source, Garrison learned that some of these Cubans attended a meeting in the apartment of David William Ferrie. One of these Cubans was named Diaz and another was named Gonzales. Also allegedly present at the meeting were Clay Bertrand, also known as Clay Shaw; an individual named Martin Layton (phonetic); and a man named R. Richard Davis who according to our source was killed in Tampa, Florida, in late February, 1967. Most, if not all, of these people were allegedly homosexuals. According to our source, Lee Harvey Oswald was not present during this meeting in Ferrie's apartment.

Our source further advised that the assassination of President Kennedy was allegedly planned at this gathering in Ferrie's apartment. Allegedly, members of this group took a laundry truck to Dallas and Martin Layton (phonetic) was "the trigger man."

Our source stated that Garrison has reportedly located this laundry truck and has stashed it away in New Orleans. Our source further stated that Garrison claims to have two witnesses who were present in Ferrie's apartment

1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)

105-82-5555

REL:kmg kmg
(12)

ENCLOSURE

CONTINUED - OVER

at the meeting when the assassination of President Kennedy allegedly was planned. Our source does not know exactly the nature of Oswald's alleged relationship with this group, but he reportedly did have some connection and was believed to be a latent homosexual.

A check of our files disclosed that in July, 1963, we received information from several sources that a number of Cuban refugees had come to New Orleans from Miami, Florida, through the efforts of Rudolph Davis, reportedly to attend a training camp after which they would be sent to a training camp in Guatemala. Sources reported this group became disenchanted and returned to Miami shortly after their arrival.

We interviewed Rudolph Davis in this matter and he indicated he acted as a coordinator between the Movimiento Democratica Cristiano (MDC), an anti-Castro organization, and the New York City Police Department in 1961 and that he was the delegate for this anti-Castro organization in New Orleans. He stated he came to New Orleans in August, 1961, and in early 1963 made friends with persons in the lumber business in Guatemala with whom he formed the Guatemalan Lumber and Mineral Corporation. Davis said he brought approximately 19 men to New Orleans to train for lumber cutting work in Guatemala. He added that when the men learned they were to work in a lumber industry and were not recruited for military operations against Cuba, they became disenchanted and returned to Miami. Our files contain no information indicating that David William Ferrie or Lee Harvey Oswald had any contact or connection with Davis or the anti-Castro organization which Davis represented. Data concerning Davis and the group he brought to New Orleans in July, 1963, was disseminated to the Warren Commission during our investigation of the assassination.

Our files contain no information identifiable with Martin Layton (phonetic) or the Cubans, Diaz and Gonzales.

March 3, 1967

AIRTEL AIRMAIL - REGISTERED

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (105-8342) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

On 3/2/67, AL SEPE, Assistant State Attorney, Miami, telephonically contacted the Miami Office and advised that about 10 days ago, Mrs. LILLIAN SPINGLER visited his office and furnished information concerning a Cuban whom she had previously reported to the Miami Office as possibly being an associate of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He said she did not recall the name of the Cuban, but thought it was MARTINEZ, having learned of the name following FBI investigation.

Mr. SEPE desired to know if the Miami Office had checked out this matter. He requested the identity of the Cuban, whose name, JORGE ANTONIO MARTINEZ SOTO, was furnished him. He indicated he might interview MARTINEZ. He stated his inquiry was not related to the current investigation at New Orleans. He was told results of investigation re MARTINEZ were furnished to the Warren Commission.

Interviews of Mrs. SPINGLER and JORGE MARTINEZ are set out in Miami reports dated 12/31/63 and 4/4/64 under caption of "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA," (Bufile 105-82555).

Miami contemplates no renewal of this phase of investigation.

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Dallas (info) (RM)
1 - New Orleans (info) (RM)
1 - Miami
JJO/neb
(6)

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 8 1967

51 MAR 16 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Mr. Harold Barefoot Sanders, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

March 3, 1967

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. R. Jensen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Pursuant to your request on March 2, 1967, there are enclosed two copies of an interview report setting forth the results of an interview with James R. Lewallen on November 27, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

David William Ferrie was interviewed by agents of this Bureau on November 25, 1963, in New Orleans, Louisiana. At that time Ferrie furnished the names of individuals who could possibly furnish information concerning his, Ferrie's, activities and whereabouts. Included was the name Jim Lewallen, 1309 Dauphine, New Orleans, Louisiana.

The results of both interviews were furnished to the Warren Commission. Our files contain no additional information identifiable with Lewallen.

Enclosures - 2

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr. (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)
BST:gow (13)

NOTE: An article appearing in the "Washington Post" of March 2, 1967, datelined New Orleans, March 1, reported the arrest in New Orleans of Clay Shaw by District Attorney Jim Garrison in connection with a charge of "conspiracy to commit murder." The article noted that Shaw and James R. Lewallen were first two men subpoenaed in the District Attorney's probe. Mr. Sanders requested he be furnished with any information in the Bureau files concerning Lewallen. Interview report form (FD 302) consists of pages 214 and 15 of Dallas report in the Oswald case dated 12-2-63 (105-82555 S.454), page 296 of the same report.

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 7 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DUPLICATE YELLOW

61 MAR 15 1967 29

FD-302 (Rev. 1-25-60)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 11/27/63

JAMES R. LEWALLEN, Apartment 9, 1309 Dauphine Street, was interviewed in a Bureau automobile in the 3300 block of Louisiana Avenue Parkway. LEWALLEN advised that he is employed at the National Car Rentals, 740 Baronne Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

LEWALLEN informed he has known DAVID FERRIE since the end of 1947 having met him in Cleveland, Ohio when he was a member of the Civil Air Patrol where FERRIE served as an instructor. LEWALLEN said that he went on active duty during the Korean War in 1950 and at that time FERRIE was still living in Cleveland, Ohio. He said that he returned to Cleveland, Ohio on leave in September, 1951 and at that time learned from FERRIE's mother that FERRIE had taken a job with Eastern Airlines.

LEWALLEN said that he was discharged from the service on May 28, 1952 but did not see FERRIE again until the Christmas Holidays, 1952 when FERRIE visited his mother in Cleveland, Ohio.

LEWALLEN said that in May, 1953 he telephonically contacted DAVID FERRIE who at that time was living in New Orleans and inquired about the possibilities of getting a job in New Orleans. He said that he moved to Kenner, Louisiana where he roomed with DAVID FERRIE from May, 1953 to May, 1955.

In May, 1955, he re-entered the Air Corps and did not see FERRIE until he returned to New Orleans to live about the end of August, 1955. LEWALLEN stated he graduated from pilot training in October, 1956 and was assigned as a pilot with the Louisiana National Guard at Callender Field. He stated since that time he has lived in the New Orleans area.

LEWALLEN stated that he has seen DAVID FERRIE from time to time and on occasions has visited in FERRIE'S home. He stated he saw DAVID FERRIE at his residence, 3330 Louisiana Avenue Parkway on November 20, 1963 but did not see him or have any contact with him on November 21 and 22, 1963 and did not see him again until the evening of November 26, 1963.

314

ENCLOSURE

On 11/27/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69

by SA'S ERNEST C. WALL, JR. & THEODORE R. VIATER /bal Date dictated 11/27/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

LEWALLEN stated that during the time DAVID FERRIE was connected with the Civil Air Patrol in New Orleans he had voluntarily assisted him with the squadron; however, he had no official connection with it. He stated that he does not recall anyone by the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD being a member of the Civil Air Patrol Squadron in New Orleans.

LEWALLEN further remarked that he has never seen anyone by the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD in FERRIE's company, has never been introduced to anyone by that name and has never heard DAVID FERRIE mention anyone by that name.

A photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was exhibited to LEWALLEN at which time he advised he does not know OSWALD.

LEWALLEN further advised that he has never seen anyone in FERRIE's company or been introduced to anyone by FERRIE with the names A. T. HIDELL, A. J. HIDELL, ALEC JAMES HIDELL, ROBERT HIDELL, V. T. LEE or O. H. LEE.

LEWALLEN advised that DAVID FERRIE owns a Stinson 150 monoplane which is presently at the Lakefront Airport. He stated to the best of his knowledge this plane has not been in flying condition for at least the past year.

He further informed that he recalls on one occasion FERRIE borrowed a Piper Cub Plane but this was at least two years ago. LEWALLEN said he does not know who this Piper Cub belonged to and does not know whether FERRIE has access to this plane at the present time.

315

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

3/3/67

1 - Inspector Jensen
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J.R.Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Mr. W. A. Branigan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Memorandum Mr. Wick to Mr. DeLoach dated 3/2/67, reported information received from Robert Northshield, Executive Producer of the Huntley-Brinkley Show, concerning investigation being conducted by New Orleans District Attorney in connection with the assassination of the late President Kennedy.

The information has been set forth in an appropriate letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination. Mr. Northshield's identity is being protected since he furnished us this information on a highly confidential basis.

ACTION:

Attached are letters to the Honorable Marvin Watson of the White House, the Attorney General, and the Director of Secret Service, transmitting to each a copy of our letterhead memorandum in this matter.

REL:kmg/chs (11)

1 105-82555 (Oswald)
62-109060

105-82555-
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 7 1967

59MAR 14 1967

1 - DeLoach
1 - Wick
1 - Insp. Jensen
1 - Rosen
1 - W. C. Sullivan
March 3, 1967

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

1 - J. R. Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Raupach
1 - Lenihan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS.

We have previously furnished information to you setting forth data we have received concerning the investigation being conducted by New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison in connection with the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy.

There is enclosed a copy of a memorandum dated March 3, 1967, which sets forth information we have received from a reliable source relating to the investigation currently being conducted by Mr. Garrison.

Additional pertinent information concerning this matter that comes to our attention will be immediately furnished to you.

This data is also being furnished to the Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President, and to the Director of the Secret Service.

Enclosure

62-109060

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)
1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr. (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General
1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
13 MAR 7 1967

1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)
PLL:gcl
(10)

NOTE: See memorandum WABranigan to WCSullivan dated 3/3/67 captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas," prepared by PLL:hmg.

5 MAR 9 1967

70 DEC 15 1967

AIR MAIL ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

3/5/67

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (89-75) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISC INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

After 5:00 PM on 3/3/67, SA JOHN D. HURLEY, JR. was telephonically contacted at the Babylon Office by Mrs. CHARLES KRAUS. Mrs KRAUS was interviewed subsequently at her house by SA HURLEY at which time she advised the following:

Mrs. CHARLES KRAUS, nee DOROTHY YOUNG, who will be 41 years of age in April of this year, advised that she has resided at 1093 South Gardiner Drive, Bay Shore, NY, for the past six years and who formerly resided at 557 Lincoln Ave., Lindenhurst, NY, from 1946-1961.

She stated that between Halloween and Thanksgiving of 1957, while she was en route from Ft. Walton Beach, Florida, to Lindenhurst, NY, that she stopped for a hitchhiker somewhere in Virginia. She said that this hitchhiker was a young boy about 17 or 18 years of age and that he identified himself to her as being LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (RM)
2 - New Orleans (RM)
2 - Miami (RM) (INBO)
2 - New York
JDH:cjs
(12)

105-82555-
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 10 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-X699

She said that he was carrying a brown suitcase filled with Communist propaganda including training manuals concerning various weapons, a document bearing his name as LEE HARVEY OSWALD indicating that he was a member of an organization headed by JACK RUBY who signed his name as JACK RUBY as an official of that organization. She stated that aforementioned brown suitcase bore the initials LHO and that the suitcase also contained a picture of LEE HARVEY OSWALD's mother and some photographs of girlfriends.

She stated that LEE HARVEY OSWALD, in her opinion, appeared to be completely brainwashed and a follower of Communistic causes. She stated that he contantly referred to KENNEDY, who later became President of the US, as "JFK" and he also stated that CASTRO had said that he would get KENNEDY or else he, CASTRO, would get somebody to get JFK.

She stated that this individual, who identified himself to her as LEE HARVEY OSWALD, mentioned to her that he had been recruited along with other young men by JACK RUBY to fight with CASTRO's guerrillas and that he was receiving pay from this organization. She stated that OSWALD told her he had been sent along with other young men from New Orleans to Florida to board a boat to join forces and fight with CASTRO's forces in Cuba.

She stated OSWALD told her that when he arrived in Florida this boat had already departed and that he was presently en route to NYC to contact JACK RUBY for additional orders. She stated that OSWALD told her that he hoped that RUBY would send him out again to join CASTRO's guerrillas and that RUBY held meetings for this organization which RUBY headed, whose name she cannot recall, in the back room of a 53rd Street restaurant [redacted]

she heard OSWALD tell the individual alleged to be RUBY that he was going to meet him at this 53rd St. restaurant because he had missed the boat in Florida which was to take him to Cuba. She also said that OSWALD said do you want to talk to RUBY, at which time she got on the phone and said hello to the individual to whom OSWALD was speaking and he replied hello and that was the end of their conversation.

She said that OSWALD wanted her to drop him off at this 53rd St. restaurant in NYC, whose name she cannot recall, but that she was afraid of getting lost in NY and just dropped him off and continued on her way out to Lindenhurst, NY, to join her husband. She said that the only other person who was in her vehicle at this time was her four-year-old son, DANIEL. Furthermore, she advised that she had been separated from her husband and had been in Florida with her child and was en route to Lindenhurst, NY, to join her husband. She was lonely during this period. She said that she advised her husband immediately upon arrival in Lindenhurst, NY, of this 17 or 18 year old hitchhiker named LEE HARVEY OSWALD whom she had picked up, and that she felt sorry for this boy as he appeared to be completely "brainwashed in Communist causes."

She said that she did not think any more about this until the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, at which time she saw LEE HARVEY OSWALD's picture on television and recognized him as the boy she had picked up 6 years previously. Later on, when JACK RUBY was mentioned as having killed LEE HARVEY OSWALD, she recalled that that was the name that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had mentioned in her car while en route to NY in 1957. At this time, she consulted her husband, CHARLES KRAUS, as to what she should do concerning her knowledge of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Her husband advised her to consult her priest.

Mrs. KRAUS advised that she called the St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church Rectory in Bay Shore, NY, and arranged for a consultation with one of the priests. She said that she contacted a young priest at aforementioned rectory whose name she cannot recall, and was advised by him as follows: "Do not mention it to anyone as your life and children would not be worth a plug nickel."

Later the same evening Monsignor MYRON PURICK, Pastor of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, 6 North Clinton Ave., Bay Shore, NY, was contacted re the possibility of any woman

having contacted a young priest of that parish shortly after 11/22/63, with information concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Msgr. MYRON PURICK advised that he had only one young priest in the parish at that time and that the priest's name was Father WILLIAM KARVELIS and that this priest had gone to NYC for the evening and would not be returning to Bay Shore until Saturday around noon. He said that to the best of his recollection he had not heard any of the priests having any information concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD immediately after the assassination of the late President.

On 3/4/67, SA HURLEY contacted Father WILLIAM KARVELIS of above St. Patrick's Rectory regarding the possibility of that priest having had any one of his parishioners contact him immediately after 11/22/63, regarding information concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Father KARVELIS advised that a woman of about 33 years of age, whose name he cannot recall, contacted him regarding such information and that she mentioned that LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been picked up by her as a hitchhiker while she was returning from Florida and that this individual, alleged to be LEE HARVEY OSWALD, made a telephone call from Howard Johnson's Restaurant on the New Jersey Turnpike to an individual alleged to be JACK RUBY in NY. He said he cannot remember these details too clearly and because, in his opinion, the woman's story appeared to be a bit wild he frankly did not believe her. He said he got the general impression that this woman did not seem to be too reliable and he had a feeling at the time that some of the incidents she related were probably true but that she used her imagination along with whatever semblance of truth there might be to her story. He stated that he thinks he told this woman that she should report this information to the FBI but that she appeared to be reluctant to do so.

He stated that without further consultation with this woman he could furnish no additional information regarding details of his conversation with her.

Mr. CHARLES KRAUS, husband of aforementioned Mrs. KRAUS, confirmed that his wife had advised him of having picked up this hitchhiker immediately after his wife's arrival

in Lindenhurst, NY, from her trip from Florida. He further advised that he has been employed by Tool Craft Specialty Company, 115 Allen Boulevard, Farmingdale, NY, for approximately two years.

Mrs. KRAUS specifically advised she had never received psychiatric car of any kind and had never been confined to a mental institution.

Based on information available re Mrs. KRAUS, the NYO is unable to identify her with any reference in NYO files.

NYO is not in a position to evaluate this information. It is suggested that Bureau advise NY if OSWALD was in fact traveling to NY during this period and whether or not RUBY was in NY during this time. Pending results of above, NYO is not conducting further investigation of above allegation at this time.

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 3/1/67
ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

FROM : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (105-2564) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
OO: DALLAS

On February 27, 1967, TRINIDAD ORTIZ, apartment number 16, 1204 Harmon Place, Minneapolis, Minnesota, age 26, and unemployed, made available to the Minneapolis Office of the FBI a United States one dollar bill, Serial Number R66135454A, which bears several handwritten ink impressions, including the written names, "L. Oswald" with date March 7, 1963, and "Heideel". ORTIZ stated he received this bill in change from an unknown store in Minneapolis in about March, 1964. He has spent approximately $50.00 with the Minneapolis Document Examiners to have the handwriting on the bill compared with known handwriting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, (writings of OSWALD were taken from the Warren Commission Report).

The opinion of the examiner (ANN B. WOOTEN, examiner of questioned documents, 3806 West Calhoun Boulevard, Minneapolis), was that her findings furnish conclusive evidence of identity between the genuine known writings and the "L. Oswald" and "Heidell" signatures appearing on the face of the one dollar bill. She further concluded, after making a detailed study of photographs, that the additional writings appearing on the bill were written by OSWALD.

The Laboratory is requested to compare the handwriting on the enclosed one dollar bill with available known handwriting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, noting that OSWALD had used the name HIDELL.

After Laboratory examination of instant one dollar bill, it should be returned to Minneapolis for return to owner, ORTIZ.

EX-103 REC-21 105-82555-5557

All indications are that ORTIZ feels instant one dollar bill will be valuable to him monetarily, therefore,

18 MAR 3 1967

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461)
2 - Minneapolis
RHW:jlj
(6)

ENCLOSURE

SEVEN

INDEXED-13 FILES

SOVIET SECTION

EXECUTIVE SEC.

3/6/67 JCC:kk

Bonus Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

due caution will be taken regarding any information furnished to him after examination by the FBI Laboratory.

After results of the FBI Laboratory have been received, Minneapolis will consider further appropriate investigation and will submit a report.

Mr. Griffith
Mr. Cadigan

SAC, Minneapolis (105-2564) 3/6/67

REC-21

Director, FBI (105-82555) — 5557

EX-103

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

(OO: Dallas)

Reurlet 3/1/67, submitting a one-dollar bill, serial number R66135454A. It is not apparent from reflet what purpose would be served by comparing the handwriting on the dollar bill with available known writings of Lee Harvey Oswald. Accordingly, the submitted dollar bill is being returned to your office. If any further justification can be made for conducting a Laboratory examination in this matter, you should resubmit this dollar bill.

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

Enclosure

JCC:KK (6)
kk

MAILED 9
MAR 7 1967
COMM-FBI

FBI

MAR 13 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

816(9+D)

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 3/3/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Re Miami airtel to Bureau dated 3/1/67.

Re Miami airtel contained information to the effect that on 2/28/67, Miss JEAN MAHAFFEY, Administrative Assistant, Cuban Relief Center (CRC), Miami, Fla. advised that Sgt. E. W. McCRACKEN of the Miami PD had made inquiry about mid-January concerning MANUEL GARCIA GONZALEZ, indicating it was "very confidential".

According to Miami airtel on 2/22/67, Mrs. MARTA TRELLES, Aide to Miss MAHAFFEY, contacted Sgt. McCRACKEN to ascertain if MANUEL GARCIA GONZALEZ had been identified. Mrs. TRELLES did this in view of an article with a photograph which appeared in the 2/21/67 issue of the "Miami News", a Miami daily newspaper. This photograph showed LEE HARVEY OSWALD with two other males. The photograph was originally taken from a film strip by New Orleans TV Station WDSU of OSWALD passing out handbills. The caption below the photograph described the male standing next to OSWALD as a Cuban sought in Miami by New Orleans District Attorney JAMES GARRISON. The Cuban's name was said to be MANUEL GARCIA

ENCLOSURE ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encl. 2)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 1)
2 - Miami (105-8342) (Encl. 1)
2 - New Orleans
ECW:jab
(9)

REC 71 62-109060-5558
MAR 9 1967
NOT RECORDED
139 MAR 9 1967

63 MAR 14 1967 CLOSURE ATTACHED

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN

GONZALEZ. The Miami Division enclosed a xerox copy of the photograph with the caption below the photograph. The files of the New Orleans Office reflect that this is apparently an enlargement of a portion of a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and several other males taken by the TV Station WDSU, New Orleans, at the time OSWALD distributed handbills in front of the International Trade Mart Building in New Orleans. The files of this office show that the individual to whom the arrow in the newspaper clipping referred to above has been identified through investigation by this office as JOHN ALICE.

During the investigation by this office in connection with the assassination of President KENNEDY, JESSE R. CORE, III, Director, Jesse R. Core Public Relations Firm, Room 211, International Trade Mart, 134 Camp St., New Orleans, La., heard a rumor that someone was picketing the International Trade Mart and telephonically contacted WDSU to inquire if the trade mart was being picketed. He was informed that it had been reported that pickets were located at the trade mart and he immediately went over to the trade mart to see what was going on and noticed two persons who appeared to be handing out leaflets bearing the notation "Hands Off Cuba" with the name "L. H. OSWALD, 4907 Magazine St., New Orleans, La." stamped on them.

Mr. CORE stated that at this location he immediately conferred with a friend of his, a trade mart associate, named JOHN ALICE, owner of John Alice, Inc. Import-Export Firm, International Trade Mart, New Orleans, La. He stated ALICE showed him a handbill similar to the one described above. A photograph taken by WDSU-TV was exhibited to Mr. CORE and identified JOHN ALICE as one of the individuals in the photograph.

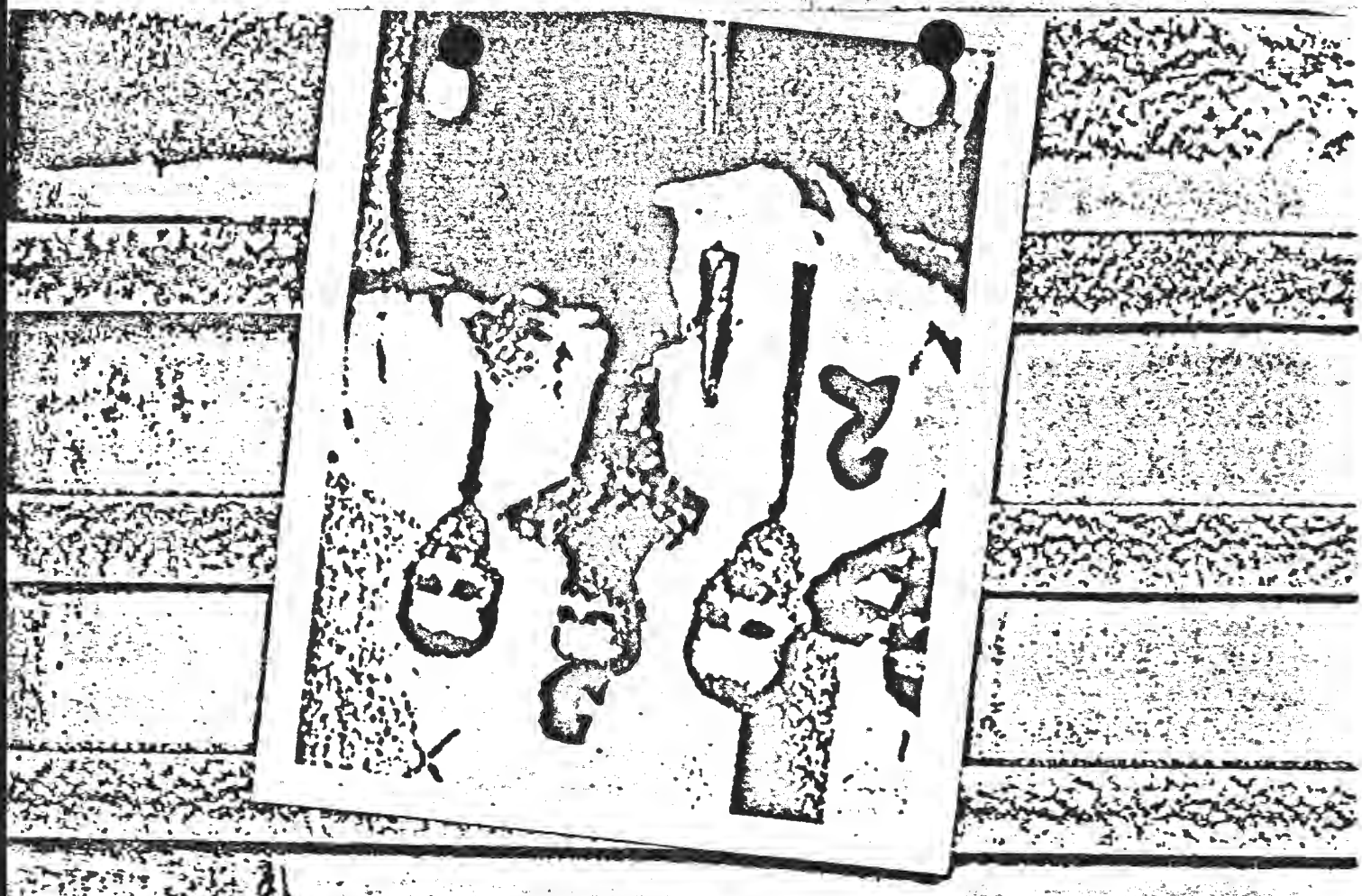
JOHN ALICE, John Alice Export Co., Room 308, International Trade Mart, New Orleans, La. advised on 11/29/63 that he had observed a photograph showing LEE HARVEY OSWALD passing out handbills or leaflets on 8/16/63 in front of the International Trade Mart. ALICE stated that he recognized his own picture in the photograph and ALICE recognized J. EHARA, Kasuga and Co., Ltd., whose office was also located in the International Trade Mart. ALICE stated on 8/16/63, he

had walked out in front of the International Trade Mart sometime around the noon lunch hour and at that time noticed either four or five men walking toward the front entrance of the International Trade Mart. ALICE stated once the men reached an area immediately in front of the International Trade Mart entrance they started handing out handbills or leaflets to people coming out of the International Trade Mart as well as pedestrians walking on the sidewalk. ALICE stated one of the handbills had been handed to him and he noted it was captioned "Hands Off Cuba" and had additional verbiage to the effect that the United States should be more fair to Cuba and that additional trading should be done with Cuba. ALICE stated that the entire thought as expressed by the handbill was opposed to everything he believed and in no uncertain terms he had advised the individual, who he now knows was LEE HARVEY OSWALD, of his thoughts and in fact had balled up the handbill and thrown it into OSWALD's face.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of an enlargement of the portion of the photograph taken by TV Station WDSU, New Orleans, during the time OSWALD was passing out handbills in front of the International Trade Mart on 8/16/63.

Also enclosed for Dallas and Miami is one copy each of this same photograph.

It is to be noted that the individual identified by the #1 is J. EHARA, the individual identified by the #2 is LEE HARVEY OSWALD and the individual identified by #3 is JOHN ALICE. It is to be noted that the newspaper article appearing in the Miami News with the arrow directly over his head and the individual District Attorney GARRISON's Office was endeavoring to locate in Miami is JOHN ALICE.



4-3 (Rev. 1-27-66)

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

12:01 AM CST URGENT 3-5-67 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS

FROM NEW ORLEANS 050445

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, MISC. INFO CONCERNING.

RENOTEL TO BUREAU FEBRUARY 25, 1967, 2:02 PM CST.

[redacted] ADVISED THIS DATE THAT AURA LEE (LAST NAME UNKNOWN), CLAY SHAW'S FORMER SECRETARY AT INTERNATIONAL TRADE MART, NEW ORLEANS WHO IS EMPLOYED BY THE HEART FUND AT OCHSNER CLINIC, STATED IN FRONT OF DR. CHARLES B. MOORE AND OTHERS AT OCHSNER HOSPITAL 31 LAST, AFTER SHAW'S PRESS CONFERENCE WHERE HE ADVISED HE NEVER MET DAVID FERRIE, LOU, THAT SHE HAD SEEN FERRIE GO INTO SHAW'S OFFICE IN THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE MART BUILDING ON A NUMBER OF OCCASIONS, AND BELIEVED FERRIE HAD PRIVILEGED ENTRY INTO SHAW'S OFFICE.

INFORMANT FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IN THE STRICTIST CONFIDENCE SINCE IT WAS FURNISHED TO HIM BY

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 9 1967

14 MAR 8 1967

271

10 MAR 16 1967

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

4-3 (Rev. 1-27-61)

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

To: Belmont, Mohr, Wick, Casper, Callahan, Conrad, Felt, Gale, Rosen, Sullivan, Tavel, Trotter, Tele. Room, Holmes, Gandy

PAGE TWO FROM NEW ORLEANS 050445

[redacted] A CAMERAMAN FOR CHANNEL [redacted], A [redacted], WHO SWORE INFORMANT TO SECRECY BEFORE FURNISHING THE INFORMATION. INFORMANT ADVISED THAT ACCORDING TO [redacted] HE HAD TALKED TO THE JUDGE WHO HAD HANDLED THE MATTER INVOLVING CLAY SHAW AND THIS JUDGE STATED THAT AFTER HE HAD SEEN THE EVIDENCE DISTRICT ATTORNEY GARRISON HAS, HE STRONGLY BELIEVES THAT IF THE CASE AGAINST CLAY SHAW GOES TO A JURY, THE JURY WILL VOTE ELEVEN TO ONE IN FAVOR OF A CONVICTION.

ACCORDING TO [redacted] GARRISON'S ACE IN THE HOLE IS WELL DOCUMENTED PROOF CONSISTING OF A CERTIFIED PHOTOSTATIC COPY OF A JOB APPLICATION MADE BY LEE HARVEY OSWALD IN HIS OWN HANDWRITING DURING THE SPRING OR SUMMER OF 1963 WITH A TRUCKING COMPANY, NAME NOT MENTIONED, BELIEVED TO BE IN NEW ORLEANS, IN WHICH OSWALD LISTED THREE PERSONAL REFERENCES ONE OF WHOM WAS JACK RUBY. [redacted] ALSO MENTIONED THAT ATTORNEY SAM (MONK) ZELDEN HAS KNOWLEDGE OF THIS APPLICATION AS HE IS AN ATTORNEY FOR THIS TRUCKING FIRM.

BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF ANY PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS.

RECEIVED: 1:13 AM REY

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

REC 18

Date: 3/6/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
SAC, HOUSTON (105-1091)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka (deceased)
IS - R - CUBA

OO - DALLAS

On 3/1/67 ALTON GRIFFIN, District Attorney, Lubbock, Texas, advised SA BEN S. HARRISON that he had a good friend named Mrs. STAN (EVELYN) SHEPPARD, who is employed in the personnel department of the Continental Oil Company, Houston, Texas.

Mr. GRIFFIN stated that he had seen Mrs. SHEPPARD on the weekend of 2/25-26/67 and she was quite concerned over statements made by District Attorney JAMES GARRISON of New Orleans, Louisiana, to the effect that anyone who had had contact with OSWALD and had not volunteered such information was guilty of withholding information.

Mr. GRIFFIN continued that Mrs. SHEPPARD stated that in October, 1963, approximately one month prior to the assassination, OSWALD applied for a job at the Continental Oil Company, Houston, Texas, and that she had interviewed him in this regard. She reportedly told Mr. GRIFFIN that OSWALD had not been given a job and had not recontacted the company, and for this reason Mrs. SHEPPARD did not feel this information was important; however, in view of GARRISON's investigation, she felt that she should now make that information known to the proper authorities and Mr. GRIFFIN volunteered to furnish same to the FBI.

REC 18 105-82555-5559

The special indexes on captioned case does not reflect any record of an interview with Mrs. STAN (EVELYN) SHEPPARD or anyone else with the Continental Oil Company at Houston, Texas, concerning an alleged employment application submitted by OSWALD.

(3) - Bureau (RM)
2 - Houston (RM)
1 - Dallas

10 MAR 7 1967

RPG:jeg
(6)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

DL 100-10461

LEADS

HOUSTON

AT HOUSTON, TEXAS: Will contact Mrs. STAN (EVELYN) SHEPPARD and ascertain complete details of her contact with the individual she believes to have been OSWALD and determine if such individual was OSWALD, and obtain any application submitted by him for submission to the FBI Laboratory.

In the event the information developed from Mrs. SHEPPARD is positive, with respect to OSWALD, an LHM should be submitted using as a predication, the information contained in instant airtel.

0-9 (Rev. 5-22-64)

EXTRA COPY

8

FBI

Date: 2/24/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: ALL SACs PERSONAL ATTENTION

FROM: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

James C. Garrison, District Attorney of New Orleans, Louisiana, has been conducting an independent investigation relating to the assassination of President Kennedy.

His activities have been the subject of numerous press releases which in themselves have been controversial. He has been quoted as saying "I have no reason to believe at this time that Lee Harvey Oswald killed anybody in Dallas on Nov. 22." Garrison has been quoted as saying he had no intention of calling in the FBI, and "we've been able to make more progress in three months with a handful of men than they've been able to do in three years with 5,000 men."

Due to Garrison's irresponsible actions in connection with this matter, no contact is being made with him or any member of his staff.

You are instructed to insure each employee in your Division understands that if he is asked for any information relating to this matter there is to be no comment made; further, this matter is not to be discussed outside the Bureau. However, should information be made available to you voluntarily it will be accepted, and the Bureau is to be promptly advised. No active investigation is to be conducted.

105-82555-

ENCLOSURE

EXTRA Copy

Sent Via _____ M Per _____

ENCLOSURE

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. DeLoach

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: March 3, 1967

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Gale

5 - Liaison

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

PURPOSE:

To recommend airtel to the field furnishing additional instructions as to the manner information received concerning the assassination of President Kennedy should be handled.

Lee Harvey Oswald

BACKGROUND:

By airtel dated 2/24/67, all offices were instructed to accept any information furnished relating to District Attorney Garrison's investigation; to advise the Bureau promptly of data received, but that no active investigation was to be conducted. In addition, this airtel instructed that no comments concerning Garrison's investigation should be made and this matter was not to be discussed outside the Bureau.

There has been widespread publicity concerning Garrison's activities in New Orleans and, as a result, we are receiving voluminous information concerning speculation and rumors regarding the assassination. Such information, even though having no apparent connection to developments in New Orleans, should be completely evaluated at the Bureau prior to conducting further inquiries. Accordingly, attached for approval is an airtel to all SACs, instructing that we should continue to accept any information concerning the assassination; however, no investigation is to be conducted without first obtaining Bureau authorization.

ENCLOSURE In addition, field is being instructed to submit the same day data received a letterhead memorandum containing the pertinent information which can be used for dissemination purposes. In addition, this airtel instructs the field to advise the Bureau by either telephone or teletype of any pertinent information received or data which by necessity should be immediately investigated.

105-82555-

KMR:eem
(9)

ENCLOSURE

MAR 9 1967

Enclosure

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

ACTION:

Attached for approval is an airtel (plastiplate) to all SACs in line with the above.

3/6/67

AIRTEL 105-82555

TO: ALL SACs PERSONAL ATTENTION

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

ReBuairtel to all SACs 2/24/67, containing instructions concerning the handling of information regarding investigation being conducted by District Attorney James C. Garrison in New Orleans.

As a result of publicity concerning this matter, the volume of mail regarding the assassination has increased measurably. A majority of the information received is speculative and rumor-type, alleging other individuals are involved in the assassination.

All offices should continue to accept any information regarding the assassination; however, no investigation is to be conducted without Bureau approval irrespective of the nature of the data furnished.

Should pertinent information be received, which by necessity requires immediate investigation or other action, the Bureau is to be notified either by telephone or teletype, depending upon the urgency of the situation.

Any pertinent information relating to the assassination is to be incorporated into a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination and furnished to the Bureau by airtel the same day that it is received. Copies of the letterhead memorandum are to be furnished to Dallas, the office of origin and other interested offices.

KMReem

NOTE: See Rosen to DeLoach memo, same caption, March 3, 1967, MReem.

61 MAR 16 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Felt
1 - Mr. Sullivan

March 6, 1967

Mr. Frank W. Manning
Office of the Attorney General
Room 104, Supreme Court Building
New Orleans, Louisiana 70150

Dear Mr. Manning:

I have been advised by Inspector H. Lynn Edwards of his conversation with you on March 1, 1967, relative to the investigation being conducted by New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison, as well as the information you furnished concerning sex deviates and the possibility of a "shake down" racket involving individuals in the New Orleans, Louisiana, area.

Based on the information you made available to Inspector Edwards, there is no violation within the jurisdiction of this Bureau, and on the contrary, there appears to be a most serious violation of state law concerning which you have had information for some time. Consequently, I would suggest that any investigation of this "shake down" racket of sex deviates would be more appropriately made by state authorities.

Sincerely yours,

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 8 1967

62-109060
(1) - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

John Edgar Hoover
Director

JRM:hw
(11)

NOTE: See H. L. Edwards to Mr. Felt memo 3-2-67, captioned "Jim Garrison, District Attorney, New Orleans, Louisiana; John F. Kennedy Assassination Case," HLE:mbk.

29 DUPLICATE YELLOW
70 MAR 6 1967

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Jensen
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Goble

The Attorney General

March 8, 1967

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

I have previously furnished you information received concerning the investigation being conducted by New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison concerning the assassination of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. In the memorandum on this matter dated March 3, 1967, which was enclosed with my letter to you of the same date, mention was made of a Martin Layton (phonetic) who, allegedly, was the "trigger man" in a plot to assassinate President Kennedy.

Although our files contain no information identifiable with this individual, Special Agents of this Bureau interviewed a Layton Patrick Martens in the course of the assassination investigation and our files do contain some information about him. Because of the similarity of names, especially when "Martin Layton" is reversed, there is attached a copy of a memorandum which sets forth information on Layton Patrick Martens.

This information is also being furnished to the Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President, and to the Director of the Secret Service.

62-109060

Enclosure

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)
1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr. (Enclosure)
- Assistant Attorney General
1 - Mr. Harold Barefoot Sanders, Jr. (Enclosure)
- Assistant Attorney General
1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 13 1967

1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)
TNG:gow (18)
See note page two

56 MAR 14 1967

The Attorney General

NOTE:

See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan dated 3-7-67, prepared by TNG:gow, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas."

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Jensen
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Goble

March 8, 1967

BY LIAISON

Honorable Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Watson:

I have previously furnished you information received concerning the investigation being conducted by New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison concerning the assassination of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. In the memorandum on this matter dated March 3, 1967, which was enclosed with my letter to you of the same date, mention was made of a Martin Layton (phonetic) who, allegedly, was the "trigger man" in a plot to assassinate President Kennedy.

Although our files contain no information identifiable with this individual, Special Agents of this Bureau interviewed a Layton Patrick Martens in the course of the assassination investigation and our files do contain some information about him. Because of the similarity of names, especially when "Martin Layton" is reversed, there is attached a memorandum which sets forth information on Layton Patrick Martens.

I thought this information would be of interest to the President. This data is also being furnished to the Attorney General and to the Director of the Secret Service.

Sincerely yours,

1 ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

62-109060
1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)
TNG:gow (13)
See note page two

56 MAR 14 1967

DUPLICATE YELLOW

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
193 MAR 13 1967

Honorable Marvin Watson

NOTE:

See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan dated 3-7-67, prepared by TNG:gow, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Jensen
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1- Mr. Goble

March 8, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Layton Patrick Martens, born February 19, 1943, was interviewed on November 25, 1963, by Special Agents of this Bureau. At that time he was living at the home of David William Ferrie, who died on February 22, 1967. (News media have indicated New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison has named Ferrie as being one of the major figures in his assassination investigation.)

Martens advised on November 25, 1963, that he had moved in with Ferrie on November 17, 1963, at Ferrie's suggestion, after he, Martens, had been "kicked out" of his mother's home. Martens stated he had known Ferrie since 1958, when Martens was a student in the Civil Air Patrol in New Orleans and Ferrie was an instructor.

Martens related that Ferrie was working in November, 1963, for a New Orleans attorney, G. Wray Gill, as a research librarian and about 1 p.m. on November 24, 1963, Gill stopped at Ferrie's residence and said he was looking for Ferrie. Martens was home alone and Gill told him he understood Lee Oswald, when arrested, had been carrying a library card with Ferrie's name on it. (This was not true.) Gill also told Martens that Jack S. Martin had told authorities that Ferrie had planned the assassination of the President. Gill told Martens to have Ferrie contact him and he, Gill, would represent Ferrie. Martens advised that several hours later on the same day, November 24, 1963, Ferrie telephoned. Martens said he relayed Gill's message to Ferrie and Ferrie stated he had already talked with Gill. Martens said Ferrie told him during the conversation that the name "Oswald" meant nothing to him and that he did not know Oswald. Martens, during the interview, said Ferrie had been a great admirer of President Kennedy. Martens stated Oswald was unknown to him. He added that to his knowledge there had been no association between Ferrie and Oswald.

62-109060
105 - 105-82555 (Oswald)
TNG:gow (13)

105 82555-

ENCLOSURE

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

The criminal records of the Identification Division of this Bureau reveal Layton Patrick Martens was fingerprinted on August 30, 1961, by the New Orleans Police Department. Martens was interviewed on that date by Special Agents of this Bureau and stated he had been [redacted] He believed his arrest resulted from his association with Ferrie, who was being investigated at the time by the New Orleans Police Department for contributing to the delinquency of a juvenile. Criminal records indicate the New Orleans Assistant District Attorney refused to pursue the charges against Martens.

Martens was fingerprinted again on November 25, 1963, by the New Orleans Police Department and charged with [redacted] He was released the same date when the Assistant District Attorney refused to pursue the charges. It was shortly after his release that he was interviewed by Special Agents of this Bureau, as set forth above.

This information concerning Martens was furnished to the Warren Commission.

RYFFR

3/8/67

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Re New York airtel to Bureau, 3/5/67, reflecting information furnished by Mrs. CHARLES KRAUS.

For the information of the Bureau and all offices receiving this communication, investigation into the background of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his whereabouts during the captioned investigation, established that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was in the U. S. Marine Corps stationed overseas with the Fleet Marines, Pacific area, from 9/12/57 to 12/22/58.

The above information is contained in the report of SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS, Dallas, dated 12/2/63, captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka, IS - R - CUBA", Dallas file 100-10461, Bureau file 105-82555, New Orleans file 100-16601.

(3) - Bureau
1 - New Orleans (89-69)(info)
1 - New York (89-75)(info)
1 - Miami (89-35)(info)
1 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(7)

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
89 MAR 10 1967

55 MAR 17 1967

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Jensen
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Goble

March 8, 1967

BY LIAISON

Honorable James J. Rowley
Director, U. S. Secret Service
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rowley:

I have previously furnished you information received concerning the investigation being conducted by New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison concerning the assassination of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. In the memorandum on this matter dated March 3, 1967, which was enclosed with my letter to you of the same date, mention was made of a Martin Layton (phonetic) who, allegedly, was the "trigger man" in a plot to assassinate President Kennedy.

Although our files contain no information identifiable with this individual, Special Agents of this Bureau interviewed a Layton Patrick Martens in the course of the assassination investigation and our files do contain some information about him. Because of the similarity of names, especially when "Martin Layton" is reversed, there is attached a copy of a memorandum which sets forth information on Layton Patrick Martens.

This information is also being furnished to the Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President, and to the Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

DUPLICATE YELLOW

Enclosure

NOTE: See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan dated 3-7-67, prepared by TNG:gow, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas."

62-109060
105-82555 (Oswald)
TNG:gow
(13)

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 13 1967

61 MAR 17 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

SAC, New York (89-43)

105-82555

Director, FBI (62-109060)

3/8/67

1 - Mr. Lenihan

SUBJECT: [illegible]
[illegible]
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re New York airtel dated 3/3/67 setting forth results of an interview with Mrs. Charles Kraus, wife of [illegible]. Mrs. Kraus alleges an acquaintanceship with Lee Harvey Oswald.

A check of Bureau files discloses Oswald was overseas in the United States Marine Corps at the time Mrs. Kraus alleges she picked him up as a hitchhiker. No additional action need be taken concerning Mrs. Kraus' allegations.

1 - Dallas (89-43)
1 - New Orleans (89-69)
1 - Miami

REL:kmg
(7)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

MAILED 19
MAR 8 1967
FBI

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

It is known Oswald came to Toronto. He visited several Communists here. Dr. Fica, Dr. Artis, Dr. Petrykanyn, the Ukrainian chiropractor. It is possible Oswald, Fica, and Artis all received their instructions from Petrykanyn. Fica and Artis went to Dallas and they also went to Mexico City, like Oswald. Oswald came from Japan and Fica was going to Japan.

Petrykanyn is now in Montreal. He has not practiced as a chiropractor since about 1961, when Oswald came here. He is now giving out drugs. Red activity was largely transferred to Montreal, several years ago. Four secessionist parties in Quebec, one a Camouflaged Red party.

Petrykanyn's address is 7 Cardinal St. Dollard Des Ormeaux, Montreal. Till 1966 he lived

3138 St. Lonbranch, a suburb of Toronto. His mother lives there now.

In the summer of 1961, I was with Fica and Artis in front of the Fica clinic on Roncesvalles Ave, Toronto. Artis said " Oswald has come." I said " Who is Oswald? " Fica said "Oswald is a friend of ours." Fica said " What does Petrykanyn say?

Fica went to Dallas.

61 MAR 24 1967

5560

MAR 18

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

REC 23

FBI

Date: 3/10/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, LOUISVILLE (105-620) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

OO:DALLAS

Re Louisville teletype dated 3/9/67, and Louisville letter and LHM dated 2/28/67.

Transmitted herewith for the Bureau and receiving offices are copies of a LHM as indicated below.

No further action by Louisville Division.

3 - Bureau (Encls. 9) (RM) SURE
2 - Dallas (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - Houston (Encls. 2) (RM)
2 - New Orleans (Encls. 2) (RM)
3 - Louisville (2 - 105-620)
(1 - 62-1568)

GWH/mfm
(12)

REC 13 105-82555-5561

14 MAR 13 1967

CLASSIFIED

55 MAR 17 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Louisville, Kentucky
March 10, 1967

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R -
CUBA

On March 9, 1967, Sergeant Herman Mitchell, Homicide Bureau, Louisville Police Department, Louisville, Kentucky, advised Special Agent Warren L. Walsh that on the night of March 8, 1967, Carl John Stanley, 4018 Vermont Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky, also known as "Most Reverend Christopher Maria Stanley", had been dead on arrival at Louisville General Hospital. An autopsy performed on March 9, 1967, revealed that his death was caused by thrombosis of the circumflex branch of the left coronary artery and there were scars of recent previous attacks. Sergeant Mitchell said that, in other words, Stanley had died of a heart attack.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

February 28, 1967

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I would like to know if I could possibly have some information on Lee Harvey Oswald. For instance, how he was convicted, and how they got his finger prints on the rifle that killed President Kennedy. Also, on the finger prints in the book depository in Dallas, and any wanted posters and finger print cards.

Please rush this information and any other information you have that can help me do a term paper on fingerprinting as soon as possible.

Thank you for your time and help.

Yours truly,

Dennis R. Seamanik
194 Jersey Street
South Amboy, New Jersey, 08879

2.

105-X2[illegible]-5562
REC 26
2 MAR 13 1967
k:3-8-67
CORRESPONDENCE

March 7, 1967

DC 26 105-82555-5562

Mr. Dennis B. Seamanik
194 Jersey Street
South Amboy, New Jersey 08879

Dear Mr. Seamanik:

Your letter dated February 28th has been received.

At the request of the President, the FBI conducted investigation regarding the assassination of President Kennedy and furnished the results to the appropriate authorities. We have no related material which I can send you.

With reference to your other requests, I am enclosing literature regarding fingerprinting and cancelled Identification Orders on several individuals who have previously been wanted by the FBI. Data concerning persons presently being sought by this Bureau is sent only to law enforcement agencies and those areas in which the widest coverage can be obtained. Included in the material you are being sent is an article describing our "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" program.

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 6
MAR 7 - 1967
COMM-FBI

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (7)

Ways of Obtaining Good Fingerprints, Insuring Legibility
Fingerprint Identification
Cancelled IOs No. 1217, 1419, 1456 and 1166
Profiles in Crime

62 MAR 7 1967 Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐
DC Smith (3)

FBI

Date: 3/7/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED AIRMAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-RUSSIA-CUBA

OO: DL

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 10 copies of an LHM reflecting information received from BOB DELPH, a driver for the Greyhound Bus Co., San Antonio, Texas, received on 3/6/67, at the San Antonio Office.

Two copies each are being furnished Dallas, office of origin, Houston, and New Orleans.

Due to the nature of the information furnished, no further action is being taken by the San Antonio Office.

San Antonio indices were searched with negative results concerning BOB DELPH.

ENCLOSURE

(3) Bureau (Encs. 10) AM,RM
2-Dallas (100-10461) (Encs. 2) AM,RM
2-Houston (Encs. 2) AM,RM
2-New Orleans (100-16601)(Encs. 2) AM,RM
2-SA
DAW:eks
(11)

Non-specific REC 26 105-82555 5563
no classification
warranted.

3 MAR 10 1967

6 2 MAR 17 1967

Special Agent In Charge

Sent _____

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Antonio, Texas

March 7, 1967

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On March 6, 1967, Bob Delph, 261 East Oakview, San Antonio, Texas, a driver for the Greyhound Bus Company, San Antonio, Texas, telephonically contacted the San Antonio Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation with the following information:

Delph explained he wanted to furnish information to the FBI concerning an individual he talked with in Kenedy, Texas, during November 1963, approximately a week before the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

Delph stated that on that particular day he stopped at the bus station in Kenedy, located at that time at a Gulf Service Station located on a hill on Highway 181 on the south side of Kenedy. Delph explained he was driving the Brownsville, Texas, route.

Delph stated that when he arrived at the station the attendant, an elderly man hired as temporary help, told him a man was inside the station who wished to go to Brownsville, Texas.

Delph stated he went inside the station to help the man who asked the fare to Brownsville. Delph stated he checked a rate book, ascertained the fare to be $9.[illegible], and gave this information to the man who became somewhat "upset" about the price. The man questioned Delph why the fare was so high, and Delph replied this was due to the fact the route went through Corpus Christi, Texas, at which time the man asked if there was a more direct route.

THE JAF

Delph stated he had spent about as much time as he could spare as he was running late and told the man that if he would hitchhike to Three Rivers, Texas, he could catch a Continental Trailways Bus directly to Brownsville. Delph stated he then departed and did not see the man again.

Delph stated that since that time and the assassination of President Kennedy, he has read a great deal about Oswald's actions and recalled Oswald reportedly attempted to seek employment at a radio station in the vicinity of Kenedy, which he thought was Radio Station KAML, Karnes City, Texas, and understood Oswald was "short-tempered with people who tried to help him. Based on the foregoing reasons, Delph stated he thought the man with whom he had talked may have been Lee Harvey Oswald.

Delph stated he does not know what the man did following the foregoing incident; however, Delph attempted to ascertain this by questioning the service station attendant, but this met with negative results.

Delph described the man as follows:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Age:	Middle 20's
Height:	5'11"
Hair:	Light-colored
Dress:	Wore a long dark blue overcoat and carried an old leather bag held closed with a leather strap
Characteristics:	Bare-headed and extremely wind-blown

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 3/6/67

REC 26

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-16814) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA
IS - R - CUBA
OO: Dallas

Enclosed for the Bureau are seven copies of LHM dealing with information furnished by an anonymous telephone caller who contacted the San Francisco Office on March 2, 1967.

Enclosed for Dallas are two copies of aforementioned LHM.

One copy of LHM has been furnished to Secret Service, San Francisco, for its information, and the Bureau may desire to disseminate a copy to Secret Service, Washington, D. C., in view of data set forth regarding the telephone call to the White House during September, 1963.

The files of the San Francisco Office contain no information of pertinence identifiable with HELEN HARPER or MARK HANCHETT.

In view of the non-specific nature of the data furnished by the anonymous telephone caller, San Francisco contemplates no additional action in connection with this matter, UACB.

ENCLOSURE

ST-108

REC 26 105-82555-5564

30 MAR 9 1967

3 - Bureau (Enc. 7) (AM-RM)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 2) (100-10461) (AM-RM)
1 - San Francisco
JPM:lg
(6)

cc Wick

77 MAR 21 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

4-22 (Rev. 4-22-60)
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Record

100-

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Francisco, California

March 6, 1967

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

At 10:30 P.M. on March 2, 1967, an anonymous male telephonically contacted the San Francisco Office of the FBI to advise that one MARK HANCHETT, whom he described as a "beatnik type" residing at 312 Blythedale, Mill Valley, California, has been doing a great deal of talking about being acquainted with LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

The caller also stated that in September, 1963, a telephone call was made to the White House from 3515 Fillmore Street, San Francisco, from a telephone listed to one HELEN HARPER, Apartment 102 at this address.

The caller refused to state the contents of the above-mentioned telephone call and refused to identify himself or to explain how this telephone call to the White House related to information set forth above regarding MARK HANCHETT.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Felt
1 - Mr. Sullivan

March 6, 1967

BY LIAISON

Honorable Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Watson:

With reference to previous information furnished to you concerning the activities of District Attorney James C. Garrison in New Orleans, I thought you would be interested in the attached memorandum which sets forth information made available to a representative of this Bureau by Mr. Frank W. Manning, Chief Investigator for Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion of Louisiana.

The information made available by Mr. Manning is not within the jurisdiction of the FBI and is a matter which should be handled by state authorities, it being noted that they have had this information for some period of time. I have directed a letter to Mr. Manning advising him that the information concerning [redacted] is not a matter within the jurisdiction of the FBI, but a matter for state authorities and should be thoroughly investigated by them.

ENCLOSURE

I am bringing this to your attention inasmuch as I believe it might be of interest to the President. This information has been made available to the Attorney General.

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 9 1967

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
1 105-82555
(Lee Harvey Oswald)

Enclosure

JRM:hw (11)

NOTE: See H. L. Edwards to M[redacted] memo 3-2-67, captioned "Jim[redacted] District Attorney, New Orlea[redacted] Louisiana; John F. Kennedy [redacted] ion Case," HLE:mbk.

DUPLICATE YELLOW

20 MAR 23 1967

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Felt
1 - Mr. Sullivan

March 6, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Mr. Frank W. Manning, Chief Investigator for Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion of Louisiana, has advised a representative of this Bureau that he has been extremely concerned over the activities of New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison. He stated Garrison has absolutely no basis for his present publicity stunt in claiming that he has reason to believe Oswald acted as a part of a conspiracy in the assassination. Manning stated Garrison is a "psychopath" who has to have publicity, otherwise he falls into "fits of moodiness and depression." Manning commented that he felt Garrison's activities, unless stopped and exposed, are damaging to the FBI and likely to hurt the entire country.

Manning alleged that several years ago he conducted an extensive investigation of Garrison with reference to the prosecution of Garrison for defamation which was handled by Attorney General Gremillion. He advised Gremillion obtained a conviction of Garrison, but the United States Supreme Court reversed the case. Manning commented that he would be glad to make his entire file available to the FBI on a confidential basis and that he is convinced this file contains the ground work for developing a good extortion case on Garrison which would prove that Garrison is involved in a

[redacted]

Manning stated that he did not have a complete case developed to prove the extortion or shakedown activities of Garrison because he stopped his investigation short of that when Attorney General Gremillion

62-109060
1- 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
JRM:hw
(4)

NOTE: See H. L. Edwards to Mr. Felt memo 3-2-67, captioned "Jim Garrison, District Attorney, New Orleans, Louisiana; John F. Kennedy Assassination Case," HLE:mbk.

105-82555-
ENCLOSURE

PURSUANT TO YELLOW

had enough evidence on the defamation charge. His investigation into Garrison's activities with sex deviates was designed to give the Attorney General "an ace in the hole" if he should need it. After the Garrison case was reversed on appeal, Attorney General Gremillion washed his hands of any further efforts to "get" Garrison and, therefore, Manning's file on Garrison was closed.

It is alleged by Manning that his file contains the names of several hundred individuals in the French Quarter who were charged by Garrison's office with some sex deviate violation. In many of these cases, Manning found that after the individual was charged, suddenly the case was either dropped by Garrison or the charge was reduced to some minor offense. In still other cases Manning stated that there was a clear-cut indication that Garrison's office had maneuvered the case so that it would be handled by another judge and thereby the individual would be acquitted, the charge dismissed, or he would be given a suspended sentence. Manning advised his investigation led him to believe there are the earmarks of a definite pattern of maneuvering and control by the District Attorney's office and he is convinced that if the FBI dug into these cases and developed a few informants, the FBI would be able without too much difficulty to establish the fact that Garrison was shaking down these individuals for considerable sums of money and after they paid off, Garrison would see that the case was cleared up.

In addition, Manning advised there is another individual named Persian Gervais, who was formerly with the District Attorney's office and was forced to resign after some adverse publicity indicating income tax fraud. According to Manning, the Internal Revenue Service has an extensive file on Gervais which would document this information. Manning stated Gervais is at [redacted] despite the fact that he was forced out of the District Attorney's office, he still has Garrison "under his thumb." Manning alleged that almost every day Garrison and Gervais can be found in the back room at the Fontainebleau Motel in New Orleans. Manning believes that Gervais could be involved in this shakedown racket with Garrison.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Felt
1 - Mr. Sullivan

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

March 6, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

With reference to previous information furnished to you concerning the activities of District Attorney James C. Garrison in New Orleans, I thought you would be interested in the attached memorandum which sets forth information made available to a representative of this Bureau by Mr. Frank W. Manning, Chief Investigator for Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion of Louisiana.

The information made available by Mr. Manning is not within the jurisdiction of the FBI and is a matter which should be handled by state authorities, it being noted that they have had this information for some period of time. I have directed a letter to Mr. Manning advising him that the information concerning sex deviates and possible shakedown of these deviates is not a matter within the jurisdiction of the FBI, but a matter for state authorities and should be thoroughly investigated by them.

This information has been made available to the Honorable Marvin Watson at the White House.

Enclosure

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr. (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

105-82555-

NOT RECORDED
19 MAR 7 1967

62-109060

1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

JRM:hw (15)

NOTE: See H. L. Edwards to Mr. Felt memo 3-2-67, captioned "Jim Garrison, District Attorney, New Orleans, Louisiana; John F. Kennedy Assassination Case," HLE:mbk.

DUPLICATE YELLOW

67 MAR 8 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

4601

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Jensen

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

3/6/67

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - J. R. Malley
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Goble

W. A. Branigan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

News media reported on 3/2/67 that New Orleans District Attorney Garrison had issued a subpoena for the appearance of Dean Adams Andrews, Jr., at 5 p.m. that date. This recommends we furnish the White House, the Attorney General and the Director of the Secret Service a summary of the facts available in our files concerning Dean Andrews.

Andrews is a New Orleans attorney. He was interviewed several times by us in connection with Lee Harvey Oswald, the first time on 11/25/63. At that time he was ill with pneumonia and hospitalized (in the hospital from 11/20/63 to 11/29/63).

He related in the 11/25/63 interview that he met Oswald in late June, 1963, when Oswald appeared at his office with several individuals who impressed him as being homosexuals. (Andrews could not identify the people with Oswald.) Oswald requested assistance, according to Andrews, in making inquiries concerning his bad conduct discharge from the Marine Corps; he was also interested in his citizenship status and the immigration status of his wife. Andrews said he talked with Oswald two or three times but never opened a file on him and was never paid anything by him. Andrews recalled a person, possibly named Clay Bertrand, who accompanied Oswald, and described him as 22 to 23 years old, 5'7", blond hair.

Andrews further stated that on the evening of 11/23/63, when he was under sedation and asleep, the telephone in his hospital room rang and the caller identified himself as Clay Bertrand. The caller asked Andrews if he would be interested in handling the defense of Oswald and indicated he would call Andrews back later. He never called back. 105-82555-
NOT RECORDED
100 MAR 8 1967

Andrews related that on 11/24/63, he telephoned Sam Monk Zelden, another New Orleans attorney, and asked him if he would be interested in assisting in the defense of Oswald, but while they were talking, the news was received that Oswald had been shot. (Zelden, interviewed on 11/25/63, confirmed that Andrews had telephoned him as indicated above.)

Enclosures 8

105-82555 (Oswald)

59 MAR 9 1967

TNG:kmg (12)

CONTINUED - OVER

Andrews had no file on Oswald or Clay Bertrand. Andrews was specifically asked if he had any information that Oswald was a homosexual and he stated he had none.

Andrews was reinterviewed on 11/27,29 and 30/63 and 12/3 and 5/63. In the interview of 12/3/63, he described Bertrand as 6'1" to 6'2" with brown hair. He stated at that time the telephone call incident could have been dreamed by him in view of his physical condition and on 12/5/63 he concluded that it was a figment of his imagination. Aside from the conflicting descriptive data he could furnish no leads to Bertrand.

The Secret Service interviewed Andrews on 11/25 and 29/63 and on 12/2/63 and he furnished it substantially the same information he furnished to us. Extensive and thorough investigation was conducted by our New Orleans Office and Secret Service to identify and locate Clay Bertrand with negative results. On 7/21/64, Andrews testified before the Warren Commission (Volume XI, Hearings, pages 325-339). The Warren Commission Report noted Andrews' information and that Bertrand was never located.

There is no record in the criminal files of our Identification Division on Dean Adams Andrews, Jr.

Bureau files reveal Andrews was born in 1922. In 1951 he applied for the position of Special Agent with the FBI; he was never employed. In 1954 he was investigated as an applicant for a position with Immigration and Naturalization Service. Persons who knew him described him as poorly adjusted and not well-balanced, as unstable, and as a "big talker" who had the habit of stretching the truth.

OBSERVATIONS: Newspaper accounts have reported that District Attorney Garrison has determined Clay Bertrand was an alias of Clay Shaw. It is noted in this regard that Clay Shaw, arrested on 3/1/67 in New Orleans, is 54 years old, whereas the Clay Bertrand described by Andrews was 22 to 23 years old.

ACTION: Attached is a letter to the Honorable Marvin Watson of the White House, to the Attorney General, and to the Director of the Secret Service summarizing the information concerning Dean Andrews.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 3/7/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: Director, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, New Orleans (89-69)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

New Orleans States-Item this date reflects that CLYDE LIMBAUGH, 52, who said he worked as a singer in JACK RUBY's night club in 1961, 1962 and 1963, went into District Attorney GARRISON's office shortly before noon today and emerged shortly thereafter.

The paper reflects that LIMBAUGH told newsmen in a lengthy statement that he had information that JACK RUBY was part of a conspiracy to assassinate President KENNEDY.

WILLIAM GURVICH, Special Investigator for GARRISON, told LIMBAUGH to move away from the District Attorney's Office and told newsmen, "This man is totally unreliable. He came to us of his own accord."

New Orleans indices negative on LIMBAUGH.

According to 6:30 p.m. news broadcast of WDSU, New Orleans Orleans Parish Criminal Sheriff LOUIS HEYD today confirmed that an inmate of Parish Prison was taken from his cell yesterday and questioned by District Attorney GARRISON regarding the assassination. The unidentified inmate claims he knew both LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY in Illinois. He also claims he has pictures of both in his possession. The commentator noted that prior to this no indication OSWALD and RUBY knew each other before assassination.

105-82555

3 - Bureau
2 - Dallas
2 - New Orleans
RER:jam

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 14 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

61 MAR 21 1967

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

NO 39-39

HEYD refused to identify the man as GARRISON asked him not to. He did describe him as a white male between the ages of 35 and 40. HEYD stated the man is not MIGUEL TORRES. (TORRES is convicted burglar that GARRISON allegedly had transferred from Angola State Prison to Orleans Parish Prison for questioning in this matter.)

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Jensen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Goble

March 7, 1967

BY LIAISON

Honorable James J. Rowley
Director, U. S. Secret Service
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rowley:

We have previously furnished you information we have received concerning the investigation being conducted by New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison concerning the assassination of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, and particularly information pertaining to Mr. Clay Shaw, 54 years old, who has been arrested by Mr. Garrison.

News media have reported that Mr. Garrison has said "Clay Bertrand" is the alias used by Mr. Clay Shaw. The name "Clay Bertrand" was introduced into the assassination investigation by Mr. Dean Adams Andrews, Jr. There is attached a copy of a memorandum which sets forth information in our files concerning Dean Andrews and the investigation to identify and locate Clay Bertrand.

It is noted Andrews described Clay Bertrand as a 22- to 23-year-old young man.

This information is also being furnished to the Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President, and to the Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)
TNG:kmg/lag (13)

Enclosure

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
109 MAR 8 1967

NOTE: See memo Branigan to Sullivan dated 3-6-67, prepared by TNG:kmg, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas."

61 MAR 14 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Jensen
1 - Mr. Rosen
3-7-67

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Goble

Mr. W. A. Branigan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

We advised the White House, Secret Service and the Justice Department on 3-3-67 of information that New Orleans District Attorney Garrison had developed information of a plot planned in the New Orleans residence of David William Ferrie (who died on 2-22-67) to assassinate the late President Kennedy. The name "Martin Layton" (phonetic) was mentioned as one of the plotters and we advised we had no information identifiable with him. Our files do contain information about a Layton Patrick Martens and in view of the similarity of names, especially when "Martin Layton" is reversed, this recommends we furnish the White House, Secret Service and Justice Department with this information.

Layton Patrick Martens, born 2-19-43, was interviewed by us on 11-25-63. He was living in New Orleans at the time with Ferrie, having moved into Ferrie's residence on 11-17-63.

Ferrie had been working for a New Orleans attorney, G. Wray Gill, and this man contacted Martens on 11-24-63 and indicated that authorities were looking for Ferrie in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy. Gill indicated to Martens that he was willing to represent Ferrie.

Martens said that several hours later the same day, 11-24-63, Ferrie telephoned. Martens relayed Gill's message and Ferrie stated he had already contacted Gill. Ferrie added he did not know Oswald. Martens, during the 11-25-63 interview, said Ferrie had been an admirer of President Kennedy. Martens also said Oswald was unknown to him and he knew of know association between Ferrie and Oswald.

Identification Division criminal records revealed Martens was arrested by the New Orleans Police Department on 8-30-61. He told Agents this arrest arose out of his association with Ferrie, who the Police were investigating at the time for contributing to the delinquency of a juvenile. The charges against

Enclosures
62-109060
105-82555 (Oswald)

NOT RECORDED

CONTINUED - OVER

56 MAR 6 1967

him were dropped.

On 11-25-63, Martens was arrested by the New Orleans Police Department. No charges were ever pursued against him and he was released the same day, following which he was interviewed by our Agents.

OBSERVATION:

The name "Martin Layton" (phonetic), which has been mentioned in connection with the Garrison investigation, is similar to the name Layton Patrick Martens. In view of this similarity we should furnish the White House, Secret Service and the Justice Department with information concerning Martens.

ACTION:

Attached for approval are letters to the Honorable Marvin Watson of the White House, to the Attorney General and to the Director of the Secret Service containing information concerning Martens.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Jensen
1 - Mr. Jensen
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - J. R. Malley
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Goble

March 7, 1967

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

We have previously furnished you information we have received concerning the investigation being conducted by New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison concerning the assassination of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, and particularly information pertaining to Mr. Clay Shaw, 54 years old, who has been arrested by Mr. Garrison.

News media have reported that Mr. Garrison has said "Clay Bertrand" is the alias used by Mr. Clay Shaw. The name "Clay Bertrand" was introduced into the assassination investigation by Mr. Dean Adams Andrews, Jr. There is attached a copy of a memorandum which sets forth information in our files concerning Dean Andrews and the investigation to identify and locate Clay Bertrand.

It is noted Andrews described Clay Bertrand as a 22 to 23-year-old young man.

This information is also being furnished to the Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President, and to the Director of the Secret Service.

62-109060

105-82555-

NOT RECORDED
190 MAR 8 1967

Enclosure

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)
1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr. (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General
1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General
1 - Mr. Harold Barefoot Sanders, Jr. (Encl)
Assistant Attorney General

1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)
TNG:kmg (18)

NOTE: See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan, dated 3/6/67, prepared by TNG:kmg, captioned same as above.

67 MAR 10 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Jensen
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - J. R. Malley
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan

March 7, 1967

1 - Mr. Lenihan
BY LIAISON
1 - Mr. Goble

Honorable Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Watson:

We have previously furnished you information we have received concerning the investigation being conducted by New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison concerning the assassination of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, and particularly information pertaining to Mr. Clay Shaw, 54 years old, who has been arrested by Mr. Garrison.

News media have reported that Mr. Garrison has said "Clay Bertrand" is the alias used by Mr. Clay Shaw. The name "Clay Bertrand" was introduced into the assassination investigation by Mr. Dean Adams Andrews, Jr. There is attached a memorandum which sets forth information in our files concerning Dean Andrews and the investigation to identify and locate Clay Bertrand.

It is noted Andrews described Clay Bertrand as a 22 to 23-year-old young man.

I thought this information would be of interest to the President. This data is also being furnished to the Attorney General and to the Director of the Secret Service.

Sincerely yours,

62-109060
2 - 105-82555 (Oswald)
TNG:kmg (13)

FBI - DOJ

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 8 1967

Enclosure

NOTE: See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan dated 3/6/67, prepared by TNG:kmg, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas."

MAR 9 1967

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Lenihan

BY LIAISON

Date: March 8, 1967

To: Director of Security
National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Attention: Code BX

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: JAMES RONALD LEWALLEN
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(SOVIET)

Reference is made to the request on March 3, 1967, of Special Agent Bowen F. Rose by Mr. Edwin H. Stevens, Chief, Personnel Security Branch, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, for a check of this Bureau's files regarding James Lewallen.

Pursuant to the request of Mr. Stevens, there are enclosed two copies of an interview report setting forth the results of an interview with James R. Lewallen on November 27, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana. This interview was conducted in the course of this Bureau's investigation into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy on November 22, 1963, in Dallas, Texas.

During that same investigation, David William Ferrie was interviewed by Agents of this Bureau on November 25, 1963, in New Orleans, Louisiana. At that time, Ferrie furnished the names of individuals who could possibly furnish information concerning his, Ferrie's, activities and whereabouts. Included among those names was that of Jim Lewallen, 1309 Dauphine, New Orleans, Louisiana.

The criminal records of the Identification Division of this Bureau, under arrest record number 88 367 E, disclosed David William Ferrie was arrested by the Sheriff's office, Gretna, Louisiana, on August 22, 1961, for indecent behavior; "crime nature; cont juv," (crime against nature; contributing to the delinquency of a juvenile). The disposition of this was

105-82555 (Oswald)
BST:cls:gow (6)
See note page two

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 14 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Director of Security
National Aeronautics and Space Administration

shown as "no charge filed."

The records of this Bureau contain no additional information identifiable with Lewallen.

Enclosures - 2

NOTE:

See memorandum B.F. Rose to D.J. Brennan, Jr., 3-3-67, entitled "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 11-22-63, Dallas, Texas."

(5) 62-109060

BY LIAISON

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Date: March 9, 1967

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

3/13/67 followed one

Reference is made to our letter dated February 27, 1967, transmitting two memoranda dated February 20, 1967, and February 21, 1967, respectively, which set forth information we have received in connection with the investigation being conducted by District Attorney James C. Garrison of New Orleans, Louisiana, concerning the assassination of the late President Kennedy.

There are enclosed for the information of each recipient copies of three memoranda, two of which are dated March 2, 1967, and one dated March 3, 1967, which set forth additional information we have received in connection with Mr. Garrison's investigation.

Enclosures (5)

1 - Director (Enclosures 5)
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

BY LIAISON

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 14 1967

1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)
REL:kmg
(7)

NOTE: The enclosures mentioned herein have previously been disseminated to the White House, the Attorney General, and to the Director of the Secret Service. It is felt we should also disseminate the three memoranda mentioned herein at this time to State and CIA in view of their responsibilities in foreign policy and foreign intelligence matters.

135

51 MAR 21 1967

DO NOT FILM YELLOW

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 5565

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 5

SECTION NO.

232

CIA

REFERRAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

MAR 9 1967

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

439PM URGENT 3-9-67 FLL

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

FROM DALLAS (89-43) 2P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING. ~~OO~~ office of origin - DALLAS.

WILLIAM E. ALEXANDER, ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY, DALLAS COUNTY, DALLAS, ~~TEX.~~ TEXAS, TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED THE DALLAS OFFICE TODAY AND VOLUNTEERED FOLLOWING INFORMATION: ALEXANDER INDICATED HE WOULD INTERVIEW RAYMOND PRESTON CUMMINGS, MARCH TEN NEXT, IN HIS OFFICE.

ALEXANDER ADVISED CUMMINGS HAD PREVIOUSLY CONTACTED GARRISON IN NEW ORLEANS INDICATING HE (CUMMINGS) HAD PAPERS OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD WRITTEN IN RUSSIAN WHICH HAD NOT BEEN TRANSLATED. THROUGH AN APPARENT LEAK IN GARRISON'S OFFICE, A LOCAL DALLAS NEWSPAPER REPORTER, BOB HOLLINGSWORTH, "DALLAS TIMES HERALD", LEARNED OF MAR 15 1967 CUMMINGS' DISCUSSION WITH GARRISON AND APPARENTLY HAS INTERVIEWED CUMMINGS, THE RESULTS OF WHICH, ACCORDING TO ALEXANDER, WILL APPEAR

END PAGE ONE

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

NOT RECORDED

ORIGINAL FILED IN

IN THE DALLAS NEWSPAPER. ALEXANDER STATED HE WILL PLACE CUMMINGS ON A POLYGRAPH DURING HIS INTERVIEW TOMORROW AND HE (ALEXANDER) FEELS THAT CUMMINGS' COMMENTS COULD OPEN MANY NEW AVENUES RELATIVE TO GARRISON'S INVESTIGATION. ALEXANDER ADVISED CUMMINGS BELIEVED TO BE EMPLOYED AS TAXICAB DRIVER FOR YELLOW CAB COMPANY, DALLAS, ~~TEX.~~ TEXAS, FOR TWO MONTHS DURING MARCH AND APRIL, SIXTYTHREE, AND DID DRIVE OSWALD AROUND DALLAS ON A NUMBER OF OCCASIONS.

WITH REFERENCE TO REPORTED PAPERS IN POSSESSION CUMMINGS, ALEXANDER INDICATES CUMMINGS DENIED SUCH DOCUMENTS TO NEWSPAPER REPORTER FOR FEAR OF FURTHER INVOLVEMENT IN THIS MATTER.

INDICES OF DALLAS OFFICE CONTAIN NO INFORMATION IDENTIFIABLE WITH RAYMOND PRESTON CUMMINGS.

IT IS TO BE NOTED THAT IN OUR INQUIRIES INTO THE SOURCE OF THE SCURRILOUS RUMORS THAT OSWALD AND RUBY WERE INFORMANTS OF THE FBI, IT APPEARED VERY PROBABLE THAT ALEXANDER WAS THE ORIGINATOR OF SUCH RUMORS. THE BUREAU BY LETTER DATED MARCH SIX, SIXTYFOUR, DESIGNATED ALEXANDER AS A PERSON NOT TO BE CONTACTED WITHOUT BUREAU APPROVAL.

BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF DEVELOPMENTS..
LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM
~~LHM~~ FOLLOWS.

END

PLS HOLD SXC

FBI WASH DC

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

Xerox copies to: MESSRS: DELOACH
SULLIVAN
ROSEN
BRENNAN
LENIHAN

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 5566

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

232

CIA

REFERRAL

[redacted]

[redacted]

Upon receipt of results of this interview, the information will be furnished to the Attorney General.

TJS:ts

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 5567

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 4

SECTION NO.

232

CIA

REFERRAL

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 3/14/67

CONFIDENTIAL

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

Via _____ (Priority)

REC 38

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (105-8342) (P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

[redacted]

[redacted]

Miami indices are negative on SERGIO FIALLO.

[redacted]

Miami will check with U. S. Immigration and Naturalization to identify SERGIO FIALLO and results will be submitted.

Copies of LHM are furnished Dallas and New Orleans for information only.

4 - Bureau (Enc 10) (RM)
(1 - Legat, Mexico)
1 - Dallas (Enc 1) (100-10461) (Info) (RM)
1 - New Orleans (100-16601) (Enc 1) (Info) (RM)
2 - Miami
(1 - 105-8342)
(1 - 105-2373)

JJO/gtj
(8)

REC 38 105-82555-5568

SEC 1

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 2 and 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

MAR 29 1967

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Miami, Florida
March 14, 1967

CONFIDENTIAL

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

On March 13, 1967, MM T-1, an American citizen of Cuban descent, who has not been contacted a sufficient number of times to determine his reliability, claimed as follows: U

[redacted]

COPIES DESTROYED

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 2

CONFIDENTIAL

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

It is noted that BERNARDO TORRES has been described in the public press as a Cuban private investigator at Miami who has been assisting District Attorney JAMES GARRISON of New Orleans in the latter's investigation of the assassination.

[redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-323 (Rev. 11-29-[illegible])

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Miami, Florida
March 14, 1967

Title LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Reference Memorandum dated and captioned as above, at Miami, Florida.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

MM T-1 has been contacted an insufficient number of times to determine his reliability.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 MAR 12 1973

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
DATE: 3/14/67

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

By letter dated 3/13/67, the Attorney General requested to be advised by Bureau whether approximately 50 pages of Commission Document Number 75 which has been excluded from public disclosure can now be made available to public disclosure. The Attorney General also requested to be furnished copies of FBI investigative reports dealing with the investigation being conducted by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison or to any alleged New Orleans area plot to assassinate President Kennedy.

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NUMBER 75: Commission Document Number 75 is a copy of the report of Special Agent Warren C. DeBrueys dated 12/2/63 at Dallas, Texas, entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - Russia - Cuba." It consists of 737 pages. Fifty-five pages of this report contains information dealing with David William Ferrie, who was alleged by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison to be involved in the plot to assassinate the late President Kennedy. Ferrie died 2/22/67. By memorandum dated 2/24/67, we informed the Attorney General we had no objection if the Department made these 55 pages of our report relating to Ferrie available to the public, but pointed out that the final decision as to public disclosure of such material rests with the Department of Justice. The reason these 55 pages were originally withheld from the public domain was because they contained data showing Ferrie was a homosexual. Following Ferrie's death, the news media carried numerous articles reporting Ferrie was a homosexual and accordingly, we told the Department we had no objection if the Department desired to make the material relating to Ferrie available to the public in the public interest.

NOT RECORDED
165 MAR 21 1967

An additional 63 pages of Commission Document Number 75 is currently being withheld from public domain, since these pages contain information that prohibits public disclosure of them under guidelines approved by Mr. McGeorge Bundy, former Special Assistant to the President. These pages deal with confidential bank records, telephone company records, hospital records, arrest records of individuals not involved in the assassination and similar other material which was volunteered to us in confidence.

62 MM 62-109060-

Enclosure

REL:kmg (8)

CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
62-109060

By memorandum dated 8/10/65 entitled "Public Disclosure of Warren Commission Records," we furnished the Department a list of FBI documents that we had reviewed in accordance with Departmental instructions. We listed those documents which could or could not be placed in the public domain under the guidelines set by Mr. Bundy. Included in our list was Commission Document Number 75, and we specifically pointed out to the Department the exact pages that required exclusion from the public domain and the guidelines which dictated such exclusion. We also told the Department that the final decision as to public disclosure of the material in question rests with the Department of Justice.

DEPARTMENT'S REQUEST FOR FBI INVESTIGATIVE REPORTS: In his letter dated 3/13/67, the Attorney General requested copies of all FBI investigative reports which related to the investigation now being conducted by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison or to any alleged New Orleans area plot to assassinate President Kennedy. The Department stated it did not desire to be furnished Commission Document Number 75 or memoranda beginning about 2/20/67 relating data concerning Garrison's investigation. The day-to-day developments of the investigation of Garrison which comes to our attention through our sources has been immediately made available to the Department. We will continue to make such dissemination. The request of the Attorney General to be furnished all FBI reports relating to any alleged New Orleans area plot to assassinate President Kennedy is a sweeping request. Throughout our investigation, we received a tremendous number of allegations of plots by pro-Castro Cubans, anti-Castro Cubans, left wing elements, ultra-right elements and the like. To pinpoint each investigative report concerning such allegations will necessitate a serial by serial file review. The New Orleans Office can best handle such review, since all data concerning such plots are contained in New Orleans files regarding the assassination case and the Lee Harvey Oswald case.

ACTION: 1. Attached is a memorandum to the Attorney General referring him to our letter of 8/10/65 and the list attached thereto which set out the pages to be excluded from the public domain in accordance with guidelines established by Mr. McGeorge Bundy, former Special Assistant to the President. We are informing the Attorney General that the final decision as to public disclosure of the material in question presently excluded in Commission Document Number 75 rests with the Department of Justice. We are also informing the Attorney General we are

ACTION CONTINUED - OVER

making a thorough review of our files and will furnish to him copies of FBI communications containing any alleged plot in the New Orleans area to assassinate President Kennedy.

2. Attached is an airtel to the New Orleans Office furnishing such office with a copy of the Attorney General's letter of 3/13/67, and instructing the New Orleans Office to review its files and furnish to the Bureau for transmittal to the Department copies of all FBI reports and letterhead memoranda setting forth information regarding any alleged New Orleans area plot to assassinate President Kennedy.

RE

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. UNRECORDED (3-13-47)

PAGE NO. ENTIRE DOCUMENT

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

232

Dept. of Justice

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. Unrecorded (3-16-47)

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

232

Dept. of Justice

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. UNRECORDED (3-16-67)

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

232

Dept. of State

REFERRAL

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 3/18/67

REC-62

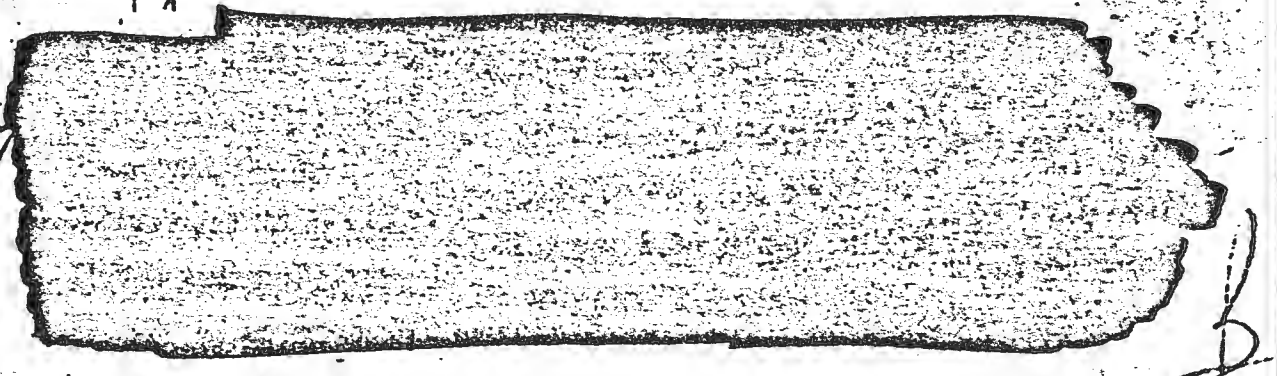
Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (105-8342)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA



On 3/16/67, a search of indices and alien address report cards maintained at U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, Miami, was made of all persons with surname of FIALLO and FIALLOS and no record was located for any person with the given name SERGIO.

Likewise the current telephone and street directory for Miami lists no one named SERGIO FIALLO(S).

EX-102

(4) - Bureau (RM)
(1 - Legat, Mexico)
1 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM) (Info)
1 - New Orleans (100-16601) (RM) (Info)
2 - Miami
(105-2353)
JJO/vas
(8)

REC-62 105-82555-5569

Copy to Legat/Mexico
by routing slip for
☒ info ☐ action
date 3-21-67
by HLO/sk

MAR 20 1967

MAR 21 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

No further inquiry is being made in this matter based on information of [redacted]

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 3/16/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (105-1291) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
(OO: DL)

RE: Dallas airtel to Houston, dated 3/6/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 9 copies of a LHM reflecting an interview of Mrs. EVELYN SHEPPARD at Houston, Texas on 3/16/67. Also enclosed are two copies each of this LHM for the Dallas and New Orleans Offices.

No further action being taken by Houston, UACB.

ENCLOSURE

9 - Bureau (Enc.9) (RM)(AM)
2 - Dallas (Enc.2) (RM)(AM) (100-10461)
2 - New Orleans (Enc.2) (RM)(AM)(100-15601)
1 - Houston

HQB:sm
(8)

EX-102
REC-62 105-82555
5570

MAR 20 1967

SOVIET SECTION

62 MAR 24 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

cc LHM

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Houston, Texas

March 16, 1967

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
CUBA

Information was recieved from the Dallas Office, that Mr. Alton Griffin, District Attorney, Lubbock, Texas, had advised that he had a good friend named Mrs. Stan (Evelyn) Sheppard, who is employed in the Personnel Department of the Continental Oil Company, Houston, Texas. Griffin stated that Mrs. Sheppard advised him that in October, 1963, approximately one month prior to the assassination of President Kennedy, that Oswald had applied for a job at the Continental Oil Company, Houston, Texas, and that she had interviewed him in this regard.

Mrs. Sheppard furnished the following information at Houston, Texas on March 16, 1967:

1 COPIES DESTROYED

21 MAR 12 1973

ENCLOSURE

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NEITHER RECOMMENDATIONS NOR CONCLUSIONS OF THE FBI. IT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE FBI, AND IS LOANED TO YOUR AGENCY. IT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE YOUR AGENCY.

FD-302 (Rev. 4-15-64)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 Date 3/16/67

Mrs. EVELYN SHEPPARD, advised that she resided at 220 10th Avenue N., Texas City, Texas, and was Personnel Placement Advisor at the Continental Oil Company, Houston, Texas.

Mrs. SHEPPARD advised that sometime from the middle to the last part of September or the first part of October, 1963, a man who greatly resembled LEE HARVEY OSWALD, came to the personnel office of the Continental Oil Company and spoke to the receptionist about a job with the company. Mrs. SHEPPARD stated that the receptionist relayed the information to her and stated that this individual practically insisted on an interview and that according to the receptionist he "would not take no for an answer".

Mrs. SHEPPARD stated that the individual came into her office, that she handed him a short form or preliminary application which he made out hurriedly in pencil and did not fill in all of the blanks in the application. She stated that he wanted to make an application for a mail clerk and that when she asked him for more information regarding his family background, his former employment, income and education, he was very evasive and, in fact, more or less took the attitude that it was none of her business. He stated that he did have a wife and child and that they were staying with his mother, although as Mrs. SHEPPARD recalls, he did not elaborate on where they were staying. She said that somewhere in her mind she recalled that he mentioned New Orleans, Louisiana, but that she could not remember whether it was in connection with where his wife was staying or whether he had just stated that he had been in New Orleans. She advised that he also told her that he was qualified as a mail clerk, but that he would not tell her any other information regarding former employers or places of employment.

On 3/16/67 at Houston, Texas File # HO 105-1291

SA HOLLIS Q. BOONE:sm 2 3/16/67

by Date dictated

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Mrs. SHEPPARD stated that she remembered one thing, however, clearly, that was he told her that he had just returned from Mexico where he had gone with a friend and that they had tried to proceed from Mexico to Cuba, but that they could not do so. Mrs. SHEPPARD stated that she thought it was rather queer at the time for an American or someone from the United States would be trying to go to Cuba in view of the Cuban crises and the trouble that the United States was having with CASTRO.

Mrs. SHEPPARD stated that he did not mention his friend's name and that there was no one who accompanied him to the Continental offices. She stated that the individual had a peculiar look out of his eyes which could be described as a piercing look and also appeared as if he might have been taking narcotics or some kind of drugs. She stated that he had an unusual stare. Mrs. SHEPPARD further stated that this man was dressed neatly, wore a white dress shirt open at the collar, with a light brown wool sports coat on. He wore no hat and his hair appeared to be wind-blown or unkempt, that he spoke rather correctly and that she did not notice any particular accent. She stated that he said that he was staying at the Savoy Apartments which was at that time an apartment hotel, two blocks south on Main Street from the Continental Oil Company offices. Mrs. SHEPPARD stated that since the assassination of President KENNEDY and again after the GARRISON investigation in New Orleans, Louisiana, in regard to the KENNEDY assassination, that she had tried to locate the application blank which the individual filled out, but that she was unable to do so. She stated that she apparently threw the application away after the man had left the Continental Office as she wanted to get rid of him and was certain that the company would not wish to hire him.

Mrs. SHEPPARD advised that she thought no more about this man until after President KENNEDY was assassinated in Dallas, and that when she saw the picture of LEE HARVEY

OSWALD in a "Life Magazine" and the story regarding his association with the Cubans, that she immediately thought that OSWALD was the man that she saw and interviewed in the Continental Offices as referred to above. She stated that she saw the picture on television where OSWALD was shot by JACK RUBY, but that she did not recognize him from that picture.

After seeing this picture of OSWALD, after the KENNEDY assassination, she stated that she thought about referring this information to the authorities, but after she mentioned it to some people that they were rather skeptical and reminded her that she interviewed a lot of people, including some "nuts" and that after OSWALD was caught and killed in Dallas, that she decided it was of no importance any more. She stated that when she read the statement by District Attorney GARRISON in New Orleans that anyone who withheld information on OSWALD was not honest or was un-American, that she decided that she had better report it to some authorities.

Mrs. SHEPPARD stated that she was a friend of Mr. ALTON GRIFFIN, District Attorney at Lubbock, Texas, and that she and her husband decided they would talk to him and get his impression as to what they should do. She stated that they saw him in Kerrville, Texas, about the 25th of February, 1967, and that he told her that he would think the matter over and would advise her what to do. She stated that after she returned to Houston, that he called her and told her that he had referred the matter to the FBI at Lubbock, and that she should furnish any information that she had to the FBI.

Mrs. SHEPPARD stated that a mail clerk in the Continental Building had the duty to deliver mail to all sections of the building without restriction and that at that time the door to the roof of the building was unlocked and that people could go upon the roof of the building and look about over the City of Houston and use it more or less as an observation tower. She stated

that the building was located in the 1300 Block of South Main Street, and that when parades were held in downtown Houston, the parades would go South on Main Street to about Bell Street, then turn west on Bell and back north on Travis Street and, therefore, pass the Continental Offices on three different sides. She stated, however, that the side next to Main Street was blocked by a pent house, but that the side to Polk Street and Travis Street was open. She advised that as she recalled when President KENNEDY was in Houston the day before he was assassinated in Dallas, that they had a parade that followed this route.

Mrs. SHEPPARD stated that as well as she could remember, she believed that this individual gave the name of LEE OSWALD, but that she was not sure. She advised that in the first place, the writing in pencil on the application was scribbled and hurriedly written out. Mrs. SHEPPARD advised that she could not remember at this time who the receptionist was who brought this individual in to see her, but that they change receptionists quite frequently. She stated that she never discussed this with the receptionist, however, and that no one else saw this man while he was in the office. Mrs. SHEPPARD again stated that although, of course, she was not sure that it was OSWALD, that in view of all the circumstances that she believed it was and that the individual closely resembled the picture that she had seen of OSWALD.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 3/16/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (89-75) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: Dallas

Enclosed for the Bureau are four copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) concerning captioned subject matter dated as above. One copy is enclosed for San Francisco, Houston, Dallas, and New York for information.

Mr. LAWRENCE SCHILLER, 3064 Elvol Drive, Bel Air, California, who furnished the enclosed information, was interviewed by SA RICHARD H. WOOLF. Mr. SCHILLER initially was interviewed in another matter and volunteered the information contained in the LHM. He noted he had furnished additional information to the Bureau in the nature of correspondence with Bureau Headquarters and as of March 15, 1967, had furnished to the Bureau the identity of an informant used by author MARK LANE. Mr. SCHILLER said he had made the last tape recording of interview with JACK RUBY in Dallas, Texas, hospital and also had made a copy of that complete tape available to the Bureau.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Encls. 4) (AM-RM)
1 - Dallas (Encl. 1) (AM-RH) (89-43)
1 - Houston (Encl. 1) (AM-RH)
1 - New York (Encl. 1) (AM-RH)
1 - San Francisco (Encl. 1) (AM-RH)
2 - Los Angeles
RHW:jmk
(9)

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 22 1967

MAR 23 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

LA 89-75

Mr. SCHILLER said he believed he has additional information concerning some homosexual aspects of the individuals involved or mentioned in the investigation of the KENNEDY assassination, but prior commitments on March 16, 1967, precluded him from discussing the matter further. He said he will furnish this information at a later date. He mentioned information concerning alleged lesbian relationship between MARINA OSWALD and RUTH PAYNE and alleged homosexual relation between LEE HARVEY OSWALD and RUTH PAYNE's husband.

REQUEST OF BUREAU

Bureau is requested to consider whether SCHILLER's tape of his conversations with GARRISON and DONDSON mentioned in attached LHM are of value to current inquiry and consider requesting New York Office to contact Mr. RICHARD BAILEY, Editor, "Life" magazine, New York City, to have Mr. BAILEY make copy of tape available. Bureau will be furnished any additional information received.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California
March 16, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On March 16, 1967, Mr. Lawrence Schiller, Photographer-Journalist, 3064 Elvol Drive, Bel Air, California, advised as follows:

Schiller recently completed a study for "Life" magazine concerning homosexuality in the United States; and, in the course of this study, developed considerable knowledge of the homosexual problem and developed many valuable and confidential sources of information within various homosexual groups throughout the United States. On the basis of this knowledge and information, Schiller recently was commissioned by "Life" magazine to conduct inquiry concerning the alleged homosexual nature of Mr. Clay L. Shaw of New Orleans, Louisiana, who recently has received wide newspaper publicity in connection with the investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy being conducted by District Attorney Jim Garrison, New Orleans.

Schiller decided that one important aspect of the investigation of Shaw probably would be to determine where Shaw was the moment Shaw learned of the assassination and to determine Shaw's reaction. Schiller sent out photographs of Shaw to various homosexual sources throughout the United States. He subsequently learned that Shaw had spent the night of November 21-22, 1963, in a San Francisco, California, hotel room in the company of Jim Dondson, 2408 - 15th Street, San Francisco. Dondson is an admitted homosexual, according to Schiller. Schiller said the identity of the hotel could be obtained from Dondson.

During the past week, Schiller traveled to San Francisco and interviewed Dondson. He learned Dondson resides at the above address with an individual named Jim or James Clade (phonetic).

ENCLOSURE 105-82

ENCLOSURE

The apartment apparently is listed under Clade's name. Dondson is a steward in the Merchant Marine and has known Shaw since 1959. Dondson visited in Shaw's home in New Orleans as recent as four weeks ago, is a close friend of Shaw's, and has received money from Shaw.

Schiller learned that Dondson and Shaw were in the San Francisco hotel room the night of November 21 and the morning of November 22, 1963. Shaw received a telephone call at the hotel room on the morning of November 22, 1963, apparently from one Richard Randoff, 435 Frederick Street, San Francisco. In the call, Shaw was advised that President Kennedy had been shot. In Dondson's opinion, Shaw reacted as though it was an accepted fact that the President had been killed although the news media did not announce the death of the President until about one hour later. Shaw immediately made several telephone calls from the hotel room. Dondson was not aware of the identity of the individuals called or the subject matter of the conversations.

Schiller said that on March 9, 1967, he was in Las Vegas, Nevada, with Dondson running out additional investigation in this matter and learned that District Attorney Jim Garrison was in Las Vegas at the same time ostensibly on a vacation but in fact to interview a source. Schiller made an appointment and talked with Garrison in Garrison's hotel room at about 11:00 p.m. on March 9, 1967. Dondson accompanied Schiller on this appointment. Garrison questioned Dondson concerning his knowledge of Shaw, but Dondson refused to discuss the matter with Garrison, according to Schiller.

Schiller said he learned from Garrison that Garrison's theory of the assassination is on a "homophile" basis, and Garrison is of the opinion that Jack Ruby is part of the conspiracy. Garrison did not mention names to Schiller but described three witnesses to Schiller that he apparently plans to present to the grand jury which witnesses have not been utilized to Schiller's knowledge as of March 16, 1967. Garrison also advised Schiller that in his opinion the Winter Wonderland Ice Skating Rink, Houston, Texas, was used as the

GARY F[illegible]

"message center" by the conspirators in the assassination. Garrison mentioned the name of Larry Rost, an ice skating instructor at this rink, apparently as having some connection with the "message center."

Schiller said the results of his conversations with Garrison and Dondson were dictated by him on a tape recorder and the tape has been forwarded to Mr. Richard Bailey, Editor, "Life" magazine, New York City. The tape consists of about forty-five minutes of dictation.

Schiller said that because he conducted his inquiry under contract with "Life" magazine that he did not feel at liberty to discuss all the details of his conversation with Garrison without some clearance from the magazine. He believed that Mr. Richard Bailey would make a copy of the tape available upon request from appropriate authority.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

282A
TONAHILL 3/17 HC 9
URGENT
WITH ASSASSINATION
LAS VEGAS, NEV. (UPI)--JOE H. TONAHILL, THE COCOUNSEL FOR THE LATE JACK RUBY, SAID FRIDAY THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD COULD NEVER HAVE BEEN CONVICTED IN TEXAS OF ASSASSINATING PRESIDENT KENNEDY.
TONAHILL SAID THAT TEXAS LAW PROHIBITED THE TESTIMONY OF A WIFE FROM BEING ENTERED INTO THE COURT RECORD BECAUSE IT WAS CONSIDERED TO "COME FROM THE ROOTS OF A POISONED TREE."
HE TOLD A NEWS CONFERENCE DURING A CLINIC OF THE AMERICAN TRIAL LAWYERS ASSOCIATION THAT THE PROSECUTION COULD NOT HAVE ADMITTED INTO EVIDENCE:
--THE RIFLE USED TO SLAY KENNEDY.
--THE BLNAKET IN WHICH THE RIFLE WAS WRAPPED.
--THE SHIRT THAT OSWALD WAS WEARING.
--THE BLUE AND WHITE JACKET WHICH OSWALD WORE THE DAY OF THE ASSASSINATION.
--THE NAME "HIDEL" UNDER WHICH THE RIFLE WAS ORDERED FROM A MAIL ORDER HOUSE.
MORE VR550PPS..

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

285A

TONAHILL 3/17 HC 10

URGENT

1ST ADD TONAHILL LAS VEGAS 282A XX ORDER HOUSE.

TONAHILL SAID THAT MARINA OSWALD IDENTIFIED ALL OF THE ITEMS LISTED AND ALSO GAVE AUTHORITIES THE NAME USED TO ORDER THE RIFLE.

"THE STRONGEST THING THE STATE HAD WAS WHEN THEY ARRESTED OSWALD AND OSWALD SAID,'THIS IS THE END,'" TONAHILL SAID.

TONAHILL SAID THAT THE STATE MIGHT HAVE BEEN ABLE TO CONVICT OSWALD FOR THE MURDER OF OFFICER JAMES TIPPETT. HE SAID THAT PROSECUTOR HENRY WADE EXPRESSED DOUBTS TO HIM PERSONALLY THAT THE STATE COULD CONVICT OSWALD OF KENNEDY'S MURDER.

THE DALLAS ATTORNEY SAID THAT DESPITE THE FACT HE BELIEVED THAT OSWALD COULD NOT HAVE BEEN CONVICTED OF THE ASSASSINATION IN TEXAS, "IT HAS BEEN POSITIVELY ESTABLISHED THAT OSWALD DID IT AND DID IT ALONE."

HE DESCRIBED THE TRIAL OF RUBY AS BEING UNCIVILIZED.

"WE DOCUMENTED 100 ERRORS THAT THE PROSECUTION COMMITTED DURING THE TRIAL," SAID TONAHILL.

TONAHILL DESCRIBED ATTEMPTS BY NEW ORLEANS DIST. ATTY. JAMES GARRISON TO PROVE A CONSPIRACY AS "A POLITICAL EXTRAVAGANZA." HE ADDED THAT THE "DISTRICT ATTORNEY IS DEALING WITH REJECTS."

TONAHILL WAS REFERRING TO GARRISON'S USE OF WITNESSES WHO HAD BEEN REJECTED BY THE WARREN COMMISSION. TONAHILL SAID THAT ATTEMPTS TO DISCOUNT
THE WARREN COMMISSION "HAVE COME FROM SCAVENGERS INTERESTED IN MAKING A BUCK."

VR609PPS..

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

ENCLOSURE

FBI WASH DC

MAR 17 1967

FBI LASVEGAS

3:08 PM URGENT 3-17-67 DS

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI & DALLAS (89-43)

FROM: LAS VEGAS (55-1) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS. MISCELLANEOUS- INFORMATION CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS.

THIS DATE HOWARD GOODWIN, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF SALES, SAHARA HOTEL, LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, AND FORMER SA, FBI, ADVISED THE AMERICAN TRIAL LAWYERS' ASSOCIATION IS PRESENTLY CONDUCTING A SEMINAR AT THE SAHARA HOTEL. GOODWIN STATED THAT IN CONNECTION WITH THIS SEMINAR THAT JOE H. TONAHILL, OF JASPER, TEXAS, AND A CO-COUNSEL IN THE JACK RUBY CASE, WILL HOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE ELEVEN AM, MARCH EIGHTEEN, NEXT, AT THE SAHARA HOTEL. NETWORK TELEVISION COVERAGE HAS BEEN ARRANGED FOR THIS PRESS CONFERENCE IN ADDITION TO COVERAGE BY NATIONAL PRESS REPRESENTATIVES.

AT THIS CONFERENCE TONAHILL PLANS TO DISCLOSE THREE ITEMS 1967 BEARING ON THE DEATH OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND JACK RUBY. ITEM ONE, OSWALD DIED AS A RESULT OF SHOCK BROUGHT ON BY THE IMPROPER ADMINISTRATION OF MEDICATIONS IN THE HOSPITAL, DALLAS, TEXAS. ITEM TWO,

END PAGE ONE

2 ENCLOSURES

2 ENCLOSURES MAR 3 1967

NOT RECORDED
151 MAR 24 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

ORIGINAL FILED IN

LV 55-1

PAGE TWO

THE CANCER FROM WHICH JACK RUBY DIED WAS SO WIDESPREAD THAT IT HAD TO HAVE BEEN ARTIFICALLY INTRODUCED IN HIS BODY. THE THIRD ITEM TO BE DISCLOSED BY TONAHILL WAS NOT KNOWN TO GOODWIN.

THE ABOVE IS SUBMITTED TO THE BUREAU AND DALLAS FOR INFORMATION.

END

MXS

FBI WASH DC

TU CLRP

CC MR. SULLIVAN

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Rosen

FROM : R. I. Shroder

DATE: March 20, 1967

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Schmidt

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11-22-63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Supervisor George Tucker, WFO, at 8 p.m., 3-20-67, advised Duty Supervisor D. A. Schmidt that he and another Agent had this date interviewed Washington attorney Edward P. Morgan.

Morgan declined to furnish the pertinent information, stating that he could not do so because of attorney-client relationship. Morgan said he could not identify his clients without their authority.

Morgan indicated that his clients are responsible individuals who entered a project which they understood had high-level Government approval. Morgan inferred that this project involved a plot to assassinate Fidel Castro, which plot did not materialize.

ACTION:

Supervisor Tucker will prepare a letterhead memorandum to be forwarded to the Bureau with appropriate cover communication on 3-21-67, setting forth the details of the interview.

DAS:hw
(6)

105 NOT RECORDED
MAR 22 1967

MAR 22 1967

61 MAR 28 1967

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 3/20/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: LEGAT, OTTAWA (163-364)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Remyairtel 2/25/64 and report of SA EWALD I. CARLSON dated 3/6/64 at Minneapolis.

Attached is a clipping from the "Ottawa Citizen," Ottawa, Ontario, for 3/18/67, which apparently relates to information furnished by HARRY D. BACKLIN of Winnipeg.

E ENCLOSURE

(6) - Bureau (Enc-1) (RM)
(1 - Liaison Direct)
(1 - Dallas) (100-10461)
(1 - Minneapolis) (105-2564)
1 - Ottawa
MLI/vmm
(7)

REC'D 105-82555-5571

MAR 21 1967

SOVIET SECTION

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

53 MAR 31 1967

FBI 356 (4-9-62)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Winnipeg man says assassination discussed

WINNIPEG (CP)—The Free Press says it has passed to the New Orleans district attorney's office information from a Winnipeg man who believes he overheard David Ferrie and another man discussing the Kennedy assassination at Winnipeg airport three years ago.

The newspaper quotes Michael Karmacin, assistant to District Attorney Jim Garrison, as saying New Orleans authorities will be in touch with the unidentified Winnipeg informant as soon as possible.

Garrison recently reopened an investigation into the death of the former U.S. president, slain by Lee Harvey Oswald in Dallas in November, 1963. Ferrie, a free-lance pilot who died last month, was a key figure in the investigation and Garrison has linked him with a New Orleans businessman he is seeking to have indicted on a charge of conspiring to murder Kennedy.

The conversation in the bar at Winnipeg airport was alleged to have been overheard Feb. 13, 1964, and was reported by The Free Press the following May. The newspaper added at the time the Winnipeg man had been questioned by an FBI agent from Grand Forks, N.D., acting for the Warren commission, after telling RCMP of what he had heard.

FBI agent Merrill Nelson, the newspaper says, interviewed the Winnipeg man Feb. 27, 1964, and told him to forget the matter. The incident, it says, was not reported to the Warren commission.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"OTTAWA CITIZEN"
Ottawa, Ont., Canad

Date: 3/18/67
Edition:
Author:
Editor:
Title: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character: IS - R
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: OTTAWA

[illegible] -5511

ENCLOSURE

FBI
516

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 20 1967

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI MINNAPLS

523 PM 3-20-67 URGENT LBD

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

FROM MINNEAPOLIS (105-2564) 3P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R; OO: DALLAS.

RE MINNEAPOLIS TEL MARCH TWO SIXTYFOUR AND REPORT OF SA EWALD I. CARLSON, MINNEAPOLIS, MARCH SIX SIXTYFOUR.

WINNIPEG "FREE PRESS" NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED AT WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, CONTAINS ARTICLE IN MARCH SEVENTEEN LAST ISSUE ON PAGE ONE CAPTIONED "CONSPIRACY PROBERS MAY HEAR WINNIPEGGER." ARTICLE STATES A WINNIPEG MAN ADVISED HE HAS BEEN TRYING TO CONTACT NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON FOR SEVERAL DAYS WITHOUT SUCCESS. HE FEELS CERTAIN ON FEBRUARY THIRTEEN SIXTYFOUR AT THE WINNIPEG AIRPORT HE SAW DAVID FERRIE, PILOT WHO WAS INTERROGATED AS AN ALLEGED GETAWAY PILOT IN THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION CASE AND WAS FOUND DEAD LATE LAST MONTH BEFORE NEW ORLEANS AUTHORITIES COULD ARREST HIM. THREE YEARS AGO WHEN HE HAD NEVER HEARD OF FERRIE. HE DESCRIBED ONE OF THE MEN HE OVERHEARD AT THE WINNIPEG AIRPORT AS BETWEEN FORTYFIVE AND FIFTY

END PAGE ONE

MAR 21 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

REC 6

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MP 105-2564

YEARS OLD WITH DARK BUSHY HAIR AND BUSHY EYEBROWS. ARTICLE NOTES FERRIE WAS IN LATE FORTIES AND WORE BUSHY TOUPEE AND FALSE BUSHY EYEBROWS.

WINNIPEG "FREE PRESS" CONTACTED MICHAEL KARMACIN, ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY, IN NEW ORLEANS, WHO SAID HIS OFFICE NOT YET AWARE OF INFORMATION AVAILABLE WINNIPEG BUT THE WINNIPEG MAN WOULD BE CONTACTED BY NEW ORLEANS AUTHORITIES AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AND WILL BE SHOWN PICTURES OF OTHER PEOPLE SUSPECTED BY MR. GARRISON OF HAVING TAKEN PART IN A PLOT. KARMACIN SAID IT WAS QUITE POSSIBLE FERRIE HAD MADE TRIP TO CANADA IN FEBRUARY SIXTYFOUR AND HE KNEW FERRIE HAD BEEN OUT OF THE COUNTRY AND HAD BEEN WORKING OUT OF CHICAGO, TOO.

THE WINNIPEG MAN SAID HE SAW FERRIE'S PICTURE FIRST ON FEBRUARY TWENTYTHIRD LAST IN A NEWSPAPER AND "THERE WAS SOMETHING ABOUT THAT FACE THAT STRUCK ME IMMEDIATELY - I CAN'T TELL FOR SURE FROM ONE PICTURE BUT THOSE EYEBROWS I'D NEVER FORGET." INFORMATION FROM WINNIPEG MAN NOT PRESENTED TO WARREN COMMISSION.

END PAGE TWO

MP 105-2564

IDENTITY OF WINNIPEG MAN NOT REVEALED IN ARTICLE AS HE SAYS HE IS APPREHENSIVE FOR THE SAFETY OF HIMSELF AND HIS FAMILY.

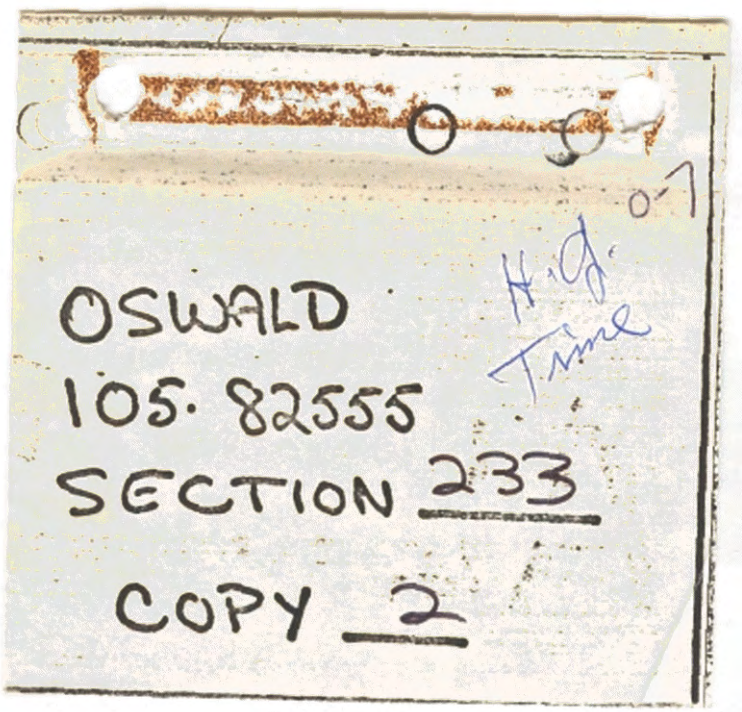
HE SAID HE OVERHEARD THE MAN WHOM HE NOW SAYS WAS FERRIE POINT TO A SMALL TEN SEAT PLANE PARKED OUTSIDE THE TERMINAL AND SAY "THAT'S THE KIND OF PLANE I FLEW."

PAGE TWENTYSEVEN OF WINNIPEG "FREE PRESS" FOR MARCH SEVENTEEN LAST CONTAINS A REPRINT OF A STORY REGARDING THIS PUBLISHED MAY TWO SIXTYFOUR.

THE INFORMANT OF WINNIPEG "FREE PRESS" UNDOUBTEDLY IS RICHARD GIESBRECHT, SEVEN FIVE SEVEN ADAMDELL CRESCENT, EAST KILDONAN, MANITOBA, WHO WAS INTERVIEWED FEBRUARY TWENTYSEVEN SIXTYFOUR.

NO ACTION BEING TAKEN UACB. unless Advised to the contrary by the Bureau

AIRMAIL COPIES SENT DALLAS AND NEW ORLEANS AND COPY OF REREPORT BEING SENT NEW ORLEANS.


0-1
H.J.
Time
OSWALD
105. 82555
SECTION 233
COPY 2

Glendale, California
March 15, 1967

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C.

Gentlemen:

I am presently working on a paper to be submitted for a graduate seminar course at San Fernando Valley State College in Northridge, California. The subject of this paper concerns investigating the validity of the thesis that Lee Harvey Oswald had someone of a very similar description impersonating him for two months prior to the November assassination of President Kennedy.

This thesis seems quite difficult to substantiate. If I am to be successful in proving or refuting the thesis I must be able to find out the whereabouts of Oswald for the two months prior to November 22, 1963. If you find it possible would you please send me any available information that you have concerning the living quarters and travels of Oswald during the above mentioned months. If this request proves impossible, please suggest any sources to which I might turn for help.

Thank you very much for taking the time to read this letter.

Sincerely,

Howard T. Pomeroy

Howard T. Pomeroy

HOWARD T. POMEROY
1019 Justin Street
Glendale, Calif. 91201

REC-72 5573

REC-72

105-82555-5573

March 22, 1967

EX-103

Mr. Howard T. Pomeroy
1019 Justin Avenue
Glendale, California 91201

Dear Mr. Pomeroy:

Your letter of March 15th requesting information pertaining to the assassination of President Kennedy has been received.

The results of the FBI's investigation into the assassination were transmitted to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. This Commission has since furnished all data in its possession to the National Archives, Washington, D. C. Certain material in possession of the Archives is now available for public inspection and for legitimate research purposes.

The FBI has no authority to independently release any information contained in these reports; however, since certain material is available for inspection, I suggest you communicate with the Archivist, National Archives and Records Service, 8th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20408, for the data you desire.

MAILED 2
MAR 2 2 1967
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with correspondent.
LCH:par (3)

59 MAR 29 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 3-15-67

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages S3401-S3[illegible]. Senator Thurmond, (R) South Carolina, stated "the honorable Ezra Taft Benson is known as one of the most distinguished moral leaders of this Nation. A great churchman and a great statesman, he has served both God and country with equal ardor. - - - - In his recent address, "Trade and Treason," he ranges far beyond the narrow economic considerations of trading with the enemy, to consider the philosophical significance of our actions. He says 'we are betraying the intellectual and moral heritage of the West.' He included Benson's address in the Record which in part stated: 'As Americans, lovers of freedom and high moral principles, we are face to face with the greatest evil in the world and the greatest threat to all we hold dear. Consider the following shocking facts. Since World War II the Communists have brought under bondage—enslaved—on the average approximately 9,000 persons per hour, 144,000 per day, 52,000,000 per year—every hour of every day of every year since 1945. - - - -J. Edgar Hoover, the best informed man in government on the Socialist-Communist Conspiracy stated: '- - -we must now face the harsh truth that the objectives of communism are being steadily advanced because many of us do not readily recognize the means used to advance them ---No one who truly understands what it really is can be taken in by it. Yet the individual is handicapped by coming face to face with a conspiracy so monstrous he cannot believe it exists. The American mind simply has not come to a realization of the evil which has been introduced into our midst.' - - - -It may shock you to learn that the first communist cell in government, so far we know, was organized in the U.S. Department of Agriculture in the early 1930's. John Abt was there. It was John Abt whom Oswald, the accused assassin of President Kennedy, requested for his attorney. - - - -Consider with me the following 12 significant and sobering questions: 1. Would you have been concerned if, during World War II, a Nazi had murdered our President right here in our own country? Yet, a Communist, Lee Harvey Oswald, who maintained contact with Party headquarters in New York, murdered President Kennedy."

105-82555-

NOT RECORDED
128 MAR 23 1967

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 3-14-67 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

67 MAR 30 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

FBI

Date: 4/12/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New Orleans (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

Enclosed herewith are six copies of a letterhead memorandum re captioned matter.

(6) - Bureau (Enc. 6)
2 - New Orleans
RJK:epk
(8)

105-82555-[illegible]
NOT RECORDED
199 APR 7 1967

E. C. Wick

1 ENCLOSURE

4-14-67

56APR 14 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
March 10, 1967

Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy
Dallas, Texas, November 22, 1963

Frank Manning, Investigator, State's Attorney General's Office, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that based upon review of the news story of the testimony of William Terry Russo, that he saw Lee Harvey Oswald at the home of Clay Shaw, and the description furnished of Oswald, he is of the opinion that the man named Oswald seen by witness Russo was Roger Ralph Oswald, a resident of 918 Governor Nichols Street, New Orleans, [redacted]

Manning advised that Roger Ralph Oswald answers the description of the individual reported by Russo as being at David Ferrie's house.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Robert moved
attached,
all
made available
removed with
exception of
Ralph.

105-[illegible]

ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C., 20537

3-22-67

2

Director.

The following FBI record, NUMBER none assigned , is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

All descriptive factors (if any) furnished by you match those in our identification file unless herein quoted.

DESCRIPTION AND RELATED DATA: OSWALD ROGER RALPH

Race: [redacted]

Sex: [redacted]

Height: [redacted]

Weight: [redacted]

Hair: [redacted]

Eyes: [redacted]

Date and Place of Birth: [redacted]

Scars & Marks: [redacted]

Address: [redacted]

Occupation: [redacted]

Fingerprint Classification:

[redacted]

Since neither fingerprints nor an identifying number which is indexed in our files accompanied your request, FBI cannot guarantee in any manner that this material concerns the individual in whom you are interested.

Information shown on this Identification Record represents data furnished FBI by fingerprint contributors. Where final disposition is not shown or further explanation of charge is desired, communicate with agency contributing those fingerprints.

Notations indicated by * are NOT based on fingerprints in FBI files but are listed only as investigative leads as being possibly identical with [redacted] of this record.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
3-16-67

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Airtel

To: SAC, New Orleans (89-69) PERSONAL ATTENTION

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
WARREN COMMISSION RECORDS

Attached is a copy of a letter to the Bureau from the Attorney General dated 3-13-67 in captioned matter. Your attention is directed to paragraph three of the Attorney General's letter, wherein he requests to be furnished copies of all FBI investigative reports dealing with any alleged New Orleans area plot to assassinate President Kennedy.

You should immediately make a thorough review of your files concerning both the Assassination File and the Lee Harvey Oswald File to locate any information dealing with an alleged New Orleans area plot to assassinate President Kennedy. Copies of reports or letterhead memoranda reporting such alleged plots should be forwarded to the Bureau for transmittal to the Department. One copy of each report or letterhead memorandum reporting such plots should be submitted.

This matter must be given your immediate attention in order that this data may be furnished to the Attorney General at the earliest possible date.

It will not be necessary for your office to check the list of names attached to the enclosed Attorney General's letter through your indices. Information concerning these individuals is being furnished to the Department at Seat of Government where warranted as developments occur involving them.

Enclosure

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 20 1967

REL:cls (10)
NOTE: See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan, captioned as above, dated 3-14-67, prepared by REL:kmg.

MAR 16 1967

MAILED 2
MAR 16 1967
COMM-FBI

Nilson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

3/22/67

1 - Mr. Branigan (Attn: Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Nasca

airtel

To: SACs, New York (105-64311) (Enclosure)
Kansas City (Enclosures - 3)
New Orleans (Enclosures - 3)

From: Director, FBI (105-125207)

PASCUAL ENRIQUE RUEDOLO GONCORA, aka
IS - CUBA

Lee Oswald

ReNYairtel 3/17/67 with enclosure, copy of which is attached for New Orleans and Kansas City.

Attached for each recipient is a copy of subject's identification record, FBI number [redacted]

New York promptly furnish pertinent data in re airtel and enclosure to INS and Secret Service, locally.

Kansas City refer to bottom of next to last page of enclosure and furnish any pertinent information which may be received concerning this matter. No investigation is desired.

New Orleans refer to last paragraph of last page of enclosure to re New York airtel and furnish any pertinent information which may be received. No investigation is desired.

MAILED 2
MAR 22 1967
COMM-FBI

VIN:js
(9)

105-125207

NOT RECORDED

16 MAR 23 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE: In February, 1967, article appeared in New York Spanish-language newspaper written by Stanley Ross, editor, concerning subject. Article contained statements originally made by Ross in February, 1964, concerning which Ross was interviewed and results furnished Warren Commission. According to Ross subject, Cuban alien, allegedly informed U. S. authorities that President Kennedy would be killed three days before the assassination; that Castro had sent several teams to the U. S. to carry out assassination and that subject was member of one of the teams. Subject

1- ENCLOSURE

APR 3 1967

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

CONTINUANCE OF NOTE:

is presently confined to Creedmoor State Hospital for the insane in New York and INS and Secret Service have interest. Re New York airtel transmitted manuscript written by free-lance writer concerning subject's case. Free-lance writer claimed in next to last page that there was another Cuban being held in Leavenworth Penitentiary who tells same story. This individual (unidentified) allegedly went to the FBI in November, 1963, to tell of Castro plot to assassinate the President. Allegedly FBI would not listen to him so he went out and robbed a bank feeling that if he was under FBI jurisdiction FBI would have to listen to him. Allegedly this individual was also certified as insane and is incarcerated. Free-lance writer, in addition, stated subject allegedly admitted knowing two Cubans being held by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison and that Garrison was reportedly going to send a man to New York to interview the subject.

We have separately furnished this information as well as other details of this case to the Attorney General.

1 - Mr. D[illegible]ach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Malley

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

March 22, 1967

1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Lenihan
1 - Mr. Goble

Mr. W. A. Branigan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

PURPOSE

This memorandum advises of information received from New Orleans publisher that the Garrison investigation was based on a "scheme" of Jack S. Martin, on information "made up" by Martin and David Lewis; that Martin is completely untrustworthy and Garrison knows this and that Lewis is a mental case; that Martin has remarked the arrest of Shaw was a "frame"; and that there is a group of masochists numbering 70 prominent individuals in New Orleans which includes Martin and Garrison.

BACKGROUND

A New Orleans publisher, Mr. Ray Berg, has advised that in January, 1967, he formed a corporation and New Orleans attorney Thomas Baumler, assisted by Jack S. Martin, did the legal work. Martin has previously been mentioned by news media as a figure involved in the assassination investigation being conducted by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison.

In the course of his association with Martin, Berg has heard Martin say that Garrison's investigation was based on information "made up" by Martin and David Lewis. We have previously received information that Lewis has figured in Garrison's investigation. According to Berg, Lewis is supposed to have taken four lie detector tests from four different polygraph operators and passed all of them. Berg regards Lewis as a mental case with a mentality that could easily pass a lie detector test.

Berg believes the original investigation was a "scheme" conceived by Martin. In Berg's opinion, Martin is completely untrustworthy and a mental case. Berg believes Garrison knows this. Berg has heard Martin remark that the arrest of Clay Shaw was a "frame." Berg stated Martin has moved to Houston, Texas. Martin thinks someone is trying to kill him.

62-109060
TNG:gow/aab
67 - 105-82555 (Oswald)
55 APR 7 1967

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
199 APR [illegible]

CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Berg also furnished information he had received from his attorney, Thomas Baumler, concerning a group of masochists in New Orleans. Baumler asked Berg to publish a book dealing with masochists in New Orleans. Berg stated he declined to publish the book but in discussing the matter with Baumler, learned there was a group of masochists in New Orleans consisting of 70 prominent individuals. Berg believed Baumler, Martin and District Attorney Garrison were members of this group. Berg stated he had no personal knowledge of this group.

Bureau files contain no information identifiable with Baumler.

This information has been furnished to the Justice Department, also to Secret Service.

ACTION

For information.

3/22/67

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-53515)(C)

[redacted]ka

IS - MEXICO
(OO:WFO)

ReWFOairtel and LHM, 1/7/64; WFOlet and LHM, 3/16/64, captioned matter.

Enclosed are 11 copies to the Bureau (1 - Legat, Mexico City; 1 - 105-82555 (OSWALD); and one info copy each to Dallas and New Orleans of an LHM, dated and captioned as above. Also enclosed for New Orleans are Xerox copies of reWFO communications.

WF T-1 is [redacted] WF T-2 is [redacted]

[redacted] is the subject of [redacted] WFO file [redacted] captioned [redacted]

5 - Bureau (Enc. 11)
(1 - 105-82555 - OSWALD)
(1 - Legat, Mexico)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)(Enc. 1)(Info)(RM)
1 - New Orleans (Enc. 5)(Info)(RM)
4 - WFO
(1 - [redacted])
(1 - [redacted])
(1 - 105-37111 - OSWALD)
GCC:kkh
(11)

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
170 MAR 28 1967

AIRTEL

ENCLOSURE

61 APR 4 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Although WFO feels info contained in the enclosed LHM does not warrant active investigation of the subject, it is being furnished for the Bureau's info on the basis of the remote possibility that subject's recent visit to NO may have related in some manner with developments there relating to LEE HARVEY OSWALD. It is noted that on page 2 of reWFO LHM, 1/7/64, JOSEFINA JIMINEZ MENDEZ, a Pan American Union employee, without giving basis for her feeling, stated she felt there was some connection between OSWALD, JACK RUBY and captioned subject. Inasmuch as info from JIMINEZ was furnished in form suitable for dissemination, the Bureau may also desire to disseminate the enclosed.

Enclosed LHM is classified "Secret - No Foreign Dissemination" in view of the sensitive nature of WF T-1 and since info from WF T-2 was so classified.

The attention of the Bureau and recipient offices is invited to the fact that other info from JIMINEZ has not been substantiated and in furnishing it, she has displayed a possible lack of stability.

FBI

Date: 3/17/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (105-64311)

SUBJECT: PASCUAL ENRIQUE FUEDOLO
Y GONGORA aka
IS-CUBA

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau's information is a copy of a manuscript entitled "The Gongora Case."

On 3/16/67, SEYMOUR PHILIPSON, a free lance writer, was in telephonic contact with the NYO and indicated that he had some information concerning GONGORA and wanted the FBI to have the benefit of it before it was published. He personally appeared at the NYO and furnished the enclosed manuscript.

PHILIPSON explained that he had planned to do a story on "Cuba Today," a current events documentary, and had contacted the North American Newspaper Alliance to ascertain if they would be interested in publishing such a story. When the article by STANLEY ROSS, Editor of "El Tiempo," appeared, he decided to look into it."

His principal reason for making available his manuscript was that he felt that if it were factual, it could be embarrassing to the US Government and he did not want to be characterized as an "anti-Government writer."

By implication, he was seeking FBI confirmation or denial of the series of events as set forth by ROSS.

3-Bureau (Encl. 1)(RM)
1-New York

RRM:lkp
(5)

6 MAR 18 1967

105-125295-

NOT RECORDED

189 MAR 24

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

105-125297

He was politely but emphatically informed that the GONGORA case was strictly a matter within the jurisdiction of INS.

With respect to his concern about being characterized as an "anti-government writer," he was told only that his personal sentiments relating to this matter would be a matter of record in the NYO of the FBI.

PHILIPSON said that he felt a responsibility to furnish information of this type to the proper governmental agencies and added that he had telephonically contacted CIA and was told that if that agency had any interest in the matter, they would contact him.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

The Attorney General

March 22, 1967

1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan (Attn: Mr. Lenihan)
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Nasca

Director, FBI

105-82555

PASCUAL ENRIQUE RUEDOLO GONGORA
INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA

My letters of March 8 and 9, 1967, transmitted information concerning the subject who, according to an article in "El Tiempo," New York Spanish-language newspaper, was a member of an assassination team which allegedly had been sent to the United States by Fidel Castro to assassinate President Kennedy. It was indicated that the subject was confined to the Creedmoor State Hospital for the insane in Queens, New York.

On March 16, 1967, Seymour Philipson, a free-lance writer, advised that he had some information concerning the subject and wanted the FBI to have the benefit of it before it was published. He furnished a manuscript captioned "The Gongora Case," a copy of which is attached.

Philipson explained that he had planned to do a story on "Cuba Today," a current events documentary, and had contacted the North American Newspaper Alliance to ascertain if it would be interested in publishing such a story. When the article appeared in "El Tiempo," however, he decided to "look into it."

Philipson's principal reason for making the manuscript available was that he felt that if it were factual it could be embarrassing to the U. S. Government and he did not want to be characterized as an "anti-Government writer." By implication, he was seeking FBI confirmation or denial of the series of events as reported by "El Tiempo." Philipson was informed that the captioned matter was within the jurisdiction of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

With respect to Philipson's concern about being characterized as an "anti-Government writer," he was advised that his personal sentiments would be made a matter of record with the FBI. Philipson stated that he felt a responsibility

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

105-125297

VHN:js
(14) MAR 29 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAR 22 1967 COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN

to furnish information of this type to the proper Government agencies. He noted that he had telephonically contacted the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and was reportedly told that if CIA had any interest in this matter CIA would contact him.

No record of Philipson was located in our investigative files.

According to the data on page one of the attachment, the subject allegedly was arrested by the FBI on November 19, 1963, and reportedly confessed to the FBI that he was a member of a team of assassins. It is noted that the subject has been neither arrested nor interviewed by the FBI.

With reference to the allegation set forth at the bottom of the next to the last page concerning another Cuban being held in Leavenworth Penitentiary, it is noted that our files concerning the assassination of President Kennedy contain no incident of the type described by Philipson. The Warren Commission Report on pages 305 - 309 noted that literally dozens of allegations of a conspiratorial contact between Lee Harvey Oswald and agents of the Cuban Government were investigated by the Warren Commission. The Warren Commission reported that without exception the rumors or allegations of conspiratorial contact were shown to be without any factual basis. The Warren Commission also pointed out that it had uncovered no indication that the Cuban Government had any involvement in the assassination.

We have no information concerning the report on the last page of the enclosure that the subject knew the two Cubans reportedly being held by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison and that Garrison was going to send a man to New York City to interview the subject.

Enclosure

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

The Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr. (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Harold Barefoot Sanders, Jr. (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE: In February, 1967, article re subject written Stanley Ross, editor of "El Tiempo," appeared in his newspaper. The article contains statements originally made by Ross in February, 1964, concerning which Ross was interviewed and the results furnished the Warren Commission. According to Ross, subject, Cuban alien, allegedly informed U. S. authorities that President Kennedy would be killed three days before the assassination; that Castro had sent several teams to the U. S. to carry out assassination; and that subject was member of one of teams.

Philipson in attached manuscript discusses subject's case. He erroneously states subject arrested by FBI 11/19/63 and "confessed" to FBI. (It is noted subject was arrested locally for carrying concealed knife on 11/14/63 and this data has been furnished the Attorney General.) Philipson claimed in next to last [illegible] page that there was another Cuban being held in Leavenworth Penitentiary who tells same story. This individual (unidentified) allegedly went to FBI on 11/15/63 to tell of Castro plot to assassinate the President. Allegedly FBI would not listen to him so he went out and robbed a bank feeling that if he was under FBI jurisdiction FBI would have to listen to him. Allegedly this individual was also certified as insane and is incarcerated.

According to Philipson, subject allegedly admitted knowing two Cubans being held by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison and that Garrison was, according to Ross, going to send a man to New York City to interview subject.

This letter has been coordinated with the supervisor handling the Oswald case.

DIRECTOR, FBI 3/24/67

SAC, CHICAGO (175-0)

THOMAS PAUL DAUGAARD, aka
Thomas O'Neil,
Thomas Johnson
THREAT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT

Re Chicago tel to Bureau 3/23/67, captioned "UNSUB, aka, Thomas Paul Daugarrd, Thomas O'Neil, Thomas Johnson, THREAT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT."

Enclosed for the Bureau are five (5) copies of a letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above. One copy of this letterhead memorandum has been disseminated locally to U. S. Secret Service, Chicago. No other dissemination is being made in view of Secret Service advice that Secret Service is continuing its investigation of this matter and will, thereafter, handle dissemination required.

It is noted that referenced teletype referred to one ROBERT WILLIAMS as one of three men said by subject to reside at the Diplomat Hotel. The name actually given by subject was ROBERT JOHNSON rather than ROBERT WILLIAMS and ROBERT JOHNSON appears in the enclosed letterhead memorandum.

In view of the nature of this investigation, close liaison with Secret Service was maintained. It is noted that subject has a history of mental illness and further that there appears to be no FBI jurisdiction in this matter. Accordingly, no further investigation is being conducted.

An information copy of this communication is being sent to the Dallas Office in connection with its file 100-10461 captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka, IS-R-CUBA."

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 5)
1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enc. 1)
1 - Chicago

H M:cnv
(4)

1 ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 2 1967

56 APR 11 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
March 24, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. CG 175-0

THOMAS PAUL DAUGAARD, ALSO
KNOWN AS THOMAS O'NEIL,
THOMAS JOHNSON
THREAT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT

At 5:15 PM, March 23, 1967, an individual who identified himself as Thomas O'Neil telephonically contacted the Chicago, Illinois Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). O'Neil said he resided at 2741 Hampden Court, Chicago, telephone 525-7999, and was employed at Robert's Bakery on Davis Street in Evanston, Illinois. He said further that three men named Robert Johnson, William Roberts and Ken Williams, all of whom were said to reside at the Diplomat Hotel in Chicago, had told him three or four weeks ago that they had met with Lee Harvey Oswald in New Orleans three years ago and planned then to kill President Kennedy. O'Neil described the three men as follows:

Robert Johnson, white male, age 23, 5'9" tall, 135 pounds;

William Roberts, white male, age 23, 5'11" tall, 120 pounds;

Ken Williams, white male, age 19, 6'tall, 165 pounds.

These three men also told him they may kill President Johnson. They also threatened his, O'Neil's, life if he told police about this. O'Neil then hung up the telephone when he was asked for further details.

A few minutes after the above call on March 23, 1967, an individual, apparently identical with the earlier caller, telephonically contacted the Chicago FBI Office and identified

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

No further investigation is being conducted in this matter.

ENCLOSURE

himself as Thomas Johnson, 2741 Hampden Court, Chicago. He said he was the same man who had called earlier and he apologized for hanging up on the previous call. He said he had called before about William Roberts, Ken Williams and one other man. He was asked the identity of the other man he had mentioned previously and he said, "I don't know, I'm confused now," and again hung up the telephone when asked for further information.

At 5:30 PM, March 23, 1967, an individual identifying himself as Thomas Johnson, 2741 Hampden Court, Chicago, telephoned the Chicago FBI Office and again said he was the one who had called earlier concerning Roberts and Williams. On this occasion he said he was a Communist and a Socialist, that he was from Russia and that he had no permanent residence. He said he was going to "sit on the White House lawn and shoot President Johnson with machine gun sticks." He then began speaking incoherently, rambling on about Russia, the United States and submarines, and no other information could be obtained from him.

The above information was furnished to Special Agent Joseph Noonan, United States Secret Service, Chicago, at 5:35 PM, March 23, 1967, by Special Agent Maurice J. White. Special Agent Noonan advised that Secret Service agents would be dispatched immediately to investigate this matter in view of the threat to President Johnson.

At 5:50 PM, March 23, 1967, an individual identifying himself as Thomas Johnson again telephoned the Chicago Office of the FBI. He said he wanted to "give himself up" for threatening the President and he said he was at that time in a restaurant at Clark and Diversey Streets in Chicago, and that he was wearing a green jacket. He described himself as a white male, 26 years old, 6' tall, 135 pounds.

The above information was immediately furnished to Special Agent Noonan of United States Secret Service by Special Agent White.

Later on March 23, 1967, information was received from Special Agent Noonan that subject was not located in the vicinity of Clark and Diversey Streets, however, a landlady at the address furnished by subject, 2741 Hampden Court, did

furnish information concerning Thomas Paul Daugaard. The landlady, Mrs. E. Schroeder, said that no one named Thomas Johnson or Thomas O'Neil resided at that address, however, she further said that she was suspicious of an individual named Thomas Paul Daugaard who lives in Apartment 301 at that address. Mrs. Schroeder said that Daugaard has acted strangely in the past and she thinks he may be mentally ill. She believes he has caused trouble in the past by using his telephone to make false reports to police, including a recent false report about a non-existent shooting incident in the vicinity of 2741 Hampden Court. Agent Noonan of United States Secret Service advised that after interviewing Daugaard on the night of March 23, 1967, he believes that Daugaard appears identical with the individual who made the above telephone calls to the FBI. When interviewed Daugaard gave his name as Thomas Paul Daugaard, born August 9, 1940, in Chicago, Illinois, age 26, described as white male, 5'6" tall, 135 pounds, telephone 525-7980, residence Apartment 301, 2741 Hampden Court, Chicago. Daugaard said he was now unemployed, but has worked in the past at a number of bakeries including bakeries in Evanston, Illinois. At the time of the interview Daugaard said he had just returned from a restaurant at Clark and Division Streets and that he had worn a green jacket to the restaurant. He said, however, that he had made no phone calls while in the restaurant, that he had not called the FBI at all that day, and that he had never threatned the President.

[redacted]

Daugaard said he was in New Orleans in 1964 or 1965 for a few weeks, but he heard nothing there or in Chicago about Oswald, and he said further that he does not know anyone who knows anything about Oswald, and further denied knowing anything about Robert Johnson, William Roberts or Ken Williams. Daugaard also said that he has used other names in the past in connection with getting jobs in bakeries, but he does not remember what these names were.

Special Agent Noonan advised following the interview of Daugaard that Secret Service is continuing its investigation of this matter.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 3-24-67

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE DEATH OF A PRESIDENT"
BY WILLIAM MANCHESTER

SYNOPSIS

The New York Office has obtained from Harper & Row an advance copy of captioned book which will be officially released April 7th. Book is lengthy (647 pages of text; 710 pages total). Contains appendices, chronology of events for period November 20-25, 1963, source materials utilized by Manchester, identities of persons interviewed by author, maps and index. Key portions of book previously serialized in Look Magazine. Book deals with events surrounding assassination of President Kennedy; not subsequent investigation. Reflects tremendous amount of work and compilation by Manchester. FBI mentioned frequently, but does not play prominent role in narrative. Major comments about FBI previously publicized in Look series. For example, the comment that the Director did not send Attorney General Robert Kennedy a letter of condolence and that the Director's attitude was one of "no compassion;" a so-called favorite joke of President Kennedy in which Kennedy would state that the three most overrated things in the world were the State of Texas, the FBI and whatever else came to mind; that President Johnson applied a prod to the FBI to get the Dallas investigation underway; that Johnson showed Ted Sorenson an FBI memo that the rulers of an unfriendly power had been hoping for Kennedy's death. The memo was too vague for serious consideration and Sorenson allegedly commented that it was "meaningless." (The Director did send Mr. Robert Kennedy a letter of condolence. In this connection Mr. Hoover has commented, "Manchester is a liar, but it is obvious he was fed this by RFK." In reference to the Sorenson incident, no such FBI memo could be identified by the Bureau). In evaluating the assassination, Manchester comments that Lee Harvey

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
FCS:jer (7)

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Miss Gandy

(Continued - Over)

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Oswald's visit to Russia and subsequent behavior had brought him "under the active surveillance of the Federal Bureau of Investigation." Manchester adds that "one might have assumed that the seventy-five man FBI office in Dallas would have relayed word of his presence to the five-man Secret Service office there. Nothing of this sort happened." Manchester speculates on all the factors involved: "Conceivably the FBI and the Secret Service did do all that could have been done... Perhaps the blow could not have been averted. Perhaps it was hindsight to suggest otherwise." Toward the end of the book, Manchester comments that "the Secret Service had failed." Investigations of the assassination had begun but "the first steps were disquieting. The FBI assigned fifty agents to a crash study, wrote a skimpy report which dismissed thorny questions with the recurrent phrase 'There is no evidence' - and then leaked the report to a news magazine. The episode was a dismaying example of how threatened bureaucracies, turning a blind eye to the national interest, rise in defense of themselves." In general, Manchester approves of Warren Commission report, but has some reservations. "Although the conduct of the Secret Service, the FBI, and the Dallas police was found to have been less than admirable, they were handled gingerly, and corrective suggestions lacked clarity and force. Their subsequent fate was disheartening. J. Edgar Hoover, furious that his bureau should be criticized at all, protested so vehemently that the public overlooked the report's harsher censure of the Secret Service (which wisely laid low); by the time the Director had finished disciplining his Dallas agents, including the unfortunate Hosty, a great many newspaper readers had forgotten which agency had really been accountable for John Kennedy's safety." Relative to security of notables walking from White House to St. Matthew's Cathedral, Manchester mentions a "vague " warning received from the FBI that the "Director" was "concerned" and "advised against" the march. This warning angered Sargent Shriver who reportedly stated that all were concerned and one didn't have to be Director of FBI to know the march would be dangerous. "It's a ploy, so that if anybody gets shot the Director can say, 'I told you so.' It'd be a different story if he'd turned up hard proof that some famous gangster had taken an apartment on Connecticut Avenue, or if the best agent in the OGPU had checked in at Washington National. Then I'd have to do a double-take. But this is just a self-serving device." The Director, in an exchange of letters with Manchester in February,

SYNOPSIS - CONTINUED

1967, relative to the series in Look Magazine, commented that Manchester's "lack of research and irresponsible reporting in this instance (referring to comments on alleged failure to send note of condolence) are most disgusting." Over-all, book is long, full of many surmises and items of gossip, and is critical of Bureau in some instances.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

DETAIL - CONTINUED OVER

DETAILS

BACKGROUND:

The Bureau has received through the New York Office an advance copy of William Manchester's book, "The Death of A President," which is to be published April 7, 1967. This book, which has been highly publicized, deals with the period of President Kennedy's assassination, November 20-November 25, 1963. Excerpts were previously published in Look Magazine. It is an extremely lengthy book (647 pages). It contains an Appendix, a list of source materials, maps pertaining to routes in Dallas and Washington and a diagram of the Presidential plane and an Index.

Mr. Hoover and the FBI are frequently mentioned. The major listings are being set forth below:

p. 32-33

Manchester speculates about Lee Harvey Oswald. Oswald's ravings stamp him as an "incoherent hater, nothing more. Looking for doctrine in them is like looking for bone in a polyp. Yet he had tried to defect, and both his conduct in Russia and his bizarre behavior after his return brought him under the active surveillance of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Inasmuch as the Bureau's handbook charged agents to 'be on the alert for information 'indicating the possibility of an attempt against the person or safety of the President,' one might have assumed that the seventy-five man FBI office in Dallas would have relayed word of his presence to the five-man Secret Service office there. Nothing of the sort happened. His file was in the hands of FBI Agent James P. Hosty, Jr., a husky, thirty-five-year-old Notre Dame graduate and an outspoken admirer of John F. Kennedy. Since November 4, 1963, Hosty had known that Oswald was employed as a laborer in the Texas School Book Depository at the corner of Houston and Elm Streets. This warehouse provided the deadliest sniper's roost on the Presidential motorcade route, because the motorcade was scheduled to first zig and then zag directly beneath its windows. A gunman could size up the President's car as it approached the building from the front, wait until it pivoted sharply at his feet, and fire as it crept slowly out of the turn to his right. Hosty, however, didn't make the connection. He had received no official

CONTINUED

notification of the route, and when local newspapers published a map of it, his sole concern was whether or not Jim Hosty would catch a glimpse of Kennedy. 'I noticed that it was coming up Main Street,' he said five months later. 'That was the only thing I was interested in, where maybe I could watch it if I had a chance.'"

Manchester then goes on - talking about all the factors involved: "Conceivably the FBI and the Secret Service did do all that could have been done...Perhaps the blow could not have been averted. Perhaps it was hindsight to suggest otherwise."

p. 119

Makes mention of Kennedy's "pet joke," the last line of which could be adapted to the occasion. It went: "The three most overrated things in the world are the state of Texas, the FBI, and hunting trophies."

p. 181

Immediately after the assassination virtual panic erupted at Parkland Hospital in Dallas. In one instance, "a tall man in a light gray speckled suit shouldered his way past her (Nurse Doris Nelson), shouting, 'I'm FBI!' He appeared violent, and Andy Berg, the closest agent (Secret Service), knocked him down. Sprawled on all fours the intruder gurgled, 'You're not in charge now. What's your name?' 'What's yours?' demanded Kellerman (Roy Kellerman, Secret Service), moving in. Credentials and commission books were whipped out; it turned out that the man really was from the Bureau's Dallas office, though his presence in the hospital was unauthorized. Dragging himself away, he protested, 'J. Edgar Hoover will hear about this!' Hoover did, and the unfortunate agent vanished into the limbo reserved for FBI men whose blunders embarrass the Director."

p. 192

Says that a United Press International Bulletin on the assassination went out from Dallas and that Mr. Hoover, along with other Government officials, learned about the news.

Continued

p. 195-196

Mr. Hoover is shown as calling the Attorney General's office. Mr. Robert Kennedy is not there and Mr. Hoover talks with Angie Novello, an assistant. The Director then calls Mr. Kennedy at the latter's home in Virginia. Kennedy was at his swimming pool. The Director advises that the President has been shot, and that he would call later when he learns more details.

p. 257

Mr. Hoover calls Attorney General Kennedy again. The Director had been on the phone with Gordon Shanklin, Special Agent in Charge of the Dallas office. "Until a moment ago he hadn't been learning much (he was among those who thought Parkland was called Lakeland), but the most important of the details which he had promised that he would endeavor to get had just come through." Mr. Hoover said that the President was dead, "snappily and hung up."

"He expressed no compassion; he did not seem to be upset. His voice, as the Attorney General recalled afterward, was 'not quite as excited as if he were reporting the fact that he had found a Communist on the faculty of Howard University.' Ordinarily garrulous, he had suddenly turned curt with his superior. It would be charitable to attribute the swift change to the stresses of that afternoon. Yet although Bob Kennedy continued in the Cabinet for over nine months, Hoover, whose office was on the same floor, never walked over to offer his condolences. One of his assistants wrote Kennedy a moving letter, and the agents in the FBI's crime squad sent him a message of sympathy, but their Director, unlike the Director of the CIA, remained sphinxlike. He did speak to Bob one day when they happened to enter the Justice Department together, and he accepted a Christmas gift from him, a pair of cufflinks bearing the Justice seal, but those were their only contacts. It was his brittle consistency which made Hoover unique."

p. 287

Mention is made that Dallas District Attorney Henry M. Wade's assistant, William F. "Bill" Alexander prepared to charge Oswald with murdering the President "as part of an international Communist conspiracy." However, Nicholas Katzenbach persuaded two members of the Vice President's Washington staff to have their Texas contacts kill it. A footnote at this point reads: "Shanklin of the FBI was especially helpful in aborting Alexander's folly."

p. 405

On Friday, November 22, 1963, after the Presidential plane had returned to Washington with the coffin, Mr. Johnson is in the White House. At 7:25 p.m., he called Mr. Hoover. "The Director was home. Unaware that regular programs had been suspended, he had waited until seven o'clock before turning his television on, thinking to catch NBC's nightly newscast on Channel 4. He was watching a rerun of Kennedy's October 22, 1962, missile speech and wondering whether this was the best Huntley and Brinkley could do when the phone rang. His old neighbor said he wanted a complete FBI report on the assassination. Depressing the receiver, Hoover called his office, ordering a special assistant and thirty agents to Dallas."

p. 432

Mention is made that an autopsy made at the Bethesda Naval Hospital: "...the metal from Oswald's bullet was turned over to the FBI."

pp. 457-459

A discussion of the Dallas situation relative to plans for convicting Oswald. Manchester comments that the publicity relative to Oswald and the so-called evidence possessed by law enforcement made responsible lawyers wince - that their comments to the press and television would make their legal case weak. In this connection, Manchester states: "...and when the FBI informed Chief Curry that its handwriting experts had identified the calligraphy on Klein's American Rifleman coupon as Oswald's, Curry revealed the details at a televised press conference. J. Edgar Hoover was furious. The Director called Dallas and warned that there must be no further discussion of FBI evidence in public. Curry admired Hoover and proudly displayed a signed photograph of him on his office wall."

p. 472

Mention is made that Johnson was extremely aggressive in ordering things done. Manchester mentions the new President "fenced sharply with the soft-spoken but immovable Nick Katzenbach over whether the assassination should be investigated by a federal or state board of inquiry; he applied the Johnsonian prod to J. Edgar Hoover, who by now was dispatching fleets of agents to Love Field...."

CONTINUED

p. 481

The President and Ted Sorenson confer. The President asked whether Sorenson felt any foreign government might be involved in the assassination, and Sorenson questioned, "Do you have any evidence?" "The answer was that there were no hard facts. Johnson showed him an FBI memo advising him that the rulers of an unfriendly power had been hoping for Kennedy's death. The report was too hazy for serious consideration. There were no names or facts, and the name of the FBI's informant was in code. 'Meaningless,' said Sorenson, handing it back. The President said nothing."

p. 520

Manchester says that in both Kennedy's assassination and Oswald's murder "two vivid threads are evident: warnings of disaster had come from responsible sources, and peace officers, in weighing them, had miscalculated gravely." He then goes on to make the following mention of the FBI: "Actually, the Dallas Police Department's original plan had been to move Oswald at ten o'clock Saturday evening, and J. Edgar Hoover, among others, had retired under the impression that it was being carried through. At 2:15 a.m. Sunday, Hoover's Dallas office began receiving anonymous telephone calls threatening the prisoner's life. The Dallas FBI urged a 3 a.m. transfer - in vain."

p. 528

Manchester comments that after Oswald's murder by Ruby just about everyone thought the assassination actually was a conspiracy. "Indeed, the more a man knew about conspirators, the firmer his conviction was. In the West Wing lobby a Secret Service agent watched Ruby disappear and muttered tightly, 'That was the messenger.' Independently of one another the (Secret) Service, the CIA, and J. Edgar Hoover all assumed a previous link between Ruby and Oswald."

p. 560

For the funeral at St. Matthew's Cathedral were large numbers of security men of all types"...there were squads of FBI agents and the pick of the CIA...."

CONTINUED

pp. 574-575

The discussion here centers on the walk of the notables from the White House to St. Matthew's Cathedral. A number of warnings of possible trouble were received - from the RCMP, the FBI and the CIA. "The RCMP had 'received information' that an unidentified French Canadian with an unidentified grievance was heading south to shoot General DeGaulle. The FBI was even vaguer: 'The Director' was 'concerned' and 'advised against' the march. This was too much for Sargent Shriver. Once more the precise businessman was confronted by the gray custard of bureaucracy, and once more he recoiled, emitting sparks. 'That's just ridiculous,' he snapped. 'We're all concerned. You don't have to be the Director of the FBI to know it's going to be dangerous - even the White House doorman knows that. It's a ploy, so that if anybody gets shot the Director can say, 'I told you so.' It'd be a different story if he'd turned up hard proof that some famous gangster had taken an apartment on Connecticut Avenue, or if the best agent in the OGPU had checked in at Washington National. Then I'd have to do a double-take. But this is just a self-serving device.'"

pp. 630-631

Mrs. Kennedy is now leaving the White House and Manchester does some summarizing. He comments that the President pinned the Treasury's highest award on Rufe Youngblood, the Secret Service agent, while, at Mrs. Kennedy's insistence Secretary Dillon also decorated Clint Hill of the Secret Service. He adds that these ceremonies left an undercurrent of dissatisfaction in much of official Washington. "The central fact was that the Secret Service had failed, and there was feeling that the first reaction ought to have been one of collective shame and not of pride in exceptional men - that the medals should have followed investigation of the failure. Investigations had begun, of course, but here, too, the first steps were disquieting. The FBI assigned fifty agents to a crash study, wrote a skimpy report which dismissed thorny questions with the recurrent phrase 'There is no evidence' - and then leaked the report to a news magazine. The episode was a dismaying example of how threatened bureaucracies turning a blind eye to the national interest, rise in defense of themselves."

Continued

In general, Manchester approves of the Warren Commission report. "The Commission had met its mandate. Oswald was correctly identified as the assassin; the absence of a cabal was established." However, he has some reservations. "The treatment of related questions was less satisfactory. This was especially true of the findings on Presidential protection. Although the conduct of the Secret Service, the FBI, and the Dallas police was found to have been less than admirable, they were handled gingerly, and corrective suggestions lacked clarity and force. Their subsequent fate was disheartening. J. Edgar Hoover, furious that his bureau should be criticized at all, protested so vehemently that the public overlooked the report's harsher censure of the Secret Service (which wisely laid low); by the time the Director had finished disciplining his Dallas agents, including the unfortunate Hosty, a great many newspaper readers had forgotten which agency had really been accountable for John Kennedy's safety."

In the source section of the book, Manchester mentions that he had interviews with the Director, Mr. DeLoach and Agent Hosty. File 62-111371 reflects that he talked to Mr. Hoover and Mr. DeLoach at the Bureau. On September 24, 1964, (the date Manchester lists for interview with Hosty), he called the Dallas Office and asked to speak with Hosty, without previously identifying himself. Manchester asked several questions, but Hosty said he was not in a position to answer.

OBSERVATIONS:

Manchester's book is a massive compilation of facts, surmises and suppositions. It is tremendously wordy. Already, even before publication, it is a controversial book and will probably continue to be. Manchester makes snide and critical remarks about the FBI and sometime reports information which is completely at variance with the facts, such as the comment that Mr. Hoover did not send a letter of condolence to Mr. Robert Kennedy. In an exchange of letters with Manchester in February, 1967, relative to Manchester's comments about this matter, Mr. Hoover stated: "Frankly, your lack of research and irresponsible reporting in this instance are most disgusting, and I have no alternative but to believe you have set forth a deliberate falsehood specifically designed to malign my reputation." The Look

CONTINUED

serialization earlier this year contained most of the comments about the FBI which have been outlined above. Manchester is quick to be critical and obviously has interviewed more of the Kennedy than the Johnson people, inasmuch as the book was originally commissioned by the Kennedy family.

The book is being maintained in the Crime Research Section (in the Bureau library).

FBI

Date: 3/24/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL - REGISTERED (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109068)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (89-75)(P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: Dallas

Enclosed for the Bureau are four copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination concerning the captioned matter.

Enclosed for Dallas is one copy of this same letterhead memorandum.

The above information was furnished by ALLER to SA LESLIE F. WARREN during contact with ALLER in connection with another matter.

ALLER stated that he thought both TAYLOR and ALLEY would and could furnish considerable detail regarding interviews which they have conducted and he was of the opinion that any of the released or unreleased film taken by them could be obtained through contact with TAYLOR.

No further action is being taken by the Los Angeles Division based on information furnished by ALLER, UACB.

ENCLOSURE ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 4)(AM-RM)
1 - Dallas (89-43)(Enc. 1)(Info.)(AM-RM)
1 - Los Angeles

REC-75 62-109068-5910

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Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

56 JUL 17 19

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Los Angeles, California
March 24, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Herb Aller, Business Agent, International Photographers Union, Local 659, 7715 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, furnished the following information on March 23, 1967, to a Special Agent of the FBI:

Jack Taylor, KNXT-CBS News, Los Angeles, and Dexter Alley, NBC News, Los Angeles, had recently been conducting interviews in New Orleans, Louisiana, among the homosexual element in an attempt to substantiate claims made by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison that a conspiracy had taken place in New Orleans during September, 1963, to assassinate President Kennedy. A considerable amount of film was shot during interviews of these homosexuals and some had been used in television news releases and in a CBS special broadcast on March 18, 1967, at 7:30 p.m. in Los Angeles. Taylor reportedly has a great deal of film footage which was taken in connection with this project that he could not use on television.

Taylor and Alley claim that it is a well-established fact that Lee Harvey Oswald associated with homosexuals in New Orleans and had the reputation of being bi-sexual; further, that all connected with the alleged plot were thought to be homosexuals, and that Garrison had favored them as a group when he was conducting a vice crusade in New Orleans. There also appeared to be evidence developed during these interviews by Taylor and Alley indicating that a reported diagram relating to the plot found in Ferrie's apartment had in fact been made after the assassination and during a discussion of the assassination.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

105-82555

1 ENCLOSURE

62-109060-4900

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 3/24/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are six (6) copies of an LHM setting forth information voluntarily furnished to this office by CLYDE MALCOLM LIMBAUGH on 3/23/67.

Two (2) copies of instant LHM are enclosed for the Dallas Office.

Information concerning CLYDE LIMBAUGH was previously furnished to the Bureau and Dallas by New Orleans airtel to Bureau dated 3/7/67, in captioned case.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 6)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
1 - New Orleans

JLC/jlc
(6)

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 14 1967

EX-105 62-109060-1905
REC 32
MAR 27 1967

56 JUL 17 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New Orleans, Louisiana
March 24, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

At 4:45 p.m., March 23, 1967, Clyde Malcolm Limbaugh, 323 Dauphine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, Telephone Number 532-3249, personally appeared at the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and volunteered the following information:

Limbaugh advised that he has the "answer to the assassination probe by District Attorney James C. Garrison" and has been trying to see Mr. Garrison for about two weeks, but Mr. Garrison "does not appear to be interested in seeing him." He stated, "Mr. Garrison appears to be interested in getting votes and making a name for himself." Limbaugh remarked that he "was there when the assassination took place" and "was propositioned to take part in it."

Limbaugh said he knew Jack Ruby very well and worked for Ruby for "four years, from 1959 until about three days before the assassination in 1963." At the same time he worked for Ruby in Ruby's three night clubs in Dallas, Texas, Limbaugh also worked at Dinwiddie Direct Mail Advertising Company, Dallas, part-time for five hours a day.

Limbaugh advised that Jack Ruby was a "queer," a "known homosexual," and "everybody called Ruby 'Pinkie'." He said J. D. Tippit, the Dallas, Texas, policeman who was shot by Lee Harvey Oswald, was a "bouncer and friend of Jack Ruby." He stated that Tippit "worked for Ruby day and night, never went to police headquarters in regard to his work as a police officer, and reported to the Dallas Police Department by telephone." According to Limbaugh, Tippit had lived with Ruby at an apartment at Oakcliff, between Dallas and Fort Worth, since about 1958, and Tippit was living with Ruby at that apartment at the time Tippit was shot by Oswald. He said Ruby and Tippit also had an apartment above the Colony Club, one of the night clubs owned by Ruby, on the main street of Dallas, next to the Neiman Marcus Store.

105-82455

ENCLOSURE

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Limbaugh advised that one of his duties when he was employed at Ruby's night clubs was to look after the girls who worked in the clubs. He stated that approximately one week or ten days before the assassination of President Kennedy, he went into Ruby's office in the Colony Club in order to get some money from Ruby to give to one of the girls so she could buy some stockings, and he saw three men in conference with Ruby in the office. He said Tippit was one of the men because he knew Tippit, and said he recognized another one of the men as being Lee Harvey Oswald since he had recently seen Oswald's picture in a newspaper for passing out posters in New Orleans. He said Ruby later told him the other man was David William Ferrie. After Ruby gave him money for the girl, Limbaugh left the office. After a few minutes, Tippit left Ruby's office, and Limbaugh asked him who the other man was, but Tippit told him he did not know.

Limbaugh stated that about three days before the assassination, he again went into Ruby's office in the Colony Club in order to get money from Ruby to give to one of the girl employees of the club. At that time he saw Tippit, Oswald, and a woman in the room with Ruby, and on a table in the room he saw a map of the sixth floor of the wholesale book store building from where "the shot was fired by Oswald." After Ruby gave Limbaugh the money, Limbaugh departed from the office. A few minutes later, Tippit left the office and Limbaugh asked him who the people were in the office. Tippit told Limbaugh he did not know, at which time Limbaugh called Tippit a "liar" and told Tippit he knew one was Oswald. At that time Tippit told Limbaugh that he might as well ask Ruby if he wanted to know who the people were. He said he later asked Ruby who the man and woman were, and Ruby told him the man was Oswald and said the woman was "really a man named Ferrie, who he had previously seen in the office, who was dressed as a woman and is known as Cappie Bertrand." Ruby further commented that Cappie Bertrand was a female impersonator. Ruby related to Limbaugh that "they are going to do a job for me," and Ruby remarked that "if Oswald does not do what I want him to do I am going to kill him." At that time Ruby also commented that he was "not going to harm the lady," and Limbaugh believes he was referring to Ferrie, who Ruby had previously said was Cappie Bertrand. At that same time, according to Limbaugh, Ruby asked Limbaugh, "How would you like to make $1,000 for one night?" Limbaugh asked him how he could do that, and Ruby stated it was "something dealing with politics." Limbaugh asked Ruby if it had anything to do with

the President coming to Dallas, and Ruby "remarked something to the effect that it did concern the President's visit." Limbaugh asked Ruby "if it was to be the Lincoln-Booth incident repeating itself," to which Ruby replied they "were going to hurt President Kennedy and Governor Connally but were not going to kill them." Limbaugh said he told Ruby he did not want any part of that"business."

Limbaugh advised that he left Ruby's club that day, three days before the assassination, and went to Pineville, Louisiana, where he "put himself in the Central State Hospital for Mental Patients because he had had a nervous breakdown."

Limbaugh stated that Jack Ruby had had cancer since about 1951, even while Ruby was in Chicago, and he said that several of Ruby's employees, as well as some of Ruby's relatives knew Ruby had cancer. Limbaugh said he went to see Ruby when Ruby was in the Dallas Jail and he asked Ruby why he had shot Oswald. He said Ruby told him he "did it because of Jackie, John F. Kennedy, Jr., and Caroline; because the man had taken their father and had robbed us of the President of the United States." Limbaugh advised that he also visited Ruby in the hospital in Dallas about two days before Ruby died. At that time Ruby told Limbaugh he "had shot Oswald because he (Ruby) always wanted to be popular, and that now he would be famous and would be remembered in history."

Limbaugh advised he "had known Clay Shaw for nine years in New Orleans." He said that "ten years ago Shaw was very gay and liked to dress up in women's clothing." He stated he "does not think Shaw had anything to do with the assassination matter." He said that "Perry Russo is lying when he says he (Russo) saw Shaw with Oswald on the waterfront because that on the first date Russo claims he saw Shaw and Oswald, Shawwas at the Central State Hospital for Mental Patients in Pineville, Louisiana, visiting with him (Limbaugh)." He said that "on the second date Russo claims he saw Shaw and Oswald together on the waterfront, he (Limbaugh) and Shaw were having lunch together at the Court of Two Sisters Restaurant in the French Quarter in New Orleans."

Limbaugh stated that "Mr. Garrison thinks Bertrand is a man" but that "Bertrand was Ferrie dressed as a woman." Limbaugh advised he had seen Ferrie dressed as a woman in clubs in New Orleans on two occasions--once at Lafitte's Bar in the French Quarter in New Orleans, and once at a "party held in a house located in about the 1300 block of Dauphine Street, New Orleans." Limbaugh stated he could not recall the dates on which he had seen Ferrie dressed as a woman.

Limbaugh advised that the "whole assassination plot was arranged in Washington, D. C.; was carried to San Antonio, Texas; then carried to Dallas, Texas; and was carried back to Washington, D. C." He said the "persons who took part in the assassination were part of the President's tour or was arranged by part of Vice-President Johnson's group." He stated "the assassination never came to New Orleans." Limbaugh stated that, in his opinion, "Oswald shot Governor Connally and Ferrie shot President Kennedy."

The following background data were voluntarily furnished by Clyden Malcolm Limbaugh for himself:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Date of birth:	June 14, 1914
Place of birth:	Birmingham, Alabama
Height:	5' 10½"
Weight:	170 lbs.
Hair:	Grey - blond
Eyes:	Brown
Scars or marks:	Wears a brown mustache; Has a bullet wound on lower part of left leg.
Military service:	Two years, 1947-1949, in U. S. Army, where member of 101st Airborne Division; Serial Number was 13 276 301; received honorable discharge.
Arrests:	None
Social Security No.:	131-09-8399
Occupation:	Singer; is known as the "American Baritone."
Employment:	Presently singing in Joe Burton's night clubs in New Orleans; in approximately two weeks Limbaugh is going to become self-employed and open the Chez Limbo Coffee Shop, which will be located on Dauphine or Carondelet streets in New Orleans.
Previous residence:	Green Briar Motel, Alexandria, Louisiana, first 7 months of 1968; came to New Orleans from Alexandria in October, 1966.

When furnishing the foregoing background data, Linbaugh advised that he had been in the Central State Hospital for Mental Patients in Pineville, Louisiana, on two occasions. He said he was "in that hospital for six months, from September, 1963, to January, 1964," and on another occasion he stayed there "about one year, from the latter part of 1964 until the first part of 1965." Linbaugh also advised that he spent about one year in a mental hospital in San Bernadino, California, in about 1950 or 1951, for a "nervous breakdown which was caused by his wife being murdered, raped, and beaten on a farm near Birmingham, Alabama, in 1947."

As Linbaugh was departing the FBI Office, he remarked that he had furnished the foregoing information to an assistant district attorney to Mr. Garrison about two weeks ago and the assistant district attorney told him that Mr. Garrison would be talking with him, but that Mr. Garrison nor any of his staff have talked further with him.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 3-28-67

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE DEATH OF A PRESIDENT"
BY WILLIAM MANCHESTER

By memorandum dated March 24, 1967, the captioned book was reviewed in which it was pointed out that, among other things, Manchester had charged that immediately after President Kennedy's assassination the FBI had assigned fifty agents to a crash investigation, wrote a "skimpy report," and then "leaked the report to a news magazine." Relative to the "leak," Mr. Tolson has asked, "What about this?"

A review of our files reflects that the Bureau's first report was completed on December 9, 1963. Through Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach, copies were sent to members of the Warren Commission, the Department of Justice and the Secret Service. In a memorandum from Mr. DeLoach to Mr. Mohr on that date it was pointed out that the Bureau told Mr. Katzenbach that it was "charging him with the safety and handling of these reports inasmuch as we have discharged our duties, other than the continuing investigation."

Manchester, in making his leak charge, is manufacturing a falsehood. This is consistent with the other snide and inaccurate remarks in his book about the FBI. The FBI did not leak the results of its investigation and did everything it could to maintain the security of its reports. Of course, the press was full of all kinds of speculation as to what the FBI was or was not finding in its investigation. Manchester offers no proof of his allegation which is just a wild statement on his part.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick

FCS:klg

APR 17 1967

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 3/28/67

FROM : SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (105-2564) RUC

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
OO: DALLAS

Re Minneapolis letter to Director, dated 3/1/67 and Bureau letter to Minneapolis, dated 3/6/67.

Minneapolis knows of no purpose comparison of handwriting on U.S. $1.00 bill, serial #R66135454A, with known handwriting of LEE HARVEY OSWALD would serve; therefore, there is no further justification for such an examination.

In view of the above, Minneapolis is not submitting inserts or report.

The above $1.00 bill was returned to its owner, TRINIDAD ORTEZ, on March 13, 1967.

REC 6 105-82555-5574

SL 109

8 MAR 31 1967

2 - Bureau (RH)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (RH)
1 - Minneapolis
RHW/nlv
(5)

LATIN AMERICAN

61 APR 7 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Director, FBI March 30, 1967

Legat, Mexico City (105-5875) (P)

[redacted]

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Enclosed for transmittal to the Dallas Office is one copy of a San Antonio letter 1-13-67.

Re San Antonio letter 1-13-67.

[redacted]

5 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
(1 - Liaison Section)
(1 - Dallas, LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
(1 - San Antonio)
2 - Mexico City
RAB:cmc
(7)

APR 19 1967

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
19 APR 18 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-124327-X

RHINELANDER 4-8950
BY APPOINTMENT

DAVID ABRAHAMSEN, M.D.
1035 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10028

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

March 28, 1967

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pennsylvania Avenue and Ninth Street
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I thought you might be interested to know that I am giving a lecture this coming Friday on Lee Harvey Oswald, whose personality make-up I have studied for over a year. Based upon his personality structure and his early twisted childhood, I find that it is probable that he was capable of carrying out murder. To my mind Lee Harvey Oswald did not need to have any conspirators to carry out his deed. He was himself a conspirator against his own family.

I thought this information might be of interest to you. Kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

David Abrahamsen, M.D.

DA/db
enclosure

REC 22

IX 106

APR 7 1967

EXP. PROC.

MAR 30 1967

ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF PSYCHOTHERAPY

219th Scientific Meeting

New York Academy of Medicine
103rd Street and Fifth Avenue

Friday, March 31, 1967 — 8:30 P.M.

Theme:

"A Study of Lee Harvey Oswald —
The Psychological Capability of Murder"

Speaker:

DAVID ABRAHAMSEN, M.D.
Member of the Board of Overseers for the
Study of Violence, Brandeis University

Discussant:

MORRIS HERMAN, M.D.
Professor of Psychiatry
New York University

For Information:

WILLIAM WOLF, M.D., Secretary
40 West 59th Street, New York, N.Y.
PL 3-7374

REC 22

April 3, 1967

REC 22 105-82555-5515

Dr. David Abrahamsen
1035 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10028

Dear Dr. Abrahamsen:

Your letter of March 28th, with enclosure, has been received, and it was good of you to inform me concerning your lecture. I appreciate your thoughtfulness in furnishing this information to me.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

APR 3 1967 COMM-FBI

1 - New York - Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Dr. Abrahamsen is on the Special Correspondents' List.

JRP:mjl
(4)

Tele
Room

6 APR 13 1967

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: April 3, 1967

FROM : R. E. Wick

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

James Phelan, the writer for "Saturday Evening Post" who in September of 1935 did the Post cover story "Hoover of the FBI," called my office today and said he had information he wanted to pass along regarding Garrison's investigation in New Orleans. Although we have stayed away from Phelan, it was felt we should hear what he had to say and Leinbaugh in my office talked to him.

POST STORY ON GARRISON:

Phelan said that the editors of the Post decided a couple of weeks ago that he should go down to New Orleans and try to do an in-depth cover story on Garrison's investigation of the assassination. Phelan said he was given this assignment inasmuch as he had done an extensive story on Garrison several years ago, and it was felt Garrison trusted him. Phelan said his story will appear in the Post, which is scheduled to come out April 24. Phelan pointed out that his article will completely discount Garrison's entire investigation.

TRIP TO LAS VEGAS:

Phelan reported that he arrived in New Orleans right during the middle of Garrison's investigation, that he had considerable trouble getting in touch with him, but finally made contact and eventually was able to persuade Garrison to go to Las Vegas with him for two days to rest. Phelan said they got rooms at the Sands and that he had a couple of five-hour sessions with Garrison going over the entire matter. Phelan said he felt quite positive in his own mind that Garrison was leveling with him and that he felt Garrison was being completely candid.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Jones
1 - Mr. Lenihan

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 13 1967

CONTINUED-OVER

HPL:dse
(7)

85 APR 25 1967

Enclosure

ORIGINAL FILED IN

GARRISON'S THEORY OF THE ASSASSINATION:

According to Phelan, Garrison had become obsessed with the assassination and the Warren Report. He apparently has read the report from cover to cover and he told Phelan that he flew to New York once with Senator Long from Louisiana and Long expressed doubts regarding the authenticity of the Warren Report.

Phelan said it was almost impossible to carry on a rational interview with Garrison. He would quiz him about aspects of the New Orleans investigation and Garrison was unable to stay on the subject for more than a minute or two and then would wander off and start "damning" the Warren Report. Phelan said his reaction is that Garrison is no doubt sincere in his belief the assassination was hatched in New Orleans. He said Garrison, however, is completely disorganized, impulsive and obviously knows nothing about running an investigation.

As best as he could tell, Phelan thinks Garrison's thesis boils down to the fact that the masterminds behind the assassination were David Ferrie and Clay Shaw. He described these two men as brilliant homosexuals and feels they planned the assassination for "kicks." Garrison thinks Oswald was the "decoy" and the "fall guy."

STATEMENT OF PERRY RUSSO:

Garrison gave Phelan a copy of the 6 1/2 page statement (attached) which one of his investigators, Andrew J. Sciambra, took from Perry Russo on February 27th. Phelan gave Leinbaugh a copy of this statement with the stipulation that it be "closely held" and that his identity be completely protected. Phelan said that it is most vital that this statement not get out, but he did say if the FBI felt the Attorney General or the President should see it, he had no objections.

It will be noted that the statement of Russo is rambling and disorganized. It is pertinent to note that in this statement, which is dated February 27, 1967, Russo claims that he had only seen Clay Shaw on two occasions--both briefly. Russo also claimed in his statement that Lee Harvey Oswald was the person whom he knew as Ferrie's roommate, and he mentioned the possibility that four people in Ferrie's Civil Air Patrol Unit would be able to name Oswald as Ferrie's roommate. On page 7 of this statement it is interesting to note that Russo suggested that he be hypnotized so he might have total recall on names, places and dates.

CONTINUED-OVER

PHELAN'S INTERVIEW OF SCIAMBRA:

Phelan said after obtaining this statement of Russo's, he talked with Garrison's investigator, Andrew J. Sciambra. Phelan described Sciambra as a young oddball, 31 years old who had just received his law degree. Phelan quizzed Sciambra regarding the inconsistencies in Russo's written statement as contrasted to what Russo testified to at Clay Shaw's trial. Sciambra was unable to resolve the inconsistencies and when Phelan asked him about his original notes taken when he interviewed Russo, Sciambra said he had burned them. It was Phelan's opinion that Sciambra was completely untrained and knew nothing about investigative matters.

EXAMINATION OF RUSSO UNDER HYPNOSIS BY DR. FATTER:

Phelan said that he questioned Garrison and Sciambra regarding Dr. Fatter's examination of Russo under hypnosis. Phelan said he elicited information which indicated that Dr. Fatter led Russo along, suggested answers to him, and that the whole session was a complete farce. Phelan said he is convinced in his own mind that Russo gave the story of a secret meeting in Ferrie's room under post-hypnotic suggestion. Phelan added that as far as he was concerned, it was like a hypnotist telling a subject to bark like a dog while under hypnotic trance. He was of the opinion that Fatter was a charlatan through and through.

PHELAN'S CONCLUSIONS:

After spending considerable time with Garrison, Phelan said he had reached the definite conclusion that Garrison's whole investigation was farcical and he characterized Garrison's actions as a "goddamned atrocity." Phelan said he told Garrison before leaving New Orleans that he was going to write his story for the "Saturday Evening Post" and knock down Garrison's contentions. Phelan added that this disturbed Garrison and disappointed him; however, on the whole, he took the matter rather philosophically.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this memorandum be furnished the Domestic Intelligence Division for information. If this information, including Russo's statement, is disseminated, Phelan's identity should be protected, and it should be noted that this information was received on a highly confidential basis and should be closely held.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

DATE: 4/4/67

cc Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Wick

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Jack Anderson came in to see me at 11:55 a.m. today. He has just returned from New Orleans where, at the invitation of District Attorney Jim Garrison, he interviewed Garrison for approximately six hours at his home. Anderson and Garrison later had dinner at the Latin Quarter restaurant in New Orleans.

Anderson stated that he went to New Orleans fully prepared to present a hostile viewpoint to Garrison. After listening to Garrison for approximately 90 minutes he began to believe Garrison's story. Anderson describes Garrison as a very convincing talker who has considerable facts at his disposal. Anderson now believes there is some authenticity to Garrison's claims and future plans. Garrison told Anderson that he will undoubtedly hold a full-scale trial within six months.

Basically, Garrison told Anderson that the entire assassination plot stemmed from David W. Ferrie, who was the genius and mastermind of the entire thing, and with Clay Shaw, who was in the beginning subsidized by the Central Intelligence Agency. Garrison has facts, as well as witnesses, according to Anderson, to prove that Lee Harvey Oswald came to the attention of Ferrie and Shaw when Oswald first arrived in New Orleans. At that point both Ferrie and Shaw recognized the fact that Oswald was a former marine, had had lengthy experience in the Soviet Union, was married to a Soviet citizen, and therefore had ties and background which would lend themselves to gaining easy access to Cuba. Shaw at this point already had been approved by the CIA, through an appropriate cut-out, to engineer a plot that would result in the assassination of Fidel Castro.

Upon learning of Oswald's background, Ferrie conceived the idea of setting up Oswald in an attempt to establish a Fair Play for Cuba organization in New Orleans. Ferrie and Shaw arranged for Oswald to obtain an office which formerly had

CONTINUED------OVER

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NOT RECORDED
109 APR 19 1967

57 APR 24 1967

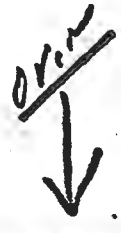
been rented by an anti-Castro organization. Ferrie and Shaw also conceived the idea of sending Oswald to Mexico in a fake attempt to obtain permission to re-enter the Soviet Union. Garrison, according to Anderson, can prove that Oswald did this merely to establish a good atmosphere so that he could gain ready access to Cuba.

Garrison claims that it was at this point that Oswald became disillusioned and refused to go through with the plot to assassinate Castro. Upon returning to New Orleans from Mexico, Oswald advised both Ferrie and Shaw that he would not go through with their plans. Shaw and Ferrie, being guided by several Cubans in their midst, then conceived the idea (mostly because of the fiasco at the Bay of Pigs) of assassinating President Kennedy. Ferrie and Shaw believed that Oswald could be the "patsy" and instructed him to go to Dallas for the purpose of the assassination.

They also engineered the idea of him buying the gun under the name of A. J. Hidell, and the use of the mails in procuring this gun so that it would be an open, public record which could be traced to Oswald. They additionally told Oswald that he should keep certain papers in his possession which would trace back to the gun.

On the day of the assassination, Ferrie traveled to Houston, allegedly for the purpose of ice skating. Witnesses at the ice skating rink remember Ferrie as being at the rink and have indicated to Garrison that Ferrie, while he did not ice skate, did stand near a pay telephone at all times on the day of 11/22/63.

Garrison also has witnesses who will testify that Jack Ruby was the eyes and ears for Ferrie at all times. Ruby sent two of his people to Houston so that, upon the success of the assassination attempt, these two people could use a local pay phone to advise Ferrie of the success of the plot. Garrison claims that a long distance phone call from Dallas to Houston could, of course, have been traced; hence the desirability of using the local phone. Anderson stated that Ruby was definitely in on the plot and was later instructed by Ferrie and Shaw to take care of Oswald.



Anderson next sprang the "Sixty-four dollar question." He stated that at the close of Garrison's six-hour recitation of facts, he (Anderson) was of the opinion that Garrison was not only sincere, but very convincing. Anderson stated that Garrison firmly believed his facts. Anderson then told me that he bluntly asked Garrison why Garrison had not given all these convincing facts to the FBI, whereupon Garrison replied, "I got started off on the wrong foot with the FBI." Garrison added, "I would be more than willing to give the FBI everything I have and let them finish the investigation if they so desire."

Anderson told me that he, of course, is now in a position to contact Garrison and indicate that the FBI will or will not take over this case. I told Anderson that the FBI would not under any circumstances take over the case. I stated that Garrison had made it quite plain that he did not want the cooperation of the FBI and, as a matter of fact, Garrison had threatened to put handcuffs on any of our agents who approached him for information.

I also told Anderson that, while we of course would accept any information that was voluntarily given to us, we at the same time would not take over Garrison's "dirty laundry."

Anderson told me that if the Bureau had any change of policy in the above regard he would appreciate knowing about it. I told him we would keep his offer in mind; however, there definitely would be no change of policy.

Anderson also told me that he had discussed this entire matter with George Christian, the President's Press Secretary, at the White House. He stated that Christian was also convinced that there must be some truth to Garrison's allegations. Christian told Anderson to get in touch with the FBI. Anderson stated he had already been planning to do this, but that he now especially wanted to advise us of the full facts because of Christian's request.

In this connection, Marvin Watson called me late last night and stated that the President had told him, in an off moment, that he was now convinced that there was a plot in connection with the assassination. Watson stated the President felt that CIA had had something to do with this plot. Watson requested that any further information we could furnish

in this connection would be most appreciated by him and the President. I reminded Watson that the Director had sent over to the White House some weeks back all the information in our possession in connection with CIA's attempts to use former agent Robert Maheu and his private detective outfit in contacts with Sam Giancana and other hoodlums, relative to fostering a plot to assassinate Castro. Watson stated this was true and he remembered our memorandum in this regard, but that if we had anything else we should by all means forward it to the White House. I told him we had no further information in this regard.

ACTION: For record purposes. There is no need to make further contact with Anderson.

FBI NEW YORK /A/

223 PM URGENT 4-4-67 JAM

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW YORK 89-75 2P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO SIXTYTHREE
MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING

RE NEW YORK TEL TO BUREAU, APRIL THREE LAST.

THERE ARE NUMEROUS REFERENCES IN THE NYO CONCERNING WILLEM L. OLTMANS. NY NINE SEVEN-TWO TWO EIGHT FOUR, BUFILE ONE ZERO FIVE-NINE EIGHT TWO FOUR SEVEN, ENTITLED "WILLEM LEONARD OLTMANS; REGISTRATION ACT-INDONESIA" SETS OUT THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION CONCERNING OLTMANS..

OLTMANS WAS BORN JUNE TEN NINETEEN TWENTYFIVE IN HUIZEN, N. H. HE ENTERED THE UNITED STATES AND ATTENDED YALE UNIVERSITY FROM NOVEMBER ONE NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT TO MARCH FOUR NINETEEN FIFTY. HE WAS REPORTED AS OF NINETEEN FIFTY NINE TO BE A UN CORRESPONDENT AND FREE LANCE REPORTER AND LECTURER. [redacted] SHE STATED HE HAD PRO-[redacted] COMMUNIST SYMPATHIES. OTHER SOURCES DESCRIBED OLTMANS AS "LIBERAL" BUT NOT "PRO-COMMUNIST".

END PAGE ONE

MR DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

RECORDED 51
199 APR 12 1967

OLTMANS TRAVELLED EXTENSIVELY AND ALLEGEDLY WAS A CLOSE PERSONAL FRIEND OF PRESIDENT SUKARNO OF INDONESIA AND SPOKE HIGHLY OF FIDEL CASTRO. HE VISITED CUBA ON THREE OCCASIONS AND APPEARED BEFORE THE U. S. SENATE SUB-COMMITTEE ON NOVEMBER THIRTY SIXTYTWO CONCERNING HIS KNOWLEDGE OF SUKARNO AND CASTRO.

ON MARCH TWENTYFOUR SIXTYFOUR, MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD VISITED THE UN ALLEGEDLY AS THE GUEST OF OLTMANS. FOLLOWING THIS APPEARANCE OLTMANS ALLEGEDLY ACCOMPANIED HER TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY TO FIND OUT DETAILS CONCERNING HER SON-S STAY IN RUSSIA.

IT IS NOTED THAT GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT TESTIFIED BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION AND IS KNOWN TO THE BUREAU AND DALLAS.

END

&

WA HL

FBI WASH DC

cc: Mr. SULLIVAN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 4-5-67

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

The purpose of this memorandum is to set forth allegations from a Dutch correspondent indicating George De Mohrenschildt and his brother, Dimitri De Mohrenschildt, were involved in the assassination of President Kennedy.

On 4-3-67 Mr. Willem L. Oltmans, a Dutch correspondent in the United States who presently represents the Netherlands Television Company (NTC), contacted the New York Office and advised that NTC received information from an informant in Western Europe that George De Mohrenschildt was the principal organizer in the assassination of President Kennedy and that his brother, Dimitri De Mohrenschildt, was a participant in the plot and possibly was the second assassin who fired from the woods, simultaneously with Lee Harvey Oswald. The informant told NTC that an unknown individual was in the Hotel Baker in Dallas several days prior to the assassination and directed the assassination.

According to Mr. Oltmans, the Netherlands Television Company is making inquiries in the United States at this time in connection with these allegations and plans to release a story to the public via television in two or three weeks.

A check of Bureau files disclosed Willem Oltmans is a Dutch citizen and has previously come to our attention because of his association with communist-bloc diplomats, [redacted] He reportedly has traveled extensively and allegedly is a close friend of President Sukarno of Indonesia and of Fidel Castro.

NOT RECORDED
105 APR 7 1967

We have previously conducted extensive investigation of George De Mohrenschildt in connection with our investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. De Mohrenschildt

Enclosure (4-7-67)
62-109060
REL:cls (7)

CONTINUED - OVER

and his wife were socially acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald and Marina Oswald in Dallas, Texas, in 1962 and 1963. Our investigation developed no evidence that De Mohrenschildt was involved in any way in the assassination of President Kennedy or was involved in subversive activities inimical to the internal security of the United States. At the time of the assassination, De Mohrenschildt and his wife were residing in Haiti, having departed the United States for Haiti in the Spring of 1963, where De Mohrenschildt had a contract with the Government of Haiti to make a geological survey.

Our files contain no derogatory information concerning Dimitri Von Mohrenschildt, brother of George De Mohrenschildt. Our files indicate Dimitri Von Mohrenschildt was a professor of languages at Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, at the time of the assassination.

ACTION:

For information. Attached is a letter to the Attorney General setting forth the data mentioned above and informing the Attorney General that we contemplate no further investigation regarding this particular information at this time.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen

The Attorney General

April 6, 1967

Director, FBI 105-82555

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

On April 3, 1967, Mr. Willem L. Oltmans, a Dutch correspondent in the United States who presently represents the Netherlands Television Company (NTC), contacted our New York Office and advised that NTC had received information from an informant in Western Europe that George De Mohrenschildt was the principal organizer in the assassination of President Kennedy and that his brother, Dimitri De Mohrenschildt, was a participant in the plot and possibly was the second assassin who fired from the woods, simultaneously with Lee Harvey Oswald. The informant told NTC that an unknown individual was in the Hotel Baker in Dallas several days prior to the assassination and directed the assassination.

According to Mr. Oltmans, the Netherlands Television Company is making inquiries in the United States at this time in connection with these allegations and plans to release a story to the public via television in two or three weeks.

A check of our files disclosed that [redacted]

[redacted] our letter to you dated August 22, 1966, entitled "Willem Leonard Oltmans; Internal Security - Rumania," set forth a concise summary of data in our files concerning Oltmans.

For your information, we conducted a full scale intelligence-type investigation of George De Mohrenschildt and his wife, Jeanne De Mohrenschildt, at the request of the President's Commission on the Assassination. George and Jeanne De Mohrenschildt were socially acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald and Marina Oswald in 1962 and 1963. Our investigation disclosed no evidence that either George or Jeanne De Mohrenschildt was involved in any way in the assassination of President Kennedy

62-109060

MEM:cls (12)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

59 APR 17 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

APR 7 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

or was involved in subversive activities inimical to the internal security of the United States. At the time of the investigation, the De Rohrenschildts were residing in Haiti, having departed the United States for Haiti in the spring of 1947, where George De Rohrenschildt had a contract with the Government of Haiti to make a geological survey.

Our files contain no derogatory information concerning Richard Von Rohrenschildt, brother of George De Rohrenschildt. Our files indicate Dimitri Von Rohrenschildt was a professor of languages at Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, at the time of the association.

The above is being furnished for your information. No additional inquiries are contemplated by this Bureau in connection with this particular allegation.

1 - Mr. Harold Barefoot Sanders, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE:

See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan, captioned as above, dated 4-5-67, prepared by REL:cls.

105-82555-5576

CHANGED TO

105-165317-2

APR 19 1967

MK/ad

(Ed. 4-26-63)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: April 12, 1967

FMV:RCN:jas
129-11

FROM : Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

SUBJECT: Robert C. Burns

Attached for your attention and such disposition as may be deemed appropriate is a copy of a letter addressed to the Attorney General by one Robert C. Burns of Tyler, Texas. This correspondence has not been acknowledged.

2 d
Enclosure

EXP-PROC
33 APR-13 1967

REC-16 105-[illegible]-5577

5 APR 17 1967

ENCLOSURE

CORRESPONDENCE

4/18/67 assist Sig Lt. Gnedl
RELoad

Tyler Texas

April 1 - 1967

To the Honorable Mr. Rowley Clerk -

Sir before I proceed
of making a Statement
in regards the Shooting of
President Kennedy - I willask
you if it is Possible you
can Send me the data that
he would return from
Russia and how long he
Spent in Russia

I got a bunch
more to add to help Some
one in the Case.

Thank you.

P.S when a Statement is made by
me, you will get the first Copy -

Robert C Burns
318 E Reese
Tyler Texas 75701

55 11

REC-16

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Lenihan

4/18/67

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

REC-16 -5517

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed is a copy of a letter which was directed to the Attorney General by one Robert C. Burns, Tyler, Texas. A check of Bufiles disclosed no information identifiable with Burns.

You should check indices concerning Burns and in the absence of any information indicating contact with him is not desirable, you should contact Burns and inform him that his letter of April 1, 1967, was referred to this Bureau. You should then interview Burns and obtain from him any information he possesses relating to Lee Harvey Oswald or the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Handle immediately and furnish Bureau results of your contact with Burns in a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination.

Enclosure

REL:asaa (4)

NOTE:

In his letter to the Attorney General, Burns indicated he had a hunch he possessed information which may be able to help someone in this case. He indicated he was preparing a statement in regard to the shooting of the late President Kennedy.

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 15
APR 18 1967
COMM-BI

56 APR 27 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

REC-82

United States Senate

Washington, D. C., April 7, *19*67

Respectfully referred to

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

EXP. PROC.
APR 11 1967

REC-82

U.S.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 15—45120-8

55 APR 27 1967

April 1, 1967

Hon. Richard B. Russell
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Senator Russell:

Thank you for your tactful response to my letter dated January 3. It suggests you have neither jumped to conclusions about the information furnished nor rendered any harsh judgement on me personally, notwithstanding the implications involved. If this is the case I am grateful. I feel if the authorities had exercised similar tact in dealing with me from the very beginning, the overall situation would be quite different today.

One purpose in communicating with you at this time is to advise that I am no longer certain the letter I dispatched to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, in September 1963 was sent via postal registry, or, for that matter, even mailed. I am not in a position to elaborate on this aside from saying the reference made in my previous letter was made in good conscience.

I think you should also be apprised that all information resulting from my surveillance of Mr. Oswald's activities, including his involvement in a conspiracy to murder President Kennedy, was passed on to Soviet officials without delay. In fact, my last report concerning him was dispatched the evening before my arrest.

Regarding the inquiry currently underway in New Orleans, I can only point out that my knowledge of Mr. Oswald's contacts and associations during the summer of 1963 indicate that he had no relationship with the persons identified as Messrs. Clay L. Shaw, David W. Ferrie and Perry R. Russo.

In closing, I would like to assure you that while I am quite aware of the stigma attached to me as a result of my defense of insanity and my present location, I am not now, nor have I ever been, incompetent or otherwise devoid of my mental faculties.

Sincerely,

Richard C. Nagell
FMB 16606-H
Springfield, Mo. 65802

ENCLOSURE

Hon. Richard B. Russell January 3, 1967

United States Senate

Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Russell:

Reference is made to the enclosed clipping which is, I believe, self-explanatory. In regard thereto I would urge rather than attempting to learn more about Mr. Oswald's stay in the U.S.S.R. and his "dealings with a pro-Castro committee," that any future inquiry be directed along more productive lines. Further, I suggest any full investigation deemed necessary be conducted by an agency that has no private axe to grind.

Mr. Oswald and his activities came under my scrutiny during 1962 and 1963. My inquiries, coupled with data furnished me by reliable sources, ascertained the following:

Mr. Oswald had no significant connection with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. He had no significant contact or relationship with so-called pro-Castro elements, though he was led to believe he had such. He maintained no significant association with any Marxist-oriented group or movement. He was not affiliated with a racist group or movement. He was not an agent or informant, in the generally accepted sense of the words, for any investigative, police, or intelligence agency, domestic or foreign. He was involved in a conspiracy to murder the former Chief Executive during the latter part of September 1963. This conspiracy was neither Communist inspired nor was it instigated by any foreign government or organization or

individual representative of any foreign government.

In the summer of 1963 I received instructions to initiate certain actions against Mr. Oswald, who was the indispensable tool in the conspiracy, and thereafter deport the United States, legally. Although I did neither, I did, subsequent to obtaining a valid passport and prior to my arrest, dispatch a letter via registered mail to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, advising in sufficient detail of the aforesaid conspiracy and the identity and whereabouts of Mr. Oswald.

After the tragedy at Dallas, when I became convinced the F.B.I. was more concerned with keeping me in custody (and with cleaning its dirty linen) than it was in resolving facts which would have shed light on the assassination, I clammed up completely. Later, however, when I felt I was going to be railroaded into either a prison or a mental institution, I made every reasonable effort under the existing circumstances to testify before the Warren Commission. I even sent letters to the Chief, Secret Service Division and Mr. J.L. Rankin, then General Counsel for the commission.

For what little it is apparently worth now, my opinion is that the death of President Kennedy was indirectly, if not directly, resultant from a conspiracy and also due in great part to the stupidity or negligence of the F.B.I.; that Mr. Oswald definitely was the only assassin; and that his own demise was not attributable to any conspiracy of which I was cognizant.

Very truly,

Richard C. Nagell

MARY FERRELL

U.S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas Register No. 23226-L

FBI

Date: 4/10/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (89-67)(RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above; two copies furnished Dallas; one copy each for New Orleans and Houston for information purposes.

It is recommended that no investigation be conducted regarding the matter mentioned in accompanying LHM.

1 ENCLOSURE

(3-Bureau (Enc-6)
2-Dallas (Enc-2)(89-43)
1-New Orleans (Enc-1)(89-63)(Info)
1-Houston (Enc-1)(Info)
1-San Antonio
JHK:lat
8)

MCI-12

NOT RECORDED
141 APR 17 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

59 APR 24 1967

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Antonio, Texas
March 10, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On April 8, 1967, Margarita Chambers appeared at the San Antonio FBI Office and furnished the following information:

She is presently separated from her husband, Ray Chambers. She resides at 335 S. W. 29th Street, San Antonio, Texas, and is unemployed.

On about February 21, 1963, her husband, Ray, with whom she was then living at 309 S. San Eduardo, San Antonio, Texas, brought a man to their house whose name was Jimmy (phonetic) Oswald. Ray had picked Oswald up off the street at the park located near Santa Rosa and Houston in San Antonio. Oswald was trying to get some money to get to New Orleans. Mrs. Chambers explained that at the time, she and her husband each had a truck which they used in selling fertilizer and that her truck was idle because she had to care for her children. Oswald worked several days for Ray Chambers selling fertilizer. Oswald said he stayed in a hotel in downtown San Antonio for two days before he came to the Chambers' home for three nights.

Every night Oswald made long distance telephone calls. He called Houston and New Orleans and he made these calls from a phone booth at a drug store in about the 6000 block of W. Commerce. Mrs. Chambers said that she did not know for sure that he made long distance phone calls but he said he was going to and he had a lot of change.

The first night he said he was going to call Houston. He borrowed Mrs. Chambers' car to drive to the phone booth, which was only a few blocks from her house. The second night she thinks he said he was going to call New Orleans.

On the third night he was at the Chambers' house, he borrowed the car and took Irene Washburn, a friend of Mrs. Chambers, with him. Irene said he made two or three phone

calls; that he was not interested in her but interested in making telephone calls. Irene said she had about three beers while he failed to finish one beer. She said he just sat and talked about his wife and child.

The following morning at about 9:00 a.m., Jimmy Oswald took Mrs. Chambers' truck to work. At about 8:30 p.m. that night she became concerned because he did not return with the truck and she started to look for her truck. She notified the police she was looking for her truck. Ray Chambers got a call from the police or someone that the truck was located about two blocks from the Greyhound Bus Depot in San Antonio on a parking lot. Mrs. Chambers advised that she and Ray went to the parking lot and she paid $.50 to get it off the lot. Ray drove the truck away and this occurred about 10:00 p.m. the same night, which was on a Saturday.

Mrs. Chambers said she figured that Jimmy Oswald got on a bus at the Greyhound Bus Depot because the truck was parked close to the depot. Subsequently, she advised, later that same night she saw an old man known to her only as Pablo who had helped Oswald load the fertilizer. She said she asked Pablo where Oswald was and Pablo said he had cashed the checks and boarded a Greyhound Bus. Pablo was about 60 to 65 years of age and is now deceased.

Concerning the checks, Mrs. Chambers explained that Oswald got some checks for payment of fertilizer which should have gone to Mrs. Chambers. Pablo said that Oswald cashed them. Oswald had given three checks to Ray Chambers which were "draftsman's checks". Ray thought they were the checks Oswald had received for the fertilizer; however, they were not. They were checks made by Oswald. Ray Chambers cashed these checks with a friend, Victor Pizzina, who cashed them at the West Side State Bank in San Antonio but they were returned because payment on them was not honored. Mrs. Chambers did not know the bank on which they were drawn but she still has these checks. They total about $53. The checks were not good. The last check was made on February 26, 1963.

She had to pay Pizzina for these checks.

The last she saw of Jimmy Oswald was the morning on which he took her truck to work, which is set forth above.

She said that he had no luggage and that he acted very strange explaining that he would take several matches to light a cigarette; that he would snap his fingers when he talked; and that he seemed to resent her children.

According to Mrs. Chambers, when Lee Harvey Oswald appeared on television right after the assassination, she and her children recognized him as the Jimmy Oswald mentioned above. She said she did not report this matter previously because she was frightened. She wants no publicity on this and is fearful for herself and for her children.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 4/6/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (105-8342) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

ReBuairtel to Miami dated 4/4/67, instructing that Miami submit in form suitable for dissemination the results of an interview with HERSCHEL H. GIBBS, as originally reported in Miami airtel to the Bureau, Dallas and New Orleans dated 3/31/67.

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are five copies and to Dallas and New Orleans one copy each of a letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above.

Instant case is presently in an RUC status in the Miami office.

3 - Bureau (Encs. 5) ENCLOSURE
1 - Dallas (Enc. 1)(89-43)
1 - New Orleans (Enc. 1)(89-69)
1 - Miami
JJO:jhk
(6)

1 ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
100 APR 12 1967

2 APR 7 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Miami, Florida
April 6, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

On March 30, 1967, Mr. HERSHEL H. GIBBS, 917 Southwest 2nd Court, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, furnished the following information:

During the past several days, he had received frequent long distance telephone calls from an individual identifying himself as ALLEN SHAMROCK of the District Attorney's office in New Orleans, Louisiana, which calls were for his brother, WILLIAM DREW GIBBS. Mr. HERSHEL GIBBS stated that this brother is currently residing with him and is a painter by trade who travels throughout the United States.

Mr. HERSHEL GIBBS stated that according to information furnished to him by this brother, the latter, during 1963, had been working as a painter in Dallas, Texas, for a woman who was associated with JACK RUBY in the real estate business. This brother has also informed him that on November 21, 1963, he saw LEE HARVEY OSWALD and gave OSWALD cigarettes and a dollar.

Mr. HERSHEL GIBBS stated that ALLEN SHAMROCK desired that his brother travel to New Orleans and thereafter go to Dallas, Texas, for the purpose of identifying someone, possibly the above-mentioned woman and her place of business. Mr. GIBBS stated he had no further details but there was some question in his mind as to whether his brother "made up the whole story." He stated Mr. SHAMROCK had advised him that he would furnish funds for the trip of WILLIAM DREW GIBBS.

Mr. HERSHEL GIBBS stated that until about two months ago his brother had mentioned nothing to him about

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

this matter. He said he did not know if his brother intended to travel to New Orleans or Dallas, nor did he know how Mr. SHAMROCK had obtained possession of his brother's name.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

SECRET

1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Lenihan

(S) CA-100000

BY LIAISON

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Classified
DATE 4/20/67

Date: April 10, 1967

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Classified by 4417
Exempt from GDS, Category 2 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Reference is made to previous communications which we have furnished to you in captioned matter.

FILED IN CRIM

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

April 10, 1967

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Fitzgerald

D. J. Brennan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

5043

This is to advise that Navy has developed information that a Marine Corps sergeant being checked for clearance to work on maintenance of the Presidential helicopters is a brother of Layton Patrick Martens who has been prominently mentioned in connection with New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison's current investigation of an alleged plot to assassinate President Kennedy. The Marine is Sergeant Edward Christian Martens, Jr., and Navy will advise Secret Service and the White House regarding the family relationship.

The above was learned by Liaison on 4/7/67 from Mr. J. W. Lynch, Head, Investigations Branch, Naval Investigative Service (NISO), Office of Naval Intelligence. Lynch said that Sergeant Martens, born 10/30/39 at New Orleans, Louisiana, is now stationed at Buford, South Carolina. The National Agency Check on him, including FBI file and fingerprint checks, was entirely clear, Lynch said. The information about his relationship to Layton Patrick Martens had just been brought to attention of Navy headquarters by NISO, New Orleans, Lynch added. Lynch said he doubted Sergeant Martens would be assigned to maintenance of the Presidential helicopters in view of this development, once the White House and Secret Service get the Navy's report.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

We interviewed Layton Patrick Martens on 11/25/63 in connection with President Kennedy's assassination. He was then living in New Orleans with David William Ferrie, who died 2/22/67. Martens said he did not know Lee Harvey Oswald, nor did he know of any association between Oswald and Ferrie. During the current investigation being conducted by District Attorney Garrison, he supposedly developed information of a plot, planned in the residence of Ferrie, to assassinate President Kennedy and "Martin Layton" (phonetic) was mentioned as one of the plotters. In view of the likelihood that this

62-109060

105-82555

1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)
JMF:lam (11)

CONTINUED - OVER

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 13 1967

56 APR 19 1967

referred to Martens, we advised on 3/8/67 White House, Secret Service and Justice of the information we have on Martens, which we had earlier furnished to the Warren Commission. This included reference to Martens' arrests 8/30/61 and 11/25/63 by the New Orleans Police Department for vagrancy pending investigation of burglary and "vagrancy investigation of subversive activities," both charges having been dropped by the New Orleans District Attorney's Office.

ACTION:

For information.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO

ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. NR dated 4/11/67

PAGE NO. 1+2

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

233

CIA

REFERRAL

FBI

Date: 4/19/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Re Bureau airtel 4/12/67 and information furnished by Mr. JAMES PHELAN.

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are six copies of LHM re captioned matter.

Enclosed to Dallas are two copies of LHM.

The source of the information in the enclosed LHM is [redacted] New Orleans, La., who desires his identity be maintained in confidence.

3 - Bureau (Enc 6)
2 - Dallas (Enc 2) (89-43)
2 - New Orleans
RLK:jpo
(7)

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

62-109060

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

54 MAY 1 1967

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
April 19, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

An individual who is a Government employee who conducts criminal investigations advised that a source of his offered for $2,000, information that District Attorney Jim Garrison, Parish of Orleans, received a payment from a news media for an exclusive interview.

The individual advised the source that he was not in the position to pay for this type of information; however, during the conversation with this source, he developed from the source that prior to the indictment of Clay Shaw by the New Orleans Parish Grand Jury for conspiracy to murder President Kennedy, a representative of a national magazine transported $50,000 in small bills to New Orleans; and a representative of this national magazine was granted an exclusive interview.

The source alleged that the national magazine was to receive a copy of two letters that Lee Harvey Oswald, alleged presidential assassin, wrote after the assassination of President Kennedy. Individual presumes that this was while Oswald was in jail.

Source advised that he received no additional detail but is watching national publications to see if the magazine quotes an exclusive interview.

Individual further advised that Frank Grimsley, former Department of Justice Attorney, now employed by a television network, was also in New Orleans at the time of the indictment of Clay Shaw, attempting to obtain an exclusive interview with District Attorney Jim Garrison for the television network. Individual advised that Grimsley claimed that Garrison demanded a fee for this exclusive interview and later remarked that a magazine had outbid the television network and obtained an exclusive interview.

105 [illegible]

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
April 19, 1967

Title ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Character MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING

Reference Letter Head Memorandum captioned and dated as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

REC-74

Date: 4/24/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
(deceased)
IS - R - CUBA
OO - DALLAS

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 4/18/67, enclosing copy of a letter directed to the Attorney General by one ROBERT C. BURNS, Tyler, Texas.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies of an LHM reflecting results of interview with ROBERT CLIFFORD BURNS at Tyler, Texas, conducted by SAS ALAN L. MANNING and MICHAEL E. DILL.

The indices of the Dallas Office contain no information concerning ROBERT CLIFFORD BURNS.

No further investigation concerning BURNS' letter will be conducted, UACB.

EX-112

REC-74 [illegible] 5-5-79

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (encls-10)(Rm)
2 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(5)

10 APR 26 1967.

SOVIET Section

55 MAY 3 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

1cc LHM returned DIA rel

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
April 24, 19677

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The following letter by Robert C. Burns, Tyler, Texas, dated April 1, 1967, directed to the Attorney General of the United States, was referred to the Federal Bureau of Investigation:

COPIES DESTROYED

21 MAR 12 1973

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

Tyler Texas
April 1 - 1967

to the Honorable Mr
Ramsey Clark -

Sir before I Proceed
of making a Statement
in regards the Shooting of
President Kennedy - I willard
you if it is Possible you
can Send me the date that
Lee Oswald returned from
Russia and how long he
Spent in Russia

I got a hunch I
may be able to help Some
one in the Case.

thank you.

P.S when a Statement is made by
me, you will get the first Copy -

Robert C Burns
318 E Reese
Tyler Texas 75701

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On April 21, 1967, Robert Clifford Burns, 318 East Reeves Street, Tyler, Texas, was interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at his residence.

Burns stated that in either the late summer of 1961 or 1962, possibly 1962, he was in Alpine, California, about twenty miles out of San Diego, California. He was hitchhiking to San Diego when he met a man on the side of the road whose name was Oswald. He stated it was late in the afternoon and when they finally caught a bus the rest of the way into San Diego, they went to a flop house on skid road, location not now recalled. He stated they stayed over night and then parted company the next day at a cigar store, possibly about 10:00 AM. [redacted]

During his brief encounter with this person who gave the name of Oswald, this man talked about Marxist and Communist ideology. He stated he never did see this man in person again but recalls that when he saw the television pictures of Lee Harvey Oswald being shot by Jack Ruby in Dallas, Texas, he is certain this Oswald is the same person he met in California. He recalls that this man in California using the name of Oswald made one remark to the effect that President John F. Kennedy would never live through his first term as President because someone would kill him.

Burns stated he is not certain of the date he saw this man in California but wrote the Attorney General of the United States asking for the dates Oswald was in Russia so he could help determine if this man was identical with Oswald. (Note: Burns was not furnished the dates Oswald was in Russia.)

Burns stated he was arrested in Fresno, California, during the time William Knowland and Pat Brown were running for Governor of California, and that he made a speech in Fresno against Knowland when he was drunk and was arrested and fingerprinted and charged with "making a lecture off limits." He stated this arrest could be verified and it took place two to three weeks before he met the man near San Diego who used the name of Oswald.

Burns stated he has written Jim Garrison, the District Attorney in New Orleans, Louisiana, concerning this matter to tell Garrison he is wrong about the dates and that Oswald planned to kill President Kennedy in 1962, not 1963. He further stated he thinks Garrison is "rabbit hunting" and does not have any case.

Burns stated he is an ex-narcotic addict and was once arrested in Tyler, Texas, about 25 years ago, but stated he

is now under a doctor's care and is not using narcotics. When asked the identity of his doctor he became very beligerent and refused to divulge the name of his doctor and stated his doctor was a very reputable man and he did not want to get him into any trouble. Burns could furnish no other information concerning this matter.

Burns is described as follows:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Birth date:	December 30, 1903
Birth place:	Ben Wheeler, Texas
Height:	5'11"
Weight	174 pounds
Hair:	Brown, balding
Eyes:	Hazel
Employment:	Mother Francis Hospital, Tyler, Texas, doing housekeeping work.

It should be noted that during the investigation of the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy it was determined that Lee Harvey Oswald departed New Orleans, Louisiana, for Russia in September, 1959, and returned to the United States in June, 1962. From June to September, 1962, Lee Harvey Oswald resided at Fort Worth, Texas. No information was developed to indicate that Lee Harvey Oswald was in California during the summer of 1962.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 4-25-67

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re memorandum Mr. DeLoach to Mr. Tolson dated 4-24-67 reporting the conversation Mr. DeLoach had with Senator Russell Long (D - Louisiana) on 4-24-67. Senator Long asked Mr. DeLoach if FBI investigation reflected to whom Dallas Post Office Box 19106 was rented to at the time of the assassination. Senator Long stated he had been requested by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison to obtain this information from the FBI. Mr. DeLoach referred Senator Long to the Department or National Archives.

FBI investigation of the assassination and of Lee Harvey Oswald did not disclose any reference to Post Office Box 19106 as of 11-22-63. We do not know the significance of this information as it pertains to Garrison's investigation.

Our investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald disclosed that he used the following post office boxes in the U. S. following his return from the Soviet Union in 1962:

Post Office Box 2915, Dallas, Texas - Rented on 10-9-62 and relinquished on 5-14-63.

Post Office Box 30061, New Orleans, Louisiana - Rented on 6-3-63 and relinquished on 9-24-63.

Post Office Box 6225, Dallas, Texas - Rented on 11-1-63 and was in use by Oswald at the time of the assassination.

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 8 1967

OBSERVATIONS:

News media have carried frequent articles indicating Senator Long is vitally interested in Garrison's investigation. Garrison has told the press that his inquiries into the

62-109060

REL:cls (7)

CONTINUED - OVER

8 MAY 8 1967

59 MAY 15 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

COPY MADE FOR MR. TOLSON

assassination were initiated upon a conversation he had with Senator Long on an airplane several months ago when Senator Long expressed his doubts in the accuracy of the Warren Commission Report.

We have frequently pointed out that it is our firm opinion that Garrison's investigation was largely based upon information he received from Jack S. Martin, the mental case in New Orleans. By letter dated 11-25-63 Martin wrote to the Director, setting forth his unsubstantiated allegations concerning the assassination. Extensive investigation of Martin's allegations disclosed they had no basis in fact. It is to be noted that at this same time in November, 1963, Martin also wrote a letter to Senator Long making his same unsubstantiated allegations of the assassination.

This appears to be another effort on Garrison's part to unload his investigation on this Bureau. In memorandum Mr. DeLoach to Mr. Tolson dated 4-4-67 it was reported that Jack Anderson contacted Mr. DeLoach to report that Garrison told Anderson "I would be more than willing to give the FBI everything I have and let them finish the investigation if they so desire." It should further be noted that in recent weeks Garrison is beginning to get a bad press throughout the country. Prominent reporters and publications are attacking his conspiracy theory and a number of his key suspects and witnesses are attacking him in the press. It is obvious that Garrison has nothing and in desperation is attempting to unload his "fiasco" on the Bureau.

ACTION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: April 26, 1967

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lenihan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to memorandum from Mr. DeLoach to Mr. Tolson dated 4/4/67 reporting summary of Mr. DeLoach's conversation with Jack Anderson 4/4/67. Anderson informed Mr. DeLoach that he had recently visited New Orleans District Attorney Garrison regarding Garrison's investigation. Anderson stated he was fully prepared to present a hostile viewpoint to Garrison but after listening to Garrison for 90 minutes he now believes thereis some authenticity to Garrison's claims and future plans.

The purpose of this memorandum is to set forth a brief analysis of certain items which Garrison used to "sell" Anderson on the validity of his investigation:

1. Garrison's claim: That David William Ferrie and Clay Shaw masterminded the assassination and that Clay Shaw was in the beginning subsidized by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

[redacted]

MAY 2 1967

2. Garrison's claim: David William Ferrie and Clay Shaw arranged for Oswald to get an office in New Orleans in connection with his Fair Play for Cuba activities.

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199 MAY 2 1967

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(8)

62 MAY 10 1967

CONTINUED - OVER

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Facts: Lee Harvey Oswald had no office in New Orleans. While engaged in Fair Play for Cuba activities in New Orleans during the Summer of 1963, Oswald resided at 4905 Magazine Street and maintained Post Office Box 30061. The Fair Play for Cuba leaflets distributed by Oswald carried one of these two addresses.

3. Garrison's claim: David Ferrie and Clay Shaw sent Oswald to Mexico in a fake attempt to obtain permission to reenter the Soviet Union.

Facts: Oswald's trip to Mexico in an effort to return to Russia via Cuba was no fake. Oswald's correspondence with the Soviet Embassy November 9, 1963, and information received by CIA's sensitive coverage of the Soviet Embassy and the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City gave strong corroboration to the fact that Oswald was earnestly attempting to depart the United States via Cuba.

4. Garrison's claim: David Ferrie and Clay Shaw instructed Oswald to go to Dallas for purpose of assassinating President Kennedy.

Facts: It was pure chance that Oswald was employed in the Texas School Book Depository building on the day of the assassination. He got this job through a lead supplied by a neighbor. It was not decided until November 14, 1963, that President Kennedy's Motorcade would pass directly by this building on November 22, 1963.

5. Garrison's claim: David Ferrie and Clay Shaw engineered the idea of Oswald buying a gun under the name of A. J. Hidell.

Facts: Oswald had purchased both the assassination rifle and the .38 caliber revolver which he used to kill Officer J. D. Tippit while residing in Dallas prior to moving to New Orleans in late April, 1963. The two weapons were shipped to Oswald by the firms from whom they were purchased in late March, 1963, approximately one month before Oswald moved to New Orleans from Dallas.

6. Garrison's claim: David Ferrie stood by a telephone at an ice skating rink in Houston, Texas, at all times on November 22, 1963, the day of the assassination.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

Facts: Our investigation disclosed David William Ferrie was in New Orleans on the afternoon of November 22, 1963. He did not leave for Houston in the company of two associates until the evening of November 22, 1963, and did not arrive in Houston until the morning of November 23, 1963. This was corroborated through motel registration and individuals who were cognizant of Ferrie's activities during this critical period.

OBSERVATIONS:

Had Jack Anderson taken the time to become even vaguely familiar with the findings of the Warren Commission as set out in its report, he would not have been a "sitting duck" for Garrison's wild accusations.

ACTION:

None. For information.

FBI

Date: 4/21/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: Director, FBI (157-1025)

FROM: SAC, Birmingham (157-352) (P)

SUBJECT: BAPBOMB

Re Birmingham airtel to Bureau, dated 4/14/67.

SUMMARY:

Enclosed for the Bureau's information are two copies of newspaper article extracted from "The Birmingham Independent," newspaper which appeared this date. By way of information for the Bureau, "The Birmingham Independent" is a small weekly newspaper printed in Birmingham, which characterizes itself as independent, non-partisian, and conservative. The masthead indicates that it is dedicated to a free America and published by the Cahaba Valley News, Inc., with editorial and advertising offices located at 1203 16th Avenue, South, Birmingham, Alabama. BETTYE P. SMITH is the Associate Editor, and HILDA DALTON is the Office Manager. This newspaper is familiar as a weekly in the City of Birmingham, and is sold from private automatic dispensing apparatus strategically located on various street corners in Birmingham, and through the mail. The circularization is this paper is not known, but it is believed to be relatively small.

ENCLOSURE

Birmingham has not had an opportunity to discuss this article with the Birmingham Police Department or officials of the paper, but this is anticipated. It is not known whether this information is anything other than speculative, but attempts will be made to at least clarify this information and identify the source of this information.

(3) Bureau
1-Birmingham
NPS:ela
(4)

ENCLOSURE 1c enc - E-CRIMINAL DW

NOT RECORDED
199 APR 28 1967

APR 24 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

It is requested that the Bureau advise Birmingham whether any of this information is currently in their possession through the developments recently fostered by JIM GARRISON, District Attorney, New Orleans.

ERNEST MARCEL NELSON was interviewed this week and denied any implication in the Bapbomb case. NELSON is currently doing [redacted] by the Birmingham [redacted] he claims that he was merely a curious observer in the vicinity of the church [redacted]

CARL LEWIS ALLEN, associate of NELSON, interviewed, and denied any participation in instant bombing.

Investigation continuing.

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

FERRIE MAY HAVE BEEN B'HAM CHURCH BOMBER

Oswald May Have Helped Plan The B'ham Bombing

David William Ferrie and two associates may have been the Birmingham Bombers. This is the thesis of a packet of information furnished to Alabama Police officials by The Councilor.

The Birmingham explosion went off under a church stairway at 10:22 a.m. on Sept. 15, 1963, instantly killing four innocent negro children and injuring 19 other persons. Preliminary investigation showed that it was obviously the work of agents provacateur, followed by a well-planned national hate campaign toward ordinary Southern whites.

The Councilor has worked on the theory that Ferrie and two other men planned the bombing to create a Hate-the-South mood as a necessary part of their overall assassination strategy. If they could get Northern whites hating Southerners, falsely marking Dixie residents as murderers, this would make it easier to convince Northerners that Kennedy's death was the work of so-called Southern "bi-

Kennedy was killed 68 days later.

DEMOLITIONS

More than three years The Councilor suspected David Ferrie of being the strange pilot in a "sympathy bombing" of a negro Masonic lodge and the fishing camp of a negro dentist in Bossier Parish. No one was hurt in these bombings, stagecrafted in April, 1961.

Immediately after the phoney Bossier bombings, a Hate-the-South campaign was launched on network television and in leftist newspapers, especially the leftwing papers in the San Francisco area. The Councilor believed that this was part of an elaborate plan to kill John Kennedy in New Orleans on May 4, 1962. Informants have told The Councilor that Ferrie and his companions were unable to make their plan work on that occasion.

Ironically, Clay Shaw was reported to have participated in the Kennedy appearance to dedicate the Nashville Avenue Wharf, as part of his duties with the International Trade Mart.

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 BIRMINGHAM INDEPENDENT
Birmingham, Alabama

Date: 4-19/4-26-67
Edition: WEEKLY
Author:
Editor: BETTYE P. SMITH
Title: BAPBOMB

Character: 157-352
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: BIRMINGHAM

[X] Being Investigated

105-

ENCLOSURE

Ferrie, a demolitions expert, apparently stole oilfield munitions for use in the Bossier and Birmingham explosions.

The New Orleans visit coincided with high tensions created by the school-mix situation. New Orleans undercover agents reported that Lee Harvey Oswald worked with integrationist groups upon his return to that city. Officially, he was still in Russia at the time of the New Orleans attempt, probably had no part in the plan.

Immediately after the Bossier Parish bombings, an estimated 44 Justice Department agents swarmed that area to harrass the parish's best citizens, including the families of elected officials. They remained for weeks without making an arrest.

Later, it was learned that the alleged "victim" had met in Washington with Attorney General Bobby Kennedy 14 days BEFORE the explosion! He is identified as Dr. C. O. Simkins, who was active in a civil rights organization known to use sympathy tactics. The Councilor DOES NOT have any information that would indicate Simkins had advanced knowledge that the explosions were coming.

Informants stated that Simkins' meeting with Bobby Kennedy took place on the afternoon of Tuesday, April 9, 1962, and that an unidentified third man was present at this meeting. The tipster said this person knows details of the Red apparatus in New Orleans and that he is personally "more important" in sinister world affairs than even Bobby Kennedy!

The Councilor was told that Lee Harvey Oswald may have helped plan the Birmingham bombing, in addition to two men who are still alive.

In 1964 an airlines pilot told The Councilor that Ferrie was a frequent visitor in Birmingham and that Oswald was a visitor with him on one such occasion.

SIMILAR AFTERMATH

The aftermath of the Birmingham bombing was similar to that of the Bossier bombing. Justice Department agents rushed to the city and hounded innocent patriots and segregationists day and night. They never made any arrests.

After the assassination of John Kennedy, a German newspaper charged that Lee Oswald was known to Bobby Kennedy and had received protection from him. Police raiders in New Orleans found a letter from Bobby Kennedy to a New Orleans Communist, James Dombrowski. Dombrowski's lawyer and treasurer (Bruce Waltzer and Ben Smith) were active with Oswald in Castro activities. This prompted a New Orleans detective, Lt. Martello, to ask Oswald if he knew Dombrowski, but Oswald evaded the question.

Ferrie was a master technician and prided himself on working out such matters as "triangulation of crossfire" and ingenius devices. There is a belief among two well-informed investigators that one of the weapons used to kill Kennedy was not a conventional rifle, but a short barreled device which used smokeless powder. It is possible that such a device was fired from a point near the south curb of Elm Street in Dallas.

Despite exhaustive search, the FBI did not find in the debris at either Birmingham or Bossier Parish any conclusive physical evidence of the bomb or timing device, and does not know how the explosive was donated. One official in the Birmingham case revealed that the only piece of physical evidence found was a fishhook.

On September 25, ten days after the church explosion, a booby trap in Birmingham blew up. It was contrived of shrapnel and apparently planned to kill police officers. Under the exact conditions, it might have killed 50 police.

Again there were not enough clues for an arrest.

COUNCILOR FURNISHED B'M POLICE CHIEF AND DIR. OF PUBLIC SAFETY WITH FACTS

The Councilor has furnished its facts, tips and background information to Chief Jamie Moore of the Birmingham police. A copy of the material was dispatched to Col. C. W. "Bill" Russell of the Alabama State Police.

4/26/57

AIRTEL

1 - Mr. Ash

To: SAC, Birmingham (157-332)

From: Director, FBI (157-1025)

BAPDCMB

Re Airtel 4/21/57.

Reairtel enclosed an article from "The Birmingham Independent," a weekly newspaper, its issue of April 19 - 25, 1957. The article carries the headline "Ferrie May Have Been B'ham Church Bomber." This article states that David William Ferrie and two associates may have been the "Birmingham bombers." It also contains statement "The Councilor was told that Lee Harvey Oswald may have helped plan the Birmingham bombings in addition to two men still alive. In 1954 an airline pilot told The Councilor that Ferrie was a frequent visitor in Birmingham and that Oswald was a visitor with him on one such occasion." This article also indicates that "The Councilor" has furnished its facts, tips, and background information to the Birmingham Police Department and the Alabama State Police.

This same article contains statements indicating that "The Councilor" suspected David Ferrie of being the strange pilot in a "sympathy bombing" of a Negro Masonic Lodge and the fishing camp of a Negro dentist in Bossier Parish, Louisiana. It is alleged that these bombings launched a "hate-the-South campaign." According to the article, "The Councilor" believed that this was part of an elaborate plan to kill President Kennedy in New Orleans on 5/4/62. There is also a reference in the article to one of the alleged victims of the Bossier bombings as being C. O. Simkins.

For the information of Birmingham, it should be noted that on 4/25/62 explosions occurred in a Negro Masonic Lodge

1 - SAC, New Orleans

RHA:rmr (5)

SEE NOTE PAGE 3.

56 MAY 4 1957

MAILED 3
APR 25 1957
COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

AIRTEL TELETYPE UNIT

in the vicinity of Lake Bistineau near Shreveport, Louisiana, a recreation camp for Negroes in a state park on Lake Bistineau, and at a summer camp owned by Dr. C. C. Stephens, a local Negro leader in the vicinity of Lake Bistineau. All of these bombings were investigated by the FBI.

The Bureau has no information indicating that Ferrie or Oswald were ever linked to any of the Birmingham bombings or the bombings at Lake Bistineau, Louisiana.

Although it appears that the information set forth in the Birmingham Independent is the result of stories concerning the investigation of the Kennedy assassination being conducted by Jim Garrison, District Attorney, New Orleans, Louisiana, this is not entirely clear. The article frequently refers to "The Councilor" as a source of its information.

If you have not already done so, you should immediately contact reliable sources in the Birmingham Police Department to ascertain the original source of the information published in the Birmingham Independent. Any material concerning the Birmingham bombings or Louisiana bombings, or other matters of interest to the Bureau which has been furnished to the Birmingham Police Department should be completely reviewed. If any substantive information not previously developed concerning captioned case is obtained, immediate investigation should be undertaken.

Within three days of the receipt of this communication advise Bureau by airtel of the results of your review of material in the possession of the Birmingham Police Department and advise the Bureau what additional action, if any, is contemplated concerning any allegations and insinuations contained in the Birmingham Independent.

NOTE:

This is the case involving the bombing of the 16th Street Baptist Church, Birmingham, Alabama, September 15, 1963, in which four Negro girls were killed.

The Birmingham Independent is a small weekly independent newspaper which described itself as "conservative." Other newspapers and news media have not carried similar articles.

David William Ferrie, recently deceased, was a person named as a conspirator in the President Kennedy assassination plot by Jim Garrison, District Attorney, New Orleans, Louisiana, during his free wheeling investigation of the Kennedy assassination. Lee Harvey Oswald was shot and killed by Jack Ruby after Oswald was arrested for President Kennedy's assassination.

FBI WASH DC

542PM URGENT 5-3-67 CDC

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060), DALLAS (89-43) AND

LOS ANGELES

FROM NEW ORLEANS (69-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV, TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS -
INFO CONCERNING, CO: DALLAS. OFFICE OF ORIGIN

HUNGARIAN

REPRESENTATIVES OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION (INS), NEW ORLEANS, ADVISED TODAY, PETER MOS, JR., HUNGARIAN REFUGEE WHO WAS NATURALIZED IN NEW ORLEANS, MARCH TWENTYSEVEN, CALI SIXTYSEVEN, AND PRESENTLY RESIDES FIVE ONE ZEROZERO PRYTANIA STREET ST., NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA HAS PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED INFORMATION TO SECRET SERVICE AND FBI DURING SIXTYFIVE THAT HE HAD BEEN APPROACHED BY A GROUP OF UNKNOWN PERSONS AND OFFERED FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS TO PARTICIPATE IN PLOT TO ASSASSINATE GOVERNOR PAT BROWN OF CALIFORNIA BY PLACING POISON IN FOOD AT RESTAURANT WHERE BROWN WAS TO DINE AND SUBSEQUENT ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON AND SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
INS FILES SHOW MOS INTERVIEWED BY FBI, LEAVENWORTH,

END PAGE ONE

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 15 1967

MR. DEROACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

REC MAY 12 1967

59 MAY 22 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

KANSAS, MARCH EIGHTEEN, SIXTYFIVE, AND PRIOR TO THAT BY SECRET SERVICE, WASHINGTON, D.C., CONCERNING ABOVE PLOT. INS* FILES SHOW SECRET SERVICE DEVELOPED INFORMATION THAT MOS WAS A "NUT" AND THAT IT APPEARED THERE WAS NO SUCH PLOT AS ALLEGED TO ASSASSINATE GOVERNOR BROWN, PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND SENATOR ROBERT KENNEDY.

INS* ADVISED MOS HAS FURNISHED INFORMATION THAT SINCE HIS RETURN TO NEW ORLEANS HE HAS SEEN SOME OF THE PERSONS WHO APPROACHED HIM IN REGARD TO PARTICIPATION IN THIS ASSASSINATION PLOT. HE FURNISHED INS* THE NAMES EMMETT C. DINNOT AND JOE THIEL, AND THE ADDRESSES ONE SEVEN THREE SIX CARONDELET AND THREE SIX ONE SEVEN CARONDELET.

INS* REPRESENTATIVES ADVISED MOS CONTACTED THAT AGENCY TODAY CLAIMING THAT THE MAN WHO OFFERED HIM FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS TO PARTICIPATE IN THE PLOT TO ASSASSINATE GOVERNOR BROWN, SENATOR ROBERT KENNEDY AND PRESIDENT JOHNSON IS THE DEFENSE COUNSEL FOR DEAN ANDREWS WHOSE NAME MOS DOES NOT KNOW. MOS CLAIMS HIS ASSOCIATION WITH ANDREWS DATES BACK TO LATE FIFTYNINE OR EARLY NINETEEN SIXTY. MOS CLAIMS HE WAS INTRODUCED TO DEAN ANDREWS BY JULIUS VOROS, A HUNGARIAN,

END PAGE TWO

* Immigration and Naturalization Service

WHO HAS SINCE RETURNED TO HUNGARY.

MOS CLAIMS THAT WHEN HE MET DEAN ANDREWS AND ON A COUPLE OF VISITS TO ANDREWS' OFFICE, ANDREWS TOLD HIM THAT HE (ANDREWS) WAS THE HEAD MAN OF SOME CHETNIK OPERATION IN NEW ORLEANS.

IN ADDITION, APPROXIMATELY SIX MONTHS AGO, MOS CLAIMED HE WAS KIDNAPPED AND TAKEN TO SOME HOUSE, LOCATION UNKNOWN, WHERE DEAN ANDREWS, COUNSEL FOR ANDREWS AND A THIRD UNKNOWN MAN QUESTIONED HIM AS TO WHETHER HE HAD FURNISHED INFORMATION OF ABOVE MENTIONED ASSASSINATION PLOT TO ANYONE. MOS CLAIMED HE WAS TOLD BY THESE INDIVIDUALS IF HE EVER DID TALK, SOMETHING WOULD HAPPEN TO HIS FAMILY IN HUNGARY.

MOS ALSO CLAIMS THAT APPROXIMATELY ONE MONTH AGO, DEAN ANDREWS CONTACTED HIM ON THE STREET IN NEW ORLEANS AND MADE AN OFFER OF TWENTYFIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS TO HIM TO "KNOCK OFF" DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON.

INS REPRESENTATIVES STATE MOS ALSO ALLEGES THAT EMETT C. DINNOT RECEIVED LETTER FROM LEE HARVEY OSWALD PRIOR TO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY IN WHICH OSWALD ASKED DINNOT TO FIND A PLACE FOR HIM TO LIVE SAYING THAT HIS WORK IN DALLAS, TEXAS WAS ALMOST COMPLETED. MOS

END PAGE THREE.....

*Immigration and Naturalization Service

CLAIMS THIS LETTER ENCLOSED TWO ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR BILLS. MOS STATED THAT DINNOT APPARENTLY DROPPED THIS LETTER IN HIS AUTOMOBILE AND SUBSEQUENTLY WHILE CLEANING HIS CAR, MOS DISCOVERED THE LETTER AND MAILED IT TO THE FBI IN LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

NO RECORD ON EMMETT C. DINNOT, JOE THIEL AND JULIUS VOROS FILES THIS OFFICE. NAME PETER MOS, AGE TWENTYTHREE, ALIEN REGISTRATION NO. A ONE ZERO NINE SEVEN THREE SIX SIX EIGHT, RESIDENCE ADDRESS TWO SIX TWO THREE NAPOLEON AVENUE, EMPLOYED LANE COTTEN MILLS, APPEARS ON HUNGARIAN MIGRATION LIST, NEW ORLEANS, LA. IN NINETEEN FIFTYSEVEN. PETER MOS MADE COMPLAINT TO NEW ORLEANS OFFICE, MAY EIGHT, SIXTY OF TWO HUNGARIAN REFUGEES TAKING HIS PICTURE, WHICH HE FELT WOULD BE SENT TO HUNGARY AND WOULD BE USED TO HARM HIS FAMILY. NO INFORMATION IN FILES THIS OFFICE MOS HAS BEEN INTERVIEWED RELATIVE TO INVESTIGATION OF ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

END PAGE FOUR...

PAGE FIVE

MOS HAS NOT BEEN INTERVIEWED BY THIS OFFICE AND WILL
unless advised to the contrary by Bureau
NOT BE INTERVIEWED UACB. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY MOS

TELEPHONICALLY FURNISHED TO SPECIAL AGENT LAWRENCE N. SHORT,
Louisiana
SECRET SERVICE, NEW ORLEANS, LA., INSTANT DATE.
unless advised to the contrary by Bureau New Orleans
UACB BY FRIDAY, MAY FIVE, APPROPRIATE OFFICIAL OF NOPD police
department
WILL BE FURNISHED INFORMATION RELATIVE TO OFFER BY DEAN

ANDREWS TO "KNOCK OFF" DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON

INFORMATION WILL NOT BE FURNISHED GARRISION'S OFFICE.
Letterhead memorandum
LHM FOLLOWS.

EN

END

MXS

FBI WASH DC

TUCLRP

Xerox copies to : Mr. [illegible]

D. [illegible]

CC: MR. SULLIVAN

DIRECTOR, FBI 5-4-67

LEGAT, MEXICO (105-5875) (P)

CHANGED
UNDATED LETTER ENTITLED
DEFENSA CIVIL DEL ESTADO DE
NUEVO LEON, FROM FRANCISCO L.
BARRAGAN, DIRECTOR OF MAS NOTICIAS
AND TIMES OF MONTERREY,
COLON 103, MONTERREY, NUEVO LEON
IS - MEXICO - CUBA

Title is marked CHANGED to insert the full name FRANCISCO L. BARRAGAN, which was previously shown as FRANCISCO L. (LAST NAME ILLEGIBLE).

ENCLOSURES

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 11 copies of a letterhead memorandum dated as above and captioned "MEXICAN JOURNALISTS OPERATING IN NORTHERN MEXICO AND TEXAS."

REFERENCES

San Antonio letter dated 1-13-67 and Mexico City letter dated 3-30-67.

ADMINISTRATIVE

The original letter as furnished by San Antonio is being maintained in the 1(A) section of this file in Mexico City.

6 - Bureau (Enc. 11)
(1 - Liaison)
(1 - Dallas, Info) (Lee Harvey Oswald)
(1 - San Antonio, Info)
(1 - El Paso, Info)
2 - Mexico City

RAB:mr
(8)

1 ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 22 1967

54 MAY 26 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-17

[redacted]

REQUEST OF THE BUREAU

The Bureau is requested to consider furnishing copies of attached LHM to INS in view of their jurisdiction with regard to alien activities within the U.S., and to Secret Service in view of the fact that the writer of the letter mentioned in the LHM claims that the persons mentioned in the LHM are Cuban spies and were with LEE HARVEY OSWALD in Dallas.

LEADS

SAN ANTONIO AND EL PASO DIVISIONS

Information copies of this communication are being furnished these Offices in view of the fact that it is alleged the so-called journalists mentioned in this LHM frequently visit the border areas in Texas.

HQX 105-5075

DALLAS DIVISION

An information copy is being furnished the Dallas Office in view of its continuing interest in the LEE HARVEY OSWALD case.

[redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

CONFIDENTIAL

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

May 4, 1967

MEXICAN JOURNALISTS OPERATING IN NORTHERN MEXICO AND TEXAS

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

An undated letter was received by the Austin, Texas, Police Department, and thereafter turned over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation on December 23, 1966.

An examination of this letter indicates that it was typed on a flimsy paper, using both sides of the paper. The letter was written in poor English and contained many mis-spelled words. The typing is faint, making it impossible to understand the full meaning of the contents. It bore the caption in Spanish "Defensa Civil del Estado de Nuevo Leon," and was addressed to the Chief of Police in the town. The envelope in which it was contained was postmarked at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas. The letter bore a typewritten signature which appears to be FRANCISCO L. BARRAGAN, Director of "Mas Noticias," Calle Colon 108, Monterrey, Nuevo Leon.

It should be noted that "Mas Noticias" is a daily Monterrey newspaper which is located at Calle Colon 108, Monterrey, Nuevo Leon. Set out below is a summary of pertinent information contained in that part of the letter which can be understood:

CONFIDENTIAL

Group 1
Excluded from Automatic
Downgrading and Declassification

ENCLOSURE 105

~~ENCLOSURE 105~~

CONFIDENTIAL

MEXICAN JOURNALISTS

Spies and Bolsheviks from the Kremlin and from the Republic of Cuba are being watched in Mexico. Three of these spies are operating in your county, (apparently meaning Texas). Their names are DONACIANO PADILLA ARVIZU, FERNANDO JUAREZ JIMENEZ and CARLOS DIAS RODRIGUEZ, who is the Director of the newspaper "Temple." FERNANDO JUAREZ JIMENEZ is the Director of the "Reportero," and PADILLA is a representative of "Todo" and other newspapers. These men are not true newspapermen, but are really frauds and cheats who use trickiness in order to outwit businessmen in various cities along the border of the Rio Bravo (Rio Grande River). They work in connection with Mr. ERNESTO GARCIA, who is Director of the "Laredo Post" in Laredo, Texas. Their boss in Monterrey is CARLOS HUERTA, a Cuban citizen who has offices at 620 Zaragoza Street Sur, Office #110. He is the Director of the newspaper "Lente Politico," and is the Director of a communist cell of newspapermen, which is a part of the Communist Party of Mexico. He receives orders from Communist Cuba.

These men travel to the United States, principally to the State of Texas, where they have connections with the communists of the State of Texas. They claim that they are newspapermen, but they are really Cuban communist spies. They sell advertising to businesses along the border, but actually cheat the businessmen through trickery. I know this because they go to a certain bar in Monterrey and have been heard to say that they were in Dallas, Texas, with OSWALDO, the killer of KENNEDY, when the homicide occurred. They all claim they sell advertisement, but they are really spying for the Cuban government.

Here in Monterrey we know that CARLOS HUERTA is not Mexican, but is Cuban. Maybe he bought his Mexican identification papers. PADILLA was born in El Paso, Texas, and is not Mexican. They live here in Monterrey. In another letter we shall give other names of spies like ARTURO SILVA, PORFIRIO ARIZPE MORENO, ALFREDO TREVINO GONZALEZ, TOMAS JORGE RUIZ, HUMBERTO GARCIA RUIZ, RAUL COUDA LOPEZ, CATARINO JUAREZ, ANTONIO FRIAS MUNOZ and HUMBERTO FRIAS MUNOZ, and also the Director of "La Voz de Monterrey." All of these people have the same office on

MEXICAN JOURNALISTS

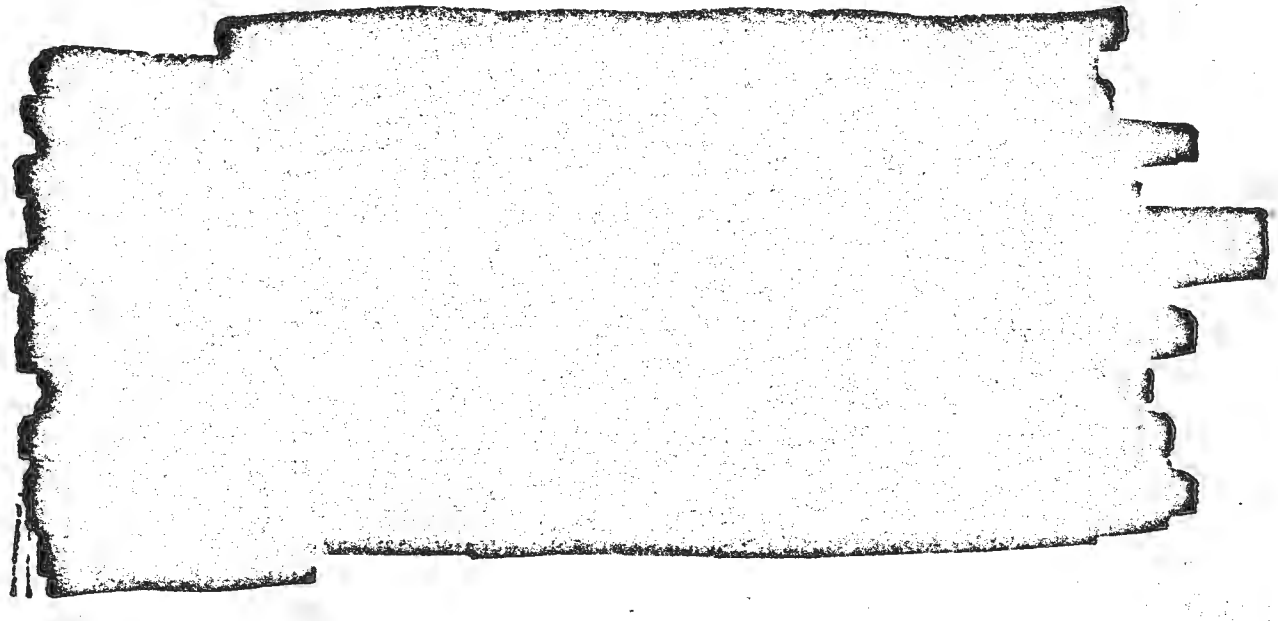
Zaragoza Sur. They work like spies for the Cuban government and use trickery against American businessmen.

We trust you will take a personal interest in the above matter in the interests of the American businessmen in the different cities in the State of Texas along the Mexican-U.S. border, and in the interests of Mexican-U.S. friendship.

Yours very truly,

FRANCISCO L. BARRAGAN
Director of Mas Noticias and
Times of Monterrey,
Colon 103, Monterrey

The published statutes of the Partido Comunista Mexicano (PCM - Communist Party of Mexico) state, "The Communist Party of Mexico has as its final objectives to construct Socialism and to build the Communist society in Mexico."



FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

629PM URGENT 5/4/67 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 3P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, FINAL EDITION, MAY FOUR INSTANT, REPORTED THAT GOVERNOR JAMES RHODES OF OHIO, HAS ASKED ASSURANCE THAT THE EXTRADITION OF GORDON NOVEL FROM OHIO ON [redacted] CHARGE NOT INCLUDE PLANS FOR QUESTIONING NOVEL IN THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION PROBE. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, GOVERNOR RHODES' REQUEST DREW AN IMMEDIATE REACTION FROM GARRISON WHO CALLED IT "ONE OF THE MOST INCREDIBLE THINGS I'VE EVER SEEN", "I HAVE NEVER HEARD OF ANYTHING LIKE THIS BEFORE", "THE OBSTACLES THEY HAVE PUT IN FRONT OF US ARE AMAZING".

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT JULIUS J. OSWALD, EIGHT NINE ZERO EIGHT WINGATE, WAS SUBPOENAED TO APPEAR AS A WITNESS AND ARRIVED AT DISTRICT ATTORNEY GARRISON'S OFFICE SHORTLY

END PAGE ONE

MR. DEGAN FOR THE DIRECTOR

59 MAY 12 1967

NOT RECORDED
15 MAY 8 1967

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PAGE TWO...

BEFORE HIS SCHEDULED APPEARANCE AT ELEVEN AM. OSWALD REFUSED TO ANSWER NEWSMEN'S QUESTIONS AND REMAINED IN THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE FOR ABOUT FORTYFIVE MINUTES.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED ANOTHER WITNESS SUBPOENAED WAS WILLIAM S. OSWALD, TWO SEVEN ZERO FOUR WYTCHWOOD, METAIRIE, LA. WHO TOLD NEWSMEN THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD, USED HIS NAME AND ADDRESS AS A REFERENCE WITH STANDARD COFFEE COMPANY WHEN HE APPLIED FOR A JOB IN EARLY SIXTYTHREE. WILLIAM OSWALD INFORMED NEWSMEN HE BELIEVES LEE HARVEY OSWALD REALLY MEANT TO USE THE NAME OF THE WITNESS'S UNCLE, ANOTHER WILLIAM OSWALD, WHO LIVES AT ONE THREE SIX ELMEER PLACE, METAIRIE, LA.

FILES OF NEW ORLEANS OFFICE DO NOT CONTAIN INFO CONCERNING JULIUS J. OSWALD. NO INFO IN FILES IDENTIFIABLE WITH WILLIAM S. OSWALD, TWO SEVEN ZERO FOUR WYTCHWOOD DRIVE, HOWEVER, INTERVIEWS WITH WILLIAM STOUT OSWALD, JR., ONE THREE SIX ELMEER ST., METAIRIE, LOUISIANA AND MRS. HAZEL OSWALD, SAME ADDRESS, APPEAR ON PAGES ONE FOUR SEVEN AND ONE FOUR NINE RESPECTIVELY IN REPORT OF SA WARREN C. DEBRUEYS

END PAGE TWO...

PAGE THREE.

DATED DEC. TWO, SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, IN CASE ENTITLED

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA., IS--R - CUBA.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

BAP

FBI WASH DC

TU CLR

CC- [illegible] SULLIVAN

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

604

PM URGENT 5-5-67 JLC

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 4 P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM RED FLASH EDITION, MAY FIVE, INSTANT CARRIED ARTICLE BY ROSS YOCKEY AND HOKE MAY CAPTIONED "DA WILL SEEK TO SHOW OSWALD IN CIA UNDERCOVER ROLL HERE", COPYRIGHTED NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN BY NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM AND TIMES PICAYUNE PUBLISHING CORP., WHICH REPORTED DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON'S KENNEDY DEATH PLOT INVESTIGATION WILL SEEK TO SHOW THAT ACCUSED PRESIDENTIAL ASSASSIN LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS NOT A COMMUNIST BUT AN UNDERCOVER AGENT WHO HEADED THE CAUSE OF ANTI-CASTRO CUBANS IN NEW ORLEANS. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE THE REVELATION CAME FROM INFORMED SOURCES TODAY AS ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE POINTED INCREASINGLY TOWARD A DEEP INVOLVEMENT OF U. S. CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY ACTIVITIES AMONG CERTAIN PRINCIPALS IN THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S CONTINUING INQUIRY. THE ARTICLE

END PAGE ONE

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 10 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

57 MAY 16 1967

CONTINUED THAT SOURCES CLOSE TO THE GARRISON PROBE PAINT A PICTURE OF OSWALD WHICH WAS DIAMETRICALLY ~~OPPOSED~~ TO THE ONE SKETCHED BY THE WARREN COMMISSION.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, INFORMED SOURCES SAID OSWALD MAY HAVE BEEN TRAINED AS INTELLIGENCE AGENT AT JAPAN'S *Air Force Base* ATSUGI AFB, A KNOWN ~~CIA~~ *General Intelligence Agency* INSTRUCTION CAMP. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT INVESTIGATION OF OSWALD'S OPERATIONS IN NEW ORLEANS ARE SAID TO CENTER ON THE FACT THAT OSWALD USED THE ADDRESS OF A CAMP ST~~.~~ *Street* BUILDING WHICH ALSO HOUSED THE OFFICES OF TWO AVOWED ANTI-COMMUNIST ORGANIZATIONS, LISTING THE ORGANIZATIONS AS THE CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY DEMOCRATIC FRONT, HEADED BY SERGIO ARCACHA SMITH, AND THE OTHER AS GUY BANNISTER ASSOCIATES. THE ARTICLE STATED LATE IN NINETEEN SIXTYTWO, ANOTHER ANTI-CASTRO ORGANIZATION, THE CRUSADE TO FREE CUBA, USED THE SAME ADDRESS TO RECEIVE MAIL CONTRIBUTIONS. THE ARTICLE STATED THAT THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE IS SAID TO HAVE QUESTIONED WITNESSES WHO REPORTED SEEING

[illegible], BANISTER, ARCACHA AND DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE TOGETHER IN THE BUILDING.

THE ARTICLE FURTHER REPORTED THAT GARRISON'S INVESTIGATION ON CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) SPONSORED ANTI-CASTRO CUBANS WAS PROMOTED IN PART BY REPORTS THAT CUBAN GROUPS WERE ANGRY WITH KENNEDY BECAUSE HE "CLOSED THE DOOR" ON GOVERNMENT MILITARY AID TO THEM IN THE SUMMER OF SIXTYTHREE. TWO GROUPS, ONE DESCRIBED AS "COVERT", THE OTHER "OVERT" WERE BEING TRAINED IN NEW ORLEANS BY THE ~~CIA~~ (Central Intelligence Agency) FOR OPERATIONS AGAINST CASTRO AS LATE AS JUNE OF SIXTYTHREE. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT ONE OF THESE GROUPS WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN LED BY FERRIE WHO WAS INSTRUCTED IN GUERRILLA WARFARE AT THE CAMP IN ST. TAMMANY PARISH NEAR LACOMBE.

THIS SAME ISSUE REPORTED THAT ATTORNEYS FOR CLAY L. SHAW FILED FOUR MOTIONS IN ORLEANS PARISH CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT TODAY AIMED TO KILL DA (District Attorney) JIM GARRISON'S CHARGES AGAINST SHAW. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, SHAW'S LAWYERS MOVED TO QUASH THE GRAND JURY INDICTMENT WHICH ACCUSED SHAW OF

END PAGE THREE

CONSPIRING WITH LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE TO MURDER PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY. REQUESTED THE COURT TO SUBPOENA ALL RECORDS OF TRUTH AND CONSEQUENCES, A PRIVATE ORGANIZATION OF BUSINESSMEN WHO ARE CONTRIBUTING MONEY TO GARRISON'S INVESTIGATION AND MOVED FOR A COMPLETE DISCLOSURE OF GRAND JURY TESTIMONY AND PROCEEDINGS SURROUNDING SHAW'S INDICTMENT AND DEMANDED RETURN OF FIVE CARDBOARD BOXES FULL OF MATERIALS SEIZED AT SHAW'S FRENCH QUARTER HOME. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, GARRISON'S OFFICE HAS BEEN GIVEN THIRTY DAYS TO STUDY THE MOTIONS AND FILE REPLIES.

THIS SAME ARTICLE REPORTED THAT SAM MONK ZELDEN, ATTORNEY FOR DEAN ANDREWS, HAD APPEARED BEFORE JUDGE FRANK A. SHEA TO REQUEST THAT HE QUASH PERJURY CHARGE AGAINST DEAN A. ANDREWS, JR., BECAUSE THE INDICTMENT FAILED TO SITE WHAT PART OF ANDREWS' TESTIMONY WAS INCORRECT. JUDGE SHEA GAVE THE STATE UNTIL MAY TWENTYFIVE TO ANSWER THE MOTION FILED BY ZELDEN.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED. Letterhead memorandum

END

BAP

FBI WASH DC

P

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

FBI

Date: 5/5/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, SALT LAKE CITY (89-44)(RUC)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS; MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Transmitted herewith to Bureau are four copies of an LHM relating to JOHN GEORGE APPEL. Two copies each are also furnished to Dallas and New Orleans. In addition, one copy is being furnished U. S. Secret Service, Salt Lake City, Utah.

APPEL was interviewed in Salt Lake County Jail, Salt Lake City, Utah, where he is [redacted]

New Orleans is requested to furnish any pertinent information regarding APPEL to Dallas and Bureau.

Dallas is requested to advise Bureau and New Orleans whether or not LEE HARVEY OSWALD was in New Orleans during latter part of October or early November, 1963, and whether there was any evidence he was a narcotics addict.

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 4)(AM) ENCLOSURE
2 - Dallas (Enc. 2)
2 - New Orleans (Enc. 2)
1 - Salt Lake City

WJG:mle
(8)

1 ENCLOSURE

56 MAY 22 1967

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 11 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority)

SU 89-44

No further action is being taken by Salt Lake City UACB.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Salt Lake City, Utah
May 5, 1967

JOHN GEORGE APPEL,
also known as
"Red" Appel

As a result of his request to be contacted by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, John George Appel was interviewed at the Salt Lake County Jail, Salt Lake City, Utah, on May 5, 1967, by Special Agents Charles J. Shepherd and William J. Geiermann.

Appel said he is serving [redacted]
He claimed he had not slept for three days.

Appel said he has served [redacted] He was released from the Louisiana State Prison during October, 1963. About a week after his release, which would be the last week in October or the first week in November, 1963, he went to Thompson's Restaurant in New Orleans, Louisiana, to make a contact to get narcotics. He said Thompson's is a known hangout for narcotics addicts. While there Appel was contacted by a girl named Shirley, last name unknown, who was previously unknown to him. Shirley was an addict and introduced him to two other addicts named Lee and Larry, who were also in the restaurant. They both spoke Spanish and were "sinister" looking. Appel showed Shirley how to forge a prescription, and she left for about half an hour. During this time Appel conversed briefly with Lee and Larry. He said he had never seen these individuals before but that Lee claimed to know him. When Shirley returned, she had three bottles containing narcotics. She gave one

62-109069

ENCLOSURE
105 82

ENCLOSURE

each to Lee and Larry, and he and Shirley took the third bottle and left the restaurant. They went in Shirley's car to a place near the waterfront in New Orleans, where they each took a shot. Later in the day when they parted company, Shirley indicated she wanted to meet Appel again; however, they never did get together.

At the time of the assassination of President Kennedy several weeks later, Appel realized the photographs in the newspapers of Lee Harvey Oswald were identical with the Lee he had met in Thompson's Restaurant. He insisted there is no question in his mind about this.

Appel described Larry as:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Nationality	Puerto Rican
Age	About 28
Height	5'10"
Build	Thin
Weight	About 135 pounds
Hair	Black, receding
Complexion	Olive
Characteristic	Wearing a goatee.

- - -

He described Shirley as:

Race	White
Sex	Female
Nationality	American
Age	About 27
Height	5'4"
Build	Thin
Weight	110 pounds
Hair	Dyed red
Remarks	She was a "beatnik type," who claimed to be from Baton Rouge, Louisiana, but drove a car bearing Texas plates.

Appel said that during the time they were in Thompson's Restaurant, he, Lee, Larry and Shirley were all under the influence of narcotics.

Subsequently Appel was again [redacted] and served time in jail. Thereafter he went to California for a few days and came to Salt Lake City in February, 1966. He has been in Salt Lake City since that time but declined to discuss his activities.

In December, 1966, Appel was with his girl friend, whom he identified only as Mary Jane. When they came back to Appel's apartment, there was a note on the door indicating something to the effect that "What are you doing with this square chick? (Signed) Someone who loves you very much." He did not know at that time who had written the note; however, later in the day as he was writing a prescription, it dawned on him that the handwriting on the note was the same as the handwriting on the prescription filled out by Shirley in New Orleans over three years before.

The following day Appel and Mary Jane were eating in a restaurant when a woman, identified by Appel as Shirley, came in, sat down nearby and stared at Appel. Appel and Mary Jane left immediately. Later that same day Appel was arrested and has been in custody since that time.

Shortly after his [arrest] Appel spent thirty to forty days in the Utah State Hospital at Provo, Utah. During that time he read an article in a magazine written by someone named Epstein, in which there was some indication that there was more than one assassin of President Kennedy. Appel immediately "felt in his bones" that Larry, whom he had seen with Oswald in New Orleans a month before the President's death, was also an assassin. Appel said he had no further evidence in support of this contention but that the feeling was so strong he felt compelled to tell someone about it.

JOHN GEORGE APPEL,
also known as
"Red" Appel

Appel stated that about two weeks ago he was taken into court for another appearance, and as he left the courtroom, he observed Shirley and Larry in the corridor. They made no sign of recognizing him. He said it is his feeling, however, they have followed him to Salt Lake City, because he observed Larry with Lee Harvey Oswald a month before the assassination.

Appel stated he is well known in New Orleans to police and to narcotics addicts. He said he is also acquainted with District Attorney James Garrison and that it is his intention to contact Garrison in the near future and relate the above information to him.

Following is a description of John George Appel:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Nationality	American
Birth date	November 17, 1933
Birthplace	New Orleans, Louisiana
Height	5'7"
Weight	160 pounds
Hair	Brown, crew cut
Eyes	Hazel
Military service	None
Tattoos	"Red" outside right wrist; "Apple" outside left wrist; hand with yo-yo on a string on left upper outer arm.

FBI NEW ORLS

450PM URGENT 5-6-67 BMC

TO: DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM: NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS- INFORMATION CONCERNING.

OFFICE OF ORIGIN:
OO: DALLAS.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM FINAL EDITION, MAY SIX, INSTANT REPORTED THAT DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON TODAY TOOK ISSUE WITH U. S. CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY TESTIMONY BEFORE WARREN COMMISSION AND CHARGED CIA GAVE WARREN COMMISSION QUOTE FAKE PHOTOGRAPH UNQUOTE OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

GARRISON'S REPLY MADE AFTER CIA DENIED PUBLISHED REPORTS THAT OSWALD MAY HAVE BEEN ACTING AS UNDERCOVER AGENT FOR CIA.

THIS ARTICLE REPORTED THAT GARRISON ACCUSED CIA OF PRODUCING QUOTE FAKE PHOTOGRAPH UNQUOTE WHEN WARREN COMMISSION ASKED FOR A PICTURE OF OSWALD AND A QUOTE CUBAN COMPANION UNQUOTE LEAVING CUBAN EMBASSY AT MEXICO CITY. GARRISON CLAIMED PHOTOGRAPH OF OSWALD AND A BURLY CUBAN TAKEN BY CONCEALED CAMERA OPERATED BY CIA AGENTS.

GARRISON CLAIMED WHEN WARREN COMMISSION ASKED FOR PHOTOGRAPH OF OSWALD AND COMPANION, CIA PRESENTED PHOTOGRAPH OF A BALDING, STOCKY, MIDDLE AGED MAN WHO OBVIOUSLY WAS NEITHER LEE OSWALD NOR HIS COMPANION.

NOT RECORDED
100 MAY 9 1967

GARRISON STATED THAT THE DIRECTOR AND DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF CIA WERE VERY CAREFUL NOT TO MENTION TO WARREN COMMISSION THEY HAD PRODUCED WRONG PICTURE.

END PAGE ONE

DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

57 MAY 18 1967

* CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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THE ARTICLE ALSO STATED THAT GARRISON SAID TESTIMONY WHICH CIA* AUTHORITITES GAVE WARREN COMMISSION NESESSARILY MUST BE TAKEN WITH GRAIN OF SALT. GARRISON ALSO STATED HE CHALLENGED CIA* TO PRODUCE WHAT HE INDICATED WAS AN IMPORTANT PHOTOGRAPH OF OSWALD WHICH HAS BEEN SUPPRESSED FOR MORE THAN THREE YEARS.

NO LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM BEING SUBMITTED.

END...

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MXS

FBI WASH DC

* CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

CC: MR. SULLIVAN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 6 1957

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

324PM URGENT 5-6-57 BMC

TO: DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM: NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

OFFICE OF ORIGIN

CARLOS QUIROGA CALLED ON MAY SIX, INSTANT AND FURNISHED INFORMATION THAT CARLOS BRINGUIER HAS BEEN INFORMED BY ALBERTO FOWLER, INVESTIGATOR FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY GARRISON, THAT GARRISON PLANS TO SUBPOENA CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY TO PRODUCE A PHOTOGRAPH THAT THEY REPORTEDLY TOOK OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD ENTERING THE CUBAN EMBASSY IN MEXICO CITY.

GARRISON BELIEVES THAT PHOTO SHOWS ANOTHER INDIVIDUAL TO BE ACCOMPANYING OSWALD, AND IT IS GARRISON'S CONTENTION THAT THIS SECOND INDIVIDUAL IS A CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY AGENT.

QUIROGA STATES HE WAS INTERVIEWED BY HUGH AYNESWORTH OF NEWSWEEK MAGAZINE ON APRIL TWENTYTWO, LAST. AYNESWORTH IS CURRENTLY IN NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, IN CONNECTION WITH THE

END PAGE ONE

NOT RECORDED
109 MAY 9 1957

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

62 MAY 16 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

GARRISON INVESTIGATION. AYNESWORTH ADVISED QUIROGA THAT THE ATTORNEY OF LAVIN ALVIN BEAUBOUEF HAS A TAPE RECORDING OF AN INVESTIGATOR FROM GARRISON'S OFFICE OFFERING A THREE THOUSAND DOLLAR BRIBE TO BEAUBOUEF TO CHANGE HIS TESTIMONY REGARDING THE INVESTIGATION. GARRISON IS BLACKMAILING BEAUBOUEF WITH A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING HE AND DAVID W. FERRIE COMMITTING CERTAIN ~~CERTAIN~~ SEXUAL ACTS IN AN ATTEMPT TO MAKE BEAUBOUEF TURN THE RECORDING OVER TO HIM. AYNSWORTH CLAIMED THAT A STORY WILL SHORTLY APPEAR IN NEWSWEEK WHICH WILL ATTACK GARRISON'S INVESTIGATION.

ON APRIL TWENTYNINE, LAST, QUIROGA WAS VISITED BY WALTER J. SHERIDAN OF THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY. SHERIDAN ALSO ADVISED QUIROGA THAT HE WAS AWARE OF THE AFOREMENTIONED RECORDING AND WAS ATTEMPTING TO PURCHASE IT FOR A TV PROGRAM WHICH NBC NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY HAS PLANNED ON THE GARRISON INVESTIGATION. SHERIDAN STATED THAT THE ATTORNEY OF BEAUBOUEF WAS ASKING TOO MUCH MONEY FOR IT.

END OF PAGE TWO

NO 8969

QUIROGA HAS INFORMED AYNESWORTH, SHERIDAN, AND THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE THAT HE HAS NEVER BEEN EMPLOYED BY THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY OR THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION. QUIROGA WILL TRAVEL WITH HIS WIFE TO DALLAS TO SEE SERGIO ARCHACHA SMITH IN THE NEXT WEEK.

END...

MXS

FBI WASH DC

TU CLRP

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

11 Highview Avenue
Dover, Delaware 19901
May 8, 1967

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
The Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In Mark Lane's recent book several facts, or what Lane claims to be facts are stated.

On pages 311-312 of the paperback edition (second printing) I take this quote in regard to Oswald being employed by a government agency.

> The Comission made the decision to ask the Texas Attorney General, District Attorney Wade, and any other Dallas officials who had knowledge of the allegations to come at once to Washington and secretly present what they had heard. There should be absolutely no publicity. (This is a quote from Congressmen Ford's book Portrait of the Assasin , 13-14, as in Lane's book)
> The Texas officials slipped into the nation's capital with complete anonymity. They met with Lee Rankin, and other members of the staff and told what they knew. The information was that Lee Oswald was actually hired by the FBI; that he was assigned the undercover-agent number 179; that he was on the FBI payroll at two hundred dollars a month starting in September 1962 and that he was still on theipayroll the day he was apprehended in the Texas Theatre after having gunned down Officer J.D. Trippit! The officials returned to Dallas after their visit on Friday, January 24. Their presence in Washington was unknown to the press or the public.

Further, in Lane's book, page 314---

> (talking about going to you inconnection with Oswald, and the FBI.)
> REC 51
> The Chief Justice then expressed the opinion that the scources of infomation should be questioned at the outset. (ftnte 25-Pot. of the Assn.) He noted that 'Lee (Rankin), on the other hadd, felt it would be the better part of the cooperation to go over and see Mr. Hoover'. (Ftnte 26, ibid 25) Hoover could be asked, the Chief Justice said, 'if he can supply us with information to establish these facts (in the other quote) are not true'. (Ftnte 27. ibid 25)
> The purpose of the proposed investigation had been outlined by Rankin: it was intended to assure the public that Oswald had not been affiliated with the Government. (Ftnte. 28-NY Times 1/12/64) Unlike Rankin however,

the Commissioners who spoke at the meeting evinced a desire to initiate a serious inquiry into the charges. (Footnote 29- Port. of the Assn.-25) -- yet the investigation they proposed and specifically authorized never took place.

A friend of mine told me that in a recent issue of Playboy magazine, there was an interview with Lane. I looked at this interview. In it Lane tells Playboy that he has a signed letter from J. Edgar Hoover stating that Oswald had badge number 179, and was employed by the FBI.

Would you please kindly answer my following questions:

1. Taking my first quote-is this ture?
2. Was L. H. Oswald ever hired by the FBI, or is it classified at this time?
3. (a.) Was Lee H. Oswald, or someone fitting his description in any way an undercover agent (b.) with badge number 179, or is it classified?
4. (a.)Was Lee Harvey Oswald ever on the FBI payroll (b.)Was his starting salary $200. a month, or is it classified at this time?
5. For how long was Lee Harvey Oswald on the FBI payroll, or employed by the FBI, or is it classified?
6. (a) Did you ever write Mark Lane a letter (b.) to do with Lee Harvey Oswald (c) that stated something to the effect that Lee Harvey Oswald was employed by the FBI at some time?
7. Was Lee Harvey Oswald ever employed by the FBI?
8. Was a man identified as someone else than Lee Harvey Oswald, but fitting Lee Harvey Oswald's description in any respect, employed by the FBI?
9. To whoom did undercover badge number 179 belong to from September 1962 to the time of Oswald's death?
10. Did Oswald ever have in his possesion badge number 179, or any other number?(Lee Harvey Oswald)
11. Do you honestly think that (a) Oswald killed Kennedy (b) alone (c) Was there a plot?

If there is any question in the group that is impossible for you to answer, I would appreciate your telling me, by return mail those questions which cannot be answered (with a reason) and please answer those that can be answered.

Thank you so much for all the time and consideration, as well as effort you have put into this letter. I am,

Very Truly Yours,

Richard Gamberg

RG/4

May 11, 1967

EX-103

REC 51 105-82555-5550

Mr. Richard Gamberg
11 Highview Avenue
Dover, Delaware 19901

Dear Mr. Gamberg:

Your letter of May 8th has been received.

In response to your inquiries, I can assure you that Lee Harvey Oswald was never an employee or "agent" of the FBI nor did he have any affiliation whatsoever with this Bureau.

MAILED 6
MAY 11 1967
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with Gamberg. Mark Lane and his book, "Rush to Judgment," are well known to the Bureau. Numerous, scurrilous and false allegations have been made against the Bureau by Lane in his book and no effort has been made to refute each of his irresponsible and ridiculous charges. Although Gamberg asks numerous questions, they all revolve around the issue as to whether Oswald was associated with the FBI and it is believed this is an appropriate reply.

HRH:rlf (3)

SEC'D-KEYDING ROOM

FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

56 MAY 22 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 5/8/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: Director, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: Legat, Mexico (105-3702) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

During late afternoon of 5/4/67, Mr. ROBERT STEVEN, the Administrative Assistant to the Ambassador, brought Mr. BERNARD DIEDERICH to my office. Mr. DIEDERICH is the representative in Mexico of Time-Life magazine.

Mr. DIEDERICH explained that his bureau chief at Time-Life headquarters had been pushing him on a lead previously sent down to him relative to a picture which had appeared in a previous issue of Esquire magazine in an article relating to the OSWALD case. That picture was a reproduction of one which had appeared in the Warren Report and the sub-caption was to the effect that "this was not OSWALD." The Esquire article, with which the Bureau is undoubtedly familiar, stated that this picture had been furnished to the FBI in Dallas by CIA on the day of President KENNEDY's assassination. The Time-Life bureau chief had instructed DIEDERICH to ascertain in Mexico the facts concerning this photo.

Mr. STEVEN explained that Mr. DIEDERICH felt that to satisfy his bureau chief he should make inquiries concerning this matter with the Embassy and Mr. STEVEN, therefore, brought him to my office.

REC-19 105-82555-55
EX-102

4 - Bureau
(1 - Liaison Section)
1 - Mexico City
NLF:bs
(5)

D.C. Wick

MAY 11 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

57 MAY 25 1967

SOVIET SECTION
LATIN AMERICAN

FBI

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via _____ _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

MEX 105-3702

I advised Mr. DIEDERICH that I had no comment whatsoever to make concerning the matter which appeared to satisfy Mr. DIEDERICH, who obviously understood that no comment could be made here. Mr. DIEDERICH further stated that he considered this request from his bureau chief to be unreasonable and stated that he was going to suggest that if Time-Life wanted any comment or clarification concerning the Esquire article and the photograph, such inquiry should be made at Washington.

The above is submitted for the Bureau's information inasmuch as some Time-Life representative may contact the Bureau relative to this matter.

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

FBI

Date: 5/3/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(CO: Dallas)

Re New Orleans teletype to Bureau dated 5/3/67, captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of a letterhead memorandum and for Dallas two copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning subject matter.

1 ENCLOSURE

DATE FORM 3 [illegible]
NOW FOUND [illegible]
BY [illegible]

NOT RECORDED
193 MAY 15 1967

(3) - Bureau (Encs. 6)
2 - Dallas (Encs. 2)
2 - New Orleans
RJH:pd
(7)

62 MAY 19 1967

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
May 8, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

At 10:37 a. m. on April 6, 1967, Carlos Quiroga, 3134 Derby Place, New Orleans, Louisiana, appeared at the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and furnished the following information:

Carlos Bringuier, an active anti-Castro Cuban, has been told by Alberto Fowler, investigator for District Attorney James Garrison, that Garrison plans to serve a subpoena on the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), in order to make that organization produce a photograph which was supposedly taken by them of Lee Harvey Oswald and a companion entering the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City. Fowler states that the individual accompanying Oswald is an agent of the CIA.

On April 22, 1967, Quiroga was interviewed by Hugh Aynesworth, correspondent of Newsweek Magazine. Quiroga told Aynesworth everything he knew concerning the Garrison investigation and in turn Aynesworth advised him that the attorney of Alvin Beaubouef, former associate of David W. Ferrie who is one of the figures in the Garrison investigation, has a tape recording of an investigator of Garrison's office offering a $3,000 bribe to Beaubouef to change his testimony regarding Garrison's investigation. Garrison is reportedly aware that this tape recording exists and is now blackmailing Beaubouef with a photograph which shows he and David Ferrie engaged in sexual activities. Aynesworth indicated that an article critical of Garrison's inquiry will shortly appear in Newsweek.

On April 29, 1967, Quiroga met with Walter J. Sheridan, correspondent for the National Broadcasting Company (NBC). Sheridan indicated to Quiroga that he was aware of the existence of the aforementioned tape recording and that he had attempted to acquire it from Beaubouef's attorney but the price wanted for it was too high. Sheridan stated that NBC plans a television program regarding the Garrison investigation.

ENCLOSURE

Quiroga indicated that both of the above correspondents were directed to him by Sergio Arcacha Smith, a key figure in the Garrison probe and former Cuban exile leader in New Orleans. Quiroga advised them, as he had advised District Attorney Garrison's office when given a lie detector test, that he, in the past, has in no way been affiliated with the CIA or the FBI.

Quiroga advised that when the investigation by District Attorney Garrison first began he thought that Garrison might actually have something, but it is now his belief that Garrison's investigation is a witch hunt. Initially in the investigation, Quiroga made available to Garrison an album which he, Quiroga, and his wife had compiled regarding the, "Crusade to Free Cuba," in the New Orleans area. Since that time, names appearing in this album have continually appeared in the Garrison investigation.

Quiroga indicated that the, "Crusade to Free Cuba," was organized in New Orleans to raise funds among Cuban exiles and American citizens to fight against the Castro Goverment.

Bringuier advised Quiroga that Alberto Fowler had told him that Garrison wanted to have lunch with him in the coming week, but this may now be called off because Bringuier has filed a law suit against Garrison and Author Jack Wiesberg. Bringuier reportedly has photographs which he recently took of Jack Wiesberg and a Garrison investigator taking photographs of Bringuier's bar, "La Habana," on Decatur Street in New Orleans

Jack Wiesberg is the author of Whitewash.

Quiroga stated that he and his wife will travel to Texas in the next week, during which he will visit Arcacha Smith. Quiroga plans to question Arcacha Smith concerning his knowledge of munitions thefts from bunkers in the New Orleans area.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: May 8, 1967

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

The purpose of this memorandum is to summarize information furnished to our New Orleans Office on May 6 and 7, 1967, by Gordon D. Novel. Novel is the individual who was involved in a burglary of ammunition at Houma, Louisiana, and who now is residing in Ohio. New Orleans District Attorney Garrison is attempting to have Novel returned to New Orleans for questioning.

Novel claims that Andrew Blackmon, a former close associate of David William Ferrie, allegedly was present at a meeting in Ferrie's apartment when Novel, Sergio A. Smith, Ferrie and others planned the burglary at Houma, Louisiana. Novel states Blackmon very likely will be Garrison's star witness in the latter's attempt to prove a conspiracy in the death of President Kennedy.

Novel believes New Orleans District Attorney Garrison is directly responsible for the death of David Ferrie. Novel claims he saw Garrison leave Ferrie's apartment at approximately 5:30 a.m. February 22, 1967, the day Ferrie was found dead.

Novel also claims that Garrison believes a laundry truck owned by Louis Rabel, a New Orleans resident, was involved in transporting Sergio Smith, David Ferrie, Novel and several others to Houma, Louisiana, to commit the burglary. Bureau files indicate Rabel probably identical with an individual who was head of the Cuban Revolutionary Council in New Orleans, Louisiana, which was an anti-Castro organization with headquarters in Miami.

Novel claims Garrison reportedly has in his possession various letters to substantiate his conspiracy theory. These letters consist of: 1. Letter from Clay Shaw to David Ferrie; 2. Letter from David Ferrie to Jack Ruby; 3. Letter from ~~Jack Ruby to~~ Lee Harvey Oswald; 4. Letter from former Attorney General Robert Kennedy to David Ferrie supposedly thanking Ferrie for the latter's anti-Castro activities. Novel added that in the near future New Orleans District Attorney Garrison will accuse the FBI of possessing originals of the four letters listed above. This is false. We know of no such letters.

62-109060
REL:as (7)

CONTINUED - OVER

55 MAY 22 1967

51

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

Novel claims Garrison plans to ask FBI Agent presently under subpoena (Special Agent Regis Kennedy of the New Orleans Office) two questions: 1. "Was David Ferrie a communist acting under an anti-communist cover?" 2. "Did an FBI Agent to your knowledge have a meeting with Gordon Novel on February 20, this year?"

In connection with the two questions listed above, our files contain no information indicating Ferrie was a communist. He was very active in anti-Castro activities in New Orleans. Regarding question number two, Novel did contact our New Orleans Office on February 20, 19[illegible] and volunteered information to Special Agents J. Peter Chase and Max M. Marr. The data volunteered by Novel concerned his participation with Ferrie, Sergio Smith and others in robbing an ammunition bunker at Houma, Louisiana.

Novel also states Garrison is interested in locating a William Wayne Dalzell who allegedly was contacted by Special Agent Regis Kennedy of our New Orleans Office and a Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) employee by the name of Logan. Our files disclose Dalzell was active in anti-Castro activities in New Orleans in 1961. Our files reveal that in January, 1963, Dalzell was hospitalized at a Louisiana State mental hospital. New Orleans Office advised that Special Agent Regis Kennedy has interviewed Dalzell in the past concerning Cuban matters. He has not been interviewed by Special Agent Kennedy or any other Agent of the New Orleans Office concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. Dalzell's present whereabouts are unknown. Special Agent Kennedy does not know a CIA agent by the name of Logan.

OBSERVATIONS:

Novel's reliability is highly questionable. He has frequently made charges which have been found to have no basis in fact. He reportedly claimed ties with CIA which CIA denied. It seems incredible that if Novel saw Garrison leave Ferrie's apartment at 5:30 a.m. on the day Ferrie was found dead that he would not have come forward with this information up till now. He has contacted our FBI Offices several times since February 22, 1967, and did not volunteer such data.

ACTION:

The data furnished by Novel will be summarized in a letterhead memorandum and disseminated to the Department, Secret Service and CIA.

BI WASH DC

5/51

BI NEW ORLS

8PM URGENT 5-8-67 7PGS MMW

O DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

ROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, LLAS TEXAS , NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS - NFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, RED COMET EDITION, MAY IGHT INSTANT, CARRIED ARTICLE CAPTIONED, "DA TO SEEK SENATE ROBE OF CIA," WITH SUB-CAPTION, "FBI ROLL IN 'COVERUP' IS HARGED", WHICH REPORTED THAT DA JIM GARRISON SAID HE WILL EEK A SENATE INVESTIGATION OF WHAT HE CALLS A CENTRAL NTELLIGENCE AGENCY COVERUP OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY'S SSASSINATION. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, IN AN EXCLUSIVE NTERVIEW LAST NIGHT, GARRISON SAID THAT THE CIA AND EDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION COOPERATED IN CONCEALING HE FACTS BEHIND THE ASSASSINATION FROM THE WARREN COMMISSION ND FROM THE AMERICAN PUBLIC. GARRISON REPORTEDLY SAID E WILL TAKE STEPS THIS WEEK TO CONVINCE THE SENATE OF THE EED FOR A FULL-SCALE INVESTIGATION.

ND PAGE ONE

105-82555-4 MAY 15 1967

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 19 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

1

ORIGINAL FILED IN

GARRISON ALSO CONFIRMED A COPYRIGHTED STORY APPEARING IN THE STATES-ITEM ON FRIDAY OF LAST WEEK WHICH REVEALED THAT GARRISON'S INVESTIGATION CENTERS AROUND EVIDENCE OF CIA INVOLVEMENT IN KENNEDY'S DEATH. THE DA SAID HE HAS LEARNED THE TRUTH BEHIND THE ASSASSINATION AND CHARGED THAT THE CIA HAS KNOWN ALL ALONG THAT THE WARREN COMMISSION'S REPORT IS UNTRUE IN ITS CONCLUSION THAT KENNEDY WAS SHOT BY LEE HARVEY OSWALD ACTING ALONE.

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, GARRISON ~~BY~~ ASSERTED THAT THE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY DUPED THE COMMISSION BY FLOODING ITS MEMBERS WITH A GUSH OF IRREVELENT INFORMATION IN ORDER TO ~~C~~OSURE THE TRUTH.

GARRISON SAID OSWALD WAS NOT A COMMUNIST, AS DEPICTED BY THE WARREN COMMISSION BUT IN ACTUALITY, A REVOLUTIONARY WORKING CLOSELY WITH ANTI-CASTRO ORGANIZATIONS IN NEW ORLEANS AND DALLAS, USING HIS COMMUNIST COVER AS A MASK FOR HIS REAL ACTIVITIES.

END PAGE TWO

CORR LINE 9 SHOULD BE-

-ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, GARRISON ASSERTED THAT THE--

(2)

THE ARTICLE STATED GARRISON DID NOT SAY HOW HE WOULD CONVINCE CONGRESS THAT AN INVESTIGATION IS NECESSARY, BUT IT WAS THOUGHT HE MAY SEEK THE AID OF SENATOR RUSSELL B. LONG. La. D.C.

THE ARTICLE CONTINUED THAT GARRISON, STATING HIS OPINIONS STRONGLY FOR THE FIRST TIME, CHARGED, "THE FEDERAL AGENTS WHO CONCEALED VITAL KNOWLEDGE REGARDING PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION AND THEIR SUPERIORS WHO ARE NOW ENGAGED IN A DEDICATED EFFORT TO DISCREDIT AND OBSTRUCT THE GATHERING OF EVIDENCE IN THE CASE ARE GUILTY OF BEING ACCESSORIES AFTER THE FACT TO ONE OF THE CRUELEST MURDERS IN OUR HISTORY".

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT GARRISON HAS SUBPOENAED REGIS KENNEDY, THE FBI MAN WHO QUESTIONED FORMER AIRLINE PILOT, DAVID W. FERRIE, FOR THE WARREN COMMISSION, AND WARREN DEBRUEYS, FOUR EIGHT TWOSEVEN MICHOUD BLVD., WHOSE NAME APPEARS FREQUENTLY ON RECORDS OF THE ASSASSINATION INVESTIGATION IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE,

END PAGE THREE

3)

GARRISON EXPRESSED FEAR THAT THE TWO MEN MIGHT BE TOLD BY HIGHER GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS NOT TO ANSWER THE SUBPOENA. THE ARTICLE SAID GARRISON HAS HAD TROUBLE IN RECENT WEEKS TRYING TO SECURE WITNESSES FOR QUESTIONING BEFORE THE GRAND JURY AND HAS INDICATED HE BELIVES THERE HAS BEEN DIRECT GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE.

THE ARTICLE FURTHER REPORTED GARRISON AS SAYING THAT FEDERAL AGENTS IN NEW ORLEANS "WOULD NECESSARILY KNOW THE FACT THAT OSWALD WAS EMPLOYING A COVER IN HIS FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA ACTIVITIES, AND WOULD WELL KNOW THE TRUE NATURE OF HIS ROLL HERE; THEY WOULD KNOW WELL THAT HE WAS HIRED TO ENGAGE IN THIS SHAM ACTIVITY WELL BEFORE HE COME TO NEW ORLEANS".

"AND, YET, THEY REMAINED SILENT WHILE EVIDENCE WAS PRESENTED TO THE WARREN COMMISSION, TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND TO THE WORLD THAT THIS MAN WAS AN INDIVIDUAL ENGAGED IN

END PAGE FOUR

MEANINGLESS, LONESOME ACTIVITIES - THAT HE WAS A FREE-LANCE COMMUNIST WHO HAD NO CONNECTION , NO CASE AGENTS OR COMPANIONS."

"THESE FEDERAL AGENTS WOULD KNOW WELL THAT OSWALD WAS ENGAGED IN A CLANDESTINE OPERATION WITH REVOLUTIONARY ANTI-CASTRO CUBANS AND THAT HE WAS SHEPHERDED EVERYWHERE HE WENT IN NEW ORLEANS BY AN INDIVIDUAL KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN IN THE EMPLOY OF THE CIA."

"AND THEY WOULD KNOW WELL THAT WHEN LEE OSWALD WAS IN DEALEY PLAZA IN DALLAS, HE WAS NOT ALONE".

THE ARTICLE CONTINUED THAT GARRISON SAID, "IN SPITE OF THEIR DETAILED KNOWLEDGE OF OSWALD AND HIS ASSOCIATES IN NEW ORLEANS, THESE AGENTS HAVE REMAINED SILENT WHILE NONE OF OSWALD'S SIGNIFICANT CONTACTS WERE CALLED BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION". "THEY REMAINED SILENT WHILE THE MEN ON THE WARREN COMMISSION WERE PRESENTED AN ENDLESS PARADE OF TRIVIA, FROM OSWALD'S GRADES IN GRAMMAR SCHOOL TO A STUDY OF HIS HAIRS." ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, GARRISON

END PAGE FIVE

ASSERTED THAT MISSING FROM THE MATERIAL PRESENTED TO THE WARREN COMMISSION WAS ANY MENTION OF SIGNIFICANT EVIDENCE RELATING TO "ACTIVE CUBAN REVOLUTIONARIES AND TO FEDERAL AGENTS WHO HAD CLOSE CONTACT WITH THEM".

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT GARRISON ALSO SAID "THE PLAIN TRUTH IS THAT OUR FEDERAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES ARE IMPLACABLY DETERMINED TO DO WHATEVER IS NECESSARY TO BLOCK ANY FURTHER INQUIRY INTO THE FACTS OF THE ASSASSINATION". "THE ARROGANT, TOTALITARIAN EFFORTS OF THESE FEDERAL AGENCIES TO OBSTRUCT THE DISCOVERY OF THE TRUTH IS A MATTER WHICH I INTEND TO BRING TO LIGHT WHEN WE HAVE FINISHED DOING THE JOB THEY SHOULD HAVE DONE".

GARRISON MAINTAINED THAT "IT IS MY CONSIDERED JUDGMENT THAT THE MEMBERS OF THE WARREN COMMISSION DID NOT KNOW THAT SIGNIFICANT EVIDENCE WAS BEING WITHHELD FROM THEM. I AM SURE THAT THEY DID NOT KNOW, FOR EXAMPLE, THAT A PICTURE OF OSWALD AT THE CUBAN EMBASSY IN MEXICO CITY WAS KEPT

END PAGE SIX

(6)

HIDDEN FROM THEM BECAUSE HIS CUBAN COMPANION WAS A MAN WHO HAD WORKED FOR CIA.

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT GARRISON CONCLUDED THE INTERVIEW WITH A PLEA FOR EACH CITIZEN TO ASK HIS REPRESENTATIVES IN WASHINGTON FOR AN INVESTIGATION OF THE MATTER. GARRISON ADDED, "NO GOVERNMENT AGENCY, NO MATTER HOW POWERFUL, IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE TRUTH. WHETHER THESE AGENCIES ARE AWARE OF IT OR NOT, JOHN F. KENNEDY WAS PRESIDENT OF ALL OF US AND THE TRUTH ABOUT HIS DEATH BELONGS TO ALL OF US".

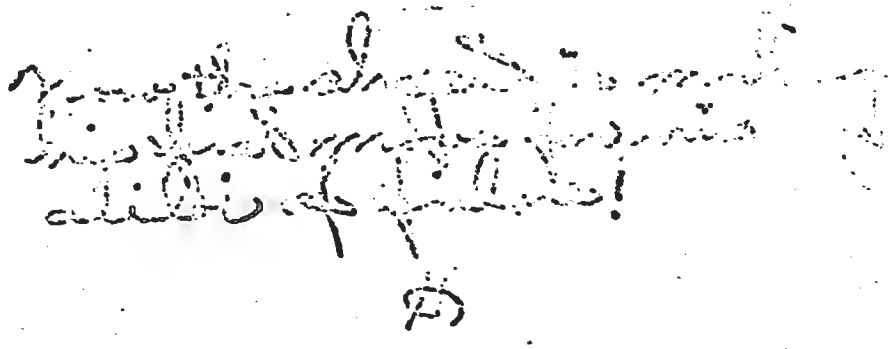
NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END.

HOLD

NXS

FBI WASH DC



(7)

5/8/67

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Re Salt Lake City airtel to Bureau, 5/5/67, enclosing LHM captioned "JOHN GEORGE APPEL, also known as "Red" Appel."

For the information of the Bureau, New Orleans and Salt Lake City, investigation in captioned matter established that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was employed at the Texas School Book Depository, Dallas, Texas, from 10/16/63 to 11/22/63, such employment precluding the possibility that he was in New Orleans during that period.

The investigation did not reveal any evidence that OSWALD was a narcotic addict.

3 - Bureau
2 - New Orleans (89-69)
1 - Salt Lake City (89-44)(info)
1 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(7)

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
19 MAY 10 1967

62 MAY 17 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach

The Attorney General

May 9, 1967

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to the discussion between Messrs. Nathaniel E. Kossack and Carl Belcher of the Criminal Division of the Department and Messrs. Cartha D. DeLoach and Joseph A. Sizoo of this Bureau on May 8, 1967, in captioned matter.

Attached for your information is a list of communications which set forth results of investigation conducted by Special Agent Regis L. Kennedy of our New Orleans Office. This list sets forth in chronological order by Commission Document Number, the communications which are available to the public at the National Archives and those communications which are excluded from public disclosure under the guidelines approved by Mr. McGeorge Bundy when Mr. Bundy was Special Assistant to the President.

MAILED 2
MAY 9 1967
COMM-FBI

In connection with the pages set forth regarding Commission Document Number 75 which are excluded from the public, please refer to my letter to the Attorney General dated February 24, 1967, entitled "Public Disclosure of Warren Commission Records." You will note that copies of the excluded pages of current interest were furnished to you as enclosures to my letter of February 24, 1967. You were also informed at that time that this Bureau had no objection to public disclosure of these pages in view of the public interest concerning these particular pages.

2 ENCLOSURES

NOT RECORDED
15 MAY 10 1967

For your added information in this particular matter, there is enclosed a copy of page 210 of the report of Special Agent Warren C. De Brueys dated December 8, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, in the Lee Harvey Oswald case (Commission Document Number C). You will note in the enclosed list that this page is excluded from public disclosure under the guidelines approved by Mr. McGeorge Bundy.

62-109090

ENCLOSURE BEHIND MAIN

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

79 MAY 11 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

The Attorney General

You will also note that the information reported on this page is available only through issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to J. B. Wadsworth, District Manager, Western Union, Carondelet Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

In addition to the information set forth above, please be advised that Special Agent Kennedy has investigated both pro-Castro and anti-Castro activity in the New Orleans area for several years. Results of such investigation, unless related to inquiries regarding the assassination of President Kennedy, were not furnished to the Warren Commission nor is such data contained in the files of the National Archives.

Also, since December, 1966, Special Agent Kennedy has received information volunteered to him by a number of individuals concerning the investigation of the assassination being conducted by New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison. Included among these individuals are Jack S. Martin, Dr. Carlos Bringuier, Bob Cusman and several established sources of our New Orleans Office. All pertinent data furnished by these individuals has been furnished to the Department. It, of course, is not contained in Warren Commission records at the National Archives nor is it available to the public.

Enclosures - 2

1 - Mr. Harold Barefoot Sanders, Jr. (Enclosures - 2)
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr. (Enclosures - 2)
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley (Enclosures - 2)
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE: By letter dated 5/3/67 we informed the Attorney General that Special Agent Regis L. Kennedy of our New Orleans Office had been issued a subpoena to appear before the grand jury in the Criminal District Court for the Parish of Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana, at 11 a.m. 5/10/67. We do not know what the grand jury's interest in Special Agent Kennedy is. In a discussion with Department and Bureau Officials 5/3/67, it was agreed that this Bureau would make available to the Department a list of communications which set forth results of Special Agent Kennedy's investigation in the assassination. The pages of Commission Document Number 75 which are excluded from the public, dealt primarily with allegations of homosexuality and poor character on the part of David William Ferrie who died 2/22/67.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
May 9, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. Lenihan

La. D.C

Results of investigation of Special Agent Regis L. Kennedy available to the public in National Archives:

Commission Document Number 8 (report of Special Agent Warren C. De Brueys, dated December 8, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald"), pages 197, 198, 199, and 223.

Commission Document Number 75 (report of Special Agent Warren C. De Brueys, dated December 2, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald"), pages 195, 196, 198, 203, 230, 234, 235, 270, 271, 274, 305 and 306, 331 through 333, 391, 480, 600 and 601, 602 and 603, 604 through 609, 610 through 615, and 623.

Commission Document Number 126 (report of Special Agent John T. Reynolds, dated December 6, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald"), pages 21 through 25, 30 through 33, 34 and 35, and 38.

Commission Document Number 170 (report of Special Agent Stephen H. Callender, dated December 12, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald"), pages 80, 81, and 82.

Commission Document Number 183 (report of Special Agent Stephen H. Callender, dated December 16, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald"), pages 49 and 50.

Commission Document Number 194 (report of Special Agent Stephen H. Callender, dated December 19, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald"), page 38.

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TNG:cls (8)

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ENCLOSURE

105-82555-

Commission Document Number 305 (report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling, dated December 23, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald"), pages 503 and 504, and 505 and 506.

Commission Document Number 244 (report of Special Agent John T. Reynolds, dated December 30, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald"), pages 38 and 39, 40, 41, 42 and 43, and 50 and 51.

Commission Document Number 301 (report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling, dated December 18, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas"), page 289.

Results of investigation of Special Agent Regis L. Kennedy excluded from public disclosure at the National Archives:

Commission Document Number 6 (report of Special Agent Warren C. De Brueys, dated December 3, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald"), page 210.

Commission Document Number 75 (report of Special Agent Warren C. De Brueys, dated December 2, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald"), pages 216, 217 and 218, 301, and 309 through 311.

FD-302 (Rev. 3-3-59) FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date November 3, 1963

Employee of Western Union reviewed copies of all Western Union Money Orders received by Western Union at New Orleans, Louisiana, from April, 1963, through September, 1963, and was unable to locate a record of any Western Union Money Orders being received by LEE HARVEY OSWALD or any person by the name of HIDELL or LEE. A check was also made of the suburban Western Union office which would handle any deliveries made in the 4900 block of Magazine Street which is the neighborhood in which LEE HARVEY OSWALD resided while in New Orleans and this check was also negative.

The above information is available only through issuance of a subpoena duces tecum directed to J. B. WADSWORTH, District Manager, Western Union, Carondelet Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

on 12/3/63 at New Orleans, Louisiana File # NO 89-69

by Special Agent SA REGIS L. KENNEDY and SA REED V. JENSEN :gss Date dictated 12/3/63

62-109060-12555

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

May 9, 1967

AIRTEL AIR MAIL

TO : Director, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, New Orleans (89-69)

SUBJECT : ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963;
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

CO - DALLAS

Re New Orleans teletype to Bureau 5/7/67 containing information furnished by GORDON DWANE NOVEL on that date.

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of a letterhead memorandum and for Dallas two copies of a letterhead memorandum containing information furnished by Gordon Dwane Novel on 5/7/67.

The files of this office show that GORDON DWANE NOVEL telephonically contacted the New Orleans Office on 2/20/67 and insisted upon being contacted by Agents of the FBI. NOVEL was interviewed on that date by SA J. PETER CHASE and SA MAX M. MARR, the results of which were furnished to the Bureau by letterhead memorandum dated 2/21/67.

(3) - Bureau (Encs. 6)
2 - Dallas (Encs. 2)
2 - New Orleans

ECW/mwb
(7)

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 15 1967

55 MAY 22 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
May 9, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Gordon Dwane Novel, fugitive witness in District Attorney James Garrison's investigation into the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, telephonically contacted the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on May 7, 1967, and advised that in the near future, District Attorney James Garrison will accuse the FBI of possessing originals of five letters; namely, letter from Clay Shaw to David Ferrie; letter from Lee Harvey Oswald to Clay Shaw; letter from David Ferrie to Jack Ruby; letter from Jack Ruby to Lee Harvey Oswald, and letter from former Attorney General Robert Kennedy to David Ferrie.

Novel further informed that District Attorney Garrison is in possession of the typewriter owned by David Ferrie in 1963 and is also in possession of the typewriters of Clay Shaw, both personal and business. According to Novel, the business typewriter was the one reportedly used by Shaw's secretary, (first name unknown) Hug.

Novel advised that District Attorney Garrison plans to ask the FBI Agents who have been subpoenaed the following two questions: (1) "Was David Ferrie a communist acting under an anti-communist cover?" (2) "Did an FBI Agent, to your knowledge, have a meeting with Gordon Novel on February 20, this year?"

Novel further advised that District Attorney Garrison's Chief Investigator William Gurvich has a close relative presently residing in Russia who was instrumental in designing the Russian Mig Aircraft.

ENCLOSURE

Novel further informed that Garrison plans to subpoena an attorney (first name unknown) Martin, who is allegedly associated with the Central Intelligence Agency.

Novel stated that the other Ex-Marine involved in the 1961 burglary of the munitions bunker at Houma, Louisiana, is probably Layton Martens.

The New Orleans Times Picayune, a daily New Orleans newspaper, in its issue of March 10, 1967, reported that Mrs. Josephine Hug, 4500 Elysian Fields, New Orleans, Louisiana, who formerly worked for Clay L. Shaw at the International Trade Mart, was subpoenaed to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in connection with District Attorney Jim Garrison's presidential murder probe on Thursday, March 9, 1967.

The New Orleans States-Item, a daily New Orleans newspaper, final edition of April 5, 1967, reported that Layton Patrick Martens, roommate of David Ferrie at the time of the assassination of President Kennedy on November 22, 1963, and who was arrested with Ferrie two days later, was indicted on that date by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury for perjury in connection with the investigation of the murder of President Kennedy.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. Unrecorded (5-10-67)

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 9

SECTION NO.

233

CIA

REFERRAL

FBI WASH DC

FBI SAN FRAN

133PM URGENT 5-10-67 KSJ

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

FROM SAN FRANCISCO (89-53) 3P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING.

REMYAIRTELS TO BUREAU AND DALLAS DECEMBER TWO AND JANUARY TWENTYSEVEN LAST, RE SAN QUENTIN INMATE JAMES BOYD MACKEY, FBI NO. ONE FIVE ZERO FIVE FOUR SEVEN C.

MACKEY HAS BEEN CHARGED WITH MURDER OF ANOTHER INMATE AT SAN QUENTIN PRISON, WHOSE TRIAL SCHEDULED TO BEGIN MAY SIXTEEN NEXT, SUPERIOR COURT, SAN RAFAEL, CALIF. SA DALE F. NORTON, DA, MARIN COUNTY, SUBPOENAED AS POSSIBLE WITNESS IN TRIAL OF MACKEY. MARIN COUNTY DA BRUCE SALES AND ASSISTANT DA JOSH THOMAS ADVISED SA NORTON MAY NINE LAST THAT HE WILL BE USED AS A WITNESS ONLY IF PREVIOUS STATEMENTS MADE BY MACKEY TO SAS RE HIS ALLEGED ASSOCIATION WITH LEE HARVEY OSWALD SHOULD ARISE

END OF PAGE ONE

MAY 12 1967

105-82555

MR BELMONT FOR MR DIRECTOR

TELS. REC.

NOT RECORDED

199 MAY 12 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DURING COURSE OF MURDER TRIAL. BALES WOULD HAVE SA NORTON TESTIFY AS TO THE INTERVIEW WITH MACKEY DURING WHICH THE LATTER INDICATED HIS ASSOCIATION WITH OSWALD WAS A COMPLETE FABRICATION.

AUSA LADAR, SAN FRANCISCO, DISCUSSED THIS MATTER WITH BALES AND HAS NO OBJECTION TO SA NORTON TESTIFYING. HOWEVER, HE STATED HE WILL MAKE CERTAIN IN STATE COURT THAT SA NORTON'S TESTIMONY IS LIMITED TO STATEMENTS MADE BY MACKEY TO THE AGENT.

FOR INFO BUREAU AND DALLAS, DONALD MIDYETT, INVESTIGATOR, MARIN COUNTY DA'S OFFICE, SAN RAFAEL, WHILE IN TEXAS RETURNING A PRISONER MADE INQUIRIES REGARDING THE POSSIBLE CONNECTION BETWEEN MACKEY AND OSWALD IN AN EFFORT TO SUBSTANTIATE OR DISPROVE PREVIOUS ALLEGATIONS MADE BY MACKEY. MIDYETT ADVISED HE DEVELOPED NOTHING TO INDICATE MACKEY WAS EVER CONNECTED WITH OSWALD IN ANY MANNER, THAT HE WAS ABLE TO DETERMINE THAT MACKEY WAS IN DALLAS JUST PRIOR TO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, THAT HE REGISTERED AT THE MILAM HOTEL IN DALLAS AND DID HAVE HIS CAR REPAIRED IN DALLAS JUST PRIOR TO

END OF PAGE TWO

THE ASSASSINATION. MEDYETT STATED HE HAS COPIES OF THE HOTEL REGISTER SHOWING OSWALD WAS AT THE MILAN HOTEL A DAY OR SO BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION. MEDYETT INDICATED HE DEVELOPED NO INFORMATION THAT WOULD SHOW MACKEY WAS WITH OSWALD AT THE TIME OF THE PRESIDENT'S ASSASSINATION.

BUREAU PERMISSION REQUESTED FOR SA NORTON'S APPEARANCE AS WITNESS IN ABOVE STATE TRIAL.

AIRTEL AM COPY TO DALLAS.

END

DET

FBI WASH DC

P

cc: Mr. Rosen

May 11, 1967

PLAINTEXT

1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lennihan

TELETYPE

URGENT

105-82555

TO SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (89-58)

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTY-TWO, NINETEEN SIXTY-THREE, DALLAS, TEXAS.

REURTELETYPE MAY TEN LAST.

AUTHORITY IS GRANTED FOR SA DALE F. NORTON TO TESTIFY IN STATE TRIAL OF JAMES BOND MACKEY IF NECESSARY. INSURE SA NORTON TESTIFIES ONLY TO PREVIOUS STATEMENTS MADE TO HIM BY MACKEY RE MACKEY'S ALLEGED ASSOCIATION WITH LEE HARVEY OSWALD WHICH MACKEY STATED WAS A COMPLETE FABRICATION.

REFERENCED TELETYPE ON PAGES TWO AND THREE REFER TO INQUIRIES CONDUCTED BY DONALD MIDYETT, INVESTIGATOR FOR MARIN COUNTY DA'S OFFICE. PAGE THREE INDICATED MIDYETT STATED "HE HAS COPIES OF THE HOTEL REGISTER SHOWING OSWALD WAS AT THE MILAN HOTEL A DAY OR SO BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION." BUREAU'S INVESTIGATION OF OSWALD DOES NOT INDICATE OSWALD WAS AT THE MILAN HOTEL BUT HAD RESIDED AT A ROOMING HOUSE. SAN FRANCISCO SHOULD CLARIFICATION REGARDING STATEMENTS BY

CONTINUED - OVER
SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.....

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 11 1967

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Sandy

56 MAY 18 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

TELETYPE TO SAC, SAN FRANCISCO
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,

MIDWEST AND IT MAY BE MIDWEST MEANT HE HAS COPIES OF THE HOTEL REGISTER SHOWING MACKEY AT THE MILAN HOTEL A DAY OR SO BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION.

EXPEDITE.

NOTE: Mackey is currently serving a sentence in San Quentin after his conviction for manslaughter in Los Angeles County during 1/65. This conviction resulted from his association with the masochistic homosexual whom he beat with a belt and later stabbed 189 times. While in prison, he became a chief suspect in another killing within the prison where the victim was stabbed at least 72 times. Prison officials intercepted a letter written by Mackey directed to another prisoner which revealed Mackey's disjointed thinking regarding sexual perversion and his alleged association with Lee Harvey Oswald. As a result, Bureau previously furnished San Francisco authority to interview Mackey regarding his association with Oswald. When interviewed, Mackey indicated the entire story of his association with Oswald was a complete fabrication. Mackey is now being tried for the prison murder. The testimony of our San Francisco Agent may be needed only if statements made by Mackey regarding his alleged association with Oswald should arise and such statements were fabricated. Clarification is being requested from San Francisco concerning information furnished by a District Attorney Investigator alleging copies of a hotel register show Oswald resided at a hotel a few days before the assassination. This appears to be in error as Oswald was known to have lived in a rooming house in Dallas and the District Attorney's investigator could possibly be referring to Mackey who resided at the hotel.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 11 1967
TELETYPE

WA -31- 5-11-67 AM JKL

URGENT 5-12-67 KSJ

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

FROM SAN FRANCISCO (89-58) 1P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS.

REMYTEL MAY TEN LAST AND BUTEL MAY ELEVEN LAST.

STATEMENT IN MYTEL THAT OSWALD WAS AT MILAN HOTEL IN ERROR. SENTENCE SHOULD READ "HE HAS COPIES OF HOTEL REGISTER SHOWING MACKEY WAS AT MILAN HOTEL A DAY OR SO BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION."

AM COPY TO DALLAS.

END

FTZ

MAL

FBI WASH DC

NOT RECORDED
170 MAY 16 1967

MAY 15 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

IRM DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

MR. SULLIVAN

MAY 31 1967

FBI WASH DC.

FBI NEW ORLS

724PM URGENT 5/12/67 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 6P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE (NOVEMBER), MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS (OFFICE OF ORIGIN).

REFERENCE RE NEW ORLEANS TELETYPE TO BUREAU INSTANT DATE CONTAINING INFO CONCERNING GARRISON'S CLAIM TO HAVING BROKEN TELEPHONE NUMBER CODE APPEARING IN DIARY OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM FINAL EDITION, MAY TWELVE, INSTANT, REPORTED THAT DA (DISTRICT ATTORNEY) JIM GARRISON TOLD THE CRIMINAL DISTRICT COURT TODAY HIS OFFICE HAS BROKEN A TELEPHONE NUMBER CODE WHICH HE SAID APPEARS BOTH IN THE NOTEBOOK OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND ACCUSED MURDER CONSPIRATOR CLAY L. SHAW. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, GARRISON CLAIMED THE RESULT OF THE DECODING WAS THAT THE SIXTYTHREE UNPUBLISHED TELEPHONE NUMBER OF JACK RUBY AT DALLAS WAS DISCOVERED IN BOTH OSWALD'S AND SHAW'S NOTEBOOKS.

END PAGE ONE

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 17 1967

55 MAY 22 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

MAY 17 1967

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE DISCLOSURE WAS MADE IN A FORMAL ANSWER TO DEFENSE MOTIONS FILED IN JUDGE EDWARD A. HAGGARTY, JR.'S COURT SEEKING THE RETURN OF SHAW'S NOTEBOOK, WHICH WAS SEIZED MARCH ONE, ALONG WITH FIVE CARTONS OF MATERIALS FROM SHAW'S FRENCH QUARTER HOME.

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT REPLYING TO AN ATTACK ON THE RELEVANCE OF THE NOTEBOOK, GARRISON'S FORMAL ANSWER SAID THAT "WHILE THE STATE CONSIDERS THE OTHER ITEMS RELEVANT ALSO, THE ADDRESS BOOK IS SO CONNECTED WITH THE ISSUE THAT IT WOULD BE AN INJUSTICE TO ALLOW IT TO BE RETURNED, WITH THE POSSIBILITY THAT IT MIGHT BE DESTROYED FOREVER." GARRISON WAS QUOTED AS SAYING SHAW'S ADDRESS BOOK "CONTAINS A UNIQUE ADDRESS WHICH WXISTS ALSO IN THE ADDRESS BOOK OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD AS PRINTED IN THE WARREN COMMISSION EXHIBITS, VOLUME SIXTEEN, PAGE FIFTYEIGHT."

ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, THE DA /DISTRICT ATTORNEY SAID THE BOOK CONTAINED THE SAME DALLAS POST OFFICE BOX REFERENCE, " P. O. BOX ONE

END PAGE TWO...

NINE ONE ZERO SIX". HE FILED PHOTOGRAPHS TO SUPPORT THE ASSERTION.

GARRISON ALSO CLAIMED THAT SHAW'S NOTEBOOK CARRIES A NOTATION WHICH IS A "REFERENCE TO ONE LEE ODOM OF DALLAS, TEXAS." THE ARTICLE CONTINUED THAT GARRISON SAID "WHAT MAKES EVEN MORE SIGNIFICANT, THIS INTERESTING CONCURRENCE OF ADDRESS, IS THE FACT THAT IN NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, THERE EXISTED NO SUCH POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER IN DALLAS". THE PLEADING ALSO STATED "WHEN TWO PARTIES EACH HAVE PRECISELY THE SAME NON-EXISTENCE OR FACTUAL NUMBER IN THEIR RESPECTIVE ADDRESS BOOKS, THE POSSIBILITY OF COINCIDENCE IS REMOVED BECAUSE OF THE UNIQUENESS OF A SELECTED NON-EXISTENT NUMBER.

"THE FACT IS THAT P. O. ONE NINE ONE ZERO SIX HAS BEEN FOUND TO BE A CODED DESCRIPTION OF AN UNPUBLISHED PHONE NUMBER IN DALLAS, TEXAS IN NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. THE CODE INVOLVED IS ONE WHICH IS USED IN OSUALD'S NOTEBOOK QUITE SYSTEMATICALLY, APPARENTLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONCEALING PHONE NUMBERS HE REGARDED AS SENSITIVE".

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT THE PLEADING GOES ON TO INDICATE THAT THE POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER "INEVITABLY AND UNAVOIDABLY" PRODUCES THE UNPUBLISHED TELEPHONE NUMBER OF RUBY DURING SIXTYTHREE.

IN THE PLEADING, GARRISON SAID WITH MANY FIVE DIGIT NUMBERS FOUND IN OSWALD'S NOTEBOOK, THE ORDER OF THE LETTERS ABCDE IS TRANSPOSED, FOR THE PURPOSE OF CODING, TO ACBDE. GARRISON SAID A REVERSE PROCESS IS USED IN UNSCRAMBLING. REFERRING TO THE PREFIX TELEPHONE EXCHANGE LETTERS, THE GARRISON PAPERS DECLARED "OSWALD INVARIABLY USES THE DIAL OF THE TELEPHONE AS CONVERSION MACHINERY TO CONVERT LETTERS INTO NUMBERS AND BACK AGAIN. HE SYSTEMATICALLY ADDS THE NUMBER VALUES RESULTING IN A SUM WHICH CAN BE LATER BROKEN DOWN INTO THE REAL EXCHANGE LISTING". ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, BY USING THE TELEPHONE DIAL FOR CONVERSION OF LETTERS TO NUMBERS, GARRISON EXPLAINED, THE LETTERS "P.O." BECOME THE DIGIT THIRTEEN. THE ONLY EXCHANGE WHICH THE NUMBER THIRTEEN CONVERTS TO IN DALLAS IS WHITEHALL.

END PAGE FOUR

THE POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER FOUND IN THE SHAW AND OSWALD ADDRESS BOOKS, ONE NINE ONE ZERO SIX, WHEN UN-SCRAMBLED, BECOMES ONE-SIX NINE ZERO ONE. BY SUBTRACTING ONE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED FROM ONE - SIX NINE ZERO ONE, THE RESULT IS ONE - FIVE SIX ZERO ONE, WHICH ACCORDING TO GARRISON PLEADING WAS RUBY'S UNPUBLISHED TELEPHONE NUMBER AT DALLAS IN NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE.

IN EXPLAINING THE USE OF THE NUMBER THIRTEEN HUNDRED FOR FINAL CONVERSION THE DA SAID OSWALD'S CODE USES AN INVARIABLE PROCESS WHICH IS "ALWAYS DONE THE SAME WAY". HE SAID OSWALD USED A STANDARD OUTSIDE NUMBER FOR THE "OBVIOUS PURPOSE" OF SUPERFICIALLY CHANGING THE APPEARANCE OF THE DIGITS. ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, GARRISON SAID THE TWO STANDARD NUMBERS USED BY OSWALD IN CODING NUMBERS IN HIS ADDRESS BOOK ARE FOUR THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN HUNDRED".

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT IN ANOTHER ACTION TODAY THE STATE REPLIED TO A DEFENSE MOTION FOR A BILL OF PARTICULARS

PAGE SIX

AND PRAYER FOR OYER IN THE CASE OF LAYTEN PATRICK MARTENS, ONE TIME FERRIE ROOMMATE CHARGED WITH PERJURY. JUDGE OLIVER P. SCHULINGKAMP PERMITTED THE STATE PLEADINGS TO BE FILED AND CALLED A HEARING ON THE DEFENSE MOTION FOR TUESDAY OF NEXT WEEK. LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED.

END

BAP

FBI WASH DC

P

cc Mr. Sullivan

FBI WASH DC

452PM URGENT 5:12:67 SP CDC

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-69)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS -
INFO CONCERNING, OO: OFFICE OF ORIGIN DALLAS.

THE NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM, RED FLASH EDITION, MAY
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
TWELVE INSTANT, REPORTED THAT DA JIM GARRISON, IN A DOCUMENT
PREPARED FOR FILING LATER TODAY IN ORLEANS PARISH DISTRICT
COURT IN ANSWER TO A MOTION FILED BY ATTORNEYS FOR CLAY L.
SHAW, SAID THAT JACK RUBY'S PRIVATE TELEPHONE NUMBER IN
DALLAS WAS FOUND, IN CODE, IN LEE HARVEY OSWALD'S DIARY.
GARRISON SAID THE CODE USED BY OSWALD HAD BEEN BROKEN.

THE ARTICLE STATED THAT DEFENSE ATTORNEYS HAD SOUGHT
THE RETURN OF SHAW'S NOTEBOOK SEIZED AT HIS RESIDENCE AFTER
HIS ARREST. 105-82-2
NOT RECORDED
ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, OSWALD'S ADDRESS BOOK FROM 103 MAY 22 1967
WHICH GARRISON SAID THE CODE WAS BROKEN, IS PUBLISHED IN
FULL IN THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT. GARRISON SAID THE

END PAGE ONE

54 MAY 29 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NUMBER "A D ONE NINE ONE ZERO SIX" IS CONTAINED IN THE ADDRESS BOOK OF OSWALD AS PRINTED IN THE WARREN COMMISSION EXHIBITS, VOLUME SIXTEEN, PAGE FIFTY EIGHT.

GARRISON, ACCORDING TO THE ARTICLE, SAID OSWALD USED A CODE IN HIS NOTEBOOK "QUITE SYSTEMATICALLY, APPARENTLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONCEALING PHONE NUMBERS HE REGARDED AS SENSITIVE".

THE ARTICLE CONTINUED THAT IN THE PLEADING GARRISON SAID THAT WITH ANY FOUR DIGIT NUMBERS IN OSWALD'S NOTEBOOK THE ORDER OF THE LETTERS ABCD IS TRANSPOSED FOR THE PURPOSE OF CODING TO ACDB. GARRISON SAID A REVERSE PROCESS IS USED IN UNSCRAMBLING. AS FAR AS THE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE IS CONCERNED, THE PLEADING SAID "THE NUMBER ONE NINE ONE ZERO SIX, WHEN UNSCRAMBLING BECAME ONE - SIX NINE ZERO ONE. BY SUBTRACTING THE NUMBER ONE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED FROM ONE-SIX NINE ZERO ONE, THE RESULT IS ONE- FIVE SIX ZERO ONE", WHICH WAS THE NUMERICAL POSITION OF RUBY'S DALLAS PRIVATE PHONE NUMBER. ACCORDING TO THE PLEADING, JACK RUBY'S

END PAGE TWO

UNPUBLISHED NUMBER AT DALLAS IN NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE WAS WHITEHALL ONE- FIVE SIX ZERO ONE.

THIS SAME ISSUE OF THE NEWSPAPER REPORTED THAT DA (DISTRICT ATTORNEY) JIM GARRISON LODGED A FORMAL COMPLAINT WITH THE LA. (LOUISIANA) STATE BAR ASSOCIATION AGAINST BURTON KLEIN, ATTORNEY FOR ALVIN BEAUBOUFF, ONE TIME ROOMMATE OF DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE. THE ARTICLE QUOTED GARISON AS SAYING THAT THE FORMAL COMPLAINT WAS LODGED AGAINST KLEIN FOR HIS FRAUDULENT CLAIM THAT HE REPRESENTS ALVIN BEAUBOUFF AND FOR HIS COOL WILLINGNESS TO PARTICIPATE IN A SCHEME TO OBSTRUCT A JUST AND SOUND INVESTIGATION.

NO LHM BEING SUBMITTED. (LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM)

END

CORR PAGE TWO LINE TEN WORD SEVEN SHOULD BE TRANSPOSED.

END?9

RCH

FBI WASH DC

FBI

Date: 5/13/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Re San Francisco teletype to Bureau dated 5/10/67, requesting Bureau's permission for SA DALE F. NORTON to appear as a witness in trial of JAMES BOYD MACKEY.

Referenced teletype reflects that DONALD MIDYETT, Investigator, Marin County DA's Office, San Rafael, California, has stated he has copies of the hotel register showing LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the Milan Hotel, Dallas, Texas, a day or so before the assassination.

Investigation in captioned matter did not determine that LEE HARVEY OSWALD at any time registered or stayed at the Milam (not Milan) Hotel, 310 South Ervay, Dallas, Texas.

Referenced teletype does not reflect any information indicating any connection whatsoever with investigation being conducted by DA JAMES GARRISON at New Orleans.

3 - Bureau
2 - San Francisco (89-58)
2 - Dallas
RPG: gt
(7)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

59

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UACB, it would appear advisable for San Francisco to discreetly ascertain the specific details concerning OSWALD's alleged registration at the Milam Hotel, Dallas, Texas, through DONALD MIDYETT or other reliable sources in the Marin County DA's Office and advise Dallas and Bureau.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Wick

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: May 14, 1967

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sulliva
1 - Mr. Branigа
1 - Mr. Lenihar

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Current news media and the "States-Item," New Orleans, Louisiana, May 12, 1967, reported that District Attorney James Garrison told the Criminal District Court that his office had broken a telephone number code which appeared in the notebooks of Lee Harvey Oswald and Clay L. Shaw.

Replying to a motion to return property seized from the defendant Shaw, Garrison claimed that the books of Shaw and Oswald listed the same Dallas Post Office Box reference, "P.O. Box 19106." Garrison claimed that by transposing certain digits and subtracting the number 1300, the result was WHitehall 1-5601, Jack Ruby's unpublished telephone number in Dallas in 1963. Allegedly, the address book of Clay Shaw contained the notation "Lee Odom, P.O. Box 19106, Dallas, Tex."

BACKGROUND:

On April 24, 1967, Senator Russell Long (D-Louisiana) called Assistant to the Director DeLoach stating he needed help from the FBI and he added that Garrison had specifically requested him to obtain information from the FBI, noting that Garrison wanted to cooperate fully with the Bureau. Specifically, Garrison wanted to find out to whom Dallas Post Office Box 19106 was rented at the time of the assassination. The Senator was referred to the Department or to the Archives of the United States. At that time we contacted our Dallas Office who advised there were no five-digit Post Office Boxes and all those used by Oswald had only four digits.

ENCLOSURE

105-XXXXXX
NOT RECORDED

OSWALD'S ADDRESS BOOK:

The item of current interest in Garrison's probe appeared on page 57 of Oswald's address book. Contrary to Garrison's claim, this notation in the Russian language was not Post Office Box 19106, but was translated as DD19106. All of the items contained on page 57 of Oswald's address book appeared to have been made by him during his stay in Russia from 1959 to June, 1962.

11 MAY 24 1967

ENCLOSURE
62-109060
Enclosure
WAB/REL:lag

55 JUN 9 1967

CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN

COPY MADE FOR MR. TOLSON

For example, among the items listed was a reference to the Department of Visas and Registration in Moscow. A telephone number listed on the page (K-45026) was listed to the Moscow City Executive Committee. Another reference was made to a hotel where Oswald and his wife, Marina, stayed for a few days prior to their departure from the Soviet Union to return to the United States.

The other two items appearing on the page are what appear to be telephone numbers DD19106 and DD10206 or 19206.

During our investigation of the assassination, at our request the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) analyzed these data for us. CIA determined that there was no telephone listing DD19106 in Moscow. However, there was, in 1962, a telephone listing for D-19106 which was listed to a railroad station restaurant in Moscow. It may be speculated that Oswald, in his comparatively unfamiliarity with the Russian language, could have erroneously copied the double "D" as a prefix to a Moscow telephone listing.

WEAKNESSES OF GARRISON'S CLAIM:

It would appear that Garrison is again trying to introduce gimmicks to support his claim that Shaw was involved in a conspiracy with Oswald and Ruby. The number WHitehall 1-5301 is publicly identified in the Warren Commission Report as an unpublished number of Jack Ruby. This is Commission Exhibit number 2300. Although Garrison has come up with Jack Ruby's unlisted telephone number, it is noted that he could have taken any number in Oswald's address book and by adding or subtracting digits he could have arrived at the same result.

In connection with Garrison's allegation that Oswald's address book contains coded material, immediately after the assassination we had Oswald's address book thoroughly examined by our Cryptanalysis Section and no discernible evidence of any coding was noted therein. As indicated above, numerous telephone numbers in the notebook were readily identified.

With respect to the notations appearing in Clay Shaw's address book, we have never examined his effects nor have we investigated or interviewed Shaw in connection with the assassination. We recognize there is a possibility that Garrison may be manufacturing evidence and, since he has had Shaw's effects in his possession for several weeks, he or a member of his staff could have inserted a fraudulent entry into Shaw's address book. In this connection, it is to be noted that on May 10, 1967,

CONTINUED - OVER

Mr. Edward Wegmann, one of Shaw's attorneys, contacted Inspector T. E. Bishop of this Bureau and indicated he was concerned that Garrison, by means of bribery of witnesses and the like, may make a mockery of justice and secure a conviction of Shaw through such means.

THINGS THAT COULD BE DONE:

(1) That Cryptanalysis Section review the so-called coding procedures of Garrison to determine their authenticity. (2) That we go again to CIA and determine if CIA possesses any additional information that might help identify the entry appearing on page 57 of Oswald's address book which is of current interest.

OBSERVATIONS:

This may be another attempt by Garrison to involve the Bureau in his investigation. This would be a grave mistake.

ACTION:

This is submitted for information. If you agree, we will take the affirmative steps previously outlined. A Xerox copy of page 57 of Oswald's address book is attached.

ENCLOSURE

FBI
DENTON, TEXAS
(DENTON EXHIBIT
NO. 29)

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. UnRecorded (5-17-67)

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

233

CIA

REFERRAL

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Conrad

May 17, 1967

1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

The New Orleans "States-Item" newspaper for May 12, 1967, carried an article entitled "Coded Ruby Phone Listing in Oswald, Shaw Notes--DA." A copy of this article is attached. The article reports that New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison claims that the address books of Clay Shaw and Lee Harvey Oswald listed the same digits, 19106, concerning a Post Office Box in Dallas. Garrison further claims that by interposing the digits and subtracting the number 1800, the result was telephone number Whitehall 1-8801, which Garrison identified as Jack Ruby's unpublished telephone number in Dallas in 1963.

For your information, on April 24, 1967, this Bureau received an inquiry from Senator Russell Long of Louisiana which appears to be related to this particular matter. Senator Long, in his contact with this Bureau, stated that he had been specifically requested by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison to contact the FBI and determine to whom Dallas Post Office Box 19106 was rented at the time of the assassination of President Kennedy. No information was furnished to Senator Long but he was referred to the Department of Justice or to the National Archives of the United States.

ADDENDUM: Dallas

The number of current interest in Garrison's probe appears on page 57 of Lee Harvey Oswald's address book. A copy of this page is attached. Contrary to Garrison's claim, this notation was contained among the number of items in the Russian language which appear in Oswald's address book and is not Post Office Box 19106 but instead is translated as BD19106. All of the items contained on page 57 of Oswald's address book appear to have been made by him during his stay in Russia from 1959 to June, 1962.

105-82555

SEE NOTE PAGE FOUR

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

62-109060 ENCLOSURE

(15)

ENCLOSURE

MAY 19 1967

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

MAILED 2
MAY 17 1967
COMM-FBI

NOT RECORDED

MAY 18 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-5246

The Attorney General

For example, among the items listed on page 57 is a reference to OVIR which is the Department of Visas and Registration in Moscow. A telephone number listed under this particular entry, K-48023, was listed to the Moscow City Executive Committee. Another reference on this page is to the Hotel Cosmhino in Moscow. On December 4, 1963, when questioned about this item, Marina Oswald, wife of Lee Harvey Oswald, informed our Agents that she and her husband stayed at the Hotel Cosmhino for a few days prior to their departure from the Soviet Union in 1962.

Three other items appearing on page 57 appear to be telephone numbers DD19103, DD10203 or DD19203 and D19107.

During the course of our investigation of the assassination, we made available to the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), for analysis, a copy of the address book of Lee Harvey Oswald. In connection with the telephone number, DD19103, CIA determined there was no telephone listing in the then current Moscow telephone directory for such number. However, there was a listing for telephone number D19103 which was listed to a railroad station restaurant in Moscow. It appears possible that Lee Harvey Oswald, in his comparative unfamiliarity with the Russian language, could have erroneously copied the double "D" as a prefix to a Moscow telephone listing.

It appears that Garrison is again attempting to introduce gimmicks into his investigation of the assassination to support his claim that Clay Shaw was involved in a conspiracy with Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby. The telephone number Whitehall 1-5801 is publicly identified in the Warren Commission Report as an unpublished telephone number of Jack Ruby. This is Commission Exhibit number 2300. Although Garrison has come up with Jack Ruby's telephone number in his so-called coding procedures, it is recognized that Garrison could have taken any number in Oswald's address book and by adding or subtracting certain digits to or from such number could have arrived at the same result.

We have carefully examined and analyzed Garrison's decoding procedure as set forth by news media. Garrison's coding system appears to involve a complex manipulation of two letters and five digits which Garrison misinterprets as "PO 12103"

FBI/DOJ

The Attorney General

and thereafter arbitrarily changes by adding telephone dial equivalents for "P" and "O," or 7 plus 6 equals 13. Garrison then arbitrarily splits this 13 into two segments of 9 and 4 which he recognizes on the telephone dial to "WH."

In a similar arbitrary fashion, Garrison changes 19106 by rearrangement into 16901 and then subtracts 1300 from this rearranged number to obtain 15601. Combining the two manipulations, he comes up with "WH 1-5601" which was Jack Ruby's telephone number. Garrison's purported decipherment is an arbitrary manipulation of letters and numbers to arrive at a predetermined conclusion and no technical validation for it can be found.

We recontacted CIA on May 15, 1967, to ascertain if CIA possesses any information which would shed additional light on Russian telephone number MA19106. CIA has informed us that it possesses no additional information in this particular matter.

With respect to the notation appearing in Clay Shaw's address book as noted in the enclosed newspaper article, please be advised that this Bureau has never examined Clay Shaw's personal effects nor have we investigated or interviewed Clay Shaw in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy. We recognize that there is a possibility that Garrison may be manufacturing evidence and, since he has had Shaw's effects in his possession for several weeks, he or a member of his staff could have inserted a fraudulent entry into Shaw's address book.

In this connection, your attention is called to my letter of May 3, 1967, which set forth data volunteered to this Bureau by Mr. Hugh Aynesworth, correspondent for "Newsweek" magazine. On page two of a memorandum which was attached to my letter of May 3, 1967, it is reported that Mr. Aynesworth alleged that one John Cancler, a notorious burglar, had told attorneys of Clay Shaw that he was released from jail in a "deal" provided he would enter Shaw's residence and "plant" something. Aynesworth further reported that Garrison had resorted to intimidation and bribes in order to develop favorable testimony for his investigation.

Enclosures - 2

MAIL
FOUND

The Attorney General

1 - Mr. Harold Barefoot Sanders, Jr. (Enclosures - 2)
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr. (Enclosures - 2)
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley (Enclosures - 2)
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE:

See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan dated 5/16/67, prepared by REL:jmk, and also memorandum Branigan to Sullivan dated 5/14/67 prepared by WAB/REL:lag.

FD-350 (Rev. 7-16-63)

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

COD'ED RUBY PHONE LISTING IN OSWALD, SHAW NOTES—DA

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison told Criminal District Court today his office has broken a telephone number code which he said appears both in the notebooks of Lee Harvey Oswald and accused Kennedy murder conspirator Clay L. Shaw.

The result of the decoding, he asserted, was that the 1963 unpublished telephone number of Jack Ruby at Dallas was discovered in both Oswald's and Shaw's notebooks.

Garrison made the disclosure in a formal answer to [illegible] filed in Judge Edward A. Haggerty Jr.'s

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

PAGE 1

STATES-ITEM

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 5-12-67
Edition: FINAL
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX. 11-22-63
Character: or AFO
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O., LA.

☐ Being Investigated

105-82555

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

THE ANSWER WAS MADE BY THE DA to a motion filed by the defense last week. Defense attorneys sought the return of Shaw's notebook, which was seized March 1 along with five cartons of materials taken from teh defendant's handsome French Quarter home.

Garrison has charged that Oswald, Shaw and the late David W. Ferrie conspired here in September, 1963, to kill President John F. Kennedy at Dallas.

Shaw was indicted March 22 and is free on $10,000 bond. Oswald, the man the Warren Commission named as Kennedy's lone slayer, was shot to death by Ruby in the Dallas Police headquarters two days after Kennedy was killed Nov. 22, 1963.

Replying to a state attack on the relevance of the notebook, Garrison's formal answer said:

"While the state considers the other items relevant also, the address book is so connected with the issue that it would be an injustice to allow it to be returned, with the possibility that it might be destroyed forever."

Oswald's address book, from which Garrison said the code was broken, is published in full in the Warren Commission report.

Garrison said Shaw's address book "contains a unique address which exists also in the address book of Lee Harvey Oswald, as printed in the Warren Commission exhibits (Volume XVI, Page 58)."

THE DA SAID the books contain the same Dallas post office box reference, "P. O. Box 19106." He filed photographs to support the assertion.

Shaw's notebook, he added, carries a notation which is a "reference to one Lee Odom of Dallas, Texas."

"What makes even more significant this interesting concurrence of address is the fact that in 1963 there existed no such post office box number in Dallas," the Garrison answer contends.

"WHEN TWO parties each have precisely the same non-existent or fictional number," the DA's answer continues, "in their respective address books, the possibility of coincidence is removed because of the uniqueness of a selected none-istent number.

"The fact is that P. O. 19106 has been found to be a coded description of an unpublished phone number in Dallas, Tex., in 1963. The code involved is one which is used in Oswald's notebook quite systematically, apparently for the purpose of concealing phone numbers he regarded as sensitive . . ."

The pleading goes on to indicate that the post office box number "inevitably and unavoidably" produces the unpublished telephone number of Ruby during 1963.

IN THE PLEADING, Garrison said that with many five digit numbers found in Oswald's notebook, the order of the letters A B C D E is transposed, for the purpose of coding, to A E B D C Garrison said a reverse process is used in unscrambling.

Referring to the prefix telephone exchange letters, the Garrison papers declared:

"Oswald invariably uses the dial of the telephone as conversion machinery to convert letters into numbers and back again. He systematically adds the number values resulting in a sum which can be later broken down into the real exchange listing."

By using the telephone dial for conversion of letters to numbers, he explained, the letters "P.O." become the digit 13. The only exchange which the number 13 converts to in Dallas, he added, is WHitehall.

The post office box number found in the Shaw and Oswald address books, 19106, when unscrambled, becomes 1-6901, the DA continued. By subtracting 1300 from 1-6901, he added, the result is 1-5601.

ACCORDING TO the Garrison pleading, Ruby's unpublished telephone number at Dallas in 1963 was WHitehall 1-5601.

Explaining the use of the number 1,300 for final conversion, the DA said Oswald's code uses an invariable process which is "always done the same way."

He said Oswald used a standard outside number for the "obvious purpose" of superficially changing the appearance of the digits.

"The two standard numbers used by Oswald in coding numbers in his address book," Garrison said, "are 4900 and 1300."

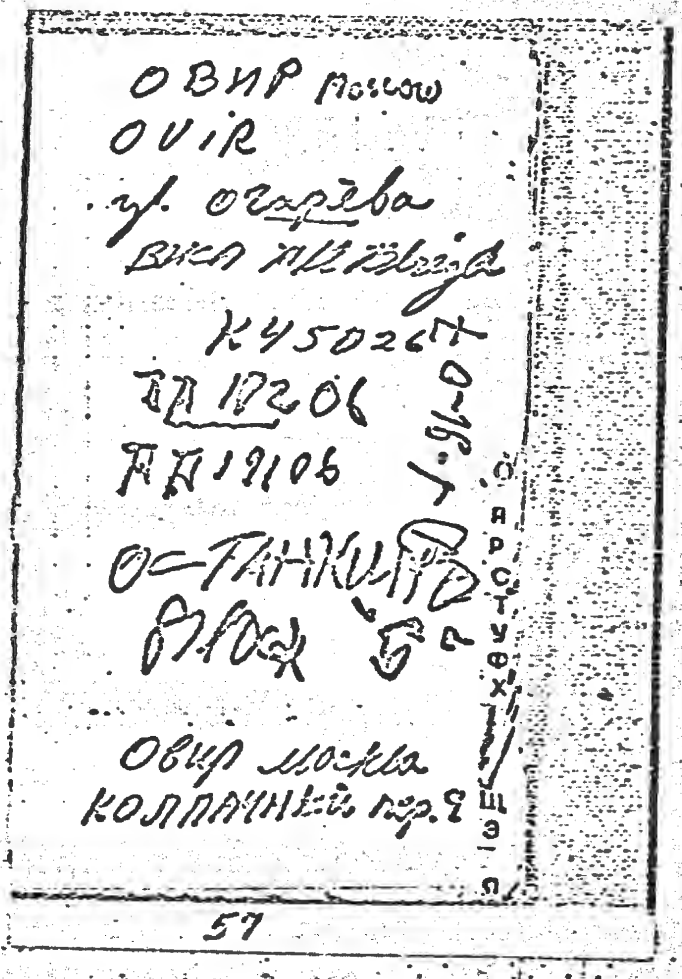
Observers noted that Oswald lived in the 4900 block of Magazine when he was here in the summer of 1963. Shaw's home is in the 1300 block of Dauphine.

IN OTHER ACTION today, the state replied to a defense motion for a bill of particulars and prayer for oyer in the case of Layton Patrick Martens, a one-time Ferrie roommate charged with perjury.

Martens, a 24-year-old college student, was indicted for allegedly lying in connection with the mysterious disappearance of munitions from a dump at Houma in 1961.

Asst. DA Richard V. Burnes defended the rule of secrecy surrounding grand jury proceedings and said the defense was not entitled to a transcript of the complete grand jury hearing at which Martens is accused of lying.

He said Martens was warned that "failure to tell

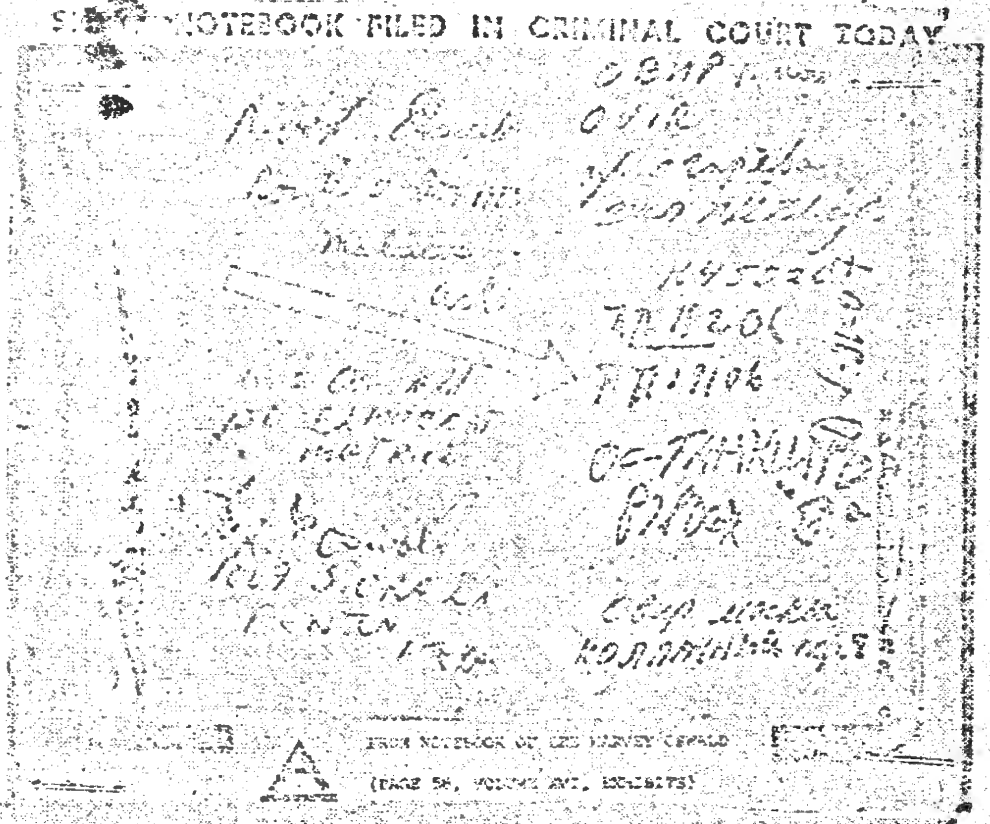


105-82555

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

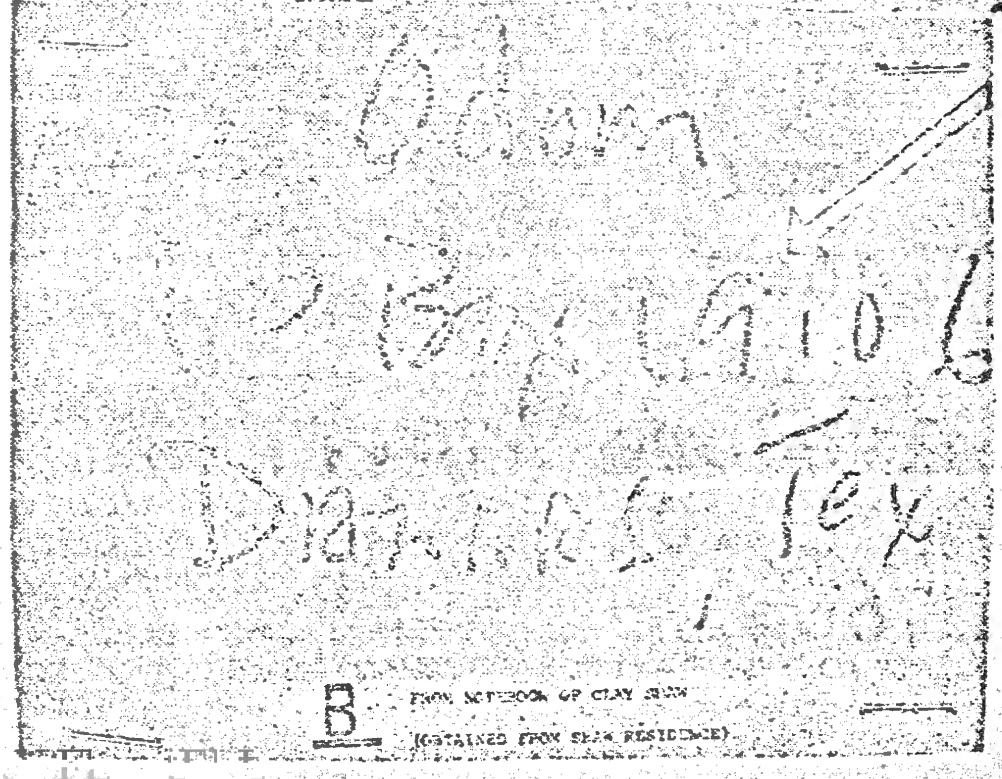
DALLAS PHOTOS OF PAGES FROM OSWALD DIARY,
SEIZED NOTEBOOK FILED IN CRIMINAL COURT TODAY



A

FROM NOTEBOOK OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD

(PAGE 58, VOLUME XVI, EXHIBITS)



B

FROM NOTEBOOK OF CLAY SHAW

(OBTAINED FROM SHAW RESIDENCE)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: May 16, 1967

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re memorandum Branigan to Sullivan dated May 14, 1967, in captioned matter which summarizes data in news media relating to a code system being utilized by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison to connect Lee Harvey Oswald, Clay Shaw and Jack Ruby (attached).

Garrison's decoding procedure as set forth by news media was examined in the Cryptanalysis-Translation Section. That Section reports that it would appear to involve a complex manipulation of two letters and five digits, which Garrison misinterprets as "PO 19106" and thereafter arbitrarily changes by adding telephone dial equivalents for "P" and "O", or 7 plus 6 equals 13, then arbitrarily splits this 13 into two segments of 9 and 4 which he re-equates on the telephone dial to "WH." In a similarly arbitrary fashion, Garrison changes 19106 by rearrangement into 16901 and then subtracts 1300 from this rearranged number to obtain 15601. Combining the two manipulations he comes up with "WH 1-5601" which was Jack Ruby's telephone number. Garrison's purported decipherment is an arbitrary manipulation of letters and numbers to arrive at a predetermined conclusion and no technical validation for it can be found.

We again contacted the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) on May 15, 1967, to ascertain if CIA possesses any additional information which might set forth additional light on the Russian telephone number DD19106 which appears on page 57 of Lee Harvey Oswald's address book. This is the item which Garrison is attempting to claim is an abbreviation for Post Office Box 19106. CIA advised that it possesses no additional information regarding this particular Russian telephone number.

62-109060
Enclosures
REL:jmk
(9)

NOT RECORDED
152 MAY 24 1967

CONTINUED - OVER

11 MAY 24 1967

SIXTY

51 JUN 2 1967

Memorandum for Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
62-109060

ACTION:

Attached is a letter to the Attorney General which summarizes information appearing in news media regarding Garrison's code system and an analysis of such data as set forth in our memorandum of May 14, 1967, and data set forth above.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. W. C. SULLIVAN

FROM : MR. W. A. BRANIGAN

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
DATE: 5-16-67
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Mick
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11-22-63
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to memorandum 5-14-67 which summarized data in news media relating to a code system being utilized by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison to connect Lee Harvey Oswald, Clay Shaw and Jack Ruby.

Garrison claims that Oswald's notebook contains an entry relating to Post Office Box 19106. He also stated that the address book of Clay Shaw contains an entry for a Lee Odon, Post Office Box 19106, Dallas Texas.

Actually, the entry in Oswald's notebook is PO19106 and is an entry apparently made by Oswald while he was in Russia to record a telephone number in Russia. In connection with Garrison's reference to "Lee Odon, Post Office Box 19106, Dallas, Texas," a check of Bureau files and files of the Dallas Office disclosed no information identifiable with Lee Odon. On 5-16-67 Special Agent (SA) Robert Gemberling, Dallas Office, advised that while there are no post office boxes in Dallas at this time containing five digits, such five-digit post office boxes did exist in 1963. According to SA Gemberling, it was his recollection that the first two digits designated a postal zone and it was his belief that Post Office Box 19106 would have been a postal box in the Lemon Avenue area of Dallas.

WAB:hrt
(7)

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 19 1967

MAY 19 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

CONTINUED - OVER

62 MAY 26 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

It will be noted that the New Orleans 'Times-Picayune" newspaper of 5-16-67 carried an article wherein the attorney for Clay Shaw advised that the defense would prove that the listing by Oswald was a Russian phone number and that he would bring Odom into court.

ACTION:

This is further evidence of the falsity of Garrison's claims.

W.C.S.

FBI WASH DC

4-00 PM 5-17-67 URGENT LAN

TO DIRECTOR /62-109060/ AND DALLAS /89-43/

FROM NEW ORLEANS /89-69/

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV; TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS-
INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

RE NEW ORLEANS TELETYPE ONE FIFTY PM, MAY TWELVE,
SIXTYSEVEN,

SA THIS OFFICE WAS ADVISED TODAY THAT THE PHOTO LAB,
DRIVERS LICENSE BUREAU, LA. STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC
SAFETY, HAS PREPARED SEVENTY PHOTOS OF PERSONS WITH LAST
NAME OF OSWALD, BOTH MALE AND FEMALE, IN THE STATE OF LA.
WHICH ARE BEING SENT TO DA JAMES GARRISON TOGETHER WITH
COPIES OF THE DRIVERS LICENSE APPLICATIONS OF THESE
INDIVIDUALS.

END

WRD

FBI WASH DC

TU

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 22 1967

14 MAY 22 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

MR. SULLIVAN

62 MAY 24 1967

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. NR dated 5/9 before 5582

PAGE NO. ENTIRE DOCUMENT

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

233

CIA

REFERRAL

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Tolson
DeLoach
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO: Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 5-18-67

FROM: Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

REC-89

The purpose of this memorandum is to summarize data in our files concerning Sylvia Odio, a Cuban refugee, and to attach a letter to the "National Enquirer," which has raised a question regarding FBI investigation of Odio.

By letter dated 5-11-67 an editor of the "National Enquirer" made reference to an FBI letter to the Warren Commission dated 9-21-64 wherein the FBI informed the Warren Commission it planned to display photographs of three individuals to determine if such individuals were known to Sylvia Odio. The "National Enquirer" is a well-known sex-type newspaper, is totally unreliable and is known to feature wild sensational stories.

BACKGROUND RE SYLVIA ODIO:

Sylvia Odio is an anti-Cuban refugee who resided in Dallas, Texas, at the time of the assassination. Approximately two weeks after the assassination we learned from an associate of Odio that Odio claimed she received a visit from Leon Oswald and two Mexican companions on 9-26/27-63. Odio claimed these three individuals were bringing to her a message from her father who was being held as a political prisoner in Cuba.

We conducted extensive investigation regarding Odio's claim and found absolutely no corroboration for it. We also determined that on 9-26/27-63 Oswald was en route from New Orleans to Mexico City by bus. We corroborated this through interviews of several individuals who shared the bus with Oswald.

Subsequently we received information which tended to identify three individuals who may have paid a visit to Odio in Dallas in September, 1963. These individuals were Loran Hall, William Seymour and Lawrence Howard. Our inquiries in this matter were continuing as of 9-24-64 when the Warren Commission submitted its Report on the assassination of President Kennedy to the President and subsequently to the Nation. However, we did run out this allegation and showed pictures of Hall, Seymour and Howard to Mrs. Odio but she indicated her memory was hazy and she could not recall meeting these three men. Our investigation in this particular

CONTINUED - OVER

Enclosure
105-82555
REL:cls (7)

REC-89 105-82555-33
EX-110
REC-89
11 MAY 24 1967

67 MAY 31 1967

regard was summarized in a memorandum dated 10-2-64 at Miami, Florida, and was transmitted by letter dated 11-9-64 to Mr. Rankin of the Warren Commission.

During our investigation of Odio's allegations, we determined that she was mentally unstable, had attempted to commit suicide and was hospitalized at one time for mental illness. During her testimony before the Warren Commission on 7-22-64, Odio informed the Commission that she was under the treatment of a psychiatrist. The Warren Commission concluded that Odio had not met an individual named Leon Oswald as claimed.

Although we do not know the purpose of "National Enquirer's" inquiry, we strongly suspect that it will come out with an article attempting to prove that one Leon Oswald was involved in anti-Castro activities because of his alleged contact with Mrs. Odio, a Cuban refugee. It is noted that Perry Raymond Russo, whowas the chief witness when Clay Shaw was indicted by New Orleans Grand Jury for conspiracy in the assassination of President Kennedy, claimed that he met a Leon Oswald in the apartment of David William Ferrie and that this Leon Oswald, whom he identified as Lee Harvey Oswald, along with Clay Shaw and David Ferrie planned the assassination of President Kennedy. "National Enquirer" is actually requesting us to do its research in pinpointing our investigation which is available in National Archives. This request is absurd.

ACTION:

Attached is a letter to the "National Enquirer" referring such newspaper to the National Archives.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO

ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. NR before 5583

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 5

SECTION NO.

233

CIA

REFERRAL

NATIONAL
ENQUIRER

655 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10021
MURRAY HILL 8-1111

REC. 27

May 11, 1967

J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This letter is in reference to your letter dated September 21, 1964, to Hon. J. Lee Rankin, dealing with your investigation of Loran Hall, William Seymour and Lawrence Howard, who, allegedly, visited Mrs. Sylvia Odio at her Dallas apartment in September 1963.

The last paragraph of your letter, which appears in the Warren Report (CE-3146), is as follows:

"We have obtained photographs of Loran Hall and will attempt to obtain photographs of William Seymour and Lawrence Howard for display to Mrs. Odio. We are continuing our investigation into the claims of Sylvia Odio with particular emphasis on efforts to determine if Hall, Howard and Seymour may be identical with the three individuals who visited her in late September, 1963. The results of our inquiries in this regard will be promptly furnished to you."

Your investigation is almost three years old and nothing has been officially released, or printed, concerning your findings. Could you possibly supply us with your official findings.

Any and all consideration given us in this matter will be greatly appreciated. Thanking you in advance for taking the time out from your busy schedule to answer us, I remain,

Very truly yours,

REC. 27
1 MAY 24 1967

Don Maley

DON MALEY
Articles Editor

DM:jnl

EX-PROC.
MAY 15 1967

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

May 19, 1967

REC 21 105-[illegible]-5583

Mr. Don Maley
Articles Editor
[illegible] Mail Enquirer
New York, New York 10021

Dear Mr. Maley:

With reference to your communication of May 11, 1967, this is to advise that all the material developed by the FBI in connection with our investigation of the assassination of former President Kennedy was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration, and the results of our inquiry into this matter were subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission.

In view of the foregoing, it is suggested answers to any questions you may have concerning the work performed by the Warren Commission or the FBI would be available through review at the National Archives.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 6
MAY 19 1967
COMM-FBI

105-82555

REL:cls (8)

NOTE:

See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald," dated 5-18-67, prepared by REL:cls.

203

JUN 2 1967
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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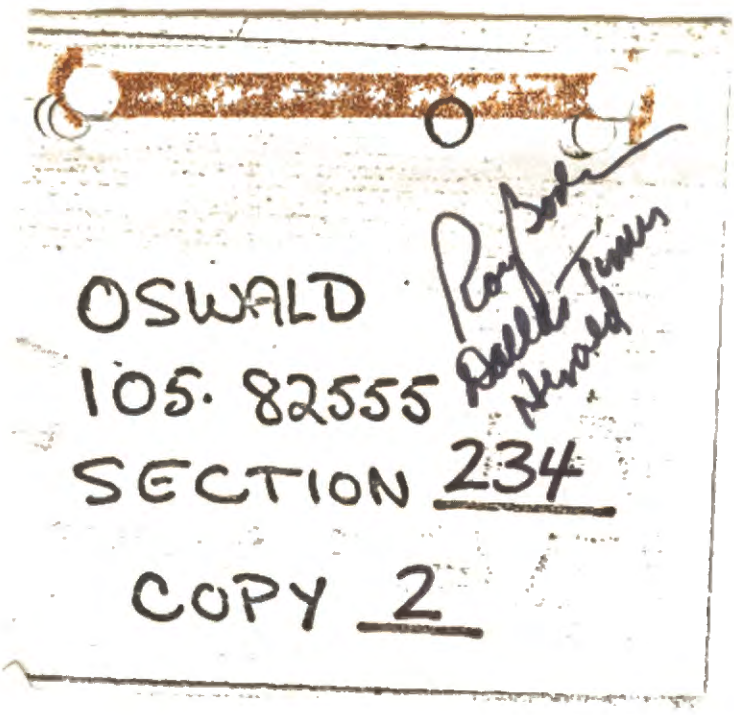
OSWALD
105. 82555
SECTION 234
COPY 2

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 5584

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SECTION NO.

234

Dept. of State

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

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SECTION NO.

234

CIA

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Wick

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: June 26, 1967

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 23, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

The Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) is carrying a one hour, nation-wide television program for four successive nights concerning the assassination. Walter Cronkite is the chief CBS narrator. The first program was carried Sunday evening, June 25, 1967, and dealt with the subject "Did Lee Harvey Oswald shoot President Kennedy?" The programs for the other three nights are as follows:

Monday, June 26, 1967--Was there more than one assassin?
Tuesday, June 27, 1967--Was there a conspiracy?
Wednesday, June 28, 1967--Why are the American people not satisfied with the Warren Commission Report?

The first program which was presented Sunday evening concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald did kill President Kennedy. Practically all of the evidence presented by CBS was evidence that had been reported by the Warren Commission in its Report. The conclusion reached, solidly backed up the Warren Commission. It appears that the primary purpose of the CBS programs is to bring to the attention of the American people the data in the Warren Commission Report recognizing that only a very small percentage of the American people have taken the time to sit down and read the Report.

In its program, CBS highlighted the assassination film which was taken by amateur photographer Abraham Zapruder. This is the film that was purchased from Zapruder by "Life" magazine and graphically portrays the assassination sequence.

In dealing with the Zapruder film, CBS presented interviews with photographic experts who studied [illegible] of the film and arrived at the conclusion three of the blurred frames related to three rifle shots. One of the photographic experts showed a frame of the Zapruder film that had a blur in a horizontal direction and he stated such blur was caused by jerking motion of the camera by Zapruder. He demonstrated this

RECORDED 6 JUL 1967

EX-104

62-109060

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(8)

16 JUL 5 1967

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54 JUL 13 1967

particular point and in so doing, he jerked the camera vertically. It should be noted that a vertical jerk of a camera would not cause a horizontal blur.

Because of the sweeping motion of Zapruder's camera as the latter followed the Presidential limousine, there are numerous blurred frames in the film. The arbitrary selection of three of these blurred frames to match areas where the shots occurred is not reliable evidence. It should be noted that these blurred frames were considered during the evaluation of the Zapruder film by the FBI Laboratory and representatives of the Warren Commission. The blurred frames were not considered strong enough evidence to support any reliable finding as to correlation with gunshots.

Although CBS did not have access to the actual camera used by Zapruder nor the actual assassination rifle used by Oswald (both of which were, of course, available to the FBI and were tested by the FBI during the investigation) from tests which CBS performed using similar cameras and similar rifles, CBS concluded that Oswald did, in fact, have ample time to fire the assassination shots in the time span shown on the Zapruder film.

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: June 28, 1967

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

PURPOSE:

James Herbert Martin, former business manager of Marina Oswald, wife of Lee Harvey Oswald, allegedly is making statements that Marina knows much more about the assassination than she has stated; that Marina knew about the assassination before it occurred and that she could have prevented the assassination had she desired. It is recommended that we immediately contact Martin and obtain the full details regarding the statements attributed to him.

BACKGROUND:

Immediately following the assassination of President Kennedy, Marina Oswald and her two children were taken by the Secret Service to the Six Flags Inn, Dallas, Texas, where James Herbert Martin was employed as resident manager. After a few days at the Inn, at the invitation of Martin, Marina and her two children took up residence in the Martin home. Martin subsequently became business manager for Marina. When Marina came to Washington, D. C., to testify before the Warren Commission during the week of 2/3/64, Martin accompanied her. Following the completion of Marina's testimony, Marina and Martin were involved in a [redacted] in a Washington, D. C., hotel. Full details of this were disseminated to the Warren Commission.

During our investigation of the assassination, we interviewed Martin on 2/15/64 concerning his knowledge of Lee Harvey Oswald and the assassination. Martin also testified before the Warren Commission on 2/27/64.

NOT RECORDED
195 JUL 5 1967

CURRENT ALLEGATIONS INVOLVING MARTIN:

[redacted] personnel employment agency in St. Petersburg, Florida, informed the Tampa Office on

Enclosure sent 6-29-67
62-109060
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2 JMC XEROX JUL 3 1967

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6/20/67 that Martin has been in contact with her in his attempts to obtain employment in the hotel management business at St. Petersburg, Florida. Martin has furnished considerable information to [redacted] concerning his background and his past contacts with Marina Oswald. The background information furnished by [redacted] corresponds with the data we know about Martin. According to [redacted], Martin claims that Marina is not the decent person she claims to be. Martin claims Marina consumes large amounts of vodka and contrary to popular belief, speaks very fluent English. Martin informed [redacted] that Marina claimed she had knowledge of the most important officials of the Soviet Union and when living in Russia she had complete access to all government facilities. Martin states that Marina made statements she knew about the assassination before it occurred, that she was a part of the Communist Party and could have prevented the assassination had she desired.

Martin also claims that he has knowledge of two telephone calls that were made by a man in Atlanta, Georgia, to Lee Harvey Oswald and to Jack Ruby on 11/21/63, the night before the assassination (we have previously received this allegation and have determined through our investigation following the assassination it had no basis in fact).

OBSERVATIONS:

An examination of Martin's testimony before the Warren Commission disclosed that Martin reported no information indicating Marina Oswald possessed information of the assassination before it occurred or that Marina Oswald traveled in high circles in the Soviet Union. Martin was specifically questioned concerning his knowledge of Marina Oswald by Commission Counsel Mr. Norman Redlich. Our background checks of Martin during our investigation of the assassination disclosed he was a philanderer and a scoundrel. One business associate informed us that Martin has always some scheme to get rich quick. It is desirable Martin be contacted immediately by Tampa Office and be pinned down concerning the statements he allegedly has made to [redacted] In so doing, [redacted] identity will not be disclosed since she has requested that her identity must be protected.

ACTION:

Attached is an airtel instructing the Tampa Office to immediately contact James Herbert Martin and obtain all information Martin is alleged to possess concerning the assassination. We are also instructing Tampa to pin Martin down on his allegations involving Marina Oswald as set forth above.

Rec'd R & O.K. Tracy V. Dahl

FBI

Date: 6/28/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL - AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, KANSAS CITY (62-8156) RUC

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS;
INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed for the Bureau are 8 copies of LHM suitable for dissemination. Information copy being provided for New Orleans office. Two copies are furnished to Dallas.

No further investigation being conducted by Kansas City.

ENCLOSURE

105-V1

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 5 1967

3 - Bureau (Encs. 8)(RM)
2 - Dallas (Encs. 2)(RM)
1 - New Orleans (Encs. 1)(Info.)(RM)
1 - Kansas City
WCB:rd
(7)

1 ENCLOSURE

1 JUN 30 1967

56 JUL 13 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Kansas City, Missouri

June 28, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

At 12:55 A.M., June 28, 1967, Mr. Paul Teegarden, Box 107, Rayville, Missouri, (presently in Room 623, Research Hospital, 63rd and Prospect, Kansas City, Missouri), telephonically contacted the Kansas City FBI Office, advising as follows:

He stated that he had read in the newspaper that a homosexual had been arrested regarding the assassination of President Kennedy. Mr. Teegarden also advised that he had read there was interest in proof that Lee Harvey Oswald was in New Orleans in 1961.

Mr. Teegarden advised that he was staying in the Union Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana, in September of 1961, and remembers seeing a man who looked very much like Oswald, that was staying there also. Mr. Teegarden also stated that the hotel was run by a homosexual with a first name or nickname of "Elmer." The exact location of the Union Hotel was unknown, but it was somewhere close to Canal Street in New Orleans.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

105-82555-

FBI

Date: 6/21/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, TAMPA (62-455) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963
(CO:DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are seven copies of a LHM setting forth information obtained by SA [redacted] St. Petersburg Resident Agency, from [redacted] Personnel Employment Agency, [redacted] Petersburg, Florida, who resides at [redacted] St. Petersburg, Florida. In furnishing information, she specifically requested that her identity not be disclosed outside the FBI for fear of violating the ethics of her profession, as she obtained information in attempting to place JAMES HERBERT MARTIN in employable positions in St. Petersburg, Florida.

For information of the Bureau, [redacted] was rational in furnishing this information and does so out of patriotic motives, according to her, and admittedly was confused about information furnished to her by MARTIN. The resume set forth in the LHM is the best that she can recall the details of conversations she has had with him.

No further investigation is being conducted by the Tampa Division, and Secret Service, Tampa, Florida, is being furnished a copy of LHM.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 7)
1 - Dallas (Enc. 1)
1 - New Orleans (Enc. 1)
2 - Tampa
(1 - 80-139)
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1 ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 17 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Tampa, Florida
June 21, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

A confidential source, who has not been contacted sufficiently to determine the reliability of information furnished, on June 20, 1967, advised a Special Agent of the Tampa Division of the FBI as follows:

Approximately one and one-half years ago, JAMES HERBERT MARTIN had been in St. Petersburg, Florida, attempting to obtain employment in the hotel restaurant management field. At this time, a white male, (First Name Unknown) LINQUIST (phonetic), employed in the management business at the Sheraton Outrigger Motel, U. S. Highway 19 South, St. Petersburg, Florida, would not even consider employing MARTIN because he was the individual who was the Business Manager for MARINA OSWALD immediately following the assassination of President KENNEDY. MARTIN had been the Manager of the Inn of the Six Flags, Dallas, Texas, at the time, and after the assassination, had become a public relations representative for the OSWALD family. LINQUIST refused to employ him or consider him as the motel did not want the adverse publicity which accompanied MARTIN. MARTIN was unable to obtain employment in the hotel restaurant management field, and is believed to have obtained employment with Sears Department Store, St. Petersburg, Florida.

On June 15, 1967, he once again attempted to obtain employment in the hotel management business at St. Petersburg, Florida. On this date he made information available to the source that on November 22, 1963, he had been the Manager of the Inn of Six Flags, Dallas, Texas. The day after the assassination of President KENNEDY, Secret

ENCLOSURE

Service Agents or FBI Agents had contacted him and asked for a suite of rooms to be used on a confidential basis to accommodate MARINA OSWALD, her mother-in-law and LEE OSWALD's brother, as well as representatives of the Secret Service. The arrangements were made and for approximately two weeks the Government Agents held question and answer periods with members of OSWALD's family. The group moved from the motel after one of the Government Agents informed MARTIN that MARINA's location had been determined by another Government Agency and they would have to move her. The Government Agents had already conducted a background investigation on him and propositioned him to allow MARINA OSWALD and her two children to live with him in his home. He was additionally propositioned to being MARINA OSWALD's Business Manager and he accepted on a basis he would perform these duties as long as she resided with him. MARINA OSWALD and her two children took up residence with him and his family and he operated as her business manager in preparing contracts with magazines, newspapers, and other periodicals, and arranged for interviews and press releases. He indicated money came in initially at the rate of $50,000.00 per week from public donors. She resided with him for a period of three months and during the time she was at the house, Government Agents posed as attorneys and developers, who were associates of MARTIN. During press conferences MARINA OSWALD would not answer questions of reporters without an interpreter and generally would answer questions in Russian. She was presented as a considerate mother, who cared for her children and was bereaved by the loss of her husband. After meetings with the press, when she would be alone with MARTIN's family, she would always chastise the stupid Americans. MARINA OSWALD consumed large amounts of vodka and spoke very fluent English. She constantly claimed she had knowledge of the most important officials of the Soviet Union and when living in Russia she had complete access to all Government facilities. She made statements she knew about the assassination before it occurred, that she was a part of the Communist Party and could have prevented the assassination had she desired. Mrs. MARTIN maintained a diary and took down exhaustive notes concerning all such statements and comments by MARINA OSWALD and intended to write a book in the future. MARTIN allegedly knew JACK RUBY, the man who killed LEE HARVEY OSWALD, through motel and restaurant associations in Texas.

MARTIN allegedly has made statements that the prosecuting attorney, GARRISON, in New Orleans, Louisiana, was right in his investigation of "SHAW", in that SHAW was guilty of a conspiracy to kill President KENNEDY, along with 15 other individuals, and the conspiracy was instituted in the city of Atlanta, Georgia. MARTIN allegedly professed knowledge that on the night of November 21, 1963, a man made two telephone calls from Atlanta, Georgia, to Dallas, Texas. One of the calls was made to the residence of LEE OSWALD, followed by a second call to the private, unlisted telephone number of JACK RUBY. In placing the call the man informed the long-distance operator, "Mark this short conversation. It will make history!" Upon completing the call, he stated, "Everything is set". The second call, which was made to RUBY's private, unlisted phone, consisted only of the statement by the caller of "If anything goes wrong, you know what to do". MARTIN determined these calls had been made through an engineer who had a wife who knew the long-distance operator who had made these calls. MARTIN allegedly had furnished this information to the FBI or Secret Service at Dallas, Texas, who had discounted the calls.

MARTIN allegedly has made statements that President LYNDON B. JOHNSON was aware of the many problems that KENNEDY faced in Texas, and of the numerous problems that President KENNEDY had been caused by members of the criminal syndicates. MARTIN professed President KENNEDY had been trying to clean up "a dirty mess in organized crime." MARTIN professed to have a cousin or uncle in a criminal syndicate.

MARTIN professed he had a friend that knew President JOHNSON when he started out in politics. This individual claims that President JOHNSON, early in his political career, stated that he would become President of the United States. The same friend allegedly had stolen a secret ballot box, stolen at the Democratic National Convention, at which President KENNEDY was nominated for the Presidency of the United States. President JOHNSON allegedly knows what was in the box and who has it, and if the contents of same were known, it would greatly embarrass him.

MARTIN professes that since President KENNEDY's death there have been no problems for the criminal syndicate, as President JOHNSON has not been causing any problems for the "Cosa Nostra".

MARTIN indicated that the assassination of President KENNEDY was to have included Governor CONNELLY of Texas, but at the last minute someone had decided that CONNELLY would be spared.

MARTIN professed that a photograph of the Presidential car, which was presented to the Warren Commission, displayed a bullet hole on the right side of the windshield, indicating a shot had entered the car from the front, and that this testimony had been explained away as not being a bullet hole, but only as being a bug on the windshield. He allegedly testified before the Warren Commission and at that time had not yet divulged the true nature of MARINA OSWALD, concerning her proficiency in the English language, her drinking heavily of vodka, and her extensive knowledge of Russian political matters.

As Business Manager for MARINA OSWALD, he was to have obtained 10% of her income; a Dallas attorney by the name of THORNE was to obtain 5%; and LEE OSWALD's brother was to obtain 10%. MARINA OSWALD moved from his residence after three months, after a disagreement with LEE OSWALD's brother, who wanted all of the 25% involved in administering MARINA OSWALD's accounts. Additionally, OSWALD's brother claimed that all contracts and papers which had been completed while MARTIN was her Business Manager, had been completed by MARINA OSWALD when she was under sedation. After she left his home, he filed a suit for $10,500.00, for use of his home during the three month period, by MARINA OSWALD, and he received this money in a settlement out of court. MARINA OSWALD, according to MARTIN, now runs a restaurant in Dallas, Texas.

The following is a description and resume of JAMES HERBERT MARTIN.

Name:	JAMES HERBERT MARTIN
Date of birth:	October 6, 1926
Sex:	Male
Race:	White
Height:	6'2"
Weight:	185 pounds
Marital status:	Married, with three children
Education:	Grade School, at St. Elizabeth, Kansas City, Missouri; High School at Southwest High School, Kansas City, Missouri; 2 years Hotel Administration at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York; Mississippi State, Accounting courses in Correspondence, Foods, and Beverages.
Employments:	Statler Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri; Statler-Hilton Hotel, Dallas, Texas; Hilton Carte Blanche, Dallas, Texas; Gay Nineties, Dallas, Texas; Inn of the Six Flags, Arlington, Texas; Hospitality Inns, Inc., Dallas, Texas; Merchandise Mart, Inc., Dallas, Texas; Watt Manufacturing Corporation, St. Petersburg, Florida
Residence:	June 15, 1967: 4390 Pompano Drive Southeast, St. Petersburg, Florida
Previous address:	11611 Forman, Dallas, Texas.

Military Service:	U. S. Navy
Automobile:	Drives a 1963 Plymouth, bearing 1967 Florida license 4-91519 and in possession of Florida Driver's License Number 3245384.
References:	Union Trust National Bank, St. Petersburg, Florida; Sears Department Store, St. Petersburg, Florida; Texas Company, Houston, Texas; Lemoy Gutch, Pompano Drive Southeast, St. Petersburg, Florida.
Social Security Number:	566-20-5436

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

6/20/67

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mick
1 - Mr. Bosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. F. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Airtel 105-82555-

To: SAC, Tampa (62-455)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reurtel 6/12/67 setting forth information furnished to your office by [redacted] in which he makes numerous allegations concerning the circumstances which were furnished to him by James Herbert Martin.

For the information of each office, James Herbert Martin was resident manager of the Sir Kays Inn at the time of the assassination. Martin subsequently invited Marina Oswald and her two children to share his home for several weeks following the assassination. Martin also served as business manager for Marina Oswald until she discharged him in late 5/64.

Review discloses that James Herbert Martin testified before the Warren Commission on 5/27/64. His testimony is set out on pages 481 through 502 of Volume I of the Warren Commission Hearings and pages 1 through 32 of Volume XI of the Warren Commission Hearings. Copies of the Hearings are in possession of all FBI offices.

The Tampa Office should carefully review the testimony of Martin as set out in the Warren Commission Hearings mentioned above. Thereafter, the Tampa Office should contact James Herbert Martin and obtain from him all pertinent data concerning the circumstances which he has not furnished to before the Warren Commission. If Martin does not volunteer information concerning the allegations he reported had furnished to [redacted] Martin should be pinned down as to whether he has made such allegations to anyone. If positive information is obtained that the allegations attributed to Martin concerning [redacted] should be set out on page two of Tampa's letterhead memorandum dated 6/12/67. Results of Tampa's interview with Martin in this matter should be promptly forwarded to the Bureau in letterhead memo suitable for dissemination.

2 - Dallas (89-43)
2 - New Orleans (89-69)

62-JUL 21 1967 (11)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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(Serial no. 612, Group 3
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

[redacted] disclosed no information concerning [redacted] In interviewing Martin in this [redacted], Hoch should not disclose the identity of the individual who furnished this Bureau information alleging Martin possessed additional details concerning the assassination which he has not furnished to the Warren Commission.

NOTE:

See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan dated 6/20/67 captioned as above, prepared by RLL:as.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. W. C. SULLIVAN

FROM : MR. W. A. BRANIGAN

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

DATE: 6/29/67

1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. Wick
1-Mr. Sullivan
1-Mr. Branigan
1-Mr. Conrad
1-Mr. Lenihan
1-Mr. Goble

PURPOSE:

This reports on the fourth and last television (TV) program in the series by Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) on the Warren Commission Report. During the program certain of the old criticisms of the Bureau were again mentioned and, in addition, the Bureau was criticized for not accepting the bullet found on Governor Connally's stretcher in the hospital. CBS concluded the Warren Report is the best account of what happened on 11/22/63.

BACKGROUND:

On 6/28/67, CBS newscaster Walter Cronkite presented the fourth and last TV program on the Warren Report, considering two questions: (1) Should America believe the Warren Report and (2) Could America believe the Report?

In repeating criticisms previously directed at the Bureau Cronkite quoted the Warren Report that the FBI took an "unduly restrictive view" of its dissemination responsibilities. In addition, he questioned why the FBI tests of Oswald's rifle were made at a stationary target (rather than moving) and why the FBI did not accept the bullet found shortly after the assassination on Governor Connally's stretcher when it was offered to a Special Agent by the man who found it. CBS also criticized the Warren Commission for taking the word of the FBI on the question of whether or not Oswald was an FBI informant. Commission Attorney Arlen Specter stated he was completely satisfied with the competence of the FBI.

John McCloy, a member of the Commission, described the charge that the Commission tried to cover up a conspiracy as "silly" and unreasonable. He stated the Commission's conclusions were not rushed.

Professor Henry Commager, historian, believed NOT RECORDED further inquiry into the assassination would add nothing. He said there are 199 JUL 10 1967 who have a "conspiracy mentality" and reject the ordinary explanation for the extraordinary one and CBS newsman Eric Sevareid strongly backed Commager, concluding that the idea there was a conspiracy which was being concealed was "idiotic."

54 JUL 18 1967

62-109060

JUL 7 1967

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CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

OBSERVATIONS:

The criticism that we took an "unduly restrictive view" of our dissemination responsibilities is the same one the Warren Commission leveled at us. So far as the rifle tests are concerned, we did as prescribed by the Commission, that is, tested the rifle for rapidity of fire and accuracy at a stationary target at ground level. The criticism that several hours after the assassination we did not accept the bullet found in the hospital on Governor Connally's stretcher is completely unfair. We had no jurisdiction of the case when the bullet was found; the Dallas Police Department did. At that time it was gathering all of the evidence against Oswald. On the question of whether or not Oswald was an FBI informant, we did exactly what the Commission requested of us: furnished numerous affidavits that Oswald was not, gave the Commission the full Oswald file for its examination and in direct testimony by the Director and Mr. Belmont flatly denied Oswald was an informant.

ACTION:

None. For information.

San Francisco, California
July 4, 1967

The President of the United States
Lyndon Baines Johnson
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Senators, Representatives, et al.

Gentlemen:

In every desciption of bullett #399 that I have read, it was characterized as virtually intacked, fully jacketed, whole. Yet on the C.B.S. report, the bullet was shown to have a noticable dent on its tail; its rear section was flattenned on one side. This has caused me to again re-appraise my thesis in regards to what happenned that day in November, 1963. I beleive the following are the cogeant points.

1. In turning the corner from Houston Street to Elm Street, the motorcade was forced farther to the right by the sharp corner, thus placing the limosine farther over in the right lane. To establish the position of the car on the street, check the difference in the tops of the heads protruding over the sign in the Zapruder film and the re-enactment. The re-enactment is about two feet farther left than it should be. See pages 100-101-102-103 of the report summarry. The driver, startled by the first shot must have veered left. Notice also the apparrent difference in position on the road in the Zapruder film, the re-enactment, and the original picture on page 113. This picture, taken from the opposite side of the road seems to place the position of the car much farther to the left, closer to the white marker, than either the Zapruder film or the re-enactment, taken from Zapruder's position. The answerto this seeming ingongruity would appear to be, that the car was indeed farther 2 right when the President was hit by the first shot and then veered left.
2. In the two picures on page 113, you can notice a slight growth in the tree. Not much, but even an inch might account for half a frame.
3. In the two pictures on 113, the Lincoln appears wider that the secret service limozine.
4. If you will now turn your attention to the photograph on page 488 of the Life Magazine of Nov. 25, 1966. Note the the large hole on the tree on the right side of that photo, marred only by a single branch. By using a ruler you can establish that there are is 2 inch between the Kennedy Stand-in and the Connally Stand-in. From the top of the Connally head to the begining of the folliage, using the same angle as the car is in, but moving the whole car over about three feet, there are 1½ inches. Looking at the picture frame #312 there appear to be slightly less then 3 feet separating the twox men in the Lincoln. This would give you a maximum of 18 feet on that right side. With the growth of the tree perhaps 19 feet but no more. No... re-measuring, I don't see how there could be more than 18 feet.

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198 JUL 12 1967

291
51 JUL 1

10 JUL 11 1967

5. The frame referred to on 488 of Life is 210. The car was travelling 10.6 inches per frame. 6 feet times 12 inches 216 inches 10.6 inches into 216 inches is slightly over 20 frames. this would have John Connally emerging from under the tree at frame 190. Oswald firing at 191! AT HIS PRIMARY TARGET JOHN CONNALLY! John Kennedy well under the tree and not emerging until frame 193; not possibly a target until 194, which would rule him out as the target for the first shot, certainly the second shot and I would assume, wanting one last shot at his enemy Governor John Connally, the third and final shot from the sixth floor window. The target for all three shots then was John Connally.

6. Why? Three days after Oswald was discharged from the Marine Corps on a dire need discharge, he defected to Russia. John Connally was Secretary of the Navy at that time. The discharge was changed to dishonorable. Oswald coresponded with Connally from Russia, trying to get it reversed. After his return every job application had the phrase discharge--------? I beleive that he held Gov. Conally responsible, like Cain, for his own lousy crop. The job he finally got was for the state. John Conally was Governor of that state. The salary was low. It further infurnated him as it kept him from his wife and family, and when his wife announced that she was leaving him , that was the final blow that pushed him over the edge, from subvert retaliation against THE RIGHT WING forces opposning him such as Walker, into overt action against the symbol of the STATE OF TEXAS AND THE MILITARY AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT--- Governor John Conally.

Finnally, I wonder if deep down inside, his twisted Marxist mind there lurked another reason. As I watched the testimony of witnesses from the School Book Depository I was struck by the fact that three of the witnesses were negroes, and I wondered, just what the percentage of negroes employed at the Building were, and whether Oswald in truth really resented the fact that he had to work with them at their wage level. Such a thing would be a bitter pill for the "Commander" A. Hidell to have to stomach. The line between Marxism, Nazism, Castroism, and Maoism is a fine line. Both racism and the use of Racism is known to all of them. In a mind like Lee Harvey Oswald's it might be difficult to know where one left off and the other began.

7. Now, where did that first bullet go? Since the car was further to the right, the angle from right to left was less than supposed. If it followed a direct line from the point on President Kennedy's back 5 and 3/4 inches down from his collar and 1 and 1/8 inchesright of the midpoint it would appear that it had to enter Governor Conally's Back. But did it? Remember that we started this letter by noting that the bullet #399 had a dent on one side. It is just as plain as day that it had to have hit something to get that dent. And remember that according to the thesis stated here, the right-left trajectory xxx is altered making a straighter line. Imagine , if you will, also that Kennedy is slightly to the left and Connally is slightly to the right of where the re-enactment has them seated. Also note that in frame 193 and presumably in 191 that the President has his hand raised and is facing RIGHT. Even with a back brace it would be impossible for him to do this without turning his shoulders slightly to his right. This places his tie which was presumed to be dead center, slightly to the right

7.(CONT.) [illegible] is a small bone at the [illegible] sternum and the clavicle. It is not much bigger than the tip of your li[illegible] finger. If the first bu[illegible] was travelling in less of a right-left trajectory than thought, and more of a high-low trajectory than thought, it would have hit that cartilidge, and been deflected farther to the left. Not much, mind you, but enough. The thing that had puzzled me throughout all of this was how could a bullet be deflected and still leave a hole that looked like an entrance wound. The answer I believe was in the other Doctor at Parkland who stated that it was a small wound, not clean, not jagged. Somewhere in between. Would it be possible I thought that a bullet could be altered in its direction when it was already half way out of the man's neck? Since the flattening of the bullet was in the rear maybe it was possible. Maybe a twist at that point would not have greatly altered the hole, for the contact came late, after half the bullet had passed or brushed past the point. So the first bullet entered at the back, brushed the right lung, hit on its tail the cartiledge between the sternum and the clavicle on the RIGHT SIDE, was slightly altered in its [illegible] course to the LEFT, nicked the tie on its LEFT side and proceeded on to its eventual destination.

8. Where did it go from there?

It struck the seam of John Connally's coat where the sleeve meets the body of the coat under the left shoulder. It went slightly to the left of the seam and travelled UNDER THE LINING, between the linig and the outer cloth, stuck the BACK of LEFT BREAST POCKET and COLLIDED WITH THE FOLDED HANDKERCHEEF IN THAT POCKET. Note the difference in the protrusion of the handkercheif in the pictures taken earlier in the parade and the profusion of white in frame 223. Also note the differenc in color of the hanlkercheif showing clearly in 223 and the hat that moves in front of it in 224. THEN TELL ME WHY JOHN CONALLY RAISES HIS [illegible] FROM FRAMES [illegible] 230 to 235.

LEFT ARM. Check photo pg. 47 WRS, Comm. exib.#6

9. This then is bullet # one and bullet #399. It stayed in the pocket til it fell out onto the stetcher at Parkland Hospital while the Governor was on his back. As to its being clean it seems to have inhabited nothing but pockets from that point on, pockets and sheets and hankercheifs. I should think it would be clean.

10. Governor Conally was hit by the second bullet at 234. At 230, his face shows concern and consternation. Something had happened on his left side, he had heard a shot, and felt something, but couldn't understand quite what it was. He lifted his hat, held in his right hand to see what it was. His wrist was then in a position to be hit by the second shot which entered his back cleanly exited through a large gaping hole, crashed through his right wrist from the back, shattered it, was splintered and ended up in his left leg, the fragment entering sideways, and creating a larger hole than it would seem possible.

11. Between 191 and 234 there are 43 frames. At .054645 secs. per frame, this would give Oswald 2.349735 seconds between the first and the second shots or 2.35 seconds.

12. I beleive now that the reason Dr. Humes could not probe the Kennedy back would more than a fingers length, was because the passage curved slightly at the end, thus Humes staight probe ended at the clavicle.

Thats about it. As I see it. That's the "conspiracy". The reds think we did it. And we think they did it. And in between is a phantasmagoria that has permeated every single man and woman in the whole world. In truth Lee Harvey Oswald did it, and a fine legacy he left us.

I would hope that all of the above points would meet with your approval, so that we can proceed to cure the world. Its pretty sick right now. To those who say we cannot admit our error, I would answer, nobody's perfect. The only method that man has to advance his knowledge and eventually wisdom is called the scientific method, and it is based on trial and error. Somehow, you can never know when you're right unless you have tasted the sorrows of defeat. And I expect man will never stop trying to get that one step beyond yesterdays foolishness to present laughter.

I have a quotation somewhere by a man called Jacob Reis, whom I don't really know about, but it goes something like this," For one-hundred times the workman laid his chisel against the rock, and struck it with all his might, to split it, and nothing happened. At the one-hundred and first blow the rock was cleft into two perfect halves, and he knew, twas not the last blow that did it, but all that had gone before."

My very best to you all.

Sincerely,

Edmund Cooper Johnston

Edmund Cooper Johnston

(4)

4-312 (Rev. 1-18-62)

Date of Mail 7-3-67

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject [redacted] Harvey Oswald

Removed By 65 JUL 1 07

File Number 105-82555-5585

Permanent Serial Charge Out

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 5586

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 4

SECTION NO.

234

CIA

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. UNRECORDED (6-29-67)

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 10

SECTION NO.

234

Treas. Dept.

REFERRAL

1 - [redacted] Lenihan

SAC, Kansas City 105-82555 7/7/67

Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed for each office is a Xerox copy of a letter to Mr. C. D. Dillon, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., from Frances Thrasher which is self-explanatory.

It was forwarded to the Bureau by letter dated 6/29/67.

Recipient offices are requested to review the enclosed letter and comment on the allegations Thrasher sets out concerning Oswald together with recommendations for further action, if any.

Kansas City is requested to furnish its observations and recommendations concerning an interview of Thrasher.

Enclosure

2 - Dallas (Enclosure) (89-43)
2 - New Orleans (Enclosure) (89-69)

[redacted]
(3)

NOTE:

Thrasher claims to be daughter of Brigadier General C. O. Thrasher for whom Shaw served as Aide-de-Camp, Executive Officer and Assistant Chief of Staff during World War II. She makes much of information appearing in the "Wichita Eagle" concerning Russo's testimony to the effect that as Russo observed the conspiracy Oswald was playing with or wearing an "old general's hat," and relates this old hat to her father.

She claims to have corresponded by letter and telegram with Mr. Garrison, the Governor of Louisiana and Clay Shaw [illegible] and actually visited New Orleans and personally spoke with [illegible].

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

ORIGINAL FILED IN

JUL - 7 1967
COMM-FBI

56 JUL 19 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Note Continued:

Thrasher further relates in her six and one half page letter that she ran across Marine Private Lee Harvey Oswald in July, 1954, and considered him at that time, due to his actions, as insane. She further alleges that according to the "Stars and Stripes," an Army newspaper, Oswald was subsequently tried for subversive activities and murder. He purportedly took pictures of classified objects, sold them to the Communists and murdered his buddy.

It would appear from her letter that Thrasher may be emotionally or mentally unstable.

FBI

Date: 7/7/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, TAMPA (62-455)(RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
(OO: DALLAS)

ReTPairtel to Bureau 6/21/67 and Buairtel to TP 6/29/67.

Enclosed herewith to Bureau are 7 copies of LHM suitable for dissemination. One copy of LHM being furnished Dallas and New Orleans.

One copy of LHM has been furnished Secret Service, Tampa.

ENCLOSURE

(3) - Bureau (Enc.7)
1 - Dallas (89-43)(Enc.1)
1 - New Orleans (89-69)(Enc.1)
2 - Tampa
(1 - 80-139)
SJL:bg
(7)

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 19 1967

16 JUL 12 1967

1 ENCLOSURE

CC-WFO

51 JUL 25 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Tampa, Florida
July 7, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Reference is made to the Tampa Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation communication captioned as above and dated June 21, 1967.

JAMES HERBERT MARTIN was contacted at his residence 4300 Pompano Drive, S.E., St. Petersburg, Florida on the morning of July 5, 1967 whereupon he was advised of the identities of SA JOHN EDWARD HEGARTY and STEPHEN J. LABADIE as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He was advised an interview was desired and in view of the fact his children were present, one having a strep throat, he was interviewed in a Bureau vehicle.

Mr. MARTIN was advised his testimony before the Warren Commission on February 27, 1964 had been reviewed and Agents of the FBI desired to know if he had any other information whatsoever concerning the assassination and subsequent events that he had not testified to before such Commission.

Mr. MARTIN related he had no new pertinent information whatsoever since his testimony except he recalled he had testified to some information which he has never seen or heard anything about and such matter he has thought of from time to time. He said he has never heard of the result of information he testified to concerning information told to him by a resident manager of the Dinkler Plaza Hotel in Atlanta, Georgia while in the Gay Nineties, a private club in Dallas where he, MARTIN, had formerly been associated, in December, 1963 or January, 1964. The maintenance man at the Dinkler Plaza reportedly went to the resident manager with a

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

problem in that the maintenance man's wife was a long distance operator in a telephone company in Atlanta, Georgia, it not being known whether she was an employee of any hotel or not, and she had received a request for a long distance phone call from a male voice who stated, "Remember this or remember these calls as it will go down in history." This female operator then reportedly called LEE OSWALD in Dallas, Texas. She listened to the conversation and heard were words to effect "Everything is set up, proceed as planned." Apparently then there occurred a disconnect but the male was still on the line and he then placed a call, again from Atlanta, to JACK RUBY, in Dallas, whereupon the operator heard him tell allegedly RUBY, "You know what to do if anything goes wrong."

Mr. MARTIN stated the resident manager related these calls were made at night allegedly a day or two, on a Wednesday or Thursday, before the assassination. He stated the reason the maintenance man told the resident manager was because his wife knew listening in on a call was against the law and he was asking for advice as to what should be done. The resident manager reportedly suggested his wife go to the FBI Office in Atlanta.

Mr. MARTIN stated that after testifying to the above before the Warren Commission, upon his return to Dallas, he was called by the FBI and thereafter interviewed in the Dallas FBI Office where he furnished the same information.

Mr. MARTIN thereupon related he had testified about MARINA OSWALD to effect she told his wife and himself various things on occasions all of which had no bearing on the assassination, yet MARINA could speak English when she wanted to because she could hold conversations in broken English when she wanted to do so.

He said FBI agents used to interview MARINA almost daily in the afternoons when she was living at his, MARTIN's, home and when the FBI agents left, she merely gave him an impression that she "put something over on them."

Mr. MARTIN went on to state, that ISAAC DON LEVINE, a writer, wanted to make a factual story about MARINA and he would talk to her and he apparently would find out only the things he wanted to know. According to LEVINE, people in Russia who are not members of the Communist Party, do not have two room apartments which MARINA claimed she had had. Also, some photo had been turned up from somewhere which reportedly showed MARINA on a balcony of the apartment building and this fact did not fit in with a person who was not a member of the Communist Party.

MARINA had stated on occasions to Mr. and Mrs. MARTIN that she moved around a lot from city to city in Russia and such was not supposedly appropriate for a mere person in Russia.

MARINA had said she had had a date with an ambassador from Afghanistan while in Moscow.

ISAAC DON LEVINE, because of all such events and statements, therefore concluded, according to Mr. MARTIN, that MARINA could not have accomplished such things, if true, unless she were somewhat in a political circle and she therefore was not an ordinary everyday Russian person.

Mr. MARTIN continued to relate that MARINA on occasion had mentioned that she had a stepfather who was supposedly like a supply officer in some section of the Russian Army. However, Mr. MARTIN noted that before this statement had been made, MARINA had said she had not known her father or anyone as she had been born out of wedlock. In any case, MARTIN said this was one thing that MARINA definitely did not want the American public to know.

Mr. MARTIN said MARINA related that she was a trained pharmacist and ISAAC DON LEVINE said this was a further indication that MARINA was not a common Russian as they do not train ordinary people in Russia.

Concerning the testimony given about MARINA's association or date with the ambassador from Afghanistan, Mr. MARTIN stated, Chief Justice EARL WARREN stated the Commission was not looking into the morals of MARINA. Because of such statement, Mr. MARTIN related he did not believe the above was recorded in the Commission's record. He added that he has never received a copy nor read his testimony before the Commission.

Mr. MARTIN then went on to relate MARINA could be just as nice to some people and then downright mean to others all depending on how she felt toward the persons. He stated MARINA would have a bottle of beer occasionally and also a glass of vodka but never to excess. He said, "No, she never drank to excess," and remarked on an occasion when she was in Washington, D.C. to testify before the Warren Commission they had gone to some Italian restaurant where she did have one drink and later on a reporter had put in the newspaper that she had apparently been sipping drinks and MARINA disliked this. On the other hand, he said, MARINA was expecting her name to be in the newspapers every day.

Mr. MARTIN continued to talk about how he had actually had everything set up pretty good for MARINA for awhile until her brother-in-law, ROBERT OSWALD, got into the affair which subsequently ended in a civil court suit wherein it was claimed ROBERT and MARINA had never been permitted to be alone to discuss personal affairs and that she could not read English and that she had not known what she was signing when she made their contract. Yet, contrarywise, ROBERT OSWALD had personally taken MARINA every Sunday to his knowledge for two months to LEE OSWALD's grave in a cemetery, and Secret Service Agent interpreter LEE GOPADZE had read the contract to MARINA and ROBERT OSWALD had also read it to her. In any case, Mr. MARTIN related a settlement out of court was made and since such time, in early 1964, neither he nor his wife have had anything to do nor been in contact with MARINA or ROBERT OSWALD.

In answer to specific questions at this time, Mr. MARTIN related MARINA OSWALD never told him nor his wife any information whatsoever that she had any knowledge of an assassination ahead of time, the only thing being that she did know was when she mentioned the General Walker matter which he testified to and then she had mentioned Vice President NIXON's visit on the occasion when she allegedly locked LEE OSWALD in their bathroom, but such was believed fiction as all bathrooms generally in the U.S. lock from the inside, not the outside. He said MARINA never told anyone of any knowledge she might have had of any event ahead of time.

MARINA never told his wife nor himself that she was actually a member of the Communist Party. The only person who arrived at this conclusion to his knowledge was ISAAC DON LEVINE because of his knowledge of Russia, her apartment allegation, her education, as realted above, and MARINA never told LEVINE to his knowledge she was a member of the Communist Party. He recalled LEVINE told him MARINA must have been a Trotskyite.

In response to the question as to whether or not, did MARINA say she ever had access to Russian government secrets or documents, Mr. MARTIN stated she had not stated such, but she had stated she used to attend some parties at her stepfather's and mother's, which was very vague, and whether or not she meant by this she therefore had access to liquor and food which her stepfather supplied or whether she therefore meant she could have access to military parties and meeting Soviet officials, was not understood and nothing further was ever ascertained.

MARTIN related he had known JACK RUBY before the assassination through taking people to his club and through seeing him around in the hotel business, but to his knowledge RUBY never knew MARINA OSWALD.

MARTIN stated he never actually planned to write a story himself but ISAAC DON LEVINE had planned to do so. Of recent date he had given thought to a story in that his wife kept a sort of journal or diary while MARINA OSWALD resided in his home in 1963. He had an idea that his wife could write a story for some

ladies magazine which would be about life in her home when MARINA was there which may appeal to women, but of course, this should not be done as in the settlement suit it had been agreed that the MARTINs would not publish anything.

Concerning the publicity given to the press in the 1963 pertinent period, Mr. MARTIN related it had all been confusing to the public - such as, MARINA never got up early in the morning as was reported but she never got up until after 10:00 a.m. Secondly, she was reported to have read the Bible yet she never opened a Bible during the two and one-half months he knew her. Thirdly, she never did cook all the time and during the same period of time she only cooked twice, and fourthly she never washed or kept herself clean as was publicly reported.

Concerning the recent New Orleans publicity of a conspiracy involved in the assassination, Mr. MARTIN stated he has never personally known New Orleans District Attorney JAMES GARRISON nor CLAY SHAW and he had no knowledge of any conspiracy with the exception that he still had an unknown feeling and unknown final knowledge as to the above referred to phone calls from Atlanta to Dallas. He went on to say that during the first two days he had been contacted by the Secret Service in his hotel in Dallas it had been mentioned by the Secret Service agents they had suspected a plot involving fifteen to twenty people. They mentioned some car had followed them on an occasion and they had contacted the local police to stop the car which they did and they found a man with a rifle but the man was not wearing hunting clothes at all. Nothing further was ever said about any plot and he never heard anything further until he read of the New Orleans allegations.

Concerning a photograph, Mr. MARTIN stated that during the first two days after the assassination, he was in contact with the Secret Service agents, and they

showed him a photograph, about 8" by 10", which he would "swear up and down" showed a bullet hole in the windshield of the assassination car. He said he knew nothing further about this but all the coincidences he has mentioned, and all the more publicity given the matter, has tended to confuse him with the idea, more than LEE OSWALD was involved.

Mr. MARTIN stated he never could recall making any direct statements to anyone that he had specific knowledge of any events that have occurred. He said he has talked with people from time to time when they became interested in his past when it was found out he had been in Dallas at the time of the assassination and had known after such assassination the OSWALD family.

Mr. MARTIN said he had no knowledge as to President KENNEDY's trip to Dallas but a friend of his in the past, a MARY _____, in her fifties, who is married to a man who has a small insurance and hospitalization business in Dallas, who drove a green Lincoln in 1965, and who had worked for the McKinney, Texas newspaper as a reporter many years ago, name and address not recalled, told him some time in 1965 that she had a date one time, many years ago, and she attended with such date, a political campaign meeting in Texas of now President JOHNSON. She had further mentioned that at this political rally, perhaps 20 years ago, it had been planned that Mr. JOHNSON would be president of the U. S. in 1968.

Concerning any connections with any criminal syndicate in the U.S., Mr. MARTIN related that President KENNEDY had been "riding the criminal syndicate pretty hard" and yet since such time that President JOHNSON has been in office it was his considered opinion that he has not done apparently as much. He stated he could definitely state that he has never heard anything that the criminal element had anything whatsoever to do with President JOHNSON. He further stated he has never had any knowledge that

the criminal element had any connection with the President KENNEDY assassination. He stated he has never associated President JOHNSON with any criminal element in Texas nor anywhere else.

When questioned as to had he reported the information to the FBI in the past or to the Warren Commission concerning a political campaign held over 20 years ago, Mr. MARTIN stated he did not hear of such through this woman until perhaps April or May, 1965 and he never reported such to the FBI as it was all old information and unverified so far as he was concerned.

When asked if this woman known as MARY had ever furnished him any information concerning any political chicanery he replied that she had not with the exception that she had merely mentioned there had been some stolen ballot box by some unknown person which was to have occurred in Polk County, Texas some 20 odd years ago when President LYNDON B. JOHNSON first ran for some local political office. He said this incident and remark by this woman had no connection whatsoever with President KENNEDY. He felt it had been mentioned by this female in that she was letting it be known that she had knowledge of when President JOHNSON first got into politics in Texas.

Mr. MARTIN stated nothing whatsoever was stated that this had any connection with the Democratic National Convention nor with President KENNEDY's nomination.

Mr. MARTIN stated he had no factual information whatsoever concerning the attempted killing of Governor CONNELLY of Texas nor as to any information that his life was supposedly spared.

At this time in this interview Mr. MARTIN related if there had been a plot to assassinate President KENNEDY and RUBY had been involved, RUBY was the type of person in Dallas who could get into any place, any where, any hour, and he was well known. Mr. MARTIN then reported that he had no knew facts whatsoever that lots of people have asked him and talked with him about Dallas inasmuch as he had been there at the time and he had had knowledge of the OSWALDs after such event.

When asked if there was anything whatsoever he knew that he had not been asked up to now, it was now the time to furnish any and all facts, Mr. MARTIN responded by stating MARINA OSWALD had remarked on an occasion when in his home that when she first heard of the assassination she had run out to a garage apparently wherever she had been living at such time because she had wanted to see if LEE OSWALD's rifle was there. The rifle supposedly was wrapped in a blanket and MARINA remarked she said "she thought it was there in the blanket." She had never said anything further about the matter and he had no further knowledge of such event.

Mr. MARTIN was thereupon asked about his wife's diary and he stated, "I have seen it - it is yellow - it is hers - I have never read it nor looked through it." Mr. MARTIN stated he was "positive there would be nothing in it that has not been told." He said his wife never kept the diary up as actually a diary chronological event of their conversations and personal knowledge in that it was only notes that his wife made whenever she got around or had some spare time to jot something down. He said he has never read it but he has been told that it was mostly his wife's emotional feelings on a personal basis that she had recorded noting that in the beginning of their associations with the OSWALDs in their home his wife had liked Mrs. OSWALD, but later she was very much disliked.

When questioned concerning any individuals related to him in any criminal connections Mr. MARTIN related he had a cousin by marriage, AL CERVANTES, presently mayor of St. Louis, Missouri, and CERVANTES is a close personal friend of FRANK CASTELLO of New York City. He said AL CERVANTES' sister, VIRGINIA CERVANTES SMITH, married his uncle RICHARD F. X. SMITH whose whereabouts is unknown to him.

In conclusion Mr. MARTIN stated that if in talking with people concerning his past association he has made statements that were not factual he had been in error and in discussing events generally, individuals whom he has conversed with in the past must have misconstrued facts from assumptions and he therefore had no specific information other than what he had testified to before the Warren Commission and furnished as set forth heretofore.

Mr. MARTIN related he still had not obtained hotel employment in the greater St. Petersburg area but continued his efforts and in the meantime, his wife and himself and two sons had a local newspaper route with 500 customers during the summer and up to approximately 1,000 customers during the winter season.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 7/10/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)(P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Re Bureau letter to Kansas City dated 7/7/67, enclosing for Kansas City, Dallas and New Orleans a Xerox copy of a letter to C. D. DILLON, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., from FRANCES THRASHER.

The Bureau instructed that recipient offices review the THRASHER letter and comment on the allegations by THRASHER concerning OSWALD, together with recommendations for further action.

A thorough review of FRANCES THRASHER's letter has been made. THRASHER states that on or about 7/19/54 OSWALD was a passenger on a MATS flight from Travis AFB, California, to the Tokyo International Airport, Japan, and further states that in the Spring of 1956, OSWALD was observed at Atsugi Marine Base in Japan.

Investigation concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD during the assassination investigation established that from May or June, 1954, to approximately February, 1965, LEE HARVEY OSWALD resided at 1454 St. Mary Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. He did not join the U. S. Marine Corps until 10/26/56, and was overseas in the Marine Corps from 9/12/57 to 12/22/58.

In view of the above information and analysis, further investigation concerning the allegations by THRASHER do not appear warranted and no investigation is recommended, UACB.

(3) - Bureau
1 - Kansas City (info)
1 - New Orleans (info)(89-69)
2 - Dallas

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 13 1967 M

Approved: _____ Special Agent in Charge

RPG:jeg
(7)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: July 13, 1967

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this memorandum is to report results of interview of James Herbert Martin, former business manager of Marina Oswald, in connection with allegations that Martin has made concerning Marina Oswald.

BACKGROUND:

In memorandum Mr. W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan dated 6/23/67, it was reported that [redacted] a personnel employment agency in St. Petersburg, Florida, informed the Tampa Office that Martin has been in contact with her in his attempts to obtain employment in the hotel management business in St. Petersburg, Florida. During such contacts, [redacted] alleged that Martin claimed that Marina Oswald is not the decent person she appears to be. Martin informed [redacted] that Marina Oswald consumes large amounts of vodka and contrary to popular belief, speaks very fluent English. Martin also allegedly informed [redacted] that Marina Oswald claimed she had knowledge of the most important officials of the Soviet Union and when living in Russia, she had complete access to all government facilities. Martin also allegedly stated that Marina Oswald made statements to him that she knew about the assassination before it occurred, that she was part of the Communist Party and could have prevented the assassination had she desired.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 19 1967

CURRENT INTERVIEW OF MARTIN 7/5/67:

On 7/5/67 James Herbert Martin was interviewed by two Special Agents of the Tampa Office concerning the allegations of [redacted] Martin informed our Agents that he possessed no additional pertinent information concerning the assassination or Marina Oswald that he had not already furnished to the Warren Commission and the FBI in 2/64. Martin denied ever

62-109060-
RELEASED (7) 1967

CONTINUED - OVER

JUL 19 1967

telling anyone that Marina Oswald drank to an excess or had access to important officials of the Soviet Union. Martin also denied telling anyone that Marina Oswald claimed to be a member of the Communist Party or claimed to possess information about the assassination before it occurred. At no time did Marina Oswald ever state to Martin that she could have prevented the assassination had she desired.

Martin informed our Agents that it was true that he has made statements that Marina Oswald is not the person the news media have presented her to be. For example, Martin stated that Marina Oswald never got out of bed in the morning until after 10 a.m. although press reports stated she got up early to care for her children. Martin added that though Marina Oswald reportedly reads the Bible, he never saw Marina open a Bible during the two and one-half months he knew her. Martin also stated that Marina Oswald never washed or kept herself clean as was publicly reported. During our interview with Martin, Martin stated that Marina informed him she had a stepfather in the Russian Army who performed duties like that of a supply officer. Martin claimed that Marina informed him she had not known her real father since she had been born out of wedlock. Martin stated this was one thing that Marina definitely did not want the American public to know. (In her testimony before the Warren Commission on 2/5/64, Marina was asked by Commission Counsel Rankin the name of her father. Marina answered "I had a stepfather. I had no father. I never knew him.")

Martin further informed our Agents that if in talking with people concerning his past association with Marina Oswald he has made statements that were not factual, he had been in error. He also added that in discussing events generally, individuals with whom he has conversed in the past must have misconstrued facts from assumptions. Martin stated he possessed no specific information concerning Marina Oswald or the assassination other than that to which he had testified to before the Warren Commission.

In conclusion, Martin stated he has not, to date, obtained hotel employment in the St. Petersburg, Florida, area. He stated he is continuing his efforts in this regard and in the meantime, he, his wife and two sons have a local newspaper route with 500 customers during the summer and up to approximately 1,000 customers during the winter season.

ACTION:

For information. Results of our interview with Martin are being furnished to the Department, Secret Service and the Central Intelligence Agency.

4-312 (Rev. 1-10-62)

Date of Mail 7-14-67

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject [redacted] Lee Harvey Oswald

Removed By 89 JUL 27 1967

File Number 105-82555-5581

Permanent Serial Charge Out

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 5588

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

234

C.I.A

REFERRAL

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: August 1, 1967

FROM : T. E. Bishop

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

[redacted] stopped by my office to see Leinbaugh. [redacted] said he had just returned to his home in Charlottesville, Virginia, after spending several days in New Orleans, and said he had been able to talk with Jim Garrison for about four hours this past week. [redacted] advised that he found Garrison to be very articulate and persuasive and said he came away from the interview believing, against his better judgment, that Garrison really might have something. [redacted] said that Garrison showed him extracts from various affidavits he had collected and seemed to be supremely confident that he could "make his case."

[redacted] did have one bit of information that apparently has not come to the Bureau's attention previously. He said that Garrison had shown him a small green notebook, approximately 4" x 5", which Garrison described as most significant evidence. Garrison claimed that this was a notebook of Oswald's that had recently been found in a New Orleans house where Oswald had lived in 1963. According to Garrison, a Negro member of a wrecking crew which is demolishing this house found the notebook and eventually it came into Garrison's hands. Garrison claimed this alleged notebook of Oswald's contained pertinent data regarding the assassination and allowed [redacted] to glance briefly at several pages. [redacted] said he saw only jotted notations that were meaningless to him; however, he said he gained the distinct impression that Garrison considered this "new find" to be of great importance.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones

HPL:mls
(6)

ST-109 REC-63 6 - 10706 [redacted]

105-82555-

NOT RECORDED
159 AUG 16 1967

CONTINUED - OVER

11 AUG 8, 1967

SOVIET SECTION

Bishop to DeLoach memo
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

[redacted] was shown photographs of Oswald's notebooks that appeared in the Warren Commission Report. He said unfortunately he was not able to tell whether or not the handwriting appeared to be similar.

Leinbaugh has known [redacted] for several years. [redacted] is an intelligent and conscientious reporter, has written favorable articles about the Bureau for European outlets, and is believed to be completely reliable.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this memorandum be routed to the Domestic Intelligence Division for information and any dissemination deemed appropriate.

WCS

1 - Mr. Lenihan

2-7-67

Airtel SI-109

105-82555

To: SAC, New Orleans (89-69)

REC-63

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) 5623

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS

[redacted] recently contacted the Bureau and informed a Bureau official that he had recently returned from New Orleans where he had been in contact with New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison for approximately four hours. [redacted] advised that he found Garrison to be very articulate and persuasive and stated that he came away from the interview believing, against his better judgment, that Garrison might have something. [redacted] stated that Garrison showed him extracts from various affidavits he had collected and seemed to be supremely confident that he could "make his case."

[redacted] further advised that Garrison had shown him a small green notebook, approximately four inches by five inches, which Garrison described as most significant evidence. Garrison claimed that this was a notebook of Lee Harvey Oswald's that had recently been found in a New Orleans house where Oswald had lived in 1963. Garrison informed [redacted] that a Negro member of a wrecking crew which is demolishing this house found the notebook and eventually it came into Garrison's hands. Garrison claimed this alleged notebook of Oswald's contained pertinent data regarding the assassination and he allowed [redacted] to glance briefly at several pages. [redacted] said he saw only jotted notations that were meaningless to him; however, he said he gained the distinct impression that Garrison considered this "new find" to be of great importance.

Buffilos in captioned matter disclosed that Oswald, in 1963, lived in New Orleans, Louisiana, from late April until 9-25-63.

1 - Dallas (89-43)

REL:cls (5)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

AUG 7 1967

MAILED 4
AUG 2 1967
FBI

He spent from three to five nights at the residence of Charles F. Murret, 757 French Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. Thereafter he moved to a residence at 4905 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, where he resided until he left New Orleans 9/25/63.

Bufiles also reflect that Oswald resided in New Orleans with his mother during a period preceding the Spring of 1956, when he and his family moved to Ft. Worth, Texas, shortly before his enlistment in the U. S. Marine Corps in October, 1956. The files of your office contain the addresses where Oswald resided during these early years of his life.

A check of Bureau files disclosed no information identifiable with the notebook described by [redacted]. Each office should check its records in captioned matter and advise Bureau whether any information is available concerning this notebook.

Bureau desires that the New Orleans Office conduct discreet inquiries to determine whether the residence at 757 French Street, New Orleans, or 4905 Magazine Street, New Orleans, is being demolished or has been recently demolished. In the event you determine neither residence is being demolished or has been demolished, you should check the other residences where Oswald resided during the period he lived in New Orleans prior to his move to Ft. Worth, Texas, in the Spring of 1953. Determine if any of these residences have been recently demolished.

This matter should be given your prompt attention and results furnished to the Bureau by airtel.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC-9

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 8/7/67

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-37111) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReWFOlets 10/6/66 and 10/13/66; Buairtel to New Orleans 10/14/66; and NOairtel and LHM 11/2/66, in captioned matter.

Re communications set forth pertinent info available to WFO concerning investigation conducted as the result of material furnished by Congressman DON FUQUA, Florida, as received by him from one WILLIAM H. COOPER, aka JOE COOPER.

Re LHM sets forth interview of COOPER, wherein he names certain individuals whom he "felt" were part of a conspiracy involved in the assassination of President KENNEDY; how he felt that the assassination was planned by the group during a cruise of the U.S.S. Shangri-La in August 1963.

Enclosed for Bureau is additional material received by FUQUA recently from COOPER. This was furnished by FUQUA to SAs JAMES F. MORRISSEY and EARL CHARLES BEVELS on 8/7/67 as a result of a telephonic request of FUQUA that date to SA MORRISSEY. He furnished it for review of the Bureau and any indicated investigation which may be suggested. To him, the material did not appear to contain any positive info re COOPER's previously described conspiracy theory; however, he felt the Bureau was in a better position to evaluate that fact.

The material consists of two handwritten letters dated 7/16/67 and 7/30/67, the envelope for one bearing COOPER's address, and 17 items which FUQUA believed were sent with the letter of 7/16/67.

2-Bureau (ENC 20)
1-New Orleans (100-[illegible]) (Info) (RM)
1-WFO

JFM:MJB
(4)

ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

REC-9 5589

AUG 8 1967

LATIN AMERICA

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

REQUEST OF THE BUREAU

It is requested the Bureau review the above material; that copies of any pertinent items for Bureau file retention or possible investigative use be made; that all the material be returned to WFO so FUQUA can return same expeditiously to COOPER. Any additional investigation is left to the discretion of the Bureau and WFO contemplates no further action in this regard.

Received
7-18-67

Ft. Dix, N.J.
July 16, 1967

Dear Don,

This is the picture Clay
& Clay shot. The picture was
taken in 1961. Jane sent me
the passenger list of the ship.
Adam, Millette and Kaplan
not listed. They could be out
under a false name. Millette
close to President Eisenhower.
am sending you some information
that also. The main interest is
group in Charles Town, W. Va.
part the colonies have a better
for the Navy Yard. We further
to the Manship line a former
St Lines of Memphis. Hey Jew
had made a statement about Mr.
Brother Kaplan was killed in 1935.
a letter Kaplan in New York

a Television station in Biloxi. He
also held newspapers in B.R. He
received a large loan from M.
I believe in 63 or 64. His Biloxi
Broadcasting Co was formed. He is
Director with Herman Kahnweiler of
New Orleans. His law partner was
Guy Johnson (whose wife Rosemary
Reed Stilwell, Johnson studied
as one of Clay Shaw's attorneys. Jo
was close to Guy Banister & F.B.I.
whose claim to fame was being
Lee Oswald's Banister. The other
Joseph Rault is one of the men called
with Willard Robertson who are being
grand jury investigation. Rault was
to possess information. Back to the
Troup's he could be ok. Margaret
Lipton has been political mentor
the two Mardi Gras queens. Cynthia
Hay I found out is the granddaughter
of the wealthy oil man Haroldson
Lafoon who with Murchison financed
Joseph Kennedy's father to fix
[illegible] Robertson [illegible] attempt

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Farmers. I called Frank Ben Miller who went after the Farmers who refused to stay, in the England along with R. K. Hendrix Jr of New Orleans. There was Jack R. Kindel Jr of New Orleans and he was in the Marines with Donald. The thing looks like a family affair. Jack Ray informed Donald that he was a son of a Mr A. B. Mayer 4360 Elm Ave Baton Rouge 10-22-(Mtg.) 10-25-(Co. said F.B.I) called Mr. Jack for that Funeral bulletin was sent on April 10, 1963 (via Lewis Galloway) was founder of Farmers Commerce. Jack found the only meeting the Attorney General requested (Jack exact like in the Petition with my Robertsdale page 50. This was Also the Society of Kennedy. This is also mention of Militia Freedom going to West Coast when he [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Baton Rouge, La
July 30, 1967

Dear,

I guess you have been pretty busy. I have been waiting to hear from you on the material. Please give me a report on progress there. I have received some new information since I have heard that Bertrand is some Bertrand in Kenton that we [illegible] City Hall. Is this Mac the Bertrand is your opinion on the picture? If you have any information please get it to me. I need a statement [illegible] paper about what you [illegible] concerning Carmichael. I [illegible] with you. Don't hesitate you [illegible] any men, but please let

EX-107

1 - Mr. Lenihan

SAC, WFO (105-37111) 8/10/67

REC-9

Director, FBI (105-82555) -5589

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Reurlet 8/7/67 wherein you transmitted to the Bureau information made available to your office by Congressman Don Fuqua.

A perusal of the data that was forwarded to the Bureau by your office disclosed no information that is pertinent to the investigation in captioned matter. This data is being returned herewith to your office in order that the material can be returned to Congressman Fuqua in accordance with his request.

Enclosures - 20

REL:as (4)

NOTE:

Congressman Don Fuqua has previously made available information to WFO which was furnished to him by William H. Cooper of New Orleans. Cooper has alleged that Oswald was involved in a conspiracy with several individuals to assassinate President Kennedy. Cooper has admitted that he possesses no specific information to back up his theory but felt things just didn't look right. Cooper is continuing his wild speculations and is now using information reported in the press relating to Garrison's investigation of the assassination. In memorandum Branigan to Sullivan 11/8/66 it was recommended and approved that a representative of the Crime Records Division contact Congressman Fuqua and inform him that Cooper was unable to produce any specific basis for his allegations he has made regarding the assassination. This was done 11/15/66 and at that time Congressman Fuqua was informed that FBI intensive investigation of the assassination produced no evidence that anyone else was involved with Lee Harvey Oswald in the assassination of President Kennedy.

AUG 10 1967
COMM-FBI

Room

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

57 AUG 15 1967

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 8/9/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Re Bureau airtel 8/7/67.

On 8/8/67, the residences located at 757 French St. and 4905 Magazine St., New Orleans, La., were personally observed by two SA's of the New Orleans Office. It was determined that neither one of these residences has been demolished or is presently being demolished. It is to be noted, however, that the building immediately next to 4905 Magazine Street, which is described as a duplex-type building with the addresses of 4903 and 4901 is presently being renovated and some interior and exterior work appeared to be in progress.

A review of New Orleans files determined that LEE HARVEY OSWALD resided at 126 Exchange Place, New Orleans, La., during a period preceding the Spring of 1956 when he and his family moved to Ft. Worth, Texas. This address was also observed and no evidence existed that this residence is being demolished or has been recently demolished.

According to New Orleans files, LEE HARVEY OSWALD and his mother resided in Covington, La.; however, these residences were not checked inasmuch as LEE HARVEY OSWALD was an infant at the time he resided in Covington.

(3) - Bureau
1 - Dallas (89-43)
2 - New Orleans
DDD:sah
(6)

NOT RECORDED
159 AUG 16 1967

14 AUG 17 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NO 89-69
DDD:sab

A review of New Orleans files disclosed no information identifiable with the notebook described by [redacted]

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

August 10, 1967

The Attorney General

62-109060

Director, FBI

105-82555

1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

[redacted] a representative for the Dutch newspaper "Der Telegram" in Amsterdam, recently contacted the Bureau and informed a Bureau official that he had recently returned from New Orleans where he had been in contact with New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison for approximately four hours. [redacted] advised that he found Garrison to be very articulate and persuasive and stated that he came away from the interview believing, against his better judgment, that Garrison might have something. [redacted] stated that Garrison showed him contracts from various affidavits he had collected and seemed to be supremely confident that he could "make his case."

[redacted] further advised that Garrison had shown him a small green notebook, approximately four inches by five inches, which Garrison described as most significant evidence. Garrison claimed that this was a notebook of Lee Harvey Oswald's that had recently been found in a New Orleans house where Oswald had lived in 1963. Garrison informed [redacted] that a Negro member of a wrecking crew which is demolishing this house found the notebook and eventually it came into Garrison's hands. Garrison claimed this alleged notebook of Oswald's contained pertinent data regarding the assassination and he allowed [redacted] to glance briefly at several pages. [redacted] said he saw only jotted notations that were meaningless to him; however, he said he gained the distinct impression that Garrison considered this "new find" to be of great importance.

A check of our files disclosed that Lee Harvey Oswald arrived in New Orleans, Louisiana, approximately April 25, 1963. He spent several nights at the residence

62-109060

RBL:as
(13)

MAILED 19
AUG 16 1967
COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

59 AUG 22 1967 TELETYPE UNIT

of his uncle, Mr. Charles F. Morret, 757 French Street, New Orleans, Louisiana. Thereafter, he moved to a residence at 4905 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, where he resided from approximately May 1, 1963, to September 25, 1963, when he left New Orleans en route to Mexico City, Mexico.

Special Agents of our New Orleans Office made a visual check at the residences located at 757 French Street and 4905 Magazine Street, both New Orleans, Louisiana. Our Agents noted that neither residence is being or has recently been demolished.

The above is being furnished for your information in this matter.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Carl Eardley
Acting Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 8/23/67

FROM SAC, DALLAS

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
IS - R - CUBA
OO - DALLAS
Bufile 105-82555
DLfile 100-10461 (P*)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO - DALLAS
Bufile 62-109060
DLfile 89-43 (P)

Considerable correspondence is still being received in connection with captioned assassination matter as a result of the JAMES GARRISON probe at New Orleans. The Bureau is aware that this probe alleges that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was part of a conspiracy. Such correspondence, however, has been filed in the above captioned assassination case and will continue to be so filed.

Inasmuch as there are no current outstanding leads in the captioned OSWALD matter, it is being placed in a pending inactive status.

REC-24

105-82555-5590

(2) - Bureau
2 - Dallas (1 - 100-10461)
(1 - 89-43)

RPG:jeg
(4)

AUG-24 1967

SOVIET SECTION

AUG 28 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 8-24-67

FROM : LEGAT, MEXICO (105-3702) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Mex airtel 7-7-67.

[redacted] Mexico City, advised on 8-14-67 that the matter referred to in reairtel had been placed in the hands of the Mexican authorities, but thus far the authorities apparently have not taken any action.

This Office will follow this matter with [redacted] Mexico, and will furnished pertinent information to the Bureau when received.

(3) - Bureau
(1 - Liaison Section)
1 - Mexico City

MDC:wr
(4)

REC 46 5591

EX 101

14 AUG 28 1967

SOVIET SECTION

59 SEP 1 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

105-82455-5592

CHANGED TO

105-81282-HQX

JAN 11 1968

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 10/31/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
(Deceased)
IS - R - CUBA

OO - DALLAS

"The Dallas Morning News" of 10/31/67, carried an article captioned "Marina Oswald Porter Sues Government for $500,000." This article indicated that MARINA OSWALD, the widow of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, had sued the U. S. Government for $500,000 as compensation for several hundred items which have been confiscated by the government for the National Archives. Among the items listed, most of which were LEE HARVEY OSWALD's personal effects, are a map of Moscow, certain handbills, a U. S. Marine Corps classbook, a Christmas card with a relative's picture on it, hunting knives, shirts, sweaters, and other paraphernalia. The article continued that MARINA OSWALD's suit filed with U. S. District Court Clerk at Dallas values the items at $500,000, and names the U. S. Attorney General as having taken all right, title and interest in the items. It indicated that she claims she is the owner and community administrator of the property.

The above is being furnished the Bureau for its information and Bureau advice is requested as to whether Dallas should open a false claim civil suit case in order that possible recovery of a substantial sum could be effected.

LEAD

ST-105

O. U. B ish DALLAS

AT DALLAS, TEXAS: Will keep the Bureau advised of pertinent developments through public source material.

REC-47 105-82555-5593

3 NOV 1 1967

(3) - Bureau
3 - Dallas (2 - 100-10461)
(1 - 105-1435) (MARINA OSWALD)

RPG:jeg

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

(6) Special Agent in Charge

11/6/67

Airtel

1 - Mr. Gillespie
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lenihan

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461) ST-116

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) 5593

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

REC-14

ReDLairtel 10/31/67.

The Bureau does not desire the Dallas Office to open a false claim civil suit case in connection with Marina Oswald's reported suit against the United States Government. The Dallas Office should conduct no investigation concerning the civil action filed by Marina Oswald with the U. S. District Court in Dallas without specific Bureau approval.

REL:as (6)

NOTE:

News media have reported that Marina Oswald has filed a $500,000 suit against the U. S. Government for compensation for several hundred items which were confiscated by the U. S. Government and are now located in the National Archives. The items in question were all furnished to the Warren Commission in connection with its investigation of the assassination and at the conclusion of its investigation, the Warren Commission took action to have these items turned over to National Archives. The actual mechanics of transferring the material of evidence from the Warren Commission to the National Archives were under the instructions of the Attorney General. Actually, the physical effects of Lee Harvey Oswald have a monetary value of a small amount, certainly not over a few hundred dollars. It is possible a promoter has offered Marina Oswald a tremendous sum for these items for use in a museum or other promotional scheme. Bureau is conducting no investigation regarding this civil action. This reply has been coordinated with Supervisor C. T. Gillespie of the Accounting and Fraud Section.

MAILED 4
NOV 6 1967
COMM-FBI

53 NOV 15 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MR. TROTTER 11/13/67

S. F. Latona

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

filed on bulky room
as 62-109060-5846

A box containing memoranda, work sheets, reports, copies of incoming letters and negatives of finger and palm prints in connection with captioned case and the case entitled "Harvey Lee Oswald, aka; IS-R-Cuba," Bufile #105-82555, is being filed in a bulky file bin in the [redacted] Records Division.

RECOMMENDATION:

For record.

(1) - Bufile 105-82555

62-109060

RGW:wjt
(4)

105-82555-

NOT RECORDED
126 NOV 14 1967

[redacted]

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-5846

79
79 NOV 14 1967

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 11/27/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
(deceased)
IS - R - CUBA

OO - DALLAS

The 11/17/67 issue of the "Fort Worth Star Telegram", Fort Worth, Texas, carried an article quoting Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD as stating on the night of 11/16/67 that she wanted to exhume the body of her son, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, as she believes an examination of his remains would discredit portions of the Warren Report which made reference to two scars on his body. She stated one of these scars is reportedly a slash mark said to have been self-inflicted on OSWALD's left wrist, and the other is supposedly a gun shot wound said to have been the result of OSWALD's accidental discharging a weapon while in the Marines. She stated that an examination of his remains would establish if there really were such scars.

The article continued that she had no idea how to go about getting OSWALD's body exhumed.

The article indicated that OSWALD's body was encased in a heavy concrete vault buried at Rose Hill Burial Park, Fort Worth, Texas. It reflected that Mrs. OSWALD resides in a modest brick home at 4029 Byers, Fort Worth, Texas.

REC 46 105-82555-5594

The 11/23/67 issue of "The Dallas Times Herald", Dallas, Texas, carried an article stating that the headstone over the grave of LEE HARVEY OSWALD had been stolen sometime late Tuesday, 11/21/67, or early Wednesday, 11/22/67, according to a police report.

C. C. Bishop

EX 101

18 NOV 28 1967

(4) - Bureau (3 - 105-82555)(Rm)
(1 - 105-147805)(MARGUERITE OSWALD)(Rm)
2 - Dallas (1 - 100-10461)
(1 - 105-2190) (MARGUERITE OSWALD)

RPG:jeg
(6)

Sent _____ M

Special Agent in Charge

57 DEC 6

SOVIET SECTION

61 DEC 4 AM 8:05

Re:DL 100-10461

"The Dallas Times Herald" issue of 11/26/67 carried an article to the effect that the headstone for LEE HARVEY OSWALD's grave had been found at Bartlesville, Oklahoma. Captain JOE GLENN, of the Bartlesville PD, was quoted in the article as stating the stone had been turned over to police in a downtown park through a third party. He indicated that two Bartlesville teen-age youths took the stone as a practical joke and that no prosecution was contemplated.

The Bureau will be kept advised of any developments in instant matter.

Box 27
Delia, Kansas
November 27, 1967

J. Edgar Hoover
F. B. I.
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

I am a student at Rossville High School, Rossville, Kansas. I am writing a term paper on the life of Lee Harvey Oswald. The school library has very little information on this subject. If you could send me any information, I would appreciate it very much.

I realize that a lot of information may be classified information, but please send me as much as possible. I have written to three other places and what they send me will probably be factual information. It would be very nice if I could include in my term paper what you people think his motives could have been. As I said, I realize that a lot of the information I've asked for may be classified information.

My term paper is due December 20. I should have written you sooner, I know. But please send me as much information as possible as quickly as possible. My address is:

Miss Sheila Brock
Box 27
Delia, Kansas 66418

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Brock

Sheila Brock

ack ED 12/6/67 mrl

MK 101 F B I 105 - Washington - 559516

REC-28

DEC 5 1967

December 4, 1967

105-22515-5595

REC-28

Miss Sheila Brock
Box 27
Delia, Kansas 66418

Dear Miss Brock:

Your letter of November 27th has been received.

With regard to your request for information concerning the life of Lee Harvey Oswald, the FBI at the request of President Johnson conducted a prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. All the material developed by this Bureau in connection with this investigation was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration, and the results of our inquiry were subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission. The FBI has no authority to independently release any information in these reports. I am sure you will understand why I cannot be of assistance.

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 19
DEC 4 1967
COMM-FBI

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent.

ED:pld (3)

66 DEC 11 1967

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

RHINELANDER 4-8950
BY APPOINTMENT

DAVID ABRAHAMSEN, M.D.
1035 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10028

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

November 22, 1967

Director J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Director Hoover:

I am enclosing a paper of mine "A Study of Lee Harvey Oswald: Psychological Capability of Murder," which I think would be of some interest to you. It is the result of almost three years work and will be part of a book which will appear later.

Since so much has been written about Oswald, I thought that my study might serve a useful purpose. In case any of your representatives or yourself would like to talk with me about this matter, I shall, of course, be glad to do so.

Sincerely yours,

David Abrahamsen, M.D.

DA:ra
Enclosure

ENCLOSURE

DEC 24 1967

5596

17 NOV 27 1967

November 29, 1967

REC-24 105-82555-5596

EX-130

Dr. David Abrahamsen
1035 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10028

Dear Dr. Abrahamsen:

I have received your letter of November 22nd and want to thank you for sending me a copy of your paper, "A Study of Lee Harvey Oswald: Psychological Capability of Murder." Your thoughtfulness in making this available to me certainly is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Dr. Abrahamsen is on the Special Correspondents List.

HRH:lmf
(3)

MAILED 12
DEC 8 1967
COMM-FBI

62 DEC 8 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. Unrecorded (12-14-67)

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 6

SECTION NO.

234

CIA

REFERRAL

1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Rosen

December 28, 1967

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Current news media are featuring an account of a press conference conducted with New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison on December 26, 1967.

Garrison is reported to have stated that the Federal Bureau of Investigation put out a message on November 17, 1963, to several of its offices advising that on November 22, 1963, an attempt would be made to assassinate President Kennedy at Dallas, Texas. I thought that you would want to know that this latest charge by District Attorney Garrison is a lie. The Federal Bureau of Investigation received no information from any source that an assassination attempt would be made in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

Garrison is also alleged to have told the press conference that "the indications are very strong that Oswald was informing the Federal Bureau of Investigation that an assassination was contemplated." On May 14, 1964, I testified before the Warren Commission and at that time I emphatically denied that Oswald had ever been engaged by the Bureau or acted as an informant in any capacity. In addition, our entire file on Lee Harvey Oswald which was maintained at Federal Bureau of Investigation headquarters covering Oswald's activities as reported to us prior to the assassination was furnished to the Warren Commission for its review in connection with its investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

62-109060

MAILED 3
DEC 28 1967
FBI - COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

62-109060

RBL:jh:ab
(14)

ENCLOSURE

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

79 JAN 9 - 1968

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 8 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

The Attorney General

In addition to the above, Garrison made a number of other allegations during his press conference which are untrue. A concise summary and analysis of such allegations is set forth in the enclosed memorandum.

This information is also being furnished to Mrs. Mildred Stegall at the White House.

Enclosure

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)

1 - Mr. Edwin L. Weisl, Jr. (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr. (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE:

Data as set forth above was summarized in memorandum Mr. W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan dated 12/27/67, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," prepared by RDL:slc.

1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

December 28, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

News media for December 27, 1967, carried accounts of a press conference conducted by New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison on December 26, 1967. Set forth below is a concise summary and analysis of numerous allegations made by Garrison during his press conference.

Garrison alleged that Lee Harvey Oswald was "working for the Central Intelligence Agency in November, 1963" when he informed the FBI of a plot to kill President Kennedy in Dallas.

In his testimony before the Warren Commission on May 14, 1964, Mr. John A. McCone, then Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, stated he had personally handled the inquiry within his Agency relating to Lee Harvey Oswald and had reached the conclusion that Oswald was not an agent, employee or informant of the Central Intelligence Agency. Mr. McCone added that the Central Intelligence Agency never contacted Oswald, interviewed him, talked with him or received or solicited any reports or information from him, or communicated with him directly or in any other manner. Mr. McCone further stated that the Central Intelligence Agency never furnished Oswald with any funds or money or compensated him directly or indirectly in any fashion. Mr. McCone added that Lee Harvey Oswald was never associated or connected directly or indirectly in any way whatsoever with the Central Intelligence Agency.

105-82555

MBL:as
(3)

ENCLOSURE

SEE NOTE PAGE FIVE

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

Garrison alleged that President Lyndon B. Johnson and other high officials of the United States Government have concealed from the public the truth of the assassination. Garrison described President Johnson as "the man who profited most by the assassination" and alleged that President Johnson decided that "vital evidence" could not be seen by the public for 75 years. Garrison also alleged that President Johnson "got away with this decision." Current regulations of the National Archives provide that reports of investigative agencies are not to be made available to any member of the public, regardless of his credentials or purpose, for a period of 75 years without the approval of the agency which prepared the report. The guidelines for determining which documents of the Warren Commission records should be made available to the public were proposed by Mr. Nicholas deB. Katzenbach when he was Attorney General of the United States. These guidelines were approved by Mr. McGeorge Bundy on April 19, 1965, when Mr. Bundy was serving as Special Assistant to the President.

Garrison alleged that the assassination of President Kennedy was carried out by "an infinitely larger number than you would dream" and that in Dealy Plaza (the assassination site in Dallas) alone, there could have been as many as 15 individuals involved in the assassination. During the past several months Garrison has changed his story frequently as to the number of individuals involved in the assassination. In his various press releases, Garrison has claimed that Dallas police officials, Secret Service, Central Intelligence Agency and Federal Bureau of Investigation personnel, Lee Harvey Oswald, Clay Shaw, David William Ferrie, numerous anti-Castro Cuban refugees and others were involved in the conspiracy plot to assassinate President Kennedy.

Garrison alleged that before the gun went on November 22, 1963, Government officials and investigators knew that a lone gunman did not kill President Kennedy. Garrison claimed that "Washington has fooled not only the people of this country but also the world, to stay in power."

Garrison's statement is, of course, completely false. On the evening of November 22, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald was in the custody of the Dallas Police Department and was charged with the murder of Dallas policeman J. D. Tippit and was also being held as a suspect in the assassination of President Kennedy. Investigation was proceeding on that date to determine if Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in his crimes or whether he had accomplices. After intensive investigation, it was the conclusion of the Warren Commission that Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone assassin. This conclusion was based on overwhelming evidence.

Garrison alleged that Loran Hall of California had inside knowledge of the assassination the day it happened.

The name of Loran Eugene Hall came up in the FBI investigation of the assassination in connection with an allegation made by Mrs. Sylvia Odio, Dallas, Texas. Odio alleged on December 18, 1963, that she received a visit from "Leon Oswald" and two Mexican companions on September 26 or 27, 1963, and that these three individuals brought her a message from her father who was being held as a political prisoner in Cuba. Odio stated that she believed "Leon Oswald" was identical with Lee Harvey Oswald.

The FBI conducted extensive investigation regarding Odio's allegation and found absolutely no corroboration for it. It was determined that Lee Harvey Oswald was on a bus en route to Mexico City on the dates Odio claimed she was visited by "Leon Oswald" and two companions.

During our inquiries concerning Odio's allegation, we determined that Odio was regarded by numerous close associates as being mentally unstable. We were also informed that Odio had been hospitalized at one time for mental illness and that she had also attempted suicide in the past. Odio testified before

the Warren Commission on July 22, 1964, at which time she informed the Commission that she was then under the treatment of a psychiatrist. The Warren Commission concluded in its Report that Odio had not met Lee Harvey Oswald.

During the course of our investigation of the assassination, we received information that Loran Eugene Hall had been in Dallas, Texas, in September or October, 1963, and reportedly was soliciting contributions from anti-Castro Cuban refugees. We contacted Loran Eugene Hall on September 16, 1964, at which time Hall was residing at Kernville, California. Hall informed us that he never met Lee Harvey Oswald. He did state that he and two companions were in Dallas, Texas, in September, 1963, and had contacted various Cuban refugees in an effort to solicit funds for work against the Castro regime in Cuba. Hall recalled that he had met Sylvia Odio at that time and was accompanied by Lawrence Howard and William Seymour.

Interviews of Howard and Seymour and other investigation failed to corroborate Hall's statements. Our inquiries disclosed that Hall had a history of mental instability and a reputation for telling falsehoods. Results of our inquiries in this particular matter were disseminated to the Warren Commission.

William W. Turner, who has written several articles for "Ramparts" magazine attacking the conclusions of the Warren Commission, appeared at Garrison's press conference and urged that certain Warren Commission documents, now withheld from the public, be released for Garrison's perusal. Turner claimed that more than 200 documents have been classified by the Warren Commission and many are pertinent to Garrison's probe.

William W. Turner was a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation from February 5, 1951, to July 19, 1961. He was dismissed, effective the latter date.

1

et

The Civil Service Commission Board of Appeals and Review sustained his dismissal on the grounds that he had demonstrated he lacked the truthfulness, accuracy and responsibility required of an FBI Agent, and that he had shown a poor attitude toward the FBI and its Director. Turner then instituted a civil action for reinstatement in the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia. He lost, and the Supreme Court, in due course, denied certiorari.

After the failure of his efforts in the courts, Turner resorted to the radio and the public press in a continuing campaign to vilify the FBI and its Director. Turner's appearance at Garrison's press conference appears to be a part of Turner's campaign. It also serves the purposes of Garrison.

NOTE:

Above disseminated by cover communications dated 12/28/67 to Mrs. Mildred Stegall at the White House and to the Attorney General.

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

December 28, 1967

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

Mrs. Mildred Stegall
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Dear Mrs. Stegall:

Current news media are featuring an account of a press conference conducted with New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison on December 23, 1967.

Garrison is reported to have stated that the Federal Bureau of Investigation put out a message on November 17, 1963, to several of its offices advising that on November 22, 1963, an attempt would be made to assassinate President Kennedy at Dallas, Texas. I thought that the President would want to know that this latest charge by District Attorney Garrison is a lie. The Federal Bureau of Investigation received no information from any source that an assassination attempt would be made in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

Lee Harvey Oswald

Garrison is also alleged to have told the press conference that "the indications are very strong that Oswald was informing the Federal Bureau of Investigation that an assassination was contemplated." On May 14, 1964, I testified before the Warren Commission and at that time I emphatically denied that Oswald had ever been engaged by the Bureau or acted as an informant in any capacity. In addition, our entire file relating to Lee Harvey Oswald which was maintained at Federal Bureau of Investigation headquarters covering Oswald's activities as reported to us prior to the assassination was furnished to the Warren Commission for its review in connection with its investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-5951

62-109060-5951

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 3 1968

62-109060-5951

62-109060-5951

55 JAN 5 1968

Mrs. Mildred Stegall

In addition to the above, Garrison made a number of other allegations during his press conference which are untrue. A concise summary and analysis of such allegations is set forth in the enclosed memorandum.

This information is also being furnished to the Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

NOTE:

Data as set forth above was summarized in memorandum Mr. F. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, dated 12/27/67, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," prepared by REL:slc.

3

FBI

Date: 12/1/67

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (105-2564) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Re Minneapolis teletype to Director dated 3/20/67 with copies airmail to Dallas and New Orleans.

Enclosed for the Bureau, Dallas and New Orleans is a copy of an article from the November 1967 issue of "Maclean's Reports," a Canadian publication. This article was made available to SA MERLE E. NELSON, Grand Forks, North Dakota, Resident Agent, by Sergeant C. M. WALKER, Royal Canadian Mounted Police Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

SA NELSON interviewed RICHARD GIESBRECHT, noted in the article, on 2/27/64, the results of which were set out in Minneapolis report of SA EWALD I. CARLSON dated 3/6/64. As stated in Minneapolis teletype to the Director dated 3/31/64 as well as referenced teletype, GIESBRECHT is and has undoubtedly been trying to seek publicity for himself without due care.

SA NELSON has assured me that the remarks attributed to him by GIESBRECHT in the enclosed article are completely untrue and unfounded. SA NELSON's interview consisted solely of asking direct, pertinent questions of GIESBRECHT and at no time did SA NELSON contribute any information to the interview, offer any opinion, or suggest to GIESBRECHT that he not discuss the information with anyone. It should be further noted that GIESBRECHT, when interviewed, took great pains to request that his identity not be disclosed.

105 82555 5597

(3) - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - New Orleans (Enc. 1) (RM)
1 - Minneapolis
RHA:nly
(6)

REC-18 13 DEC 4 1967

SOVIET [illegible]

59 JAN 2 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

DEC 13 1967

MP 105-2564

Since I feel any denial on our part would only give more publicity to the ridiculous comments of this individual, no further action is recommended.

This allegation previously checked out. Memo Branigan to Sullivan 5-14-64 re Oswald case (105-82555-3630) summarizing efforts. Breitbart has criminal record and minority origin indicated this allegation false. Rob

DEC 4 2 3 PM '64

white ceiling illuminated by 8,000 fluorescent tubes, a marble-tiled mezzanine the size of a football field.

On February 13, 1964, in this improbably exotic setting, where James Bond might have struggled with SMERSH, an overweight Winnipeg salesman named Richard Giesbrecht was caught up in the maelstrom that had begun in Dallas three months before and continues to this day. Giesbrecht believes he was a witness to nothing less than a meeting of two men who had conspired to kill President John F. Kennedy, and swears that a third man, a burly, suitably ominous figure with a smashed nose and flushed cheeks, played a bizarre cat-and-mouse game with him all over the mezzanine to frighten him into silence.

"Too big" for FBI

Ever since, Giesbrecht, a palpably sincere and rational 35-year-old Mennonite with four children, has swung between fear and frustration. Fear that the disclosure of his identity — his name is revealed here publicly for the first time — would lead to harassment by cranks, or worse. (He is aware that 20 or so people tenuously linked to investigations of an alleged conspiracy have died since November, 1963.) Frustration because he believes that the FBI deliberately squelched his story. Giesbrecht talked to an agent named Merryl Nelson whom he contacted through the U.S. consulate in Winnipeg. He says that Nelson remarked, "This looks like the break we've been waiting for" — only to tell him a few months later to forget the whole thing. "It's too big," Nelson is supposed to have said. "We can't protect you in Canada."

Then, last February 23, visiting a hospitalized friend, Giesbrecht saw a newspaper photograph of David W. Ferrie, a New Orleans man who had been found dead, ostensibly of a hemorrhage caused by a fractured blood vessel — although he had left behind two suicide notes. There was

sion to arrest him," he said. "Apparently we waited too long." Then the flamboyant D.A. added three lines that reverberated around the world: "My staff and I solved the assassination weeks ago. I wouldn't say this if we didn't have the evidence beyond the shadow of a doubt. We know the key individuals, the cities involved and how it was done."

The DA calls

All that was last February. Throughout the spring and summer, Garrison had neither put up nor shut up, although he professed himself ready to reveal his findings at the trial this fall of Clay Shaw, a prominent New Orleans businessman arrested on March 1 on charges of conspiring to assassinate John F. Kennedy. (Most of the U.S. press attempted to discredit Garrison's case against Shaw, but a panel of three judges and a grand jury ruled that there was sufficient evidence to hold him for trial.) Garrison believes that Shaw, Ferrie, Lee Harvey Oswald, Jack Ruby and others — most of them hair-trigger anti-Castroites — conspired to kill Kennedy because of his plan for a *détente* with Cuba, and because Kennedy was cracking down on CIA-supported anti-Castro activity in Dallas, Miami and New Orleans. There is the chilling suggestion that, some time in the early fall of 1963, in New Orleans, a sizeable group of Right-wing extremists, deranged adventurers and Cuban exiles [illegible] switched targets — from Castro to Kennedy.

With the help of the Winnipeg *Free Press*, which has printed an account of his story without using his name, Giesbrecht finally got in touch with an authority who wanted to use his testimony, and who did not, as he puts it, "just tell me to shut up and go away": Jim Garrison. One of Garrison's assistants [illegible] Giesbrecht in Miami and explained some interest in what he had to say. There were [illegible] calls from the D.A.'s office to check details. In late September Giesbrecht

Upon Jon Kennedy's assassination?

agreed tentatively to testify at Clay Shaw's trial, although Mrs. Giesbrecht was afraid to see her husband get mixed up in the case.

What spurred Giesbrecht to agree to testify was a call he had got in early summer from Garrison himself. "He told me that my evidence would be a great help to him, and that the pieces locked perfectly into place, although he didn't explain how. He confirmed that Ferrie had been in Winnipeg at the time and he said that no people from Winnipeg were involved. Maybe these men were making connections to Minneapolis or Chicago. They just happened to be here when I ran into them."

On that day, February 13, 1964, Giesbrecht had set up an appointment with a client who worked at nearby Bristol Aircraft. He arrived at the airport early, shortly after 2 p.m., to have his first look inside the new terminal. He sauntered around, went into the Horizon Room, had one drink, a Moscow Mule, walked out to have a look at Gerald Gladstone's sculpture, *Solar Cone*, in a fountain courtyard near the lounge, called his client found he had more time to kill, returned to the lounge, sat at the same table half-way along a wall of windows and ordered a Seven-Up. Two men had taken the adjacent table. His back to them, Giesbrecht planned his sales approach and did some figuring on his weekly calendar pad. At some point, probably at about 2.45 p.m., he became aware that his neighbors were discussing the assassination in a way that seemed to implicate them.

He started to listen, then to take notes. It seemed to him that one of the men had a "Latin" accent; the other, the one he later concluded was Ferrie, an "American" accent. The voices were rather high-pitched, precise-sounding. He sensed that both men were homosexuals.

Oswald a pawn

"I got the impression that a man named Isaacs was to have been the assassin or one of them, but that he had taken on Oswald to do the dirty work," Giesbrecht says. "In the opinion of these men Oswald was a psycho. One of them said, 'How did Isaacs get mixed up with a psycho like that?' The man I think of as Ferrie wondered how much Oswald had passed on to his wife or, for that matter, anyone else. *Being* mixed up with Oswald had been a foolish thing. Ferrie said that Isaacs could be seen on some film of Kennedy getting off a plane shortly before the assassination. These men assured each other that when a man named Hochman or Hoffman got to Isaacs all loose ends would be tied up. He would also make sure that a certain car was destroyed. Ferrie said there was more money now at their disposal than ever. They discussed a meeting to be held at the Townhouse Motor Hotel in Kansas City, Missouri, on March 18. There had been no meeting since early November of 1963."

During all this time Giesbrecht was hunched over his calendar pad, straining to pick up the low voices over the piped-in music, the muffled shriek of engines through the twin-paned windows and the conversation of about a dozen other people in the big dim room. He was aware of some girls at a corner table who laughed a lot.

"Auntie" flies in

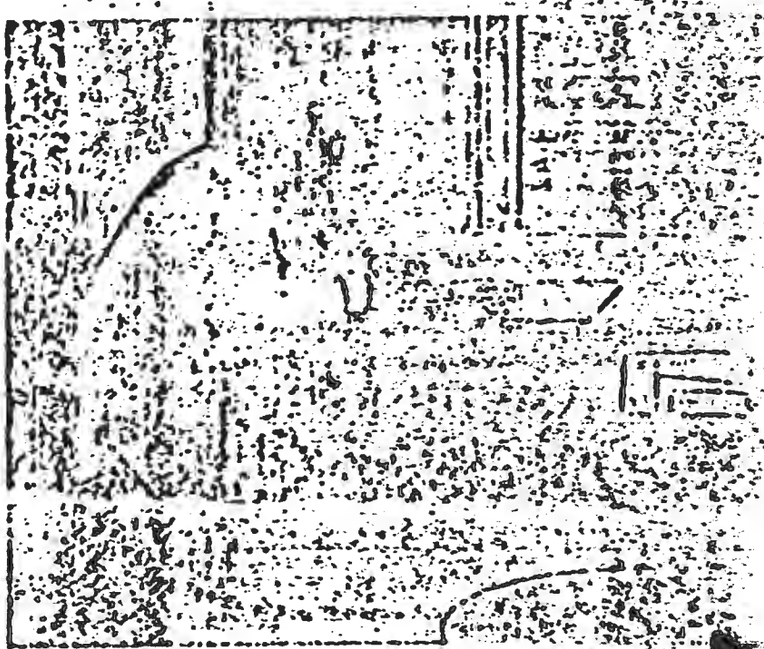
There was more. The meeting would be registered under the name of a textile firm. Ferrie mentioned an "aunt" who would be flying in from California. A name that sounded like Romeniuk came up several times. Ferrie asked about paper or merchandise coming out of Nevada. Latin Accent said it was too risky and that a house or shop had been closed down at a place called Mercury. He said that "a good shipment" had reached Caracas from Newport. There was some speculation that investigation of Kennedy's death would not end if the Warren Commission found Oswald guilty.

Giesbrecht managed to get a fast look at the man he later said was Ferrie. "I told the FBI that he had the oddest hair and eyebrows I'd ever seen," he says. "The eyebrows were wide and sort of streaky. The hair was very shiny and it started quite far back on his head." (According to press reports, Ferrie wore a bright red wig and false eyebrows to conceal burns he had suffered years before. Giesbrecht says he didn't notice the color of his hair.) It seemed to him that the man resembled Stan Laurel "when he gets that look as if he's going to cry." Giesbrecht didn't really see the second man's face: they were sitting back to back. He noticed that his chin and neck were badly pock-marked and that he wore a hearing aid in his right ear. Both men were in their middle or late 40's; both wore light tweed suits and loafers.

Perhaps Giesbrecht was doing too much craning around in his chair. At any rate, two things happened almost simultaneously. The first was that he became aware he was being stared at by a man sitting alone across a corner of the lounge, in front of a metal drapery separating the lounge and the dining room. The second was that the conversation behind him changed, became innocuous. He can remember Ferrie saying that he had flown an airplane like one on the apron outside the window — a small executive plane, Giesbrecht thinks it was, with two propellers.

"I felt a wee bit jittery or disturbed," he says. "I felt uneasy, uncomfortable. I put on my overcoat. The conversation had stopped. This third man was just staring at me. He was sort of an ugly man. He had a nose that seemed flat, a fighter's nose. It was a pig's nose. He was very fair, with very flushed cheeks. He was in his early thirties, a big man, odd-looking. I had to walk by him to get out."

Giesbrecht, feeling uneasy, hurried past Gladstone's *Solar Cone* into the



At this table in Winnipeg's airport, Richard Giesbrecht took notes while overhearing two men who may have been in on JFK's assassination.

mezzanine, turned left and [illegible] a newsstand that [illegible] the middle of the 300-foot-long waiting area. He asked a [illegible] if there were police in the airport. There was an RCMP detachment, Room 24. To get there Giesbrecht started to walk toward a covered bridge joining the terminal and the administration units. He stopped. On the middle of three steps at the near end of the bridge was the man who had been staring at him in the Horizon Room. He was staring at Giesbrecht again.

"I felt uneasy," Giesbrecht says. He turned around, went back into the newsstand and asked where the nearest phone was. He walked into the mezzanine again, turned left and walked 100 feet or so, turned left again past a Walter Yarwood metal sculpture that crouches over a fountain in another courtyard, to a bank of 10 telephones mounted on a brick tile wall. Giesbrecht picked up the sixth phone, called the Winnipeg RCMP number, got on to a corporal, introduced himself and glanced to his right.

Telephone Message

"The same man, the third man, was just about a yard away. He was right on me. So I just hung up and walked away. I don't remember how much I said to the RCMP. As I hung up the phone I felt too uneasy to look at his face, but I noticed that he had markings on his fingers. I think they were tattoos. I walked into a large flight room, at gates two and three, where there were a lot of people. I stayed in there for a while and then I went out again and down the stairs at the north end of the mezzanine and into the parking lot. I drove away from the airport and then I did a sort of foolish thing. I never bothered about my client, and not only that, when I got about a mile away from the airport I took the notes and tore them up and burned them. Ask me why and I don't know. I rewrote the notes as best I could that night at home and hid them in a dresser drawer."

Giesbrecht doesn't have any pat explanations about what he overheard, but he says he believes that a conspiracy killed Kennedy. He says he is glad to be able to help Garrison, especially since he found his earlier dealings with the FBI upsetting. "I've had three years of feeling like a little child that wants to convey something and nobody's listening," he says. "It bugs a person. It does. They're happy to hear what you have to say but then it's 'Shut up, because it's too big.' If it's something that's too big for the authorities, then the United States is in a pretty bad way, isn't it?"

JOE ROSS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: December 29, 1967

FROM : LEGAT, MEXICO CITY (105-3702) RUC

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R- CUBA

Re Mexico City airtel 7/7/67.

[redacted] Mexico City, advised on December 15, 1967, that OSCAR CONTRERAS, who furnished the information set out in memorandum dated 7/5/67 which was sent to the Bureau as an enclosure to reairtel, refused to discuss this matter with Mexican Federal Security Police.

In view of the above, no further action is contemplated in this matter at this time.

ST-115

REC 37 5598

13 JAN 3 1968

3 - Bureau
(1 - Liaison Section)
1 - Mexico City

MDC:gmh
(4)

LATIN AMERICAN

JAN 16 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. C. DeLoach
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: December 29, 1967

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Purpose of this memorandum is to report that check of Bureau records revealed no communication was sent from the Bureau to any field office during the 30-day period from October 22, 1963, to November 22, 1963, advising of a threat against President Kennedy or of an attempted assassination of President Kennedy at Dallas, Texas. We are also reporting that a thorough check of Western Union records in Dallas was made during our investigation of the assassination and it was determined at that time that during the period June through November 22, 1963, no telegram was found from Lee Harvey Oswald to anyone. This establishes that Garrison's current claim that a telegram was sent by Oswald to the FBI in November, 1963, is completely false.

BACKGROUND:

Memorandum Mr. W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan dated December 27, 1967, reported New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison alleged in a press conference on December 26, 1967, that Lee Harvey Oswald had informed the FBI on November 17, 1963, that there would be an assassination attempt of President Kennedy on November 22, 1963, in Dallas, Texas. According to news media December 27, 1967, Garrison alleged that there was a teletype message sent through FBI channels on November 17, 1963, alleging there would be an assassination attempt on President Kennedy in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963.

Station WVUE-TV, New Orleans, reported later in the day on December 27, 1967, that it had learned Garrison was basing his claim on a telegram that Lee Harvey Oswald had sent to the FBI before the slaying. Garrison was quoted as saying he has contacted Western Union officials in Dallas who took the telegram from Oswald and kept a copy of it. He was also quoted as saying that if he could get a copy of the telegram "it would break the

62-109060

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case wide open" because it would prove Oswald worked for the FBI. Garrison was also quoted as saying that the Western Union agent would not reveal the file copy because he feared for his life.

DATA REFUTING GARRISON:

We have made a careful check of our records and found no record that Lee Harvey Oswald ever sent a telegram or any other communication to the FBI. In addition, a check of our records for the 30-day period prior to the assassination (October 22, 1963, to November 22, 1963) disclosed no Bureau communication to Dallas or any other field office reporting a threat against President Kennedy or that there would be an attempted assassination of President Kennedy in Dallas, Texas. In addition, Special Agent in Charge J. Gordon Shanklin of the Dallas Office advised that a check of Dallas records disclosed that the Dallas Office never received or sent a telegram or any other communication regarding a threat to President Kennedy at any time.

Our records do disclose that during this 30-day period prior to the assassination several communications were received from various offices reporting a threat to President Kennedy. Such information was immediately disseminated to Secret Service locally and to Secret Service Headquarters, Washington, D. C. In one instance, the Atlanta Office reported by teletype October 20, 1963, that a right-wing organization held a rally at Indianapolis, Indiana, at which time two individuals informed a Bureau source that the right-wing people would have to get guns and kill President Kennedy. The Atlanta Office reported that Secret Service desired to interview the Bureau source in order to evaluate his information and thereafter to interview the two individuals who made the threat. By airtel dated November 1, 1963, the Bureau instructed the Miami Office to interview the Bureau source [redacted] and inform him of the desire of Secret Service to interview him. This is the only Bureau communication found during the 30-day period that dealt in any manner with a threat against President Kennedy. No Bureau communication to any field office was located which reported a possible threat to President Kennedy during his trip to Dallas in November, 1963.

OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

WESTERN UNION RECORD CHECK:

During our investigation of the assassination, we received information that C. A. Hamblen, night manager for Western Union, Dallas, Texas, had claimed that an individual he believed to be Lee Harvey Oswald had visited the Western Union office in Dallas. Hamblen claimed this individual had visited Western Union on at least two occasions and once received a Western Union money order and on the other occasion sent a telegram to Washington, D. C. Hamblen claimed a fellow employee, Mrs. McClure, could verify his information. Hamblen was subsequently interviewed by a member of the legal staff of the Warren Commission under oath. Hamblen informed the Warren Commission representative he could not state for certain whether the individual in question was Lee Harvey Oswald or not. He furnished conflicting information to the Warren Commission representative and was unable to produce any evidence that Oswald had ever received or sent a telegram or money order through the Western Union office in Dallas. Mrs. McClure denied ever seeing Lee Harvey Oswald in the Western Union office.

A thorough check was made of Western Union records in Dallas for the period June through November, 1963, for money orders payable to Lee Harvey Oswald or his known aliases, O. H. Lee and Alek James Hidell, and for telegrams sent by Oswald or his known aliases. No indication of any such money order or telegram was found in any of these records. This fact was established by the Warren Commission through interviews under oath of: (1) Mr. W. W. Semingsen, an official of the Western Union office who had under his jurisdiction the operations of Western Union offices in eight states, including Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Louisiana; and (2) Mr. Laurance R. Wilcox, District Manager for Western Union in the city of Dallas, including the immediate surrounding towns. Both of these Western Union officials were positive and conclusive in their statements that Oswald never sent a telegram from Dallas, Texas, to anyone.

OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

Complete details surrounding the allegation of Oswald and contact with Western Union in Dallas is set out on page 332 of the Warren Commission Report which is available to the public. In addition, the complete testimony of all Western Union personnel interviewed by the Warren Commission under oath concerning such allegation is set out in the back up material to the Warren Commission Report which is also available to the public.

Western Union officials placed absolutely no credence in Mr. Hamblen's allegation that Oswald was ever in Western Union offices in Dallas and his immediate superiors have concluded that the whole thing was a "figment of Mr. Hamblen's imagination."

ACTION:

For information. We have previously sent communications to the White House and the Attorney General completely denying Garrison's allegation that Oswald ever informed the FBI of an assassination plot against President Kennedy in Dallas.

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

January 3, 1968

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. D. E. Moohan

Mrs. Mildred Stegall
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Stegall:

In my letter to you of December 28, 1967, I reported that news media for December 27, 1967, were featuring an account of a press conference conducted by New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison on December 26, 1967. During his press conference, Garrison allegedly stated that the indications are very strong that Lee Harvey Oswald was informing the Federal Bureau of Investigation that an assassination was contemplated. I informed you that Garrison's allegation was completely false and that I had testified before the Warren Commission on May 14, 1964, at which time I emphatically denied that Oswald had ever been engaged by this Bureau or acted as an informant in any capacity.

For your information, Station WDSU-TV, New Orleans, reported later in the day on December 27, 1967, that it had learned Garrison was basing his claim that Oswald had informed the Federal Bureau of Investigation of an assassination plot on President Kennedy on a telegram that Lee Harvey Oswald allegedly had sent to the Federal Bureau of Investigation from Dallas, Texas, before the slaying. Garrison was quoted as saying he had contacted Western Union officials in Dallas who took the telegram from Oswald and kept a copy of it. Garrison was also quoted as saying that if he could get a copy of the telegram "it would break the case wide open" because it would prove Oswald worked for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Garrison was also quoted as saying that the Western Union agent would not reveal the file copy because he feared for his life.

MAIL ROOM

NOTE: ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-

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Mrs. Mildred Stegall

During our investigation of the assassination, we received information that C. A. Hamblen, night manager for Western Union, Dallas, Texas, had claimed that an individual he believed to be Lee Harvey Oswald had visited the Western Union office in Dallas. Hamblen claimed this individual had visited Western Union on at least two occasions and once received a Western Union money order and on the other occasion sent a telegram to Washington, D. C. Hamblen claimed a fellow employee, Mrs. McClure, could verify his information. Hamblen was subsequently interviewed by a member of the legal staff of the Warren Commission under oath. Hamblen informed the Warren Commission representative he could not state for certain whether the individual in question was Lee Harvey Oswald or not. He furnished conflicting information to the Warren Commission representative and was unable to produce any evidence that Oswald had ever received or sent a telegram or money order through the Western Union office in Dallas. Mrs. McClure denied ever seeing Lee Harvey Oswald in the Western Union office.

A thorough check was made of Western Union records in Dallas for the period June through November, 1963, for money orders payable to Lee Harvey Oswald or his known aliases, O. H. Lee and Alek James Hidell, and for telegrams sent by Oswald or his known aliases. No indication of any such money order or telegram was found in any of these records. This fact was established by the Warren Commission through interviews under oath of: (1) Mr. W. W. Pennington, an official of the Western Union office who had under his jurisdiction the operations of Western Union offices in eight states, including Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Louisiana; and (2) Mr. Laurence B. Wilson, District Manager for Western Union in the city of Dallas, including the immediate surrounding towns. Both of these Western Union officials were positive and conclusive in their statements that Oswald never sent a telegram from Dallas, Texas, to anyone.

Complete details surrounding the allegation that Lee Harvey Oswald had been in contact with the Western Union office in Dallas, Texas, are set out on page 332 of the Warren Commission Report. In addition,

Mrs. Mildred Stegall

the complete testimony of Western Union personnel who were interviewed by Warren Commission representatives under oath concerning such allegation is set out in the Warren Commission Hearings. The Warren Commission Report and the Warren Commission Hearings are available to the public.

Western Union officials testified that they placed no credence in Mr. Hamblen's allegation that Lee Harvey Oswald had visited the Western Union office in Dallas, Texas. Hamblen's immediate supervisor concluded that the whole thing was a "figment of Mr. Hamblen's imagination." In its Report the Warren Commission noted that it accepted this assessment.

I thought that this information would be of interest to the President. It is also being furnished to the Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE:

Information contained herein was previously summarized in memorandum Mr. W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan dated 12/20/67, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," prepared by RLL:as.

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan

The Attorney General

January 8, 1968

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

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COMM-FBI

The Attorney General

During our investigation of the assassination, we received information that C. A. Hamblen, night manager for Western Union, Dallas, Texas, had claimed that an individual he believed to be Lee Harvey Oswald had visited the Western Union office in Dallas. Hamblen claimed this individual had visited Western Union on at least two occasions and once received a Western Union money order and on the other occasion sent a telegram to Washington, D. C. Hamblen claimed a fellow employee, Mrs. McClure, could verify his information. Hamblen was subsequently interviewed by a member of the legal staff of the Warren Commission under oath. Hamblen informed the Warren Commission representative he could not state for certain whether the individual in question was Lee Harvey Oswald or not. He furnished conflicting information to the Warren Commission representative and was unable to produce any evidence that Oswald had ever received or sent a telegram or money order through the Western Union office in Dallas. Mrs. McClure denied ever seeing Lee Harvey Oswald in the Western Union office.

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Complete details surrounding the allegation that Lee Harvey Oswald had been in contact with the Western Union office in Dallas, Texas, are set out on page 382 of the Warren Commission Report. In addition,

The Attorney General

the complete testimony of Western Union personnel who were interviewed by Warren Commission representatives under oath concerning each allegation is set out in the Warren Commission Hearings. The Warren Commission Report and the Warren Commission Hearings are available to the public.

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I thought this information would be of interest to you. It is also being furnished to Mrs. Mildred Stegall at the White House.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Edwin L. Weisl, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE:

Information contained herein was previously summarized in memorandum Mr. W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan dated 12/29/67, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," prepared by RDL:es.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. UNRecorded (1-4-68)

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO. 234

Dept. of Justice

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. UNRECORDED (1-8-68)

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

234

Dept. of Justice

REFERRAL

FBI

Date: 1/10/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

CO - DALLAS

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas dated 12/5/67, enclosing copy of letter dated 12/1/67, from EDWIN L. WEISL, JR., Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division, who requested certain information relating to civil complaints filed by JOHN J. KING and MARINA N. OSWALD PORTER.

Enclosed are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum containing information relating to 6.5 mm. Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, Serial No. C2766, and .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial No. V510210, which should be of assistance to the Department in defending a civil suit captioned John J. King vs. United States of America (U.S.D.C. Colorado, Civil Action No. 67-C-518).

The Bureau's attention is called to Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 1/3/68, captioned as above, wherein the Bureau was furnished copies of four receipts relating to the two weapons mentioned above. The Bureau may desire to forward to the Department, along with enclosed letterhead memorandum, a copy of each of the two receipts bearing the date of 11/22/63, showing receipt of the two weapons by Bureau personnel on 11/22/63.

Information relating to the suit of MARINA N. OSWALD PORTER will be furnished by separate communication.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 10)
2 - Dallas
DEW:cjh
(5)

REC 3

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

62 JAN 17 1968

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
January 10, 1968

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Pursuant to the request of Mr. Edwin L. Weisl, Jr., Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., dated December 1, 1967, the following is submitted to assist the government in its defense of the suit captioned John J. King vs. United States of America (United States District Court, District of Colorado, Civil Action No. 67-C-518):

One 6.5 mm. Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, with telescopic sight, Serial No. C2766, including sling and cartridge clip. (Warren Commission Exhibit No. 139) (FBI Exhibit C14)

This exhibit was originally taken into custody November 22, 1963, by Lieutenant John Carl Day and Captain J. W. Fritz, Homicide and Robbery Bureau, Police Department, Dallas, Texas, after it was found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository in Dallas. Custody was initially obtained by Federal authorities November 22, 1963.

The above is corroborated in the following communications:

Report of SA Robert P. Gemberling, Dallas, dated November 30, 1963, pages 124-127 and 159-161, captioned as above

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

105-[illegible]-2

Property of FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Reports of SA Robert P. Gemberling, Dallas, dated December 10, 1963, pages 378-379 and October 8, 1964, pages 27-30, captioned LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R-CUBA

Dallas letterhead memorandum dated September 11, 1964, pages 2-3, captioned LEE HARVEY OSWALD

One .38 Special Smith and Wesson revolver, Serial No. V510210, Assembly No. 65248, with appurtenances. (Warren Commission Exhibit No. 143) (FBI Exhibit C15)

This exhibit was originally taken into custody November 22, 1963, by W. N. McDonald, Paul Bentley, C. T. Walker, Bob Carroll, J. Hill, and K. E. Lyons, Police Department, Dallas, Texas, who arrested Lee Harvey Oswald at the Texas Theater in Dallas. Custody was initially obtained by Federal authorities on November 22, 1963.

The above is corroborated in the following communications:

Report of SA Robert P. Gemberling, Dallas, November 30, 1963, pages 84-85 and 159-160, captioned as above

Report of SA Robert P. Gemberling, Dallas, December 10, 1963, page 224, captioned LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R-CUBA

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

F B I

Date: 1/3/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
ATTENTION: CRIMINAL SECTION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

CO: DALLAS

Re Dallas telephone call to Bureau 1/3/68, concerning documents relating to the possession of the assassination rifle and revolver of LEE HARVEY OSWALD referred to in forfeiture proceedings; and Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 11/18/65, which enclosed two copies of a letter dated 11/18/65, to the USA, Ft. Worth, Texas, setting forth a chronology reflecting location of the assassination rifle and OSWALD revolver for period 11/22/63 through 11/18/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies each of the following described receipts contained in Dallas file:

105-X29[illegible]

Dallas PD receipt dated 11/22/63, reflecting receipt by SA VINCENT E. DRAIN of .38 Smith & Wesson revolver, SN 510210 and two .38 caliber shells at 11:45 p.m., 11/22/63. (Dallas file 89-43-1A 251.)

NOT RECORDED
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Dallas PD receipt dated 11/22/63, reflecting receipt on that date by SA VINCENT E. DRAIN of one 6.5 lever action rifle, SN C2766 and two spent hulls from 6th Floor of Texas School Book Depository. (Dallas file 89-43-1A 253.)

Receipt signed by Chief of Police J. E. CURRY, Dallas PD at 3:40 p.m., 11/24/63, and witnessed by SA VINCENT E. DRAIN, reflecting return to Dallas PD of several items included among which were the .38 caliber Smith and Wesson revolver, SN 510210 and rifle, SN C2766. (Dallas file 89-43-1A 34.)

2- Bureau (Enc. 8) ENCLOSURE
2- Dallas
RDG/wvm
(5)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060

DL 100-10461

Dallas PD receipt dated 11/23/63, reflecting receipt by SA VINCENT E. DRAIN at 2:00 p.m. on 11/23/63, of several items of evidence included among which were one Italian make 6.5 rifle, SN C2766 and one .38 caliber S & W revolver, SN 510210. (Dallas file 89-43-1A 252)

One copy of each of the above described receipts has been furnished to AUSA B. H. TIMMINS, JR., NDT, Dallas, Texas, who is handling certain phases of the civil suit recently filed in instant matter.

Mr. Ramsey Clark, Jr.
Deputy Attorney General

January 10, 1968

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Director, FBI 105-82555-1

SUBMATIC OF EVIDENCE
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to your letter dated December 1, 1967, captioned, "John J. King v. Nicholas deB. Katzenbach (U.S.D.C. Colo., Civil Action No. 6183), John J. King v. United States of America (U.S.D.C. Colo., Civil Action No. 67-C-518), Marina N. Oswald Porter, et al. v. United States (U.S.D.C. N.D. Tex., Civil Action No. CA-3-2292, Dallas Div.), BLUE:HLL: WAGenshuny:ceo, 105-82555-370, 70-43-29, 70-43-101."

This letter will also confirm the conversation between Mr. William A. Gensburg and Special Agent Kenneth E. Raupach of this Bureau on January 3, 1968, concerning the suit filed by John J. King. Mr. Gensburg advised he was interested in the location of the 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano Rifle and the .38 Smith and Wesson Revolver used by Lee Harvey Oswald to kill Dallas Police officer J. D. Tippit subsequent to the assassination. He was advised that a chronology concerning the location of these weapons was previously furnished to Assistant Attorney General Fred M. Vinson, Jr., by letter dated November 25, 1965. Mr. Gensburg also said he had been in contact with the Assistant United States Attorney in Dallas who advised that receipts were in possession of our Dallas Office concerning the transfer of these weapons from the Dallas Police Department and requested copies of these receipts to assist him in preparing his defense.

Enclosed are four Xerox copies of the receipts pertinent to this matter which were furnished by our Dallas Office. In addition, Xerox copies of these receipts have been furnished to Assistant United States Attorney B. H. Timmins, Jr., Dallas, Texas, who is handling certain phases of the civil suit filed by John J. King.

Enclosures (4)

JAN 11 1968

62 JAN 17 1968

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

NOTE:

By letter dated 12/1/67, Assistant Attorney General Edwin L. Weisl, Jr., advised that John J. King and Marina N. Oswald Porter had filed civil complaints against United States under Public Law 89-318 for just compensation for evidence acquired during the assassination investigation. King's suit concerns the assassination rifle and the .38 caliber revolver used by Lee Harvey Oswald to kill Police Officer J. D. Tippit. It is noted John J. King previously purchased the right to ownership of these weapons from Marina Oswald Porter. Porter's suit concerns other evidence that was taken.

Mr. William A. Gershuny has a primary interest in the suit filed by King. He desired to know the location of the assassination rifle and .38 revolver subsequent to the assassination. He was referred to a chronology concerning location of these weapons previously furnished to the Department 11/23/65. He also requested copies of receipts concerning these weapons which were furnished by Dallas and are being furnished per his request.

Department letter 12/1/67 indicated that in connection with Porter's suit, they needed to know how exhibits came into custody, who obtained them originally, time custody was initially obtained by Federal officers, and location at the time of original custody. Department letter 1/4/68 indicated due to the voluminous research involved concerning Porter's suit, it was asked that nothing further be done in regard to this matter.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : FILE (89-43) DATE: 11/23/63

FROM : SAC SHANKLIN

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY, 11/22/63
DPO

Mr. BELMONT from Bureau called at 11:10 AM and said they had been thinking as to how Chief CURRY happened to make the statement that OSWALD had been interviewed by FBI prior to the shooting. It seems to Bureau he could have had this information by running across a copy of OSWALD's letter to Soviet Embassy dated 11/9/63. If in searching OSWALD's room and his home, the police told the press they came up with a lot of Communist literature or with a copy of his letter to the Soviet Embassy, and if Chief was so advised, that was the basis of his allegation against the Agent that we were harrassing the wife.

BELMONT wanted to know if our Agents have gone over everything that came out of OSWALD's home and room, both in the possession of the Police, and have we gone in there and taken a thorough look for ourselves in the home and in the room.

This thing from the standpoint of our report is broadening way out. We will have to cover his background, his passport, citizenship and all that sort of thing. We are going to have to come out with his contact with Soviet Embassy and his trip to Mexico. This is very important and what they are trying to do is come up with anything indicating he is tied in with anybody. If in his room or home, there was any information showing that he had written to anybody or discussed this with anybody, or had been thinking about it, or was tied in with some organization. As this thing is broadening out into his contacts and motive, it is imperative that we know what was in his home & room and analyze it.

BELMONT was advised that re CURRY's statements to effect we had interviewed OSWALD's wife and any surveillance, that we did interview the woman that OSWALD's wife lived with, and that CURRY denied saying he had said we were surveilling.

89-43-867

105-82555

Dallas
JGS:mfr
(2)

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
NOV 2 1 1963
FBI — DALLAS

BELMONT said the issue is that we should be sure that we have thoroughly gone over anything the police took from Oswald's home and room and we should get in both places besides and see if there is anything in there. Get into the home through the landlady or the wife. As OSWALD is dead he can't be prosecuted. This is the question of cleaning up the situation. If this mother goes to Soviet Embassy, we would want to protect the Agent that his story is accurate, BELMONT was advised the wife is very hostile, and that the Secret Service has her somewhere - we don't know her present whereabouts definitely.

BELMONT advised that MILLER just called and that MILLER is coming back. MILLER said that local police and WADE want to turnover all the evidence they have in this matter to FBI. The Director called him on it, and MILLER says he believes it should be done, so it will all be in one place, with the understanding that if the State Board of Inquiry handles this, we will of course cooperate with them and make the evidence available as we have already said we would do. On that basis, we should accept all of the evidence the police have. BELMONT suggested I might contact MILLER as apparently they have approached MILLER. This doesn't include evidence against RUBY, because they are going to prosecute him. Contact MILLER and contact PD and tell them Bureau called and you understand they have made this offer through MILLER and we will accept it, and follow through from there. There may be some additional evidence that will have to go into this report.

BELMONT instructed to get in touch with MILLER and find out about this, and take over the evidence on the bases they offered it. This is definitely understood that the local police want to turn it over.

ADDENDUM: At approximately 12:00 noon District Attorney WADE called and confirmed the fact that he desired to have the evidence turned over to the FBI by the Police Dept. He stated he was so advising Chief CURRY. He said he did not want it to come through his hands, but that we should take it direct from the Police Department.

Chief of Police JESSE CURRY was called and he stated that he desired the FBI to take custody of the evidence in the OSWALD case. I agreed that this would be done, and Agents were sent to the Police Department to do so.

DL 89-43

I talked to the Bureau to Inspector ROBERT WICK, and pointed out to him that it would be made known immediately that we had the evidence, and I recommended that upon inquiry, we just state that the local authorities have turned over the evidence in the OSWALD case and make no further comment. He agreed. Later on during the evening, I talked to Assistant Director DE LOACH, and he stated this was the only statement to be made.

III

FBI

Date: 1/5/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63
Dallas, Texas
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: Dallas

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas dated 12/5/67, as well as telephone calls 1/5/68, from Bureau and to Bureau regarding anything in writing concerning the securing of evidence in the LEE HARVEY OSWALD case from the Dallas, Texas Police Department.

Enclosed are two Xerox copies of memo to file from SAC SHANKLIN (Dallas) dated 11/26/63, which gives information in this respect as well as other instructions from Mr. BELMONT.

The "MILLER" referred to in enclosed memo is Mr. HERBERT J. MILLER, JR., former Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division.

2 ENCLOSURES

2 - Bureau (Enclosures 2)
2 - Dallas
RBH:gjm
(5)

ENCLOSURE

105-82555-
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 11 1968

15 JAN 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN CASE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M

Mr. Edwin L. Weisl, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

January 11, 1968

Director, FBI

105-82555

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
CIVIL SUITS

p2

This will confirm the conversation between Mr. William A. Geoghan and Special Agent Kenneth E. Raupach on January 8, 1968, concerning the civil actions filed against the United States by Mr. John J. King and Marian E. Carlin Porter pursuant to Public Law 89-318 which vested title to the Union Commission exhibits in the United States and permitted claims for just compensation to be filed against the United States.

Mr. Geoghan advised that in preparing for the defense for these civil actions, he desired to know what action caused the transfer of evidence, which was obtained by the Dallas Police Department, to this Bureau.

Files of this Bureau indicate former Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller, Jr., was in contact with Dallas District Attorney Henry Wade and Dallas Chief of Police Jesse Curry, who requested the FBI to take possession of all of the evidence concerning the assassination in the possession of the Dallas Police Department. As a result of this request, on November 23, 1963, evidence in possession of the Dallas Police Department was acquired by our Dallas Office for temporary retention awaiting the decision as to its final disposition. Evidence obtained was inventoried and appropriate receipts were obtained.

1 - Dallas (Info)

KR:des
(8)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO....

ORIGINAL FILED IN

13

54 JAN 16 1968

MAILED 19
JAN 11 1968

NOTE:

By letter dated 12/1/67, AAG Edwin L. Weisl, Jr., advised that John J. King and Marina N. Oswald Porter had filed civil complaints against United States under Public Law 88-318 for just compensation for evidence acquired during the assassination investigation. King's suit concerns the assassination rifle and the .38 caliber revolver used by Lee Harvey Oswald to kill Police Officer J. D. Tippit. It is noted that King previously purchased the right to ownership of these weapons from Marina Oswald Porter. Porter's suit concerns other evidence that was taken.

The President, by Executive Order 11130, dated 11/29/63, created the President's Commission to investigate the assassination. Mr. William A. Gershuny, who is handling the defense for the Department, is aware that the President ordered the Bureau to conduct an investigation of the assassination following the incident. Gershuny indicated it was pertinent to his defense to determine how the evidence which had been acquired by the Dallas Police Department came into our possession prior to the creation of the Warren Commission.

On 11/26/63, Deputy Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach called the Director and advised that Assistant Attorney General Herbert J. Miller said the Dallas Police were anxious to get rid of all the evidence they had. Mr. Katzenbach asked if it would be accepted, and the Director said there was no objection to accepting. (62-109060, Serial 183.) All evidence including the guns are now in the possession of the National Archives.

FBI

Date: 1/15/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTN: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (105-2564)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Re Bureau telephone call to Minneapolis 1/15/68.

Reference is made to an article appearing in "National Enquirer" issue dated 1/28/68, wherein information attributed to RICHARD GIESBRECHT is set forth. GIESBRECHT has claimed that he had information of pertinence to the KENNEDY assassination and that he made this information available to SA MERLE E. NELSON, Grand Forks, North Dakota, Resident Agency. The "National Enquirer" article quotes GIESBRECHT as alleging that SA NELSON suggested to GIESBRECHT that he not make any of his information public, that to do so could jeopardize GIESBRECHT and his family and that the matter was "too big." GIESBRECHT also has quoted NELSON as stating that the information he furnished "could be the break I'm looking for."

SA NELSON interviewed RICHARD GIESBRECHT on 2/27/64, the results of which were set out in the Minneapolis report of SA EWALD I. CARLSON dated 3/6/64. As stated in Minneapolis radiogram to the Director dated 3/31/64, as well as Minneapolis teletype to the Bureau dated 3/20/67, GIESBRECHT is and has undoubtedly been trying to seek publicity for himself without due care.

Ref to 105-82555-5599

By airtel dated 12/1/67, Minneapolis Office submitted to the Bureau a copy of an article from the November 1967 issue of Maclean's Reports, a Canadian

3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Minneapolis

22 JAN 17 1968

Request see memo Branigan to Sullivan 1/15/68.

(5) 35

55 JAN 20 1968 109060 Rel: oe ("assassination of Pres Kennedy.")

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

51 JAN 24 1968

SOVIET SECTION

publication. This article contained similar allegations against SA NELSON attributed to GIESBRECHT.

SA NELSON has assured me that the remarks attributed to him by GIESBRECHT are completely untrue and unfounded. SA NELSON's interview consisted solely of asking direct, pertinent questions of GIESBRECHT and at no time did SA NELSON contribute any information to the interview, offer any opinion or suggest to GIESBRECHT that he not discuss the information with anyone. It should be further noted that GIESBRECHT, when interviewed, took great pains to request that his identity not be disclosed.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. UNRECORDED (1-15-68)

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

234

Dept. of Justice

REFERRAL

SECRET/NO FOREIGN DISSEM

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

January 16, 1968

1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. Rauposch
1 - Mr. P. E. Laughlan
1 - Mr. T. E. Gable

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

[redacted]

This is for your information.

62-109060

1 - The Deputy Attorney General
1 - Mr. Edwin L. Weisl, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

105-82555-13 JAN 18 1968
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 22 1968

SECRET/NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION

Classified by 2383
Exempt from GDS, Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

89 JAN 23 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060

Mr. Edwin L. Weisl, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

January 30, 1968

Director, FBI 105-82555

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Dalbey
1 - Mr. Downing

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to your letter dated January 15, 1968, captioned "John J. King v. Ramsey Clark, Civil Action No. 9163 (U.S.D.C. D. Colo.); John J. King v. United States, Civil Action No. C7-C-518 (U.S.D.C. D. Colo.); Marina N. Oswald Porter, et al. v. United States, Civil Action No. C7-C-520 (U.S.D.C. D. Colo.)," EMJr:DMcGrath:ast, 145-12-373, 70-13-22, 70-13-121.

Lee Harvey Oswald

Referenced letter enclosed a copy of a [illegible] language letter written by Marina Oswald addressed to Mr. Rankin, General Counsel of the Commission and a translation of that letter prepared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and requested that we review the original letter to ascertain whether the original Russian is susceptible of a translation which would constitute a present gift or transfer as opposed to an expression of intent.

The translation previously prepared by the Bureau in this matter is an accurate translation of the original Russian-language letter.

The Russian word which Mrs. Oswald used to express the "wish" that the rifle become the property of the United States Government is the word "Khochu" which is translated as "it is my wish" or "I want." Because of the meaning of this word, it is the belief of the translator that the thought the writer thereby intended to express was that she wanted to give the rifle to the United States Government.

The copies of the above-mentioned letters which were enclosed are being returned herewith.

(2)

SEE ADDENDUM PAGE TWO...

MAILED 22
JAN 22 1968
COMM-FBI

54 JAN 31 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-4507

Letter to Mr. Edwin L. Weisl, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Re: Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy
November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas

ADDENDUM FOR YELLOW:

By letter dated 12/1/67, Assistant Attorney General Edwin L. Weisl, Jr., advised that John J. King and Marina N. Oswald Porter had filed civil complaints against United States under Public Law 89-318 for just compensation for evidence acquired during the assassination investigation. King's suit concerns the assassination rifle and the .38 caliber revolver used by Lee Harvey Oswald to kill police officer J. D. Tippit. It is noted that John J. King previously purchased the right to ownership of these weapons from Marina Oswald Porter. Porter's suit concerns other evidence that was taken.

This matter was cordinated with Mr. Dwight J. Dalbey in view of the nature of the request contained in Weisl's letter dated 1/15/68.

The translator handling this matter is identified as Mrs. Tatiana N. Mikonishin.

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

620 Belt Line Rd.
Richardson, Texas
August 14, 1964

Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel
Commission on the Assassination (sic)
200 Maryland Ave., N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

I inform you by this letter that Mr. McKenzie will no longer represent me after the trial (sic) has ended; all he has to do is to transfer money from one bank to another. Therefore, I request you to address me personally in the future should my services be needed by the Commission.

I do not think that I need an attorney; moreover, I cannot afford expensive lawyers, particularly when I testify before the Commission; no lawyer is necessary when one tells the truth.

I would like to request from you a copy of my testimony before the Commission. Mr. McKenzie told me that he has already requested it from you. Please send it to my address and in my name, together with a bill for expences in connection with this. After the conclusion of the work of the Commission, I would ask you to send me all my personal belongings and those of my husband (photographs, documents, diary, clothes, etc.).

As to the rifle belonging to my husband (however, I do not know to what extent my wishes in this case would be of importance to the Commission), it is my wish that the rifle become the property of the United States Government, but not be exhibited for public view during my lifetime.

Respectfully,

Mrs. Marina Oswald

105-82555

ENCLOSURE

[illegible]
[illegible]
August 14, 1964

Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel
Commission on the Assassination
200 Maryland Ave., N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin,

Этим письмом сообщаю Вам, что я убил Кеннеди больше не буду представлять своих услуг, так как они заняты и все деньги плачу переводить обычно по почте в банка в другой. Теперь, поэтому, в дальнейшем обращаться лично ко мне, сам я могу от работы Комиссии.

Я думаю, что мне не нужно объяснять Вам и не по карману оплачивать больших адвокатов, особенно когда я дам показания перед Комиссией, т.к. говорить правду адвокат не требуется.

Разрешите спросить у Вас конец моих показаний перед Комиссией. Мр Манкин сказал мне, что он уже закрыл ее у Вас. Я хочу перевести это на мой адрес с ним или, а также сам, сколько это стоит.

Также сказали работы Комиссии, если хочу Вас перевести мне все данные мои и мусор (фотографии, документы, дневник, обувь и т.д.) что касается пули, принадлежащей моему отцу (точно не знаю насколько мне это нужно в этом случае будет значение для Комиссии), то я хочу, чтоб пули принадлежали United States Government, но чтоб они не были выставлены для показа публике в музее

Date: 1/10/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS,
TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

CC: DALLAS

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas dated 12/5/67, enclosing a copy of letter dated 12/1/67, from EDWIN L. WEISL, JR., Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division, who requested certain information relating to civil complaints filed by JUDI J. KING and MARINA N. OSWALD PORTER, and Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 1/10/68, with accompanying letterhead memorandum.

Enclosed are 10 copies of a letterhead memorandum containing information relating to the personal property of MARINA N. OSWALD PORTER and her deceased husband LEE HARVEY OSWALD, which should be of assistance to the Department in defending a civil suit captioned Marina N. Oswald Porter, et al. vs. United States of America (U.S.D.C. N.D. Texas, Civil Action No. CA-3-2282, Dallas Division).

Also enclosed to Bureau are two Xerox copies each of the following, it being noted the Bureau may desire to forward one copy of each to the Department along with enclosed letterhead memorandum:

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 23 1968

(3) Bureau (Enc. 16) (RM)
2- Dallas
RJW/wva
(5)

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

FEB 7 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060

DL 100-10461

Dallas Police Department Property Receipt, pages numbered 111776 through 111800 (24)

Dallas Police Department Property Receipt numbered 113783 (one page)

Receipt signed by SA JAMES P. HOSTY, JR., evidencing receipt of property 11/27/63, from Captain WILL FRITZ (one page)

The Bureau will note in the enclosed letterhead memorandum, specific reference is made to various reports and letterhead memoranda wherein the obtaining of various exhibit items is recorded.

The Bureau's attention is also called to FBI Exhibit D76. It is to be noted Bureau Cablegram to Legat, Mexico, City, dated 2/7/64, captioned LEE HARVEY OSWALD; IS-R-CUBA, indicates this exhibit was received from the Department. The report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, Dallas, dated 3/10/64, page 104, in same captioned case, records the results of a typewriting specimen comparison with Exhibit D76. No other information regarding this exhibit was located by Dallas, although there are letterhead memoranda from Legat, Mexico City, pertaining to unsuccessful efforts to identify ERNESTO FLORES LUNA.

SOURCES

The confidential source furnishing FBI Exhibit D69 to SA's JOHN W. SMITH and ROBERT H. WORSLEY is [redacted] Postal Inspector, New Orleans, Louisiana.

The confidential source furnishing FBI Exhibit D70 to SA CHARLES T. BROWN is [redacted] Postal Inspector, Dallas, Texas.

The confidential source abroad furnishing FBI Exhibit D36 is [redacted] In this respect, reference is made to Bulairtel to Dallas dated 1/13/64, and Legat, Mexico City letter to Bureau dated 12/11/63, with accompanying letterhead memorandum of same date under caption LEE HARVEY OSWALD; IS-R (Bufile 105-82555).

The confidential source abroad furnishing FBI Exhibits E3 and E4 is [redacted]. In this respect, reference is made to Bureau to Buffalo dated 4/13/64, and Legat, Mexico City letter to Bureau dated 2/31/64, captioned LEE HARVEY OSWALD; IS-R-CUBA (Buffalo numbers 62-109060 and 105-82555).

The confidential source abroad furnishing FBI Exhibit E8 is [redacted]. In this respect, reference is made to Legat, Mexico City letter to Bureau dated 3/10/64, with its accompanying letterhead memorandum of same date (Buffalo 105-82555), and Legat, Mexico City letter to Bureau dated 3/10/64, (Buffalo numbers 62-109060 and 105-82555) all under the caption LEE HARVEY OSWALD; IS-R-CUBA.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
January 19, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On December 1, 1967, Mr. Edwin L. Weisl, Jr., Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., requested he be furnished with certain information to assist the government in its defense of a suit captioned Marina N. Oswald Porter, etal. vs. United States of America (United States District Court, Northern District of Texas, Civil Action No. CA-3-2282, Dallas Division).

It is to be noted the great majority of communications which will be referred to hereinafter were submitted by the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the form of a report or letterhead memorandum (LHM), either under the caption ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS, or LEE HARVEY OSWALD (LHO). Reports from the Dallas Office were submitted by either Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling or Special Agent Warren C. DeBrueys.

For the sake of brevity, Dallas reports will be referred to by using the last name of the submitting agent (Gemberling or DeBrueys), followed by (LHO) if under the LEE HARVEY OSWALD caption, as well as date and page number.

The information requested by Mr. Weisl is set forth below, it being noted some items, which were delivered to the Laboratory of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on November 27, 1963, were not listed on the Dallas Police Department Property Receipt (DPD PR) of November 25, 1963, or pictured on the film strip taken in the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

105-82555

ENCLOSURE

FBI Exhibit No. & Description		Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
1-43	Photos and Pictures	11/23/63	G. F. Rose, H. W. Moore, S. P. Stovall, J.P. Adams, Dallas Police Department	11/26/63	2515 W.5th, Irving, Texas by search warrant	Ceberling, 11/26/63, p. 139, Dallas Police Department Property Receipt (DPD No. #1-1770
44-64	Postcards	"	"	"	"	"
65	Negatives	"	"	"	"	"
67	Christmas card with picture of "mother"	"	"	"	"	"
68	Christmas card from "mother."	"	"	"	"	"
70	Photographs	"	"	"	"	"
71	Oswald's Marine Corps class book	"	"	"	"	"
73	Modern Postage Stamp Album	"	"	"	"	"
74	Texnika Russian Magazine	"	"	"	"	"
75-83	Russian books.	"	"	"	"	"
84	Russian book.	"	"	"	"	"
86	Copy of Worker (10/20/63).	"	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Person Obtaining Original Exhibit	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Only Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
113 Pocket size blue book apparently identification booklet with small photograph of Oswald	11/23/63	C.F. Rose, H. [illegible], U.S. Secret Service, Dallas, Texas	11/23/63	2515 W. 5th, Irving, Texas by search warrant	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD PR 11179G
114 Brown billfold with marine group photograph	"	"	"	"	"
115 Fair Play for Cuba Committee, New Orleans Chapter ID Cards.	"	"	"	"	"
116 Sheets of English writing, both sides which appear to be a diary	"	"	"	"	"
118 Negative offset print of Russian city.	"	"	"	"	"
121 Brown Manila envelope from Department of the Navy directed to Mr. Lee H. Oswald, Minsk, USSR.	"	"	"	"	"
123 Pages of blue ink handwriting numbered 1-11 on Holland-America Line stationery	"	"	"	"	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD PR 11179G

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
125 Folder captioned [illegible]	"	"	"	"	"
127-135 Letters in Russian script	"	"	"	"	"
168 Withholding Tax Statements for 1955 and 1956 for Lee Oswald.	"	"	"	"	"
169 "	"	"	"	"	"
170 Deposit slip NO Public Service No.464792, Dallas City Water Works Deposit Slip K33331 and Texas Employment Commission slip dated 4/16/63 (all in name of L. H. Oswald).	"	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
171 Rent receipt 9/9/63, signed L. Harvey [illegible]	11/24/63	G.J. Rose, W. [illegible], K.E. Shanklin, A.P. [illegible] DPD	11/26/63	2515 [illegible] 5th, [illegible], Tex. by search of [illegible]	Gemberling, [illegible], DPD PR 11180G
Receipt from U.S. Government Department for $5 (IRS) in name of Marina N. Oswald					
173 Birth certificate for Audrey Marina Rachel Oswald born 10/20/63, No. 19133, Dallas, Tex.	"	"	"	"	"
174 Social Security Receipt Oswald (Social Security No. 433-54-3937, 8/63)	"	"	"	"	Gemberling, 11/30/63, Pg. 139, DPD PR 11180G
175 Withholding Tax for 1956 in name of Lee Harvey Oswald	"	"	"	"	"
176 Invoice No. 38210 USA, Dept. of State, in name Oswald. transportation costs $435.71.	"	"	"	"	"
177 A promise by Oswald to pay loan to Department of State.	"	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
178 Remittance slips, State Department Nos. 2287460,2292661 and 2294421, addressed to "Harold Box 2915, Dallas, Texas"	11/23/63	C.T. Rose, H. ... Sorrels, J.H. Stovall, J.P. Leavelle, DPD	11/23/63	2515 W.5th, Dallas, Tex. by search warrant	Cumberling, 11/30/63, 2H, DPD 2H [illegible]
179 Receipts from U.S. Department of State Nos. 1152090, 1152091, 1152095 and 1152096.	"	"	"	"	"
180 INS form I-90 in name of Marina Oswald	"	"	"	"	"
181 Incomplete Form FDI-130 (INS) in name of Lee Harvey Oswald	"	"	"	"	"
182 Russian language forms, one entitled "AHKETA."	"	"	"	"	"
185 Form DD293, Application for Review of Discharge from Armed Forces of the United States (two sheets)	"	"	"	"	"
186 Booklets which appear to contain embroidery patterns	"	"	"	"	"
188 Pass dated 9/58 in name Sgt. Oswald. Zebra NCO, Open Mess.	"	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
190 Empty envelope to Mr. and Mrs. Lee H. Oswald from Vernon, Texas	11/22/63	C.T. Lyons, H. W. Moore, R.S. Stovall, J.P. Adamson, FBI	11/26/63	2515 W.5th, Irving, Tex. by search warrant	Leuberling, 11/30/63, pp. 118, DPD PR 11812
191 Magazine wrapper addressed to Lee H. Oswald from Minsk	"	"	"	"	"
192 Pamphlet No. 13 Russian document	"	"	"	"	"
194 Hand sketches on plain paper	"	"	"	"	"
196 One letter and envelope from John Connally to Lee H. Oswald	"	"	"	"	"
198 Foreign language magazine pages	"	"	"	"	"
199 Note paper bearing name Paul Gregory, Norman, Okla.	"	"	"	"	"
201 Pages from foreign-language book	"	"	"	"	"
202 Pages from foreign-language book	"	"	"	"	"
207 Negative bearing "Crime Against Cuba"	"	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
208 Note bearing telephone number LV21365	11/21/63	[illegible], Rowe, K. M. Moore, R.E. Oswald, J.C. Adamcik, JPL	11/26/63	2515 W. 5th, Irving, Tex. by search warrant	Gemberling 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD PR 11184L
231 Letter and envelope bearing name Alex Kleinlerer, P.O. Box 11277, Ft. Worth, Texas	"	"	"	"	"
232-248 Envelopes with contents	"	"	"	"	"
249 Manila envelope which contained above envelopes and contents. Designated as letters during stay in Soviet Union.	"	"	"	"	"
250 Affidavit by Bryon Phillips guaranteeing Marina Nikolilava Oswald will not be ward of state	"	"	"	"	"
251 Letter dated 10/8/62 at Minsk from Erick to Aleck	"	"	"	"	"
252 Letter from Department of State, American Embassy, Moscow, 1/31/62, to Lee H. Oswald, Minsk, Russia	"	"	"	"	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD PR 11183G

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
255 Letter from American Embassy, Moscow, 11/18/61, to Lee Harvey Oswald	11/23/63	S/A [illegible] H. [illegible], Dallas, Tex. [illegible], Detroit, Mich. [illegible]	11/23/63	2515 Ft. Worth Avenue, Dallas, Tex. by search warrant	Conboy Bldg., Room No. [illegible], 120, DPD PR 11/23/63
254 Promise to repay Financial Assistance Loan for Repatriation, 6/1/62, signed by Lee Harvey Oswald to the Department of State	"	"	"	"	"
255 Letter from American Embassy, Moscow, 7/10/61, to Mrs. Marina Oswald, Minsk, for interview regarding visa application	"	"	"	"	"
256 Form in Russian language dated 12/1/62	"	"	"	"	"
258 Letter from Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C., dated 6/4/63, directed to Mr. M. Oswald, New Orleans, in Russian language	"	"	"	"	"
263 International Smallpox Vaccination Certificate in name of Marina Oswald	"	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
264 International Small-[illegible] Vaccination Certificate in name of [illegible] Oswald	11/23/63	C.F. Rose, W. W. Moore, R.E. Stovall, J.P. [illegible], DPD	11/26/63	2515 W.5th, Irving, Tex. by search warrant	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD FR 111846
268 Small folder bearing name Oswald in Russian and No. 120610	"	"	"	"	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD FR 111846
270 Fort Worth Press news clipping showing photograph of Iranian native Mrs. John R. Hall	"	"	"	"	"
271 Small white sheet bearing Russian script	"	"	"	"	"
274 Letter by Lee H. Oswald to Federal Income Tax Bureau	"	"	"	"	"
275 Russian language form bearing No. 419128	"	"	"	"	"
276 Photographs portraying scenes in Russia	"	"	"	"	"
277 American Embassy letter, Moscow, 7/10/61, to Mrs. Marina Nikilieva Oswald, nee Proosakova, Minsk	"	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Person Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
278 Russian language [illegible]	11/22/63	F.B.I. Agents, Dallas, Texas	11/22/63	Dallas, Texas	Washington, D.C.
279 Letter from Russian Embassy, Washington, D.C. to Marina Oswald, Box 2015, Dallas (3/8/63)	"	"	"	"	"
281 Group of sewing patterns	"	"	"	"	"
282 "Top Value" stamp book	"	"	"	"	"
286 Small blue pouch containing Elgin "17" pocket watch, tie clasp bearing letters CCCP, cuff links with hammer and sickle; stick pin with hammer, sickle and star; one Master lock key; one Benrus wrist watch, serial number 476343; one belt buckle; one tie clasp; one silver cuff link; one Marine Corps lapel button; one lapel button bearing red flag with hammer and sickle; one "Sharpshooters" Medal; one die; one "dog tag" No. 1653230, USMC and lapel pin with hammer and sickle.	"	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
299 Nine negatives, size 620	11/22/63	C.T. Rose, W. E. Boone, R.S. Stovall, J.F. Adamcik, DPD	11/26/63	2515 W.5th, Irving, Tex. by search warrant	Cumberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD FR 111863
300 Handbills entitled "Hands Off Cuba; Join The Fair Play for Cuba Committee, NO Charter Member Branch"	11/22/63	J.F. Adamcik, R.E. Stovall, C.T. Rose, Homicide Bureau, DPD	11/26/63	2515 W.5th, Irving, Tex. given voluntarily by Ruth Paine and Marina Oswald	Cumberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD FR 111870
301 Application form to the FPCC, New Orleans, La.	"	"	"	"	"
302 FPCC New Orleans Chapter identification cards	"	"	"	"	"
303 Pamphlets entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" by Corliss LaMont	"	"	"	"	"
304 Booklet entitled "Fidel Castro Denounces Bureaucracy and Sectarianism."	"	"	"	"	"
305 Booklet entitled "The Socialist Workers Party" by Joseph Hansen	"	"	"	"	"
306 "The Coming American Revolution" by James P. Cannon	"	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
307 "Cuban Counter-Revolutionaries to the U.S." published by FPCC	11/27/63	[illegible] U.S. Secret Service, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, DPD	11/27/63	2515 W. 5th, Irving, Tex. given voluntarily by Ruth Paine and Marina Oswald	Interviewing Agents, 11/30/63, pg. 122, DPD FR 111876
308 Pamphlet by Dobbs-Weiss Campaign Committee, 116 University Place, New York	"	"	"	"	"
309 List of Russian and Communist literature publications	"	"	"	"	"
310 Booklet entitled "The Pact of Madrid" by the Committee for a Democratic Spain	"	"	"	"	"
311 Booklet entitled "The McCarran Act and The Right to Travel"	"	"	"	"	"
312 Pamphlet entitled "The Revolution Must Be A School of Unfettered Thought-Fidel Castro"	"	"	"	"	"
313 Booklet entitled "Ideology and Revolution" by Jean Paul Sartre	"	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
314 Pamphlet by FPCC reflecting literature catalog, Spring 1963	11/22/63	J.T. Adamcik, R.A. Brownell, G.F. Rose, Identification Bureau, DPD	11/26/63	1515 W.5th, Irving, Tex. given voluntarily by Ruth Paine and Marina Oswald	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pp. 132, DPD FR 11164
313 Pamphlet "The Road to Socialism" by Blas Roca	"	"	"	"	"
316 New Century Publishers, 1961 Catalog	"	"	"	"	"
318 Booklet "Speech at the UN" by Fidel Castro	"	"	"	"	"
319 "Continental Congress of Solidarity With Cuba" (Brazil, 3/63) by FPCC, New York	"	"	"	"	"
323 Russian booklet bearing Oswald's name in Russian script	"	"	"	"	"
325 Brown-covered Russian pamphlet bearing number 500 on its cover	"	"	"	"	"
326 Russian book dated 1961 at Kiev	"	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
327 Russian magazine bearing No. 16(1702)	11/22/63	J.P. Adamcik, R.E. Swanzli, G.F. Rose, Homicide Squad, DPD	11/26/63	2515 W.5th, Irving, Tex. given voluntarily by Ruth Paine and Marina Oswald	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD FR 111890
328 Russian-English pocket-size dictionary	"	"	"	"	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD FR 111890
331 Photograph of Russian workers	"	"	"	"	"
332 Photograph of female Russian workers	"	"	"	"	"
333 Photograph of Russian workers in factory	"	"	"	"	"
334 Photograph of Fidel Castro	"	"	"	"	"
335 FPCC handbill bearing address "L.H. Oswald, 4907 Magazine, New Orleans, Louisiana"	"	"	"	"	"
336 Brown Manila envelope with return address in Russian at Moscow	"	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
337 Typewritten sheets entitled "Part I The Collective"	11/22/63	J.P. Adamcik, R.H. Stovall, C.F. Rose, Homicide bureau, DPD	11/25/63	2515 W.5th, Irving, Tex, given voluntarily by Ruth Paine and Marina Oswald	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD PR 11190G
338 32-page typewritten dissertation outlining political, domestic and labor life of the Russian as well as other guides to the Russian political system (with 5 photographs)	"	"	"	"	"
339 Letter from Russian Embassy, Washington, 4/18/63, to Mrs. M. Oswald (In Russian script	"	"	"	"	"
342 Payroll vouchers of the Jaggers-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., Dallas, Tex., for the period 10/24/62 through 4/10/63.	"	"	"	"	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD PR 11190G
343 Payroll vouchers of the Wm. B. Reily and Co., Inc., New Orleans, La., for the period 5/17/63 through 7/22/63	"	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
344 Birth certificate for June Oswald, date of birth 2/15/37, Minsk, Russia, and two Texas Employment Commission cards for Lee Oswald	11/22/63	J.T. Adamcik, R.S. Stowell, W.F. Rose, Homicide Bureau, DPD	11/26/63	7311 W. 5th, Irving, Tex. Given voluntarily by Ruth Paine and Marina Oswald	Timberlake, 11/30/63, pp. 139, DPD FR 111900
345 Alien Registration Card No. A12 530 645, Marina N. Oswald	"	"	"	"	"
347 Birth data regarding Audrey Marina Rachel Oswald, 10/20/63	"	"	"	"	"
349 New Orleans Public Service bills (3) August-September 1963, and IBM card notifying Lee Harvey Oswald of last payment from Texas Employment Commission	"	"	"	"	"
350 Petite notebook with Russian script	"	"	"	"	"
351 Booklet containing food recipes	"	"	"	"	"
352 Pocket-size fashion magazine entitled "Simplicity" with a Manila envelope	"	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
334 Sears, Roebuck & Company catalog	11/22/63	J.T. Adcock R.E. Stovall C.F. Rose, Homicide Bureau, DPD	11/26/63	2515 W. 5th, Irving, Tex. given voluntarily by Ruth Paine and Marina Oswald	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139. DPD PR 11191G
335 Fort Worth Public Library card of Lee H. Oswald, 2703 Mercedes St., Ft. Worth; one return address label for Mrs. Arthur Young, 35 East 75th St., New York, N.Y., and one Russian language form No. 5099.	"	"	"	"	"
360 Two postcards - one directed to Lee H. Oswald, New Orleans from Minsk, Russia, signed "Erik" and one directed to Mr. and Mrs. Lee H. Oswald, Minsk, Russia, from Vernon, Tex., signed "Mother"	"	"	"	"	"
363 Letter on letterhead of Pioneer Publishers, 4/26/63, to L.H. Oswald, P.O. Box 2915, Dallas, Tex.	"	"	"	"	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD PR 11192G

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
365 Letter from Dept. of State, 1/11/63, to Oswald, Dallas, Tex.	11/22/63	J.P. Adamcik R.E. Stovall, C.F. Rose, Headquarters DSS	11/26/63	2515 W. 5th, Irving, Tex. [illegible] turnily by Ruth Paine and Marina Oswald	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD PR 111626
366 Photographs and a tourist pamphlet entitled "Visit the USSR"	"	"	"	"	"
367 Photographs	"	"	"	"	"
368 Photographs	"	"	"	"	"
370 Photographs	"	"	"	"	"
380 Applications for "The Militant" (3) and one envelope containing three subscriptions for "The Worker" with return envelope entitled "Publishers New Press, Inc."	"	"	"	"	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD PR 11193G
381 Russian language newspapers	"	"	"	"	"
382 Red billfold and one scrap of white paper with Russian script in pencil	"	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
402 Letter from Arnold Johnson to Lee H. Oswald, P.O. Box 30061, New Orleans, La., 9/19/63	11/22/63	W.W. Moore, W.J. Fritz, F.W. Turner, Bill Sanders, Secret Service, Dal.	11/26/63	1026 N Beckley, Dallas, Tex., by search warrant	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD PR 11195G
403 Letter from James J. Torney, dated 12/13/62, addressed to Lee H. Oswald, Box 2915, Dallas, on letterhead of Gus Hall-Benjamin J. Davis, Defense Committee, New York	"	"	"	"	"
406 Letter from Arnold Johnson, Director, Information and Lecture Bureau, Communist Party, U.S.A., 7/31/63, to L.H. Oswald, P.O. Box 30061, New Orleans, La.	"	"	"	"	"
409 Book entitled "A Study of the USSR and Communism" Rieber and Nelson	"	"	"	"	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD PR 11195G
411 Pamphlet "New York School for Marxist Study, Fall Term, 1963"	"	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
412 Letter on letterhead of Jesuit House of Studies, Mobile, Ala., 8/22/63, addressed "Dear Lee" and signed "Gene"	11/23/63	M.W. Moore, W.E. Potts, F.V. Turner, Bill Senkel, Homicide Bureau, DPD	11/25/63	1026 N. Beckley, Dallas, Tex by search warrant	Tagged 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD PR 111956
413 Envelope addressed Mr. Lee H. Oswald, 2703 Mercedes Avenue, Ft. Worth, postmarked New York with return address Rm.329,709 Broadway, and newspaper clipping, Times Picayune, New Orleans, with article reflecting Oswald's fine of $10 or 10 days for disturbing peace	"	"	"	"	"
414 Handbill, FPCC New Orleans, with address L.H. Oswald, 4907 Magazine St., New Orleans, La.	"	"	"	"	"
415 Invoice of the Jones Printing Company, 422 Girod St., New Orleans, La., 6/4/63 billed to Mr. Osborne for 3,000 FPCC circulars, total $9.60, bal. $5.89 paid 6/4/63	"	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
417 Envelope with news clippings regarding Oswald defection to Russia and other news clippings concerning Oswald and cartoon regarding defectors	11/27/63	R.M. Moore, J.E. Potts, F.W. Turner, Bill Stewart, Homicide Bureau, DPD	11/26/63	1026 N. Beckley, Dallas, Tex., by search warrant	Gamberling 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD FR 11:30
419 Identification booklet in Russian script containing Oswald's name and No. 0131633	"	"	"	"	Gamberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD FR 111960
420 U.S. Marine Corps document appointing "Lee Harvey Oswald 1653230-6741 Pvt. 1st Cls/3-9-59."	"	"	"	"	"
421 U.S. Air Force document certifying Oswald satisfactorily passed specialized courses in "Aircraft Control and Warning, Operator, 18 June 1957, Keesler AFB."	"	"	"	"	"
422 Receipts, Texas School Book Depository, for salary Lee H. Oswald (no date listed)	"	"	"	"	"
423 Typewritten "Promise to Repay Financial Assistance Loan for Repatriation" with paid stamp, Department of State (in name of Lee H. Oswald)	"	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
424 Letter from Russian Embassy, Washington addressed to Mrs. Oswald, New Orleans, 8/5/63 (in Russian language)	11/22/63	M.N. Moore, W.E. Potts, F.M. Turner, Bill Senkel, Homicide Bureau, DPD	11/26/63	1026 N. Beckley, Dallas, Tex., by search warrant	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD FR 111960
425 Undesirable Discharge USMC, 9/13/60, Lee Harvey Oswald, 1653230	"	"	"	"	"
426 Letter from U.S. Navy to Lee Oswald, Minsk, Russia, and signed by R.McC. Tompkins, Brigadier General, USMC, 3/7/62	"	"	"	"	"
427 Letter from Department of Navy, 7/25/63 to Lee Oswald, New Orleans, setting forth that no modifications to discharge are warranted	"	"	"	"	"
429 Letter from Paul Piazzo, S.J., 8/1/63, to Oswald on letterhead of Jesuit House of Studies, Mobile, Ala.	"	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
430 Letter on letterhead of Jesuit House of Studies Mobile, Ala., dated 7/6/63 and addressed to "Dear Lee" and signed "Gene."	11/22/63	F.W. Moore, W.F. Potts, T.V. Turner, Bill Kendal, Homicide Bureau, DPD	11/26/63	1026 N. Beckley, Dallas, Tex., by search warrant	Corresponding 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD FR #1976
431 Letter on stationery of Peter P. Gregory, Ft.Worth, Tex., 6/19/62, attesting to Oswald's ability as Russian interpretor and translator	"	"	"	"	"
432 Envelope containing receipt for Post Office Box 6225, Dallas, Tex., dated 11/11/63, for period ending 12/31/63	"	"	"	"	"
433 Single sheet in Russian script containing Oswald's name bearing No. 4-5408	"	"	"	"	"
435 Form bearing months and blank spaces for stamps, in Russian language, with No. 01311655	"	"	"	"	"
436 Folded Russian language form bearing No. 01311655 with Oswald's name in Russian script.	"	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available	
437 Legal-sized sheet in purple ink bearing date 3/22/62, with an official stamp	11/22/63	F.W. Kutz, W.E. Potts, F.M. Turner, Dall Seekel, Homicide Bureau, DPD	11/23/63	1026 N. Beckley, Dallas, Tex. by search warrant	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD PR 111976	
438 Letter by Johnny Tackett on letterhead of Ft. Worth Press 6/22/62, addressed to Lee Oswald in envelope of Ft. Worth Press	"	"	"	"	"	
439 Two payroll vouchers, one from Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Inc., Dallas, 1/2/63, and Wm. B. Reily and Co., New Orleans, 5/31/63	"	"	"	"	Gemberling 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD PR 111986	26
440 Letter from Department of Navy, 4/2/62, to Lee H. Oswald, Minsk, Russia	"	"	"	"	"	
442 U.S. Armed Forces Institute certification that Oswald completed high school level tests 3/23/59	"	"	"	"	"	

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
443 Department of Navy certification dated 3/3/57 that Oswald completed Aviation Fundamentals School, Jacksonville, Fla.	11/22/63	W.W. Moore, W.E. Potts, F.M. Turner, Bill Senkel, Homicide Bureau, DPD	11/26/63	1026 N. Beckley, Dallas, Tex. by search warrant	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD PR 11198G
446 Passport No. D032526 in name of Lee Harvey Oswald, date of birth 10/18/39	"	"	"	"	"
447 Separation form, U.S. Marine Corps, in name of Lee Harvey Oswald, dated 9/11/59	"	"	"	"	"
448 Birth certificate No. 17034 for Lee Harvey Oswald reflecting birth 10/18/39, Folio 1321, Book No. 207	"	"	"	"	"
451 Nine photographs, a Mexican airmail stamp and New Orleans library card No. NA N8640 in the name of Lee H. Oswald	"	"	"	"	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD PR 11199G
452 Sewing kit with medal (religious), Mexican coin, needles, thread, fingernail file.	"	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
453 World Atlas	11/22/63	M.M. Moore, W.E. Potts, F.M. Turner, Bill Senkel, Homicide Bureau, DPD	11/26/63	1026 N. Beckley, Dallas, Tex., by search warrant	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD FR 111996
454 Writing tablet	"	"	"	"	"
455 Postcard of city of New Orleans, five Russian stamps and one 10-cent U.S. stamp.	"	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description.	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
A2 Brown plastic portable radio with gold trim	11/23/63	W.W. Moore, W.E. Potts, F.M. Turner, Bill Senkel, Homicide Bureau, DPD	11/26/63	1026 N. Beckley, Dallas, Tex by search warrant	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD PR 111996
A6 Brown plastic power supply electronic device with blue cord (for use with radio)	"	"	"	"	"
A8 Blue plastic zipper shaving kit with strap handle	"	"	"	"	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD PR 112006
A9-A13 A9 Pair of heavy cotton ribbed men's socks A10 Pair of men's brown socks with brown and white diamond design A11 Pair of brown elastic top men's socks with brown and white pattern A12 Pair of men's white elastic top socks A13 Pair of men's brown cotton gloves	"	"	"	"	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD PR 111996

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FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
A17-A30 A17 Pair of men's blue shorts with elastic top A18 Two white wash-cloths with yellow stripes, "Cannon" brand A19 Two white hand towels with pink and red stripes with frazzled edges A20 Two bath towels with white and pink stripes A21 One white cloth, unlabeled A22 One pillowcase with green top and flowered design (Mrs. A.C. Johnson claims one pillow case taken from her residence, 1026 N. Beckley, Dallas, Texas.) A23 One men's "BVD" T shirt, size 34-36 (dirty) A24 One men's white T shirt, "Brent" brand, size 38-40 A25 One men's "Arrow" T shirt, size 36	11/23/63	H.M. Moore, W.E. Potts, F.M. Turner, Bill Senkel, Homicide Bureau, DPD	11/26/63	1026 N. Beckley, Dallas, Tex by search warrant	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD FR 111990-112000

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
A26 One men's white undershirt					
A27 One pair of men's white shorts with name L.H. Oswald; torn in back					
A28 Two men's white handkerchiefs					
A29 One men's handkerchief, gray with gray and red stripes					
A30 One box "Marcal Kitchen Charm" wax paper					
A32-A66					
A32 One bar pink "Lux" soap	11/23/63	H.M. Moore, W.E. Potts, F.M. Turner, Bill Senkel, Homicide Bureau, DPD	11/26/63	1026 N. Beckley, Dallas, Tex. by search warrant	Gemberling 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD PR 11199G-11200G
A33 One small plastic box containing three lima bean shaped "Squibbs" tablets and piece of cotton	"	"	"	"	"
A34 One single blade brown pocketknife	"	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
A35 One two-blade pocketknife, plastic handle, with corkscrew	11/23/63	(same as A32)	11/26/63	(same as A32)	(same as A32)
A36 Plastic box containing tweezers and two pieces of cotton	"	"	"	"	"
A37 Small plastic box, empty	"	"	"	"	"
A38 Mirror in green folding case	"	"	"	"	"
A39 One can "Tidy" deodorant powder	"	"	"	"	"
A40 One "Gillette" adjustable razor with blade	"	"	"	"	"
A41 One tube of "Colgate" dental cream, partially empty	"	"	"	"	"
A42 One plastic bottle "Mum" mist spray doedorant	"	"	"	"	"
A43 Yellow toothbrush "Colgate" brand	"	"	"	"	"
A44 Small cake, used, pink soap	"	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
A45 Small green plastic hand brush	11/23/63	(same as A32)	11/26/63	(same as A32)	(same as A32)
A46 Green and brown BB automatic ball-point pen	"	"	"	"	"
A47 Small pair scissors bearing letters "USA"	"	"	"	"	"
A48 Package containing 14 "Gillette" thin blades and one sample "Gillette Super Blue Blade"	"	"	"	"	"
A49 Pair black-rimmed green lens sunglasses	"	"	"	"	"
A50 "Farmers Electric Co-Op, Inc." (advertisement) ball-point pen	"	"	"	"	"
A51 Nail clipper with chain, "Gem" brand	"	"	"	"	"
A52 Nail clipper, "Trim" brand	"	"	"	"	"
A53 Small hotel type green bar of soap made by "Fabrica de Jabon, LaLuz, S.A., Mexico, D.F." (LaLuz Soap Factory, Mexico, D.F.)	"	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
A54 white plastic cup	11/23/63	(same as A32)	11/26/63	(same as A32)	(same as A32)
A55 Partial tube "Foille"	"	"	"	"	"
A56 Small bottle iodine, "Layman's brand	"	"	"	"	"
A57 Two small brown unlabeled bottles with liquid	"	"	"	"	"
A58 Small bottle of clear liquid bearing labels with Cyrillic printing	11/23/63	G.F. Rose, M.W. Moore, R.S. Stovall, J.P. Adamcik, Homicide Bureau, DPD	11/26/63	2515 W.5th, Irving, Tex., by search warrant	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD FR 11186G (part of 287)
A59 Four unused airmail envelopes A60 One unused U.S. Post Office Change of Address card A61 Four onionskin blank sheets of paper	"	A59-A61 same officers as either A58 or A2 (unable to specifically locate items as obtained under search warrant)	"	2515 W.5th, Irving, or 1026 N.Beckley, Dallas	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139
A62 One "Pearl" beer bottle opener	"	(same as A58)	"	(same as A58)	(same as A58)

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
A63 One small red soft plastic open container	11/23/63	A63-A66 same as A59-A61	11/26/63	(same as A59-A61)	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139
A64 One "Venus Forum" pencil	"	"	"	"	"
A65 One yellow "Yellowstone" pencil	"	"	"	"	"
A66 One brown "E-Z Note" pencil	"	"	"	"	"
A71-A79					
A71 One black, small crayon pencil	11/23/63	(same as A59-A61)	11/26/63	(same as A59-A61)	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139
A72 Two large paper clips	"	(same as A58)	11/26/63	(same as A58)	(same as A58)
A73 One 10¢ box of "Steel City Gem" small #3 paper clips	"	"	"	"	"
A74 One cardboard box with 18 brass-colored thumbtacks	"	"	"	"	"
A75 One brush with hollow tin handle	"	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
A85 EB and eyelet	11/23/63	(same as A59-A61)	11/26/63	(same as A59-A61)	Lemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
E1 Wallet belonging to Lee Harvey Oswald containing:	11/22/63	Paul L. Bentley, DPD	11/27/63	On person of Lee Harvey Oswald when arrested 11/22/63	Receipt of SA James P. Hosty, Jr.; Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg.92; Gemberling (LHO) 12/10/63, pg. 224; Dallas LHM (LHO) 7/7/64, pg. 20
(1) Social Security card No. 433-54-3917	"	"	"	"	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 93, 140
(2) Selective Service Notice of Classification SSN 41-114-39-532	"	"	"	"	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 95, 141; Dallas LHM (LHO) 7/7/64, pg. 20
(3) Department of Defense Service ID card No. N4,27[illegible].617 USMC No. 1653230	"	"	"	"	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 94, 140
(4) USMC Certificate of Service	"	"	"	"	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 94, 140; Dallas LHM (LHO) 7/7/64, pg. 21
(5) Fair Play for Cuba Committee Ident. card, National card	"	"	"	"	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 95, 140

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
(6) Selective Service Registration Certificate	11/22/63	Paul L. Bentley, DPD	11/27/63	On person of Lee Harvey Oswald when arrested 11/22/63	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 93, 141
(7) Hotel card	"	"	"	"	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 94, 141
(8)FPCC Membership card, New Orleans Chapter	"	"	"	"	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 95, 140; Dallas LEM (LHO) 7/7/64, pg. 24
(9) ID card, US Forces in Japan	"	"	"	"	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 94, 141
(10) Dallas Public Library card	"	"	"	"	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 94, 140
(11) Three photographs	"	"	"	"	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 94, 140-141
(12) Slip of paper with three addresses, The Worke, The Worker and Russian Embassy	"	"	"	"	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 94, 141

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
B3 Envelope containing: 28 35 mm negatives, six 2¼" x 2¼" negatives, 1 positive of building, 1 negative of Oswald's wife	11/23/63	G.F. Rose, Homicide Bureau DPD	11/26/63	Garage located at 2515 W.5th, Irving, Tex.	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139; Gemberling (LHO) 3/10/64, pg. 459, 466-467. Dallas LHM (LHO) 7/7/64, pg. 26
B5 Imperial brand hunting type knife with sheath	"	H.M. Moore, W.E. Potts, F.M. Turner, Bill Senkel, Homicide Bureau, DPD	11/26/63	1026 N. Beckley, Dallas, by search warrant	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD PR 11200G
B7 Two "Fair Play for Cuba" handbills stamped "L.H. Oswald 4007 Magazine St. New Orleans, La."	"	Same officers as B5 or G.F. Rose, H.M. Moore, R.S. Stovall, J.P. Adamcik, DPD	11/26/63	1026 N. Beckley, Dallas, or 2515 W.5th, Irving, Tex.	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139 Not listed DPD PR
B11 Negative bearing: "Join The Socialist Workers Party fight for a better world! write Box 2915 Dallas, Texas"	11/22/63	J.P. Adamcik, R.S. Stovall, G.F. Rose, Homicide Bureau, DPD	11/26/63	2515 W.5th, Irving, given voluntarily by Ruth Paine and Marina Oswald	DeBruey's (LHO) 12/2/63, pg. 711-715

FBI Exhibit No. & Description		Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
B12	Slip of paper bearing "The attached 1 Promissory Note (S) for financial Assistance Loans totaling 433.71 are hereby returned marked Paid as final payment of 106.00 in acknowledged. Remarks: L.H. Oswald Box 2915 Dallas,Texas"	11/23/63 (may be attachment to item 423)	H.M. Moore, W.E. Potts, F.M. Turner, Bill Senkel, Homicide Bureau, DPD	11/26/63	1026 N. Beckley, Dallas, Texas by search warrant	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139
B13	Envelope postmarked 12:00 p.m. 11/4/63 Washington, D.C., with return address "Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Washington 6, D.C."	11/23/63	Obtained by Officers listed under B5 or B7	11/26/63	Obtained at same location as B5 or B7	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, not on DPD PR
B14	Envelope addressed to "To Whom It May Concern" with return address Peter P. Gregory, 1503 Continental Life Building, Fort Worth 2, Texas"	11/23/63	H.M. Moore, W.E. Potts, F.M. Turner, Bill Senkel, Homicide Bureau, DPD	11/26/63	1026 N. Beckley, Dallas by search warrant (relates to #431)	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD PR 11197G
B15	Envelope marked "Passports and health certificate"	"	"	"	1026 N. Beckley, Dallas by search warrant	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, not on DPD PR

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
B16 Envelope postmarked 12M 8/2/63, Mobile, Ala., addressed to Mr. Lee Oswald, 4907 Magazine St., New Orleans, La., return address "Paul Piazza, S.J., Jesuit House of Studies, Spring Hill Station, Mobile, Ala."	11/23/63	H.M. Moore, W.E. Potts, F.M. Turner, Bill Senkel, Homicide Bureau, DPD	11/26/63	1026 N. Beckley, Dallas, by search warrant (relates to #429)	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139. DPD PR 11196G
B19 Top of yellow box stamped inside "R-42 Mar 24 '55"	"	Obtained by officers listed under B5 or B7	"	Obtained at same location as B5 or B7	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, not on DPD PR
B20 Two Manila envelopes	"	H.M. Moore, W.E. Potts, F.M. Turner, Bill Senkel, Homicide Bureau, DPD	"	1026 N. Beckley, Dallas by search warrant	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139. not on DPD PR
B21 Envelope marked "Personal Military Papers and Birth Certificates"	"	"	"	"	"
B22 Blue loose leaf binder containing Manila envelope, 6 Fair Play for Cuba Committee handbills, piece of cardboard, 3 celluloid insert	11/22/63	J.P. Adamcik, R.S. Stovall, G.F. Rose, Homicide Bureau, DPD	"	2515 W.5th, Irving, given voluntarily by Ruth Paine and Marina Oswald	DeBrueys (LEO) 12/2/63, pg. 711

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
(B22 contd) photograph of Karl Marx and photograph of a building					
B23 Two frames of 35mm negatives found in item 75 (Russian book)	11/23/63	C.F. Rose, E.M. Moore, R.S. Stovall, J.P. Adamcik,DPD	11/26/63	2515 W.5th, Irving (found in Item #75)	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139
B24 Unaddressed American Greetings Corp., Christmas card with envelope	11/23/63	Obtained by officers listed under B5 or B7	11/26/63	Obtained at same location as B5 or B7	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, not on DPD PR
B25 Unused Post Office Change of Address form	"	"	"	"	"
B28 Manila envelope with notation "Grand Jury Hall" small photograph of Oswald and 8¢ U.S. airmail stamp	"	"	"	"	"
B33 3 prescriptions in Russian and Arlington Heights Senior High School student identification card for Lee Oswald	"	"	"	"	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139; Gemberling,(LHO) 3/10/64, pg. 247; not on DPD PR

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
C139-C147 Belt, tie, tan sweater, blue-gray shirt, red and gray sport shirt, blue shirt, blue sport shirt, white shirt, olive sweater	Not available	Not available-U.S. Secret Service, Washington,D.C., furnished to SA ORRIN BARTLETT, FBI, 12/3/63	Not available	Not available	Gemberling, (LHO). 12/23/63, pg. 162
C249 Five-page typewritten summary of speech given by Lee Harvey Oswald on July 27, 1963	11/30/63 (not Oswald property)	SAs Harry J. Degnan & John J. Sweeney, FBI Mobile	11/30/63	Robert J. Fitzpatrick, Jesuit House of Studies, Spring Hill College, Mobile, Ala.	SA John J. Sweeney, (LHO) Mobile, 12/1/63, pg. 10-17
C254-C305 C254 "Val-pak" type suitcase C255 Texas flag-small C256 Master lock (padlock) C257 Shower spray attachment C258 Treated cloth in paper container C259 Marine Corps belt and buckle	3/15/64	SAs Bardwell D. Odum and R. Neil Quigley, FBI, Dallas	3/15/64	Robert Oswald, 1009 Sierra, Denton, Tex.	Gemberling, (LHO) 4/16/64, pg. 468-470

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
C260 Pencil					
C261 Sea bag					
C262 Carton for "Vigran" chewable vitamins					
C263 Set of long underwear					
C264 Three ties					
C265 Pair of men's black gloves					
C266 Brown and gray leather cap					
C267 Two mufflers					
C268 Summer khaki overseas hat					
C269 Chess set (board and 27 pieces) and dominoes (15)					
C270 Extension cord					
C271 Pair of shoe trees					
C272 Can of black shoe polish					

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
C273 Pencil sharpener					
C274 Sea shell					
C275 Green eraser					
C276 Shoebrush					
C277 Coloring pencil					
C278 Shaving brush					
C279 Schick box for electric shaver					
C280 Manicure set					
C281 Miniature silver spoon - broken					
C282 Knit shopping bag					
C283 Green winter overseas hat (USMC)					
C284 Book entitled "V.I. LENIN - MARX - ENGELS - MARXISM"					
C285 Book entitled "Baby and Child Care" - Dr. Benjamin Spock					
C286 Book entitled "The Iliad" - Homer					

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
C287 Book entitled "Perfect Lovers Guide and other stories" - Stephen Leacock					
C288 Book entitled "Squibb Product Reference"					
C289 Book entitled "Short Russian Reference Grammar"					
C290 Book entitled "Russian - Elementary Course I"					
C291 Book written in Russian language ("Idiot" by F.M. Dostoevski)					
C292 Book written in Russian language "USSR-1960 Annual")					
C293 Book written in Russian language ("International Electro-technical Vocabulary")					
C294 Book written in Russian language ("Practical Aids for Cutting and Sewing")					
C295 Book written in Russian language ("Newspapers and Magazines for USSR-1963")					

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
C296 Book written in Russian language ("Course in Spanish Language")					
C297 Cellophane tape, one roll					
C298 Small fuse (electrical)					
C299 Pair of dice					
C300 Twenty-nine dominoes and one box - "Made in Japan"					
C301 Pencil sharpener					
C302 Carriage bolt					
C303 Clothespin					
C304 Sheet of white bond paper located in book					
C305 Cardboard box					
C306 Hunting knife black and silver striped handle in sheath received from Imperial Knife Company, Incorporated, Providence, R.I.	3/17/64 (not Oswald property)	SA Homer E. Wilbur, FBI, Providence, R.I.	3/17/64	Joseph R. Fazzano, Imperial Knife Co., Providence, R.I.	SA Homer E. Wilbur (LHO), Boston, 3/18/64, pg. 2-3

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
C308 Hunting knife black and gold-striped handle, in sheath, received from Imperial Knife Company, Incorporated, Providence, R.I.	3/21/64 (not Oswald property)	SA Homer E. Wilbur, FBI, Providence, R.I.	3/21/64	Joseph F. Fazzano, Imperial Knife Co., Providence	SA Homer E. Wilbur (LEO), Boston, 3/24/64, pg. 2
C315 One girls' hand-engraved expansion identification bracelet	4/8/64 (not Oswald property)	SA J. Hale McMenamin, FBI, Dallas, Texas	4/8/64	H.L. Green Co., Dallas, Texas (purchased for Lab examination)	Gemberling (LEO) 5/28/64, pg. 152
C317 Metal plate bearing the engraved names "Marina" and "Lee"	4/8/64 (not Oswald property)	SAs J.Hale McMenamin & Raymond J. Fox, FBI, Dallas	4/8/64	Charles R. Pezet, Operator of H.L. Green Watch Repair Co., Dallas, Tex.	Gemberling (LEO), 5/28/64, pg. 153
C318 Metal plate bearing engraved name "Marina"	4/8/64 (not Oswald property)	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
D4 Letters by Oswald to Secretary of Navy and USMC	11/23/63 (not Oswald property)	SA Edward C. Palmer, FBI, Washington, D.C.	11/23/63	William Earle Odum, Director, Office of News Service, Dept. of Defense, Pentagon Bldg., Washington, D.C.	Gemberling (LHO) 12/10/63, pg. 320
D8 Eleven payroll checks and insurance record card of Oswald	11/25/63 (not Oswald property)	SAs Lester G. Davis & John William Miller, FBI, New Orleans	11/25/63	William I. Monaghan, Vice Pres., Wm. B. Reily & Co., New Orleans, La.	DeBrueys (LHO), 12/2/63, pg. 34-39
D10 Application for immigration visa, fingerprint card and application for new alien registration card (all signed Marina Oswald)	11/29/63 (not Oswald property)	SA Milton R. Kaack, FBI, New Orleans	11/29/63	Clarence Johnson, District Director, INS, New Orleans, La.	DeBrueys (LHO), 12/2/63, pg. 545
D11 Twenty-six checks, questionnaire, etc., in handwriting of Oswald	About 11/25/63 (not Oswald property)	Tom Kelley, Inspector, U.S. Secret Service, Dallas	About 11/25/63	Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall, Dallas	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 235-238
D14 Employment application by Oswald	11/23/63 (not Oswald property)	SA Lester C. Davis, FBI, New Orleans	11/23/63	William I. Monaghan, Vice Pres., Wm. B. Reily & Co., New Orleans	DeBrueys (LHO), 12/2/63, pg. 30-33

FBI Exhibit No. & Description		Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
D15	Three magazines	11/23/63 (not Oswald property)	SA Lester G. Davis, FBI, New Orleans	11/23/63	Adrian T. Alba, 624 Focis St., Metairie, La.	DeBrueys (LHO), 12/2/63, pg. 264-266
D17	Post Office box application in three parts	"	SA Alfred C. Ellington, FBI, Dallas	"	U.S. Post Office, Terminal Annex, Dallas, Tex.	Gemberling 11/30/63, pg. 176
D18	Post Office change of address form dated 5/12/63, letter to Leslie Welding Company from Oswald, Selective Service registration card, DD Form 214 and two applications for employment	"	SAs Malon L. Jennings, Nat A. Pinkston, Alfred C. Ellington, and Robley D. Madland, FBI, Dallas	"	Local Board 114, Ft. Worth, Tex.; Texas School Book Depository, Dallas; U.S. Post Office, Terminal Annex, Dallas; Leslie Welding Co., Louv-R-Pac Div., Ft. Worth	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 171, 172, 176, 285-287
D21	P.O. Change of Address form	12/6/63 (not Oswald property)	SAs James N. Kennedy & Francis E. Gibbons, FBI, New York	12/6/63	Vincent Theodore Lee, FPCC, New York City, New York	John James O'Flaherty, (LHO) 12/11/63, New York, pg. 4-13; Gemberling (LHO), 12/23/63, pg. 188-189

FBI Exhibit No. & Description		Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
D22	Post Office box application (in two parts) and change of address form	11/23/63 (not Oswald property)	SAs John W. Smith & Robert M. Whomsley, FBI, New Orleans by a confidential source	11/23/63	U.S. Post Office, New Orleans, La.	DeBrueys (LHO), 12/2/63, pg. 100
D23	Electric and/or gas service order signed by Oswald	11/25/63 (not Oswald property)	SAs John B. Lee, Jr. & Milton B. Kaack, FBI New Orleans	11/25/63	John E. Hevron, Asst. Sec. & Treas. New Orleans Public Service, Inc.	DeBrueys (LHO), 12/3/63, pg. 108; Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 185
D26	Hand printed application for employment by Oswald in July 1963	11/26/63 (not Oswald property)	SA Myrywin Alderson, FBI, New Orleans	11/26/63	S.K. Manson, Pres., Manson Marble & Granite Co., New Orleans	DeBrueys (LHO), 12/2/63, pg. 55-56
D29	W-4 Form dated February 5, 1955, signed by Lee Harvey Oswald; W-4 Form dated February 5, 1955, signed by Marguerite Oswald; A-1 Employment Service, New Orleans, Louisiana; application for employment signed by Lee Harvey Oswald; and referral card of employment consultant H. La Roche.	12/2/63 (not Oswald property)	SA Emil Henry Becker, FBI, New Orleans, La.	12/2/63	W-4 (2) Moses Brenner, CPA, from records Dolly Shoe Co., New Orleans; App. & referral card-A-1 employment Service, New Orleans	DeBrueys (LHO), 12/8/63, pg. 4 " pg. 32

FBI Exhibit No. & Description		Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
D32	Passenger immigration questionnaire dated 9/16/59, signed by Oswald	12/4/63 (not Oswald property)	SA J. Dawson Van Eyck, FBI, New Orleans	12/4/63	Lykes Bros. Steamship Co., Inc., New Orleans	DeBrueys (LHO), 12/8/63, pg. 305
D33	47 photographs recovered by Dallas Police Department	11/23/63	G.F. Rose, M.N. Moore, R.S. Stovall, J.P. Adamcik, Homicide Bureau, DPD	12/2/63	2515 W.5th, Irving, by search warrant	DeBrueys (LHO), 12/8/63, pg. 177
D34	Liberty Hotel, New Orleans, registration signed by Oswald	12/5/63 (not Oswald property)	SA J. Dawson Van Eps, FBI, New Orleans	12/5/63	Landry Keating, Custodian of Records, Liberty Hotel, New Orleans	SA Stephen M. Callender (LHO), New Orleans, 12/10/63, pg.40
D35	Bus transfer, bracelet inscribed "Lee," key, ring, narrow black belt with buckle and property receipt	11/22/63	R.M. Sims & E.L. Boyd, DPD	12/10/63	On person of Lee Harvey Oswald	Gemberling, (LHO) 12/23/63, pg. 195; Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 142; DPD PR 11378G
D36	Photocopy Mexico City hotel register book signed by Oswald	About 11/26/63 (not Oswald property)	A confidential source abroad	About 12/10/63	Hotel Del Commercio, Mexico City, Mexico	Gemberling, (LHO), 1/7/64, pg. 53
D37	Four-page interview record signed by Oswald	12/13/63 (not Oswald property)	SA Bardwell D. Odum, FBI, Dallas	12/13/63	R.H. Schaefer, Reg. Sales Mgr., DeVilbiss Co., Dallas	Gemberling, (LHO), 12/23/63, pg. 501-503

FBI Exhibit No. & Description		Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
D38	"Cotton pickin" application signed by Oswald	12/12/63 (not Oswald property)	SA Bardwell D. Odum, FBI, Dallas	12/12/63	Ray Randuck, Counselor, Jobco Employment Agency, Dallas, Tex.	Gemberling (LHO), 12/23/63, pg. 497-500
D40	Envelope and letter to New Orleans Public Library	12/4/63	"	12/4/63	Ruth Paine, 2515 W.5th, Irving	Gemberling (LHO), 12/23/63, pg. 711-713
D41	Chamber of Commerce Map of Dallas	unknown (questionable Oswald property)	Map believed property of SA Kenneth C. Howe, FBI, Dallas, as has his name written thereon	unknown	Was among items obtained by DPD from 2515 W. 5th, Irving, & 1026 N. Beckley, Dallas, later photographed by SA Howe	Gemberling (LHO), 12/10/63, pg. 333
D43 (#117)	Eight and a half sheets of paper written in green ink regarding CP USA	11/23/63	G.F. Rose, H.M. Moore, R.S. Stovall, J.P. Adamcik, DPD & John A. McCabe, Irving PD	11/26/63	2515 W.5th St., Irving, by search warrant	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 139, DPD PR 11178G
D48	Postcard from Riviera Beach, Florida	11/23/63 (not Oswald property)	Ed Post, West Palm Beach, Florida, PD	11/24/63	West Palm Beach Times, West Palm Beach	Gemberling, 5/15/64, pg. 823-824

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
D49 Registration card, La Salle Hotel, New Orleans	11/27/63 (not Oswald property)	SA J. Dawson Vam Epps, FBI, New Orleans	11/27/63	Roland A. Mahan, Jr., Co-Manager, Hotel La Salle, New Orleans	DeBrueys (LHO), 12/2/63, pg. 114
D50 Guest Register, Fox and Hounds, Milwaukee	11/27/63 (not Oswald property)	SAs Richard C. Thompson & Alexander P. LeGrand, FBI, Milwaukee	"	Martin Weber, Asst. Manager, Fox & Hounds Restaurant, Hubertus, Wisconsin	SA Richard C. Thompson (LHO), Milwaukee, 12/2/63, pg. 4-5
D51 Checks, claim cards and Texas Employment Commission forms of Oswald	11/27/63 (renumbered to D104 & D105 as better copies) (not Oswald property)	SA H.T. Burk, FBI, Austin, Texas	"	Jack W. Burcham, Chief of Unemployment Insurance, Texas Employment Commission, Austin	SA John H. Kenney (LHO), San Antonio, 12/1/63, pg. 34-36
D52 Xerox copy of application to visit Mexico	11/30/63 (not Oswald property)	SAs John William Miller, Robert M. Whomsley, Nathan O. Brown, FBI, New Orleans	11/30/63	Ruben M. Gaxiola, Mexican Consulate, New Orleans	DeBrueys (LHO) 12/8/63, pg. 317
D55 Hand printed anonymous letter from Buffalo	11/29/63 (not Oswald property)	Name not available FBI, Buffalo, N.Y.	11/29/63	Mrs. Esther Goldman, Secretary, Anti-Defamation League, B'Nai B'rith,	SA Birl Wilson (LHO) Buffalo, 12/2/63, pg. 7-11

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
D57 Cuban letter to Oswald	Not available	Inspector Tom Kelley, U.S. Secret Service (Given to FBI, Dallas 12/5/63)	Not available	Letter to Lee Harvey Oswald from Cuba, postmarked 11/28/63	Gemberling (LHO), 12/23/63, pg. 183, 186
D58 Cuban letter to Attorney General	Not available (not Oswald property)	Furnished to FBI Headquarters by U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.	Not available	Robert F. Kennedy, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.	Gemberling (LHO), 12/23/63, pg. 186
D60 Brown paper envelope and paper bag from Irving, Texas, Post Office	12/4/63	SA Charles T. Brown, Jr., FBI, Dallas, by a confidential source	12/12/63	U.S. Post Office, Irving (undelivered mail)	Gemberling (LHO), 12/23/63, pg. 148
D65 Xerox copy of W-4 Form of Oswald	11/23/63 (not Oswald Property)	SA Lester G. Davis, FBI, New Orleans	11/23/63	William I. Monaghan, Vice Pres., Wm. B. Reily & Co., New Orleans	DeBrueys (LHO) 12/2/63, pg. 30, 32-33
D66 Xerox copies of nine pages of Employment reports by Oswald	11/23/63 (not Oswald property)	"	"	"	DeBrueys (LHO) 12/2/63, pg. 30-33
D67 Photographs of State Department records of Oswald	11/23/63 (not Oswald property)	SAs Eugene C. Geis, Ralph E. Willis, Jr., FBI, Washington, D.C.	"	Murray Bellman, Legal Advisor's Office, U.S. Department of State, [illegible]	Gemberling (LHO), 12/10/63, pg. 322

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
D68 Application for employment at Goldrings, New Orleans, by Oswald	1/24/64 (not Oswald property)	SA Milton R. Wood, FBI, New Orleans	1/24/64	Morris Goldstein, Executive Vice Pres., Goldrings, New Orleans	SA John F. Reynolds (LHO), New Orleans, 1/20/64, pg. 11-12
D69 Seven-page hand-written resume on lined notebook paper concerning background of Oswald	11/23/63	G.F. Rose, H.M. Moore, R.S. Stovall, J.P. Adamcik, Homicide Bureau, DPD	12/2/63	2515 W.5th, Irving, by search warrant	DeBrueys (LHO), 12/8/63, pg. 177-178, 454-459
D71 SS Notice of Classification in name Alek James Hidell	11/22/63	Paul L. Bentley, DPD	11/24/63	Photograph of item D207 found in billfold of Lee Harvey Oswald when arrested Dallas 11/22/63	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 93, 141; Gemberling (LHO) 12/10/63, pg. 224; Gemberling (LHO), 3/10/64, pg. 107; Dallas LHM (LHO), 7/7/64, pg. 22
D73 Commercial Employment Service Application dated 6/26/62 signed by Lee H. Oswald	1/14/64 (not Oswald property)	SA Joseph M. Myers, FBI, Dallas	1/14/64	Mrs. Sidney Richey, owner Commercial Employment Agency, Ft. Worth, Tex.	Gemberling (LHO), 2/11/64, pg. 226

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
D74 Russian cookbook containing "Walker" note	11/23 or 30/63	Captain Paul Barger, Irving, Texas PD	12/2/63	Mrs. Ruth Paine, 2515 W. 5th, Irving, gave to Irving PD	Gemberling (LHO), 12/23/63, pg. 710-711
D75 Bracelet engraved "Marina"	12/4/63	SA Bardwell D. Odum, FBI, Dallas	12/4/63	Ruth Paine, 2515 W.5th, Irving	Gemberling (LHO), 12/23/63, pg. 711 and 717 (6)
D76 Letter to Attorney General signed Ernesto Flores Luna	About 12/7/64 (not Oswald property)	Furnished to FBI Headquarters by U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.	About 12/7/64	Robert F. Kennedy, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.	
D79 Two empty boxes marked "6.5 Italian Ammunition"	12/11/63 (not Oswald property)	B.J. Courson, Deputy Sheriff, Dallas, Texas	12/11/63	William J. Monea, Route 2, Box 442, Irving	Gemberling (LHO), 12/23/63, pg. 97
D80 Minox camera obtained from Mrs. Ruth Paine	1/31/64 (not Oswald property)	SA Bardwell D. Odum, FBI, Dallas	1/31/64	Ruth Paine, 2515 W.5th, Irving (property Michael Paine)	Gemberling (LHO), 2/11/64, pg. 51
D82 Four miscellaneous photographs found in Russian language cookbook of Marina Oswald	11/30/63	Captain Paul Barger, Irving PD	12/2/63	Ruth Paine, 2515 W.5th, Irving, gave to Irving PD	Gemberling (LHO), 2/11/64, pg. 40; Gemberling, (LHO), 12/23/63, pg. 711

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
D85 Two magazine ads on "Klein's Sporting Goods"	11/23/63	G.F. Rose, E.W. Moore, R.S. Stovall, J.P. Adamcik, Homicide Bureau, DPD	12/2/63	2515 W.5th, Irving, by search warrant	DeBruys (LHO), 12/8/63, pg. 177
D86 Transient register cards for YMCA	11/27/63 (not Oswald property)	SA Richard K. Harrison, FBI, Dallas	11/27/63	Joe McRee, Resident Manager, YMCA, Dallas	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 223
D89 Wiener Lumber Company application for employment	11/27/63 (not Oswald property)	SAs Kenneth B. Jackson and John V. Almon, FBI, Dallas	"	Samson Wiener, proprietor, Weiner Lumber Company, Dallas	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 361
D97 Xerox copy of auditor's stub of Continental Trailways bus ticket	1/17/64 (not Oswald property)	SAs John T. Kesler and Vernon Mitchem, FBI, Dallas	1/17/64	Mrs. Connie Walters, Continental Trailways Bus Co., Dallas	Gemberling (LHO), 1/22/64, pg. 244
D98 Envelope containing anonymous hand printed letter and newspaper coupon	unknown (not Oswald property)	FBI, Washington, D.C. (letter postmarked Baltimore, Maryland, 1/21/64, to Tatler Publishing Co.)	Not available	Tatler Publishing Co., Washington, D.C.	Gemberling, 3/30/64, pg. 232
D100 Anonymous typewritten envelope addressed to "Letters to the Editor," Newsweek	1/24/64 (not Oswald property)	SA Peter J. Meaney, Jr., FBI, Los Angeles	1/24/64	R. Serling, 1490 Monaco Dr., Pacific Palisades, California	Gemberling (LHO), 4/15/64, pg. 275-277

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
D105 (Part of D51) Eleven photostatic copies of Texas State Warrants issued to Lee Harvey Oswald	11/27/63 (renumbered from D51) (not Oswald property)	SA H.T. Burk, FBI, Austin, Texas	11/27/63	Jack W. Burcham, Chief of Unemployment Insurance, Texas Employment Commission, Austin	SA John J. Kenney (LEO), San Antonio, 12/1/63, pg. 34-36
D108 Handbill "Hands Off Cuba"	11/23/63 (questionable Oswald property)	SA John B. Lee, FBI, New Orleans	11/23/63	4905 Magazine, New Orleans, consent to search	DeBrueys (LEO), 12/2/63, pg. 99
D114 Release dated 1/17/56 signed by Lee Harvey Oswald obtained from G.F. Tujague, 422 Canal St., New Orleans, Louisiana	11/26/63 (not Oswald property)	SA James E. Schmidt, Jr., FBI, New Orleans	11/23/63	Gerald F. Tujague, owner-Pres., Gerald F. Tujague, Inc., New Orleans	DeBrueys (LEO), 12/2/63, pg. 6
D119 Envelope postmarked Minsk and accompanying one-page handwritten letter dated September 9, 1963	11/22/63	R.S. Stovall, Homicide Bureau, DPD	2/4/64	2515 W.5th, Irving, by search warrant	Gemberling (LEO), 2/11/64, pg. 74-76
D120 Envelope postmarked Minsk and accompanying one-page handwritten letter dated 10/28/63	"	R.S. Stovall, and G.F. Rose, Homicide Bureau, DPD	2/4/64	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
D123 Four-page hand-written letter in Russian from Ruth Paine to Marina Oswald	2/2/64	SA Wallace R. Heitman, FBI, Dallas	2/2/64	Marina Oswald, 11611 Farrar St., Dallas	Gemberling (LHO), 2/11/64, pg. 315
D139 Envelope bearing typewritten and hand printed address "Mrs. Marguerite Oswald ..."	2/2 or 3/64 (Not Lee or Marina Oswald property)	L.E. Stephens, U.S. Postal Inspector, Ft. Worth, Texas	2/2 or 3/64	Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, 2220 Thomas Place, Ft. Worth (addressee)	Gemberling, 5/15/64, pg. 1074-1075
D146 "Tag Repair" No. 18374 for "Oswald" obtained from Irving Sports Shop, Irving, Texas	2/29/64	SA Arthur E. Carter, FBI, Dallas	2/29/64	Charles W. Greener, Irving Sports Shop, Irving, Texas	Gemberling (LHO), 3/10/64, pg. 96
D155 One "home-made" paper clipboard DL-44 allegedly used by Oswald at the Texas School Book Depository	3/10/64 (questionable Oswald property)	"	3/10/64	Franklin Kaiser, Texas School Book Depository, Dallas	Gemberling (LHO), 4/15/64, pg. 170
D175 Copy of inventory list relating to shipment of Oswald's rifle	3/13/64 (not Oswald property)	SA Eugene W. O'Neil, FBI, New York	3/13/64	Louis Feldsott, Pres., Crescent Firearms, Inc., New York	Dallas LHM (LHO), 4/22/64, pg. 2, 4
D210 Xerox copy of Lee Oswald's 1962 income tax refund check	About 11/25/63 (not Oswald property)	Tom Kelley, Inspector, U.S. Secret Service, Dallas	About 11/25/63	Internal Revenue Service, Dallas	Gemberling 11/30/63, pg. 233-234

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
D212 Envelope and accompanying one-page handwritten letter beginning "The people of US have ..."	4/30/64 (not Oswald property)	FBI Office, Dallas (Letter addressed to FBI, Dallas, from Canada)	4/30/64	FBI, Dallas, received in mail	Gemberling, 6/13/64, pg. 19
D222 One 9 by 11 3/4 inches Manila file folder obtained from Father Dimitri Royster, Pastor, St. Seraphin Eastern Orthodox Church, Dallas, Texas	4/29/64 (not Oswald property)	SAs A. Raymond Switzer and Eugene F. Petrakis, FBI, Dallas	4/29/64	Father Dimitri Royster, Pastor, St. Seraphim Eastern Orthodox Church, Dallas	Gemberling 7/16/64, pg. 128-129
D225 Seven 3 by 5 inch cards, four cards bearing the name "A.J. Hidel" and three cards bearing the name "A.J. Hidell"	6/3/64	SAs Wallace R. Heitman and Richard L. Wiehl, FBI, Dallas	6/3/64	Marina Oswald, 629 Belt Line Rd., Richardson, Texas	Gemberling (LHO), 7/2/64, pg. 257
D227 One Thermofax copy of a work order concerning Lee Harvey Oswald obtained from Mr. Wm. H. Hefner, Texas Employment Commission, Fort Worth, Texas	6/5/64 (not Oswald property)	SA Earle Haley, FBI, Dallas	6/5/64	William H. Hefner, Texas Employment Commission, Ft. Worth, Texas	Gemberling 7/2/64, pg. 246

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FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
D228 Envelope and accompanying typewritten letter beginning "Mr. Kennedy if you..."	Unknown (not Oswald property)	Unknown - Furnished to FBI by Bureau of Prisons on 6/10/64 - letter not dated or postmarked	unknown	Robert Kennedy, U.S. Attorney General, Washington, D.C., is addressee	Gemberling, 7/16/64, pg. 8
D229 Original slip of paper found in Lee Harvey Oswald's wallet at the time of his interview by Lt. Martello	8/10/63	Lt. Francis Martello, New Orleans, Louisiana PD	11/23/63	On person of Lee Harvey Oswald at New Orleans PD	DeBrueys (LEO), 12/2/63, pg. 364, 371-372
D231 Negative of folder bearing photograph and negative of a card bearing handwritten notation	7/21/64 (not Oswald property)	SA Robert E. Shortelle, FBI, New Haven, Connecticut	7/21/64	Huerta Oliva, 3 Ely Ave., South Norwalk, Conn.	SA Robert T. Shortelle (LEO), New Haven, 7/21/64, pg. 1-3
D232 Airmail envelope and accompanying one-page hand printed and handwritten letter beginning "Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Sir as a..."	7/24/64 (not Oswald property)	FBI Office, New York City (Letter addressed to J.E. Hover, c/o FBI, NYC)	7/24/64	FBI, New York City (Received in mail from England)	Gemberling, 9/18/64, pg. 10
D233 Envelope and accompanying one-page hand printed letter beginning "Mr. Oswald: Since you ..."	7/23/64	SA Robert P. Gemberling, FBI, Dallas	7/23/64	Declan P. Ford, 14057 Brookcrest. Dallas, delivered to FBI	Gemberling, 8/28/64, pg. 115-116

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
D234 Yellow-colored leaflet entitled "Hands Off Cuba"	6/16/63	Girod Ray, Patrolman, New Orleans, Louisiana PD	7/21/64	Obtained from person at New Orleans who may have been Lee Harvey Oswald	New Orleans LHM (LEO), 7/22/64, pg. 1-4, with attachments
D235 White-colored leaflet entitled "The Truth About Cuba Is In Cuba"	6/16/63	"	"	"	"
D237 Transportes del Norte bus ticket stub No. 13688	8/27/64	SA Wallace R. Heitman, FBI, Dallas	8/27/64	Marina Oswald, 629 Belt Line Road, Richardson	Gemberling (LEO), 9/19/64, pg. 34
D239 Book entitled "Learning Russian" by Nina Potapova	"	"	"	"	Gemberling (LEO), 9/19/64, pg. 34-35
D240 Map of Mexico City published by Editorial Flecha, Mexico, D.F.	"	"	"	"	"
D241 Pamphlet in English entitled "Fiesta Brava"	"	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
D242 Library pass dated April, 1962, written in Russian, in the name Lee Harvey Oswald	8/27/64	SA Wallace R. Heitman, FBI, Dallas	8/27/64	Marina Oswald, 629 Belt Line Road, Richardson	Gemberling (LEO), 9/19/64, pg. 34-35
D244 Envelope and one-page letter dated 16/5/64, written in Russian to Mrs. Marina Oswald	8/28/64	SAs Will Hayden Griffin and Wallace R. Heitman, FBI, Dallas	8/28/64	"	Gemberling (LEO), 9/19/64, pg. 38-39
D245 One-page hand-written letter in the Russian language ending in English "P.S. Excuse me for making you wait"	"	"	"	"	"
D246 Envelope and one-page letter dated 25/02/64, written in Russian to Mrs. Marina Oswald	"	"	"	"	"
D247 Envelope and one-page letter dated 29/10/63, written in the Russian language to Mrs. Marina Oswald	"	"	"	"	Gemberling (LEO), 9/19/64, pg. 38

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FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
D248 Envelope with no postmark or stamp and accompanying two two-page letters to "Marina Oswald" from "Ruth Paine"	8/28/64	SAs Will Hayden Griffin and Wallace R. Heitman, FBI, Dallas	8/28/64	Marina Oswald, 629 Belt Line Road, Richardson	Gemberling, (LHO), 9/12/64, pg. 38-39
D249 Six United States of America Parcel Post Customs Declaration tags, three bearing the signature "Lee H. Oswald"	"	"	"	"	"
D250 One Russian-German textbook	"	"	"	"	"
D253 P.O. Change of Address card of L.H. Oswald dated Oct. 10, 1963 (change from Fort Worth to Dallas)	unknown (not Oswald property)	Unknown - furnished to FBI, Washington, D.C. by President's Commission Letter 9/12/64	unknown	U.S.Post Office, Fort Worth	Not further reported
D254 Book written in Russian for study of English, bearing note on flyleaf to Marina Oswald by Mrs. Ruth Paine	9/11/64	SA Wallace R. Heitman, FBI, Dallas	9/11/64	Marina Oswald, 629 Belt Line Road, Richardson	Dallas LHM (LHO), 9/15/64 (Marina Oswald interview)
D258 Russian-Polish dictionary with blue cover	"	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
D259 Three stapled documents: (1) Registration card of June Oswald at Richmond Freeman Memorial Clinic; (2) Appointment slip for June Oswald for 11/21/63, at Richmond Freeman Memorial Clinic;(3) Dental appointment slip for Marina Oswald for November 20	9/11/64	SA Wallace R. Heitman, FBI, Dallas	9/11/64	Marina Oswald, 629 Belt Line Road, Richardson	Dallas LHM (LHO), 9/15/64 (Marina Oswald interview)
D260 Name tag, written in Russian, for June Oswald at time of her birth	"	"	"	"	"
D261 Photograph of group including Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Zieger, Eleanor Zieger, Lee Harvey Oswald, Marina Oswald and June Oswald	"	"	"	"	"
D262 Photograph of Eleanor Zieger and Anatole Kholodov taken in Minsk, Russia, May, 1962	"	"	"	"	"

FBI Exhibit No. & Description		Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
E1	Personal History Form of New Orleans High School dated June 2, 1955 for Lee Oswald	12/5/63 (not Oswald property)	SA James Royce Peck, FBI, New Orleans	12/5/63	Wilford O. Head, Asst. Principal, Warren Easton High School, New Orleans	SA John T. Reynolds (LEO), New Orleans, 12/6/63, pg. 8, 13-14
E2	$13.87 obtained from Lee H. Oswald by the Dallas Police Department at the time of his arrest	11/22/63	Paul L. Bentley, R.M. Sims, E.L. Boyd, DPD	12/10/63	From person of Lee Harvey Oswald when arrested Dallas	Gemberling, 11/30/63, pg. 92,95; Gemberling (LEO), 12/23/63, pg. 195-196; Dallas LHM (LEO), 7/7/64, pg. 20; DPD PR 11378G
E3	Transportes Frontera bus line form with known date stamp impressions	not available (not Oswald property)	A confidential source abroad	About 3/31/64	Transportes Frontera bus line, Mexico City, Mexico	Gemberling (LEO), 5/28/64, pg. 270-271
E4	One block of forms of the Transportes Frontera bus line	"	"	"	"	"
E5	Three pages of handwriting of George Bouhe	3/11/64 (not Oswald property)	SAs Wallace R. Heitman & Anatole A. Boguslov, FBI, Dallas	3/11/64	George Bouhe 4740 Homer, Dallas	Gemberling (LEO), 4/15/64, pg. 272

FBI Exhibit No. & Description	Time Exhibit Originally Taken in Custody	Persons Obtaining Original Custody	Time of Initial Federal Custody	Location at Time of Original Custody	Where Recorded and Records Available
E6 One $5.00 Federal Reserve Note, SN L21781599C	3/8/64 (not Oswald property)	SA Jack C. Pollock, FBI Yuma, Arizona	3/8/64	Clifford B. Allore, Yuma Greyhound Club, Yuma	Gemberling, 3/30/64, pg. 117
E8 Known handwriting of Lucio Lopez Medina	3/6/64 (not Oswald property)	A confidential source abroad	3/6/64	Transportes Frontera Bus line, Mexico City	Gemberling (LHO), 4/15/64, pg. 270-271
E9 Envelope and three pages of Braille writing	6/24/64 (not Oswald property)	Homer Burris, Tommy J. Taylor, Burglary and Theft Bureau, DPD	6/26/64	Dean W. McAdams, 424 College Avenue, Ft. Worth	Gemberling (LHO), 8/5/64, pg. 97, 101-103
E10 Envelope and two pages of Braille writing	"	"	"	"	"
E11-E12 Envelope and two-page letter to Governor John Connally, Texas, postmarked Kenosha, Wis.	8/7/64 (not Oswald property)	SA George W.H. Carlson, FBI, Austin	8/7/64	Larry Temple, Administrative Assistant, Executive Department, State of Texas, Austin	Milwaukee LHM 8/29/64, pg. 1-4

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

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234

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SECTION 235
COPY 2

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 1/25/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
(Deceased)
IS - R - CUBA

OO - DALLAS

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 3/8/65, reflecting inquiry from Mr. BOB HAYES, owner of JOBCO, an employment agency, Dallas, Texas, concerning a JOBCO application (Cotton Pickin' Application of LEE HARVEY OSWALD furnished to the Dallas Office during the captioned investigation.

On 1/24/68, Mr. HAYES telephonically contacted Field Supervisor ROBERT P. GEMBERLING again inquiring as to when the JOBCO application would be returned to him.

Mr. HAYES was advised that in view of the passage of Public Law 89-318, relating to items of evidence to be designated by the Attorney General for preservation by the United States, that he should direct any inquiry concerning the above-described application to the Department of Justice.

For the information of the Bureau, the above-described application is designated as inventory item No. D-38 and was furnished to the FBI Laboratory on 12/13/63. Reference is made to this item on pages 496 thru 500 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63 at Dallas, captioned as above.

Above is furnished for Bureau's information.

105-

(3) - Bureau (RM)
2 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(5)

REC 55

EX-113

11 JAN 26 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

February 5, 1968.

Federal Bureau of Investigation,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I would appreciate any information you can give me about the rifle that was used by Lee Harvey Oswald to kill the late President Kennedy. I am mostly interested in the speed and accuracy at which this rifle can be fired.

Sincerely,

Harry C. Wilkins

Harry C. Wilkins
27 Greenhill Road
Springfield, Penna. 19064

REC-38

FEB 19 1968

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2-16-68
DCMec

FEB 19 1968 PM

CORR

REC-38 105-82555-5602

EX 109.

February 16, 1968

Mr. Harry C. Wilkins
27 Greenhill Road
Springfield, Pennsylvania 19064

Dear Mr. Wilkins:

In response to your letter of February 5th, the FBI, at the request of President Johnson, conducted a prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. All the material developed by this Bureau in connection with this investigation was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration, and the results of our inquiry were subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission. The FBI has no authority to independently release any information in these reports.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 2
FEB 16 1968
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DCL:lvc
(3)

FEB 23 1968

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 2/23/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
CO: DALLAS

Lee Harvey Oswald
FIA - CC

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies and for Dallas two copies of a letterhead memorandum containing a news release from DA JIM GARRISON's office dated 2/21/68 concerning the perjury charge filed against [redacted]. This press release was made available by [redacted]

3 - Bureau (Encl. 6) ENCLOSURE
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 2)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

105-82555-
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 29 1968

ENCLOSURE

3 FEB 26 1968

1 Xerox made of artel of 2 NOT-returned 818

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

57 MAR 6 - 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-6208

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
February 28, 1968

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past made available on February 21, 1968, a copy of a press release from District Attorney James Garrison's Office concerning the charge of perjury filed against Kerry Wendell Thornley which is attached hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

105-[illegible]

1 - ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

PARISH OF ORLEANS
STATE OF LOUISIANA
2700 TULANE AVENUE
NEW ORLEANS 70119

...M GARRISON
...STRICT ATTORNEY

February 21, 1968

P R E S S R E L E A S E

Kerry Wendell Thornley today was charged with committing perjury before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury during his testimony on February 8, 1968. The perjury charges were based on his sworn testimony before the Grand Jury to the effect that he did not think he had met Lee Oswald in New Orleans in 1963. Evidence indicates that he did.

When the Warren Commission hearings were held in 1964 Thornley testified that Oswald was a "Communist" when they were in the Marines together in California, prior to Oswald's 1959 departure for Russia. Thornley was the Commission's star witness concerning Oswald's early "left wing" orientation.[1] Inasmuch as Oswald really was never at any time a

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1. Since this portrait of Oswald as a demented Marxist was not forthcoming from the other Marines, the testimony of most of them was presented simply in the form of brief affidavits. Thornley's image-creating testimony lasted for 33 pages, at the end of which little doubt was left about Lee Oswald's commitment to Communism and his qualifications as an assassin.

   To see how starkly Thornley's florid portrait of Oswald contrasts with the recollection of the other Marines, see Addendum at the end of this press release.

"Communist" -- or even inclined in that direction -- and inasmuch as he was sent to Russia as an employee of the United States Government, it was necessary to have a major witness testify in great detail to create an early image as a Marxist so that there would not be too much public curiosity about the real reasons for Oswald's abrupt departure from the Marine Corps to sail to Russia.[2] Thornley's Warren Commission testimony concerned his observations of this "Marxist" personality during their service together at El Toro Marine Base in California in 1959. He testified that he had not seen Oswald since. Thornley's own long residence in New Orleans, after his discharge, from 1961 through 1963 was not examined in any depth.

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2. The Report of the Warren Commission infers that Oswald somehow must have learned Russian on his own, ostensibly in preparation for his forthcoming defection. Actually, Oswald was taught Russian by the United States government, as is indicated by Lieutenant Colonel Folsom's testimony during which he happened to refer to one of Oswald's grades in a U.S. Armed Forces Russian examination (Volume VIII, p. 307). The formal designation for this Russian examination was "Department of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, PRT-157. Oswald took the Russian examination on February 25, 1959, while stationed at El Toro Marine Base in California.

Nor was there any hint in Thornley's Warren Commission testimony that [redacted] had any connection in New Orleans with individuals or organizations engaged in anti-Castro activity. Least of all was there any hint that he was connected here with persons who were connected with Lee Oswald -- persons who played active roles in creating the picture of Oswald as still being a "Communist" in 1963 shortly before the assassination. Nor was there any indication of his having met, following his discharge from the Marines, one of the men presently under a charge related to the assassination.

Like a number of young men who have been identified as CIA employees, Thornley had a post office box in the federal building across from Banister's office. Such post office boxes are customarily used by federal employees with clandestine assignments as "message drops" as well as an acceptable excuse for regular visits into a federal building. Another of the young men having such a post office box was Lee Harvey Oswald. What this means is simply that Kerry Thornley and Lee Oswald were both part of the covert federal operation operating in New Orleans. The only difference between Oswald and the other young CIA employees was that, having performed a flamboyant Russian assignment for his country, he had a beautiful potential as a decoy in the assassination -- a potential which, as it happened, his employers did not waste. Thornley actually lived across Lafayette Square

from the Old Post Office Building and from the Newman Building, from which Oswald later was sacked prior to his moving into the French Quarter. At the time of the assassination Thornley was living on Dauphine Street a block and a half downtown from Esplanade. Shortly after the assassination he departed abruptly for the Washington, D.C. area, where he remained until after his testimony before the Warren Commission.

By a curious stroke of luck Thornley, during his New Orleans residence, wrote a book based on Lee Oswald. He completed it about the time of the assassination. As luck would have it, the man he wrote about ended up being charged with assassinating the President. Apparently no one else had written a book about Oswald prior to the assassination and, in due course, it found its way to a publisher.

The Central Intelligence Agency elements which accomplished the execution of President Kennedy included, in addition to the ambush squad of professional assassins used in Dallas, individuals working on custodial assignments and on image-creating assignments. The techniques used in creating a Communist image for Oswald were: persuading him by means of a pretext to engage in certain activities (such as handing out "Fair Play for Cuba" pamphlets), having other employees play his part in more inculpatory tableaux (such as appearing at the Mexican Consul here and inquiring as to whether

he could "bri[illegible] rifle into Mexico" or [illegible]sibly receiving money being paid to him in the courtyard of the Cuban Consul in Mexico City) and testifying, after the assassination, that Oswald was indeed a deranged Communist.

Like all large bureaucratic federal agencies, however, the Central Intelligence Agency is capable of goofing. In spite of the carefully contrived insulation and the countless red herrings it planted along the way, it goofed with regard to Thornley -- apparently because by mid-December things appeared to be well under control. A few weeks after the assassination Thornley abruptly cleared out of his Dauphine Street apartment, leaving a note for his landlord that he had to go to a town just outside of Washington, D.C. Thornley remained on ice in Arlington, Virginia until it came time for him to testify that Oswald had been a Communist way back in their Marine days. Ordinarily, the connections to our one government agency specializing in assassination are more carefully concealed. However, by December 13, 1964, the Warren Commission had been selected, with the reassuring presence of Allen Dulles, the former head of the CIA, and the situation must have appeared to be well under control.

When Spring of 1964 arrived and the time came for his word picture of Oswald, Thornley testified not only that he had been a "Marxist" but that he "had a persecution complex", "was emotionally unstable" and "wanted a place in history".

inasmuch as the defendant had already safely been executed -- the standard role of the decoy in professional assassinations -- those words now became part of the official picture of Lee Oswald and his years as a CIA employee were buried with him.

In such a fashion, with key witnesses produced to attest to the needed fictions at crucial points, did the Warren Commission turn day into night, up into down -- and achieve a harmonious continuity of the tableau produced by the architects of President Kennedy's assassination. That is why the concealment of the involvement of elements of the CIA was so successful -- because the seven distinguished men on the Warren Commission literally adopted the scenario developed by the assassins.[3] Their giving official status to the fraudulent fairy tale made it extremely difficult

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3. With one notable exception: one of the main objectives of the assassination, in addition to removing a President who had reached a detente with Castro and was working toward new understandings with Russia, was to establish an excuse, acceptable to an apathetic public, to invade Cuba. Prior to the President's assassination careful scenes had been set up to connect Oswald with Cuba so as to create the inference that the assassination was a plot directed from Cuba, hence justifying invasion. The Warren Commission readily accepted the false picture of Oswald as a "Communist" but compromised the original plan by making him a "lone" assassin, as the result of which some of the men who initiated the assassination are unhappy still at not achieving their entire objective. That it made this "liberal compromise" does not alter the fact that the Warren Commission adopted the basic fiction created by the planners of the assassination to make the world believe that a "lonely Marxist" had killed President Kennedy.

to learn what really did happen to John Kennedy -- especially when the new President issued an executive order concealing much of the crucial evidence for 75 years.

With regard to Thornley, the total absence of any details in his Warren Commission testimony concerning his relationships in New Orleans with relevant individuals reveals his 33-page picture of "Oswald at El Toro" to be synthetic and representative of the fictional nature of the entire fraudulent "investigation". When the time comes that it is desired to determine when we ceased to live in a free society, it will be found that the change occurred on November 22, 1963 -- the day the credibility gap began.

JIM GARRISON

following are some examples of the evidence of the Marine associates of Oswald as to his ra[illegible] "Communist" orientation:

Nelson Delgado: "He would discuss his ideas, but not anything against our Government or -- nothing Socialist, mind you" (Volume VIII, p. 246).

Donald Camarata: "I have no recollection...of any remarks on his part concerning Communism, Russia or Cuba" (Volume VIII, p. 317).

Peter Connor: "I never heard Oswald make any anti-American or pro-Communist statements. He claimed to be named after Robert E. Lee whom he characterized as the greatest man in history" (Volume VIII, p. 317).

Allen D. Graf: "Oswald never gave to me any indication of favoring Communism or opposing capitalism" (Volume VIII, p. 318).

John R. Heindel: "Although I generally regarded Oswald as an intelligent person, I did not observe him to be particularly interested in politics or international affairs" (Volume VIII, p. 318).

Henry J. Roussel, Jr.: "I recall no serious political remarks on the part of Oswald" (Volume VIII, p. 321).

Mack Osborne: "I do not recall any remarks on his part concerning Communism, Russia or Cuba" (Volume VIII, p. 322).

Richard D. Call: "I do not recall Oswald's making serious remarks with regard to the Soviet Union or Cuba" (Volume VIII, p. 323).

It is thought provoking that the only one of Oswald's former Marine comrades who testified that he was a "Marxist" -- one of the star witnesses for the Warren Commission -- is also the only one who was in personal association with Oswald in New Orleans in 1963 just before he returned to Dallas before the assassination. It is equally thought provoking that this former Marine comrade, whose testimony is so curiously different from all of the others, was also in the company, in 1963, of one of the men now charged in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy. And it is particularly thought provoking that this man's associates and pattern of activity in 1963 plainly mark him as an employee, like Lee Oswald, of the Central Intelligence Agency.

MEMORANDUM

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 3/21/68

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

CO - DALLAS

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 1/19/68, and accompanying LHM which contained information relating to the personal property of MARINA N. OSWALD PORTER and her deceased husband, LEE HARVEY OSWALD, for assistance of the Department in defending a civil suit, captioned "MARINA N. OSWALD PORTER, et al, versus the United States of America (U.S.D.C. N.D. Texas, Civil Action No. CA-3-2282, Dallas Division)."

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of a newspaper clipping appearing in the "Dallas Morning News", Dallas, Texas, on 2/22/68 captioned "$500,000 Value Placed on Oswald Paraphernalia" reflecting a 17 page deposition was taken 1/31/68 from MARINA OSWALD PORTER, whose legal advisors had suggested she value certain paraphernalia belonging to the late LEE HARVEY OSWALD at $500,000.

On 3/11/68 AUSA KENNETH MIGHELL, Dallas, Texas, discussed the ownership of the following listed items referred to in Dallas LHM of 1/19/68:

Exhibit No.C315 (referred to on page 49 of Dallas LHM dated 1/19/68)
" No.C317
" " C318
" " D41 (referred to on page 54 of Dallas LHM dated 1/19/68)
" " D108 (referred to on page 60 of Dallas LHM dated 1/19/68)
" " D155 (referred to on page 61 of Dallas LHM dated 1/19/68)

NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 27 1968

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (encl-1)
2 - Dallas
JPC:jeg
(4)

66 APR 11 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

The information from the various reports identified in the above-referred to LHM relating to the obtaining of the above-numbered exhibits was discussed with AUSA MIGHELL who stated the above six items were the only ones concerning which he had any question at this time and that the information related to him was sufficient for his purposes.

He was advised that should he have additional questions he should contact the Dallas Office.

The above is furnished the Bureau for its information.

ARY FERREL

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

$500,000 Value Placed on Oswald Paraphernalia

rs. Marina Oswald Porter's
al advisers suggested she
he certain paraphernalia be-
ging to the late Lee Harvey
ald at $500,000, a document
d this week in federal court
ed.

he document — a 17-page
osition taken Jan. 31 in the
ce of Asst. U.S. Atty. Ke-
chell — thus became one of a growing number of legal papers dealing with the suit Mrs. Porter filed against the U.S. government in October.

The remarried widow of the man the Warren Commission named as President Kennedy's assassin, she wants the money as compensation for several hundred items confiscated by the government for the National Archives.

In the deposition, however, she acknowledged she met John J. King, a Denver gun collector, about an hour in Dallas several months ago to discuss the suit she then intended to file.

But she added she and King did not sign any agreement leading her to bring the $500,000 suit.

King is similarly seeking $2 million compensation from the government for the rifle used to kill the president and a pistol used to kill Dallas policeman J. D. Tippit. He had purchased both from Mrs. Porter.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page # 5A

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 2/22/65
Edition:
Author:
Editor: Jack B. Kruger
Title:

Character:
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: Dallas

Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. T. N. Gable

DATE: April 18, 1968

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to the letter from Assistant Attorney General Fred M. Vinson, Jr., dated April 18, 1968, in captioned matter, in which Mr. Vinson stated we would appreciate it if you would furnish us with information, if any, you may have concerning Oswald's activities in the Clinton, Louisiana, area during the late summer or early fall of 1963.

I contacted SAC Robert Rightmyer of the New Orleans Office on April 18 and requested him to review his files and make other necessary inquiries and to telephonically furnish the Bureau with any information as to whether or not Oswald was in Clinton, Louisiana, or Jackson, Louisiana, in the late summer or early fall of 1963.

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Gable

WAB:bab
(3)

APR 23 1968

ADDENDUM: WAB:bab

On April 19, 1968, Supervisor Ernest Wall of the New Orleans Office called Mr. Insell to advise that a review of the investigative file of Lee Harvey Oswald and a review of the New Orleans files concerning the assassination of President Kennedy failed to disclose that Oswald was in Clinton or Jackson, Louisiana, in the late summer or early fall of 1963.

APR 23 1968

62 APR 29 1968

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-440123) DATE: 4/25/68

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (157-511) (P)

SUBJECT: RICHARD CLAXTON GREGORY, aka
RM
OO: CHICAGO

Re Chicago airtel to the Bureau dated 1/11/68, Chicago letter to the Bureau dated 1/17/68, and Seattle tel to the Bureau dated 4/11/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eleven (11) copies, and for the Chicago Office two (2) copies of an LHM covering appearances of subject in the Seattle Division. Copies of this LHM are being furnished locally to United States Secret Service, OSI, MIG, NISO, and the United States Attorney's Office.

The source mentioned on page 1 of the LHM is [redacted] as set forth in re Chicago airtel of January 11, 1968. The first source mentioned on page 5 of the LHM is a casual, no-name telephone call which was made to the Hilton Inn at Sea-Tac Airport by SA KENNETH C. HOWE on April 11, 1968; the second source is [redacted], whose identity is protected at his request.

LEAD

SEATTLE DIVISION
At Olympia, Washington

ENCLOSURE

Will follow developments with respect to the outstanding jail sentence against subject, due, currently to begin on May 20, 1968.

2 - Bureau (Encl. 11) (100-440123) (RM)
2 - Chicago (Encl. 2 (157-347) (RM)
3 - Seattle (1 - 157-359) (RV-URBAN)
HCH:mm
(7)

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 8 1968

AGENCY: ACSI, [illegible], OSI, SEC. SERV. (5 by)
REQT: ISD, CRD, [illegible]
H.M FORM: 1/15
DATE FORM: 4/26/68
BY: [illegible]
McCallum Ref

66 MAY 1 0 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN

U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Seattle, Washington
April 25, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

RE: RICHARD CLAXTON GREGORY, also known as Dick Gregory

On January 10, 1968, a confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available a projected itinerary for a speaking tour by RICHARD CLAXTON GREGORY, a Negro comedian-entertainer and civil rights activist who has been arrested on various occasions as a result of his civil rights activities. One talk appearing on this itinerary was shown as scheduled for April 9, 1968, at Olympic College, Bremerton, Washington. The itinerary also listed a talk to be made at Central Washington State College, Ellensburg, Washington, the same date.

On April 11, 1968, Dr. JAMES DURWARD PARK, President, Olympic College, said that in January, 1968, an effort was made to obtain the services of GREGORY as a speaker at the college, but no agreement with respect to financial arrangements could be made and no firm commitment was ever made. GREGORY did not and is not in the future scheduled to appear at Olympic College.

On April 11, 1968, Sgt. TOM PRATT, Ellensburg, Washington, Police Department, said he had attended an affair at Central Washington State College (CWSC) in Ellensburg on the evening of April 10, 1968, at which GREGORY appeared as a symposium speaker.

PRATT estimated the audience at the affair, sponsored by the Student Government Association, at about 750-900, of which some 50 were Negroes. Of the latter, more than half appeared to be persons from out of town, or, at least, non-students. There were no demonstrations or disorder of any kind; however, in the text of his speech, GREGORY at one point addressed himself to "any FBI or CIA Agents in the audience" with the admonition to "mark in their book that one policeman's life will be taken for every black person's life lost." He stressed that politicians are responsible for much of the current disorder, remarking "they promise much but do not fulfill their promises."

105-A2555[illegible]

GREGORY derided the Civil Rights Bill as too slow, and insisted Negroes want all their rights and privileges now. He stressed that on the same day he had heard of the death of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. he also received notice of the affirmation by the Washington State Supreme Court of a 90-day jail sentence which had been imposed upon him by the State of Washington in the past as a result of his involvement there in Indian "fishing rights" demonstrations. He said he would "do his 90 days" quietly, but that the 90 days would probably be something the people of Washington would never forget, hinting that his friends might engage in civil disobedience during his jail term. He inferred this coming summer might be a most difficult time for any persons wishing to visit Washington as tourists.

GREGORY alluded to the assassination of KING as probably "the work of Government Agents," and placed the deaths of President JOHN F. KENNEDY and of MALCOLM X in this same category.

PRATT said GREGORY had stayed in Ellensburg at a local motel and was accompanied by a light skinned Negro woman who registered separately as RUBY BURROWS, 1255 New Hampshire Avenue N.W., Washington, D. C. He neither made nor received any telephone calls.

RICHARD CLAXTON GREGORY

An article covering the talk of GREGORY at CWSC appeared in the April 11, 1968, issue of the Yakima Herald Republic, a daily newspaper of gneral circulation published in Yakima, Washington, as follows:

Gregory blisters politicians

ELLENSBURG — Negro comedian Dick Gregory was deadly serious in his address to a Central Washington State College audience here last night.

America has got to stop worrying about the methods of Dr. Martin Luther King, Stokely Carmichael and Rap Brown, and start talking about their common purpose, he said.

That purpose is the realization of the principles of the U.S. Constitution for black America, he said. "It's not the white racist who allows injustice to exist in this country, it's the politician who swears in his oath of office to uphold the Constitution and then doesn't."

Gregory said he will return to Washington State this summer to serve a 90-day jail sentence for violating state fishing laws while staging an Indian fish-in on the Nisqually River last year. That protest was in support of the Indian's right to fish off the reservations without restrictions.

"For the first time, maybe my Indian brothers will get the kind of attention they deserve," he said. "I'm going to do them 90 days with pride. It will be 90 days the state will never forget."

GREGORY spoke on April 11, 1968, at Western Washington State College (WWSC), Bellingham, Washington, and the following article covering this appeared in the April 12, 1968, issue of the Bellingham Herald, a daily newspaper of general circulation published in Bellingham, Washington:

Gregory Tells College Students They Have Job to Do on Rights

By HUNTLY GORDON
Of The Bellingham Herald

"You young kids got a job to do," Negro comedian Dick Gregory told an audience of about 1,200 Western Washington State College students Thursday afternoon.

Gregory, a civil rights leader and announced presidential candidate, appeared at Carver Gymnasium on the 44th day of a 47-day fast.

His fast, a demonstration against the war in Vietnam, may "continue 'til election day in November", he told an audience from which he elicited occasional applause from small pickets of listeners.

WRONG EMPHASIS

"I spend 90 per cent of my time on college campuses," he said, and hoped they could find the answer to the problem of why men don't put emphasis on how fast man can eradicate man's inhumanity to man rather than how fast he can travel from point to point.

Referring to the State Supreme Court's refusal to strike down a 90-day jail sentence, he said that he would be returning to the state soon to serve the sentence, but warned about the consequences.

"You don't have a Ku Klux Klan in white sheets up here. Your clan wears black sheets and calls itself the Supreme Court," and added, "When I get through with this state this summer, Whitey will be dead or as American as anybody."

Speaking of the Civil Rights bill passed Wednesday, Gregory said: "We don't want a rights bill, what we want is the rights guaranteed in the Constitution."

INSTALLMENT PLAN

Noting that provisions of the bill don't go into effect until 1970, he added: "We don't want our rights on the installment plan."

Repeatedly insisting that the white man "is playing games with us" and "that we're tired of games," he launched into a discussion of non-violence.

"What is non-violence?" he asked. "To some it's turn both cheeks, then swing. To others, its not hitting first. To others it's not getting hurt," he said.

In referring to the late Martin Luther King Jr., he said that non-violence is a method — and only a method — but the purpose is equal rights. Change in method doesn't mean a change in purpose.

UP TO HISTORY

"History will decide which method is best," he said.

Turning to the American Indian, he said that the highest rate of suicide in the nation and the tuberculosis rate is among Indians.

"As long as he's peaceful, no one gives a damn," he added. "I hope we'll live long enough to be as afraid of injustice as we are of communism," he declared.

He told the students: "Don't let them (older people) tell you that you're weak. You made the number one man quit. You've got a thing going."

Referring to the civil rights movement, he said that it no longer needs northern white liberals, it needs white radicals.

"Before you come South, take a nigger home and bug your mom and daddy. We're tired of your picking on our redneck cracker," he said.

In other parts of his speech, he said it is "more honorable to goto jail than to go to Canada," to oppose the draft low; that Negroes should have "qualified, gone to Mexico and dropped the baton" in the Olympics, rather than refused to participate early; and that "money wont' buy the Negro's trust."

Saying that a statesman doesn't have to solicit votes, so he wouldn't discuss his presidential candidacy, he said he opposes Sen. Robert F. Kennedy because "he's lied to the world" when he said he hadn't entered the race because he thought it would split the Democratic party.

And of Sen. Eugene McCarthy, Gregory said he still likes him and "he hasn't lied to us yet."

He closed by inviting students down to Tacoma while he's serving his sentence for "the action."

Gregory was on campus to keynote the Associated Students nominating convention Thursday night.

With reference to GREGORY's talk at WWSC, GEORGE STEERS, Security Officer, WWSC, who attended the affair, offered the following supplementary remarks on April 11, 1968:

GREGORY said nothing in the course of his talk about disrupting the Democratic National Convention as he has in the past threatened to do. He talked a good bit about the Indians in the State of Washington and how they have suffered. He referred derisively to President JOHNSON on several occasions, and described him as the "slickest politician since Caesar;" said he originally had a rather high opinion of ROBERT F. KENNEDY, but this was before he became "a politician." He now holds him in low esteem.

GREGORY stated he had met JAMES GARRISON, the New Orleans Prosecuting Attorney, and remarked that they both know something the general public doesn't know--that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was sent to Russia by the FBI to see if the U-2 airplane made contrails at 27,000 feet.

GREGORY read from a paper he held in his had an article pertaining to the shooting of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., this being to the effect that on a direct line of fire from the window from which the fatal shot was fired to where KING was standing was a tree, but this had been split and bent over, and "only the United States Government would be that thorough and have the foresight to move a tree from the line of fire." GREGORY said the Government also was involved in the shooting of MEDGAR EVANS.

With reference to the 90-day jail sentence imposed on GREGORY by the State of Washington for his actions in connection with the Indian fishing rights matter in that state, subject said he did not intend to appeal the Washington State Supreme Court affirmation of the sentence, but expects to start serving it on May 20, 1968.

At a press conference following his talk, STEERS said GREGORY was asked whether he is still planning on disrupting the Democratic National Convention, and he replied "No, I don't have to now; you saw what happened in Chicago."

STEERS said there were no disturbances, demonstrations, or disorder of any kind incidental to subject's appearance in Bellingham. He said following his appearance

GREGORY was to be taken to Vancouver, B. C., Canada, airport where he had reservations on a flight to Seattle, Washington.

A source in Seattle, Washington, on April 11, 1968, advised that subject had reservations at the Hilton Inn at Seattle-Tacoma International Airport for the night of April 11-12, 1968; and RUBY BURROWS also had a separate reservation there for the same night.

A second source in Seattle advised that subject arrived in Seattle at 11:13 PM aboard United Air Lines (UAL) Flight #223 on the night of April 11, 1968, and departed Seattle on the morning of April 12, 1968, at 6:20 AM aboard UAL Flight #222 en route Salt Lake City via Portland, Oregon, and Boise, Idaho.

The "Bellingham Herald", issue of April 12, 1968, carried an item pertinent to GREGORY's imminent incarceration and this is reproduced below.

Group Plans Support Sit-in For Gregory

OLYMPIA (AP) — A group supporting Negro comedian Dick Gregory for President plans a sit-in outside the Thurston County jail while he serves his 90-day jail sentence for illegal fishing, Gregory's attorney said Thursday night.

Jack Tanner of Tacoma told the Capital City Press Club the demonstration would be staged by the Peace and Freedom Party, which has nominated Gregory for President in the California primary.

Gregory announced at Central Washington State College in Ellensburg Wednesday night that he would serve his sentence "with pride." The comic's appeal on a conviction arising out of demonstrations on behalf of Indian fishing rights was turned down last week by the State Supreme Court.

Tanner said Gregory did not plan to surrender until after he had asked the supreme court for a rehearing, which he has until May 4 to do. However, Gregory, who was in Seattle overnight Wednesday, said he would be prepared to start his sentence May 20. He plans to ask for an extension of the May 4 date.

A characterization of the Peace and Freedom Party is in the appendix.

APPENDIX

THE PEACE AND FREEDOM PARTY OF WASHINGTON

The records of the Secretary of State, Olympia, Washington, indicate that the Peace and Freedom Party (PFP) of Washington is a duly constituted minority political party in statutory conformity with the laws of the State of Washington. As a result of a nominating convention held in Seattle, Washington, on September 20, 1966, 276 registered voters qualified as delegates.

A press release issued by the PFP from its office, 512 Wellington Avenue, Seattle, Washington, on September 26, 1966, states the Party's platform is based on opposition to U.S. intervention in the war in Vietnam and declared "that the war in immoral, brutal, and illegal," and asked that American troops be withdrawn. It expressed concern about the grave effects of this war at home; and that preoccupation of the government and the American people with the war in Vietnam is causing the civil rights movement, which the Party supports, to meet with increasing resistance.

On August 24, 1967, a source advised that many communists attended the nominating convention of the PFP upon the urging and insistance of Communist Party leaders and qualified as delegates.

This same source also advised that at the PFP Political Issues Conference held in Seattle on May 7, 1967, Communist Party leaders participated and submitted postion papers. A larger number of Communist Party members than at the nominating convention participated and many were elected to Congressional District Committees and representation on the PFP State Committee.

The above source advised on August 24, 1967, that at a meeting of the PFP held in Seattle on August 21, 1967, delegates were selected to attend a conference in Chicago, Illinois.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Seattle, Washington
April 25, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Title RICHARD CLAXTON GREGORY also known as Dick Gregory

Character

Reference Communication dated and captioned as above at Seattle, Washington.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

F-8 i

Date: 5/14/68

REC 16

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-RUSSIA-CUBA

OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are ten copies of an LHM reflecting information received as indicated below. Two copies of this LHM are being furnished Dallas, office of origin; Houston, in view of source's residence in that division; and Memphis.

Due to the nature of the information furnished, no further action is being taken by the San Antonio Office.

San Antonio Office indices were searched with negative results concerning the source.

ENCLOSURE

(3) Bureau (Encs. 10) (RM)
2-Dallas (Info.) (Encs. 2) (RM)
(1 - 44-2649) (1 - 100-LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
2-Houston (Info.) (Encs. 2) (RM)
(1 - 44-1509) (1 - 100-LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
2-Memphis (Info.) (Encs. 2) (RM)
(1 - 44-1987) (1 - 100-LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
3-San Antonio
(2 - 105-2909)
(1 - 44-1242)
TWC:sdh
(12)
C. C. - Bishop

REC 16

EX-116

2 MAY 20 1968

LATIN-AMERICAN

54 MAY 28 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SA T-1 is [redacted] with whom insufficient contact has been made to determine reliability.

[redacted] He described himself as a [redacted] indicated he could usually be reached through [redacted] telephone [redacted]

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Antonio, Texas

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

May 14, 1968

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On April 27, 1968, SA T-1 telephonically contacted the San Antonio FBI Office to say that he had information relative to assassins. He did not wish to talk over the telephone and requested an Agent contact him in the lobby of the Gunter Hotel, 205 East Houston Street, San Antonio, Texas.

Upon personal contact, SA T-1 described himself as a rancher specializing in Hereford cattle and as a partner in important developing oil property in Hemphill County, southeast of Canadian, Texas.

SA T-1 and his wife stayed about four months prior to the death of President Kennedy in Dallas, Texas, at the Statler-Hilton Hotel. Learning of the arrival of the President at that time in Dallas, SA T-1 and his wife left town because of expected crowds.

At some time prior to departure from the Statler-Hilton, another guest using the name John Foster engaged SA T-1 in talk from time to time. Foster, who bore a physical resemblance to Ray, principal suspect in the murder of Martin Luther King, showed SA T-1 a deposit slip for $7,500, explaining to SA T-1 that this was a fee for arranging matters regarding four persons holding cotton land rights benefiting from Billy Sol Estes operations around Pecos, Texas. The money, $7,500, had been deposited to Foster's account at the bank across the street from the Statler-Hilton.

SA T-1 described John Foster as similar to the description of Ray in this case, but could not be more specific, except to say that Foster had a mannerism of clicking his heels together European or Continental style when being introduced to someone.

Foster told SA T-1 of owning a souped-up P-38 plane with which he could beat Government officials to the Capitol, Washington, D. C., from Dallas.

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21 MAR 12 1973

105-[illegible]

ENCLOSURE

Foster reportedly attempted to interest another guest of the Statler-Hilton of this period, Michael Stack, and similarly described as to age and appearance as Foster, in a deal whereby with above plane they would transport gold internationally, presumably through Mexico. Foster proposed to pay off Stack for his complicity in gold, according to SA T-1.

During this same period, about four months prior to the death of President Kennedy, Foster and Stack were to be seen in Dallas, as was Jack Ruby. Ruby also about this same time met SA T-1 at the Shamrock Hotel in Houston and then tried to interest SA T-1 in buying an expensive diamond ring.

SA T-1 speculated that the assassination of Kennedy occurring while the above three were frequenting the Statler-Hilton at Dallas might have arisen over complicity between a man like Foster, with his fast plane, and Ruby.

SA T-1 went on to speculate that the Memphis murder of Martin Luther King, having equally high national significance, may have been done through conspiracy involving such as John Foster, described above.

SA T-1 stated that the above vein of thought arose upon seeing present with his wife and family at the Gunter Hotel one Joseph R. Cavagnaro, Sales Manager in Dallas currently of the Statler-Hilton. Cavagnaro, according to SA T-1, was to be seen frequently drinking coffee with John Foster and Michael Stack and would accordingly be able to identify them.

SA T-1 recommended that an Agent make personal contact with Cavagnaro, and not disclose SA T-1's identity, but ask Cavagnaro to identify Foster and Stack, the two having frequented the Statler-Hilton the four months prior to the death of John Kennedy in Dallas.

Foster was suspected by SA T-1 of having been possibly implicated in the death of a Government man, an expected witness in the forthcoming Billy Sol Estes prosecutions, based on his seeming willingness to enter dangerous and shady ventures, his fast airplane, and his strange or foreign mannerisms.

Joseph R. Cavagnaro, Sales Manager, Statler-Hilton Hotel, Dallas, Texas, in response to a written note left for him at the Gunter Hotel desk, contacted the San Antonio FBI Office telephonically on April 27, 1968. Mr. Cavagnaro said he was in San Antonio with his wife and children to see Hemisfair. He stated that he did not recognize by name or description either of the persons above named, John Foster or Michael Stack. Mr. Cavagnaro advised that across the street from the Statler-Hilton is the Mercantile Bank of Dallas. None of the circumstances as related by SA T-1 bore resemblance to anything which Mr. Cavagnaro could recall. The identity of SA T-1 was not disclosed to Mr. Cavagnaro, since the former had requested such anonymity.

It is to be noted that James Earl Ray could not be identical with John Foster described by source above inasmuch as Ray was in jail in Missouri in 1963.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Antonio, Texas

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

May 14, 1968

Title LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Character

Reference San Antonio memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

Insufficient contact has been had with SA T-1 to determine his reliability.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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21 MAR 12 1973

FBI

Date: 5/17/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909)(RUC)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 10 copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. Enclosed for the Dallas Office are 2 copies of this LHM.

The contents of this LHM are self-explanatory and San Antonio is taking no further action in this matter.

1 cc LHM to Dept + USSS 5-24-68 KMR:dcs

ENCLOSURE

3-Bureau (Enc-10)(RAM)
2-Dallas (Enc-2)(RAM)
1-San Antonio
JMK:iat
(6)

REC-24 105-82555-5604

EX-106

MAY 23 1968

C.C. - Bishop

Mental case no further action necessary to be retained in file permanently in the USSS Dept.

LATIN-AMERICAN
SOVIET SECTION

54 MAY 31 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Antonio, Texas
May 17, 1968

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On May 16, 1968, several documents, which are listed below, were furnished the San Antonio FBI Office by the San Antonio Light, a daily San Antonio newspaper. These documents were apparently furnished The Light by Mrs. Annie R. Patterson. Copies of these documents are attached hereto.

1. Letter of Mrs. Annie R. Patterson to Mr. Frank A. Bennack, Jr., dated April 17, 1968.

2. Letter of Mrs. Annie R. Patterson to "Letters to the Editor, Dept. San Antonio Light" dated April 17, 1968.

3. Letter of Mrs. Annie R. Patterson to Mr. William B. Bellany, dated "April 18, 1968".

4. Undated letter of Mrs. Annie R. Patterston to Mr. Frank A. Bennack regarding purchase of the publishing company and building.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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21 MAR 12 1973

ENCLOSURE

FOUN

Mexico, D.F. [illegible]

April 17, 1968

Mr. Frank A. Penhack, Jr., General Manager and Editor--
SAN ANTONIO LIGHT newspaper
P.O. Box 161
San Antonio, Texas--

Dear Mr. Penhack, Jr.

Enclosed is an item that is self explanatory. If you care to print it, then do so--- for this item for your Letters to the Editor you owe me nothing--- however, I did prepare it in the form of LETTERS TO THE EDITOR to not place you in the position of liable for the validity of same--- it is just a letter and you care to publish it--- that is all. I have reasons to believe that this letter will interest you very much--- I was provided this information recently from certain very lovely people in San Antonio--- except-- I have at no time had reasons to enquire if your paper was, that of a communist publisher or if it was affiliated with communist--- if so, please excuse me, but do not publish this item in all fairness to me---- I am not a communist and I want nothing to do with communist in any manner--- my story of experience with the communists is along one--- I will relate it later for the press---

Now, may I tell you more concerning myself--- It is my desire to live and write in San Antonio because of the commuting [illegible] to and from there to Mexico for the office here. I have selected a home there if I decide to live there. I am desirious of becoming associated with a news paper that is not too large to do the job nor too small to be interested in my program--- I have prepared "Excerpts" from the book which I have written concerning the Kennedy story, the Billy Sol Estes truth and the eye witness story of the government agent who was shot in Texas in the cotton patch--- the duel contracts by which several government businesses were built--- and many other equally as interesting facts--- I was working in the San Antonio area on mortage loans because I represented private capital out of Zurich for loans in the US. and Mexico--- I ran smack into the Billy Sol Estes farce----- and what a farce--- the person who bought the assets was equally as big a farce--- this will blow the new society in San Antonio wide open and restore it to the sound families who have kept it safe and progressive all these years--- this is my program---

I want a letter to prepare at least 3[illegible] 3,000,000 copies (editions) of my first section of EXCERPTS to be sold simutaniously on the streets of the US. for a fee of $2.50 per edition--- "EXTRA SPECIAL EDITION"---- I am to recieve $1.00 dollar not to me-- to publisher to receive $0.50 cents per edition and the other $0.50 ea is to defray all cost of publication--- such as att. fees for preparing the contract between us--- the paper, ink... photographs to be taken under my instructions--- and the airfreight per edition to each city as well as the pay to the news stands or paper boys--- and all other expenses connected with the distribution of the editions--- this should cost only apx. $0. 37 per edition--- but, then, things cost more every day--- this is to be ready for publication in not later than thirty days after we inter into a contract--- then--- there is to follow the second section of the Excerpts--- $2.50 per edition--- I recieve $1.25 per edition--- you $0.75 and the $0.50 for the

publication as was the first--- and then we'll do a third that is to be the same as the second--- $2.00--- this is a condensed form of the book that I cannot possibly have ready for press before the late autumn and then, it will not have my desired effect to prevent the election of either Mr. Kennedy or Mr. [illegible] and, also, there are those in Mexico ready to take office as soon as the Hex. Presidt resigns--- he will--- and, hon--- and then Mr. Laurio Ortega will act as pres. in the unexpired term--- the story is a dirty filthy--- If you like--- ask your attorney about printing this under contract for me--- by leaving the name of your paper since I have not the time to establish my paper--- or sell me yours and then I will sell it back to you after publications if you fear LIABLE damages--- but the printing will be as per this outlined---

I must know of your interest not later than April 24th---

If interested, please advise your attorney to prepare the contract as per this outline and visit me here--- I want the contract in the original and two copies--- please--- The first section for the first edition is ready now--- you must have it re-typed due to the fact that this is a Spanish typewriter and I cannot work correctly---

Also, if interested, I now have a real hot article ready for publication in the paper as a special item--- it should be printed before the May 3rd. primaries for the election of a candidate for the Governor of Texas--- I am at the present for Mr. Wagnor Carr--- I will support Mr. John Connally as president alone --- no Kennedy support--- or with Mr. H. Humphreys---

In any event, will you be kind enough to acknowledge this letter and advise me of your interest due to the fact that there is always a possibility that the letters which we write "just may at any time be confiscated."...I am advised that not any of my letters are censored but that is the guess of any one--- Also, do you have a good publicity department--- or that is, one person who you can assign to me for my personal campaign for publicity which will, in effect, provide publicity for you too--- I need him to promote a campaign for me---- I want to walk out of here in glory--- If so--- please bring him with you when you visit me--- I will later reimburse you for his expenses--- I have no funds here with me---

If you plan to visit me on the date of April 24th---bring the contracts then---, I realize this is a quick decesion but I have felt that time was when I was nearest free--- time never waits---

Thank you kindly for this courtesy of reading all this---

I remain,

Yours truly,

(Mrs. Lewis R.) Annie R. Patterson.

Post script;;; Sir, please excuse me again--- but if this paper is not owned by the white race, then please do no print any part of this--- I do not want to become involved with the racial problem--- I am from Virginia and is Jefferson by ancestorial birth--- I am not an internationist--- I forgot to enquire of my friends if the paper is white owned--- I realize how rude and discourtious this must come to you at this time--- but, be as it may--- I will not work with one other than the white race, ---this knowledge will save your time and mine---

Annie R Patterson

3

Mexico, D.F. Mexico.
April 17, 1968

Letters to the Editor, Dept. , San Antonio Light

Dear Sir:

I am the white American lady who was framed by the Hotel Alameda in this city on May 3rd--- but incarcerated on May 9th and accused of a crime I did not commit and have been incarcerated since that time. I was freed, thank God, rather to have been thrown in a cistern after having been murdered as others when I learned the plot to supposedly invade Cuba , was in deed, a plot to murder the President of the United States of America, Mr. John Connally, Gov. of Texas and a third party in Dallas by the name of Mr. Robert H Story. I was able to learn all names and other related data which I sent to M my good friend, the late Mr. Adeli Stevenson in Feb. March and April of 1963 which he parleyed to the proper sources in the United States- the F.B.I. CIA and State as well as other departments. I was then advised by Mr. Stevenson to stay with it which I did until that time I was framed and arrested.

During the times that I was able to obtain certain data from Mr. Lee Harvey Oswald in person here in Mexico which colaborated all that I had seen and heard in San Antonio on the first Friday night in January 1963 when I saw the Mr. Lee Ha. Oswald in the company with the Mr. Harry Gongalez at the Granada Hotel--- Mr Oswald was identified to me as one who was to shoot Kennedy but I was only amused at the idea in view of the fact that I had heard earlier in the day that it was to be an invasion of Cuba--- Hence all the gov. surplus guns to be or was hidden in San Antonio area---However, I again saw Lee H. Oswald, his wife and child in the office of Arturo C. Gonzalez of Del Rio , Texas on the following Sunday when another person had I had reasons to visit the office on an entirely different reason--- never the less, one man--- a strange looking man who looked like a negro or like one Egyptian who playd in the picture Solomans Mines was sitting in the car--- the car carried a Dade Florida County lisence tag with the number of------ The other person was frightend by the actions of Mr. Gonzalez and suggested that we copy the lisence number"because that man did not turn grey white when we went to that door for nothing"--- and then to practically hide us in the rear of the building---I later saw th this "other man" here in Mexico--- I saw one of the Cubans stalked to death--- they returned for me and only God protected my life. I records which I consider to be reliable will relate the story of who paid to have Kennedy killed, how much-- to whom and where and how they trained for the job-- Mr. Oswald was forced int it by his wife and he then had refused to kill any one--- he was fo forced to "set it up by the instructions of the former Dallas Police chief"--- All of this and more is of record with the agents in the United States--- I later have sent all since I was sentenced to Mr Hoover but until after I was sentenced I remained silent for fear of receiving life for nothing--- I am so thankful that I have only been sentenced to five years which will expire on May 9th current year--- Time was per my records, it will relate that the very attorney who is prosecuting me for the Hotel Alameda where the conferences were held, Felepe Gonzalez Jr., was supposedly recipient of the money--- paid off money--- and he worked with Arturo C Gonzalez od Del Rio to set up the plans--- several Cubans were forced into it with a threat to the lives of their family still in Cuba but it was

not the Cuban exi[illegible] as such who participated [illegible] the force nor was it the country of Mexico, as such--- who killed Kennedy--- True, as per [illegible] records and pictures which I sent to the United States--I was a Mexican Military Artillery Officer who trined the men and it was to have been he who was to have fired the first shot into the head of Kennedy--- See my report to the Chief Justice of Mexico after I was sentenced and could afford to talk--- Now I ask you, in what other supposedly free count., would such data have been kept secret and in that other country would it have been denied the press--- I ask you, can it be because the President of Mexico is a friend of LBJ--- and will the President of Mexico resign after the publicatn of my story? See the 95 page testimony which I prepared for PRI the leading political party in Mexico in January in which I related all the Mexican part in it--- but not the part of the US, on foreign soil---

I will relate how all data sent to Mr Russel Long, Senator and member of the Warren Commission was parlayed to Mr. Jim Garrison for political self agrandizement--- but which I thought to be sincere so I wrote much other data to Mr. Garrison which he re-quoted and began to appear on TV. for fees with my story and work--- I soon realized that he was truly or in my openion mentally ill because I actually believe that he really thinks that he has dug all of that information out of his travels--- places that I named to him, and the names of people--- I wrote to him in the beginning asking for help, only to have my work stolen and used by him while I supposedly, rotten in prison--- I really had a laugh about how I sent him on a wild goose chase to Geneva, Switzerland a couple of weeks ago--- he thinks the letters and pictures are hidden there at a fake address that I purposefully wrote and mailed a letter--- So far as I know there is no such address--- and he knows it to by now. The letters are the seven famous letters from Mr. Kennedy to Mr. Kruschev and a letter from Mr Kruschev to Kennedy--- in addition to the Micro film tape(sound---Atomic) of the supposed Kissel, Build up, settlement of Cuba in which the Kennedy sold the US. out for the Asian war--- Russia to get Nicaragua and the Us. Cuba--- after teh first part of the missel showdown filed to materialize. ## in several ways--- The knowledge that the letter from Mr. Kruschev to Mr. Kennedy was to be published and it's contents caused, in my openion, the high blood pressure of Mr Lopez Metoes, fromer Pres. of Mexico who is presently in a Coma--- and it so excited the late Catholic Pope that he sent me word that he would put a curse on me if they were published--- It relates, in part, how a loan was laundered through Mexico for the benifit of Yugoslavia under pressure from the Catholic Pope on Kennedy and how Mr. Metoes kept near $8,660,000.00 dollars for himself--- and how the Pope was pressuring Mr. Teto for his commissions but that Mr Teto had referd him to Mr. Kruschev--- to which Mr. Kruschev said to Mr. Kennedy--- to the effect that if the Pope pressured them more that he(Mr. Krus would expose certain pictures of the Pope and his school day sweet heart and the bank account already in her name and the pictures taken of them indiscreetly--- also.--- the film showed the pictus of Robert Kennedy, a Mexican diplomat, two Russian representives and two Catholic representives from the Vatician who set up the Asian war---

have served twenty one months additional time because I was denied good conduct release because I refused to stand at attention to the playing of the Mexican National Anthem--- this I intend to pursue later after release through the Vetrens Foreign Wars---

as well as any and all sources of help available to me from within the United States--- I have had it up hill all the way from the American Embassy---- the first consulman, Pier L. Williams was the person who visited the plotters on various occassions in the hotel and he tried to have me declared insane here in the prison and court so as to disqualify testimony when I threatened to testify to it. I know the plans for the seating--- the dumies were used for the target practice--- It was believed to have been aborted by Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Kennedy who did not want the information to reach his wife due to her health at the time. However, the Mexican Executive from whom I CONFISCATED the letters and tape--- said that Mr. Netoes had told his boss that if the plans for the assassination of Mr---..... failed this time that he(Netoes) was going to have the job done---- there were many reason why Mr. Netoes wanted Kennedy killed--- Mr. Netoes was not in it directly, but he knew of the plot and could have prevented it---he had chosen to have done so---- In my opening it was the letter from me to Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy that was the crux of a legal battle in that I related much to her--- in addition to the fact that Mr. Kennedy and brothers had their names on the International Communist list; that I knew the truth of the Bay of Pigs farce--- Mr. Stevenson had first told me but, then, the Mexican Executive related the facts in more deatils but exact in some manner as did Mr. Stevenson and that he(the Mex. exec) was the person who bought the food for Mr. Castro and the eight Russian guards who were smuggled into Mexico just prior to the Bay of Pigs farce--- the Cuban killed here was one who had been in prison in Cuba---Mr. Kennedy was selling out the U.S. and Cuba to Russia--- Red China legrend of the Asian war and the essence of if and back diplomatic relations with Russia---hence the fact of why Mr. Khrushchev was deposed--- Russia was not in accord with the entire farce of the war but in part--- Russia, the Vatician and Kennedy set it up--- The Vatician wanted the Catholic Relegion as the national relegion supported by Russia in Asia---

These facts are only a small part of the data--- and why--- actually why the air power was withheld from poor Cuba which the world has never known the truth. Read my chapter on "CUBAN CARGO IN THE OPEN SEA"---a story of how the Cubans who applied to a certain agency of the US. for liberty to come to the US. were betrayed and listed with the Cuban government and later slaughtered and dumped into the ocean--- through an open bottomed boat--- the Cuban who was killed here was one of those to tell me--- there is much to this story--- perhaps it will enebale us to pass a law forbidding Communist to hold Goverment offices even to oppose the one can vote--- I know how they were to have gotten out of Dallas--- the trip return into Mexico and where they hid out--- am I afraid to relate this story for fear of loosing my life--- NO--- it is of record and if I am harmed, it will be published anyway--- I stand fearless before God--- I am a Christian Scientist in relegion.

I will leave this prison on May 9th--- It is my desire to charter a plane to take me home--- or if the plans --- airlines will contact me, I will be very grateful--- I have cargo to take and it may not be safe in regular route--- although no records are in Mexico I still want to protect much of my work here in the field of literature.

Signed: Mrs. Annie R. Patterson
Mrs. Annie R. Patterson.

Carcel de Mujeres
Carr. Mex.- Pueb
Mexico, D.F. Mexico
April 18, 1958

Mr. William B. Bellamy, Managing Editor
San Antonio Light Newspaper
Post Office Box-- 161
San Antonio, Texas----- USA.

Daer Mr. Bellamy;

I wrote to you yesterday in which I inclosed aletter to the editor for publications-- also a brief resume on a promotins proposal to do my publications--- and that I invited you or your representive here to speak with me on or app. April 24th-- however the mail was no posted until today -- therefore if you need a few extra days--- over the week-- end-- to arrange to contact me--- that will be accepted- However, please publish the inclosed item to you at your very earliest convenience---

The purpose of this letter today is to suggest that if you decide to visit me, then you may read a resume which I have prepared for publication but fro which I charge a fee of ($5000.00) It will do much to promote good clean politics in the state of Texas and at the same time effect the forth comming Presidential election in the US. You may read this here in my presence;and, then, if you deem it advisable, you may purchase the publication rights to this article--- I reserve all other rights--- it will later be published in part if not in the entiety in my book--- It will, indeed, shock Texas in the political scoppe----' Now, in the even that you visit me me with the ententions of purchasing this articel for publication-- it is my desire to paid in and at receipt of the article-- I will appreciate the sum of $2000.00 ($2000.00 dol) two thousand dollars in cash and the remaining three thousand in a certified check made payable to me---' Please do not think that I am acting on hasty assumptions too hastily formulated--- but I realize the power behind the article which I have sent to you--- this will , indeed, made demands upon you from your readers and cause your paper to be requested nation wide--- I do not need go tell you this--- You are are abusiness man--- you know this--- True it may cause you a few loss of political friends but for the kind of money you will be making, you can well afford to loose a few of the penny wise and subscribers who pay only to read--- not to advertise--- you could not do so well for the next twenty years in the regular newpaper business--- this is the opprotunity that comes once in a life time. However, if you feel at this time that you are not interested, then please advise me as quickly as possiable so that I may make other arrangements--- I am sure that you can appreciate my situation. I must now move fast in view of the fact that I leave this prison on May 9th--- I plan to charter a plane--- or get one gratis--- we shall see--- but not a Trans-Texas--- I am afraid of those plans-- to find myself in one of those plans is all that I need--- that would be the day after all of this-----

If you perfere, you may telephone to me -- hours-- 8Am-- 7PM Los Reyes--35--- Mexico DF. This will expediate time---

Yours truly,

(Mrs.) Annie R. Patterson

7

Mr. Frank A. [illegible], Publisher
San Antonio [illegible] newspaper
420 Broadway
San Antonio, Texas USA.

RE: Purchase of the publishing company and building.

Dear Mr. Penrack;

Since writing to you last week in which I inclosed a letter to the editor for publication; and, at what time I offered you --- your paper an opportunity to publish certain Excerpts from the book that I have written concerning the truth of the Kennedy assassination and other pertinent facts as per the program outlines in the letter, I have become interested in discussing the possibilities of purchasing your paper if it is available.

I have heard nothing to the effect that the paper might be purchased but I have an idea that I desire to purchase a publishing company of my own in view of the fact that I have much newspaper work of my own that is most interesting and will find a ready market. This idea was brought home to me in a rather strange manner this week-end--- it was called to my attention that a certain newspaper could be bought in a certain city which was most interesting. However, the city is definitely not one of my choice and a city inwhich I would dislike to live. I like all that San Antonio is and I will enjoy residing there by establishing a residence there. If there is a possibility that you might be interested in [illegible] disposing this matter will you kindly advise me at your very earliest convenience due to the fact that it is now my thought to withhold my work from publication until I have had an opportunity to determine my interest in purchasing a publishing company.

I believe I mentioned in my letter to you that I represent investment funds from a source in Zurich for investments in the U.S. and Mexico. I, also, explained to you that I was not guilty of the so-called alleged fraud and misuse of a credit card of which even the credit manager of the hotel testified in my behalf--- I was dismissed from the hotel and his testimony barred from the court records because they claimed he was a friend of mine--- I had never even seen the man before I did business with him--- I was just plain framed--- I know too much-- it was only the mercy of a loving God that I was not murdered the first night in prison, which, in my my opinion, was their plans. I assure you that this ownership is to be my sole responsibility and that it will be operated by the white race---- in fact, it is my thought to continue to employee the present staff---- I have had a limited experience in newspapering--- in my younger days---

Remember time is of the essence due to the fact that I must put my work before the public at an opportune time or loose much value in human interest; therefore, I must begin to plan for the purchase by contacting my attorney in San Antonio or Austin and arrange appointments prior to my release from here in [illegible]---- I anticipate going directly to San Antonio. This will be a cash purchase. It can be settled in the U.S. or Mexico--- or Zurich---

Yours truly,
(Mrs.) Annie R. Patterson

8

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

DATE: 5/29/68

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)(P*)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka (deceased)
IS - R - CUBA

OO - DALLAS

Captioned Dallas file contains all information relating to the evidence in the assassination of President KENNEDY connecting LEE HARVEY OSWALD with same, and correspondence relating to such evidence has been handled in captioned file. During the past sixty days, no inquiries have been received concerning any items of evidence either from the general public or from officials of the government, with respect to the civil suit involving the personal property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

In the absence of inquiries concerning the evidence or other matters in captioned case, this case will be maintained in a pending inactive status to be reactivated if and when any investigation is necessary.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(4)

MAY 31 1968

5- LEAD

JUN 7 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 24, 1968

FROM : Legat, London (105-2567) (RUC)

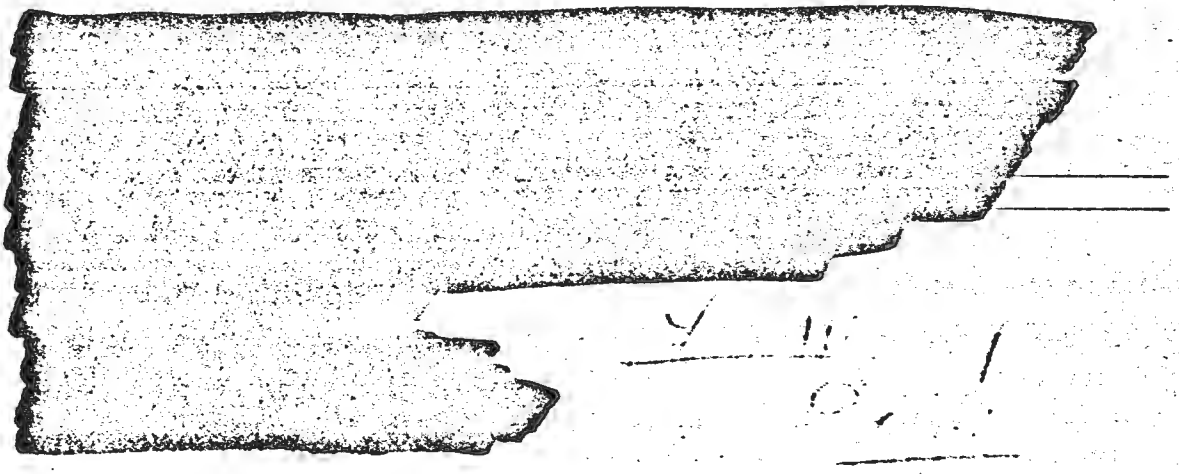
SUBJECT: RIMA SHIRAKOVA
IS - R

ReLonlet 8/17/66.

[X] Enclosed are 2 copies of:

[ ] LHM [X] Communication dated June 17, 1968 (and 1 photo) classified SECRET. [X] Conceal source.

Source of information or communication:



[X] Furnished for information

[ ] Investigation requested, report results in form suitable for dissemination.

Check: [ ] Bufiles [ ] Ident. Division [ ] WFO check Passport files, Department of State.

[ ] Other:

EX-103

2 - Bureau (Enc. 3)
1 - Liaison (direct)
1 - London
JTM:vw
(4)

REC-73 105-82555-5606

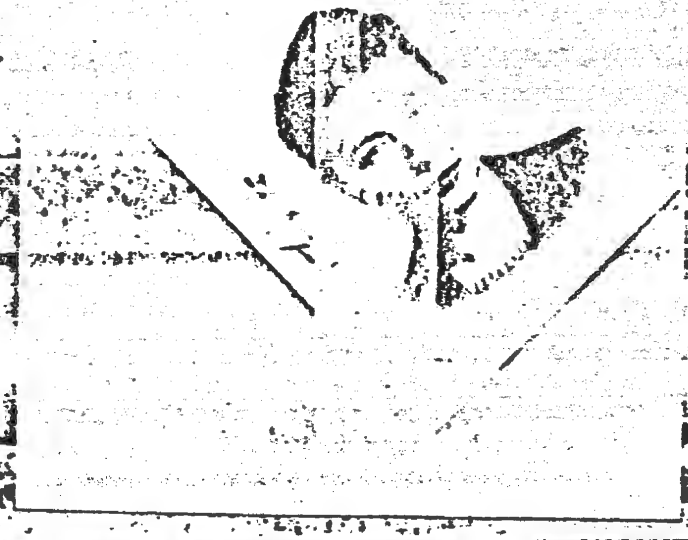
22 JUL 1 1968

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

SOVIET SECTION

COPIES DESTROYED
21 MAR 12 1973

72 JUL 18 1968



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. A. Branigan

DATE: 8/19/68

FROM : R. E. Lenihan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Mr. James T. Devine, official in the office of the Deputy Attorney General of the Department contacted supervisor Robert E. Lenihan on 8/15/68 and advised that the Department had received a letter from Paul L. Hoch, Berkeley, California, wherein Hoch expressed an interest in seeing the pamphlet "Crime Against Cuba" by Corliss Lamont, which had been given to Special Agent John L. Quigley, New Orleans Office, by Oswald on August 10, 1963. Oswald was in jail at the time for disturbing the peace and had asked to see an FBI Agent. He was interviewed by Special Agent Quigley at which time he furnished a self-serving statement concerning his role in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and furnished Special Agent Quigley a copy of Lamont's pamphlet.

Mr. Devine informed Special Agent Lenihan that he was aware that numerous copies of Lamont's pamphlet had been obtained by the Dallas Police Department during its search of Oswald's effects immediately following the assassination of President Kennedy on November 22, 1963. These pamphlets are now in National Archives along with other Warren Commission data and are available for public review.

Mr. Devine asked to see a copy of the "Crime Against Cuba" pamphlet that Oswald furnished to Special Agent Quigley in order that he could compare it with the copies of the pamphlet available in the National Archives. Accordingly, the New Orleans Office was instructed to make a Xerox copy of this pamphlet, the original of which is maintained as an exhibit in the New Orleans file concerning Oswald. This Xerox copy was exhibited to Mr. Devine by supervisor Lenihan on August 19, 1968. It was noted by Mr. Devine and supervisor Lenihan that this particular copy of the pamphlet is identical in all respects to the copies of the pamphlet maintained in National Archives.

105-82555

REC 5 5607

1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. R. E. Lenihan

AUG 20 1968

REL:djb
(3)

CONTINUED OVER

1 AUG 26 1968

Memorandum to [redacted]. W. A. Branigan
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
105-82555

Mr. Devine informed supervisor Lenihan that he plans to reply to Mr. Hoch and refer him to the pamphlets that are currently maintained by National Archives along with other Warren Commission data. He stated no further action is necessary on the part of the Bureau in this matter.

A check of Bureau files revealed that Hoch contacted a Bureau representative in Washington on June 21, 1966, and identified himself as a student at the University of California, Berkeley, California. He asked a number of questions concerning the FBI's investigation of the assassination but was referred to the data furnished by the FBI to the Warren Commission. Our files also disclose Hoch wrote a letter to the Bureau February 4, 1965, asking for access to the original FBI report of the assassination. A reply was sent to Hoch informing him data in FBI files are confidential and are available for official use only.

ACTION:

None. This is for record purposes.

Rel

F B I

Date: 8/15/68

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: Mr. WILLIAM A. BRANIGAN

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau telcall instant date.

In accordance with referenced Bureau telcall, there is enclosed a xerox copy of a pamphlet entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" by CORLISS LAMONT which was obtained from LEE HARVEY OSWALD by former Special Agent JOHN LESTER QUIGLEY on August 10, 1963.

REC 5

105-82555-5603

25 AUG 1968

3 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
2 - New Orleans

ECW:srl
(5)

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

LATIN-AMERICAN

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

79 AUG 23 1968

BASIC PAMPHLETS—14

The Crime Against Cuba

by Corliss Lamont

10¢

About The Author

Corliss Lamont has long been known as a vigorous advocate of international cooperation and world peace. Ever since college days—he was graduated from Harvard in 1924 and took his Ph.D. at Columbia in 1932—he has worked devotedly for such causes as civil liberties, the rights of racial minorities, international understanding and the abolition of war.

Humanist philosopher, writer and teacher, Dr. Lamont was a staunch supporter of the League of Nations while it was in existence, and is presently a member of the American Association for the United Nations and the Foreign Policy Association. He is also Vice-Chairman of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee and Chairman of the Bill of Rights Fund. He has traveled widely and has published books on philosophy, civil liberties and Soviet affairs. He has taught at Columbia University, Cornell, Harvard and the New School for Social Research, and is now lecturing and writing extensively about the causes in which he believes.

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First printing, June 1961
Mary Redmer, Editor

THE CRIME AGAINST CUBA

by Corliss Lamont

I

Walter Lippmann, dean of American columnists, has referred to the Kennedy Administration's support of the anti-Castro military venture in Cuba as an appalling and colossal mistake. But the abortive April invasion was worse than that. It was an outright crime against the Cuban people; and it was also a crime against the American people, against the United Nations and against world peace.

President Eisenhower must share the responsibility with President Kennedy for this enterprise in international immorality. As columnist William V. Shannon said in the *New York Post* of April 9, 1961: "Back in late 1959, the Eisenhower Administration decided to apply to Cuba 'the Guatemala treatment.' That is, the National Security Council gave C.I.A. Director Dulles the go-ahead to organize the Cuban exiles, train a military force and plan an invasion of Cuba."*

* In 1954 Eisenhower's team of the brothers Allen W. and John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, engineered the downfall of the progressive Guatemalan Government headed by President Arbenz. This was accomplished through covert U. S. military and other aid to the anti-government forces.

On January 3, 1961, Eisenhower, partly in furtherance of this plan, severed diplomatic relations with Premier Fidel Castro's government.

In his 1960 election campaign, President Kennedy, on October 20, issued a special statement about Cuba, claiming that the Russians had established "a new satellite" there, and suggesting that the United States Government should help to strengthen the "democratic anti-Castro forces in exile, and in Cuba itself, who offer eventual hope of overthrowing Castro."

This statement by Kennedy aroused considerable misgivings among liberals and progressives, including myself, who had come out in support of his candidacy. But most of us felt that his tough attitude towards the Castro regime was political eyewash designed to catch right-wing votes. Subsequent events made it clear that we were guilty of wishful thinking.

II

In the early, pre-dawn hours of April 17, 1961, some 1,500 Cuban exiles and refugees—recruited, organized, subsidized and armed by the Central Intelligence Agency, a subdivision of the American Government—invaded Cuba. This army came in boats supplied by the C.I.A., with guns and tanks supplied by the C.I.A., and with fighting planes supplied by the C.I.A. The aim was to secure a beachhead in Cuba, to trigger a mass rebellion against Castro, and to set up a Provisional Government which would then get official American recognition and aid. The U. S. Joint Chiefs of Staff approved the military aspects of the blueprint for invasion, which was given the code name of Operation Pluto by the C.I.A.-Pentagon strategists.

The April 28th issue of *Time*, a magazine distinctly hostile to Castro, stated: "The invaders—all Cubans—were trained by the U. S., supplied by the U. S., and dispatched by the U. S. to carry out a plan written by U. S. military experts. President Kennedy knew D-day in advance and approved." To handle the anti-Castro forces, there were "six main training bases in Guatemala" and "two staging bases at Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua, and tiny Swan Island off the Honduran coast.

"In recent weeks, the equivalent of fifty freight carloads of aerial bombs, rockets, ammunition and firearms was airlifted into Puerto Cabezas by unmarked U. S. C-54s and C-47s, in such quantities that on some days last month planes required momentary stacking. During Easter week, twenty-seven U. S. C-124 Globemasters roared in three or four at a time to off-load full cargoes of rations, blankets, ammunition and medical supplies at the U. S.-built airstrip at Retalhuleu, at

Guatemala City and at Guatemala's San José airbase."

The U. S. Navy, at least, rendered direct aid to the expedition against Cuba. One of the Cuban invaders who later escaped to Miami writes in his diary, published in the *New York Herald Tribune* of May 5: "April 14—The flotilla is steaming toward our date with destiny. Two destroyers—I think they are North American—flank us." This information was confirmed from other rebel sources.

U. S. News and World Report (May 15) gave further details: "U. S. destroyers escorted the ships to within six miles of shore. A U. S. aircraft carrier was in escort, as well, but remained about thirty miles offshore. . . . The B-26s of the anti-Castro forces flew from bases 600 miles away. They were escorted by U. S. Navy jets which peeled off about five miles from the beach, and left the B-26s on their own."

As history will permanently record, the Cuban Army and civilian militia smashed and smothered the invasion within three days, capturing more than 1,000 prisoners. Castro's tiny air force drove off or downed the enemy bombers, and sank most of the ships that had brought the invaders to the shores of Cuba. The entire Cuban people rallied to the support of the Government, and no sign of an uprising could be detected. Thus the

long-heralded invasion to "liberate" Cuba ended in complete fiasco, with the Kennedy Administration that had backed this madcap venture discredited throughout the entire world.

The extent to which the U. S. Government was in charge of the invasion is further shown by the fact that just before it began, the C.I.A. hustled off José Miró Cardona, President of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, and the other leaders of this principal anti-Castro organization, to an isolated and abandoned airbase in Florida where they were held incommunicado. The C.I.A. then issued news releases in the Council's name, but without its knowledge.

According to *The New York Times* of April 26, these Cuban leaders "were kept from using the phone or from communicating with anyone on the outside. . . . Enraged, several of the Council members announced that they were leaving even if it meant being shot by the armed guards." Finally, Adolf A. Berle, Jr., President Kennedy's coordinator of Latin-American policies, and Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., another close adviser to the President, flew to Miami to calm down the Revolutionary Council. Apparently the C.I.A. thought that the Council leaders could not be trusted to be discreet.

Earlier the C.I.A. had also kidnapped seventeen anti-Castro volunteers, because it consid-

ered them too Left politically, and held them in a remote jungle camp in Guatemala for eleven weeks before and during the invasion (*New York Times*, May 7). This episode reinforces our general knowledge that the C.I.A., in lining up recruits for and organizing the Cuban expedition, was partial to right-wing elements, including former supporters of Batista. And the two "kidnapping" incidents together prove up to the hilt that the assault on Cuba was master-minded by the C.I.A., and that the Cubans involved, whether leaders or rank-and-file, were essentially captives of U. S. imperialism.

On the very day of the invasion, Dr. Raul Roa, Cuba's Foreign Minister, charged before the Political Committee of the United Nations that his country had been invaded "by a mercenary force which came from Guatemala and Florida and which was organized, financed and armed by the Government of the United States of America." Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson categorically denied these accusations and declared: "The United States has committed no aggression against Cuba. • • • I wish to make clear also that we would be opposed to the use of our territory for mounting an offensive against any foreign government."

Thus, as in the incident of the U-2 spy plane flight over the Soviet Union on May 1, 1960, the

U. S. Government was caught red-handed in the Big Lie. Everyone who heard Mr. Stevenson speak in the U. N. knew that he was telling a diplomatic falsehood; and it was one that turned out to be most undiplomatic. For only a week later the White House gave out an official release on the Cuban affair, saying that "President Kennedy has stated from the beginning that as President he bears sole responsibility for the events of past days."

The participation by the United States in a military assault on a country with which it was officially at peace was a dishonorable action totally opposed to the best in our traditions as a democracy. It constituted a cynical violation not only of America's ideals of international peace, but also of our laws, our Constitution and at least six international treaties, including our solemn agreements under the United Nations and the Organization of American States.

One of the neutrality laws violated went into effect on June 25, 1948, under Title 18, Section 960 of the U. S. Code, Annotated: "Whoever, within the United States, knowingly begins or sets on foot or furnishes the money for, or takes part in, any military or naval expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominion of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district or people with

whom the United States is at peace, shall be fined not more than $3,000, or imprisoned not more than three years, or both." Sections 956 and 959 of Title 18 are also most relevant.

With President Kennedy's assent, the C.I.A. took such complete command of the Cuban invasion that it became in reality a U. S. act of war, if not *de jure*, at least *de facto*. However, under the Constitution (Article I, Section 8, Item 11) Congress alone has the right to declare war. Thus in the Cuban situation the Kennedy Administration—the Executive Branch of our Government—usurped the power of the Legislative Branch and went ahead on its own to involve the United States in military hostilities that conceivably could have led to a world-wide nuclear conflict.

The aggression against Cuba also was contrary to the United Nations Charter, Chapter I, Article 2, Sections 3 and 4. Section 3 states: "All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered." Section 4 requires: "All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations."

Likewise the Cuban venture violated Article 15 of the Charter of the Organization of American States, signed at Bogotá in 1948 by both the United States and Cuba: "No state or group of states has the right to intervene, directly or indirectly, for any reason whatsoever, in the internal or external affairs of any other state. The foregoing principle prohibits not only armed force but also any other form of interference or attempted threat, against the personality of the state or against its political, economic and cultural elements."

The American Government's disregard of the U.N., O.A.S. and other international obligations of the United States is in itself a violation of our Constitution, under Article VI, Section 2: "This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof and *all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land*, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding." [Italics mine.—C.L.]

It was ironic that just two weeks after the landing in Cuba President Kennedy, signing a resolution that proclaimed May 1 as Law Day throughout the United States, said in part: "Law is the strongest link between man and freedom,

and by strengthening the rule of law we strengthen freedom and justice in our own country and contribute by example to the goal of justice under law for all mankind."

III

The official reasons that the U. S. Government gave for its disregard of legal commitments, domestic and international, in the Cuban situation were that Premier Castro had created a Communist dictatorship in Cuba; that international communism had set up a base of operations in that country and was thereby violating the Monroe Doctrine; that Cuba—only ninety miles from American shores—had become a Soviet satellite; and that all this gravely threatened the national security of the United States.

An objective examination of the facts demonstrates that these charges against the Cuban Government are specious and mere pretexts for foreign intervention by means of force and violence. Nobody in his right mind can believe that the Castro regime, governing a little country with a total population of about 6,500,000—less than that of New York City—aims at military aggression against the United States. And Castro has repeatedly declared that he will work out the problem of the U. S. Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay through peaceful negotiations.

Since, therefore, Cuba does not represent any real menace to the security of the U.S.A., the American enemies of the Castro Administration are compelled to manufacture excuses for the most drastic action, including military invasion, against the Castro regime. These excuses must sound sufficiently plausible to delude the American people and world opinion. This explains the tremendous efforts—on the part of newspapers, magazines, radio, TV and the American Government itself—to whip up hysteria in the United States over the subject of Cuba. In this age, *nations as well as individuals can be victims of a frame-up.*

The revolutionary Government of Cuba came into power in January of 1959 as the result of an indigenous, non-Communist movement led by Fidel Castro to overthrow the reactionary and bloody dictatorship of Fulgencio Batista. The small Cuban Communist Party had long looked upon Castro as a well-meaning but blundering adventurer, and gave support to his 26th of July Movement only as it was nearing its final triumph. Throughout the Castro regime's brief existence of two-and-a-half years it has remained independent, while going steadily to the Left and experimenting with a socialist economy especially adapted to Cuban conditions and the Cuban people.

In this leftward trend Premier Castro's Administration was stimulated to a considerable degree by the hostile actions of the American Government and American business interests. Furthermore, when the Eisenhower Administration treated the Castro regime as a pariah and finally ruled out all American-Cuban trade, except in food and drugs, the Cuban leaders decided—with the very survival of their nation at stake—to fill in the void, especially in the absolutely essential trade in oil and sugar, by large-scale commercial agreements with Soviet Russia and Communist China. It was at this point that American Government officials, and most organs of public opinion in the United States, started to label the Castro government as "Communist" and to talk wildly of "the Communist bridgehead in Cuba" and "Soviet domination."

But it is important to remember that in our era former colonial or semi-colonial peoples throughout the world, from Indonesia in the Far East to Ghana and Guinea in Africa to Cuba in the Caribbean, have been winning national independence and at the same time setting up dynamically led republics that institute socialist programs in order to bring about rapid economic, social and cultural progress. It is essential to understand that when such regimes put into effect radical measures, as well as establishing

close diplomatic and economic relations with the Communist bloc, this does not mean that they necessarily are Communist-controlled or are becoming Communist.

As Mr. Bella Doumboya, the representative of Guinea at the recently concluded session of the United Nations, said in a speech on Cuba before this body on April 17: "States engaged in the decolonization of their structure always discover, and are appalled by the fact that their economy is not adapted to the needs of their national life owing to foreign exploitation. Single crop economies are an essential characteristic of underdeveloped countries. A revolutionary government, in order to foster comprehensive economic development, is bound to alter the colonial shape of the productive system if it wishes to foster national output and the industrialization of the country.

"Contrary to accusations of Communist infiltration which circulate everywhere as soon as an under-developed country engages in bold reforms, it should be known that the acts which succeed the assumption of power are the ineluctable consequences of a life of dependence and frustration and derive mainly from the paramount claim of people hitherto subjected to a feudal regime. In countries where the national economy is under the control of foreign interests,

misery and wretchedness is the lot of the indigenous population, all of whose labor power is occupied in the production of raw materials required for the continued expansion of the trusts.

"In the field of production, in order to facilitate new crops in line with the needs of the people, and to put an end to the exploitation of the peasantry, in order to call a halt to the inevitably catastrophic repercussions of this general situation on national output—in a word, in order to remedy the irrational utilization of land and bring to an end social injustice and misery, fledgling governments must always engage in historic acts which sometimes become the cause of ill repute for them."

Every word of Mr. Doumboya's address applies to what the Castro regime has been trying to do. If the American people and the American Government persist in misunderstanding the situation in Cuba and in other nations that have recently emerged into freedom, the effects on United States foreign policy and international peace will continue to be disastrous. For to ascribe home-grown movements toward national independence and socialism to some sort of Communist conspiracy directed from Moscow or Peiping not only vastly exaggerates the power of the Communist bloc, but also leads to provocative claims of Communist intervention or aggression when it does not exist.

As for international communism having achieved a base in Cuba, this is pure nonsense, notwithstanding the constant propaganda to the contrary in the U.S.A. In the pre-invasion months a rumor was frequently printed that the Soviet Government had already constructed missile bases in Cuba. Of course this was wholly false; and in any case the Soviet Union has no need for such bases, since through its advanced technology it could from its own territory extensively bombard the United States with inter-continental missiles. As Premier Khrushchev declared in his conciliatory message to President Kennedy of April 22, "Our Government does not seek any advantages or privileges in Cuba. We do not have any bases in Cuba, and we do not intend to establish any. And this is well known to you, to your generals and admirals."

On the other hand, the United States has its big Guantanamo base, and maintains scores of other military bases fairly close to Soviet Russia and China, often in countries bordering upon them. As James Reston wrote in *The New York Times* of April 23: "Turkey, for example, has been getting from the United States far more power than Castro ever dreamed of getting from the Russians. The United States power, including

even rockets with nuclear warheads, has been situated in Turkey for a long time, but the Russians, while annoyed by this fact, have not felt obliged to use their power to invade Turkey."

A flagrant attempt to inflame American public opinion against Castro is shown in the many reports published about the Cuban Air Force utilizing Soviet MIG jets against the invaders. *Time* even stated that some of them were flown by Czech pilots. That these stories were untrue is indicated by the United States Navy itself. A dispatch from the U. S. base at Guantanamo in *The New York Times* of April 20 states: "The sensitive radar on Navy ships here has picked up no trace of high-speed Cuban or Communist aircraft. Officials, therefore, are confident that there have been no MIG fighters in this area of Cuba at least. Nor has the Navy sighted any foreign submarines." This paragraph was omitted in a later edition of the *Times*.

During May, Senator Wayne Morse (D.) of Oregon, Chairman of a special Senate subcommittee on Latin American Affairs, reported that this body had heard "not a bit of evidence" that there was a single MIG plane in Cuba. According to Senator Morse, the Cuban planes that proved so effective in thwarting the rebel landing were of U. S. manufacture and had been sold to the old Batista government.

Castro's own comment on the make-up of his air force during the invasion crisis was, "Would that we had had a few MIGs in those days!" In any event the Castro regime has a right to purchase for its own self-defense MIG planes, or any other kind, from a foreign government.

Much of the American propaganda barrage against Castro has centered around Cuba's admitted lack of civil liberties and political democracy. This propaganda, in the first place, naturally fails to mention that the Cuban Revolutionary Government has rapidly developed full racial democracy, complete equality between the whites and the Negroes, who make up one-third of the population. Economic, social and political discrimination against colored people, a pervasive evil under the Batista and earlier tyrannies, has disappeared. As Joseph Newman reported in the *New York Herald Tribune* (March 23): "Castro and Guevara are literally adored by the large number of poor and humiliated Cubans, especially the Negroes. They see these two leaders as saintly and honorable men, dedicated to removing injustices and discrimination."

In two and one-half years the Castro regime has made far more progress towards unqualified civil rights than the United States, particularly in the South, during the entire 100 years since the Civil War began. Actually, many of the

Americans who cry out against "the Castro dictatorship" hate and fear racial democracy, and are scared stiff that it might spread from Cuba to the continents of North and South America.

In the second place, our American propagandists do not point out that the Cuban Government has a democratic mandate in the sense that it is supported by the overwhelming majority of the people. This support stems from the fact that the Government has brought to the workers and peasants—the massive legion of the underprivileged—a higher standard of living, release from economic exploitation, vastly increased educational and cultural opportunities, the promise of continued progress, and a feeling of dignity and freedom at no longer being in bondage to U. S. imperialism. Had the C.I.A., the American State Department and President Kennedy known these things, they would not have made the miscalculation that the recent invasion would set off a popular uprising.

U. S. propaganda, in the third place, leaves out of the picture any reference to the relentless political and international pressures that have driven the Castro regime to certain dictatorial actions and policies. The outstanding foreign factor here has been the hostility of the United States, including its far-reaching economic embargo and culminating in April's military assault.

That aggression was hardly the sort of episode that could be expected to encourage democracy in Cuba, or in any other country confronted by similar circumstances. And the Cuban Government was certainly justified in putting into effect throughout the island far-reaching measures on behalf of public safety. It is well to recall that the National Emergency proclaimed by President Truman in 1950 during the Korean War is still in effect in the United States and has been utilized constantly for the curtailment of civil liberties.

There is, in truth, a large element of both inconsistency and hypocrisy in the American Government's call for "free elections" and political democracy in Cuba. It never made any such demands on Batista when he was in the saddle; nor on a number of other Latin American dictatorships that have been classified as part of "the free world"; nor on various other dictatorships allied to the U. S., such as those of Pakistan, Thailand, Saudi Arabia, Franco's Spain ,Salazar's Portugal, and Chiang Kai-shek's Taiwan.

The real reason for the bitter opposition of the United States to the Castro regime is that it has put through radical social and economic reforms, nationalized the huge American property holdings in Cuba, freed the country from U. S. imperialist exploitation, established racial

democracy and instituted a planned socialist economy that is successfully functioning. Above all, the Eisenhower and Kennedy Administrations have been afraid that revolutionary Cuba would serve as an example for other Latin American peoples to follow, and that it would inspire dangerous ideas even among the population of the United States.

In any case, so far as democracy is concerned, history has demonstrated that a basic law or principle of drastic economic and social change is that when a progressively oriented revolution takes place in *any* country, the new regime coming into power may feel obliged to put into effect draconian legislation and procedures in order to ensure its survival and the success of its program. This holds especially when the nation in question—like Cuba—has had little or no functioning democracy in the past, is throwing off a reactionary bureaucracy or tyranny, or is threatened by internal counter-revolution and military incursions from abroad.

The principle I have just enunciated clearly applies to the non-Communist Castro government and its efforts to build an indigenous form of socialism geared to the welfare of the Cuban people as a whole; it applies to the various revolutions towards socialism that have occurred elsewhere in the twentieth century; and it applies

to our own American Revolution of 1776 against colonialism, when we were very hard on the Tories, some 100,000 of whom fled the country and suffered the confiscation of their property. In the chaotic and difficult conditions that faced the new American Republic subsequent to victory in 1781, we were quite weak on democracy and civil liberties, even after the adoption of the Bill of Rights in 1791.

It would be well for Professor of History Schlesinger to remind President Kennedy that no presidential elections were held in the United States until 1789, more than seven years after the end of the Revolution; that even then George Washington was unopposed for President, as he was again in 1792; that the theory of our Founding Fathers, as written into the Constitution, made no place for political parties; and that two distinct parties did not come into existence until a good twelve years after the close of the Revolutionary War.

The eminent philosopher, William Ernest Hocking, Professor Emeritus of Philosophy at Harvard, in his book *Strength of Men and Nations*, stresses a consideration that is most pertinent to the Cuban situation: "In the world-wide effort to meet the needs of under-developed regions, it must be realized that a degree of dictatorship is inescapable for the first steps. . . .

A people uneducated and uninformed, devoid of the habit of thinking out their own destiny, must proceed toward self-government under responsible guidance." And in such circumstances the people in general may well want "no gentle looseness of rein but a strict and determined command," just as midshipmen prefer a captain who "keeps a taut ship."

This discussion brings us back to the statement by Mr. Doumboya of Guinea that "fledgling governments must always engage in historic acts which sometimes become the cause of ill repute for them." As to such acts on the part of the Castro regime, as well as its obvious errors and excesses, the words of Lord Macaulay in his *Essay on Milton* (1823) are remarkably relevant:

"We deplore the outrages that accompany revolutions. But • • • the final and permanent fruits of liberty are wisdom, moderation and mercy. Its immediate effects are often atrocious crimes, conflicting errors, skepticism on points the most clear, dogmatism on points the most mysterious. It is just at this crisis that its enemies love to exhibit it. They pull down the scaffolding from the half-finished edifice; they point to the flying dust, the falling bricks, the comfortless rooms, the frightful irregularity of the whole appearance; and then ask in scorn where the promised splendor and comfort are to be found. If such miserable sophisms were to prevail, there would never be a good house or a good government in the world."

IV

I said at the start of this essay that the U. S.-backed invasion of Cuba was a crime against the American people. This is true not only because it greatly increased international tensions and the danger of a horrible nuclear war, but also because it set at naught long recognized democratic principles and Constitutional safeguards in the United States.

In relation to Cuba, President Kennedy and his close associates acted as a tight little group of conspiratorial bureaucrats in violation of parliamentary procedures and the fundamental principle of the Constitutional separation of powers among the three branches of the U. S. Government. Prior to the invasion, Congress was not given the slightest opportunity to debate the Cuban issue; nor was it submitted to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, of which J. William Fulbright (D.) of Arkansas is Chairman, nor to that Committee's subcommittee on Latin American Affairs. However, Senator Fulbright, knowing about Operation Pluto in advance, almost alone among Administration leaders opposed it in a memorandum to the President.

Of course the American people as a whole had no chance to express their opinion on the question of Kennedy's plunging them into the Cuban maelstrom. As Senator Morse put it in a speech on the Senate floor: "There is grave doubt as to the legality of the course of action our executive followed last week in regard to Cuba. . . . Freedom is worth too much as a human system of government for us to surrender any of our freedom to *a police state system in the field of foreign policy*, dictated by denying to the people the knowledge of the facts of their own foreign policy." [Italics mine.—C. L.]

Kennedy's Cuban adventure constituted an Executive action running directly counter to the pronouncement in the Declaration of Independence about governments "deriving their just powers from *the consent of the governed*." [Italics mine—C. L.] As Mr. David Wise, White House correspondent of the *New York Herald Tribune*, wrote on May 2: "If a major foreign policy action —carrying with it the risk of war—must be prepared in secret, then should it be undertaken at all? And a corollary question being asked is how far down the road a democracy can go in emulating the tactics of its enemies before it wakes up one morning and finds it is no longer very different from its foes?"

After the invasion as well as before it, the

Kennedy Administration pursued its policy of undemocracy, endeavoring to stifle a free and full debate on the crime against Cuba in Congress and in American organs of public opinion. The President arranged interviews with the highest ranking Republican leaders such as ex-President Eisenhower, former Vice President Nixon, ex-President Hoover, Governor Rockefeller and Senator Barry Goldwater. The aim was to secure Republican acquiescence in the Cuban assault and a bipartisan blackout on the whole business. In fact, during the first weeks after the invasion it was only Senator Morse who spoke out in the halls of Congress against Kennedy's reversion to "the law of the jungle," as he called it. In the press there was plenty of criticism about how inefficiently the Cuban attack was handled, but precious little about its unethical and hypocritical character.

In a talk April 20 before the American Society of Newspaper Editors, President Kennedy compounded his mistakes of the past by indicating that there would be new ones in the future. "Let the record show," he declared, "that our restraint is not inexhaustible. Should it ever appear that the inter-American doctrine of non-interference merely conceals or excuses a policy of non-action; if the nations of this hemisphere should fail to meet their commitments against

outside Communist penetration, then I want it clearly understood that this Government will not hesitate in meeting its primary obligations, which are the security of our nation. Should that time ever come, we do not intend to be lectured on intervention by those whose character was stamped for all time on the bloody streets of Budapest."

These fighting words seemed to contradict the President's pledge of April 12 that "there will not under any conditions be an intervention in Cuba by United States armed forces"; and they were everywhere interpreted as not only a threat to the Latin American allies of the United States, but also as a warning that Kennedy might set in motion unilateral military intervention to encompass the destruction of the Castro Government. It is no wonder that *The Nation* condemned this speech as "one of the most belligerent and reckless . . . ever made by an American President."

Developing further his undemocratic techniques, President Kennedy, in an address to the American Newspaper Publishers Association on April 27, urged the press to censor itself on behalf of national security. Angry at newspaper exposures of the C.I.A.'s cloak-and-dagger plot against Cuba, Kennedy asserted: "Every newspaper now asks itself, with respect to every

story: 'Is it news?' All I suggest is that you add the question: 'Is it in the interest of national security?' And I hope that every group in America —unions and businessmen and public officials at every level—will ask the same question of their endeavors, and subject their actions to the same exacting test." To buttress his position, the President referred approvingly to the fact that in these "times of clear and present danger the courts have held that even the privileged rights of the First Amendment must yield to the public's need for national security."

In this manner President Kennedy expressed himself as favoring the current tendency in Supreme Court decisions to weaken civil liberties by making sweeping exceptions to freedom of speech as guaranteed in the Bill of Rights. I must add that the goal of every tyrant down the ages has been precisely to pressure and frighten the individual into *self-censorship*, so that he will not dare to speak up and protest publicly on controversial issues. When this happens a spirit of conformity and fear engulfs the nation, as in the United States at the height of McCarthyism. And if America's organs of public opinion now adopt the President's recommendations, this country will indeed be in a bad way.

In criticizing the President's speech, the *New York Post* (April 30) stated in an editorial: "Mr.

Kennedy said 'no war ever posed a greater threat to our security' than the present crisis and that 'the danger has never been more clear and its presence has never been more imminent.' Such language usually foreshadows the suspension of civil liberties. That, of course, is not now the case; Mr. Kennedy explicitly asserted that he has no desire to establish the 'wartime discipline' under which the Communists continuously operate. Yet the surface impact and logic of his words is to encourage those who would create such a climate here." The *Post* was right.

President Kennedy's suggestion about newspapers censoring themselves aroused other strong comments in the press. Under the heading, "When the Government Lies, Must the Press Fib?" *I. F. Stone's Weekly* (May 8) stated: "The national interest in a free society is supposed to lie in the fullest dissemination of the facts so that popular judgment may be truly informed. It is the mark of a closed or closing society to assume that the rulers decide how much the vulgar herd shall be told."

In an editorial of similar purport entitled "The Right Not To Be Lied To," *The New York Times* (May 11) said: "A dictatorship can get along without an informed public opinion. A democracy cannot. Not only is it unethical to deceive one's own people as part of a system of deceiving

an adversary government; it is also foolish." *The Christian Century*, a non-denominational and liberal religious weekly, assailed Mr. Kennedy's proposals to the press and claimed that they "carried an overtone of panic."

To summarize this part of my analysis, the Kennedy Administration has dealt a heavy blow to civil liberties through its intimate involvement in the invasion of Cuba, its brink-of-war policy towards the Castro regime and the President's two unfortunate speeches of April 20 and 27. At the same time our Government has given new heart and hope to every right-wing chauvinist in the U. S. A., and to every frenetic, anti-freedom group in the land, from the American Legion to the John Birch Society.

Plainly, the attack on Cuba was not only contrary to American ideals of fair play and the abolition of war, but also to our basic self-interest as a people and a nation. For the Cuban debacle seriously set back President Kennedy's genuine endeavors towards international peace; and lost the United States an enormous amount of prestige in every corner and continent of the earth, including Canada and Latin America, and among our allies as well as among our acknowledged foes.

Joseph Barry well summed up the matter in the *New York Post* of April 23: "Whoever wins

in Cuba, we have lost. The Cuban catastrophe has become an American tragedy. In its first 100 days the Kennedy Administration has virtually drained its initial favorable balance in the world's books. . . .

"Everywhere our principle of self-determination has been compromised by Kennedy's defense of intervention, however limited, in Cuba's destiny, and the promise—which to the world is a threat—to intervene heavily should its destiny not be the one we prefer. . . . The neutrals of the world, from Nehru to Tito, have been shocked. The new nations of Africa are fearful of what some already refer to as 'American neocolonialism.' From Delhi is heard the dismaying doubt that 'the New Frontier may after all be just the old familiar brink.'"

In a letter to *The New York Times* printed on May 13, Cyrus Eaton, well-known Cleveland industrialist, pointed out the international implications of the American Government's failure to obtain dependable factual information concerning Cuba: "If our intelligence on Cuba, only ninety miles away, could be so erroneous and misleading, how much better is it likely to be on Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria and the Soviet Union?

"From first-hand observation in Eastern Europe, I know that our diplomatic personnel deliberately maintain the most limited contact with government officials and practically none with the common man. . . . By seeking out the most extreme anti-Communist elements wherever it operates, the C.I.A. has largely cut itself off from reliable and useful intelligence."

Meanwhile, the Soviet Government had taken a firm and consistent stand on the Cuban situation. Premier Khrushchev in his note of April 22 presented to President Kennedy a series of reasoned arguments opposing the American attitude: "You simply claim," Mr. Khrushchev said, "some right of yours to employ military force when you find it necessary, and to suppress other peoples each time you decide that their expression of will constitutes 'communism.' But what right have you, what right has anyone in general, to deprive a people of the possibility of choosing their social and political system of their own free will?" Khrushchev concluded his message by urging once more that the Soviet Union and the United States work through to peaceful coexistence, with stable agreements on disarmament and other international problems.

In the United Nations on April 26, Valerian A. Zorin, head of the Soviet delegation, repeated his Government's pledge to come to the aid of Cuba in case it was subject to military intervention;

and asserted that this promise "was given seriously, more seriously than the British pledge of help to Poland that helped to draw the Western allies into World War II" (*New York Times*, April 27).

As for open U. S. military intervention in the future to get rid of Castro, Senator Morse was correct when he asserted on April 24: "I say to the Senators today that it is my judgment that if the United States seeks to settle its differences with Cuba through the use of military might, either direct or indirect, we shall be at least half a century recovering, if we ever recover, the prestige, the understanding and the confidence of one Latin American neighbor after another. . . . Cuba is not a dagger pointed at the heart of the United States, but is instead a thorn in our flesh."

However, Cuba need not even have become "a thorn in our flesh" had the Eisenhower Administration offered economic cooperation and assistance to the Castro regime when it took over early in 1959. America should have been glad at that time that here was a non-Communist revolution in the Western Hemisphere with far-reaching social goals and with intelligent idealists leading it. Here was a chance for the American Revolution to catch up with and participate in the great social revolution that has been sweeping the world during the twentieth century, a chance for the United States to befriend a struggling new regime and give guidance to a democratic reconstruction of the Cuban economy and political system.

Instead of grasping this unique opportunity, the American Government followed its usual policy of hostility towards a new order dedicated to radical social and economic reform, and did everything possible to weaken and undermine it. For the United States this was an extension of the attitude Walter Lippmann describes when he says: "We have used money and arms in a long losing attempt to stabilize native governments which, in the name of anti-Communism, are opposed to all important social change."

But it is not too late to retrieve the situation in regard to Cuba. Despite the American-supported invasion, only a week after it had been repulsed Premier Castro and President Dorticós said in a statement about Cuba and the United States: "We are willing to hold whatever discussions may be necessary to find a solution for the tension existing between the two countries and to arrive at a formula of peaceful coexistence, diplomatic relations and even friendly relations, if the Government of the United States so desires."

The U. S. State Department brusquely, fool-

ishly and childishly dismissed this conciliatory gesture with the rejoinder, "Communism in this hemisphere is not negotiable."

V

However, there is no necessity for this being the final word if the Kennedy Administration will reconsider the whole matter in a spirit of reason and in the light of what is to the greatest advantage of the American people and lasting peace. In my opinion, President Kennedy should take the following steps:

1. Issue an unqualified pledge that the United States Government will not at any time in the future undertake military intervention against Cuba, either directly or indirectly.

2. Cease all further support to those Cuban exiles and refugees, on American soil or anywhere else, who are planning another invasion attempt to overthrow the Castro regime.

3. Announce that henceforth the United States Government will respect in full all international treaty obligations regarding Cuba.

4. Arrange the speedy resignation from the Central Intelligence Agency of those top officials who had primary responsibility for the C.I.A.'s ignominious role in the Cuban fiasco. Also replace Adolf A. Berle, Jr., the Administration's coordinator of Latin American policies, who has displayed an abysmal ignorance concerning Cuba.

5. Accept the Cuban Government's proposal for the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and Cuba.

6. Agree to negotiate the chief political and other problems that exist today between the two countries, including the questions of normal trade relations and of proper financial compensation for the American property nationalized by the Castro regime. [Congressman Frank Kowalski (D.) of Connecticut made proposals along these lines in a speech in the House of Representatives on April 27.]

7. Agree to submit disputes on which agreement cannot at present be reached to the United Nations or the World Court.

8. Lift the ban against American citizens going to Cuba, re-establishing in this sector the precious right to travel.

9. Send to Cuba a special fact-finding commission of distinguished Americans to make a complete, impartial study of the situation there so that the U. S. Government will have reliable information on the developments that have taken place under the Castro regime.

Suggested References

In this pamphlet I have not endeavored to describe in any detail the immense progress that Cuba has made under the Castro regime. For information about this aspect of the Cuban Revolution I refer the reader to the following:

Books and pamphlets

Leo Huberman and Paul M. Sweezy, *Cuba, Anatomy of a Revolution*, Monthly Review Press, New York, 1960. Cloth, $3.50; paperback, $1.75.

C. Wright Mills, *Listen, Yankee: The Revolution in Cuba*, Ballantine Books, New York, 1960. 50¢.

Paul A. Baran, *Reflections on the Cuban Revolution*, Monthly Review Press, New York, 1961. 75¢.

Sources for both internal developments in Cuba and the invasion of April 1961

Fair Play, bulletin of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, 799 Broadway, New York 3, N. Y.

The Independent, 225 Lafayette Street, New York 12, N. Y.

Monthly Review, 60 Barrow Street, New York 14, N. Y.

National Guardian, 197 East 4th Street, New York 9, N. Y. (especially see dispatches from *Guardian* Editor-in-Exile, Cedric Belfrage, Havana).

New York Times, Times Square, New York, N. Y.

I. F. Stone's Weekly, 5618 Nebraska Avenue, N.W., Washington 15, D.C.

Petition to the President of the United States and the Attorney General, by American Lawyers, and supporting Memorandum of Law concerning the Policy of the American Government relating to Cuba under the Neutrality Laws, Treaties with Cuba, and International Law, New York, 1961. (Copies may be obtained from Mr. Jesse Gordon, 333 Sixth Avenue, New York 14, N. Y. Price $1.00 to cover cost of printing and mailing.)

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Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 8/28/68

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

cc Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Bishop

SUBJECT: MAIL ORDERS FOR GUNS;
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, Dallas, Texas -
Interception by Post Office Department.

Inspector Henry Montague of the Post Office Department called me at 10:55 this morning. He advised that on Monday, 8/26/68, the Post Office Department received a call from Klein's Sporting Goods, Chicago, Illinois, to the effect that an order had been received for a carbine, enclosing a money order for $50. The return address was given as Box 2173, Dallas, Texas, and the name given on the return address and by the purchaser was "A. J. Hidel" (a name used by Lee Harvey Oswald).

The Postal Service investigated this matter and found that Box 2173 in Dallas had been rented on 7/18/68 by one Hughes Rudd, Statler Hilton Hotel, Dallas, Texas. The hotel records were checked and it was ascertained that Rudd was a Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) newsman, connected with Walter Cronkite. There were two letters in the box, and one package from a firm in New Jersey whose return address was "Service Armament Company." The package was addressed to "A. J. Hiden."

The Postal Inspectors kept a surveillance on Box 2173 and eventually picked up an individual who attempted to obtain mail from this box. This individual identified himself as a representative of local TV station WFAA, Dallas, Texas, which is part of the CBS chain. This CBS employee, upon being questioned claimed he was picking up mail for one Eddie Barker, who is a local news commentator for CBS. Barker was questioned the following morning by the Postal Inspectors and he claimed that various orders for guns represented simply a series of tests to determine if the U.S. Government was enforcing the recent legislation passed by the Congress. Barker claimed he had picked up two packages from the Railway Express Agency recently.

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 18 1968

CONTINUED------OVER

CDD:CSH (4)

9/6/68

51 SEP 24 1968

Mr. Tolson

The Postal Service has issued orders to the Post Office in Dallas that any future mail coming to Post Office Box 2173 must be held and the addressee must be able to identify himself as "A. J. Hidel." He will not be given any mail or packages unless he can identify himself accordingly. He will then be asked certain questions as to the mail and/or packages.

Inspector Montague told me that Klein's Sporting Goods in Chicago had also referred this same information to our Chicago Office. The Inspector in Charge of Postal Service matters in Fort Worth, Texas, has additional details concerning this matter.

ACTION:

The General Investigative Division should discuss the above-mentioned facts with the Department to determine if there is any violation within FBI jurisdiction.

Date: 9-16-68

To: Director, FBI (Bufile :)

Attention : _____

From: Legal Attache, Ottawa (163-881)

Title	Character
ETHELKA SURANYI	IS - HU
	Reference
	No prior correspondence.

[redacted]

Remarks:

[redacted]

[redacted]

Following offices would be interested in receiving copies of enclosures:

Dallas

Status with this office:

[X] RUC
[ ] Pending

3 - Bureau (1 cc - Dallas)
(Enc. 5)
MLI:jhc
1 cc - OTT
(4) 9 1968

ENCLOSURE

Do not write in space below

NOT RECORDED
133 OCT 1 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Mr. W. C. Sullivan November 8, 1968

Mr. W. A. Branigan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On November 8, 1968, Supervisor Glenn Harter of the San Francisco Office called. He advised that [redacted] while in the New Orleans area, had taken some movie film of Lee Harvey Oswald passing out leaflets for the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. The informant's father, who resides in New Orleans, was contacted by two male individuals who represented themselves as being with the International World Trade Center and who said they were interested in contacting the informant in order to obtain the film he had for District Attorney James Garrison. According to Harter, the informant was inclined to make this film available to Garrison, but was first checking with the Bureau.

Harter was instructed to advise the informant that it was solely his decision whether he made the film available to Garrison or not and that the Bureau could not counsel him. Harter stated that if the informant complied with the request, he would furnish a copy of the film he had to Garrison and would retain the original film.

It was pointed out to Harter that the informant had originally taken this film in behalf of television station WSDU in New Orleans and that the informant might want to consider whether the station had any proprietary right in the film. It will be noted that the prints from the film have appeared in the Warren Commission Report and, therefore, the pictures are in the public realm.

ACTION:

For information.

62-109060

WAB:lag
(7)

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Rozamus
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - 134-17762
1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)

105-82555-
NOT RECORDED
15 NOV 14 1968

53 NOV 19 1968

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Office, 7133
1 - Mr. Frazier

Mr. Conrad January 21, 1969

R. H. Jevons

Lee Harvey Oswald

REQUEST FOR TESTIMONY OF LABORATORY EXAMINERS AT TRIAL OF CLAY L. SHAW IN STATE COURT, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Assistant District Attorney Arthur Marshall, Jr., Upper Marlboro, Maryland, advised SA Robert A. Frazier on January 21, 1969, that District Attorney James C. Garrison, New Orleans, Louisiana, had requested the State of Maryland to issue a subpoena for the appearance of SA Frazier at the trial of Clay L. Shaw in New Orleans on January 27, 1969. Mr. Marshall indicated a subpoena would be served on SA Frazier at his residence on January 21, 1969. He further advised that if SA Frazier did not agree to appear in New Orleans voluntarily, a hearing would be held on January 24, 1969, in Upper Marlboro, Maryland. He further advised that the District Attorney's Office in New Orleans had forwarded a check for SA Frazier's expenses in the amount of $238.60.

At 4:30 p.m. Assistant District Attorney William R. Alford, Jr New Orleans, Louisiana, called SA Frazier. He indicated he was willing to defray all of SA Frazier's expenses to New Orleans and desired to permit SA Frazier to remain in Washington rather than being required to appear in New Orleans at the beginning of the trial and remain for the duration of the trial. He stated he would prefer these arrangements also in connection with the testimony of SA Lyndal Shaneyfelt, FBI Laboratory.

SA Frazier advised Mr. Alford that he would be informed later as to the Bureau's desires in this matter.

Mr. Alford was informed the matter of SAs Frazier's and Shaneyfelt's testimony would be taken under advisement when the subpoenas were issued.

As of 9:30 p.m., January 21, 1969, neither Shaneyfelt nor Frazier had received a subpoena. When they do the Attorney General will be advised, pursuant to the Director's approval of Branigan's memo to Mr. Sullivan dated 1-17-69.

ACTION: For information.

62-109060
1 - 105-82555
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bishop
RAF:ljw (9)

NOT RECORDED
46 JAN 27 1969

Mr. W. C. Sullivan April 9, 1969

W. A. Branigan

CHARLES ARBALLO
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

This recommends that a letter from Charles Arballo (copy attached) not be acknowledged.

Charles Arballo of Norwalk, California, has sent a handwritten letter addressed to the Director, in which he asks two questions: (1) Why hasn't anything "been done to stop the Mofia from its enormous, illegal...business," and (2) "Why was Oswald allowed to stay in Dallas when the FBI should have known he was a communist" and "Why Didn't the FBI lock him up during the Presidents arrival in Dallas." Bureau files contain no information identifiable with Charles Arballo.

Arballo's questions do not indicate a serious interest in the Mafia or in the Lee Harvey Oswald case. Arballo's letter indicates hostility and ill will toward the FBI.

ACTION: It is recommended Arballo's letter not be answered and that any future correspondence in the same vein from him not be answered.

Enclosure

(1) - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. G. E. Malmfeldt
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

TNG:mkl (7)

105-82555-
NOT RECORDED
123 APR 15 1969

ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

APR 7 1969

The following letter addressed to "Mr. J Edjar Hoover, U.S. Dept. of Justice, F.B.I., Washington, D.C. 20535" from "Charles Arballo, 10516 Adoree St., Norwalk calif. 90650" has been received, postmarked 4/5/69 at Norwalk, California.

TRUE COPY

10516 Adoree St.
Norwalk Calif.
April 4, 1969

Dear Mr. Hoover,

This is a simple letter asking why anything hasn't been done to stop the mofia from its enormous, illegal, multi Billion dollar business

and

Why was Oswald allowed to stay in Dallas when the FBI should have known he was a communist, just returning from Russia. Why Didn't the FBI lock him up during the Presidents arrival in Dallas. They should at least of had an eye on him during the Presidents visit.

I am interested in these questions and would apprcciate a returned letter.

Thank You
Charles
Arballo

ENCLOSURE

TRUE COPY

NOT RECORDED
12 APR 15 1969

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 5/21/69

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10,461) (C)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka
(DECEASED)
IS - R - CUBA
OO: DALLAS

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 5/29/68, placing captioned matter in a pending inactive status.

In accordance with instructions of the Inspector currently inspecting the Dallas Office, captioned case has been placed in a closed status.

There have been practically no inquiries concerning the evidence in captioned case or concerning other matters relative to the LEE HARVEY OSWALD aspects of the assassination investigation during the past year. In the event inquiries again commence in connection with the evidence gathered during the assassination, investigation as it relates to LEE HARVEY OSWALD, captioned case will be reopened and the Bureau advised.

2 - Bureau
1 - Dallas
RPG:tle
(3)

REC-108 105-82555-5609

15 MAY 22 1969

51 MAY 28 1969

5010-106-62

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: August 18, 1969

1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Also Known As
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

For record, Mr. James T. Devine, Justice Department, telephonically advised Section Chief W. A. Branigan on 8/14/69 that the Department had received another inquiry from Paul L. Hoch, Berkeley, California, concerning the Corliss Lamont pamphlet "The Crime Against Cuba," and specifically the copy of this pamphlet which was obtained by Special Agent John Quigley at the time Quigley interviewed Lee Harvey Oswald in New Orleans in August, 1963.

Bureau files reveal that Mr. Devine had handled a similar inquiry from Hoch a year ago, in August, 1968, at which time Supervisor R. E. Lenihan, at Mr. Devine's request, exhibited to Mr. Devine a Xerox reproduction of the copy of the pamphlet which Special Agent Quigley had obtained. (This Xerox is located in 105-82555-5608.) The copy of the pamphlet itself was then, and still is, in the files of the New Orleans Office. Mr. Devine noted in 1968 that the copy of the pamphlet obtained by Special Agent Quigley was identical in all respects to the copies of the pamphlet maintained in the National Archives. The above information is recorded in memorandum R. E. Lenihan to W. A. Branigan, 8/19/68, captioned as above and is located in 105-82555-5607.

In his telephone call to Mr. Branigan on 8/14/69 Mr. Devine requested a Xerox of the copy of the pamphlet maintained at National Archives. This is Commission Exhibit 3120, printed in Volume XXVI, page 774 of the Hearings of the Warren Commission. He also requested to see again the Xerox of the pamphlet obtained by Special Agent Quigley.

ST-110 REC-71

Supervisor T. N. Goble obtained a Xerox of Commission Exhibit 3120 from the Archives and furnished this to Mr. Devine on 8/15/69. Supervisor Goble displayed to Mr. Devine the Xerox of the copy of the pamphlet which Special Agent Quigley had obtained. Mr. Devine observed that the Xeroxes showed that the copies of the pamphlet were identical in all respects. He stated he would reply again to Hoch. He said no further action was necessary on the part of the Bureau in this matter.

1 AUG 20 1969

105-82555

CONTINUED - OVER

59 AUG 29 1969
(4)

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Also Known As
105-82555

Supervisor Goble noted when obtaining a Xerox of Commission Exhibit 3120 at National Archives, that there were a number of copies of the pamphlet there. Mr. Mike Simmons, National Archives, who is immediately responsible for the assassination material now on file at the National Archives, advised there are 21 copies of this pamphlet, all obtained from Lee Harvey Oswald's personal property. On 12 of these copies, including the one which is Commission Exhibit 3120, there appear the words, on page 39 "FPCC; 544 Camp St., New Orleans, La." On nine of these copies no such words appear. It appears the words were placed on the copies with a rubber stamp.

As long ago as February, 1965, Paul Hoch had exhibited an interest in the assassination of President Kennedy. In 1966 he identified himself as a student at the University of California at Berkeley. Mr. Simmons, National Archives, advised Special Agent Goble that Archives had received a number of inquiries from Hoch about the assassination.

ACTION:

None.- For record.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 5611

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

235

STATE

REFERRAL

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FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 5612

PAGE NO. ENTIRE DOCUMENT

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

235

STATE

REFERRAL

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FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 3612 (OUTGOING)

PAGE NO. ENTIRE DOCUMENT

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

235

STATE

REFERRAL

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SERIAL NO. 5613

PAGE NO. ENTIRE DOCUMENT

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

235

STATE

REFERRAL

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FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 5614

PAGE NO. ENTIRE DOCUMENT

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

235

CIA

REFERRAL

1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

October 2, 1969

Airtel

To: Legat, Mexico City (105-3702)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReBulet to Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, dated 9/12/69, captioned as above, a copy of which was furnished you with instructions. You were requested in relet to furnish your observations on the material which had been received from State Department and which was enclosed for you.

Reference is also made to telephone call from Mr. Nathan Ferris, wherein he pointed out that some of the handwriting on the State Department material was illegible. Mr. Ferris was advised an effort would be made to obtain better copies from the State Department.

Bureau Liaison has been advised by a representative of State Department that efforts to locate the original material or a more legible copy have been unproductive. The State Department representative advised that the original was prepared by [redacted] while the latter was political officer in Mexico in 1965. The State Department representative advised that the original is probably in the files of the American Embassy, Mexico City, if it has not already been destroyed. The State Department representative suggested that the Legal Attache attempt to obtain the original in the Embassy files in Mexico City. The State Department representative suggested that if the original was not in the files of the Embassy in Mexico City, the only remaining alternative would be to interview [redacted] Bureau does not believe this warrants interview of [redacted] based on the information available to the Bureau.

MAILED 4 OCT 3 1969 COMM-FBI

This is for your information.

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TNG:mkl
(5)

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

56 OCT 17 1969

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC 46 105-82555-361

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

19 OCT 3 1969

Airtel to Legat, Mexico City
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

NOTE:

[redacted] a retired State Department employee formerly stationed in Mexico City at the American Embassy, furnished State Department information which he, [redacted] believed indicated the possibility of a conspiracy in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy. Bufiles reveal the allegations were investigated by Legat, Mexico City, before [redacted] ever heard of them, and determined to have no substance. We furnished the material which [redacted] gave State Department to Legat, Mexico City, for his observations. The [redacted] material was Xeroxed, and there is handwriting on the material which is illegible. Ferris asked if we could get legible copies, and Liaison Agent Rachner passed the inquiry on to Mr. Francis R. Tully, Office of Security, State Department, who furnished the information set out above.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: October 1, 1969

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, also known as
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

By memoranda August 19, 1968, and August 18, 1969, in the captioned case, we recorded information received from the Department concerning a request by Paul L. Hoch, Berkeley, California, to see a pamphlet entitled "The Crime Against Cuba," which was obtained by Special Agent John Quigley when the latter interviewed Oswald in New Orleans in August, 1963.

On October 1, 1969, Mr. Steve Lockman of the Office of Legal Counsel in the Department called. He advised that Paul Hoch was again applying to see copies of certain pages of the original document furnished to Special Agent Quigley. Mr. Lockman inquired as to whether there would be any objection to furnishing Hoch with a copy of the material he was requesting. I told Mr. Lockman that I personally could see no objection to this but that if he wanted the Bureau's decision in this regard, he should write a letter stating his request and this would then be considered and he would be furnished with a written reply. Mr. Lockman stated he would write such a letter.

ACTION:

None. For record purposes.

WAB:lag
(5)

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Goble

REC- 96 -561

EX-111 14 OCT 3 1969

F167

10 OCT 14 1969

CONFIDENTIAL

February 23, 1966

: The Ambassador

Through: DCM C. A. Doonstra

Circulate to: Mr. Wallace W. Stuart
Counselor for Political Affairs

: K. L. Forris
Legal Attache

: LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

Reference is made to the Memorandum of Conversation dated December 25, 1965, captioned as above, received in this office on January 27, 1966, and our memorandum dated December 27, 1965, captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD."

Extensive investigation conducted in the United States and Mexico after the assassination of President Kennedy failed to disclose that Oswald traveled to Mexico prior to September 26, 1963. Oswald was residing in New Orleans, Louisiana, in early September, 1963, and no information has been obtained to indicate that he was in Mexico in the area in early September, 1963.

In view of the fact that [redacted] allegations have been previously checked out without substantiation, no further action is being taken concerning repetition of these allegations.

[redacted]

1 - Central Biographic Division

105-3702
WC:ll

CONFIDENTIAL

Enclosure

Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

Classified "CONFIDENTIAL" to protect Bureau operations in Mexico.

ENclosure

105-82555-5617

[redacted]

: December 27, 1965

: The Ambassador

Through: DCM C. A. Doonstra

Circulate to: Mr. Wallace W. Stuart
Counselor for Political Affairs

: Nathan L. Ferris
Legal Attache

: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

[redacted]

Reference is made to the memorandum dated December [redacted], concerning the allegations made to [redacted] of the Political Section by [redacted] relative to the activities and associates of Lee Harvey Oswald in Mexico. U

For your information, [redacted] daughter, [redacted] were interviewed by personnel of this office on November 17 and 24, 1964, at which time they furnished information similar to that set forth in the referenced memorandum. Inquiries conducted at that time, however, failed to substantiate the allegations made by [redacted] and her daughter. U

In view of the fact that [redacted] allegations have been previously checked out without substantiation, no further action is being taken concerning her recent repetition of those allegations. U

1 - [redacted]
1 - Central Biographic Division
Classified "CONFIDENTIAL" since referenced communication is so classified.
[redacted]-3702
[redacted]:il
4)

Close

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO

ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 561

PAGE NO. 1+2

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

235

STATE

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (105-82555) DATE: Sept. 30, 1969

FROM : Legat, Mexico City (105-3702) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - RUSSIA - CUBA

ReBulet 9/12/69 to Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division, copies of which were forwarded to this office.

Enclosed herewith are two Xerox reproductions of the Mexico City file copies of [redacted] memorandum dated 12/10/65, and the memoranda from this office to the Ambassador dated 12/27/65 and 2/23/66.

Background

[redacted] calls her, is a well known figure in Mexican political, social and literary circles. She was a playwright and well known to many officials of the Embassy including the then Ambassador FULTON FREEMAN, the then Deputy Chief of Mission CLARENCE A. BOONSTRA, and many others. All of those officials expressed to me on various occasions the opinion that [redacted] is a very interesting person and a scintillating conversationalist, but that she has a vivid imagination and frequently appears to be unable to distinguish between truth and fiction. Although interesting, they all considered her as highly unreliable as a source of information except for [redacted] who apparently placed consistent credence in what [redacted] said.

When [redacted] visited this office in November 1964, she claimed that she had seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD at a party given at the home of RUBEN DURAN on September 30, October 1, or October 2, 1963, as reported in Mexico City letterhead memorandum of 12/11/64. As previously reported, [redacted] claimed that her daughter, [redacted] who accompanied her at that party met for the [redacted] young man later identified by her as [redacted] Identification of this individual, who [redacted]

Ref title changed as Rickler, TNG

EX-111 105-82555-567

4 - Bureau (Encs.-6) [redacted]
(1 - Liaison Section)
1 - Mexico City
NLF/ako
(5)

Copy to Dallas (1cc each) by routing slip for ☒ Info ☐ Action
date 10-14-69
to TNG:ajh

REC 85

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

70 OCT 21 1969

merely been introduced at the party as [redacted] was made on the basis of correspondence received by her da[redacted] from [redacted] after the party. [redacted] was insistent that her daughter had not met that young man prior to the party. When it was pointed out to her that the letter from [redacted] was dated 9/1/63 and postmarked 9/2/63, she merely commented that probably the communists have facilities for falsifying postmarks.

When [redacted] was interviewed, he was unable to fix the date of the party but he believed it was probably early in September and neither he nor the two acquaintances of his who accompanied him to the party could recall any Americans having been present.

On 12/10/65 while talking to former Foreign Service Officer [redacted] claimed that the party where she had met OSWALD was held at the home of RUBEN DURAN "in September 1963, shortly after her return from abroad" as reported in [redacted] memorandum of 12/10/65.

In her conversation with [redacted] on 12/25/65 as reported in his memorandum of that date, [redacted] claimed that she believed the party was about September 2 or 3, 1963, "a few days before the visit of Soviet astronaut GAGARIN".*

Inasmuch as the Bureau is in possession of all of [redacted] memoranda concerning [redacted] story except his memorandum of 12/10/65 (his memoranda are dated the date of his conversations and not the date typed), copies of that memorandum are enclosed herewith for the completion of the Bureau's files. The Bureau will note that all the pertinent information contained therein is set forth in Mexico City cablegram of 12/17/65.

Observations

The following is submitted in response to the Bureau's request regarding my observations of [redacted] statements in his memorandum furnished to the Secretary of State:

* Mexico City newspapers show that Soviet astronaut GAGARIN was in Mexico from February 8 to 23, 1963.

(1) With regard to paragraph 3 in which he refers to his meeting with me and [redacted] then head of CIA, Mexico:

I first met [redacted] one of the officers assigned to the Political Section of the Embassy on 12/17/65, the day after I took over as Legal Attache, when [redacted] told me he had received a memorandum which he believed I should see. It was [redacted] memorandum dated 12/10/65. As originally prepared that memorandum was designated for the Ambassador, the Deputy Chief of Mission, [redacted] and the Central Biographic Department. He subsequently furnished this office a copy although that dissemination does not show on the Embassy file copy of his memorandum. In view of the nature of the information, [redacted] was asked to join [redacted] and me in a conference. Since the investigation of the OSWALD case had been handled by a previous Legal Attache, I remained non-committal about the allegations made by [redacted] but pointed out the Bureau's interest in that case. It was also pointed out to [redacted] that the information in his memorandum was incomplete in many respects, including the fact that [redacted] did not pinpoint the date of the alleged party but described it only as "in September 1963 shortly after her return from Europe". He stated that [redacted] was extremely reluctant to discuss the matter and doubted that she would discuss it with anyone else. He therefore volunteered to raise the subject again with her to obtain more details. He was thanked at that time for his cooperation.

(2) Regarding paragraph 5 in which [redacted] stated "he got no reaction from [redacted] regarding his memorandum of 12/25/65":

In view of the expressed interest of the Ambassador and the Deputy Chief of Mission who had received copies of [redacted] memoranda of 12/10 and 12/25/65 in the factualness of [redacted] story, they were advised by memoranda from this office dated 12/27/65 and 2/23/66, copies of which are enclosed, that in view of the fact that [redacted] allegations had previously been checked out without substantiation, no further action was being taken concerning her recent repetition of those allegations. Those memoranda were based on Buairtel 12/22/65 and Bulet 2/15/66. Both

memoranda were sent on a circulation basis to [redacted] superior, the Counselor for Political Affairs, who also had received a copy of [redacted] memoranda. It can only be concluded that the Counselor for Political Affairs did not route this office's memorandum of 2/23/66 to [redacted] or that [redacted] does not recall it.

(3) Regarding paragraph 6 concerning [redacted] interview with me relative to [redacted] again having changed the date of the alleged party to the end of September:

I never interviewed [redacted] alone. The first time I saw him was in the presence of [redacted] When he visited my office I called the Agent to whom the case had been assigned to come in and sit in on the interview. I did not tell him that [redacted] had given the late September date "accurately" when she had come to the Embassy and made her first report. I did tell him that her newly revised date was the same time that she had given when she came to the Embassy in November 1964 to tell her story. The investigation conducted at that time, as reflected in Mexico City letterhead memorandum of 12/11/64, showed that the late September date was not accurate. Neither did I tell him that someone else who was at the party had stated that there were no Americans there. Frankly, although I had reviewed the file after this matter first came up in December 1965, I did not memorize all of the details and I did not recall this fact which I did not become aware of until my current review in connection with [redacted] recent allegations. Neither did I tell him that I considered the case "closed". I would not have considered it to be of concern to him whether the case was closed or not. I did tell him in response to his inquiry, that it would not be necessary for him to pursue this matter any further with [redacted] since we had heard her story before and it had been checked out without being substantiated and I therefore considered her story to be a closed issue.

(4) Regarding paragraph 9 in which [redacted] referred to Mr. ALLEN WHITE's alleged statement that the Federal Security Police' interrogation of the DURANs was unsatisfactory and comment, "This transcript may be the source of Mr. FERRIS' belief that [redacted] story had been checked out and found to be untrue":

FOUNDATION

This statement is uninformed speculation. I know nothing about Mr. WHITE's evaluation of the interrogation of the DURANs which so far as I know, had nothing to do with the story about the alleged party subsequently related by [redacted] My "belief" was based on the investigation conducted by this office as reported in Mexico City letter and letterhead memorandum of 12/11/64, and the Bureau's concurring evaluation as set forth in Bureau airtel 12/22/65 and Bulet of 2/15/66.

(5) With regard to paragraph 10 in which [redacted] commented that "whereas the FBI has discounted [redacted] allegations, the CIA is still considerably disturbed by them":

I am aware of no foundations for this observation that CIA is "still considerably disturbed" by [redacted] story. [redacted] gave absolutely no indication of such reactions to me, but on the contrary indicated that he was well aware of [redacted] unreliability.

With regard to [redacted] claim that CIA may not have pressed further investigation for several reasons including "considering the sensitive overlap and subtle competition between two intelligence collection agencies, it had to yield to the FBI's jurisdiction":

This can only be described as a product of [redacted] imagination. During the period in question, relations between this office and CIA in Mexico were maintained on a friendly, mutually cooperative basis with respect for the authority and responsibilities of the two parent agencies. The principal function of CIA in Mexico in connection with the investigation of the OSWALD case was in checking out allegations concerning possible Cuban aspects through their established sources and confidential converage. The remaining points covered by [redacted] under items 2, 3 and 4, paragraph 10, are extraneous to [redacted] story and appear to have been included gratuitously in his memorandum to the Secretary of State.

(6) With regard to [redacted] terminal comment in paragraph 13 that the records should show that a representative of a major American publication has at least some knowledge of [redacted] story:

NOT

This office has no information indicating such to be a fact or that either [redacted] had given the story to such an individual or that [redacted] herself, in spite of her repeated protestations that she should not be revealed as the source of this information, had passed the story on to such an individual.

Comments

The significance is not known as to why the State Department disseminated [redacted] memorandum under the subject [redacted] instead of under the LEE HARVEY OSWALD investigation as [redacted] captioned his memorandum.

It appears that [redacted] has undergone a change in attitude since his departure from Mexico which is difficult to understand. This may possibly be a reaction to his separation from Foreign Service. According to Embassy sources, [redacted] is believed to have been "selected out", a phrase used when an officer is "retired" after having been in one grade for the maximum period of time and is not considered qualified for promotion to a higher grade. This involuntary separation from the Foreign Service may account for his present attitude which otherwise is difficult to comprehend.

During the time after I took over as Legal Attache on 12/16/65 until his departure from Mexico in 1967, I and other personnel of this office had very limited contact with [redacted] He was one of various officers assigned to the Political Section and although he was ostensibly friendly, his assignment had little in common with the work of this office and therefore our relations, both official and personal, were closer with other officers in the Political Section. The only official contact I had with him was in connection with instant matter. Although at that time he exhibited somewhat of a "detective complex" in desiring to probe into the story recounted by [redacted] he at no time demonstrated a desire to take over the OSWALD investigation from the authorized authorities.

[redacted] current attitude as set out in his letter and memorandum to the Secretary of State dated 7/25/69 is obvious from his statement, "Since I was the Embassy officer in Mexico

who acquired this intelligence information, I feel a responsibility for seeing it through to its final evaluation." It appears, therefore, that [redacted] has now decided that he and not the FBI or the Department of Justice is the one to decide how the story given by [redacted] is to be evaluated. The concept that every person who passes on to another government agency information relating to matters within the jurisdiction of that agency has the responsibility and authority to review and evaluate the action taken by that agency is, of course, untenable.

[redacted]

An additional copy of this letter is being forwarded for use in the event the Bureau desires to forward a copy to Dallas which received a copy of referenced letter.

Form DJ-150
(Ed. 4-24-65)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT

TO : J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: OCT

FROM : William H. Rehnquist
Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

SUBJECT: Request under the Public Information Act for Records Contained in the Files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. ...
Mr. F...
Mr. Gale
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Ltr to OAG
Office of Legal Counsel
WHR:MRL 1-210 (Cmc.2)
10/7/69

Memo Kleindienst-Sullivan
WHR:MRL
10/6/69

The enclosed file relates to a request by Mr. Paul L. Hoch under the Public Information Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552, for access to records contained in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Being sought are copies of certain pages (1, 38, 39, 40) of the original and record copies of a pamphlet entitled, "The Crime Against Cuba." The original pamphlet was obtained by Special Agent John Lester Quigley from Lee Harvey Oswald in New Orleans on August 10, 1963.

A chronology of the correspondence between Mr. Hoch and the Department is helpful to an understanding of the problem.

On July 10, 1969, R. Richards Rolapp, Special Assistant to the Deputy Attorney General, advised Mr. Hoch by letter that the original and record copies were identical and were contained in the Department's files. He pointed out that copies of the pamphlet were contained in the Warren Commission files and indicated that Mr. Hoch should therefore direct his future requests to the National Archives.

On July 25, 1969, Mr. Hoch responded to Mr. Rolapp's letter. He stated that Mr. Rolapp's letter was in effect a denial of his request and that under 28 C.F.R. § 16.7(b) he was entitled to "a simple statement of reasons for the denial."

REC-66/05-82555-3618

Mr. Rolapp answered this communication on August 19, 1969. He enclosed a xerox copy of the pamphlet, stating that, with the exception of several notations on the cover, it was "identical in all respects" to the pamphlet obtained by Special Agent Quigley from Oswald.

1 Xerox cc of ltr and ltr from Hoch to AG sent NO by letter 10/7/69 TNG:MRL

COPY MADE FOR MR. TOLSON

ENCLOSURE

OCT 3 1969

Mr. Hoch now appeals Mr. Rolapp's action, which he terms "in effect a denial," to the Attorney General pursuant to 28 C.F.R. § 16.7(c). The appeal has been referred to this Office for comment. I have tentatively concluded that the Deputy's denial of the request is supportable under the Public Information Act. It seems plausible to argue that the pamphlets in question are contained in "investigatory files compiled for law enforcement purposes." See 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(7). However, the fact that they may lawfully be withheld does not compel the Department to follow that course. The exemptions in the Act do no more than exempt the agencies from the otherwise applicable compulsory disclosure requirements; they do not require that records falling within an exemption be withheld.

A denial of a request under the Public Information Act carries with it the possibility of a law suit against the agency. In addition, an adverse judicial interpretation may result once the case goes to court. For these reasons, we believe that requests for arguably exempt official records should be granted unless there is compelling reason for non-disclosure.

If you find that there are no compelling considerations dictating denial of the request, my recommendation to the Attorney General will be to grant the request. This will involve the xeroxing of four pages in both the original and record copies of the pamphlet. If, however, you believe that disclosure would be injurious to the public interest, I will advise the Attorney General of that fact, and we will proceed accordingly.

Please return the enclosed file to this Office. We will need it in preparing any necessary correspondence.

Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

EX-102

Director, FBI
REC-66 105-82555-5618

1 - Mr. [illegible]
1 - Mr. W. C. [illegible]
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. K. M. Raupach (2258)
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

REQUEST UNDER THE PUBLIC INFORMATION ACT FOR RECORDS CONTAINED IN THE FILES OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to your communication dated October 3, 1969, captioned as above.

This Bureau interposes no objection to your furnishing to Mr. Paul L. Hoch a Xerox copy of the entire Corliss Lamont pamphlet "The Crime Against Cuba," which was obtained by Special Agent John Lester Quigley from Lee Harvey Oswald when Special Agent Quigley interviewed Oswald in New Orleans on August 10, 1963. The pamphlet itself is in the files of our New Orleans Office, which is preparing a Xerox copy. This will be furnished to you as soon as it is received from New Orleans.

It is noted that you refer in your letter of October 3, 1969, to the "original and record copies" of the pamphlet. The pamphlet obtained by Special Agent Quigley from Oswald, which, as noted above, is presently in the files of our New Orleans Office, is both the original and record copy of the pamphlet.

Attached is your file in this matter which is being returned to you pursuant to your request.

Enclosure

MAILED 4
OCT - 7 1969
COMM-FBI

105-82555

1 - New Orleans (100-16601) (Enclosures - 2)

NOTE FOR SAC, NEW ORLEANS:

For your information, there is enclosed one copy of referenced communication from Justice Department. There is also enclosed one copy of the letter from Paul L. Hoch to the Attorney General dated 9/16/69, which the Department made available to the Bureau for our information.

TNG:mkl (9)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
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Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OCT 15 1969

Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

NOTE:

See memorandum W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, same caption, prepared by TNG:mkl, dated October 6, 1969.

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

October 9, 1969

Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. K. M. Raupach (2258)
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

Director, FBI

REQUEST UNDER THE PUBLIC INFORMATION ACT
FOR RECORDS CONTAINED IN THE FILES OF THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to my letter to you dated October 7, 1969, captioned as above.

Enclosed is a Xerox copy of the entire Corliss Lamont pamphlet, "The Crime Against Cuba," which was obtained by Special Agent John Lester Quigley from Lee Harvey Oswald when Special Agent Quigley interviewed Oswald in New Orleans on August 10, 1963. This is being furnished to you pursuant to referenced letter.

Enclosure

105-82555

EX-102

REC-66 105-82555-5619

1 - New Orleans (89-69)

TNG:mkl:as
(9)

OCT 10 1969

NOTE:

We advised the Justice Department in relet that we would send them a Xerox copy of the pamphlet as soon as it was received from our New Orleans Office.

Tolson
DeLoach
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 4
OCT 9 1969
COMM-FBI

OCT 13 1969

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

GDB LE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: October 6, 1969

FROM : W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. K. M. Raupach (2258)
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

SUBJECT: REQUEST UNDER THE PUBLIC INFORMATION ACT FOR RECORDS CONTAINED IN THE FILES OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This recommends (1) advising Justice Department, in reply to its letter 10/3/69, that we interpose no objection to its furnishing to Paul L. Hoch a Xerox copy of the entire Corliss Lamont pamphlet "The Crime Against Cuba," which is in our New Orleans files, and (2) furnishing the Department with a Xerox copy of this pamphlet upon receipt from our New Orleans Office.

Hoch is from Berkeley, California, and as long ago as 2/65 demonstrated an interest in the assassination of President Kennedy. In 6/66 he identified himself to a Bureau representative as a student at the University of California, Berkeley.

The document, which is the subject of Hoch's current inquiry (9/16/69 letter) to the Attorney General, is a 40-page pamphlet entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" by Corliss Lamont, and was obtained by Special Agent John Quigley at the time Quigley interviewed Oswald in the New Orleans jail in 8/63. Special Agent Quigley placed this pamphlet in the New Orleans file on Oswald, and it is still there. Oswald possessed a number of copies of this same pamphlet, and 21 of them, recovered from his possessions after the assassination, are in the Archives with the Warren Commission material. The copy which Special Agent Quigley obtained is identical in all respects with Commission Exhibit 3120, available to the public. The Department sent Hoch a Xerox copy of Exhibit 3120 on 8/19/69 and advised him it was identical in all respects to the pamphlet obtained by Quigley.

In his letter to the Attorney General, Hoch has requested access to the pamphlet which Quigley obtained from Oswald and has expressed a particular interest in pages 1, 38, 39, and 40. In its letter, the Department requests our opinion as to whether or not it should furnish Hoch Xerox copies of the four pages.

Enclosure - Sent 10-7-69
105-82555
TNG:mkl
(6)

REC-20

CONTINUED - OVER

79 OCT 1969

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: REQUEST UNDER THE PUBLIC INFORMATION ACT FOR RECORDS CONTAINED IN THE FILES OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
105-82555

OBSERVATIONS:

Hoch writes in the last paragraph of his letter to the Attorney General of "some sort of special and hidden relationship between" Oswald and the FBI. There was no such relationship, and the Warren Commission thoroughly explored this. The Department has already told Hoch that the pamphlet Quigley obtained is identical with Commission Exhibit 3120 and has sent Hoch a Xerox of this exhibit. There exists no reason for not sending Hoch a Xerox of the entire pamphlet which Quigley obtained. Whether or not this will satisfy Hoch is doubtful, but we have nothing to hide.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is letter to Department advising that we have no objection to its giving Hoch a Xerox of the pamphlet which Quigley obtained. New Orleans has been telephonically instructed to submit a Xerox copy of the pamphlet, and this will be furnished to the Department when it is received at the Bureau. Department's file in this matter being returned to it with letter.

OK but I dislike the humoring of a character like Hoch who is obviously a "smear artist."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: October 2, 1963

1 - Mr. I. V. Conrad
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

This recommends Cincinnati be instructed to return a color slide to Miss Brookey which she furnished us in November, 1963, as well as correspondence to her from two students regarding the slides, and orally inform her we can offer her no advice as to whether she makes the slide available to the students.

On November 25, 1963, Miss Barbara Brookey, erroneously reported by Cincinnati as Brooke, Columbus, Ohio, furnished an Agent of our Cincinnati Office two color slides of photographs taken by her at the White House on the morning of April 13, 1963, showing pickets present. She had reexamined the photographs and noted one of the three pickets bore strong resemblance to Lee Harvey Oswald. She indicated the slides need not be returned if they were determined to be of interest to the FBI. In accordance with Cincinnati's request, the Mechanical Section made enlargements and returned the slides, negatives, and copies to Cincinnati on December 10, 1963, with copies to Dallas and WFO.

WFO, on November 27, 1963, ascertained there was no picketing at the White House on April 13, 1963, on behalf of the Cubans and no further action was taken with regard to these slides. Investigation disclosed Oswald was in Dallas on April 12, 1963, and made application for unemployment compensation. Due to his unemployment and limited finances, it is highly unlikely Oswald was in Washington, D. C., mid-morning of the following day. No information was developed that Oswald was in Washington on April 13, 1963. A review of copies of Brookey's photographs recently resubmitted by Cincinnati, which are of poor quality, discloses an individual believed to be an Iranian student.

CLASSIFYING

Miss Brookey, by letter dated September 24, 1963, furnished originals of letters she has received from one Gary Richard Schoener, allegedly a student at the University of Minnesota, and Don Olson, allegedly a graduate of Michigan State University, currently residing in Toledo, Ohio, inquiring about her initial interview with the Bureau and indicating their

Enclosure - See 16 - REC 11 105-82555-561

62-109060
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
BSP:mkl (7)

INDEXED
OCT 21 1963

CONTINUED - OVER

F13

59 OCT 24 1969

desire to examine the slides. Olson attached a "To Whom It May Concern" memorandum, suggesting she authorize either of the two to act as her agent in recovering the slides. Miss Brookey, in her letter, indicates she does not know either of these two men and inquires if it would be wise to give her consent for their obtaining the slides. She set out several other questions regarding the handling of the matter and asked for the Bureau's advice regarding the slides.

We have ascertained that our Cincinnati Office has only one slide at this time, the second presumably having been lost in the handling of the file during the past six years. They do have copies of blown-up reproductions of the two slides.

While information concerning the slides was set forth in a report which was furnished to the Warren Commission, the slides themselves were never furnished to it and it never indicated any interest in them.

Bureau files contain no information which can be identified with either Schoener or Olson.

RECOMMENDATION:

1. If you approve, attached is airtel to Cincinnati, instructing Cincinnati to personally contact Miss Brookey and return to her the enclosures to her letter (correspondence from the students Schoener and Olson) in accordance with her request; also to return the remaining slide and a set of photographs made from the slides and inform her that with handling of the file over the years, one slide has been lost; and tell her we cannot advise her as to her disposition of the slide or copies made from her slides.

2. That the Laboratory conduct an examination of Miss Brookey's photographs in comparison with photographs of Oswald to attempt to positively determine whether the individual depicted is or is not Oswald.

CONTINUED - OVER

3. SAC Morgan has conducted an exhaustive search of the files of the Cincinnati Office and has advised he is unable to locate the missing slide. Due to the lapse of time and change of personnel, SAC Morgan is unable to fix responsibility as to the loss of the slide. However, attached airtel to Cincinnati instructs SAC Morgan to obtain explanations from pertinent personnel as to the incorrect reporting of Miss Brookey's name.

October 3, 1969

Airtel

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble
1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad

To: SAC, Cincinnati (62-2758)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reference is made to Bureau phone call 9/29/69, regarding slides of photographs taken of the White House, showing picketing in progress, by Miss Barbara Brookey on the morning of 4/13/63.

You are instructed to promptly contact Miss Brookey and return the enclosed correspondence which she furnished to the Bureau as enclosures to her letter dated 9/24/69. You should also return the remaining slide and a set of photographs made from her slides to Miss Brookey and explain to her that in the handling of the file over the past six years, one of the two slides has been lost.

You should also inform Miss Brookey that we can offer her no advice as to whether or not she should accede to the requests from the students Gary Richard Schoener and Don Olson for permission to examine the slide. This is a decision for her to make.

Enclosed for Cincinnati is a Xerox copy of the correspondence from Schoener and Olson, as well as a copy of Miss Brookey's letter to the Bureau.

You should obtain explanations from pertinent personnel regarding the incorrect reporting of Miss Brookey's name and furnish same to Bureau, together with your recommendations for administrative action.

Enclosures - 7

105-82555-

NOT RECORDED
167 OCT 30 1969

1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

BST:mkl (9)

NOTE: See memorandum W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, captioned as above, dated 10/2/69, prepared by BST:mkl.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 - Mr. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. C. Sullivan

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

October 2, 1969

1 - Mr. I. W. Conrad
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

W. A. Branigan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

This recommends Cincinnati be instructed to return a color slide to Miss Brookey which she furnished us in November, 1963, as well as correspondence to her from two students regarding the slides, and orally inform her we can offer her no advice as to whether she makes the slide available to the students.

On November 25, 1963, Miss Barbara Brookey, erroneously reported by Cincinnati as Brooke, Columbus, Ohio, furnished an Agent of our Cincinnati Office two color slides of photographs taken by her at the White House on the morning of April 13, 1963, showing pickets present. She had reexamined the photographs and noted one of the three pickets bore strong resemblance to Lee Harvey Oswald. She indicated the slides need not be returned if they were determined to be of interest to the FBI. In accordance with Cincinnati's request, the Mechanical Section made enlargements and returned the slides, negatives, and copies to Cincinnati on December 10, 1963, with copies to Dallas and WFO.

WFO, on November 27, 1963, ascertained there was no picketing at the White House on April 13, 1963, on behalf of the Cubans and no further action was taken with regard to these slides. Investigation disclosed Oswald was in Dallas on April 12, 1963, and made application for unemployment compensation. Due to his unemployment and limited finances, it is highly unlikely Oswald was in Washington, D. C., mid-morning of the following day. No information was developed that Oswald was in Washington on April 13, 1963. A review of copies of Brookey's photographs recently resubmitted by Cincinnati, which are of poor quality, discloses an individual believed to be an Iranian student.

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105-82555-

Enclosure
62-109060
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
BST:mkl (7)

NOT RECORDED
167 OCT 30 1969

CONTINUED - OVER

56 NOV 4 1969

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CONTINUED - OVER

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10/15/69

Airtel

1 - Mr. Rachner
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

To: SACs, Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosures - 4)
Los Angeles (105-15823) (Enclosures - 4)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed for each recipient is one copy of Secret Service letter 10/7/69, together with copies of its attachments.

Los Angeles identify Joseph McKinney and Ronald Curtis MacLean and obtain background information concerning both. McKinney states in his letter to Congressman Moss that he is a prisoner, and he refers to MacLean as his roommate. It is possible they are mental patients, in view of the information set forth below from Bufiles. Based on background and identifying information, Los Angeles make recommendations as to whether or not McKinney and/or MacLean should be interviewed concerning McKinney's allegation that MacLean and Lee Harvey Oswald were involved in "an active plot to murder" President Kennedy.

MAILED 24
OCT 15 1969
COMM-FBI

Dallas review indices on McKinney and MacLean.

Recipients note McKinney says in his 9/7/69 letter to Congressman Moss that for seven years, three months, he has been a prisoner. This would indicate he has been incarcerated since about June, 1962, more than a year before the assassination of President Kennedy.

FX-105 REC-96 105-82555-56

Because of the absence of any identifying data on McKinney and MacLean, no information positively identifiable with them can be located in Bufiles. However, a John Cecil McKinney, aka, Joseph Cecil McKinney, FBI [redacted], has an arrest record dating to 1914. This reveals that on 3/30/55, this man was admitted as a patient to the State Hospital, Atascadero, San Luis Obispo County, California. The last entry on the

17

OCT 15 1969

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TNG:mk (7)

ENCLOSURE

59 OCT 27 1968

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

arrest record reveals that this man was fingerprinted on 3/26/63 by the State Bureau, Sacramento, on a charge of [redacted]
Birth date for this man is 8/20/1888.

Your attention is directed to the fact that the letter from Joseph McKinney to Congressman Moss was postmarked at San Luis Obispo, California.

Bureau Liaison has advised Secret Service that investigation is being conducted concerning this matter and that we will furnish Secret Service the results of the investigation. Therefore, submit results of investigation in LHM form suitable for dissemination to Secret Service. In view of the interest of Congressman Moss, this matter should be handled without any delay, and results must be immediately furnished to the Bureau.

NOTE:

Congressman Moss received a handwritten letter from McKinney alleging that MacLean and Oswald plotted to murder President Kennedy. The Congressman referred the letter to Secret Service, which has referred it to us. We should positively determine who McKinney and MacLean are.

[redacted] Liaison Agent Rachner is advising Secret Service that we are conducting investigation in this matter and the Secret Service will be advised of the results.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (105-82555) DATE: October 14, 1969

FROM : Legat, Mexico City (105-3702)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReBuairtel 10/2/69.

The only remaining copies of [redacted] memoranda dated 12/10/65, 12/25/65 and 7/13/66 which are in file in the Embassy Records Section contain no handwritten notations. They are merely carbon copies and the originals of the memoranda are no longer available.

It is apparent from the copies furnished the Bureau by the State Department that [redacted] made available to the State Department reproductions of the Political Section copies of his memoranda of 12/10/65 and 7/13/66. The copy of his memorandum of 12/25/65 which he furnished to the State Department, as reproduced and made available to the Bureau by the State Department, does not indicate to whom the copy from which the reproduction was made, was designated. It is noted, however, that [redacted] made two copies of that memorandum for the Political Section where he was assigned and it would therefore appear probable that this was a reproduction of one of those copies which he may have made for his own use.

It is noted that in his memorandum furnished the Secretary of State under date of 7/25/69, [redacted] stated that he had not furnished a copy of memorandum dated 12/10/65, "to Washington". The file copies of these memoranda do not indicate he furnished copies of his other two memoranda to the State Department at the time they were written, which is logical, since they were all intra-Embassy memoranda. It would appear, therefore, that [redacted] may have taken either the Political Section copies of his memoranda of 12/10 and 12/25/65, or reproductions of those copies with him for his own personal use when he left Mexico and utilized them to make the reproductions he furnished the State Department subsequently.

105-82555-96

REC-96
EX-105

15 OCT 21 1969

3 - Bureau
(1 - Liaison Section)
1 - Mexico City
DLF/ako

5 NOV 3 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

MEX 105-3702

This office has no knowledge of State Department regulations regarding the retention of classified material by employees after their separation from the Government and therefore, no recommendations are being submitted at this time. The above is furnished for the Bureau's information in event any further correspondence is received from [redacted].

/

[redacted], STATE SY, ADVISED THAT STATE IS TAKING NO FURTHER ACTION RE THIS MATTER. [redacted] INDICATED THAT [redacted] 7/25/69 LETTER WAS INITIATED PRIOR TO [redacted] RETIREMENT & HIS ACCESS NOT QUESTIONED 10/29/69.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO

ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 5625

PAGE NO. ENTIRE DOCUMENT

NO. OF PAGES 8

SECTION NO.

235

TREASURY DEPT.

REFERRAL

0-4 (rev. 2-14-61)

Invoice of Contents from
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PERSONAL ATTENTION

Date January 7, 1964

Case References LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
INTERNAL SECURITY-R-CUBA

Consigned to: ~~SAC, Dallas~~

105-82555 ~~105-8255~~

List of Contents

715411

MAILED 4
JAN 8 1964
COMM-FBI

PWP:drv

Evidence
2 books

REGISTERED AIRMAIL

Crypt.-Trans. 12/31/63.
Document
Electronics
Physics-Chemistry
LFPS

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: Mail Room, place date of shipment and registry number; Shipping Room, show date of shipment, bill of lading number and initial this invoice; then return it to section checked in column at right. After this checked section has been initialed, invoice should be placed in administrative file.

~~53 JAN 23 1964~~ OCT 31 1969

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 10/17/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-8255)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-CUBA

OO: DALLAS

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas and Los Angeles dated 10/15/69.

Review of general and special indices of the Dallas Office reflect no record on JOSEPH McKINNEY or RONALD CURTIS MacLEAN.

Dallas is not submitting LHM; suggested Los Angeles include negative results of indices check in their LHM.

LEAD:

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. Will submit LHM in accordance with Bureau instructions furnishing copies to Dallas.

EX-106
REC-28 105-82555-5625

(2) - Bureau (RM)
2 - Los Angeles (105-15823) (RM)
2 - Dallas
RPG/pd
(6)

4 OCT 21 1969

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

51 NOV 3 1969

FBI

Date: 10/30/69

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-15823)(P)

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-CUBA

Re Bureau airtel to Los Angeles 10/15/69, and Dallas airtel to the Bureau 10/17/69.

On 10/30/69, Lieutenant WILLIAM KILLIAN, California Men's Colony, East Facility, San Luis Obispo, California, advised SA ROBERT GEORGE IBBOTT, that JOSEPH CECIL MC KINNEY, [redacted] was transferred from that institution, to Patton State Hospital, San Bernardino County, California, on 10/2/69, and his file was transferred with him. He described MC KINNEY as a "mentally unbalanced" individual.

Lieutenant KILLIAN advised that he was unable to locate any record of a RONALD CURTIS MAC LEAN as an inmate or former inmate of that institution. Lieutenant KILLIAN explained that the inmates at that institution do not have cell mates, and that each inmate has an individual room.

Lieutenant KILLIAN noted that MC KINNEY was assigned to "D" Quadron, while confined at the men's colony and a review of the present and former inmates of that quadron failed to identify any individual whose name resembled MAC LEAN's.

LEAD

REC 18 105-82555 5616

LOS ANGELES.

AT SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA: Will review MC KINNEY's file at the Patton State Hospital and make recommendations as set forth in referenced Bureau airtel.

NOV 3 1969

(2) - Bureau (RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (RM)
2 - Los Angeles

SOVIET SECTION

RGI/amc
(6)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

70 NOV 14 1969

* U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O - 345-089 (11)

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

November 6, 1969

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. K. M. Raupach
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

W. A. Branigan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Previous memoranda have advised of interest of Paul L. Hoch, Berkeley, California, in assassination of President Kennedy. National Archives advises Hoch has made numerous requests for copies of Warren Commission material available to general public, including excerpts from FBI reports. Hoch continues to ask for material.

Paul Lawrence Hoch resides at 2537 Regent Street, Apartment 202, Berkeley, California. He is graduate student in physics, University of California, Berkeley, and received a Bachelor of Arts Degree from Harvard in 1964. He is naturalized citizen of United States, born in England. As long ago as 2/4/65, he expressed an interest in the assassination. On 6/21/66, he asked a number of questions about our investigation of the assassination and was referred to data furnished to the Warren Commission. Most recently, on 9/16/69, he wrote the Attorney General concerning a phase of the assassination investigation.

San Francisco has advised that Hoch possessed a copy of an excerpt from an FBI report on the assassination dealing with a review of Government agency records in Washington, D. C. On 11/4/69, Mr. Mike Simmons, National Archives, advised that this FBI report was available to the general public as part of Warren Commission records, and National Archives furnished the excerpt to Hoch on 4/8/69. Mr. Simmons pointed out that Hoch has made numerous requests for copies of Warren Commission material. The objective of Hoch's inquiry into the assassination of President Kennedy is not known.

ACTION: None. For information. Department is cognizant.

62-109060
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

TNG:mkl (7)

105-82555-
NOT RECORDED
167 NOV 12 1969

57 NOV 20 1969

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 12/2/69

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-15823)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-CUBA
OO: Dallas

Re Los Angeles airtel to Bureau dated 10/30/69.

Enclosed for Bureau are nine copies of a letterhead memorandum captioned JOSEPH CECIL MC KINNEY. Two copies are being submitted to Dallas. One copy of this letterhead memorandum is being disseminated locally to United States Secret Service, Los Angeles.

Lieutenant WILLIAM KILLIAN, California Mens Colony, San Luis Obispo, furnished information to SA ROBERT GEORGE IBBOTT on 10/30/69.

Source referred to in letterhead memorandum is [redacted]

No further investigation outstanding in the Los Angeles Division regarding this matter and this case is being closed.

AGENCY RAD (4cc's LHM)
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 12-11-69
HOW FORW. R/S (0-6)
BY TNG:aik

ENCLOSURE
ST-109
REC 18 105-[illegible]-5627

14 DEC 8 1969

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
1 - Dallas (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - Los Angeles

CGM/lar
(5)

AGENCY Secret Service (4cc's LHM)
REQ. REC'D
DATE FORW. 12-11-69
HOW FORW. Liaison
BY TNG:aik

50 DEC 21 1969

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan

DATE: December 15, 1969

1 - Mr. K. M. Raupach
1 - Mr. M. J. Rozamus
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

SUBJECT: REQUEST UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT FOR RECORDS POSSIBLY CONTAINED IN THE FILES OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This recommends advising Deputy Attorney General that compelling reasons exist for denying Paul Hoch's request for access to several serials in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) file of our New Orleans Office. Hoch's request is based upon his belief these serials pertain to Lee Harvey Oswald; in fact, they do not. Moreover, they were obtained in 1961 through an extremely sensitive, anonymous source of our New York Office directed against the offices of the FPCC.

Paul Hoch is the Berkeley, California, graduate student, who, as long ago as 2/4/65, expressed an interest in the assassination of President Kennedy. He has directed numerous inquiries to the National Archives. In a letter to the Attorney General dated 9/19/69, he wrote of "some sort of hidden relationship between" Oswald and the FBI. On a memorandum dated 10/6/69 concerning Hoch, the Director noted, "I dislike the humoring of a character like Hoch who is obviously a 'smear' artist."

HOCH'S REQUEST: Hoch, in a letter to the Department, has requested access under the Freedom of Information Act to four serials from a file of our New Orleans Office, and the Deputy Attorney General has sought our assistance in handling the request. Hoch's request is based upon FBI Exhibit D-25, available to the public in the National Archives. This is one of the handbills Oswald was passing out in New Orleans in 8/63 and is entitled "Hands Off Cuba." Hoch has noted that Exhibit D-25 is marked 97-74-1A5. Hoch wants to see the first pages of serials 1A1 through 1A4 of the file because he erroneously believes these are related to 1A5.

105-82555

Enclosure

TNG:mkl
(7)

CONTINUED - OVER

SENT DIRECTOR FOR APPROVAL 12-16-69

51 JAN 9 1970

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: REQUEST UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT FOR RECORDS POSSIBLY CONTAINED IN THE FILES OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
105-82555

REASONS TO DENY REQUEST: The item which is the basis of Hoch's request, the handbill, should have been serial 1A4 of the file, although it bore the markings 1A5 when furnished to the Bureau. New Orleans explains this as attributable to a clerical error in marking. This error has no relation to the substance of this matter. There are three serials before the handbill serial; namely, 1A1, 1A2, and 1A3, and two serials following it, 1A5 and 1A6. There are no other 1A serials in the file. The first three serials were obtained by the New Orleans Office from the New York Office in 1961. The New York Office obtained them from [redacted] who is an anonymous source developed [redacted] to cover the New York Office of the FPCC. None of these items concerned Lee Harvey Oswald. They were of pertinence only to our investigation of the FPCC. Therefore, there was no reason to give them to the Warren Commission. They were obtained in 1961 when Oswald was in the Soviet Union. For these reasons, they should not be made available to Hoch, and his request should be denied since it involves items contained in investigatory files compiled for law enforcement purposes which are exempted from the compulsory disclosure requirements of the Freedom of Information Act.

Serial 1A5 is a pamphlet entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" by Corliss Lamont. Although this specific copy of the pamphlet was not furnished to the Warren Commission, a number of other copies were, and National Archives advises 21 copies on file there. A copy of the pamphlet was previously sent to the Department for furnishing to Hoch.

Serial 1A6 is material completely unrelated to Oswald and which was obtained by the New Orleans Office in 1964 in connection with its investigation of the FPCC. There was no reason to give this material to the Warren Commission.

OBSERVATIONS: Serials 1A1, 1A2, and 1A3 are not pertinent to Lee Harvey Oswald. They were obtained from an extremely sensitive source of the New York Office. For these reasons, Hoch's request should be denied. His interest in the Oswald case gives him no right to rummage through our files.

ACTION: Attached for approval is letter to Deputy Attorney General setting forth this position and the reasons for it and enclosing copies of the serials in question.

- 2 -

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Walters
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: December 31, 1969

FROM : Richard G. Kleindienst
Deputy Attorney General

SUBJECT: Request under the Freedom of Information Act for Records Possibly Contained in the Files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The ~~enclosed file~~ attached relates to a request by Mr. Paul L. Hoch under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552, for access to records possibly contained in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Specifically, Mr. Hoch seeks to obtain copies of the first page of each of four items alleged to be in the Bureau's "1A exhibit envelope pertaining to Lee Harvey Oswald." This Office would appreciate your assistance in the handling of the request.

The initial question of course is whether there are items fitting Mr. Hoch's description. He assumes that such items do exist for the reason that there is a handbill headed "Hands off Cuba" bearing the notation "1A5", which he claims refers to the fifth item in the "1A" envelope. He reasons that if there is an item "1A5", there must also be items "1A1" through "1A4". We understand that this may or may not be the case.

Assuming that the requested records exist, a determination must be made as to whether they shall be made available. The Freedom of Information Act requires the disclosure of official records not falling within the Act's exemptions. Where a record is covered by one of the exemptions, the agency is exempted from the Act's disclosure requirement and it may lawfully refuse to make the record available. In such a case, however, the agency remains free to disclose the document in the exercise of its discretion. Nothing in the Act requires that a record falling within an exemption be withheld.

Memo Brannon-Sullivan Ing. mes 12/15/69
Ltr to Deputy AG (enc 8) Ing. mes 12/16/69

EXP-PROC.

DEC 19 1969

12-12-31-69

1 cc Reld 918 MD Ing

5 ENCLOSURE

105-82555-56 1

REC-11 EX-117

DEC 31 1969

COPY MADE FOR

CRIME RESEARCH

Since a denial of a request for official records creates the possibility of a law suit against the agency which may result in a judicial interpretation adversely affecting the Government as a whole, we believe that requests for arguably exempt records should be granted unless there is a compelling reason for non-disclosure. Accordingly, we shall make the records available (assuming they exist) if you find no compelling considerations dictating that the records be withheld. Should this be your conclusion, please furnish us with the copies sought by Mr. Hoch in order that they may be transmitted to him. If, on the other hand, you find that disclosure would be contrary to the public interest, we will deny the request as involving items contained in "investigatory files compiled for law enforcement purposes" which are exempted from the Act's compulsory disclosure requirements by 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(7).

[redacted] Regent St., Apt. 202
[redacted]ley, Calif. 94704
December 1, 1969

Mr. R. Richards Rolapp
Special Assistant to the
Deputy Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. Rolapp:

Thank you for your letter of November 28, concerning my request for access to certain FBI records made in July 1968.

I am enclosing a Xerox copy of Form DJ-118 as originally submitted, and a $ 3 money order.

Sincerely yours,

Paul L. Hoch

Paul L. Hoch

105-82455-5629

ENCLOSURE

REQUEST FOR ACCESS TO OFFICIAL RECORD UNDER 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 28 CFR PART

See instructions for payment and delivery of this form at bottom of page

NAME OF REQUESTER	ADDRESS (street, city, state and zip code)
Paul L. Hoch	2537 Regent St., Apt. 202
DATE: July 8, 1968	Berkeley, California 94704

DO YOU WISH TO RECEIVE COPIES? ☒ YES ☐ NO IF YES, SO INDICATE (no more than 10 copies of any document will be furnished).	NUMBER OF COPIES REQUESTED 1 (Page 1 of each item only)	OFFICE AND CITY WHERE RECORD IS LOCATED (if known)
		-

DESCRIPTION OF RECORD REQUESTED (include any information which may be helpful in locating record)

Items 1 through 4 in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's

1A exhibit envelope pertaining to Lee Harvey Oswald.

(Further information on attached page.)

LITIGATION: DOES THIS REQUEST RELATE TO A MATTER IN PENDING OR PROSPECTIVE LITIGATION? ☐ YES ☒ NO

FILL IN IF IN PENDING LITIGATION	COURT (check one)	DISTRICT	NAME OF CASE	DOCKET NUMBER
	☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE			

Paul L. Hoch
SIGNATURE

FOR USE BY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ONLY

THIS REQUEST IS:

☐ GRANTED

☐ DENIED

☐ REFERRED

A MINIMUM FEE OF $3.00 MUST ACCOMPANY THIS REQUEST. OTHER CHARGES ARE AS FOLLOWS. (do not write in this box)

FOR SECOND AND EACH ADDITIONAL ONE QUARTER HOUR SPENT IN SEARCHING FOR OR IDENTIFYING REQUESTED RECORD $ 1.00 ____

FOR EACH ONE QUARTER HOUR SPENT IN MONITORING REQUESTER'S EXAMINATION OF MATERIAL $ 1.00 ____

COPIES OF DOCUMENTS:
50¢ FIRST PAGE, 25¢ EACH ADDITIONAL PAGE ____

FOR CERTIFICATION OF TRUE COPY $ 1.00 EACH ____

FOR ATTESTATION UNDER THE SEAL OF THE DEPARTMENT $ 3.00 EACH ____

GSA CHARGE ____

TOTAL CHARGE ____

Payment under this section shall be made in cash, or by United States money order, or by check payable to the Treasurer of the United States. Postage stamps will not be accepted.

105-52555-51

This form may be delivered to any of the offices listed in 28 C. F. R. 16.2 or mailed to: Office of the Deputy Attorney General, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. 20530

One of the handbills headed "Hands off Cuba" in FBI Exhibit D-25 in the files of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy bears the notation "1A5." That is, it is the fifth item in the so-called 1A envelope, in which certain items of evidence are filed.

This handbill is also marked "97-74," which is the field office file number of the report of SA Warren C. DeBrueys dated October 25, 1963, at New Orleans, entitled "Fair Play for Cuba Committee - New Orleans Division; Registration Act - Cuba; Internal Security - Cuba." It is noted that other material pertaining to Lee Harvey Oswald, including the report of SA Milton R. Kaack, dated October 31, 1963, at New Orleans, entitled "Lee Harvey Oswald; Internal Security - R - Cuba," bears the field office file number 100-16601.

If your records indicate that the four items in question were transferred to the Warren Commission, I would appreciate being provided with a description of each item sufficient to allow me to locate it in the Commission's files at the National Archives.

100-[illegible]-541

ENCLOSURE

PAY THIS AMOUNT ▶ 003 [illegible] DOLLARS CENTS ◀ WARNING DO NOT CASH IF ALTERED

1,949,014,377

U. S. Postal Money Order 15-119/000

00 00

MAXIMUM VALUE ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

NOT VALID FOR MORE THAN ▶ [illegible] ◀ DOLLARS

DO NOT FOLD, STAPLE, SPINDLE OR MUTILATE

PURCHASER—FILL IN INFORMATION BELOW

PAY TO ▶ TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES

FROM ▶ MIKE L. HOCH
PURCHASER'S NAME

IF C.O.D. ENTER NO MORE ▶ 2537 REGENT ST., APT. 202
PURCHASER'S STREET ADDRESS

BERKELEY, CA. 94704
PURCHASER'S CITY, STATE AND ZIP CODE

mh
INITIAL OF ISSUING EMPLOYEE

ISSUING OFFICE STAMP
BERKELEY, CALIF. GATEWAY STA.
DEC 29 1969
1550

:0000m0119:

105-82404-5

PAYEE MUST ENDORSE BELOW ON LINE MARKED 'PAYEE'

OWNERSHIP OF THIS ORDER MAY BE TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER PERSON OR FIRM IF THE PAYEE WILL WRITE THE NAME OF SUCH PERSON OR FIRM ON THE LINE MARKED "PAY TO" BEFORE WRITING HIS OWN NAME ON THE SECOND LINE. MORE THAN ONE ENDORSEMENT IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. BANK STAMPS ARE NOT REGARDED AS ENDORSEMENTS.

CAUTION
IDENTIFICATION REQUIRED

PAY TO _____

_____
PAYEE

THIS ORDER BECOMES INVALID AFTER 20 YEARS.
THEREAFTER NO CLAIM FOR PAYMENT WILL BE CONSIDERED.

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan

The Deputy Attorney General

December 16, 1969

1 - Mr. K. M. Raupach
1 - Mr. M. J. Rozamus
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

Director, FBI

REQUEST UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT FOR RECORDS POSSIBLY CONTAINED IN THE FILES OF THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to your communication dated December 11, 1969, captioned as above.

We have made a careful review of the records requested by Mr. Hoch and have concluded that disclosure of them to Mr. Hoch would be contrary to the public interest. Several compelling reasons, as set forth below, lead to this conclusion.

Mr. Hoch's request for the first pages of FBI serials 1A1 through 1A4 of the New Orleans file, 97-74, is based upon the fact that he has observed that FBI Exhibit D-25, the handbill entitled "Hands Off Cuba," is marked with the notation 97-74-1A5. An examination of the New Orleans file, 97-74, reveals that the handbill should have been marked serial 1A4 of the file and not serial 1A5, although when furnished to this Bureau by New Orleans, it bore the marking 1A5.

MAILED 12
DEC 22 1969
FBI

[redacted]

105-82555 — 5629

TNG:mkl
(9)

REC-11 ST 108

SECRET
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

SENT DIRECT FOR APPROVAL 12-16-69

59 JAN 16 1970

TELETYPE UNIT

Tolson
DeLoach
Walters
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

The Deputy Attorney General

[redacted]

None of these three items pertains to Lee Harvey Oswald. All three of them were received in 1961 when Oswald was living in the Soviet Union. Because none of them pertained to Oswald, there was no reason to furnish them to the Warren Commission, and they were not so furnished. The three items were received in connection with our investigation of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and were filed in the New Orleans Fair Play for Cuba Committee file, 97-74. For these compelling reasons, and especially in view of the sensitive source through whom the items were originally obtained by the New York Office, it is our position that theitems should not be furnished to Mr. Hoch.

There are enclosed for your assistance in this matter one copy of each of the serials 1A1, 1A2, and 1A3. There are also enclosed for your information one copy of serials 1A4 and 1A5. Serial 1A4 is the "Hands Off Cuba" handbill, and the original of this is now located in the National Archives, where Mr. Hoch apparently examined it. Serial 1A5 is a copy of the pamphlet entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" by Corliss Lamont. Mr. Hoch has made prior inquiries about another copy of this same pamphlet, and my letters to the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, dated October 7, 1969, and October 9, 1969, concerned these inquiries. This specific copy, which is serial 1A5, was not furnished to the Warren Commission, although a number of other copies of the same pamphlet were so furnished and are located in the National Archives.

The Deputy Attorney General

Serial 1A6, which is the only other 1A serial in the file, consists of negatives and photographs pertaining to one [redacted] These were received by New Orleans in 1964 from the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service and do not pertain to Lee Harvey Oswald. They were obtained in connection with our investigation of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

As I stated at the outset of this letter, I think compelling reasons exist for invoking the exemption provided in the Freedom of Information Act and for denying Mr. Hoch's request since the items involved are contained in investigatory files compiled for law enforcement purposes. I hope the above will be of assistance to you in handling the request of Mr. Hoch.

I am returning to you the original of Mr. Hoch's letter dated December 1, 1969, addressed to Mr. R. Richards Rolapp, together with the two attachments to that letter, Form DJ-118, and the $3 money order from Mr. Hoch.

Enclosures - 8

NOTE:

See memorandum W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, same caption, dated 12/15/69, prepared by TNG:mkl.

Classified "Secret" since the above refers to items obtained from [redacted] an anonymous source of extreme sensitivity. The unauthorized disclosure of this information could be prejudicial to the defense interests of the nation.

ST
esa

SAC, Los Angeles (88-15389) 1/8/70

Director, FBI (88-45146) 1 - Mr. Raupach

JOSEPH HENRY GUERIN
[redacted]

Re Los Angeles letter dated 12/16/69.

Enclosed for Dallas and Philadelphia are two Xerox copies of referenced Los Angeles letter. Attention is directed to Paragraph 2, Page 2, of this communication relating to comments made by the subject pertaining to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. In this respect a search of Bureau files pertaining to the assassination of President Kennedy (62-109060) and Lee Harvey Oswald (105-82555) contain no references to the subject.

Dallas and Philadelphia should promptly search their indices concerning the subject in relationship to the assassination of President Kennedy and Lee Harvey Oswald. Any information located or if the search is negative should be furnished to the Bureau and Los Angeles.

Los Angeles immediately upon receipt of this information should incorporate it along with the allegation made by the subject that during November, 1963, he met President Kennedy and warned him he should not go to Dallas and to beware of Lee Harvey Oswald into a letterhead memorandum (LHM) suitable for dissemination. It should also contain a synopsized characterization of the subject and his criminal background.

Since the subject claims he intends to testify to this information at his forthcoming state trial, the LHM should be disseminated to the United States Attorney's Office and United States Secret Service at Los Angeles. Los Angeles follow this matter through established sources and keep the Bureau currently advised. Los Angeles' reply is to be directed to the attention of the General Investigative Division. Handle promptly.

2 - Philadelphia (Enc. - 2)
2 - Dallas (Enc. - 2)

KMR:rmm
(10)

105-82555

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO . . . . . .

1 - 62-109060
1 - 105-82555

NOT RECORDED
176 JAN 8 1970

56 JAN 15 1970

ORIGINAL FILED IN 88-45146-1P

NOTE:

Subject in this case was a fugitive [redacted] in Los Angeles, California, during August, 1963. At a recent hearing held in Superior Court, Los Angeles County, California, on the subject's motions to suppress evidence, subject subpoenaed 17 sheriffs who worked in the Los Angeles County Jail. At subject's hearing, while on the stand, the subject claimed that during November, 1963, he, along with other members of a prominent Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, family, attended a luncheon to honor President John F. Kennedy. While there, an FBI employee gave him a small note that had sticky substance on the back with instructions to give it to the President. After the luncheon, the subject claimed he shook hands with President Kennedy and stuck this alleged note on the sleeve of the President's coat and it contained words to the effect that President Kennedy should not go to Dallas and to beware of Lee Harvey Oswald. Guerin claimed that as a result of the FBI mishandling this case and the President's subsequent assassination, the FBI has been out to silence him. Guerin claimed that at his trial he would prove these allegations by photographs and other documentary evidence. Bufiles contain no references to the subject in the assassination file or in the Lee Harvey Oswald file and Dallas and Philadelphia should check for any references and furnish Los Angeles for appropriate handling.

FBI

Date: 1/12/70

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (88-45146)

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (88-6561) (RUC)

SUBJECT: JOSEPH HENRY GUERIN
[redacted]

Re Los Angeles letter, 12/16/69; Bulet, 1/8/70.

A review of Philadelphia indices fails to reveal any references identifiable with JOSEPH HENRY GUERIN which relates to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY or to LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

3-Bureau
(2-88-45146)
(1-62-109060)
3-Los Angeles
(2-88-15389)
(1-89-75)
2-Dallas (INFO)
(1-88-[illegible])
(1-89-43)
3-Philadelphia
(1-88-6561)
(1-157-916)
(1-91-3972)

WAN:tac
(11)

105-70555-
NOT RECORDED
158 JAN 19 1970

45

22 JAN

50 JAN 22 1970

Sent _____ M Per _____

Charge

Legat, Ottawa (163-364) 1/12/70

Director, FBI (105-82555) — 5630

1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Bishop

REC-95

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-CUBA

Enclosed for Legat, Ottawa, are two Xerox copies of a self-explanatory telegram received from R. G. Calladine. This communication has not been acknowledged by the Bureau.

On January 9, 1970, the Buffalo Division determined from Inspector [redacted] that R. J. Calladine is identical with Roy Gordon Calladine, born June 23, 1927, in Canada. His [redacted] and he has been charged with [redacted] According to Inspector [redacted] Calladine is considered to be a "nut," and he is currently being tried by the Crown. In connection with Norman Similas he is a witness for the Crown in Calladine's trial. 70 Greenbrook DRIVE Toronto 15

Similas is apparently identical to Norman Mitchel Similas, date of birth July 7, 1929, Barrie, Ontario. In this respect, refer to Bureau airtel to Legat, Ottawa, dated 9/4/64, and Legat, Ottawa, airtel dated 9/24/64, with LHM, which LHM reveals the results of an interview with Similas conducted by the [redacted] on 9/16/64.

MAILED 20
JAN 13 1970
COMM-FBI

The President's Commission requested Similas be interviewed in connection with an article which appeared in the July 15, 1964, issue of "Liberty" magazine, a Canadian publication which is no longer in existence. This article was entitled "The Dallas Puzzle" by Norman Similas, as told to Ken Armstrong.

1 - Buffalo (Info) (Enclosure)
1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Info) (Enclosure)

Enclsoures - 2

1 - 62-109060

KMR:rmm
(9)

5E JAN 20 1970

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE . . .

Tolson
DeLoach
Walters
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Letter to Legat, Ottawa
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The article indicated that Similas took a photograph at the time the shots were fired at President Kennedy as the President's car passed showing two figures beside the gun barrel at the window, referring to the window in the Texas School Book Depository Building from which the shots were fired. In Similas' statement to the RCMP he claimed that the information attributed to him was not actually correct and that he had not drawn the conclusions about the photographs taken by him but another reporter did. This reporter was also interviewed and he told a different story than Similas maintaining that Similas made the conclusions concerning the photography. The author of the article, Ken Armstrong, also advised that Similas verified and authenticated the article before it was published and he had no way of knowing whether the statements made by Similas had any basis.

[redacted] reported that Similas may have deliberately falsified his article to further his occupation and to make the article saleable. In addition [redacted] reported that Similas' story contained too many inconsistencies and "outright lies" to be taken seriously.

Bureau files reveal that according to Similas, he attended the American Bottlers' Carbonated Beverages Convention held at the Trade Mart, Dallas, Texas, November 17 through 22, 1963, and he was located approximately 250 to 300 yards West of the Texas Schoolbook Depository Building at the time the shots were fired at President Kennedy. Later Similas took a bus from Dallas to Chicago obtaining air transportation at Chicago and arrived in Toronto, Canada about 10 p.m., November 23, 1963.

No further action is being taken by the Bureau in connection with this matter. However, this is furnished for your information and in the event you receive any additional inquiries the Bureau is to be advised. You may notify [redacted] and [redacted] of this inquiry as Similas is known to both agencies. [redacted]

NOTE:

Information from the [redacted] was obtained by Buffalo Office Supervisor [redacted] on 1/9/70.

On 1/9/70 [redacted] advised the Foreign Liaison Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, that Calladine is currently being prosecuted by Canadian authorities. [redacted] Calladine's communication, therefore, is not being acknowledged.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 8 1970

89-415 WSH

WU WSH

WESTERN UNION

TLXA091 XXXX

TLXA090 TLX091 PKTRLCTC076 MD123 FDB089

CN TNH829 RX CNT FD TORONTO ONT 8 1220P EST

J EDGAR HOOVER

DIRECTOR FBI WASHINGTON DC

URGENT APPRECIATE KNOWING IF YOU HAVE ON RECORD ANY REFERENCE TO ONE

NORMAN SUMILAS (ALIAS NORMAN SIMILAS) OF TORONTO CANADA BEING AN

EYE WITNESS WITHIN TEN FEET TO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

TEXAS

REC-95 105-82555-5630

ON NOVEMBER 22/63 URGENT HIS TESTIMONY IS PRESENTLY BEING DISPUTED IN

A TORONTO COURTROOM AS TO HIS WHEREABOUTS AT THE APPROXIMATE TIME OF 19 JAN 14 1970

TWELVE NOON DALLAS TEXAS NOVEMBER 22/63 URGENT, WIRE REPLY COLLECT

R G CALLADINE A.A.A.P.H.

70 GREENBROOK DRIVE TORONTO 15 ONTARIO

CC: Mr. Bishop

Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Tavel
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Bob Dudney Dallas Times Herald

OSWALD

105-82555

SECTION 236

COPY 2

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 1/9/70

FROM : SAC, LOUISVILLE (105-620) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

OO: Dallas

On January 5, 1970, [redacted] Louisville, Kentucky, telephone [redacted] advised [redacted] L. WALSH as follows: (It is noted that [redacted] is a chairman of the Law Enforcement Committee of the Portland Neighborhood Area Council, one of the poverty councils sponsored by the Louisville - Jefferson County Community Action Committee. In the past she has contacted SA WALSH and furnished information which she felt indicated subversiveness on the part of some individuals. During one of these contacts, she mentioned that she has in the past, written State officials of Kentucky, including the Attorney General, as well as Federal officials, including former Senator ROBERT KENNEDY regarding matters that she thought might be of interest to such officials.)

[redacted] known as BOBBY JOE SORRELL, but born MARION HARRISON LAFFERTY, is currently visiting [redacted] in Louisville, Kentucky, and most confidentially mentioned to her that in the fall of 1963, shortly before former President JOHN F. KENNEDY was assassinated, SORRELL had been in a house in Muncie, Indiana, the basement of which was filled with short-wave radio-type equipment and SORREL saw a man in this house whom he felt from pictures he later saw was LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

[redacted] confidentially commented regarding [redacted] that he had done considerable "bumming" around the United States, that his wife has mental problems, and that they currently reside with their six children at 1650 Butternut Street, Abilene, Texas.

REC 114 105-82555-5634

2-Bureau (RM) (Encl. 1) ENCLOSURE
1-Dallas (100-10461) (Info) (RM) (Encl. 6)
1-Indianapolis (Info) (Encl. 2)

JAN 12 1970

SOUTH DAKOTA

LS 105-620

Arrangements were made with [redacted] to bring [redacted] to the FBI Office for interview.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy, for Indianapolis 2 copies, and for Dallas 6 copies of an FD 302 recording the results of the interview of [redacted] which was conducted without [redacted] being present.

It should be noted that BOBBY JOE SORRELL impressed SA WALSH, who conducted the interview with him, as wanting to be truthful, but it appeared he could possibly be imagining or exaggerating his information. He was specifically asked if he has ever suffered from any mental problems. He took no offense at the question and claims he has never had such problems.

Unless the Bureau, Dallas, or Indianapolis Offices possess information which would tend to corroborate SORRELL's information it is not believed any further action is required regarding SORRELL's information.

1

Date 1/9/70

MARION HARRISON LAFFERTY, commonly known as BOBBY JOE SORRELL, 1650 Butternut Street, Abilene, Texas, was interviewed in the Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Louisville, Kentucky. He advised the following:

He was born March 11, 1926 in Grafton, Virginia. However, his father died before he was a year old and he was raised by his grandparents, EUGENE and MINNIE SORRELL, Nolan, West Virginia. Since approximately one year of age, he has used the surname of SORRELL and when still a very small child became known as BOBBY JOE as a result of his supposedly having bit the tail off of a dog and from this incident the name BOBBY was given him and thereafter enlarged to BOBBY JOE.

In the late summer of 1963, he took his wife and his children to Muncie, Indiana seeking employment. He was unacquainted in Muncie, Indiana, but was successful in locating an old house near the Riggins Milk Dairy on the Airport Road, in which the owner, RIGGINS, allowed SORRELL and his family to reside temporarily rent free. He was successful in finding work as a mechanic at Bill Williams' Sunoco Service Station, exact address not recalled, but located on the Airport Road in Muncie, Indiana.

One Biday afternoon, specific date not recalled, SORRELL was in a neighborhood bar, name not recalled, located near the Riggins Milk Dairy and he became engaged in conversation with a white male named, "DICK" last name not learned, both are ex-United States Marines, and SORRELL mentioned his need to make some money to support his family. DICK stated money could be made by going to Mexico and when SORRELL asked for specifics, DICK took SORRELL in DICK's car, a dark blue Falcon, year not recalled, across "to the other end of town", believed

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On 1/5/70 at Louisville, Kentucky File # LS 105-620

by SA WARREN L. WALSH WLW/lmm Date dictated 1/7/70

105-[illegible]-5631

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

LS 105-620

by SORRELL to be the west end of town. DICK parked the car on a street, name not recalled, located next to the parking area of a large food supermarket, name not recalled. DICK and SORRELL then went in an old frame one story house having a green top and some of the sideboards colored white and some green. SORRELL described the house as a "run down" house. A white male who appeared to be in his sixties, referred to by DICK as "POPS", recognized DICK and let DICK and SORRELL in. The white male was dark headed, about 5'11", 150 pounds, and had a weather-beaten face with a mustache. DICK asked the white male if he, DICK, could make a contact with "California". The man stated this could be done, but the equipment was busy at the moment. DICK had a pint bottle of whiskey and the three of them had a drink and about ten minutes later, three white males came from the basement of the house into the room where DICK, SORRELL and the white male known as "POPS" were located.

DICK apparently knew two of these three white males, as he told SORRELL one was a jewelry store owner and the other a tavern owner. Names were not mentioned. SORRELL presumes these three males had been using the equipment in the basement. Several months later, after President JOHN F. KENNEDY was assassinated and SORRELL saw photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, he felt that the third white male he had seen in this house might have been OSWALD.

After the above three males came from the basement of the house, DICK and SORRELL went to the basement which SORRELL said was "loaded" with radio-type equipment. DICK, using one piece of the equipment, was heard by SORRELL to ask for "JAYBIRD" and when a voice responded from the equipment, DICK asked to the effect "when can I see you about that assignment." The voice replied that someone would contact DICK around 3:00 PM, Sunday.

After the above, DICK and SORRELL terminated their visit at the house.

About 2:30 PM the following Sunday, DICK picked SORRELL up and drove him to the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post at Anderson, Indiana, to make the referred to contact. No contact was made until about 5:00 or 6:00 PM that day when a well-dressed white male appearing to be about 35 years of age came into the Post, approached the table where DICK and SORRELL were drinking beer and asked if they were from "Muncie". When they replied in the affirmative, the male, who gave no name, instructed they go outside and talk to him in his automobile. They complied with the instruction, and the automobile, according to SORRELL, was a "black Cadillac", no further discription recalled. The unknown male stated that work was available in a town in Mexico. The work consisted of SORRELL and DICK for 9 weeks training people the same type training SORRELL and DICK received attending boot camp in the United States Marine Corps.

The man stated that after DICK and SORRELL completed their assignment they would be returned to the United States and $25,000 would be deposited to their benefit in whatever bank they desired. SORRELL asked if any money would be given to him before he went to Mexico and when the male replied in the negative, SORRELL told the male that ended the matter so far as he was concerned and he, SORRELL, left the automobile. He was shortly joined by DICK, who tried to convince SORRELL to go along with the proposition, but SORRELL was adamant and DICK droye SORRELL back to Muncie, Indiana and SORRELL has not seen or had any further contact with DICK or the Cadillac owner.

The following weekend SORRELL took his family and left Muncie, Indiana as he had received word from his former employer in Colorado City, Texas that employment was open to him there.

Around 1967 SORRELL and his family were again in the Muncie, Indiana area, the occasion being to visit SORRELL's and SORRELL's wife's relatives. On one day about 2:00 PM in the afternoon, SORRELL, having his family with him, was driving through Muncie, Indiana and SORRELL desired to see if the individual referred to as "POPS" still lived and was operating his radio equipment. SORRELL was able to find the house, but is unable at this time to give directions as to how to locate the house not being that familiar with Muncie. SORRELL on that occasion stopped at the house and was greeted by the same white male referred to as "POPS" and was allowed in the house when SORRELL recalled to "POPS" that he had been there several years before in the company of "DICK". SORRELL asked "POPS" if he could utilize the radio equipment to make a call and when he received an affirmative reply, he indicated that he first wanted to find DICK to be with him during the call. "POPS" stated he had not seen DICK in a long time and would not know how he could be located. SORRELL then left the house.

Knowledge of the above information has worried SORRELL since he came in possession of it and he has never disclosed it to anyone until recently advising his sister in Louisville, Kentucky of it. His reason for not disclosing it is fear that if it becomes known that he has disclosed it, he will be murdered.

The following descriptive data was obtained during the interview:

Name: MARION HARRISON LAFFERTY
also known as BOBBY JOE SORRELL

RYF

LS 105-620
B

Address:	1650 Butternut Street, Abilene, Texas
Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Date of Birth:	March 11, 1926
Place of Birth:	Grafton, Virginia
Height:	5'10"
Weight:	150
Hair:	Black
Eyes:	Hazel
Complexion:	Medium
Education:	Ninth grade, Nolan, West Virginia
Military Service:	United States Marine Corps
Marine Serial Number:	13378442
Date of Military Service:	January 21, 1950 to March 6, 1954
Discharge:	Honorably as a Corporal
Occupation:	Mechanic
Employer:	Marshal Sherman, who leases trucks to Texaco Oil Company, Colorado City Texas
Marital Status:	Married
Wife:	JOANNE MOORE
Place of Marriage:	Clinton, Iowa
Date of Marriage:	December 28, 1955
Children:	Six children, ages 4 to 12
Health Problems:	Claims no mental or physical disability
Selective Service Registration:	Local Board, Williamson, West Virginia

[redacted]

[redacted]

LS 105-620

Current
Automobiles:

1959 Chevrolet Parkwood
Station Wagon, dark green,
1969 Texas License CJ6885

SAC, Louisville (105-620) 1/19/70

Director, FBI (105-82555) 5631

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA REC-114

ReLSlet 1/9/70.

Bufiles contain no information identifiable with Marion Harrison Lafferty and no information identifiable with Bobby Joe Sorrell.

Louisville immediately prepare LHM reporting results of interview with Lafferty. Bureau notes that on page one of FD-302, paragraph four, the first sentence is actually two sentences. Correct this when preparing LHM.

Indianapolis review files on Lafferty, also on the name Sorrell, and advise Dallas and Bureau.

Dallas review files on Oswald and on the assassination for any information that Oswald was in Muncie, Indiana, in the late Summer of 1963, or at any time.

In view of the observations of Louisville that it appears that Lafferty could possibly be imagining or exaggerating his information, the Bureau desires no investigation of the allegation that Oswald was in Muncie, Indiana, in 1963, unless Dallas finds information tending to substantiate the allegations made by Lafferty. Note that Lafferty has waited more than six years before making his allegation; also that he stated that he felt that the third white male he had seen in the house in Muncie "might have been Oswald." The Bureau notes that Lafferty indicated he has forgotten much of the detail pertinent to his allegation.

MAILED 11
JAN 19 1970

2 - Dallas (100-10461)
2 - Indianapolis (105-3399)

Tolson
DeLoach
Walters
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TNG:mkl (8)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

57 JAN 26 1970

TELETYPE UNIT

Letter to Louisville
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

NOTE:

Our investigation revealed that Oswald was living in New Orleans in the late Summer of 1963, having moved to New Orleans in April, 1963. In late September, he left New Orleans and visited in Mexico City, and then moved to the Dallas area. There is no information that he was in Muncie, Indiana, during this period. The allegations by Lafferty do not warrant any active investigation unless there is some corroboration for the story concerning Muncie, Indiana.

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 1/23/70

FROM : SAC, Anchorage (44-48) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - Cuba

OO: DALLAS

Enclosed for the Bureau, Dallas, and New Orleans Divisions are one copy of an FD-302 refleting interview with JAMES WILLIAM GALLAHER, which is self-explanatory.

Information copy furnished New Orleans Division in view of interest to that office.

No further action being taken by the Anchorage Division.

REC-89 5632

ENCLOSURE

14 JAN 26 1970

(2) - Bureau (Enc. 1)
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enc. 1)
1 - New Orleans (Info) (Enc. 1)
1 - Anchorage
RMP:asc
(6)

ESP-1 6 3 6

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date January 23, 1970

On January 14, 1970, Mr. JAMES WILLIAM GALLAHER, 139 Fourth Avenue, Fairbanks, Alaska, advised that in 1963 he had been in a hotel in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and had overheard three men talking about shooting someone with a rifle. He stated after the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY he identified two of the persons as LEE HARVEY OSWALD and CLAY SHAW. According to Mr. GALLAHER he furnished this information to the FBI and also to the District Attorney's Office, New Orleans, Louisiana, but was never called as a witness in the CLAY SHAW trial on the charge of conspiracy to assassinate President KENNEDY.

Mr. GALLAHER further stated that since divulging this information, he felt someone was out to do him bodily harm. He advised he was going to set forth complete information in the form of a notarized statement, which he wanted to be on file with the FBI.

On January 21, 1970, the following statement was received by mail at the FBI Resident Agency, Fairbanks, Alaska:

"Fairbanks, Alaska
"Jan 20-1970

"My name is James William Gallaher, I live at 139 4th Fairbanks (Box 2307) Phone 456-4990. Alaska

"I was born at Seattle, Washington 7/19/21, & am a retired seaman, from the Sailors Union of the Pacific. I also was a former member of the Int. Union Masters, Mates & Pilots Local 90.

"At the Present I am a member of the Operating Engineers Union Local 302, & have been working on the North Slope from April 1st 1969 to Dec 9-1969.

On 1/14,21,22/70 Fairbanks, Alaska File # AN 44-48

by SA ROBERT M. POWELL/asc Date dictated 1/22/70

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

105-[illegible] 5632

"Around Armistice day 1963, I was Boatswain on the S/S Point Montara, Pacific Coast Transport Co, loading wheat for India, at Baton Rouge Louisiana. The vessel had just been re-commissioned & shore riff-raff were making repairs around Crew Quarters & so on. 3 different nights I slept ashore at the Heidelberg Hotel.

"The nearest Coffee Shop & Restaurant was across the street at the Capitol House Hotel.

"One of the evenings, I overheard a conversation between 3 men standing in the lobby.

"I only heard one man speak (who I later recognized as Clay Shaw) say: If we cannot elect to office the man we want, we will vote him out of office with a rifle.) The 2nd man I saw clearly was Lee Harvey Oswald, & the third man's back was to me. I could not see his face.

"At the time local elections were going on & I said to myself, these guys must play rough.

"After leaving New Orleans, our ship developed Boiler Trouble & we pulled into Hamilton, Bermuda.

"I recalled the conversation in Baton Rouge, & made a report of same, after learning of the Presidents death, to the Vice Consul there. He had a French name.

"Later, in the newspaper I recognized Oswalds picture in the paper, & later saw Shaw's from the newspapers.

"In Sept of 1963, I made a report in San Francisco to the F. B. I & the officer ~~was~~ colored. The only trouble was I had been drinking.

"In Jan 1969, when Shaw's trial started, I made one last attempt & called Jim Garrisons Office in New Orleans, & had quite a few conversations with Mr. Chambra, Asst. D.A. I told him my story & was told I would be a witness pending the arrival of a report from the F. B. I. in Washington confirming my statement to the FBI, earlier. I was booked on an evening flight for New Orleans, via Braniff or Delta, I've forgotten which.

"Chambra called & said my testimony wasnt needed 2 hrs before flight time, previously he told me that Shaw, Ruby, & Oswald had been identified & seen in Baton Rouge by 2 other witnesses, unknown to me.

"In March 1969 I came to Alaska & from April 1st to Dec 9, I worked for Ramstad Const. Co out of Anchorage on the North Slope Oil Fields.

"During the past 5 years I have been drugged or doped twice & prior to the trial in New Orleans, I believe that on two & possibly three occasions someone was trying to knock me off.

"As far as I'm concerned, the incident is closed, but if anything happens to me, maybe you should take another look at the testimony I've given - I remain

"Respectfully -

"/s/ James W. Callaher

"Signed before me this 20th day of January, 1970

"/s/ Nelda J. Freeman
Notary - State of Alaska
Comm: 3-4-71 "

On January 22, 1970, Mr. CALLAHAN was interviewed concerning his allegations of being drugged and [illegible] was set to kill him. He furnished the following additional information:

His Social Security Number is [illegible], and his U. S. Coast Guard Seaman Identification Number is [illegible].

In about October, 1966 he was assigned as Chief [illegible] on the MV Coastal Rambler, when it docked at Danang, Vietnam. For the six days preceding his arrival at Vietnam, he had felt "drugy" and believed someone in the [illegible] had given him something which results in his feeling this way. The ship's doctor diagnosed his illness as [illegible] trouble.

He flew to Saigon, Vietnam, where he remained for [illegible] two days. Upon arriving at Saigon, he went immediately to the American Embassy and talked with a Mr. WILLIAM CONWAY, U. S. Secret Service. He did not mention the Bobby Baker [illegible] but did relate to Mr. CONWAY he felt someone [illegible] was out to get him.

That night after talking with Mr. CONWAY, someone attempted to enter his hotel room. He had no information as to the identity of this person.

After his two day stay in Saigon, he flew to San Francisco, California and entered the hospital. During the subsequent 22 months, he spent five months in hospitals because of his kidney ailment.

During December, 1968, he was working on the SS Alice Stone when it docked at San Juan, Puerto Rico. He returned to New York City, New York where he received [illegible] from the crew. In New York City he rented a room in an unidentified hotel. On the second day at the hotel, he ran into two policemen in the lobby who told him a man had been shot while attempting to climb the hotel fire escape. He did not know the identity of the person allegedly shot and did not know where the fire escape was in relation to his

Apr 14-49
2

From:

In addition, Mr. CALLAHER did not recall traveling on the vessel from San Juan to New York City and felt this may have resulted from his being drugged on the ship by a member of the crew.

SAC, Anchorage (44-48) 2/4/70

REC-121

Director, FBI (105-82555) 5632 1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

105

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CU

ReANlet 1/23/70.

For the information of Anchorage and in the event James William Gallaher further contacts Anchorage on this matter, the allegations made by him have previously been received by the Bureau. These allegations in slightly different form were first made by Gallaher in December, 1963, to the American Vice Consul in Bermuda. In essence, Gallaher advised, at that time, that on either 11/10, 11, or 12/63, he overheard four men conversing in the Capitol House Hotel, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, andone said, "If we can't put a man in by ballot, we'll get rid of this one with a 30-30." When he first made this allegation, Gallaher made no comment that one of the four men was Lee Harvey Oswald. In the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy, investigation was conducted at the hotel in Baton Rouge. Persons who worked there were interviewed and photographs of Oswald were shown to them. None could identify the individual making the comment or furnish any information about the remark. All persons interviewed advised they had never seen Oswald at the hotel. Gallaher's allegation and the investigation conducted based upon it were furnished to the Warren Commission.

Gallaher furnished the allegation with some variations to the Seattle Office in February, 1967. He was intoxicated and confused when he first appeared at the Office to make the allegation, and he was recontacted the next day and furnished the information.

MAIL ROOM
FEB 1 - 1970

No further investigation is called for regarding this allegation.

Tolson
DeLoach
Walters
Mohr
B. Shop
Casper
Callah
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - New Orleans (100-16601)

TNG:mkl
(6)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

59 FEB 11 1970

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE:

Gallaher is a seaman and is now working in Alaska. On 1/14/70, he restated his allegation to the Anchorage Office, and on 1/21/70, the Resident Agency in Fairbanks, Alaska, received a notarized statement made by him, which sets out the allegation. Gallaher indicates he has furnished this allegation to the District Attorney's Office in New Orleans. As noted above, the story has changed as Gallaher has related it on various occasions since December, 1963. We investigated it thoroughly and results were set out in the Dallas report of Robert P. Gemberling dated 5/15/64 in the assassination case. It is noted Lee Harvey Oswald was determined to be in Texas in the period 11/8-12/63.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 1/26/70

FROM: SAC, LOUISVILLE (105-620)(RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau letter to Louisville, 1/19/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies and for Dallas two copies of the LHM requested in re Bureau letter.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 9)(RM)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)(Enc. 2)(Info)(RM)
1 - Louisville
WLW:afp
(4)

LHM
AGENCY CIA, Secret Service, AMG (IS Div.)
DATE FORM. 2-4-70
NON FORN. R/S
BY. INS Leib

1 ENCLOSURE

SI-111
REC 44

5633

9 JAN 29 1970

NAT. INT. SEC.

59 FEB 6 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Louisville, Kentucky
January 26, 1970

Lee Harvey Oswald
Internal Security - Russia - Cuba

There follows a report of interview on January 5, 1970, with Marion Harrison Lafferty, also known as Bobby Joe Sorrell. Lafferty was interviewed as a result of [redacted] Louisville, Kentucky, bringing him to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Louisville Office, after he confidentially mentioned to her the information contained in the following report of interview. It is noted Lafferty expressed fear for his personal safety should the information he furnished become known to unauthorized individuals.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

5633

ENCLOSURE

Date 1/9/70

MARION HARRISON LAFFERTY, commonly known as BOBBY JOE SORRELL, 1650 Butternut Street, Abilene, Texas, was interviewed in the Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Louisville, Kentucky. He advised the following:

He was born March 11, 1926, in Grafton, Virginia. However, his father died before he was a year old, and he was raised by his grandparents, EUGENE and MINNIE SORRELL, Nolan, West Virginia. Since approximately one year of age, he has used the surname of SORRELL and when a very small child became known as BOBBY JOE as a result of his supposedly having bitten the tail off a dog and from this incident the name BOBBY was given him and thereafter enlarged to BOBBY JOE.

In the late summer of 1963, he took his wife and his children to Muncie, Indiana, seeking employment. He was unacquainted in Muncie, Indiana, but was successful in locating an old house near the Riggins Milk Dairy on the Airport Road, in which the owner, RIGGINS, allowed SORRELL and his family to reside temporarily rent free. He was successful in finding work as a mechanic at Bill Williams' Sunoco Service Station, exact address not recalled, but located on the Airport Road in Muncie, Indiana.

One Friday afternoon, specific date not recalled, SORRELL was in a neighborhood bar, name not recalled, located near the Riggins Milk Dairy, and he became engaged in conversation with a white male named "DICK" last name not learned. Both are ex-United States Marines, and SORRELL mentioned his need to make some money to support his family. DICK stated money could be made by going to Mexico; and when SORRELL asked for specifics, DICK took SORRELL in DICK's car, a dark blue Falcon, year not recalled, across "to the other end of town", believed

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On 1/5/70 at Louisville, Kentucky File # LS 105-620

by SA WARREN L. WALSH/lmm/afp Date dictated 1/7/70

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

by SORRELL to be the west end of town. DICK parked the car on a street, name not recalled, located next to the parking area of a large food supermarket, name not recalled. DICK and SORRELL then went in an old frame one story house having a green top and some of the sideboards colored white and some green. SORRELL described the house as a "run down" house. A white male who appeared to be in his sixties, referred to by DICK as "POPS", recognized DICK and let DICK and SORRELL in. The white male was dark headed, about 5'11", 150 pounds, and had a weather-beaten face with a mustache. DICK asked the white male if he, DICK, could make a contact with "California". The man stated this could be done, but the equipment was busy at the moment. DICK had a pint bottle of whiskey and the three of them had a drink and about ten minutes later, three white males came from the basement of the house into the room where DICK, SORRELL and the white male known as "POPS" were located.

DICK apparently knew two of these three white males, as he told SORRELL one was a jewelry store owner and the other a tavern owner. Names were not mentioned. SORRELL presumes these three males had been using the equipment in the basement. Several months later, after President JOHN F. KENNEDY was assassinated and SORRELL saw photographs of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, he felt that the third white male he had seen in this house might have been OSWALD.

After the above three males came from the basement of the house, DICK and SORRELL went to the basement which SORRELL said was "loaded" with radio-type equipment. DICK, using one piece of the equipment, was heard by SORRELL to ask for "JAYBIRD" and when a voice responded from the equipment, DICK asked to the effect "when can I see you about that assignment." The voice replied that someone would contact DICK around 3:00 PM, Sunday.

LS 105-620

After the above, DICK and SORRELL terminated their visit at the house.

About 2:30 PM the following Sunday, DICK picked SORRELL up and drove him to the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post at Anderson, Indiana, to make the referred to contact. No contact was made until about 5:00 or 6:00 PM that day when a well-dressed white male appearing to be about 35 years of age came into the Post, approached the table where DICK and SORRELL were drinking beer and asked if they were from "Muncie". When they replied in the affirmative, the male, who gave no name, instructed they go outside and talk to him in his automobile. They complied with the instruction, and the automobile, according to SORRELL, was a "black Cadillac", no further description recalled. The unknown male stated that work was available in a town in Mexico. The work consisted of SORRELL and DICK for 9 weeks training people the same type training SORRELL and DICK received attending boot camp in the United States Marine Corps.

The man stated that after DICK and SORRELL completed their assignment they would be returned to the United States and $25,000 would be deposited to their benefit in whatever bank they desired. SORRELL asked if any money would be given to him before he went to Mexico and when the male replied in the negative, SORRELL told the male that ended the matter so far as he was concerned and he, SORRELL, left the automobile. He was shortly joined by DICK, who tried to convince SORRELL to go along with the proposition, but SORRELL was adamant and DICK drove SORRELL back to Muncie, Indiana and SORRELL has not seen or had any further contact with DICK or the Cadillac owner.

LS 105-620

The following weekend SORRELL took his family and left Muncie, Indiana as he had received word from his former employer in Colorado City, Texas that employment was open to him there.

Around 1967 SORRELL and his family were again in the Muncie, Indiana area, the occesion being to visit SORRELL's and SORRELL's wife's relatives. On one day about 2:00 PM in the afternoon, SORRELL, having his family with him, was driving through Muncie, Indiana and SORRELL desired to see if the individual referred to as "POPS" still lived and was operating his radio equipment. SORRELL was able to find the house, but is unable at this time to give directions as to how to locate the house not being that familiar with Muncie. SORRELL on that occasion stopped at the house and was greeted by the same white male referred to as "POPS" and was allowed in the house when SORRELL recalled to "POPS" that he had been there several years before in the company of "DICK". SORRELL asked "POPS" if he could utilize the radio equipment to make a call and when he received an affirmative reply, he indicated that he first wanted to find DICK to be with him during the call. "POPS" stated he had not seen DICK in a long time and would not know how he could be located. SORRELL then left the house.

Knowledge of the above information has worried SORRELL since he came in possession of it and he has never disclosed it to anyone until recently advising his sister in Louisville, Kentucky of it. His reason for not disclosing it is fear that if it becomes known that he has disclosed it, he will be murdered.

The following descriptive data was obtained during the interview:

Name: MARION HARRISON LAFFERTY also known as BOBBY JOE SORRELL

Address:	1650 Butternut Street, Abilene, Texas
Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Date of Birth:	March 11, 1926
Place of Birth:	Grafton, Virginia
Height:	5'10"
Weight:	150
Hair:	Black
Eyes:	Hazel
Complexion:	Medium
Education:	Ninth grade, Nolan, West Virginia
Military Service:	United States Marine Corps
Marine Serial Number:	13378442
Date of Military Service:	January 21, 1950 to March 6, 1954
Discharge:	Honorably as a Corporal
Occupation:	Mechanic
Employer:	Marshal Sherman, who leases trucks to Texaco Oil Company, Colorado City Texas
Marital Status:	Married
Wife:	JOANNE MOORE
Place of Marriage:	Clinton, Iowa
Date of Marriage:	December 28, 1955
Children:	Six children, ages 4 to 12
Health Problems:	Claims no mental or physical disability
Selective Service Registration:	Local Board, Williamson, West Virginia

[redacted]

[redacted]

LS 105-620

Current Automobiles:

1959 Chevrolet Parkwood Station Wagon, dark green, 1969 Texas License CJ6885

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 1/26/70

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, DALLAS

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka (Deceased)
IS - R - CUBA
OO - DALLAS
Louisville file 105-620
Indianapolis file 105-3399
Dallas file 100-10461 (C)
Bureau file 105-82555

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO - DALLAS
Dallas file 89-43 (P*)
Bureau file 62-109060

Re Bureau letter to Louisville dated 1/19/70 and Louisville letter to Bureau, 1/9/70, both bearing caption of first of above captioned cases and relating information furnished by MARION HARRISON LAFFERTY, commonly known as BOBBY JOE SORRELL to the effect that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was in Muncie, Indiana, in the late summer of 1963.

The special indices of the Dallas Office relating to the above captioned cases contain no information identifiable with MARION HARRISON LAFFERTY or BOBBY JOE

REC-58 105-82555-5634

EX-116

JAN 27 1970

(3) - Bureau
1 - Indianapolis (105-3399) (Info)
2 - Louisville (105-620)
2 - Dallas
(1-89-43)
(1-100-10461)
RPG:kc
(8)

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M _____

Special Agent in Charge

56 FEB 5 1970

DECLASSIFIED COPY FILED IN

DL 89-43
DL 100-10461

SORRELL. Pages 542 through 561 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63 at Dallas, Texas, in the first of the above captioned cases reflects a summary of residence, schools, and employments for OSWALD from his date of birth to 11/22/63, and there is no information to indicate OSWALD was in Muncie, Indiana, in the late summer of 1963 or at any time.

The first of the above captioned cases remains closed in the Dallas Division. The latter case remains P* in view of inquiries received from time to time.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TO : Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: Feb. 3, 1970

FROM : Richard G. Kleindienst
Deputy Attorney General

RGK

SUBJECT: Paul L. Hoch - Request for Information in FBI Report
Lee Harvey Oswald

Attached hereto is a request from Mr. Paul L. Hoch for access to parts of an FBI report submitted to the Warren Commission. He has been directed to our Department by the National Archives which apparently has custody of the documents he is seeking.

Would you please review this request and recommend appropriate action.

Enclosures. If returned to Deputy Attorney letter dated 2/18/70, Sullivan memo.

Xerox of memo made & are attached to be retained in files.
TNG

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. DeLoach ✓
Mr. Walters
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Sullivan ✓
Mr. Tavel ✓
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

REC-95 X-103

105-82555-5635

FEB 19 1970

3 - ENCLOSURE

COPIES DESTROYED

21 MAR 12 1973

Memo Gramigan - Sullivan
TNG:mrd 2/6/70

Ltr to CIA (Enc-2)
0-70 (Enc-3)
1-OL (Enc-3)

SPECIAL SOURCE SECTION

Berkeley, Calif. 94701
January 12, 1970

Mr. R. Richards Rolapp
Special Assistant to the
Deputy Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. Rolapp:

I have received Mr. Kleindienst's letter of January 9, replying to my request for access to certain items in the FBI's 97-74 files.

I am enclosing a copy of my letter of January 5 to the National Archives, which is a request for disclosure of certain pages in an FBI report to the Warren Commission which are presently withheld at the request of the FBI. Mr. Eckhoff of the Archives replied that "your question concerning the withholding of pages 705 and 706 of Commission Document 75 should be addressed to the FBI." Since you have handled my previous requests, I am asking that you direct my questions to the appropriate spokesman for the FBI.

Sincerely yours,

Paul L. Hoch

Paul L. Hoch

ENCLOSURE

105-[illegible]-5635

Mr. Mark G. Eckhoff
Director, Legislative, Judicial, and
Diplomatic Records Division
National Archives and Records Service
Washington, D.C. 20408

Dear Mr. Eckhoff:

The Archives has previously advised me that there is no material in the name files of the Warren Commission for Carlos Quiroga, except possibly CE 1414 and CE 3119, both of which are Secret Service reports. (See my letter of March 4, 1968, and the reply dated March 21.) Quiroga is the anti-Castro Cuban who visited Oswald's home in New Orleans, indicating interest in the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (WR 408), and it has seemed most unlikely to me that he would not have been interviewed by the FBI. I now believe that CD 75, pages 705-707, which are withheld, do reflect an FBI interview of Quiroga. This conclusion is based on a comparison of index references for these pages with material from other sources. (See attached page.)

Quiroga did ask the Secret Service not to reveal his name, and when his friend Carlos Bringuier testified about Quiroga's contact with Oswald, his name was not put in the record (10:39-42). Quiroga's meeting with Oswald was widely publicized in connection with the recent "investigation" in New Orleans, with his name used; also, in his just-published book, "Red Friday," Carlos Bringuier no longer conceals Quiroga's identity. Thus it would appear that the probable reason for withholding an interview of Quiroga at the Archives, to protect the confidentiality he requested, is no longer applicable.

I am, therefore, asking that you make these two pages available under section 2c of the Attorney General's letter of April 13, 1965, which provides that "all unclassified material which has been disclosed ... in substance in the ... published documents [of the Commission] should be made available to the public on a regular basis." The determination of what has been so disclosed is apparently to be made by the Archives, not by the agency of origin.

Should this request be denied, I wish to ask that the FBI reconsider its position that these pages should be withheld, and that you transmit this request to the FBI on my behalf.

I hope that you can tell me at this time whether the pages in question are in fact a report of an interview with Quiroga, with his name given; an interview with an unnamed individual; an interview with some other named person (e.g., Carlos Bringuier); or not an interview report at all.

Also, please tell me under which of the Guidelines 3A, 3B, and 3C (which together apply to all the withheld pages of CD 75) these specific pages are withheld. If CD 75 has a table of contents and/or a synopsis, please send me a copy. In case I have not done so explicitly before, I wish to request a list of the pages which become available as a result of the review scheduled for this year.

Sincerely yours,

Paul L. Hoch

Paul L. Hoch

ENCLOSURE
105-[illegible]-5635

NOTES ON CD 75, PAGES 705-706

On the basis of this hypothetical reconstruction, I suspect that these pages reflect an interview with Carlos Quiroga.

Source material: (underlining added)

From "Red Friday," by Carlos Bringuier, pages 32,35. Essentially the same material appears in Bringuier's testimony, 10439-42.

"On August 16th, Lee Harvey Oswald carried on another demonstration, this time in front of the Old (sic) International Trade Mart ... One of the leaflets he was handing out was brought to the Thompson Cafeteria where several Cubans were eating their lunches and one of them, Carlos Quiroga, brought it to the store for me to see ..."

(Referring to Oswald's conversation with Quiroga:)

"... Oswald said that he was studying languages at Tulane University, which later proved to be a lie. Oswald accused us, the anti-Castro Cubans, of being criminals and also showed special animosity against the Somoza regime in Nicaragua. He defended Castro's oppression of the Cuban people.... Oswald gave Quiroga ... an application to become a member of Fair Play for Cuba Committee ...."

From CE 3119, p. 20 (Secret Service interview):

"Carlos [Quiroga] said he had been willing to join the Fair Play for Cuba group provided it was done with the backing of the FBI or the local police force. He said he had made this known to Lt. Martello, NOPD, who apparently forgot about it."

"He stated he was furnishing the following information in confidence for the reason his father is in prison in Cuba ...."

References from Index to CD 75:

International Trade Mart (7[illegible]
Thompson's Restaurant (705)

Bringuier, Carlos (705)

Tulane University (705)

Somoza, Government of (705) ([illegible]

Castro, Fidel (705)
Fair Play for Cuba Committee (705,706)

Martello, Lt. Francis (705)

(If he said this to the FBI, that would explain the absence of an index listing for Quiroga.)

The only other index references to these two pages are "Hidell, (FNU)", "Ruby, Jack Leon," and "Rubenstein, Jack." Of course, the FBI frequently asked witnesses who had known Oswald if they knew Ruby or anyone by the name of Hidell (which may also have been on the literature Quiroga saw).

Paul L. Hoch
January 5, 1969

5635

The Deputy Attorney General

February 9, 1970

Director, FBI 105-82555-5635

EX-103 REC-95

PAUL L. HOCH
REQUEST FOR INFORMATION IN FBI REPORT

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. K. M. Raupach
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

Reference is made to your communication dated February 3, 1970, captioned as above.

Mr. Hoch requests disclosure of pages 705 and 706 of Commission Document 75, which he believes report an FBI interview with Mr. Carlos Quiroga. These are pages 705 and 706 of the report of this Bureau dated December 2, 1963. This report concerns Lee Harvey Oswald and was made at Dallas by Special Agent Warren C. DeBrueys. Pages 705 and 706 do, in fact, report an interview with Mr. Quiroga. I am enclosing copies of the two pages in question for your information. You will note that Mr. Quiroga's identity is concealed by a "T" symbol.

MAILED 2
FEB 9 1970
COMM-FBI

These two pages are presently included in that material of the Warren Commission still withheld from the public. They were withheld from the public because of Mr. Quiroga's specific statement, made at the time he was interviewed on November 27, 1963, that he was furnishing this information on a strictly confidential basis, inasmuch as his father was imprisoned in Cuba and his mother was still living there.

Our New Orleans Office is being instructed to locate and interview Mr. Quiroga to determine whether or not he still desires that the interview be kept on a strictly confidential basis. You will be immediately advised of the results of the recontact of Mr. Quiroga.

For your information, the two pages in question were withheld from the public under Guideline 3(C) of the guidelines established in 1965 to govern the public disclosure of Warren Commission records.

Tolson
DeLoach
Walters
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Enclosures - 2

105-82555

2 - New Orleans (100-16601) (Enclosures - 3)
1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosures - 3)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

55 FEB 20 1970

412

TELETYPE UNIT

MAIL ROOM

SEE NOTE FOR NEW ORLEANS AND DALLAS ON PAGE TWO

The Deputy Attorney General

NOTE FOR SACs, NEW ORLEANS AND DALLAS:

Enclosed for recipients are the following:

One copy of Justice Department communication dated 2/3/70, captioned as above;

One copy of letter of Paul L. Hoch dated 1/24/70, addressed to Mr. R. Richards Kolapp;

One copy of letter of Paul L. Hoch dated 1/5/70, addressed to Mr. Mark G. Eckhoff.

Recipients are referred to Dallas report of SA Warren C. DeBruoys dated 12/2/63 concerning Lee Harvey Oswald. Pages 705 and 706 of this report are the pages in question in this matter.

Recipients are also referred to the seven-page New Orleans teletype to the Bureau and Dallas dated 11/28/63 at 2:10 a.m. This teletype reports the results of the 11/27/63 interview conducted by SA John T. Reynolds of Carlos Quiroga, 3134 Derby Place. This teletype relates in paragraph one that Quiroga furnished his information on a strictly confidential basis since his father was imprisoned in Cuba and his mother still lived there.

New Orleans locate and interview Quiroga. Call his attention to the 11/27/63 interview and to his request made at that time that it be kept strictly confidential. Determine from him if he still desires that it be kept strictly confidential, and if so, determine his present reasons for this.

Handle immediately so Justice Department can be promptly advised.

Copy for Dallas is for its information.

NOTE:

See memorandum W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, same caption, dated 2/6/70, prepared by TNG:mkl.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. C. DeLoach
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: February 6, 1970

1 - Mr. K. M. Raupach
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: PAUL L. HOCH
REQUEST FOR INFORMATION IN FBI REPORT

This recommends advising Justice Department we are instructing our New Orleans Office to recontact Mr. Carlos Quiroga to determine if he desires that information he furnished on 11/27/63 concerning Lee Harvey Oswald continue to be kept strictly confidential. Results of 11/27/63 interview with Quiroga were furnished Warren Commission; however, were withheld from public because of Quiroga's request, based upon the fact that his father was imprisoned in Cuba, and his mother was still living there.

This issue arises because one Paul L. Hoch, in letter to Department, has requested to see the material withheld. Deputy Attorney General has referred matter to us. Hoch is the Berkeley, California, graduate student who has been making inquiries about the assassination of President Kennedy over the past five years. He is the man who wrote the Attorney General on 9/19/69 alleging "some sort of hidden relationship between" Oswald and the FBI. The Director has noted, "I dislike the humoring of a character like Hoch who is obviously a 'smear' artist."

Mr. Carlos Quiroga was one of the anti-Castro Cubans living in New Orleans who came in contact with Oswald in the Summer of 1963, when Oswald was distributing Fair Play for Cuba Committee handbills there. Following the assassination, on 11/27/63 Mr. Quiroga was interviewed for what he knew of Oswald. He told us that about mid-August, 1963, he met Oswald in an effort to determine Oswald's pro-Cuban activities and later offered to furnish the New Orleans Police Department with information about Oswald, but received no encouragement from the Police. He requested the interview with us be kept confidential because of the situation of his parents in Cuba.

The results of our interview with Quiroga were given to the Warren Commission, but because of his specific request, the report of the interview was included among the Warren Commission material withheld from the public. Before we can tell the Department whether or not this material can now be made available to the public, we must go back to Mr. Quiroga and determine if he still desires the interview to be kept confidential.

Enclosure *sent 2-8-70* EX-117
105-82555
TNG:mkl (7)

REC 67 105-82555-5636

CONTINUED - OVER

57 MAR 3 1970

10 FEB 20 1970

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: PAUL L. HOCH
REQUEST FOR INFORMATION IN FBI REPORT
105-82555

ACTION:

Attached for approval is letter to the Deputy Attorney General, advising of the action we are taking, and appended thereto is a note for New Orleans with our instructions.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Director, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 2/18/70

FROM: SAC, Indianapolis (105-3399) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Bureau letter to Louisville, 1/19/70 and Dallas airtel to Bureau, 1/26/70.

Indices of Indianapolis Office negative regarding MARION HARRISON LAFFERTY and BOBBY JOE SORRELL.

In view of above and as referenced Dallas airtel disclosed there was no information to indicate OSWALD was in Muncie, Indiana, in late summer of 1963 or at any time, no further inquiry being conducted.

REC-95 105-82555-563

(2) Bureau (RM)
2- Dallas (100-10461)
1- Indianapolis
WRJ/dcs
65 FEB 27 1970

FEB 20 3 00 PM '70

FEB 20 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FBI

Date: 2/12/70

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: Director, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, New Orleans (100-16601) (RUC)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re memorandum of Director, FBI, to The Deputy Attorney General dated 2/9/70 captioned "PAUL L. HOCH; REQUEST FOR INFORMATION IN FBI REPORT," with copies to New Orleans and Dallas.

On 2/12/70 CARLOS QUIROGA, 3134 Derby Place, New Orleans, La., was contacted, at which time he advised as follows:

QUIROGA stated he recalled being interviewed by SA JOHN T. REYNOLDS of this office in November, 1963, after the assassination of President KENNEDY, at which time he furnished his information on a strictly confidential basis since his father was at that time imprisoned in Cuba and his mother still lived there. He informed that this information related to his obtaining an FPCC handbill he had acquired and subsequently contacting OSWALD at OSWALD's residence, 4907 Magazine Street, and the conversation which transpired between him and OSWALD.

QUIROGA advised that he no longer desires this information he furnished or his identity to be kept confidential. He stated he now has no objection to his identity or the information he furnished being disclosed to anyone because his parents are no longer residing in Cuba.

ICC/ICD 818 HQ

EX-117 105-82555-5638

REC 67 105-82555-5636

20 FEB 18 1970

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)(Info)(RM)
1 - New Orleans
SMC:bs
(4)

SOVIET DESK

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

The Deputy Attorney General February 19, 1970

REC 67 105-82555-5638

Director, FBI

EX-115 105-82555-5638

PAUL L. HOCH CALIF

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION IN FBI REPORT

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. K. M. Raupach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

Reference is made to my letter dated February 9, 1970, captioned as above.

Mr. Carlos Quiroga was recontacted on February 12, 1970. He recalled the interview conducted in November, 1963, after the assassination of President Kennedy, when he requested that it be kept confidential because his parents were then in Cuba. He advised that his parents no longer reside in Cuba and stated that he no longer desired that the information which he previously furnished be maintained on a confidential basis. He said he no longer desired that his identity be kept confidential. Mr. Quiroga advised he has no objection to his identity or the information he furnished being disclosed to anyone.

As I noted in referenced letter, the results of the interview with Mr. Quiroga were reported on pages 705 and 706 of Commission Document 75. Your attention is directed to my letter to the Attorney General dated August 10, 1965, entitled "Public Disclosure of Warren Commission Records," and specifically to the memorandum of the same date and caption, page 11, where reference is made to pages 705 and 706 of Commission Document 75. One copy of the letter and one copy of the memorandum were furnished to the Office of the Deputy Attorney General at the time. You will note that in the August 10, 1965, letter to the Attorney General, we set out our basic position concerning the public disclosure of material emanating from this Bureau in connection with investigations of events relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. It is our view that the final decision as to the public disclosure of such material rests with the Department of Justice.

In your communication to us concerning this matter dated February 3, 1970, you attached the original of Mr. Hoch's letter to Mr. R. Richards Rolapp plus its enclosures. These are being returned to you for your convenience in replying to Mr. Hoch.

Enclosures - 4
105-82555

MAILED 8
FEB 19 1970
COMM-FBI

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

GONG:ekl (9)

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

The Deputy Attorney General

NOTE:

See memorandum W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. C. Sullivan, same caption, dated 2/18/70, prepared by TNG:mkl.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : W. A. Branigan

DATE: 2/18/70

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. K. M. Raupach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

SUBJECT: PAUL L. ~~HOCH~~
REQUEST FOR INFORMATION IN
FBI REPORT
LEE HARVEY OSWALD

This recommends advising Justice Department that Mr. Carlos Quiroga has no objection at this time to the disclosure to anyone of his identity or of the information he furnished on 11/27/63 concerning Lee Harvey Oswald. Results of 11/27/63 interview with Quiroga were furnished Warren Commission but withheld from public at Quiroga's request, since his parents were then in Cuba.

The matter of whether the Quiroga information could be released to the public has arisen because subject, in letter to Department, requested to see the material withheld, and Department referred matter to us. Subject is the individual from Berkeley, California, who has been making inquiries about the assassination of President Kennedy over the past five years.

With the Director's approval, we advised the Deputy Attorney General on 2/9/70 that we would contact Mr. Quiroga to determine if he still desired that his identity and the information furnished by him be kept in confidence. Mr. Quiroga advised on 2/12/70 that his parents are no longer in Cuba and he has no objection now to the release to anyone of the information he furnished concerning Lee Harvey Oswald. He further advised he has no objection to revealing his identity to the public.

Concerning public disclosure of Warren Commission records, it has been our position since 1965 that the final decision as to public disclosure rests with the Department of Justice. Thus the final decision as to whether or not to release to Mr. Hoch the Quiroga information rests with the Department.

ACTION: Attached for approval is letter to the Deputy Attorney General advising him of the results of the recontact of Mr. Quiroga and noting that the final decision as to whether or not to release the information rests with the Department.

REC-105 87-105

105-82555
Enclosure
TNG:mkl (7)

5639

2-19-70

54 MAR 6 1970

SWISS

FEB 27 1970

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 5640

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

236

CIA

REFERRAL

MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 4/22/70

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: PAUL L. HOCH
REQUEST FOR INFORMATION IN FBI REPORT UNDER PUBLIC INFORMATION SECTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT

This recommends advising the Justice Department that we have no objection to the release of information requested by Paul L. Hoch which is a part of Page 329 of Warren Commission Document 7 which is an FBI investigative report.

This issue arises because one Paul L. Hoch in a letter to the Department has requested some material that was withheld. Deputy Attorney General has referred the matter to us. Hoch is the Berkeley, California, graduate student who has been making inquiries about the assassination of President Kennedy over the past five years. He has directed numerous inquiries to the National Archives. In a letter to the Attorney General dated 9/19/69, he wrote of "some sort of hidden relationship between" Oswald and the FBI. On a memorandum dated 10/6/69, concerning Hoch, the Director noted, " I dislike the humoring of a character like Hoch who is obviously a 'smear' artist."

The material requested by Hoch consists of results of Laboratory examination of seven magazines obtained from Mr. Adrian T. Alba, Crescent City Garage, New Orleans, Louisiana. These are five copies of "The American Rifleman," one copy of "Guns and Hunting," and one copy of "Field and Stream," that Oswald had access to prior to the

Enclosures 4-23-70

ENCLOSURE 105-82555

REC-85

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Raupach)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Goble)
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

62-109060-5641

15 APR 28 1970

56 MAY 11 1970

LDS:mfeks (8)

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: Paul L. Hoch
105-82555

assassination. A coupon in one of the magazines for the Klein's store in Chicago had been torn from the magazine and the examination established that the coupon torn from this magazine was not the one used by Oswald in ordering the rifle. The examination of these magazines for indented writing was also negative.

The results of examination covered on Pages 328 and 329 of this investigative report were withheld from public disclosure because of other evidence submitted for examination along with the magazines and there appears to be no overwhelming reason why the paragraph on Page 329 covering the negative examination of these magazines could not be released to Hoch, however, the other portions of Pages 328 and 329 should continue to be withheld. The Department has previously stated that the denial of request for official records creates the possibility of a law suit against the agency which may result in a judicial interpretation adversely affecting the Government as a whole, and they believe that requests for arguably exempt records should be granted unless there is a compelling reason for non-disclosure. This is the only reason we are recommending disclosure since a suit on the basis of the content of this paragraph may be difficult to defend. Under similar circumstances, the Bureau has previously released information that has been found to no longer have compelling reasons for non-disclosure.

There is attached for approval a letter to the Deputy Attorney General advising him that we have no objection to the release of this one paragraph and further pointing out to him that if the Department decides to release this material to Hoch, the National Archives should be advised that this paragraph of Page 329 of Commission Document 7 may be released for public disclosure. There is also attached to this memorandum a copy of the letter from Mr. Paul L. Hoch and a copy of Page 329 of Commission Document 7 showing the portion to be disclosed and the portion not to be disclosed.

RECOMMENDATION: That the attached letter be forwarded to the Deputy Attorney General.

K27 Five copies of magazine "The American Rifleman," issues of June, 1963; July, 1963; September, 1963; October, 1963; and November, 1963

K28 One copy of magazine "Guns and Hunting," issue of January, 1964

K29 One copy of magazine "Field and Stream," issue of December, 1958

K30 New Orleans Public Library card bearing known handwriting and hand printing of LEE H. OSWALD

Result of examination:

It was concluded that the pertinent handwriting, hand printing, and signatures on Q35 through Q39 were written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, K4 and K5, whose additional known writings are designated above as K24 through Kc26 and K30.

No indented writing was found on page 61 of the June, 1963, issue of the magazine "The American Rifleman" in K27. It is noted that the murder weapon was shipped from Klein's store in Chicago on March 20, 1963, and the order blank for the weapon could not have been torn from page 59 of the June, 1963, issue of the magazine in K27.

DO NOT REMOVE OR DESTROY ATTACHED

105-82555-5641
329
ENCLOSURE

Form DJ-150
(Ed. 4-26-63)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: April 15, 1970

FROM : Richard G. Kleindienst
Deputy Attorney General

SUBJECT: Paul L. Hoch - Request for Information under Public Information Section of Administrative Procedure Act

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Delach
Mr. Walters
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Attached is a self-explanatory letter from Mr. Paul L. Hoch in which he requests access to a copy of the results of an FBI Laboratory examination which he believes is presented on page 329 of Warren Commission Document 7.

2537 Regent St. Apt 202, Berkeley, Calif. 94704

Would you please have this request reviewed and recommend whether it should be granted or denied.

Memo W.D. Griffin to W.C. Sullivan 4-22-70 RLS:mfd

REC-24

62-109060-542

15 APR 28 1970

2 ENCLOSURE

APR 17 1970

COPIES DESTROYED

21 MAR 12 1973

2527 Regent St., Apt. 202
Berkeley, Calif. 94704
April 9, 1970

Mr. Richard G. Kleindienst
Deputy Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. Kleindienst:

Thank you very much for your letter of March 25, 1970, and for making pages 705 and 706 of Warren Commission Document 75 available to me.

I would like to obtain a copy of the results of an FBI Laboratory examination which I believe to be presented on page 329 of Commission Document (CD) 7. From the index to that CD, it appears that this page relates to seven magazines which are FBI Item D-15. (The circumstances under which these magazines were obtained by the FBI from Adrian Alba in New Orleans are set forth on pages 198 through 204 of CD 7. Page 455 of CD 75 reflects a request for various laboratory studies of these magazines, and the results are presented on page 456, but only in part.)

Pages 328 and 329 of CD 7 are presently withheld at the National Archives at the request of the FBI. It is noted that "The Worker" is indexed to page 328. I expect that page 329 is withheld because it includes some material on the Worker carrying over from the previous page, and not because of the material relating to the seven magazines. If this is in fact the case, I believe page 329 should not be entirely withheld, and I would appreciate its disclosure. (A masked copy would be acceptable, of course.)

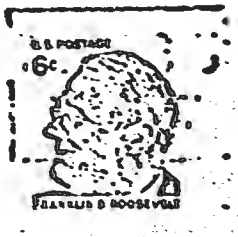
Sincerely yours,

Paul L. Koch

Paul L. Koch

Paul L. Koch
2527 Regent St., Apt. 202
Berkeley, Ca. 94704

BERKELEY
MAR 1973



Mr. Richard G. Kleindienst
Deputy Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

COPIES DESTROYED
21 MAR 12 1973

-5642

ENCLOSURE

K27 Five copies of magazine "The American Rifleman," issues of June, 1963; July, 1963; September, 1963; October, 1963; and November, 1963

K28 One copy of magazine "Guns and Hunting," issue of January, 1964

K29 One copy of magazine "Field and Stream," issue of December, 1958

K30 New Orleans Public Library card bearing known handwriting and hand printing of LEE H. OSWALD

Result of examination:

It was concluded that the pertinent handwriting, hand printing, and signatures on Q35 through Q39 were written by LEE HARVEY OSWALD, K4 and K5, whose additional known writings are designated above as K24 through Kc26 and K30.

No indented writing was found on page 61 of the June, 1963, issue of the magazine "The American Rifleman" in K27. It is noted that the murder weapon was shipped from Klein's store in Chicago on March 20, 1963, and the order blank for the weapon could not have been torn from page 59 of the June, 1963, issue of the magazine in K27.

329 ENCLOSURE 5692

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Raupach)
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Goble)
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt
1 - Mr. Griffith

The Deputy Attorney General

April 22, 1970

Director, FBI

PAUL L. HOCH - REQUEST FOR INFORMATION UNDER PUBLIC INFORMATION SECTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT

Reference is made to your communication dated April 15, 1970, captioned as above. Mr. Paul L. Hoch has requested access to a copy of the results of an FBI Laboratory examination which he believes is presented on Page 329 of Warren Commission Document 7. This page is presently included in that material of the Warren Commission still withheld from the public.

While the entire Page 329 of Warren Commission Document 7 should not be released to Hoch, there appears to be no overwhelming reason why the last paragraph of this Laboratory report should not be released since this appears to be the only portion in which Hoch is interested at this time. It is our view that the final decision as to the public disclosure of this material rests with the Department of Justice.

If the Department of Justice determines that this last paragraph of Page 329 of Warren Commission Document 7 can be released to Hoch, the National Archives should be advised so that this material for public disclosure will be authorized.

The letter from Mr. Paul L. Hoch that you furnished is attached. You are also being furnished a copy of Page 329 of Warren Commission Document 7 showing the paragraph to be released and also showing the portion that is not to be released.

Enclosures (2)

MAILED 2
APR 23 1970
COMM-FBI

105-82555

Note: See W. D. Griffith Memo to Mr. Conrad dated 4/22/70 - Re "Paul L. Hoch - Request for Information in FBI Report Under Public Information Section of Administrative Procedure Act. - LLS:mf:eks

LLS:mf:mb (10)

MAY 6 1970

FBI - ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

June 17, 1970

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Bolz
1 - Mr. Walters
1 - Mr. Conrad

MARINA N. OSWALD PORTER;
ET AL. VS.
UNITED STATES
U. S. DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
CIVIL ACTION #CA3-2252
FEDERAL TORT CLAIMS ACT

62-109060-1936

Reference is made to my letter captioned as above dated June 3, 1970, confirming a telephone conversation between Mr. Irwin Goldbloom of your Division and R. I. Shroder of this Bureau on June 2, 1970.

Mr. Goldbloom advised that in connection with the suit filed by Marina N. Oswald Porter, the Department would reply to a letter from Mr. Erich F. Klein, Jr., Attorney, who is representing Marina N. Oswald Porter. It was requested that when the Department replies to Mr. Klein's letter, that this Bureau be furnished a copy of this reply. We have not received a copy of your communication to Mr. Klein, and it would be appreciated if a copy is furnished to this Bureau for completion of our files.

JUN 17 1970 COMM-FBI

KJR:dvj
(11)

NOTE: We received a letter from Erich F. Klein, Jr., Dallas, Texas, who is representing Marina N. Oswald Porter, former wife of Lee Harvey Oswald concerning a claim made against the U. S. to recover value of evidentiary items taken from Marina and/or Lee Harvey Oswald following the assassination of President Kennedy. In Klein's letter, he stated a claim was made for loss or damage to personal property caused by negligence or wrongful acts or omissions of the employees of the FBI. The Department has been handling this entire suit and was handling the reply to Mr. Klein disclaiming any negligence or wrongful acts on our part. We wrote to the Department on 6/3/70, requesting a copy of the Department's reply. We have not received to this date a copy of the reply, and this is a follow-up letter to remind the Department we are still interested in receiving this communication.

62-109060-1939

ORIGINAL FILED IN

105-82555 - UNREC.

NOT RECORDED

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

June 30, 1970

W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. K. M. Raupach
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT:
PAUL L. HOCH

Paul L. Hoch is the Berkeley, California, man who has been making inquiries about the assassination of President Kennedy for at least the last five years. On a memorandum dated 10/6/69 concerning Hoch, the Director noted, "I dislike the humoring of a character like Hoch who is obviously a 'smear' artist."

Deputy Attorney General has referred Hoch's current three requests for our comments and recommendations. First request deals with location and identification of enclosures to one of our letters to the Warren Commission. Archives has the letter and some of the enclosures are identified in Warren Commission Report. We have no objection to Department advising Archives of identity of all enclosures to facilitate location of them, and this is essentially Hoch's request. Second request deals with documents kept from public because they contain personal information about mental condition of a man, an innocent person, which could embarrass him. Our position remains unchanged, that these records still fall within one of the Guidelines originally established to protect the innocent. The third request deals with material in the New Orleans file on the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). We recommend not giving this material to Hoch because substance is already publicly available at Archives and items are contained in investigatory files compiled for law enforcement purposes. We are enclosing for review by the Department pertinent serials from the New Orleans file so Department can see for itself that these are from our "raw" files.

ACTION: Attached for approval is letter to the Deputy Attorney General, commenting on information Hoch is seeking and setting forth our position.

Enclosure
1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)
TNG:mkl (7)

105-82555-UNREC.
NOT RECORDED
145 JUL 10 1970

5 5 JUL 16 1970

ORIGINAL FILED IN

The Deputy Attorney General

July 1, 1970

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. K. M. Raupach
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT:
PAUL L. HOCH

Reference is made to your letter dated June 19, 1970, and to our letter dated June 25, 1970, both captioned as above.

Mr. Hoch makes three requests (Forms DJ-118) for access to information relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. His letter is returned herewith.

1. He requests all enclosures which were sent with our letter dated September 21, 1964, addressed to Mr. J. Lee Rankin of the Warren Commission, concerning Sylvia Odio. This is Commission Exhibit No. 3146. Mr. Hoch quotes a letter from Mr. Mark Eckhoff of the National Archives that "We have been unable to locate the enclosures mentioned in Commission Exhibit 3146." Mr. Hoch states he does not wish copies at this time of the enclosures but requests that copies be provided to the National Archives.

The files of this Bureau reveal that our letter dated September 21, 1964, and its 44 enclosures were delivered to the Warren Commission. As noted above, the Commission identified the letter as Commission Exhibit No. 3146. The Commission published it on pages 834 and 835 of Volume XXVI of the "Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy." Several of the 44 enclosures were also printed by the Warren Commission in Volume XXVI. For instance, Commission Exhibit No. 3147 appears on pages 835-838 of this Volume. Commission Exhibit No. 3148 was printed on pages 838 and 839 of this Volume. Both of these items were enclosures to our letter of September 21, 1964.

For your assistance, I am enclosing one copy of Commission Exhibit No. 3146. I am also enclosing one copy of each of the items originally transmitted with it to the Warren Commission. There are 22 different items. Two copies

105-82555-UNREC.

TNG:mkl (9)
1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)

SEE NOTE PAGE FIVE

DUPLICATE YELLOW

NOT RECORDED
145 JUL 10 1970

JUL 15 1970

CRIMINAL FILED IN

of each were originally furnished to the Warren Commission, amounting to the total of 44 enclosures. We have no objection to your furnishing these items to the National Archives if you deem it advisable for the completion of the files of that Agency.

So far as public disclosure of these items is concerned, we note that we are unable to determine from our files whether or not these items were ever reviewed under the Guidelines approved on April 19, 1965, by Mr. McGeorge Bundy, the then Special Assistant to the President, since we do not know the Commission Document number assigned to each of these items. Upon viewing these items, the National Archives may be able to determine these numbers and also whether or not the items were reviewed from the standpoint of whether they could be placed in the public domain. Should you determine it advisable to furnish these items to the National Archives, we believe this matter should be called to the attention of appropriate personnel there. You will note that none of the items is classified.

2. Mr. Hoch requests "all FBI reports relating to Thomas Vallee (or Valle) and his arrest in Chicago on November 2, 1963, which were provided to the Warren Commission." He explains that Mr. Eckhoff of the National Archives advised by letter of March 5, 1969, that "Documents containing the name of Thomas Vallee are withheld from research at the request of the Federal Bureau of Investigation." Mr. Hoch states that he has five pages relating to Vallee: "CD 149, page 19*; CD 460, pages 1-2*; and CD 462, pages 1-2."

The results of the FBI investigation concerning Thomas Vallee are located in six reports which were furnished to the Warren Commission and which are now on file at the National Archives. These reports, all captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald," are:

(a) December 2, 1963, Chicago report of Special Agent Leo E. Pedrotty. This is Commission Document (CD) 47, which Mr. Hoch mentioned in his letter, speculating that it contains material relative to Vallee. The report totals 80 pages. Pages 1 (Synopsis), 1A, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 are the only pages which contain material relative to Vallee. Enclosed is one copy of each of these pages. All of them have been

The Deputy Attorney General

The Deputy Attorney General

You have requested our comments on whether the material Mr. Hoch has requested should be made available to him. So far as is known by this Bureau, the reasons for withholding from the public the material relevant to Vallee, that is, the reasons under Guideline 3C, are still valid. We have no information indicating otherwise. This being the case, it would appear the material on Vallee should not be made available to Mr. Hoch.

Page two of CD 149, which Mr. Hoch specifically mentions, should not be made available to him because it does not pertain to Vallee and because it falls within Guideline 3B, as noted above.

3. Mr. Hoch requests "all material in the New Orleans file 97-74...which relates in any way to" Oswald or his associates in the New Orleans Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC).

Our letter to you dated December 16, 1969, classified "Secret," entitled "Request Under the Freedom of Information Act for Records Possibly Contained in the Files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation," discussed the 1A Section of New Orleans file 97-74, and we concluded that disclosure to Mr. Hoch of the records in this Section would be contrary to the public interest. Mr. Hoch now requests all material in the New Orleans file relating to the FPCC from April, 1963, to November 22, 1963, or to Oswald. We have made a careful review of these records requested by Mr. Hoch and have concluded that the substance of the material in these items is already available to the public. We think also that disclosure of them to Mr. Hoch would be contrary to the public interest. We believe compelling reasons exist for invoking the exemption provided in the Freedom of Information Act and for denying Mr. Hoch's request for these records since the items involved are contained in investigatory files compiled for law enforcement purposes.

The New Orleans file 97-74 contains eight items concerning Oswald in the period in question, and one copy of each is enclosed for your information as follows:

(a) Memorandum of Special Agent Stephen M. Callender to Special Agent in Charge, New Orleans, dated August 9, 1963;

(b) Complaint Form dated August 16, 1963, submitted by Special Agent Norriman D. Diven;

The Deputy Attorney General

(c) New Orleans letter to Director, FBI, dated August 23, 1963;

(d) Memorandum of Special Agent John L. Quigley to Special Agent in Charge, New Orleans, dated August 27, 1963;

(e) Characterization of FPCC with indices search slip attached;

(f) A second characterization of FPCC;

(g) New Orleans report dated October 25, 1963, concerning FPCC made by Special Agent Warren C. DeBrueys. Mr. Hoch states in his letter that he already has this report;

(h) Undated letter addressed to Mr. Lee signed "Lee H. Oswald."

You will observe that these items contain administrative notations placed thereon by personnel of our New Orleans Office. Furnishing these items to Mr. Hoch can serve no purpose and can only provoke further inquiry from him.

You will note that the New Orleans report of October 25, 1963, covers information developed in the investigation of Oswald based upon his activities for the FPCC in August, 1963, and following. This report was furnished to the Warren Commission (CD 1114) and is presently available to the public in the National Archives. The memoranda, the Complaint Form, the letter to Bureau Headquarters, and the characterizations were items leading to the report or incorporated in it. The last item, Oswald's undated letter to Lee, is also available to the public, published in full by the Warren Commission in Volume XX, pages 518-521, of the Hearings material.

In summary, of these eight items, two are already available to the public, one being the report which was prepared to cover all information developed in the investigation of Oswald, including the information in the six items which are not available to the public. It is the recommendation of this Bureau that Mr. Hoch's request for these items be denied.

Enclosures - 51

NOTE: See memorandum Branigan-Sullivan, same caption, dated 6/30/70, prepared by TNG:mkl.- 5 -

FBI

Date: 7/10/70

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (C)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 6/2/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of a newspaper article appearing in the July 9, 1970, issue of "The Dallas Morning News", Dallas, Texas, reflecting that WILLIAM B. WEST, III, a court-appointed special master, had valued the personal property of LEE HARVEY OSWALD at $17,654.00. This appraisal was in connection with the $500,000.00 being sought by MARINA N. OSWALD PORTER in connection with Civil Action #CA-3-2202.

The above information is furnished the Bureau for its information, it being noted this civil matter is being handled by Attorney ERWIN GOLDBLOOM of the General Litigation Section of the U. S. Department of Justice.

1 ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1 INCL)
1 - Dallas
1 - Gsph
(2)

JUL 16 1970

105-82165 - UNREC.

NOT RECORDED
145 JUL 16 1970

59 JUL 22 1970

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN

(Mount Clipping In Space Below)

Lee Harvey Oswald's Property Valued at $7,464

By EARL GOLZ

A court-appointed special master here has valued Lee Harvey Oswald's personal property at $7,464, or about $40,000 less than sought by his former wife, Mrs. Marina Oswald Porter.

The final report by William B. West III, a former U.S. attorney here, is not binding on either Mrs. Porter or the United States government, which unsuccessfully had sought to limit the value to $3,000.

Either the former wife of the accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy or U.S. Atty. Gen. John Mitchell can ask for a jury trial to determine exactly how much compensation would be due Mrs. Porter for the 111 items placed permanently in the U.S. Archives at Washington, D.C.

The parties also can waive a jury trial and go before U.S. Dist. Judge Joe E. Estes for a determination, or they can settle the case out of court.

Judge Estes ordered the U.S. government, as defendant, to pay West $2,125 for his efforts. West was appointed a special master by Judge Estes on Sept. 16, 1968, to appraise the property at fair market value as of Nov. 1, 1963.

The highest appraisal given by West for a single item was $1,000 for "sheets of English writing, both sides of which appear" to be Oswald's diary.

A $1,000 appraisal was given Oswald's Hagop typewriter discussion outlining the political, domestic and labor life of the Russian as well as other guides to the Russian political system. Five photographs accompanied the discussion.

Also drawing a $1,000 rating were several pages of Oswald's Diet list handwriting on Holland-American Line stationery. A petite notebook with Russian script was worth an estimated $1,750, West said.

West estimated that Oswald's wallet containing various identification cards, a Dallas public library card and other papers was worth $500.

Other items and West's values included Oswald's undesirable discharge papers from the U.S. Marine Corps, $75; a passport in the name of Oswald, $100, and a bus transfer, bracelet inscribed "Lee," a key, ring, narrow black belt and a property receipt, all at $50.

Not included in the items were a Mannlicher-Carcano rifle with a telescopic sight which the Warren Commission claimed was used to shoot President Kennedy from a sixth floor window of the Texas Book Depository building.

A federal jury in Denver, Colo., on Feb. 21, 1968, had ruled that Denver oilman John J. King deserved nothing as "just compensation" for his efforts to obtain the rifle from the government. King had said he spent $11,000 in direct efforts to acquire the rifle and the Mannlicher pistol used by Oswald to kill Dallas policeman J. D. Tippit on Nov. 22, 1963. Ten thousand dollars of the $11,000 went to Mrs. Porter, King had said.

King had demanded $1 million from the government for the rifle and pistol. The jury awarded him $100 for the pistol.

ENCLOSURE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

10 "The Dallas Morning News" Dallas, Texas

Date: 7-9-70

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Jack B. Kruger

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. Unrecorded (8-1-70)

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 6

SECTION NO.

236

Dept. of Army

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. Unrecorded (8-13-70)

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

236

Dept. of Army

REFERRAL

8/18/70

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. Alex Rosen
1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. J. J. Casper
1 - Mr. K. M. Raupach
1 - Mr. R. A. Frazier
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

airtel

To: SAC, Los Angeles (105-15823)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

The following information was volunteered by SA John J. Heidtke, New Agents Class 16, who has been assigned to Butte as first office, following a lecture during which questions were asked concerning captioned case. SA Heidtke stated that in 1966 when he was working in law enforcement in Covina, California, he had occasion to contact Mr. Dan Cotterman of the magazine "Gun World."

Incidental to this contact, Mr. Cotterman related the following: During the Summer of 1963, he received a letter from a man whose last name he recalls as Oswald. The writer inquired about the most effective ammunition for hunting with a 6.5 millimeter Mannlicher-Carcano rifle. Cotterman recalls that he replied to the letter, giving the requested information. Subsequent to the assassination of President Kennedy, Cotterman looked for the incoming letter, since he believed it was from subject, but was unable to locate it.

SA Heidtke stated he was in Cotterman's office and noted the desk was piled high with papers. He said he could understand why Cotterman could not find the letter. SA Heidtke furnished this for information.

Bufiles reveal that in January, 1965, Cotterman corresponded with the Bureau about an article dealing with guns which appeared in the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, and we replied to his letter thanking him for his interest.

MAILED 25
AUG 18 1970
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - Dallas (100-10461)

TNG:aeb/kks
(12)

REC-10 105-82555-5643
18 AUG 19 1970

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

338

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Cotterman's letter showed him to be Associate Editor, "Gun World," Gallant Publishing Company, Inc., Covina, California. Bufiles contain no reference to Cotterman in connection with this case.

You are instructed to interview Cotterman concerning the above and furnish the results in LHM form under the above caption. Handle promptly.

NOTE:

SA Heidtke furnished this information to SA T. N. Goble of the Soviet Section. In the interest of thoroughness, we should talk to Cotterman. He might still have Oswald's letter and could possibly later publish it. We cannot afford to be placed in the position of not having taken the step of talking to Cotterman, even at this late date.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 9/3/70

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-15823)(RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R
OO: Dallas

Re Bureau airtel, 8/18/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. Two copies are enclosed for Dallas.

Los Angeles indices contain no pertinent information identifiable with HARRY DANIEL COTTERMAN.

No further investigation being conducted by Los Angeles.

1 cc LHM
AGENCY RAO(IS-R), Secret Service
DATE FORM. 9-14-70
MADE FROM: L/S
BY JNG:aib

EX-110

REC 18 [illegible]-5644

2 - Bureau (Enc. 5)(RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461)(Enc. 2)(RM)
1 - Los Angeles

LJM/kll
(5)

8 SEP 1

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
September 3, 1970

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On September 2, 1970, Harry Daniel Cotterman, 615 North Hillside Street, La Habra, California, advised that he was an associate editor of "Gun World" magazine in the summer of 1963 and one of his tasks was to review incoming mail from readers, answer it, and select the more interesting letters for publication in the "Letters to the Editor" section. Cotterman stated he recalls receiving a letter from someone with the surname Oswald in the summer of 1963, which letter inquired about the adaptability of a Japanese made scope, make unrecalled, to a 6.5 Mannlicher-Carcano rifle. The letter also inquired about the effectiveness of this rifle for deer hunting. He stated the name Oswald stuck in his mind because, as a child, his father would refer to him as "Oswald" when he became angry and that the name "Oswald" was something of a family joke as a result. He stated that the assasssination of President Kennedy by Lee Harvey Oswald immediately refreshed his memory concerning the above letter and he searched for it without success, indicating that the magazine maintains a file of all letters published but not necessarily of all incoming letters. He stated he probably should have come forward with the above information but, lacking the letter, he felt that he would be regarded as just another misguided citizen contributing to an already overwhelming number of stories about Oswald. He stated he recalls that in answering the letter, he wrote that the Japanese scope would be unsuitable for the above rifle.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

105-[illegible]-5644

10/9/70

1 - Mr. T. N. Gable

Airtel

To: SACs, Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosures - 5)
New Orleans (100-16601) (Enclosures - 5)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Enclosed for each recipient is one copy of a letter from the Deputy Attorney General dated 10/2/70, captioned "Freedom of Information Act," with its four enclosures.

Weisberg makes two basic requests in his 9/28/70 letter and form and his 9/15/70 letter. (1) "All information about and FBI Reports of interviews with Ronnie Caire, questioned for Warren Commission."

Bufiles contain only one reference to Ronnie Caire. His name appeared in the enclosure to New Orleans' airtel, dated 7/20/67, submitted to the Bureau under the "Assassination" caption, New Orleans file 89-69. Two copies of this airtel and the enclosures were furnished to Dallas, Dallas file 89-43. Recipients will note that the LHM submitted with this airtel contains a transcript of an interview between New Orleans' District Attorney Jim Garrison and Carlos Quiroga, conducted on 1/21/67. The reference to Ronnie Caire appears on page 10 of this transcript and is a comment by Quiroga that Sergio Arcacha Smith worked for Ronnie Caire at one time.

New Orleans is directed to review its files for all information about Ronnie Caire.

Recipients note that Weisberg states in his 9/15/70 letter, paragraph two, that Oswald had Caire's office address masked in his address book. A review of the information which was in Oswald's address book fails to indicate what Weisberg is referring to. Dallas is instructed to furnish its observations on this point.

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TNG:aeb (6)

MAILED 20
OCT 9 - 1970
COMM-FBI

REC-84

105-82555-5645

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

339
59 OCT 16 1970

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Airtel to SACs, Dallas
Re: Lee Harvey Oswald
105-82555

For information of recipients, a review of Dallas reports in the Oswald case reveals that a Raymond J. Caire, owner of Caire's Shell Service Station was interviewed on 11/27/63. This interview is reported on page 115 of Dallas Report of SA DeBrueys dated 12/2/63. Further, in the same report on page 580 there is set out the results of an interview with one David Diaz, a student at Louisiana State University in New Orleans. Diaz furnished information concerning a group of 16 persons who visited Mexico City, 8/20-26/63. Included in this group was one Anabol Cairo, a student at Louisiana State University. Bufiles contain no information that either of these two people is related to Ronnie Caire.

(2) In paragraph five of his 9/15/70 letter, Weisberg writes that the FBI discovered a fingerprint on a leaflet which Oswald had distributed. Weisberg asks if the fingerprint was that of anyone connected with the Assassination investigation. New Orleans is directed to review its files for information regarding this Weisberg request.

Recipients handle promptly so results may be furnished to the Deputy Attorney General.

NOTE:

The request received by the Department for information from FBI files is from Harold Weisberg. Weisberg is the man who has written several books critical of the Warren Commission, the FBI, Secret Service, police agencies and other branches of the Government relating to the Assassination investigation. His writings have contained inaccuracies, falsehoods, and deliberate slanting of facts to fit his purpose. He was one of ten employees fired by the State Department during 1947 because of suspicion of being a communist or having communistic sympathies. Later, he was allowed to resign without prejudice but he was not restored to his former position. Check of Dallas and New Orleans files is necessary to be certain we can give the Department complete information on Weisberg's questions. Weisberg's inquiry concerned Ronnie Caire and Bufiles contain only one reference to this individual, a reference which had no direct connection with the assassination.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TO : Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, F.B.I.

DATE: Oct. 2, 1970

FROM : Richard G. Kleindienst
Deputy Attorney General

SUBJECT: Freedom of Information Act
Lee Harvey Oswald

Attached hereto are copies of a request from Mr. Harold Weisberg for information concerning the assassination of President Kennedy.

Would you please have this request reviewed and send me your comments so that I can make an appropriate disposition.

4 ENCLOSURE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Brennan C.D.
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Walters
Mr. Sears
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

5 - T Bishop

EX-111

Rec-48 105-82555-5646

105-82555

EX-PROCESS

OCT 6 1970

OCT 29 1970

OCT 29 1970
BC

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

September 25, 1970

Mr. Harold Weisberg
c/o Quaker Press
Route 5
Frederick, Maryland 21701

Dear Mr. Weisberg:

I have your letter of September 15 in which you request certain information regarding the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

As you know, it is necessary for you to submit Form DJ-118 together with the required fee, when requesting information of this nature from the Department. I am enclosing a copy of the form for your use.

Sincerely,

R. Kenneth Kilpp
Special Assistant to the
Deputy Assistant Attorney General

Enclosure

10s-72555

L[illegible] & Harold Weisberg
Coq d'Or Press ROUTE 8, FREDERICK, M.D. 21701
Code 301/473-8186

9/15/78

Mr. Richard Meindienst
Deputy Attorney General
The Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Meindienst,

Because of your recent request to Mr. Fensterwald, I assure you that the subject of this letter is not in litigation and I would prefer that it not reach that stage. I wrote you because, under the law, you are the person I am required to address.

Ronnie Caire, then of New Orleans, was an associate of Sergio Arcacha Smith and others who figured in the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. Lee Harvey Oswald also applied to him for a job. Caire's office address marked in his addressbook. Caire and Arcacha were on the letterhead of a fund-raising organization that used an address Oswald also used. Arcacha of the New Orleans head of an organization established, directed and financed by the CIA.

Caire's office address was then the Cigoli Building, at the corner of Camp and Canal Streets, New Orleans. His home address was 615 Dumaine Street. The address his organization ("The Crusade to Free Cuba"), Oswald and Arcacha all used is 544 Camp Street, which is identical with a side entrance used by the FBI to mask this address, 531 Lafayette Street.

Caire claims to have been interrogated for 10 hours. The National Archives says it has no single FBI report or even reference to him. I request copies of all relevant data. I presume it should not have been denied the Warren Commission and would prefer to believe it is misfiled somewhere.

Caire's home address is less than two short blocks from Dealey Plaza and Beaston, where Oswald picketed the carrier Wecht in the early summer of 1963, another intriguing coincidence, in view of the foregoing. In the course of the investigation, which was not for law-enforcement purposes, the FBI obtained a copy of the leaflet Oswald then distributed, identified a fingerprint on it as not Oswald's, and, if it ever told the Warren Commission whose fingerprint it was, I have been able to find no record of it. I therefore ask if this fingerprint was that of anyone in any way connected with the assassination investigation. I would like to know whose it is, for there are also those who should have been connected with the investigation and appear not to have been.

Should you desire that I submit forms, of course, I will. However, I do hope those unessential formalities can be dispensed with unless there is disagreement between us.

Sincerely,

[illegible]

Lillian & Harold Weisberg
Coq d'Or Press ROUTE 8, FREDERICK, MD. 21701
Code 301/473-8186

9/28/70

Mr. R. Richards Rolapp
Special Assistant to the Deputy Attorney General
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. Rolapp,

In accordance with your letter of 9/23, I enclose herewith the completed DJ-118 for me? Ronnie Caire and my check.

Your letter says "it is necessary for you to submit" the DJ-118 form. Is this really the case? Or is it that you can require it and so elect? I do not for a moment doubt you can do this. What I am asking is merely does the Department make this requirement universal? As with such writing as the current Whitehead book, with the Oversteets and with others who write what is pleasing to officials?

Using this form makes me feel it will be necessary to go to court. That, I assure you, I would like to avoid. Hence my initial suggestion that we dispense with unnecessary formalities.

May I use this occasion to remind you of a number of unanswered letters, not included in what are so frothily described as responses by Mr. Hoffman and Mr. Ruckelhaus in their letters to Mr. Fensterwald? I would appreciate getting responsive answers.

For your information, I have accepted Mr. Ruckelhaus' suggestion and written Judge Curran about what I believe to be perjury by your Mr. Heinrich. I did not tell him the Department's official spokesman described his order as "bullshit", although, if I had, I would have been doing no more than accommodating Mr. Ruckelhaus.

I do thank you for the promptness of your reply and for your thoughtfulness in enclosing the form.

Sincerely,

Harold Weisberg

1 - 144-77125

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 205

REQUEST FOR ACCESS TO OFFICIAL RECORD
UNDER 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 28 CFR PART 16

See instructions for payment and delivery of this form at bottom of page

NAME OF REQUESTER	ADDRESS (street, city, state and zip code)
Harold Weisberg	Rt. 8, Frederick, Md. 21701
DATE 9/28/70	

DO YOU WISH TO RECEIVE COPIES? ☒ YES ☐ NO IF YES, SO INDICATE (no more than 10 copies of any document will be furnished).	NUMBER OF COPIES REQUESTED	OFFICE AND CITY WHERE RECORD IS LOCATED (if known)
	one each	Washington, New Orleans

DESCRIPTION OF RECORD REQUESTED (include any information which may be helpful in locating record)

All information about and FBI reports of interviews with Ronnie Caire, questioned Warren Commission. Further details in letter of 9/15/70. His then address was 616 Dumaine St., office, Cigoli Flag (Camp & Canal) New Orleans. He was associate and friend of Sergio Arcacha Smith. His office is marked in Lee Harvey Oswald's notebook Oswald applied to him for a job. The organization he and Arcacha created also had address Oswald used. He claims to have been interviewed for about 100 hours.

LITIGATION: DOES THIS REQUEST RELATE TO A MATTER IN PENDING OR PROSPECTIVE LITIGATION? ☐ YES ☐ NO

FILL IN IF IN PENDING → LITIGATION	COURT (check one) ☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE	DISTRICT	NAME OF CASE	DOCKET NUMBER

SIGNATURE

FOR USE BY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ONLY

THIS REQUEST IS:

☐ GRANTED

☐ DENIED

☐ REFERRED

A MINIMUM FEE OF $3.00 MUST ACCOMPANY THIS REQUEST. OTHER CHARGES ARE AS FOLLOWS. (do not write in this box

FOR SECOND AND EACH ADDITIONAL ONE QUARTER HOUR SPENT IN SEARCHING FOR OR IDENTIFYING REQUESTED RECORD $ 1.00	
FOR EACH ONE QUARTER HOUR SPENT IN MONITORING REQUESTER'S EXAMINATION OF MATERIAL $ 1.00	
COPIES OF DOCUMENTS: 50¢ FIRST PAGE, 25¢ EACH ADDITIONAL PAGE	
FOR CERTIFICATION OF TRUE COPY $ 1.00 EACH	
FOR ATTESTATION UNDER THE SEAL OF THE DEPARTMENT $ 3.00 EACH	
GSA CHARGE	
TOTAL CHARGE	

Payment under this section shall be made in cash, or by United States money order, or by check payable to the Treasurer of the United States. Postage stamps will not be accepted.

This form may be delivered to any of the offices listed in 28 C. F. R. 16.2 or mailed to: Office of the Deputy Attorney General, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. 20530

The Deputy Attorney General

October 9, 1970

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. K. M. Raupach
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT

Reference is made to your letter dated October 2, 1970, and to its attachments which pertain to a request from Mr. Harold Weisberg for information concerning the assassination of President Kennedy.

EX-111

We have instructed our Dallas and New Orleans Offices to review their files for all information concerning Ronnie Caire and when the results are received and have been analyzed, you will be furnished our comments.

105-82555 -5616

TNG:aeb
(5)

NOTE:

The request received by the Department for information from FBI files is from Harold Weisberg. Weisberg is the man who has written several books critical of the Warren Commission, the FBI, Secret Service, police agencies and other branches of the Government relating to the Assassination investigation. His writings have contained inaccuracies, falsehoods, and deliberate slanting of facts to fit his purpose. He was one of ten employees fired by the State Department during 1947 because of suspicion of being a communist or having communistic sympathies. Later, he was allowed to resign without prejudice but he was not restored to his former position. Check of Dallas and New Orleans files is necessary to be certain we can give the Department complete information on Weisberg's questions. Weisberg's inquiry concerned Ronnie Caire and Bureau files contain only one reference to this individual, a reference which had no direct connection with the assassination.

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 2
OCT 9 1970
COMM-FBI

60 NOV 4 1970

OCT 29 1970

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 140-82555-

The Deputy Attorney General

October 28, 1970

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. K. M. Raupach
1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT

Reference is made to our letter dated October 9, 1970, and to your letter dated October 2, 1970, which relate to a request from Mr. Harold Weisberg for information concerning the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

Mr. Weisberg's formal request (DJ-113) asks for "all information about and FBI reports of interviews with Ronnie Caire, questioned for Warren Commission. Further details in letter of 9/15/70." In the September 15, 1970, letter, after furnishing some information about Ronnie Caire, he makes a second request. He writes that the FBI discovered a fingerprint on a leaflet which, he asserts, Lee Harvey Oswald distributed. He asks for information as to whose fingerprint this was and indicates he is aware that the FBI determined that it was not the fingerprint of Oswald.

Concerning the first request, the files of this Bureau and the files of our Dallas and New Orleans Offices contain no information that Ronnie Caire was interviewed by the FBI concerning the assassination of President Kennedy or concerning Oswald. (Files were also reviewed for the variations of the name, that is, Bonny Caire and Robert James Caire.)

EX-103 REC-48 105-82555-5647

The files of our New Orleans Office reveal that on November 17, 1961, an individual, who identified himself as Ronnie Caire, Ronnie Caire Advertising Agency, 704 Cigali Building, New Orleans, Louisiana, telephonically contacted that office and advised that he had been approached by Sergio Arcacha, a representative of the Cuban Revolutionary Front, Room 6, 544 Camp Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, to conduct an advertising campaign for this organization for the purpose of building public support and raising money.

C.D. TNG:sob
(5)

MAILED 8
OCT 28 1970
COMM-FBI

SEE NOTE PAGE FOUR

OCT 30 1970

NOV 6 1970

TELETYPE UNIT

According to the caller, his purpose in contacting the FBI was to determine if this organization was legitimate and recognized by the United States Government. The caller was advised that the FBI could not comment regarding this organization or the individual mentioned.

Shortly after receipt of this inquiry, on December 2, 1961, a New Orleans newspaper, the "Times-Picayune," reported that a two-month "crusade to free Cuba" had begun in the New Orleans area. The objective of the "crusade" was to raise money to educate the people of New Orleans to the danger represented by a communist-oriented Cuba. Sergio Arcacha was listed as one of the organizers and a Robert J. Caire was listed as the Public Relations Chairman.

The files of this Bureau reveal further that the Ronny Caire Advertising Agency, Inc., was registered with the Registration Section of the Department of Justice in 1962. This agency was located at 704 Cigali Building, New Orleans 12, Louisiana. Officers were listed as Robert James Caire, President and Treasurer, and Mrs. Robert James Caire, Vice President and Secretary, according to the registration information. This agency represented the New Orleans Chapter of the Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front, 544 Camp Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, for publicity and fund raising.

The only other reference to a Ronnie Caire located in the files of this Bureau appears on page ten of the enclosure to a memorandum prepared at New Orleans, Louisiana, on July 20, 1967, entitled "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas." This memorandum was disseminated to the Criminal Division, Civil Division and Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice on July 27, 1967. The enclosure in which the reference appears is a transcript received from one Carlos Bringuier of an interview between New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison and Carlos Quiroga. The reference to Ronnie Caire was made by Garrison who asked Quiroga when Sergio Arcacha worked for Ronnie Caire, to which, Quiroga replied that it was in 1962, after Arcacha went to Miami. No other mention is made of Ronnie Caire.

The Deputy Attorney General

In his letter of September 15, 1970, Mr. Weisberg stated that Oswald had Ronnie Caire's office address "masked" in his address book. The files of this Bureau contain no information relating to this statement.

With regard to Mr. Weisberg's request for information concerning Ronnie Caire, it is the recommendation of this Bureau that the request be denied because the information concerning Ronnie Caire is contained in investigatory files compiled for law enforcement purposes.

Regarding the second request made by Mr. Weisberg, which concerned the fingerprint on the leaflet, Weisberg appears to be referring to the incident reported by a member of the New Orleans Harbor Police, Mr. Girod Ray. This incident was investigated by this Bureau and the results were furnished to the Warren Commission. Your attention is directed to page 803 of Volume XXII of the "Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy." In June, 1963, Patrolman Ray was on duty on the New Orleans riverfront near where the aircraft carrier U.S.S. "Wasp" was berthed. A Naval officer aboard the ship requested Patrolman Ray to approach a man, who was in the vicinity of the aircraft carrier, distributing leaflets concerning Cuba. Patrolman Ray talked with the man and asked him to stop distribution of the leaflets. The patrolman obtained several of the leaflets from the man. Subsequently, Patrolman Ray believed the unknown man was Lee Harvey Oswald. He based his identification on observations of Oswald on television and of photographs of Oswald which appeared in the press.

The two leaflets which Patrolman Ray obtained from the man were examined by the FBI for latent fingerprints. One such fingerprint was developed on each leaflet. In view of the belief of Patrolman Ray that the man who distributed the leaflets was Lee Harvey Oswald, these two latent fingerprints were compared with the fingerprints of Oswald. It was determined that these two latent fingerprints were not identical with the fingerprints of Oswald. The two fingerprints were not compared with the fingerprints of any other individual.

The Deputy Attorney General

It is the recommendation of this Bureau that Mr. Weisberg's second request be denied since information concerning these fingerprints is contained in investigatory files compiled for law enforcement purposes. This request might also be denied on the grounds that it was not contained in the formal request (DJ-118) submitted by Mr. Weisberg.

NOTE:

The request received by the Department for information from FBI files is from Harold Weisberg. Weisberg is the man who has written several books critical of the Warren Commission, the FBI, Secret Service, police agencies and other branches of the Government relating to the Assassination investigation. His writings have contained inaccuracies, falsehoods, and deliberate slanting of facts to fit his purpose. He was one of ten employees fired by the State Department during 1947 because of suspicion of being a communist or having communistic sympathies. Later, he was allowed to resign without prejudice but he was not restored to his former position. Dallas and New Orleans files have been reviewed on the questions raised by Weisberg and above is result. Bufiles were also reviewed. In view of Weisberg's character, he should not be given the information he requests, and there is legal ground for our position.

F-81-

Date: 10/19/70

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL - REGISTERED (Priority)

TO: Director, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, New Orleans (100-16601) (RUC)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

ReBuairtel to Dallas and New Orleans 10/9/70.

New Orleans files reveal the following information relating to ROBERT JAMES CAIRE who is probably identical to the RONNIE CAIRE mentioned in reBuairtel:

On 11/17/61, an individual who identified himself as RONNIE CAIRE, Ronnie Caire Advertising Agency, 704 Cigali Building, New Orleans, Louisiana, telephonically advised that he had been approached by SERGIO ARCACHA, a representative of the Cuban Revolutionary Front, Room 6, 544 Camp Street, New Orleans, La., to conduct an advertising campaign for the Cuban Revolutionary Front for the purpose of building public support and raising money. He informed that the purpose of contacting the FBI was to determine whether this group was legitimate and recognized by the U. S. Government.

He was informed that this office could not make any statement regarding the organization or the individual mentioned;

(2) - Bureau (RM)
1 - Dallas (Info)(100-10461)(RM)
1 - New Orleans
SMC:bs
(4)

REC-13 105-82555-5648

EX-112

OCT 21 1970

30

OCT 30 1970

SOVIET SECTION

56 NOV 9 1970

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

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however, it was suggested that he might want to contact the local office of the State Department, as well as the office of the U. S. Attorney in New Orleans, to determine whether he would be required to register.

There appeared in the New Orleans Times Picayune newspaper dated 12/2/61 an article which announced that a two-month "crusade to free Cuba" was begun in the New Orleans area. The aim was to raise money to educate New Orleanians of the danger that Communist-orientated Cuba presents to the United States. This article lists SERGIO ARCACHA as one of the organizers of this crusade and the article further lists one ROBERT J. CAIRE as public relations chairman for the crusade.

Bulet to New Orleans dated 11/2/62, captioned, "RONNY CAIRE ADVERTISING AGENCY, INC.; REGISTRATION ACT - CUBA," enclosed a photostat of an abstract prepared from a registration statement filed by the Ronny Caire Advertising Agency, Inc., with the Registration Section of the Department.

The enclosed photostat of the abstract reveals that the Ronny Caire Advertising Agency, Inc. is located at 704 Cigali Building, New Orleans 12, Louisiana. The officers are listed as ROBERT JAMES CAIRE, president and treasurer, and Mrs. ROBERT JAMES CAIRE, vice president and secretary. The abstract indicates that this firm is representing the New Orleans chapter of the Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Front, 544 Camp Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, to publicize and raise funds.

New Orleans files do not reveal that ROBERT JAMES CAIRE was ever contacted or interviewed in captioned matter.

New Orleans files reveal no additional information regarding RAYMOND J. CAIRE not already known to the Bureau.

In regard to the fingerprint on a leaflet OSWALD had distributed, which is mentioned in referenced communication, the following observations are being set forth:

In paragraph five of WEISBERG's letter to Deputy Attorney General KLEINDIENST dated 9/15/70, WEISBERG indicates that OSWALD picketed the carrier "Wasp" and indicated that during this picketing OSWALD distributed leaflets. The FBI obtained a copy of the leaflet and identified a fingerprint on it as not being OSWALD's.

Investigation relating to this incident was conducted and the results set forth in New Orleans LHM 7/22/64.

This investigation revealed that a member of the New Orleans Harbor Police had observed an unknown individual distributing leaflets about Cuba on the New Orleans river front near where the carrier "USS Wasp" was berthed during June 1963. This patrolman was requested by a naval officer aboard the ship to contact the unknown individual and request him to stop distributing the leaflets. The harbor patrolman obtained a couple of the leaflets from this individual and felt sure that this person was LEE HARVEY OSWALD and he based this identification on the fact that he had observed OSWALD on television and his photographs in the newspapers.

These two leaflets were submitted to the Latent Fingerprint Section of the Identification Division by New Orleans airtel 7/28/64. By airtel to New Orleans dated 7/31/64 the Bureau advised that one latent fingerprint had been developed on each of the leaflets submitted; however, the two latent fingerprints were not identical with the fingerprints of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 10/13/70

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)(C)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

OO: DALLAS

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas and New Orleans dated 10/9/70.

A complete review of Dallas files in connection with captioned matter and the related assassination investigation reveals no information concerning RONNIE CAIRE or RAYMOND J. CAIRE not already known to the Bureau as indicated in the referenced airtel.

For the information of the Bureau, Cover Pages I - JJ of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 4/15/64, bearing above caption, contain the results of investigation in Ruasia by CIA concerning notations which appear in OSWALD's address book.

Pages 672 - 701 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63 bearing above caption, contain the names, addresses, and/or telephone numbers from the address book of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

A complete review of a photograph of OSWALD's address book available at Dallas fails to reflect any information indicating RONNIE CAIRE's office address is in this address book. It would appear that WEISBERG's claim that CAIRE's office address is "masked" in this address book is a statement that only WEISBERG can clarify. In the event WEISBERG can

REC-48 105-82555-5649

EX-103

OCT 15 1970

(2) - Bureau (RM)
2 - New Orleans (100-16601)(Info)(RM)
1 - Dallas
RPG:jls
(6)

OCT 30 1970

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O - 346-800 (139)

relate how such address is "masked" it is possible that some pertinent observation could then be made.

Two copies of this airtel are furnished the New Orleans office in view of Bureau request of that office and no further action is being taken by Dallas, UACB.

FBI

Date: 10/28/70

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, ANCHORAGE (44-48)(RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CU
OO: DALLAS

At the request of [redacted], Fairbanks, Alaska, where he is awaiting prosecution on the charge of cutting with the intent to wound, he was interviewed on 10/23/70 at which time he furnished the following information:

He recently returned to Alaska after being a patient at the Memorial Hospital, La Porte County, Indiana, where he was a mental patient, which had been brought on by excessive drinking. Dr. NORMAN BEATTY is in charge at the hospital.

In 1966 or 1967 a man named HAROLD HOPPWOOD was committed to the hospital and placed under maximum security.

Around February, 1969 HOPPWOOD showed him five black and white photographs which he kept in a secret compartment in his wallet. The photographs were all the same three men and three women standing in front of oil well towers. He, [redacted] recognized one man as LEE HARVEY OSWALD, the second man as JACK RUBY, and the third man he recognized as the nightclub owner later indicted in New Orleans, Louisiana by District Attorney GARRISON on the charge of conspiracy to assault President JOHN F. KENNEDY. HOPPWOOD identified one woman as Mrs. OSWALD and the second woman as Mrs. RUBY. HOPPWOOD did not identify the third woman.

REC-84 105-82555-5650

(2) - Bureau
2 - Indianapolis
1 - New Orleans (100-16601)(Info)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)(Info)
1 - Anchorage
RMP-gah (7)

12 OCT 31 1970

SOVIET SECTION

Approved _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O - 346-000 (58)

AN 44-48

HOPPWOOD said after leaving the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, he went to Louisiana where, in 1963, he became involved in the assassination of President KENNEDY and personally took these photographs. HOPPWOOD stated he was not personally involved in the assassination but was an intermediary in negotiating pay-offs for someone else. HOPPWOOD stated OSWALD was to have been paid money for killing President KENNEDY and RUBY in turn, was to be paid for killing OSWALD. He claimed the reason for taking the pictures was so none of the individuals could turn on one another.

The reason HOPPWOOD confided in him was that HOPPWOOD wanted him, after leaving the hospital, to extort $40,000.00 for the photographs from the United States Government or the third man in the picture. He does not believe HOPPWOOD showed these pictures to anyone else at the hospital.

He considers HOPPWOOD a crook who is a very nervous individual as well as a dangerous person. HOPPWOOD also mentioned he has buried money from a couple of bank jobs.

He does not believe HOPPWOOD would voluntarily display these pictures to anyone if questioned concerning the matter. He suggested hospital personnel, Mr. RAYMOND LOWERY, Chief of Security, or Dr. THEODORE A. HILL, Superintendent, be contacted concerning this matter. He believed if the pictures could be obtained, the numbers appearing on the oil well towers in the background could identify the location in Louisiana where the pictures were taken. He believed the photographs could prove there was a conspiracy to assassinate President KENNEDY.

V Hoppwood

HOPPWOOD has a brother, Dr. DAVID or PHILLIP HOPPWOOD, who resides in Lafayette, Indiana and employed by the State Department of Health and Welfare, Indianapolis, Indiana.

AN 44-48

Information copies furnished to Dallas and New Orleans because of their interest.

Indianapolis Division should contact authorities at Memorial Hospital, La Porte County, Indiana, concerning background on HOPPWOOD, and , based upon the results, consider further investigation to substantiate allegations made by [redacted]

11/6/70

Airtel

1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

To: SAC, Indianapolis (105-3399)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555) — 5650

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReAirtel 10/28/70.

Bureau files contain no information concerning Harold Hoppwood.

Criminal indices, Identification Division, also contain no information on Hoppwood. They were searched in view of the allegation that Hoppwood served time in the Federal Pendtentiary, Atlanta.

When Indianapolis develops more identifying data on Hoppwood, request recheck of these Bureau files. Note name could be misspelled.

1 - Anchorage (44-48)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)

TNG:aeb
(6)

NOTE:

A prisoner in Fairbanks, Alaska, advised that when he was a mental patient in a hospital in Indiana, he met Harold Hoppwood. Hoppwood furnished him information indicating a conspiracy involving Oswald, Ruby and Clay Shaw. Indianapolis is checking at the hospital in Indiana to determine if there is a Hoppwood and to check out the allegation.

Felt
Sullivan
Tolson
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAILED 24
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112

57 NOV 19 1970

TELETYPE UNIT

FD-36 (Rev. 8-22-64)

FBI

Date: 11/13/70

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via Airtel Registered (Priority)

To Director, FBI (105-82555)

From SAC, Indianapolis (105-3399) (P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

ReBuairtel to Indianapolis 11/6/70.

Enclosed for Anchorage is one copy of photograph identified as that of HAROLD WILSON HOPWOOD.

A review of Indianapolis file [redacted] captioned "UNKNOWN SUBJECT, aka George D. McGuire, Toby, (FNU) Hoppwood, (FNU) Hopwood, ITSMV," OO Knoxville, discloses that one HAROLD WILSON HOPWOOD, aka Hoppy Walker, Hoppe, [redacted] Subject in that matter was identified as HAROLD WILSON HOPWOOD, FBI [redacted]

A more complete description of HOPWOOD is as follows:

Name	HAROLD WILSON HOPWOOD, aka Harold W. Warren, Toby W. Warren, George Funk
Sex	Male
Race	White

EX-105

REC-38 100-82555-565

6 NOV 16 1970

(2) Bureau
2-Anchorage (Enc.-1) (44-48)
1-Dallas (100-10461) (Info)
1-New Orleans (100-16601) (Info)
2-Indianapolis
BOK:sjr
(8)

56 NOV 24 1970

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

IP 105-3399

Born	6/30/14, Rome, Ga.
Height	5'8½"
Weight	140 lbs.
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Build	Medium
Complexion	Ruddy
Scars and marks	Tattoos, right forearm "D H O T P" and horseshoe; "MICKEY" on back of right hand; 5 pointed star encircling letter "H" inside right forearm; heart and anchor and "USA" on right shoulder; heart and wreath on left shoulder; cross on left bicep; U.S. flag, left forearm; propeller and wings, left forearm; sunflower, back of left hand; tombstone with word "Mother," left inner forearm; figure of a die, left inner forearm; naked woman sitting in a cocktail glass on chest; two front teeth, upper left, missing
Occupation	Painter and bus driver
Residence	Route 1, Trafalgar, Ind.
SSN	[redacted]

It is further noted that HOPWOOD was subject of IP case [redacted] which indicates that records of Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri, reflect HOPWOOD to have attempted suicide four times and is probably mentally deranged.

Anchorage should exhibit enclosed photo of HOPWOOD to [redacted], Northern Region Correctional Institute, Fairbanks, Alaska, in effort to effect identification of HAROLD WILSON HOPWOOD as being identical with HAROLD HOPWOOD whom he referred to on 10/23/70.

Investigation continuing Indianapolis Division.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 5652

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 4

SECTION NO.
236

C I A

REFERRAL

SAC, Newark (105-15291) 11/18/70

Director, FBI (105-82555)

1 - Mr. T. N. Goble

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Enclosed for recipients are one Xerox copy of each of the following:

(1) Hand-printed letter addressed to Colonel John Glenn from [redacted] dated 10/26/70. [redacted] gives his return address as [redacted], Passaic, New Jersey 07055.

(2) Airmail envelope addressed to Colonel John Glenn bearing return address of [redacted] Passaic, New Jersey 07055.

(3) Typed copy prepared at the Bureau of the 10/26/70 [redacted] letter to Colonel Glenn

(4) A copy of Colonel Glenn's letter to [redacted] dated 11/3/70.

(5) 11/3/70 letter from Colonel Glenn to the Director

(6) 11/9/70 letter to Colonel Glenn from the Director

Bufiles reveal the following references which appear identical with [redacted] and [redacted], Passaic, New Jersey:

Enclosures - 6

ST-117

1 - Newark (105-25422) (Robinson)
1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosures - 6)

REC-52 105-82555-5653

22 DEC 8 1970

1 - 105-198641 (Robinson)

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NOV 17 1970
COMM-FBI

TNG:aeb
(7)

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

57 DEC 14 1970

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(1) Newark file [redacted] Bufile [redacted] subject, [redacted] Newark letter 7/14/70 in this case identifies [redacted] as single and "employed with his father at the [redacted] Accounting Office, [redacted] Passaic, New Jersey." He was born [redacted] at Brooklyn, New York, and his father was [redacted] This was a contact case based upon information that [redacted] made contact with a Soviet in Japan in 1958, and in 1969 contacted Amtorg Trading Corporation attempting to locate the Soviet. Authority to interview [redacted] was denied by Bureau letter 7/29/70.

(2) Bureau airtel to Albany and Newark, 6/6/67, entitled [redacted] Information Concerning Criminal Intelligence Program," which enclosed to Albany and Newark Xerox copies of a letter from [redacted] to the Director. Newark note that this letter is hand-printed as was the letter to Colonel Glenn, mentioned above. In this letter [redacted] makes certain allegations about the Cosa Nostra.

(3) Albany airtel to Bureau, two copies to Newark, dated 6/17/67, same caption as immediately above. This reports an interview with [redacted] who identifies himself as the son of [redacted] of [redacted], New Jersey. [redacted] describes himself as interested in writing short stories for magazines.

(4) Newark airtel dated 7/27/67, captioned as immediately above, Newark file [redacted]

(5) Newark letter dated 9/29/67, captioned as immediately above, Newark file [redacted]

(6) Newark letter dated 11/6/67, captioned as immediately above, Newark file [redacted].

Letter to Newark
Re: Lee Harvey Oswald
105-82555

It appears that the writer of the letter to Colonel Glenn may have been trying to capitalize on Colonel Glenn's name and fame. Newark should check its files for any information on the writer of this letter other than that indicated above. Furnish results to the Bureau promptly. Based on the information available to the Bureau at this time, the Bureau does not think an effort should be made to contact [redacted] concerning his letter; however, information in Newark files may be such as to necessitate an interview.

NOTE:

In the letter to Colonel Glenn, which he referred to the Bureau, the writer refers to meeting Colonel Glenn in 1961. He refers to a conversation at that time and states he told Colonel Glenn about Lee Harvey Oswald in an attempt to prevent the assassination of President Kennedy. He states that he also discussed the matter with Commander Shepard, Commander Schirra, Vice President Johnson and several others. He asks Colonel Glenn to confirm the conversation. Colonel Glenn replied to [redacted] that he did not recall the 1961 conversation. In 1961, Oswald was in the USSR.

DIRECTOR, FBI (105-135744)

11/23/70

SAC, PHILADELPHIA

ALVARO ESTANISLAO PROENZA-PROENZA, aka
IS - CUBA

CARIDAD JOSEFA PROENZA de PROENZA, aka
IS - CUBA

Bureau by O-7 dated 11/17/70 under the title "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R (CUBA)" forwarded a letter from Legat, Mexico City 11/6/70. The item was directed to Philadelphia for information in connection with the file on ALVARO ESTANISLAO PROENZA-PROENZA.

For the Bureau's information INS Philadelphia in February 1970, checked indices of this office on both ALVARO and his wife, CARIDAD, who were applicants for naturalization. INS acknowledged receipt of letterhead memorandum on ALVARO dated 4/16/65 and 6/30/65.

So far as can be seen the information in the Legat, Mexico City letter of 11/6/70 does not reflect adversely on the personal attitudes of ALVARO and CARIDAD PROENZA. INS current interest is called to attention, however, in the event Bureau desires to have Legat prepare an LHM for dissemination.

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - 105-82555 (OSWALD)
2 - Philadelphia

NSH:ec
(5)

105-82555 UNREC
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 29 1970

WESTERN UNION

BIA006 55SP EST NOV 29 70 KTQLPA157

P NKA311 RC NL PDF 7 EXTRA NEWARK NJER 29

DIRECTOR F.B.I J EDGAR HOOVER

WASHDC

ON MAY 4 1962 ANNOUNCED OSWALD PLAN TO KILL KENNEDY IN DALLAS WCAU RADIO PHILADELPHIA MY GOVERNMENT UNINTERESTED IN PURSUING IMPLICATIONS OF THAT FACT AT THE TIME WAS PEACE CORP VOLUNTEER PHILIPPINES PLEASE HAVE SOME ONE YOUR NEW YORK OFFICES CONTACT ME BEFORE I AM SEVERELY INJURED AS HAS BEEN THE CASE IN PREVIOUS INSTANCES IN ATTEMPT TO SHUT ME UP. AM SURE FROM READING NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS THAT YOUR COUNTRY INTERESTED IN PRESERVING GOOD IMAGE IF NOT MINE

[redacted]

APT 6J 80 PASSAIC NJ 07055.

JUDICIAL FILED

EX-115
REC-1
UNREC.
NOT RECORDED
46 DEC 18 1970
CORRESPONDENCE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 29 1970

WESTERN UNION

DIA005 5522 EST NOV 29 70 KTQLPA157

P NEA311 RC NL PDF 7 EXTRA NEWARK NJER 29

DIRECTOR F.B.I J EDGAR HOOVER

WASHDC

ON MAY 4 1962 ANNOUNCED OSWALD PLAN TO KILL KENNEDY IN DALLAS WCAU RADIO PHILADELPHIA MY GOVERNMENT UNINTERESTED IN PURSUING IMPLICATIONS OF THAT FACT AT THE TIME WAS PEACE CORP VOLUNTEER PHILIPPINES PLEASE HAVE SOME ONE YOUR NEW YORK OFFICES CONTACT ME BEFORE I AM SEVERELY INJURED AS HAS BEEN THE CASE IN PREVIOUS INSTANCES IN ATTEMPT TO SHUT ME UP. AM SURE FROM READING NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS THAT YOUR COUNTRY INTERESTED IN PRESERVING GOOD IMAGE IF NOT MINE

[redacted]

APT 6J 80 PASSAIC NJ 07055.

REC-3 105-19811-13

1 DEC 29 1970

105-[illegible] - UNREC.

RECORDED

JAN 5 1971

6 JAN 19/1

-1M (Rev. 4-6-70)

FBI

Date: 12-3-70

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via Airtel (Priority)

To: SAC, Newark [redacted]

From: Director, FBI [redacted]

[redacted]
PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY

115-82555 - UNREC.

RESEARCH (CORRESPONDENCE AND TOURS)
BUDED 12-14-70

Enclosed you will find:

- [X] Two copies of self-explanatory communication from captioned individual.
- [ ] One copy of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.
- [ ] One copy of the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin.
- [ ] Other:

Take following action:

- [ ] Make discreet inquiries of established sources to determine reputation of captioned individual and/or organization. Under no circumstances should correspondent become aware of our interest.
- [X] Have correspondent interviewed to determine whether correspondent has any information of interest to Bureau.
- [ ] Furnish orally pertinent facts from enclosed communication to appropriate law enforcement officials. Do not relinquish control of the communication itself.
- [ ] Acknowledge enclosed communication by mailing enclosed Bureau publication or publications to correspondent to address indicated, following your determination of status in law enforcement. If correspondent is not type of person to whom we want to furnish this material, or does not have legitimate interest in law enforcement matters, correspondent should be contacted and informed that our budgetary limitations restrict its distribution and request cannot be granted. Advise Bureau of action taken, together with recommendation as to whether correspondent's name should be added to our mailing list.
- [X] Submit results under above caption to reach Bureau no later than 12-14-70.
- [ ] Submit results and recommendations as to whether or not Bureau should comply with request, under above caption, to reach Bureau no later than _____

MAILED 22
DEC 03 1970
COMM-FBI

- [X] Other: Correspondent has been furnished no acknowledgment by the Bureau inasmuch as his address is incomplete and could not be clarified by telephone directory check.

Enc. (2)

NOTE: [redacted] is the subject of Bufile [redacted] As of July, 1970, he was employed with his father in an accounting firm in Passaic, New Jersey. In 1965 while in Japan, he allegedly met with a Soviet national. [redacted] was a member of the Peace Corps from 1962 until 1964 and was [illegible] educational aid in the Philippines.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 115-82555-12

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 12/9/70

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (105-15291) (C)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-CUBA

RE: Bulet to Newark, 11/18/70.

The files of the NKO reflect, in addition to that information already in the possession of the Bureau, that during the evening of 11/6/69, [redacted] telephoned the NKO and advised that he wanted protection from "people" who were after him because of what he knew. He said that he had told 1,500 people before it happened that ROBERT KENNEDY was going to be assassinated by SIRHAN SIRHAN. He also stated that he had told many people about the "Pueblo" incident before it ever occurred. He continued that he had also told over 1,500 people that President JOHN F. KENNEDY was going to be assassinated before the event actually happened.

When asked how he knew these things, [redacted] responded that he had both heard and seen them, but he would not be more specific. He said that the police and judges (unnamed) were involved and that "they" were after him, meaning all those involved in his allegations. [redacted]

He stated in conclusion that as an illustration of his persecution, he had been beaten while confined to the Bergen Pines Mental Hospital, in 1968. [redacted] gave his address as [redacted] Hasbrouck Heights, N.J.

In view of the foregoing, Newark concurs with the Bureau's observation that no contact be had with [redacted] concerning his letter to Colonel JOHN GLENN. No further investigation in this matter is being conducted by Newark.

2-Bureau (RM)
2-Newark
(1-105-25422 (ROBINSON)
WJD:mmw
(4)

5654

REC 11

EX-113

17 DEC 11 1970

NAT. INT. SEC.

5 DEC 1 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FBI

Date: 12/11/70

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted]

FROM: SAC, NEWARK [redacted] (C)

SUBJECT: [redacted]
PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY
RESEARCH (CORRESPONDENCE AND TOURS)

Re Bureau airtel, 12/3/70, NK letter, 12/9/70, captioned, "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R-CUBA".

[redacted] is the father of [redacted]. They currently reside, [redacted], Passaic, NJ. [redacted] previously resided [redacted], Hasbrouck Heights, NJ. [redacted] is a responsible citizen in the community. He is a certified public accountant and operates the [redacted] Accounting Office, at [redacted], Passaic, NJ.

On 12/11/70, [redacted] was interviewed. He was made aware of the FBI interests in ascertaining his observations of [redacted] and knowledge of statements made by his son.

[redacted] acknowledged FBI interests concerning this matter and appreciated being contacted confidentially and privately concerning his son.

[redacted] advised it is unfortunate, but there is no communication between himself and his son. He is aware of the statements made by his son in reporting having knowledge of LEE HARVEY OSWALD's intention to assassinate President JOHN F. KENNEDY. This information

2-Bureau (RM)
2-Newark
(1-105-15291) (OSWALD)

UNREC.

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

come to his attention some time following the assassination. [redacted] said he does not know whether his son knew OSWALD but is inclined to believe that his son's story is the figment of his imagination.

With regard to the murder of ROBERT KENNEDY, [redacted] said he has no information to substantiate his son's claim of having previous knowledge of this incident. He again feels that his son's story is a figment of his imagination.

[redacted] advised he has no information concerning his son's claim of having knowledge about the "Pueblo" incident before it occurred.

[redacted] advised his son is now writing a book about the above incidents. [redacted] has not seen the book and has only heard about the manuscript from typists in his office.

[redacted] stated that in 1968, his son was arrested by the Hasbrouck Heights, NJPD and subsequently, brought to the Bergen Pines Mental Hospital for observation. [redacted] A court order was subsequently obtained by [redacted] releasing his son from Bergen Pines.

[redacted] brought his son to the Fair Oaks Institution in Summit, NJ, for examination by psychiatrists. Subject was released after ten days of observation. [redacted] claimed that he did not know the diagnosis given by the psychiatrists.

[redacted] advised his son was arrested again in 1969 by the Hasbrouck Heights, NJPD on a complaint filed by the Town Prosecutor. Subject was alleged to have threatened the local Magistrate and the Hasbrouck Heights PD. Subject was again brought to the Bergen Pines Hospital, but he was released on a court order obtained by his father.

[redacted] advised he placed his son in the Carrier Clinic, a private institution, for thirty days observation. Again, [redacted] advised he did not know the diagnosis made by psychiatrists.

It is to be noted it is believed [redacted] does not wish to reveal diagnosis made by psychiatrists concerning his son's mental condition.

[redacted] related he has instituted a suit against the Police Department of Hasbrouck Heights, and the town of Hasbrouck Heights for the unlawful arrest of his son and placement against his will in Bergen Pines Hospital. He claims this suit is still pending.

[redacted] acknowledged that an FBI interview of his son would provide nothing further of value to the FBI.

In view of the foregoing, Newark believes that an interview with the subject is not warranted, and no further investigation in this matter is being conducted by Newark.

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen

12/15/70

1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. L. Wilson

Airtel

To: SACs, New Orleans (100-16601) (Enclosures - 4)
Dallas (100-10461) (Enclosures - 4)
Portland (44-225) (Enclosures - 4)
Minneapolis (105-2564) (Enclosures - 4)

From: Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R
CO:DL

Attached for each office are two copies of a letter and a Department of Justice form, DJ-118, received by the Deputy Attorney General from Harold Weisberg, under the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act.

Each office should review its files for information pertinent to Weisberg's allegations and indicate reports or other communications in which pertinent information appears. If field office did not have film, so state. If film in field office possession at one time, state date and circumstances of disposition.

Handle immediately and submit results within three days of receipt of this airtel.

LW:as
(10)

MAILED 4
DEC 15 1970
COMM-FBI

REC-84 105-82555-5655

DEC 16 1970

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Pele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

66DEC 21 1970

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 12/23/70

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL - REGISTERED (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, PORTLAND (44-225) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R
CO: Dallas

Re Bureau airtel to New Orleans, Dallas, Portland and Minneapolis dated 12/8/70, which dealt with a letter from HAROLD WEISBERG to the Department of Justice. The portion of WEISBERG's letter involving the Portland Division concerned Mr. and Mrs. J. PAT DOYLE and son JIM, and their friends, Mr. and Mrs. MATT WILSON of Portland.

The situation involving the DOYLEs and WILSONs was first outlined by Portland in an airtel to the Bureau dated 11/27/63 captioned "JACK LEON RUBY, aka Jack Ruben Stein; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka Alek J. Hidell, O. H. Lee - VICTIM, CIVIL RIGHTS." A roll of 8 mm motion picture film, in color, which included photos of an individual possibly LEE HARVEY OSWALD, was forwarded to the Bureau with that airtel. The film was taken by young JIM DOYLE, then 14 years old. The film was provided to the Portland Division by the father, J. PAT DOYLE, 1107 S.E. 123rd Avenue, Portland, with the request that it be returned to him after the Bureau had kept it as long as necessary. The film was forwarded in order that the Bureau might make copies of the pertinent scenes if it so desired.

(2) - Bureau (AM) (RM) RECEIVED REC-84 105-82555-5656
1 - Dallas (AM) (RM) (100-10461)
1 - Portland

WSB:njm
(4)

3 DEC 28 1970

EX-111

S. [illegible] RUC

Approved: JAN 8 1971 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

PD 44-225

Reference to this film also was made in an airtel to the Bureau dated 11/29/63 under the same caption.

FD-302's incorporating information provided by the adults, Mr. and Mrs. DOYLE and Mr. and Mrs. WILSON, were prepared, and the originals are maintained in Portland file 44-225. These FD-302's were set out in Portland report dated 12/1/63 in the matter entitled "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R;" 12 copies of which were forwarded to the Bureau (BUfile 105-82555). Mention of the film was also made in the administrative page of that report.

By airtel to Portland dated 1/31/64 the Bureau returned the above film to Portland with the comment that the Bureau had no further need for this film, and that the film was enclosed for return to "PAT DOYLE".

The film was returned to DOYLE on 3/10/64.

FBI

Date: 12/18/70

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

To : Director, FBI (105-82555)

From : SAC, Minneapolis (105-2564) (RUC)

Subject: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R
OO: Dallas

ReBuairtel 12/15/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau are copies of the following communications under instant caption:

Minneapolis airtel to New Orleans 12/18/63
New Orleans airtel to Minneapolis 12/23/63
Minneapolis airtel to New Orleans 12/31/63
New Orleans letter to Minneapolis 1/21/64

For the information of all offices, JOHN MARTIN, 1752 Iglehart, Apt. 4, St. Paul, Minnesota, advised he had some 8-mm. movie film he had taken of a group of Cubans after OSWALD was arrested in New Orleans on 8/9/63. Minneapolis then forwarded the film to New Orleans, who reviewed it and found nothing of value. The film was returned by New Orleans to Minneapolis and turned back to MARTIN personally by SA EWALD I. CARLSON on 1/28/64.

REC-84 105-82555-565

EX-113

10 DEC 21 1970

6 - Bureau (Enc. 4) (RM)
1 - New Orleans (Info) (100-16601) (RM)
1 - Dallas (Info) (100-10461) (RM)
1 - Portland (Info) (44-225) (RM)
1 - Minneapolis

ERS:CK
(6)

SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Agent in Charge

66 JAN 6 1971

12/18/63

AIRTEL AIR MAIL

TO: SAC, NEW ORLEANS

FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (105-[illegible]) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R

CO: DALLAS

On 12/17/63, the Minneapolis Office received a telephone call from [illegible], 1951 Fairmount, Apartment 4, St. Paul, Minn. who revealed that he had personally taken 8 mm. movies of a group of Cubans just after OSWALD was arrested in New Orleans on 8/9/63. [illegible] said these films would be available to the FBI if desired.

Without viewing film or knowing coverage in New Orleans, this group of Cubans referred to by [illegible] are apparently anti-CASTRO who were against OSWALD and literature being distributed.

New Orleans advise if this coverage would be of interest and if the use of above film would be of any value to New Orleans.

2-New Orleans (RM)
1-Dallas (RM)
1-Minneapolis
(HLM:kjk
(4)

105-[illegible]-5651

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 12/23/63

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (105-2564)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R
OO: Dallas

Re Minneapolis airtel to New Orleans 12/18/63.

It is suggested that Minneapolis borrow the film made by JOHN MARTIN, 1752 Iglehart, Apartment 4, St. Paul, Minn., and forward same to New Orleans where the film will be reviewed to determine if it provides any information of value to investigation being conducted by New Orleans.

(2) - Minneapolis
1 - Dallas (Info)
2 - New Orleans

HGM:sam
(5)

100-16601-5657

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____
Special Agent in Charge

12/31/63

AIRTEL AIRMAIL

TO: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601)

FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (105-2564)(P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R

OO: DALLAS

Re New Orleans airtel to Minneapolis dated 12/23/63.

Enclosed herewith for the New Orleans Office is a roll of film obtained from JOHN MARTIN, 1752 Iglehart, St. Paul, Minnesota, apparently depicting OSWALD'S presence in New Orleans.

The New Orleans Office after viewing the film for any information of value re OSWALD should return the film to the Minneapolis Office so that it may be returned to JOHN MARTIN.

2 - New Orleans (Enc. 1)(RM)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)(Info.)(RM)
1 - Minneapolis
EIC:jsm
(4)

105-82555-5657

SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (105-2564) 1/21/64

SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601) (RUC)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka.
IS - R
OO: Dallas

Re Minneapolis airtel to New Orleans, 12/31/63.

The film obtained by Minneapolis from JOHN MARTIN was viewed at the New Orleans Office and was found to contain nothing of value to this case.

Enclosed for Minneapolis is the above mentioned film.

(2) Minneapolis (Enc. 1)(RM)
1-Dallas (Info)(100-10461)(RM)
1-New Orleans

REL/lav
(4)

105-82555-5657

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 12/18/70

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL - REGISTERED (Priority)

TO: Director, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, New Orleans (100-16601) (RUC)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R
OO: Dallas

ReBuairtel 12/15/70.

New Orleans files reveal that this office obtained one 16 mm. duplicate film print of silent movie taken by WWL-TV of OSWALD distributing leaflets on 8/16/63 in front of International Trade Mart, 124 Camp St., New Orleans. This duplicate film obtained from MILTON LeBLANC, Pan American Films, 822 N. Rampart St., New Orleans, on 12/3/63 and sent to Bureau by letter dated 2/4/64. Bureau is referred to pages 425 and 426 of report of SA WARREN C. DeBRUEYS dated 12/8/63 at Dallas.

New Orleans files reveal that one 16 mm. duplicate film print of silent movies taken by WDSU-TV of OSWALD distributing leaflets on 8/16/63 in front of International Trade Mart, 124 Camp Street, New Orleans, was obtained on 12/3/63. This film was obtained from FRANK RICHARD, Pan American Films, 822 N. Rampart St., New Orleans, and subsequently forwarded to Bureau 2/4/64. Bureau is referred to report of SA DeBRUEYS dated 12/8/63 at Dallas, pages 421, 422, and 426.

REC-51 105-82555-5658

EX-113

6 DEC 21 1970

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Dallas (100-10461)(RM)
1 - Minneapolis (105-2564)(RM)
1 - Portland (44-225)(RM)
1 - New Orleans
SMC:bs
(7)

DO NOT FILE IN DIA
SOVIET SECTION

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

51 JAN 7 1971

New Orleans files reveal that on 11/25/63, six photographs taken of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and a person latter identified as CHARLES HALL STEELE, JR., were obtained from JOHANN RUSH, WDSU-TV, New Orleans. These photos depict OSWALD and STEELE passing out leaflets in front of the International Trade Mart on 8/16/63. Investigation did not uncover any film other than the TV film taken on 8/16/63 by WDSU-TV and WWL-TV, New Orleans.

These photographs were displayed to various individuals in an attempt to identify persons therein. Bureau is referred to report of SA DeBRUEYS dated 12/2/63 at Dallas, pages 687, 690-693. Bureau also refer to report of SA DeBRUEYS dated 12/8/63 at Dallas, pages 410, 412-420.

FBI

Date: 12/21/70

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)(P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

OO: DALLAS

Re Bureau airtel to New Orleans, Dallas, Portland and Minneapolis dated 12/15/70.

A review of the files of the Dallas Office reflects the following information pertaining to HAROLD WEISBERG's allegations:

RE: JOHN MARTIN FILM

Minneapolis airtel to New Orleans dated 12/18/63, under the LEE HARVEY OSWALD caption stated that on 12/17/63 the Minneapolis Office received a telephone call from JOHN MARTIN, 1752 Iglehart, Apartment 4, St. Paul, Minnesota, who advised he had personally made 8mm movies of a group of Cubans just after OSWALD was arrested in New Orleans on 8/9/63. Minneapolis requested New Orleans to advise if such film would be of any value.

New Orleans airtel to Minneapolis dated 12/23/63 under the LEE HARVEY OSWALD caption suggested Minneapolis borrow the film made by JOHN MARTIN and forward same to New Orleans for review to determine if of any value.

105-82555-5659

REC-32

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New Orleans (Info)(100-16601)(RM)
1 - Portland (Info)(44-225)(RM)
1 - Minneapolis (Info)(105-2564)(RM)
2 - Dallas
RPG/pd
(7)

22 DEC 24 1970

65 JAN 7 1971

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1961 O - 241-000 (11)

Minneapolis airtel to New Orleans dated 12/31/63 under the LEE HARVEY OSWALD caption forwarded to New Orleans the film obtained from JOHN MARTIN allegedly depicting OSWALD's presence in New Orleans. The New Orleans Office was requested to return this film to Minneapolis for return to JOHN MARTIN after reviewing same.

New Orleans letter to Minneapolis dated 1/21/64 under the LEE HARVEY OSWALD caption stated the film obtained from JOHN MARTIN had been reviewed at the New Orleans Office and was found to contain nothing of value to this case. The film was enclosed to the Minneapolis Office for return to JOHN MARTIN.

The Dallas Office has never had the JOHN MARTIN film.

RE: MR. AND MRS. J. PAT DOYLE, MR. AND MRS. MATT WILSON AND FILM TAKEN BY JIM DOYLE

The report of SA WILLIAM S. BROWN dated 12/1/63 at Portland, Oregon, under the LEE HARVEY OSWALD caption, Portland file 89-21, contains the following information:

Page 6 reflects an interview with J. PAT DOYLE on 11/26/63 in which he states his 14-year-old son JIM DOYLE took motion pictures of two individuals on 8/9/63 on Canal Street, New Orleans, carrying signs bearing pro-Cuban inscriptions with leaflets in their hands. One of these men wore on his front a yellow or orange colored sign which bore as part of its inscription "Viva la Fidel". DOYLE feels this individual resembled LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Page 7 reflects interview of Mrs. J. PAT (CHARLEEN) DOYLE on 11/26/63 who substantiated the foregoing information of her husband.

Page 8 reflects interview of MATT WILSON on 11/27/63 and Page 9 reflects interview of Mrs. MATT WILSON on 11/27/63, both substantiating the information furnished by J. PAT DOYLE.

Administrative data on Cover Pages A and B of SA WILLIAM S. BROWN's report reflects the motion picture film was furnished the Portland Office on 11/27/63 (later corrected to reflect date of receipt as 11/26/63) and was forwarded to the Bureau by Portland airtel to Bureau dated 11/27/63.

The Dallas Office has never had this film.

RE: WDSU-TV AND WWL-TV FILMS CD 75

The report of SA WARREN C. deBRUEYS dated 12/2/63 at Dallas, Texas, under the LEE HARVEY OSWALD caption reflects the following information:

Page 684 reflects that on 11/23/63, BOB JONES, WWL-TV, New Orleans, furnished a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD taken 8/16/63 in front of the International Trade Mart, New Orleans, passing out handbills. He also furnished another photograph of a second individual whom he stated was assisting OSWALD in the passing out of these handbills. Page 685 of this report reflects these two photographs were being forwarded to the FBI Laboratory.

Page 687 reflects CHARLES HALL STEELE, JR., on 11/26/63 was exhibited six photographs furnished by JOHNANN RUSH, WDSU-TV, of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and other individuals passing out handbills in front of the International Trade Mart on 8/16/63. STEELE identified himself and OSWALD in the photographs but could not identify a third white male.

Pages 690-692 reflect an interview on 11/29/63 with JESSE R. CORE, III, director of Jesse R. Core Public Relations Firm located in the International Trade Mart, New Orleans, wherein CORE identified OSWALD as one of the individuals passing out handbills at the International Trade Mart. CORE was shown copies of approximately six photographs. He identified J. EHARA, Kasuga & Co., Ltd., International Trade Mart, and JOHN ALICE, owner of John Alice & Co., International Trade Mart.

Pages 693 and 694 reflect an interview with JOHN ALICE who fixed the date of passing out the handbills as 8/16/63 and identified himself, J. EHARA and LEE HARVEY OSWALD as three of the individuals.

Page 695 reflects interview with WILLIAM K. STUCKEY, The Ross Agency, Inc., New Orleans, on 11/26/63 concerning his approaching OSWALD on 8/17/63 to appear for interview on WDSU Radio Station on the evening of 8/17/63.

CD 75

Report of SA WARREN C. deBRUEYS dated 12/2/63 at Dallas under the LEE HARVEY OSWALD caption on Pages 267 and 268 contained an interview with CHARLES HALL STEELE, JR., on 11/24/62, and on Page 269 an interview with CHARLES HALL STEELE, SR. The information in these two interviews substantiates the identities of CHARLES HALL STEELE, JR., and LEE HARVEY OSWALD as passing out handbills but fails to identify the identity of the third person. Pages 272 and 273 reflects an interview with CHARLENE STOUFF on 11/25/63, identifying herself as a girl friend of CHARLES HALL STEELE, JR., and substantiates the information furnished by him.

CD 126

The report of SA JOHN T. REYNOLDS dated 12/6/63 at New Orleans under the LEE HARVEY OSWALD caption, on Pages 41 and 42 reflects investigative efforts to identify an unknown third person who appeared in the photographs taken of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and CHARLES HALL STEELE, JR., passing out handbills in front of the International Trade Mart, New Orleans, on 8/16/63.

New Orleans airtel to Bureau dated 3/3/67 under the assassination caption identifies the three individuals passing out handbills or leaflets on 8/16/63 in front of the International Trade Mart, New Orleans, as JOHN ALICE, J. EHARA and LEE HARVEY OSWALD. This airtel enclosed for the Bureau two copies of an enlargement of the portion of the photograph taken by WDSU-TV on 8/16/63.

CD 6

The report of SA WARREN C. deBRUEYS dated 12/8/63 at Dallas under the LEE HARVEY OSWALD caption reflects the following information:

On Pages 421 and 422, there is set forth an interview with JOHN CORPORAN, WDSU-TV News Room, New Orleans, on 12/3/63 wherein he advised his station made three films concerning LEE HARVEY OSWALD. One was a silent film taken on 8/16/63 at New Orleans when OSWALD was distributing leaflets. The second was a silent film taken on the date of OSWALD's court appearance which was made outside the Municipal Court at New Orleans. The third is a sound film interview which was made 8/21/63 at WDSU Studio a few minutes after an audio tape had been made of a debate in which OSWALD participated.

Page 427 reflects an interview with FRANK RICHARD, Pan American Films, 822 North Rampart Street, New Orleans, on 12/3/63, indicating he made available a duplicate copy of a 16mm motion picture film containing the above described three films.

Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 3/3/64 enclosed LHM of same date under the LEE HARVEY OSWALD caption described the above three films and reflected the duplicate copy containing these three films were furnished the Bureau by New Orleans letter to Bureau dated 2/4/64.

The report of SA WILLIAM C. deBRUEYS dated 12/8/63 at Dallas under the LEE HARVEY OSWALD caption reflects the following:

Page 425 reflects that on 12/3/63 RUFUS RIVERS, News Staff, WWL-TV, advised his station made films of LEE HARVEY OSWALD on 8/16/63 when OSWALD was passing out leaflets at New Orleans. Page 426 reflects that on 12/3/63, MILTON LeBLANC, Pan American Films, 822 North Rampart Street, New Orleans, made available a duplicate copy of a 16mm motion picture film referred to on Page 425 by RUFUS RIVERS.

Dallas airtel dated 3/3/64 enclosed LHM of same date reflects this duplicate copy of a 16mm motion picture film referred to above was furnished the Bureau by New Orleans letter to Bureau 2/4/64.

The report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 4/15/64 at Dallas under the LEE HARVEY OSWALD caption reflects the following information:

On Pages 528-539, there is a complete transcript of radio program "Conversation Carte Blanche" broadcast on WDSU Radio Station at 6:05 PM, 8/21/63, made available on 8/22/63 by Mrs. JEANNE RODGERS, Secretary to the Manager.

On Pages 540-557, there is a complete transcript of taped interview of LEE HARVEY OSWALD by WILLIAM K. STUCKEY, Tulane University News Service, New Orleans, made available by STUCKEY on 8/29/63 which was recorded at WDSU Radio Station on the evening of 8/17/63.

Report of SA WARREN C. deBRUEYS dated 7/21/64 at New Orleans under the LEE HARVEY OSWALD caption reflects the following:

On Pages 16 and 17, there is reflected that on 5/27/64 JOHN CORPORAN, News Director, Radio and TV Station WDSU, New Orleans, stated his station maintained an original tape of the radio program entitled "Conversation Carte Blanche" which was broadcast by WDSU Radio Station on 8/21/63 in which LEE HARVEY OSWALD was a participant. A copy of this tape was received by SA STEPHEN M. CALLENDER on 5/29/64 from Miss VERA GILBERT, Secretary to Mr. CORPORAN.

New Orleans airtel to Bureau dated 6/3/64 under the LEE HARVEY OSWALD caption forwarded the Bureau a copy of the above mentioned tape. Also enclosed with the New Orleans airtel of 6/3/64 was an LHM reflecting the same information as that contained in the above mentioned report of SA WARREN C. deBRUEYS dated 7/21/64.

A copy of this communication is being furnished the New Orleans, Portland and Minneapolis Offices in view of the fact that they have also been requested to furnish the Bureau pertinent information concerning HAROLD WEISBERG's allegations.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 1/18/71

FROM : SAC, ANCHORAGE (44-48)(RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
OO: Indianapolis

Re Indianapolis airtel to Director dated 11/13/70.

On 12/18/70 [redacted], Anchorage, Alaska, furnished the following information to SA DOYCE E. COCHRAN:

[redacted] advised he is presently rooming at [redacted] and is working part-time on his own as a sign painter.

[redacted] identified the photograph of HAROLD WILSON HOPWOOD as identical with the individual he knew as HAROLD HOPWOOD at the Memorial Hospital, LaPorte County, Indiana. According to [redacted] HOPWOOD was a very hostile person, especially toward Negroes. He also claimed he had killed a guard at the Atlanta Federal Prison.

[redacted] said HOPWOOD actually thought that he, [redacted] would attempt to collect $40,000 from the Government, but he would not furnish much information to [redacted] If [redacted] attempted to question HOPWOOD, HOPWOOD would merely say that the deal was off.

[redacted] said that HOPWOOD has a brother who is a psychologist for the State Mental Headquarters in Indiana.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Dallas (100-10461)(Info)(RM)
2 - Indianapolis (105-3399)(RM)
1 - New Orleans (100-16601)(Info)(RM)
2 - Anchorage
(1 - 44-48)(1 - 100-2535) REC 85

105-82555-5661

DEC:pap
(8)

ESPIONAGE

89

JAN 26 1971

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FBI

Date: 2/1/71

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)(P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka (deceased)
IS - R - CUBA

OO: Dallas

Re Anchorage airtel to Bureau, 10/28/70; Bureau airtel to Indianapolis, 11/6/70; Indianapolis airtel to Bureau, 11/13/70; Indianapolis letter to Dallas 12/21/70 (no copy to Bureau); and Anchorage letter to Bureau 1/18/71.

RE: HAROLD WILSON HOPWOOD, AKA

Indianapolis letter to Dallas dated 12/21/70 advised that according to NORMALEE REED, secretary, Norman Beatty Memorial Hospital, Westville, Indiana, on 12/15/70, HAROLD HOPPWOOD was admitted to that hospital's maximum security section on 11/15/63 as a transfer from Central State Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana, and was discharged on 2/16/70 to the custody of the Marion County Sheriff, Indianapolis, [redacted]

This communication further reflected that as of 9/1/62 this individual was a patient at Big Spring State Hospital, Big Spring, Texas. Dr. THEODORE HILL, Superintendent, Norman Beatty Memorial Hospital, Indianapolis, advised that HOPPWOOD's diagnosis at the time of his release was a [redacted] His records reflected he was born 6/30/16 at Indianapolis,

SI-114 REC-25 105-82555-5661

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Anchorage (44-48)(Info) (RM)
1 - Indianapolis (105-3399)(Info) (RM)
1 - New Orleans (100-16601)(Info)(RM)
2 - Dallas
RPG:jls
(7)

12 FEB 4 1971

F131

Approved: 10 FEB 1 01971 Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1969 O - 346-000 (10)

Indiana, a white male, with FBI# [redacted]

This communication set forth a lead for Dallas to contact the Big Spring State Hospital, Big Spring, Texas, to determine the dates HOPPWOOD was a patient at that hospital and also set forth a lead for the Indianapolis office to determine the dates HOPPWOOD was a patient at the Central State Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana.

On 1/21/71, Dr. JAMES M. KREIMEYER, assistant superintendent, Big Spring State Hospital, Big Spring, Texas, furnished the following information to SA COLEMAN MABRAY:

The records of the Big Spring State Hospital reflect no information on HAROLD HOPPWOOD. The records do reflect that one HAROLD M. HOPEWOOD entered that hospital on 10/9/62 on a ninety day commitment from El Paso, Texas, diagnosis [redacted] The records reflect this individual escaped from this hospital on 10/13/62 and was discharged on 1/10/63 "unimproved" while in escape status. Dr. KREIMEYER stated that his records concerning this individual reflected he was identical to HAROLD WILSON HOPWOOD, Bureau of Prisons [redacted] Springfield, Missouri. His records reflected his date of birth as 6/30/13 at Harlan, Kentucky.

The above information from the records of Big Spring State Hospital, Big Spring, Texas, is available only upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum which subpoena should be directed to Dr. JAMES M. KREIMEYER, assistant superintendent, Big Spring State Hospital, Big Spring, Texas.

LEAD

DALLAS

AT DALLAS, TEXAS. Will upon receipt of the results of inquiry at the Central State Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana, close instant case administratively in the absence of any other outstanding investigation.

FBI

Date: 2/5/71

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)(C)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka (deceased)
IS - R - CUBA

OO: Dallas

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau 2/1/71 and Indianapolis letter to Dallas 1/28/71 (no copy to Bureau).

RE: HAROLD WILSON HOPWOOD, AKA

Referenced Indianapolis letter reflected that on 1/19/71, Mrs. MARY SIGLER, supervisor, Medical Records, Central State Hospital, Indianapolis, Indiana, advised SA MERLYN J. HEROLD that a check of her records revealed no record concerning a HAROLD WILSON HOPWOOD or HAROLD WILSON HOPPWOOD. She telephonically contacted the statistical section of the Indiana Mental Health Department and determined that HAROLD WILSON HOPPWOOD was at the Madison State Hospital 11/15/63 through 6/6/69 and then transferred to Norman Beatty Memorial Hospital, Westville, Indiana, 6/6/69 to 2/16/70.

105-82555-5662

It would appear that any additional investigation concerning the information attributed to HOPWOOD in Anchorage airtel to Bureau of 10/28/70 is unwarranted. He allegedly identified one woman

6 - Bureau (RM) REC-79
1 - Anchorage (44-48)(Info)(RM)
1 - Indianapolis (105-3399)(Info)(RM)
1 - New Orleans (100-16601)(Info)(RM)
1 - Dallas
RPG:jls
(6)

11 FEB 10 1971

1 PAGE

3 FEB 17 1971

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

in a photograph as Mrs. RUBY and JACK RUBY was never married. Furthermore, he was a patient in a mental hospital seven days prior to the actual assassination. He was diagnosed in 1962 as having [redacted]

UACB, no further inquiry being conducted.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: April 14, 1971

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE (105-7740) RUC

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau is a poster advertising the READY Marine Corps Reserve which bears an inscription signed by LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

On April 4, 1971, SA DAVID W. HOLMES received information telephonically from [redacted] to the effect that an employee of his at the Universal Container Company, 2211 Sulpher Springs Road, Lansdowne, Maryland, had given him a poster bearing an inscription possibly given by LEE HARVEY OSWALD. [redacted] advised that the poster was a READY Reserve Marine Corps poster found in the basement of a house his employee had recently purchased. He said the employee, [redacted] found the poster, which bore the following inscription:

"11-22-63

To Bob -

Thanks for the help & assistance.

Your friend,

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
USMC 1563230

[redacted] advised that he is a resident of [redacted] Arbutus, Maryland, and that he can be reached at his home, telephone [redacted] or at his office, telephone [redacted]

2-Bureau
(1-Package) (REGISTERED MAIL) (ENC. 1)
1-Baltimore
JHH:lhs
(4)

REC-28 105-82555-5664

EX-114

APR 15 1971

ESPIONAGE

APR 28 1971

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

[redacted] further advised that to the best of his knowledge the signature on the poster resembled that signature which he remembers from the publicity surrounding the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, and might possibly be genuine.

On April 6, 1971, SA JOE H. HARDAGE contacted [redacted] at the Universal Container Company, Lansdowne, Maryland. [redacted] furnished a copy of the Marine Corps poster, which bore the signature of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. [redacted] advised that his employee, [redacted] had recently purchased a house on First Avenue in Lansdowne, Maryland, from a [redacted], and [redacted] advised that [redacted] is known to [redacted] as an insurance adjustor who currently resides nearby in Lansdowne, Maryland. He said that the house was sold through the Skirven Realty in Baltimore, and that the former owner, [redacted] had submitted a change of address to the Lansdowne Post Office. He advised that [redacted]'s full name was [redacted]

[redacted] said that his employee, [redacted] could not make any estimate of the validity of the inscription on the poster and had no way to assume that it might not be genuine. [redacted] advised that it was his opinion that he should make this poster available to the FBI in the eventuality that it could be determined, if in fact, the inscription was genuine. [redacted] said that he does not know [redacted] personally and cannot offer any information which might further indicate any connection of [redacted] to OSWALD.

Indices of the Baltimore regarding [redacted] and [redacted] are negative.

In view of the indicated date of the inscription and the unlikely possibility that such an inscription could have been written by OSWALD, this office is conducting no further investigation, UACB.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr.	
Mr.	
Mr. Brennan CD	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Cun	
Mr. Da	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Ro	
Mr. Ta	
Mr. Walters	
Mr. Sovars	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO : Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: May 14, 1971

FROM : Richard G. Kleindienst
Deputy Attorney General

SUBJECT: Freedom of Information Request -
Paul L. Hoch

A copy of a request submitted by Mr. Paul L. Hoch for access to FBI records is attached.

Would you please give me your comments and recommendations regarding this request.

Please return the attached materials when you are through with them.

EX-109 REC-3 105-82555-5665

MAY 20 1971

15 JUN 8 1971

1 ENCLOSURE

REC-0 9121105

FBI

Mr. Richard Kleindienst
Deputy Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

Registered mail

1971
CERTIFIED MAIL

Dear Mr. Kleindienst:

By this letter and the attached Form DJ-118, I am requesting access to the items denoted as Qe37, Qe38, and Q39 in Warren Commission Document 7, the report of FBI SA Gemberling dated December 10, 1963 at Dallas. On page 328 of that report (attached for your convenience), the requested items are described as follows:

Qe37 One photograph of envelope bearing postmark "NEW ORLEANS LA 8 JUN 1963 1 30 PM", bearing handwritten address "The Worker 23 W. 26th St. New York 10, N. Y." and handwritten return address "P. O. Box 30061 New Orleans, La."

Qe38 Photographs of two-page handwritten letter to "The 'Worker' 23 W. 26th St.," signed "Lee H. Oswald"

Q39 Post Office change of address card, POD Form 3573; postmarked at New Orleans, La., bearing address "The Worker 26 W. 23th St. New York 10, N Y"

In connection with the first two of these items, I am aware that what was claimed to be the originals of some of Lee Harvey Oswald's correspondence with the Worker was turned over to the Government by that organization shortly after the assassination and is in the files of the Warren Commission. However, this request is for the specific photographs that are referred to in CD 7.

My letter of April 9 to you explicitly requested an acknowledgement within a reasonable time; I have so far received none. I also noted in that letter that there has been no response at all to my letter of March 8, which was directed to Mr. Rolapp. In addition, there has been no response to my requests of December 9. (That letter was acknowledged by Mr. Rolapp on December 14, by means of a pre-addressed return postcard which I provided.) Please check your file and tell me if these letters are there. If they have been mislaid, I will of course replace them. My requests are not frivolous and I feel that a delay of over four months is not consistent with the spirit of the Freedom of Information Act.

Sincerely yours,

Paul L. Hoch

Paul L. Hoch

ENCLOSURE 5665

REQUEST FOR ACCESS TO OFFICIAL R[illegible]
UNDER 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 28 CFR PART

See instructions for payment and delivery of this form at bottom of page

NAME OF REQUESTER	ADDRESS (street, city, state and zip code)
Paul L. Hoch	1735 Highland Place, Apt. 25 Berkeley, Ca. 94709
DATE: May 10, 1971	

DO YOU WISH TO RECEIVE COPIES? ☒ YES ☐ NO IF YES, SO INDICATE (no more than 10 copies of any document will be furnished).	NUMBER OF COPIES REQUESTED: 1	OFFICE AND CITY WHERE RECORD IS LOCATED (if known): FBI, Washington or New Orleans

DESCRIPTION OF RECORD REQUESTED (Include any information which may be helpful in locating record)

The items identified as Qc37, Qc38, and Q39 in Warren Commission Document 7. (Please see my letter of this date to Mr. Kleindienst for further information.)

LITIGATION: DOES THIS REQUEST RELATE TO A MATTER IN PENDING OR PROSPECTIVE LITIGATION? ☐ YES ☒ NO

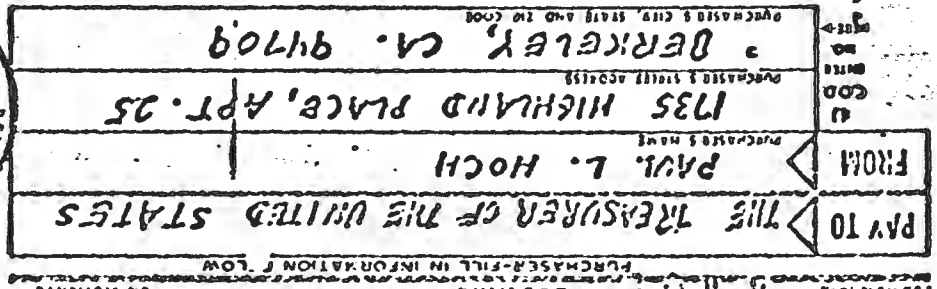
FILL IN IF IN PENDING → LITIGATION	COURT (check one) ☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE	DISTRICT	NAME OF CASE	DOCKET NUMBER

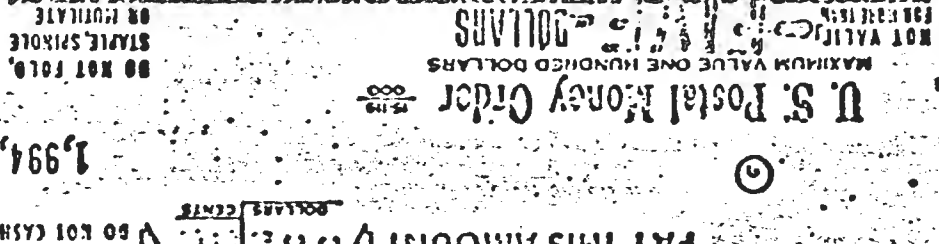
Paul L. Hoch
SIGNATURE

FOR USE BY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ONLY

A MINIMUM FEE OF $3.00 MUST ACCOMPANY THIS REQUEST. (do not write in this box)

:0000~0119:





ONE QUARTER IDENTIFYING ____

AT IN MONITORING ERIAL $ 1.00 ____

TIONAL PAGE ____

OPY $ 1.00 EACH ____

EAL OF ____

Payment under this section shall be made in cash, or by United States money order, or by check payable to the Treasurer of the United States. Postage stamps will not be accepted.

This form may be delivered to any of the offices listed in 28 C. F. R. 16.2 or mailed to: Office of the Deputy Attorney General, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. 20530

DL 89-43
RFG:BJD

Under date of November 26, 1963, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows:

Specimens received November 25, 1963, from FBI, New Orleans.

Q35 U. S. Post Office Form POD 3575; Change of Address Order dated September 24, 1963, signed "LEE H. OSWALD"

Q36 U. S. Post Office Form POD 1093 (two parts), dated June 3, 1963, signed "L. H. OSWALD"

Q37 One photograph of envelope bearing postmark "NEW ORLEANS LA 8 JUN 1963 1 30 PM", bearing handwritten address "The Worker 23 W. 26th St. New York 10, N. Y." and handwritten return address "P. O. Box 30061 New Orleans, La."

Q38 Photographs of two-page handwritten letter to "The Worker 23 W. 26th St.," signed "Lee H. Oswald"

Q39 Post Office change of address card, POD Form 3573, postmarked at New Orleans, La., bearing address "The Worker 26 W. 23th St. New York 10, N Y"

K24 Application for Employment form for William B. Reilly and Co., Inc., New Orleans, bearing known handwriting of LEE H. OSWALD

K25 Xerox copy of Form W4, Employee's Withholding Exemption Certificate, bearing known hand printing and signature of LEE H. OSWALD

K26 Xerox copies of nine pages of employment report bearing known hand printing and handwriting of LEE H. OSWALD

CONFIDENTIAL

The Deputy Attorney General

June 1, 1971

REC-3 105-82555-5665

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. D. J. Dalbey
1 - Mr. H. A. Schutz
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. L. Whitson

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION REQUEST:
PAUL L. HOCH

Your communication of May 14, 1971, forwarded a copy of a request submitted by Mr. Paul L. Hoch dated May 10, 1971, and its enclosures.

Mr. Hoch requests copies of certain items mentioned in Warren Commission Document number 7 as having been examined by the FBI Laboratory as possible samples of the handwriting, handprinting or signatures of Lee Harvey Oswald. The items specified by Mr. Hoch were a photograph of an envelope addressed to "The Worker 23 W. 26th St. New York 10, N. Y." postmarked at New Orleans, June 8, 1963; photographs of a two-page handwritten letter to "The Worker" signed Lee H. Oswald; and Post Office change of address card bearing the address "The Worker 26 W. 23th St. New York 10, N. Y."

The envelope mentioned above is referred to only in the listing appearing on page 328 of Warren Commission Document number 7. However, the two-page letter is summarized on page 3 of Commission Exhibit number 826. The change of address card is mentioned on page 4 of Commission Exhibit number 826. This Commission Exhibit is published in Volume XVII of the hearings before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. Although the change of address card is in the National Archives as FBI exhibit D-21, the photographs of the other two items are not identified as material included in the exhibits in this case.

You will note that the photographs relate to the investigative period prior to Oswald's departure from New Orleans and several months before the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

LW:bkr/rrd
(7)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFIED BY 2046
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY II
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFIN

Tolson
Sullivan
Mohr
Bishop
Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

59 JUN 9 1971

MAILED 4
JUN 1 1971
FBI

DATE FORWARDED
FIELD OFFICES
ACTION BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF

The Deputy Attorney General CONFIDENTIAL

As was pointed out in the letter from this Bureau dated May 20, 1971, regarding a much broader request on the part of Mr. Hoch, investigation of Oswald prior to the assassination was for law enforcement purposes, and items relating thereto should be exempted from public scrutiny. The change of address card, now identified in the National Archives as FBI exhibit D-21, has been available for public scrutiny. However, the other two items, the photographs, have not been released, and should not be released to Mr. Hoch. U

It is suggested that Mr. Hoch be told that he should limit his requests to material that has been released for public disclosure. U

A copy of Mr. Hoch's request and its enclosures are returned herewith. U

Enclosures - 3

NOTE:

[redacted]

Mr. John F. Simmons, National Archives, advised on 5/27/71 that he had no record of the photographs, but the change of address card was in the Archives. U

The change of address card mailed by Oswald to "The Worker" but to the wrong address, bears a stamp on its face "Received 7/8/63 from CSNY 48 S." U

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE THREE

FBI

Date: 1/28/64

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) (ATTN. FBI LABORATORY) 11500

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) P

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka;
IS - R - CUBA
(OO DL)

Re Dallas teletype to Bureau dated 1/26 and 27/64 regarding article in Saga magazine written by former Agent WILLIAM W. TURNER.

As noted in retels, WILLIAM W. TURNER, San Francisco, with McFadden Publications, was registered in Sheraton-Dallas Hotel, Dallas, Texas, from 11/25 to 11/27/63.

Enclosed for the FBI Laboratory is Sheraton-Dallas Registration Card No. Z 38152 in the name WILLIAM W. TURNER. The name, address and firm listed on top four lines of registration card are believed to be handwriting of TURNER.

The FBI Laboratory is requested to compare handwriting on the registration card with the available known handwriting of former Agent WILLIAM W. TURNER.

REC-48 105-82555-5660

EX-115

NOT RECORDED 170 FEB 3 1964

The results of this examination should be furnished to the Bureau and Dallas.

The registration card should be returned to the Dallas Office upon completion of the examination.

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB

(3) Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
2 Dallas
RPG:LAC
(5)

455829-46-X1

REC-136

OCT

2-12-64 7264

5 NOV 5 1971

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

CLASSIFYING

PERS. REC. UNIT

Form DJ-150
(Ed. 2-26-62)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : J. Edgar Hoover
Director, FBI

DATE:

FROM : Thomas E. Kauper
Acting Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

SUBJECT: Freedom of Information Act, Appeal of Paul L. Hoch

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Felt
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Brennan
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

This memorandum relates to Paul L. Hoch's appeal from the Deputy Attorney General's May 7, 1971, denial of his December 9, 1970, request for various documents relating to the Kennedy assassination. In order to dispose of Mr. Hoch's appeal we need certain further information not included in your January 4, 1971, memorandum to the Deputy Attorney General on the subject of his initial request. We would also welcome any comments you might wish to make on the disposition of this appeal.

1. The Deputy Attorney General denied Mr. Hoch access to three pages of Warren Commission documents still listed as unavailable to the public.

A. In connection with his appeal from the denial of his request for CD 75, pages 400 and 426, Mr. Hoch claims that the Warren Commission published versions of those pages (CE No. 1141, pages 22 H 126 and 22 H 139) from which material had been deleted. He requests release of the material deleted, if any. In order to dispose of his appeal from the denial of these two pages, we need to know whether material was deleted and, if so, what it was.

B. To dispose of his appeal from the denial of his request for CD 653, page 2, none of which page we understand has been released, we need a copy of that page. Mr. Hoch apparently believes that the page relates to confidential material obtained from banks, telephone companies, schools, etc.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-1

JUL 20 1971

105-82555-5 WH

NOT RECORDED
191 AUG 12 1971

UNREC.

55 AUG 8 1971

F 30

2. In pressing his request for all records of interviews with Carlos Quiroga on appeal, Mr. Hoch specifically asks about a record of a possible contact initiated by Quiroga with the FBI on August 16, 1963, concerning a hand-out of communist literature by Oswald on that day (page 4 of Hoch's appeal). As we read your January 4 memorandum, it does not state that such a record does not exist. In order to dispose of Mr. Hoch's appeal on this point we need to know whether such a record exists, and if it does, we need a copy.

3. Your January 4 memorandum stated that the FBI has no record of any interview with Edward S. Butler other than CD 231, page 18. Mr. Hoch persists in his belief that such a record exists, and supplies some additional information about it on page 5 of his letter. If that information warrants a further search of your records, please inform us of the results of that search and supply us with a copy of the records found, if any, within the scope of this request.

1 - Mr. D. J. Dalbey
1 - Mr. H. A. Schutz
1 - Mr. L. Whitson

Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

July 29, 1971

Director, FBI
185-82555 - UNREC.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT -
APPEAL OF PAUL L. KOCH

Reference is made to the letter of Thomas E. Kauper, Acting Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, dated July 19, 1971.

Referenced letter contained an inquiry as to whether any material had been deleted from pages 400 and 426 of the Warren Commission Document 75 which have been published as pages 400 and 426 of Commission Exhibit 1141. No material has deleted from these pages prior to their publication by the Commission.

Enclosed are two copies each of the aforementioned pages as they appear in our files. The markings (asterisks, underlinings and marginal notations) which appear on the pages herewith are administrative markings which were added to these pages at FBI headquarters subsequent to the preparation of the originals.

It may be noted that pages 400 and 426 of Commission Document 75 were not recommended for release in our October 1, 1970, memorandum entitled "Five-Year Review of Warren Commission Files," which was enclosed with our letter bearing the same title and date, because these pages contain the identity of sources of information the disclosure of which could limit the use of them or similar sources in the future to the detriment of the administration and enforcement of laws of the United States. Accordingly, it was felt that these pages should not be released in accordance with the guidelines 3 (A) and 3 (D) approved by the Honorable McGeorge Bundy, then Special Assistant to the President, on April 19, 1965. However, inasmuch as these pages have in fact been released by the Commission, this position regarding the aforementioned pages is no longer pertinent.

62-81890

JPC:blr (6)

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

57 AUG 17 1971

TELETYPE UNIT

JUL 29 1971

ORIGINAL FILED IN 121-23454-28

Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

Item 1. B. in the referenced letter requested a copy of page 2 of Commission Document 688. A copy of page 2 of Commission Document 688, the report of SA Dennis T. Callahan regarding Lee Harvey Oswald, dated March 18, 1964, at Chicago, Illinois, is enclosed.

Release of this page has not been recommended in the past and is not now recommended because guideline 3 (2) mentioned above, specifically relates to pages such as this. This page contains information from confidential records of Local Union, Chicago, Illinois, which is to be produced only upon issuance of subpoena duces tecum.

Item 2 in the referenced letter states that Mr. Koch in his appeal specifically asks about a record of a possible contact initiated by Carlos Quiroga with the FBI on August 13, 1963, concerning a handbill of communist literature by Oswald on that day. Inquiry was made as to whether such a record exists. Files of our headquarters contain no indication that any such record exists or that any such contact took place. However, in order to pursue this point further, we have requested our New Orleans Office to advise whether it has any record of any such contact. The results of that inquiry will be furnished to you when received.

Item 3 in the referenced letter notes that our letter of January 4, 1971, to the Deputy Attorney General stated that the FBI has no record of any interview with Edward S. Butler other than that appearing on page 13 of Commission Document 201. A further search has been made of our records for a document containing the results of any other interview with Edward Bennett Butler relating to Oswald, the assassination, or related matters. That review confirms our previous statement that there are no other reports of such interviews of Mr. Butler. There is no information to support Mr. Koch's speculation that the December 13, 1963, interview of Mr. Butler was a "supplemental interview." As indicated in our January 4, 1971, letter, details concerning Mr. Butler's contact with Oswald on August 22, 1963, at station WDSU in New Orleans, Louisiana, are available in Commission Document 247, pages 328-330, and in the supplemental volumes of the Commission hearings. It is noted that in Commission Document 201,

Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

which Mr. Hoch has, Mr. Butler is reported as saying that the August 21, 1963, contact with Oswald was the only one he had.

It remains our view, as previously stated, that the final decision as to public disclosure of material such as that discussed herein rests with the Department of Justice. Our views with regard to possible handling of requests from Mr. Hoch were set out in our letters to the Deputy Attorney General dated July 1, 1970, and January 4, 1971. Except for the fact that the release of pages 400 and 426 of Commission Document 75 is no longer at issue, these views still pertain.

Enclosures - 5

NOTE:

Paul L. Hoch, Berkeley, California, "graduate student" has been making inquiries about the assassination of President Kennedy over the past five years. On 9/19/69 he wrote to the Attorney General alleging "some sort of relationship" between Lee Harvey Oswald and the FBI. The Director has noted "I dislike the humoring of a character like Hoch who is obviously a 'smear' artist." Under the Freedom of Information Act, Hoch has requested, among many others, the documents mentioned above. Referenced letter states that Hoch is appealing the Deputy Attorney General's 5/7/71 denial of Hoch's 12/9/70 request for various documents. Referenced letter requested certain additional information and copies of documents in order to dispose of Mr. Hoch's appeal. Regardless of the fact that Seat of Government files contain no information to substantiate supposition that there may have been an interview of Carlos Quiroga on 8/16/63, in view of Hoch's persistence it is deemed advisable to ask New Orleans to check its files on this point so we may nail it down securely. Inquiry being made of New Orleans by separate airtel. Department also asked for any comments we might wish to make on the disposition of this appeal. This letter refers Department to our previous position that ultimate decision as to public disclosure rests with the Department of Justice and refers to prior letters in which we comment on Hoch's inquiries regarding Quiroga and Butler. Copies of the

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE FOUR

Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

NOTE CONTINUED:

three documents enclosed are from Bureau file 105-82555-454, pages 400 and 426 and 105-82555-2557, page 2.

DATION

8/3/71

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, DALLAS

SUBJECT: FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT -
APPEAL OF PAUL L. HOCH
Bufile 62-81830

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
Dallas file 89-43 (P*)
Bufile 62-109060
New Orleans file 89-69

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka (Deceased)
IS - R - CUBA
Dallas file 100-10461 (C)
Bufile 105-82555
New Orleans file 100-16601

Re Bureau airtel to New Orleans and Dallas 7/28/71 bearing first of the above three captions.

New Orleans teletype to Bureau and Dallas 11/28/63 bearing second caption set forth above, set forth the results of interview with CARLOS QUIROGA which information he furnished on a strictly confidential basis inasmuch as his father was imprisoned in Cuba and his mother was still living there.

@ - Bureau
2 - New Orleans (1 - 89-69)(Info)
(1 - 100-16601)
2 - Dallas (1 - 89-43)
(1 - 100-10461)

RPG:jls
(10)

105-82555 - UNREC
NOT RECORDED
102 AUG 11 1971

5 AUG 13 1971

F 208

ORIGINAL FILED IN 89-43-2237

By New Orleans airtel to Dallas dated 11/30/63 bearing second caption above, the New Orleans Office forwarded 25 copies of numerous inserts and FD-302s, one of which was an insert containing the interview with CARLOS QUIROGA set forth in the above referenced New Orleans teletype. This insert was included in the report of SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS dated 12/2/63 at Dallas under the third captioned case.

The basis for Dallas documenting QUIROGA as a source who had furnished reliable information in the past was apparently the fact that New Orleans in its airtel had not indicated QUIROGA was known to be anything other than reliable and the fact that SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS, the author of the report was then assigned to the New Orleans Division and on special assignment at Dallas.

CONFIDENTIAL

Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

January 7, 1972

1 - D. J. Dalbey
1 - H. A. Schutz
1 - L. Whitson

Director, FBI

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF classification DATE 6/18/77 Hpc

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT -
APPEAL OF PAUL L. HOCH

CLASSIFIED BY 2016
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
2/7/77 Hpc

Reference is made to the letter from this Bureau dated December 27, 1971, and to the letter of Mr. Ralph E. Erickson, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, dated December 14, 1971 regarding a request by Paul L. Hoch for access to documents allegedly relating to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Mr. Erickson requested copies of the items designated Qc 37 and Qc 38 listed in Warren Commission Document 7 at page 328. A copy of each of these items is attached.

MAILED 8
JAN 7 - 1972

[redacted]

You will note that these items relate to an investigative period in June, 1963, prior to Oswald's departure from New Orleans and several months before the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

[redacted]

105 - 82555 - UNREC.

NOT RECORDED - CONFIDENTIAL

115 JAN 12 1972

LW:pld
(6)

61 JAN 17 1972

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

DECLASSIFIED BY 2016 ON 6-15-77 PURSUANT TO E.O. 11652 — DECLASSIFICATION GUIDELINES — EXEMPTION CATEGORY (B)(1) — DECLASSIFY IN CLASSIFICATION NOTED — ORIGINATING AGENCY'S DETERMINATION REQUIRED

ssistant Attorney General
ffice of Legal Counsel

Arnold Johnson Exhibit 1, which appears on pages
7 and 258 of Volume XX, is the same letter referred to
n Qc 38. However, the Johnson exhibit contains notations
n handwriting other than that of Oswald which do not appear
n Qc 38.

[redacted]

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: [redacted]

Mr. John F. Simmons, National Archives, advised the Bureau on 5/27/71 that he had no record of the photographs Qc 37 and Qc 38. Hoch has previously demanded these items and is now appealing a refusal of the Attorney General to release them to him.

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE THREE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TO : Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE:

FROM : Richard G. Kleindienst
Acting Attorney General RGK

SUBJECT: Request for Access to FBI Records - Congressman Richard H. Ichord (D-Mo.)

The attached request for access to FBI records is self-explanatory.

Would you please give me your comments regarding the Congressman's request.

Thank you.

Lee Harvey Oswald

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Felt
Mr. Campbell
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Ponder
Mr. Bates
Mr. Wikart
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ENCLOSURES DETACHED IN 8/26/92.

105-825555667

EX-100

APR 12 1972

3 ENCLOSURE

12 XP

APR 13 1972

105-82555

1 - 105-82555 - 1 - 105-82555

1 - 105-82555 - 1 - 105-82555

1 - 105-82555 - 1 -

National Archives and Records Service
Washington, DC 20408

March 21, 1972

Honorable Richard G. Kleindienst
Acting Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Kleindienst:

Enclosed are copies of a letter dated March 16, 1972, that we have received from the Chairman of the Committee on Internal Security of the House of Representatives and of our reply. Mr. Mark G. Eckhoff or Mr. Marion M. Johnson (code 13, ext. 23171) can furnish any additional information that may be needed.

Sincerely,

James B. Rhoads

JAMES B. RHOADS
Archivist of the United States

Enclosure

2363-11-1

MAR 24 1972 CRM.

DEPT. ATTORNEY GENERAL
CRIM. GEN. CRIME SEC.

19 MAR 105-82555 5669

APR 13 1972

ENCLOSURE

Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds

National Archives and Records Service
Washington, D.C. 20408

March 22, 1972

Honorable Richard H. Ichord
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Ichord:

This is in reply to your letter of March 16, 1972, requesting copies of certain documents among the records of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

Enclosed are copies of Commission Documents 78 and 872, which have been made available for research by the Department of Justice. The remaining documents listed in your letter are withheld from research at the request of the agencies that originated them, and the majority of them bear security classifications.

We have, therefore, referred copies of your letter to the Department of State, the Department of Justice, and the Central Intelligence Agency. We shall inform you as soon as we hear from those agencies.

Sincerely,

James E. O'Neill

JAMES E. O'NEILL
Acting Archivist
of the United States

Enclosures

cc: Honorable Richard G. Kleindienst
Department of Justice

MAR 13 1972

Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds

RICHARD H. ICHORD, MO., CHAIRMAN
CLAUDE PEPPER, FLA.
EDWIN W. EDWARDS, LA.
RICHARDSON PREYER, N.C.
ROBERT F. DRINAN, MASS.
JOHN M. ASHBROOK
ROGER H. ZION, IND.
FLETCHER THOMPSON
JOHN G. SCHMITZ, CALIF.
DONALD G. SANDERS, CHIEF COUNSEL
RICHARD L. SCHULTZ, ASSOCIATE CHIEF COUNSEL
WILLIAM H. HICHT, EXECUTIVE STAFF ASSISTANT
ALFRED M. NITTLE, LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL
JOHN F. LEWIS, CONSERVATIVE EDITOR
GLENN E. DAVIS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
ROBERT M. HORNER, CHIEF INVESTIGATOR
WILLIAM G. FLYNN, RESEARCH DIRECTOR

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL SECURITY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

March 16, 1972

Mr. James B. Rhoades
Archivist of the United States
National Archives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rhoades:

If at all possible, as Chairman of the House Committee on Internal Security, I would like to obtain one copy each of the documents listed below:

COMMISSION DOCUMENT NO.	SOURCE	SUBJECT	PLACE
CD 78	FBI	Oswald - Mexico	Mexico
347	CIA	Oswald in Mexico w/photo of Kostikov	Mexico
384	CIA	Oswald in Mexico	Mexico
442	State Dept.	Telegrams from U.S. Embassy	Mexico
451	FBI	Interview with Yuri Nosenko	?
CD 872	FBI	Oswald - Mexico	Mexico
880	FBI	Safety Deposit Boxes	Texas
910	FBI	Oswald in Mexico	Mexico
1012	CIA	De Mohrenschildt	?
1287	CIA	Oswald in Mexico	?
1545	CIA	Oswald in Mexico	?

1-5667

ENCLOSURE

I realize that some of these documents are still classified and I would hope that you would have them hand delivered in a sealed envelope to my office to my personal attention.

Sincerely,

Richard H. Ichord
Chairman

RHI:bhp

MAR 13 1972

REC-19 [illegible] -5667

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan

The Acting Attorney General

April 5, 1972

1 - Mr. L. Whitson

Director, FBI

REQUEST FOR ACCESS TO FBI RECORDS - CONGRESSMAN RICHARD H. ICHORD (DEMOCRAT - MISSOURI)

Reference is made to your communication of March 30, 1972, regarding a request made by Congressman Richard H. Ichord, Chairman of the House Committee on Internal Security, for copies of certain documents furnished by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Research is being conducted regarding the specific documents requested and other documents to which they make reference. As soon as all pertinent items have been reviewed, this Bureau will be able to reply in detail to your communication.

LW:blr
(7)

MAILED 2
APR 13 1972
FBI

NOTE:

On March 16, 1972, Congressman Ichord requested 11 Warren Commission documents from National Archives. Five of these originated with the FBI, one with State and five with CIA. Two of the Bureau documents had been made available by the Department for research and copies were furnished to Congressman Ichord by Archives. On March 21 the Archivist of the U.S. referred the request for the other three FBI documents to The Acting Attorney General. The three documents which have been withheld from public scrutiny under departmental guidelines make reference to other documents and research is being conducted to determine how much of a "Pandora's box" will be opened by release of these particular documents.

Tolson
Felt
Campbell
Rosen
Mohr
Bishop
Miller, E.S.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Cleveland
Ponder
Bates
Walker
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

RETURN TO ATTORNEY GENERAL ROOM 6316 RD.
APR 13 1972

MAIL ROOM 1972 TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 61-4550-1-5667

1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. Whitson

CODE CABLE URGENT

5/1/72
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TO LEGAT, MEXICO

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

MAY 1 1972 1:20 PM
TELETYPE

REURCABS THREE EIGHT NINE, THREE NINE ZERO, AND THREE NINE TWO, DATED FEBRUARY NINETEEN AND TWENTY, NINETEEN SIXTY FOUR RE INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGATIONS OF PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA. BERNARD FENSTERWALD, WASHINGTON, D.C., ATTORNEY HAS REQUESTED COPIES OF PHOTOS OF UNIDENTIFIED WHITE MALE WHICH WERE SHOWN GUTIERREZ. REQUEST MADE UNDER FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT.

[redacted] INDIVIDUAL APPEARING IN PHOTOS HAD NOT BEEN IDENTIFIED AT TIME OF WARREN COMMISSION HEARINGS.

1 - Foreign Liaison Desk (Route through for review)

LW:bkr/lw
(5)

105-82555-5668

REC-58
EX-114

19 MAY 2 1972

NOTE:

See memorandum W. A. Branigan to Mr. E. S. Miller, dated 4/28/72, captioned as above, prepared by LW:bkr.

Tolson
Felt
Campbell
Rosen
Mohr
Bishop
Miller, E.S.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Cleveland
Ponder
Bates
Walker
Walters
Soyars
Tele
Holm
Gandy

61 MAY 5 1972

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECEIVED
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. A. [illegible]n
1 - Mr. D. [illegible] Dalbey
1 - Mr. C. W. Bates

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 4/28/72

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. L. Whitson

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

On April 20, 1972, Acting Attorney General forwarded to Bureau for preparation of reply, a request by Bernard Fensterwald, Washington, D.C., attorney, under Freedom of Information Act, for three photos of an unidentified white male mentioned in Warren Commission Document 566, which has been made public.

Three photos with backgrounds cropped out had been displayed to one Pedro Gutierrez Valencia in Mexico. Gutierrez had alleged he had seen Lee Harvey Oswald and a Cuban leaving Cuban Embassy in Mexico, on October 1, 1963. Gutierrez could not identify man in photos. [redacted]

[redacted] the man in dark shirt with background cropped out was shown during investigation to Oswald's mother, Marguerite, who mistakenly thought photo was of Jack Ruby, who had killed her son. Photo shown to her is Commission Exhibit 237 and is available to public. One of photos shown Gutierrez may be identical with Exhibit.

Fensterwald, no friend of Bureau, is head of "Committee to Investigate Assassinations," a group apparently believing that murders of the Kennedy brothers and Martin Luther King, Jr. were conspiracies. While we owe Fensterwald nothing, he has made his request under Freedom of Information Act, and we must make certain we do not give him any legal advantage and still comply with law.

Enclosures sent 5-1-72

105-82555

105-82555-5669

REC-19

LW:bkr
(7)

EX-112

CONTINUED OVER

5-LW

PERS. REC. UNIT

5 MAY 1 8 10 PM

Fensterwald, formerly Chief Counsel of the Senate Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedures, became head of the Committee to Investigate Assassinations in 1969. This is a private group consisting of Jim Garrison, New Orleans District Attorney, former Special Agent William Turner and persons of that ilk. In July, 1971, a civil action by the Committee to Investigate Assassinations seeking disclosure of the FBI file on the assassination of Robert F. Kennedy was dismissed in U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia. In August, 1971, Dallas office of FBI was instructed that under no circumstances should Agents discuss any Bureau work with members of the Committee to Investigate Assassinations.

ACTION:

1. Attached is cable to Legat, Mexico, requesting copies of photos shown to Gutierrez for comparison with Warren Commission Exhibit, [redacted]

2. Attached is letter to Acting Attorney General advising him of referral to Legat, Mexico, and possibility that one of the photographs may be a Commission Exhibit.

EL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TO : Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: April 20, 1972

FROM : Richard G. Kleindienst
Acting Attorney General

SUBJECT: Freedom of Information Request - Bernard Fensterwald

The attached request for access to Department records is self-explanatory.

Would you please have the request reviewed and a response prepared for my signature.

Thank you.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Felt
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Miller
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Ponder
Mr. Bates
Mr. Wickhart
Mr. Walters
Mr. Sowers
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ENCLOSURE

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

Exempt

Xerox

MAY 10 1972

Enclosure

REC-72 105-82555

EX-112

20 MAY 10 1972

5670

Law Offices
FENSTERWALD AND OHLHAUSEN
905 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006
TELEPHONE (202) 347-3919

BERNARD FENSTERWALD, JR.
WILLIAM G. OHLHAUSEN
JAMES S. TURNER

NEW YORK ASSOCIATES
EASS & ULLMAN
342 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

March 22, 1972

Hon. Richard Kleindienst
Acting Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kleindienst:

Warren Commission Document No. 566, an FBI Report, dated Feb. 24, 1964, was declassified and made available to the public on Jan. 24, 1971. Pages 3 and 4 thereof make reference to three photographs of an unidentified individual, described as a "possible ... suspect," which were shown to a Mexican national in the course of the FBI's investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald in Mexico.

As an American citizen desiring to resolve certain unanswered questions about the assassination of President Kennedy, I should like to obtain copies of these three referenced photographs, which were shown to a Mexican citizen, for my own examination and use. I shall be happy to pay the costs of reproduction.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. §552, I enclose a completed copy of Form D.J. 118 and the fee of $3.00 per departmental regulation 28 C.F.R. 16.

Respectfully yours,

Bernard Fensterwald, Jr.

BF:crr
Encls.

236260-4-1

MAR 24 1972 CIV.

DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20530

REQUEST FOR ACCESS TO OFFICIAL RECORDS
UNDER 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 28 CFR PART 16

See instructions for payment and delivery of this form at bottom of page

NAME OF REQUESTER	ADDRESS (street, city, state and zip code)
Bernard Fensterwald, Jr.	905 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006
DATE: Mar. 22, 1972	
DO YOU WISH TO RECEIVE COPIES? ☒ YES ☐ NO IF YES, SO INDICATE (no more than 10 copies of any document will be furnished).	NUMBER OF COPIES REQUESTED: 3 copies of 3 diff. photos
	OFFICE AND CITY WHERE RECORD IS LOCATED (if known): Washington, D.C.

DESCRIPTION OF RECORD REQUESTED (Include any information which may be helpful in locating record)

Three photographs of an "unidentified individual" referred to on pages 3 and of an FBI Report of February 24, 1964, which was Warren Commission Document 566, which was declassified on January 24, 1971. (See Copy attached.)

LITIGATION: DOES THIS REQUEST RELATE TO A MATTER IN PENDING OR PROSPECTIVE LITIGATION? ☐ YES ☒ NO

FILL IN IF IN PENDING LITIGATION →	COURT (check one) ☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE	DISTRICT	NAME OF CASE	DOCKET NUMBER

B. Fensterwald, Jr.
SIGNATURE

FOR USE BY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ONLY

A MINIMUM FEE OF $3.00 MUST ACCOMPANY THIS REQUEST. OTHER CHARGES ARE AS FOLLOWS. (do not write in this box)

FENSTERWALD AND OHLHAUSEN, ATTORNEYS

1401

Req. for copies of photographs (Warren Commission Doc. 566)

DATE March 22 19 72

15-3
520

Treasurer of the United States $3.00

Three and no/100 DOLLARS

The RIGGS NATIONAL BANK of WASHINGTON, D.C.
FEDERAL OFFICE
1503 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N. W.

FENSTERWALD AND OHLHAUSEN, ATTORNEYS

William B. Ohlhausen
AUTH. SIG.

⑆054000038⑆ 11-0709853⑈

Payment under this section shall be made in cash, or by United States money order or by check payable to the Treasurer of the United States. Postage stamps will not be accepted.

This form may be delivered to any of the offices listed in 28 C. F. R. 16.2 or mailed to: Office of the Deputy Attorney General, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. 20530

MAY 10, 1972

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
February 24, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

A confidential source abroad has advised as follows:

On February 17, 1964, a second confidential source abroad, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the records of the Identification Division of the Metropolitan Police of the Federal District, Mexico, D. F., revealed that one PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA had a driver's license issued to him in 1938 and again in 1942.

According to this source, the records of this police agency further revealed that an individual by this same name was fingerprinted in 1957 in connection with a request to carry a firearm.

[redacted]

This second confidential source abroad further advised on February 20, 1964, that the fingerprint records of the Metropolitan Police of the Federal District disclosed that fingerprints of GUTIERREZ VALENCIA were taken on June 1, 1938, in connection with the issuance of a driver's license; were taken on February 27, 1942, in connection with the renewal of a driver's license; were taken again on August 16, 1951, in connection with the issuance of a police good conduct certificate in connection with the issuance of a chauffeur's license to GUTIERREZ, and fingerprints of this individual were taken on October 25, 1957, in connection with a police good conduct certificate issued to GUTIERREZ in connection with a permit allowing him to carry and possess a sporting firearm.

The above source stated that the right thumb print of GUTIERREZ VALENCIA which had appeared on his letter to President JOHNSON, as indicated above, was positively identified by a fingerprint expert of the afore-mentioned Mexico City police agency with the various fingerprint cards on file with that agency, as described above.

This second source also stated that the police files at Mexico City do not contain any information of a derogatory nature concerning GUTIERREZ.

On February 20, 1964, a third confidential source abroad, who has furnished reliable information in the past, reported that the following investigation was conducted at Mexico, D. F., concerning the credit investigator, PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA, a resident of Calle Florida #9, Colonia Napoles, Mexico, D. F.:

It was noted by the source that the building at the above address is a four-story apartment building, the ground floor of which is occupied by various small commercial establishments and a restaurant known as the "Valencia." The caretaker of the building, Mrs. GUADALUPE ALVAREZ, and Mrs. MERCEDES OROCIO, who resides with ALVAREZ, advised the source that PEDRO GUTIERREZ resides in Apartment #12 at that address with his wife and that GUTIERREZ has no sons or daughters

neighbor with him. These individuals described GUTIERREZ and his wife as honorable individuals of good conduct and reputation.

Mrs. ALVAREZ and Mrs. OROZCO stated they have known GUTIERREZ and his wife as neighbors in the building for a period of 12 years.

These two neighbors further stated, according to the above source, that GUTIERREZ is a man who is truthful in that he says and worthy of trust. They described him as a person of moderate financial means who is employed as an investigator for a Mexico City commercial establishment, and these neighbors said that GUTIERREZ always pays his rent very promptly.

These neighbors further informed this third confidential source that GUTIERREZ has never been known to drink excessively, that he has never caused any scandal in the neighborhood, and that they have never known him to have had any problems with law enforcement authorities in the community.

These two neighbors stated they have never had any bill collectors or other persons call at the building to collect debts from GUTIERREZ and that, in general, they regard him as a good neighbor.

This third source also reported that he had learned from persons in the "Valencia" area that GUTIERREZ resided at the [illegible] apartments building at Calle Florida #9, that PEDRO GUTIERREZ is generally regarded in the neighborhood as a person of good reputation and wholesome habits.

On January 20, 1961, PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA, a Mexico City department store credit investigator who resides at Calle Florida #9, Colonia Napoles, Mexico, D. F., advised as follows:

He examined three photographs of an unidentified possible white male American suspect, which depicted this

individual in the following poses:

1. Attired in a white shirt and tan trousers, holding what appears to be a courier-type pouch under his left arm and examining a wallet-type folder which it appears may contain one or two documents resembling passports.

2. Attired in the same dress described above and holding the wallet-type folder in his left hand and inserting this folder into the courier-type pouch held in his right hand.

3. Attired in a dark shirt with white collar buttons and apparently walking along with the thumb of his left hand hooked into the top of his left-hand trouser pocket.

[redacted] stated on February 20, 1964, that he has never, to his knowledge, seen the individual depicted in these three photographs and that this individual is definitely not identical with either the American or the Cuban he claims to have seen on October 1, 1963, exiting the premises of the Cuban Embassy at Mexico, D. F. [redacted] has previously stated that he believes the American observed by him with the Cuban on October 1, 1963, as mentioned above, was LEE HARVEY OSWALD and he based his identification on newspaper photographs of OSWALD observed by him in Mexico City newspapers almost two months after the occurrence described above.

[redacted], on February 20, 1964, also examined 20 photographs of possible white male Americans who had been in Mexico City during September and October 1963, any one of which could have been the American seen by him at the Cuban Embassy. He studied these photographs carefully and stated that, in his opinion, none of these photographs is identical with the American previously identified by him as OSWALD who he claims was observed by him on October 1, 1963, at the Cu-

Embassy in Mexico, D. F.

GUTIERREZ was again shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD which had appeared in "Life" magazine and which depicts OSWALD passing out pro-Cuban literature on a street in New Orleans, Louisiana. It is to be noted that this is a profile photograph of OSWALD showing his right arm extended and depicts his torso from the waist up.

GUTIERREZ, on February 20, 1964, stated that the "Life" magazine photograph of OSWALD does not appear familiar to him and that he cannot say that this photograph in any way resembles the American seen by him in the company of a Cuban exiting the premises of the Cuban Embassy in Mexico, D. F., on October 1, 1963. GUTIERREZ was told that this photograph is a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and he thereupon stated that during his brief encounter with the American and the Cuban on October 1, 1963, he at no time observed the profile view of either the American or the Cuban. He explained that when the Cuban bumped into him in the patio of the Cuban Embassy (the details of which he has previously reported), he had only a brief opportunity to observe these persons from a front view and thereafter he walked behind these individuals and could only observe their backs.

GUTIERREZ agreed that a mistaken identification from newspaper photographs of OSWALD which he saw almost two months later would be very possible. He pointed out, however, that he does not believe he is mistaken in his identification of OSWALD because the image of the American he observed during the occurrence at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City on October 1, 1963, became firmly fixed in his mind because of the importance he attached to his observance that the Cuban and the American were arguing heatedly and that the Cuban passed some United States currency to the American after these individuals had exited the Cuban Embassy premises and were walking along the sidewalk toward the Cuban's vehicle.

GUTIERREZ stated he is certain that the Cuban's vehicle, described by him as a beige colored late model Dina Renault, was the property of the Cuban because he saw the

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. C. J. Dalbey
1 - Mr. C. W. Bates
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. L. Whitson

The Acting Attorney General

May 1, 1972

Director, FBI

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION REQUEST -
BERNARD FENSTERWALD

Your communication of April 20, 1972, asked for preparation of a reply to a request by Bernard Fensterwald for copies of certain photographs mentioned in Warren Commission Document 566.

The photographs mentioned were displayed to one Pedro Gutierrez Valencia in Mexico. The photographs were not identified by Pedro Gutierrez Valencia, and were not introduced into the Commission record in connection with the allegation by Gutierrez that he had seen Lee Harvey Oswald and a Cuban leaving the Cuban Embassy in Mexico on October 1, 1963.

We have asked our Legal Attache in Mexico to forward to Bureau headquarters the photographs shown to Gutierrez and attempt to determine if they can be made public.

There is a possibility that one of the photographs shown to Gutierrez is Commission Exhibit 237 and is available to the public.

You will be informed of developments.

DEC-7 65-82555 -5670

EX-112

LW:bkr
(9)

NOTE:

MAILED 8
MAY 1 - 1972
FBI

See memorandum W. A. Branigan to Mr. E. S. Miller, dated 4/28/72, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - R - CUBA," prepared by LW:bkr.

Tolson
Felt
Campbell
Rosen
Mohr
Bishop
Miller, E.S.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Cleveland
Ponder
Bates
Walker
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAY 10 1972

7 0 MAY 15 1972

TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 4-28-72

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA
REQUEST FOR ACCESS TO FBI RECORDS -
CONGRESSMAN RICHARD H. ICHORD (D-MO.)

Reference memorandum of 4-10-72 from Mr. Branigan to Mr. Miller wherein it was recommended and approved that contact be made with Congressman Richard Ichord (D-Mo.) or appropriate members of his staff to determine his need for three specific documents relating to Bureau sources and operations which the Congressman had requested from Archives along with a number of other documents from the President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

This matter was first discussed by Inspector Bowers with Donald Sanders, Chief Counsel of the House Committee on Internal Security which Congressman Ichord is Chairman, on 4-12-72. Sanders, a former Special Agent with whom we enjoy an excellent relationship, advised he was aware of Congressman Ichord's request for certain Warren Commission documents from the Archives, although he had not handled this matter. He stated the request had been handled by William Hecht, a new Assistant in the Congressman's office. Sanders said he understands the request was made for an individual whose name he believed to be Fensterwald. Sanders was asked if this might be Benard Fensterwald, former Chief Counsel of the Senate Subcommittee on Administrative Practices and Procedures when it was Chaired by Senator Edward Long (D-Mo.) and who is now head of an organization he founded known as the National Committee to Investigate Assassinations. Sanders stated he was not sure but added this would appear to be a reasonable assumption. Sanders was briefly advised of Fensterwald's [redacted] background and the fact that his National Committee to Investigate Assassinations includes other [redacted] individuals such as Jim Garrison, New Orleans District Attorney; William Turner, former FBI Agent; and Fred J. Cook, [redacted] writer and severe critic of the FBI. Sanders expressed concern that Congressman Ichord might have inadvertently become involved with such a crowd.

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Miller
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
1 - Mr. Bowers

DWB:kjs (8)

CONTINUED - OVER

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On 4-13-72 Bowers called at the office of Congressman Ichord to speak with his Assistant, William Hecht, concerning this matter. Moments after Bowers arrived in the office Benard Fensterwald entered and conversation with the receptionist indicated he had an appointment with Hecht and also hoped to see the Congressman. Fensterwald did not recognize Bowers although they had several contacts while Fensterwald was employed by the Senate Subcommittee.

The matter of the Congressman's request for the Warren Commission documents was discussed with Hecht on 4-13-72 and he implied the Congressman wanted these documents in connection with his position as Chairman of the House Committee on Internal Security. He asked if it might be possible for him to review the classified documents and furnish the Congressman a summary to relieve the Congressman of the time-consuming task of having to personally review lengthy documents. Hecht was advised that under the circumstances it was felt the matter should be discussed personally with Congressman Ichord. Hecht stated that while the Congressman was then in the office he had a full schedule for the afternoon and indicated he would set an appointment for Bowers to discuss this matter with the Congressman in the near future.

Since that time, Hecht has been contacted on several occasions concerning the need for an appointment to resolve this matter with the Congressman, and Hecht has indicated he has been unable to arrange for an appointment. On 4-26-72 Sanders advised he had discussed this matter briefly with Congressman Ichord and told him of Bowers' desire to see him as soon as possible to get the matter resolved. Sanders stated the Congressman remarked that he also has pending a request from CIA for an appointment on the same matter and indicated he would discuss the matter with Hecht to arrange appointments in the near future. No further word has been heard from Hecht regarding an appointment.

Our relations with Congressman Ichord are excellent. It seems apparent he has been brought into this matter by his Assistant, Hecht, and that the documents really are wanted for Fensterwald who has publicly stated that the purpose of his National Committee to Investigate Assassinations is "to embarrass or force the Government to make investigations they have been putting off since November 22, 1963." Undoubtedly, Congressman Ichord is not aware of Fensterwald's [redacted] background or of the identities of others affiliated with him in the National Committee to Investigate Assassinations. He will be briefed in confidence concerning these individuals when an appointment is arranged with him regarding this matter.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

WGC TCB RWL DWB

CODE CABLEGRAM URGENT

5/23/72

TO LEGAT, MEXICO

1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. L. Whitson

FROM ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

REBUCAB MAY ONE, REQUESTING PHOTOS SHOWN PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA BE FORWARDED BUREAU AND INSTRUCTING [redacted]

SUBMIT CABLEGRAM WHETHER PHOTOS AVAILABLE AND DATE FORWARDED, AND WHETHER THEY CAN BE MADE PUBLIC. BERNARD FENSTERWALD, WHO MADE REQUEST FOR PHOTOS UNDER FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT, IS SUING DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE TO OBTAIN COPIES OF PHOTOS.

1 - Foreign Liaison Desk (Route through for review)

LW:dld
(5)

EX-114

REC-30 105-82555-567

12 MAY 26 1972

1030P mlca
TELS

Tolson
Felt
Campbell
Rosen
Mohr
Bishop
Miller, E.S.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Cleveland
Ponder
Bates
Walker
Walters
Bowers
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

386

MAIL ROOM 972 TELETYPE UNIT

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 24 1972

JB028 643PM MXW TELETYPE

3:50 PM URGENT 5-24-72 HLR

TO ACTING DIRECTOR (105-82555) NR 273-24

FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY (105-3702) 1P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

REBUCABS MAY ONE AND TWENTY THREE LAST.

SECRET

[redacted]

Classified by 2070
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

END

EX-114
REC 99 105-82555-5673

SECRET

JLB F FBI WASH DC FOR 27 28

NAT. INT. SEC.

Mr. Rosen
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Potter
Mr. Bates
Mr. W. Ward
Mr. Walters
Mr. S. Gale
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

CODE CABLEGRAM URGENT

EX-114

5/25/72

1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. L. Whitson

TO LEGAT, MEXICO (105-3702)

FROM ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

REC 99 -5673

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA.

REURCAB MAY TWO FOUR, LAST.

FORWARD CROPPED PHOTOS DISPLAYED TO PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA. THESE ARE FOR TRANSMITTAL TO DEPARTMENT, WHICH WILL MAKE FINAL DETERMINATION REGARDING REPLY TO COMPLAINT FILED BY BERNARD FENSTERWALD UNDER FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT.

1 - Foreign Liaison Desk (Route through for review)

LW:dld
(5)

NOTE:

[redacted] Three of these photos, with background cropped out, were displayed to Gutierrez Valencia in Mexico during investigation of his allegation that he had seen Oswald on the premises of the Cuban Embassy in Mexico. Gutierrez Valencia stated the photos were not of the man he saw [redacted]. The man in the photos had not been identified at the time of the Warren Commission report, and appears to have no pertinence, whatsoever, to the investigation. The photos shown Gutierrez Valencia were never made a part of the commission record.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 25 1972
7:55 PM
TELETYPE

Fisk
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Bates
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Callahan
Campbell
Casper
Cleveland
Conrad
Dalbey
Miller, E.S.
Ponder
Soyars
Walker
Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Arnstein
Mr. Herwig
Mrs. Neenan

54 JUN 1 1972

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: May 8, 1972

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA
Request For Access To FBI Records -
Congressman Richard H. Ichord
(Democrat - Missouri)

Reference memorandum of 4-10-72 from Mr. Branigan to Mr. Miller and my memorandum to you of 4-28-72 concerning efforts to contact Congressman Richard H. Ichord (D-Missouri) with respect to three FBI documents which the Congressman had requested from Archives relating to the assassination of former President John F. Kennedy.

By appointment, Inspector Bowers called on Congressman Ichord on 5-8-72. The Congressman stated he is concerned with allegedly unrevealed involvement on the part of the KGB with Oswald prior to the assassination of President Kennedy and that was the reason for his having requested the various documents from Archives. The Congressman was asked if he was seeking this information on his own volition or if, in fact, he had requested it for Bernard Fensterwald, head of the National Committee to Investigate Assassinations, it being pointed out to the Congressman that Fensterwald had been seen in his office by Bowers during an earlier visit there to discuss this matter.

The Congressman said that he had requested the information for Fensterwald and stated he knows little of Fensterwald but he had been led to believe that the information was desired in connection with legitimate research for a book being prepared by Fensterwald or some people working with him. At this point the Congressman was briefed for his confidential information on Fensterwald's background, and he was furnished the identities of those associated with Fensterwald on the National Committee to Investigate Assassinations; namely, Fred J. Cook, [redacted] writer; William Turner, former FBI Agent; and Jim Garrison, New Orleans District Attorney. The Congressman was told that Fensterwald has stated that one of the primary purposes for organizing the Committee to Investigate Assassinations was to embarrass the Government.

EX-112 REC-50 105-82555-567

20 MAY 30 1972

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
DWB:ekc
(9)

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
1 - Mr. D. W. Bowers

JUN 2 1972

CONTINUED - OVER

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. [illegible]
Re: Lee Harvey Oswald
Internal Security - Russia - Cuba
Request For Access To FBI Records
Congressman Richard H. Ichord
(Democrat - Missouri)

The Congressman remarked that he had no knowledge that Fensterwald was involved with such characters and was not aware of Fensterwald's background. He stated he certainly does not want to become embroiled with such individuals but that unfortunately the situation has progressed to the point whereby Fensterwald will probably allege that "my mouth has been sealed" by Government officials who want to hide the truth about the Kennedy assassination. He stated he feels the best course of action for him to take at this time is simply advise Fensterwald that he has seen the documents in question, both those originating with the FBI and the CIA, and that they contain no information pertinent to Fensterwald's inquiry.

During conversation with Congressman Ichord it was apparent that he is aware of the general nature of the three FBI documents in question. He stated, in fact, that he understands these documents concern an interview with [redacted] investigation to locate a safety deposit box allegedly rented by Oswald; and certain investigations in Mexico. The Congressman was advised that two of the documents in question contain no particularly substantive information and relate primarily to Bureau sources and operations and that the third document deals with the interview of [redacted] and could not be released by us without first clearing it with other sources.

The Congressman expressed his appreciation for our advice in this matter and particularly for the information concerning Fensterwald. He stated he is scheduled to talk with CIA representatives later this week concerning their documents, and he in all probability will treat them the same as FBI documents and merely tell Fensterwald that he has seen the documents in question and they contain no information pertinent to his inquiry.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this be referred to the Domestic Intelligence Division.

5-11-72 5:42 DWB TEB WGC

ST 105-82555-5674
EX-112

1 - A. Rosen
1 - J. P. Mohr

The Acting Attorney General

May 22, 1972

Acting Director, FBI

1 - T. E. Bishop
(D. W. Bowers)
1 - E. S. Miller
1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - L. Whitson

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA
REQUEST FOR ACCESS TO FBI RECORDS -
CONGRESSMAN RICHARD H. ICHORD
(DEMOCRAT - MISSOURI)

94-1-24119-1
62-112697-1

Under date of March 30, 1972, you forwarded for comment a request by Congressman Ichord to the Archivist of the United States for certain documents filed with the National Archives by the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. These documents included certain items originating with the Federal Bureau of Investigation which, under Department of Justice guidelines, have not been released for public examination.

MAILED 2
MAY 23 1972
FBI

You requested our comments.

The communication from this Bureau dated April 5, 1972, informed you that we were conducting research regarding these documents.

On May 8, 1972, a representative of this Bureau discussed Congressman Ichord's request with the Congressman. It was determined that the request was actually on behalf of Bernard Fensterwald, Esquire, head of a private group called the "Committee to Investigate Assassinations." The Congressman stated that he intended to tell Fensterwald that he has seen the documents in question, both those originating with the Central Intelligence Agency and with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and they contain no information pertinent to Fensterwald's inquiry. Accordingly, no further action need be taken in this regard.

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Miller, E.S.
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Cleveland
Ponder
Bates
Walker
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

LW:pld
(9)

NOTE:

The documents requested were: Commission Document (CD) 451, transmitting results of an interview with [redacted] CD 880, listing FBI contacts in banking institutions; CD 910, outlining for Commission inquiries made by FBI Agents in Mexico and classified "Confidential" to protect our operations in Mexico.

JUN 1 1972

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

NOTE: (continued)

The "Committee to Investigate Assassinations" through civil action in the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia sought access to information in the FBI file on the assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy. This action was dismissed in July, 1971.

May 7, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of April 7, 1964, requesting this Bureau to conduct further investigation for the purpose of locating a safe-deposit box which Lee Harvey Oswald may have rented in his name, in the name of a member of his immediate family or in any assumed name in Irving, Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston or Laredo, Texas.

Our letter of April 30, 1964, transmitted to the Commission results of our investigation in this particular inquiry. We also indicated that we were conducting further investigation concerning a $25,000 charge which was made on January 7, 1964, against the account at the First National Bank of Grand Prairie, Grand Prairie, Texas, entitled "The Oswald Trust Fund." This account was opened on December 5, 1963, by James H. Martin and Marina N. Oswald.

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum dated May 4, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which sets out results of our additional inquiries regarding the aforementioned $25,000 charge against the account entitled "The Oswald Trust Fund."

This concludes our investigation in this particular matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas

May 4, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The following investigation was conducted concerning a $25,000.00 charge, on January 7, 1964, against Account No. 15 081, captioned "The OSWALD Trust Fund," at the First National Bank in Grand Prairie, Grand Prairie, Texas:

On May 1, 1964, the records of the First National Bank in Grand Prairie, Grand Prairie, Texas, revealed that on January 7, 1964, a charge of $25,000.00 was made to the account styled, "The OSWALD Trust Fund," opened December 5, 1963, by JAMES H. MARTIN and MARINA N. OSWALD, Account No. 15 081.

This $25,000.00 was used to purchase Cashier's Check No. 47773, in the amount of $25,000.00 on January 7, 1964, at the First National Bank in Grand Prairie, Payee "The OSWALD Trust," signed by N. D. BLACK, JR., Cashier.

Cashier's Check No. 47773 was marked "Void" and was replaced by Cashier's Check No. 47806, dated January 14, 1964, amount $25,000.00, Payee First National Bank of Fort Worth, signed N. D. BLACK, JR., Cashier, on the First National Bank in Grand Prairie.

Cashier's Check No. 47806 was endorsed, "Credit To The Account of The Within Named Payee In Accordance With Payee's Instructions. Absence of Endorsement Guaranteed. First National Bank of Fort Worth, Texas, Trust No. 42-1295."

It is noted in the upper left-hand corner of the face of Cashier's Check No. 47806 are the words, "The OSWALD Trust," which have been scratched through.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On May 1, 1964, the records of the First National Bank of Fort Worth, Fort Worth, Texas, revealed that on January 20, 1964, Trust Account No. 42-1295 was opened at the First National Bank of Fort Worth, in the name of JAMES H. MARTIN and JOHN M. THORNE, as Co-Trustees for MARINA OSWALD and children.

The Trust Account was opened with an initial deposit of $25,000.00 with the deposit being Cashier's Check No. 47806, in the amount of $25,000.00, dated January 14, 1964, Payee First National Bank of Fort Worth, and drawn on the First National Bank in Grand Prairie, Grand Prairie, Texas.

According to the records, there was one additional deposit of $1,940.00, on March 25, 1964, being a Cashier's Check, but the records do not reveal any additional information regarding this Cashier's Check. However, the records reveal the deposit of $1,940.00 was forwarded by WILLIAM F. GOODLING, Principal, West York Area, Joint School System, 1800 Bannister Street, York, Pennsylvania.

The trust is handled by First National Bank's Trust Committee and all but approximately $100.00 of the $25,000.00 has been invested in various stocks and bonds at the discretion of the Bank's Trust Committee.

The cash balance in the trust is approximately $2,040.00.

The records contain a complete list of all the stocks and bonds in which the funds have been invested, and there have been no other withdrawals from this trust fund.

This information can be made available only upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

CONFIDENTIAL

May 8, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Pursuant to the request of Messrs. W. Dav- Slawson and Howard P. Willens of your staff, there are enclosed two copies of a self-explanatory memorandum dated April 23, 1964.

Upon detachment of the classified enclosure this letter may be regarded as unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

CONFIDENTIAL

April 30, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of April 7, 1964, requesting this Bureau to conduct further investigation for the purpose of locating a safe-deposit box which Lee Harvey Oswald may have rented in his name, in the name of a member of his immediate family or in any assumed name in Irving, Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston or Laredo, Texas.

Enclosed are two copies of each of the following memoranda which contain results of our investigation in this matter:

(1) Memorandum dated April 17, 1964, at San Antonio, Texas

(2) Memorandum dated April 17, 1964, at Houston, Texas

(3) Memorandum dated April 21, 1964, at Dallas, Texas

Your attention is directed to page 12 of the memorandum dated April 21, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, which reflects that a $35,000 charge was made on January 7, 1964, against the account at the First National Bank of,

ENCLOSURE 105-82555-5675

Honorable J. Lee Rankin

Grand Prairie, Grand Prairie, Texas, entitled "The Oswald Trust Fund." This account was opened on December 6, 1963, by James H. Martin and Marina N. Oswald.

For your information, we are conducting additional investigation concerning this $25,000 charge against the account in question. We are attempting to determine whether this sum of money was deposited by Marina Oswald and/or James H. Martin in another account or in another bank. Results of such investigation will be furnished to the Commission upon receipt.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (6)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

San Antonio, Texas

April 17, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

In an effort to ascertain whether LEE HARVEY OSWALD had obtained a safe deposit-box in either of the two banks in Laredo, Texas, the following persons were interviewed:

On April 14, 1964, Miss SYLVIA ADALPE, employee of the Union National Bank in Laredo, advised she was in charge of the safe-deposit section during September and October, 1963. She was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and she informed that to her knowledge she had never seen this individual.

On April 14, 1964, Mrs. IMA TORRES, Secretary to the President of the Union National Bank, checked the records of renters of safe-deposit boxes of that bank and advised she was unable to locate any record of LEE HARVEY OSWALD having obtained a safe-deposit box under the name of OSWALD or O. H. LEE or any other similar name.

On April 14, 1964, Mrs. CLARICE M. [illegible]SLA, in charge of the safe-deposit boxes of the Laredo National Bank, checked the records of that bank and advised she could not locate anyone with the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD or O. H. LEE or any similar name having obtained a safe-deposit box at that bank. She was shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and informed that to her knowledge she had never seen him.

ENCLOSURE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On April 14, 1964, a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was displayed to Mrs. MARGARET D. MC CARTY, PBX Operator who on occasion would rent safe-deposit boxes at the Laredo National Bank. She advised she had never seen OSWALD to her knowledge.

On April 14, 1964, a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was shown to Mrs. ROSALIE GOODMAN at the check order desk who on occasion has rented safe-deposit boxes at the Laredo National Bank. She stated that to the best of her knowledge she has never seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Houston, Texas

April 17, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

The following investigation was conducted at Houston, Texas, for the purpose of determining whether Lee Harvey Oswald or a member of his immediate family may have rented a safe-deposit box in a Houston bank subsequent to Oswald's return from Russia in June, 1962.

In making inquiries at the banks listed below, checks of appropriate records were made concerning any persons having the surname of Oswald and any persons using the name A. Hidell, Alek James Hidell, or C. H. Lee. In each case, the person having access to appropriate bank records made checks of such records against the above names. In addition, a photograph of Oswald was displayed to bank employees who control access to the safe-deposit area and who observe persons entering and leaving the area. The identities of the banks contacted at Houston, Texas, were obtained from the 1964 edition of the "Texas Banking Red Book" published by the Banker Digest, Empire Bank Building, Dallas, Texas.

The banking institutions at Houston, Texas, at which investigation was conducted are set forth below, along with the identities of the bank employees who were interviewed and the dates on which such interviews were conducted. As a result of these interviews the respective employees of each bank reported that no record could be located indicating that Oswald or any member of his immediately family using his own name or any of the names set out above in this memorandum had ever rented a safe-deposit box in Houston. These bank employees also reported after viewing a photograph of Oswald that they could not recall having seen him in the banks where they are employed.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Gulf Coast National Bank (4/14/64)
11310 Chimney Rock
L. A. Gentry, Jr. - Cashier
Martha Smith - Safe-Deposit Box Custodian

Chemical Bank & Trust (4/14/64)
3805 Kirby Drive
G. L. Schroder - Cashier

Houston Bank & Trust Co. (4/14/64)
1801 Main Street
W. W. Hall - Cashier
Mrs. M. W. Wright
E. W. Wilmore
Margaret Barcelona
Hertha Weyrich - all safe-deposit section

Belfort State Bank (4/14/64)
6035 Belfort Boulevard
Mrs. Dorothy Gallerand - Secretary to the President, in charge of safe-deposit boxes

Medical Center National Bank (4/14/64)
6631 South Main Street
Miss Hazel Garrett - Secretary
Mr. Bob Sandlin - Safe-Deposit Teller

Fannin State Bank (4/13/64)
Mrs. Hallie Patton - Vault Clerk

Commercial State Bank (4/15/64)
9420 Jensen
Mr. Carroll C. Simmons - Cashier
Mrs. Jane Warnell - Safe-Deposit Department
Mrs. Juniata Elliot - Safe-Deposit Department

Northeast National Bank (4/15/64)
8305 East Houston Road
Vallo A. McLish. - Cashier
Mrs. C. Leo Chivers - Safe-Deposit Clerk

Longpoint National Bank (4/14/64)
1708 Long Point Road
Albert Bacarisse - Vice President
and Cashier

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Longpoint National Bank (continued)
June Johnson
Dorothy Hyde
Sandra Bright - all Safe-Deposit Department

Heights State Bank (4/15/64)
Miss Helen Rau - Safe-Deposit Custodian
Richard H. Dimon - Cashier

Chimney Rock National Bank (4/15/64)
Mrs. Selma Dawson - Safe Deposit Custodian
Browne B. Rice - Vice President

River Oaks Bank & Trust Co. (4/14/64)
Mrs. Janie W. Pace - Assistant Cashier
and in charge of Safe-Deposit Boxes
Max J. Frels - Assistant Vice President

Southside State Bank (4/14/64)
Stella Link Road at South Braeswood
Mrs. Peggy Waldrop - New Accounts
Thomas C. Willis - Assistant Cashier

Sharpstown State Bank (4/14/64)
400 Sharpstown Center
Mrs. Ruby Simpson
Mrs. Samille Jorbert Grove
Mr. Nelson Long - Vice President

Post Oak Bank (4/14/64)
2120 South Post Oak
Miss Evelyn Mico
William T. Keenan - Vice President

Gulfgate State Bank (4/15/64)
204 Gulfgate Mall
Mrs. J. R. Erwin - Safe-Deposit Department
Frank Green - Department Supervisor
Jane Ransome

South Park National Bank (4/15/64)
7425 South Park Boulevard
James S. Garbs - Vice President
Barbara Cecil - Safe-Deposit Department

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

MacGregor Park National Bank
5730 Calhoun
William Schmidt - Operations Officer
Mrs. Inez Salter - Records Department

Central National Bank (4/14/64)
2100 Travis
Mrs. Jean McCurdy - Custodian, Safe-Deposit Boxes
Mrs. Sharon Sue Roesch - Safe-Deposit Boxes
Mrs. Mamie Terrell - Safe-Deposit Boxes

North Side State Bank (4/14/64)
2010 North Main Street
Mrs. Vivian Furlow - Custodian, Safe-Deposit Boxes

Port City State Bank (4/14/64)
3602 Jensen Drive
Mrs. Katherine Kasavage
Mrs. Charlene Kebobeaus - Custodians, Safe-Deposit Boxes

Reagan State Bank (4/14/64)
545 West 19th Street
Gay Nantze - Cashier
Clara Snell - Safe-Deposit Clerk

University State Bank (4/15/64)
5117 Kelvin
Hugh L. Whiteside - Vice President

Industrial State Bank (4/15/64)
6730 Capitol
Henry A. Dube - Vice President
Fannie V. Richardson - Safe-Deposit Custodian
Pauline McLain, Relief Safe-Deposit Custodian

Harrisburg National Bank (4/15/64)
507 Broadway
W. N. Sick - Vice President
Velma Washman - Safe-Deposit Custodian
Mary Draemer - Relief Safe-Deposit Custodian

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Lockwood National Bank (4/15/64)
5405 Clinton Drive
C. C. Wideman - Assistant Vice President
Ladian Crenshaw - Safe-Deposit Custodian

Fairbanks State Bank of Houston (4/15/64)
13636 Hempstead Highway
Mrs. Annette Mock - New Accounts and
Safe-Deposit Boxes
Mrs. June Lindley - Secretary

American Bank & Trust Co. (4/13/64)
1500 Waugh Drive
F. A. Noret - Assistant Cashier

Bank of Texas (4/14/64)
800 Travis
Guyla Melton - Vault Custodian

International Bank (4/14/64)
1300 Texas
John W. Hazard - President
Jean Sheffield - Vault Custodian

Texas National Bank of Commerce (4/14/64)
Mr. C. A. Barrett - Vice President - Cashier
Mrs. Vera Hayes
Mrs. Willie Wilbanks - Safe-Deposit Box
Custodians

Riverside National Bank (4/14/64)
2602 Blodgett
Mr. Lenthon B. Clark - Cashier
Mrs. Dorothy Owens - Safe-Deposit Box
Custodian

East End State Bank (4/14/64)
Mr. John A. DeVoke, Jr. - Cashier
Mrs. G. C. Emery - Safe-Deposit Box
Custodian

Bank of the Southwest (4/14/64)
Curtis W. Regner - Assistant Vice President,
Safe-Deposit Department

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Bank of the Southwest (continued)
Jewel DeWolf - Clerk, Safe-Deposit Department
Joyce Kelly - Clerk, Safe-Deposit Department

Highland Village State Bank (4/15/64)
4030 Westheimer
Mrs. Isabelle Browne - Clerk, Safe-Deposit Department

Homestead State Bank (4/16/64)
10022 Homestead Road
Joe T. Verdina - Assistant Cashier

Oak Forest State Bank (4/15/64)
1120 West 43rd Street
Doyle Strickland - Vice President
Mrs. Waldene Howard - in charge of safe-deposit boxes

The Republic National Bank of Houston (4/15/64)
5200 North Shepherd
Robert A. Gray - Assistant Cashier
Wanda Rasco - in charge of new accounts
Ada Rose - in charge of safe-deposit boxes

Pinemont State Bank (4/15/64)
12160 Hempstead Highway
Mrs. C. E. Mitchell - Auditor and in charge of safe-deposit boxes

Citizens State Bank (4/14/64)
400 Main Street
Mr. O. F. Horn - Vice President
Lucy Albertson - Secretary
Mrs. Earl Goostree - Secretary
Mr. G. K. Miller
Mrs. Ira Purefoy - Relief Safe Deposit
Mrs. Florence Newton - Safe-Deposit Custodian

Houston National Bank (4/14/64)
202 Main Street
Mrs. Billie Scher - Information Desk Clerk
Mr. R. H. McElrath - Auditor
Mrs. Greta Ellis - Relief Vault Clerk

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Fidelity Bank and Trust Company (4/14/64)
1602 Milam Street
Mr. Marcus Thomas - President
Mrs. Ernestine Cain - Custodian of
Safe-Deposit Vault

Meyerland State Bank (4/15/64)
Mrs. Hilda Krepec - Assistant Cashier

South Main State Bank (4/16/64)
Mr. S. R. Morton - Cashier

First City National Bank (4/16/64)
Mr. Roy Baldwin - Assistant Cashier

Continental Bank & Trust Co. (4/14/64)
Fannin and Rusk Streets
Miss Sudie Ritter - Teller in Charge
of Safe Deposits

Southern National Bank (4/14/64)
Main at McKinney Streets
Marvin Peterson - Cashier

Tennessee Bank & Trust Co. (4/14/64)
Don French - Assistant Cashier

Northshore National Bank (4/17/64)
13301 Northshore Drive
Miss Nancy Singleton - Custodian,
Safe-Deposit Boxes

Spring Branch Bank (4/14/64)
8800 Brogdon at Katy Road
Mrs. Marjorie Andrew - Clerk and Custodian,
Safe-Deposit Boxes

First State Bank of Greens Bayou (4/14/64)
1420 Federal Road
Wayford Hollis - Cashier and Custodian,
Safe-Deposit Boxes
Mrs. Joan Bradshaw - Receptionist and
person who rents safe-deposit boxes

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas

April 21, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

The following investigation was conducted at all known banks at Dallas, Fort Worth, Irving, and other suburban towns in the metropolitan Dallas - Fort Worth, Texas, area, for the purpose of determining whether LEE HARVEY OSWALD or a member of his immediate family may have rented a safe-deposit box in any of such banks subsequent to OSWALD's return from Russia in June, 1962.

The investigation consisted of a check of the records of each of the listed banks on the dates indicated for any record of a checking, savings, or loan account or a safe-deposit box rental in the names LEE HARVEY OSWALD, A. HIDELL, A. J. HIDELL, ALEX J. HIDELL, ALEK JAMES HIDELL, H. O. LEE, HARVEY OSWALD LEE, O. H. LEE, ALIKSEI OSWALD, L. H. OSWALD, LEE OSWALD, LEE H. OSWALD, LESLIE OSWALD, MARINA OSWALD, MARGUERITE OSWALD, ROBERT EDWARD LEE OSWALD and JOHN EDWARD PIC. A photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was exhibited to each of these individuals, except where otherwise noted, for the purpose of determining if OSWALD may have made use of the bank's safe-deposit box facilities under any other name. A photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD was not exhibited to a bank official who had nothing to do with the actual rental of a safe-deposit box and whose location in a bank was not within the proximity of the safe-deposit box section. In each such instance, a statement is included noting that a photograph was not exhibited to the bank official contacted.

All of the following checks in this matter were negative in all respects, except where otherwise stated hereinafter:

NAME OF BANK	BANK EMPLOYEES FURNISHING INFORMATION	DATE
Citizens State Bank 200 Main Street Richardson, Texas	Mrs. MADELINE SNOR, Secretary	4/13/64

E

105-82555-5675

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

NAME OF BANK	BANK EMPLOYEES FURNISHING INFORMATION	DATE
First Bank and Trust Company, First Bank and Trust Building Richardson, Texas	ROBERT A. SNOW, Bookkeeper	4/13/64
First National Bank of Garland, 700 West Avenue A, Garland, Texas	CARL HENDRIX, Cashier; DELBERT S. TODD, Vice President	4/13/64
Garland Bank and Trust Company, Garland Shopping Village, P. O. Box 1500, Garland, Texas	JOE STOVALL, Vice President	4/13/64
First National Bank of Mesquite, Mesquite, Texas	Mrs. MARIE BARSLEY, Assistant Vice President	4/13/64
Mesquite Savings and Loan, 410 West Main, Mesquite, Texas	Mrs. INEZ CARTER, Accountant	4/13/64
Mesquite State Bank 917 Military Parkway P. O. Box 438 Mesquite, Texas	H. H. JAMES, Clerk	4/13/64
First National Bank of Carrollton, Carrollton, Texas	H. BARNES, JR., President	4/16/64

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

NAME OF BANK	BANK EMPLOYEES FURNISHING INFORMATION	DATE
Dallas County State Bank, P. O. Box 38, Carrollton, Texas	KENNETH J. HUGHES, Cashier and Assistant Vice President	4/14/64
Central Bank and Trust, 12875 Dennis Road, Farmers Branch, Texas	RICHARD W. THOMAS, Cashier, JOHN COCK, Assistant Cashier	4/14/64
Irving Bank and Trust formerly Irving State Bank, 110 North Main, Irving, Texas	GENE GLAZIER, Vice President	4/14/64
First National Bank of Irving, Fifth Street at Nursery Road, Irving, Texas	KENNETH M. ADAMS, Assistant Cashier	4/14/64
Southwest Bank and Trust West Irving Boulevard at Grauwyler, Irving, Texas	GARLAND LANNEHAM, Vice President and Cashier	4/14/64
Citizens Savings and Loan Grand Prairie, Texas	WILLS STUCKENEK, Director	4/14/64
Grand Prairie State Bank 200 West Main Grand Prairie, Texas	W. NORMAN GILBERT, Vice President	4/14/64
First National Bank of Duncanville, Duncanville, Texas	KENNETH FAIR, President	4/15/64

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

NAME OF BANK	BANK EMPLOYEES FURNISHING INFORMATION	DATE
Seagoville State Bank, P. O. Box F Seagoville, Texas	Mrs. MARY KIRBY, Secretary	4/15/64
Wynnewood State Bank 501 Wynnewood Village Dallas, Texas	LINDA MC COWN, Secretary; MAURICE A. THARP, Vice President; NODINE THOMAS, Safe-Deposit Department	4/14/64
Northwest National Bank of Dallas, 201 Walnut Hill Village, Dallas, Texas	JAN MC CONNELL, Secretary to the Cashier; Mrs. EVELYN BRALL, Cashier and Safe-Deposit Supervisor; HERBERT L. ADAMS, Vice President	4/13/64
American Bank and Trust Company, 415 South Zangs Boulevard, Dallas, Texas	CARL COREY, Head Teller; Mrs. RUTH SALWALD, Safe-Deposit Department	4/13/64
Exchange Bank and Trust Company, 100 Exchange Park North, Dallas, Texas	BOBBY WILLIAMS, Cashier; Mr. WILLIAM ROGERS, Safe-Deposit Department	4/13/64
East Dallas Bank and Trust Company, 2325 Gus Thomasson Road, Dallas, Texas	Mrs. DOROTHY HAND, New Accounts and Safe-Deposit Department	4/14/64
South Oak Cliff State Bank, 1415 East Illinois Dallas, Texas	Mrs. BETTY HALL, Secretary to Vice President; MARY SMITH, Safe-Deposit Department; EUGENIA THORNTON, Receptionist	4/14/64
Bank of Dallas, 3708 Lemmon Avenue, Dallas, Texas	Mrs. CAROLYN MORRISON, Asst. Cashier; Miss NANCY HUSLENDER, Safe-Deposit Department.	4/13/64

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

NAME OF BANK	BANK EMPLOYEES FURNISHING INFORMATION	DATE
Casa Linda National Bank, 234 Casa Linda Plaza, Dallas, Texas	Mrs. ELAINE MAC PHEE, New Accounts and Safe-Deposit Department	4/15/64
Grand Avenue State Bank, 5430 East Grand Avenue, Dallas, Texas	TOMMY JONES, Cashier; IMOGENE PORTER, Safe-Deposit Department	4/14/64
Oak Cliff Bank and Trust Company, 250 West Jefferson, Dallas, Texas	EARL L. COPELAND, Vice President; MARGIE MINCHEW, Safe-Deposit Department	4/14/64
Preston State Bank, 8111 Preston Road, Dallas, Texas	RALPH B. GUNNELS, Assistant Cashier; Mrs. LARGE BURKHEAD, Safe-Deposit Department; Mrs. JOYCE ROSSI, Safe-Deposit Department	4/13/64
Hillcrest State Bank of University Park, Hillcrest, Dallas, Texas	D. R. PORTER, Executive Vice President; Mrs. IRENE RYAN, Safe-Deposit Department; Mrs. LUCY RUCKADEL, Safe-Deposit Department; Mrs. [illegible], Safe-Deposit Department	4/15/64
Mercantile National Bank at Dallas, Mercantile Bank Building, Dallas, Texas	Mr. H. C. FISHER, Assistant Vice President, Safe-Deposit Department; Mrs. AIRA DUVAL, Safe-Deposit Department; Miss CAROL BURGHART, Safe-Deposit Department	4/15/64

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

NAME OF BANK	BANK EMPLOYEES FURNISHING INFORMATION	DATE
Republic National Bank Pacific and Ervay Dallas, Texas	W. K. THURMAN, Assistant Auditor	4/15/64
Grove State Bank 1520 South Buckner Dallas, Texas	JOE LOWE, Vice President	4/15/64
Buckner State Bank 3637 North Buckner Dallas, Texas	EDWARD L. WISE, President (Bank has no safe-deposit boxes for public rental)	4/15/64
Industrial National Bank of Dallas, also known as Industrial Bank and Trust Company, 1825 North Industrial Boulevard, Dallas, Texas	BILLY WALLACE, Cashier	4/15/64
National Bank of Commerce 914 Elm Street, Dallas, Texas	LELAND E. STRETON, Auditor	4/15/64
First National Bank in Dallas, 1401 Main Street, Dallas, Texas	ROY D. LAMBERT, Auditor; JACK W. JOHNSON, Vault Custodian	4/15/64
First Citizens Bank 926 Lockwood Village Dallas, Texas	JAMES WEST, Cashier; BUSTY RUNNELS, Vault Custodian	4/15/64
Polk Park National Park, 654 Exposition, Dallas, Texas	PAUL JENKS, JR., Cashier; JERRY MILLER, Safe-Deposit Vault Custodian	4/15/64

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

NAME OF BANK	BANK EMPLOYEES FURNISHING INFORMATION	DATE
Bank of Services and Trust, 1115 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas	J. B. LINDQUIST, Cashier (Bank has no safe-deposit boxes)	4/15/64
Lakewood State Bank; 6344 Gaston, Dallas, Texas	WENDELL FRANKS, Assistant Cashier; Mrs. MARTHA CORNELIUS, Vault Custodian	4/15/64
Greenville Avenue State Bank, 1827 Greenville, Dallas, Texas	JACK MAYS, Vice President	4/15/64
Merchants State Bank 5217 Ross, Dallas, Texas	V. P. SCHUMACHER, President; Mrs. MONTY BARNES, Vault Custodian	4/15/64
Texas Bank and Trust Company, corner Main and Lamar Streets, Dallas, Texas	BILL LYDAY, Vice President; [illegible] DILLON, Vault Custodian	4/15/64
Empire State Bank, 1808 Main Street Dallas, Texas	GORDON WOOD, Vice President	4/15/64
North Dallas Bank and Trust Company, 11811 Preston Road, Dallas, Texas	MARION MYERS, Vice President & Cashier; Mrs. DOROTHY OSBORN, Safe-Deposit Department	4/14/64

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

NAME OF BANK	BANK EMPLOYEES FURNISHING INFORMATION	DATE
Park Cities Bank & Trust Company, Dallas, Texas	TOM J. HARDIN, Vice President and Cashier; LUCILLE MASH Vault Custodian	4/20/64
Arlington State Bank/ Arlington, Texas	R. W. HIPPLE, Vice President and Cashier, no photograph shown; OUIDA BOST	4/16/64
Azle State Bank Azle, Texas	ARVELL W. BOYD, Vice President, no photograph shown; FLOY M. WELCH	4/16/64
Arlington National Bank, Arlington, Texas	BOB STONE, Vice President, no photograph shown; SHIRLEY [illegible]; FRANCES [illegible]; DORIS MANOS	4/15/64
Bank of Commerce Fort Worth, Texas	BILL BEAN, Vice President, no photograph shown; REBA WALKER; NELL MC MANN	4/14/64
City National Bank Fort Worth, Texas	C. C. WOMACK, Vice President, no photograph shown; Mrs. W. W. (ALICE) MACK	4/15/64
Continental National/ Bank, Fort Worth, Texas	T. P. BOWEN, Vice President, no photograph shown; Mrs. ODIE COLEMAN	4/14/64
Farmers and Merchants State Bank, Burleson, Texas	R. M. BRANSON, Vice President, no photograph shown; GEORGE BRANSON	4/16/64

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

NAME OF BANK	BANK EMPLOYEES FURNISHING INFORMATION	DATE
First National Bank Grapevine, Texas	VIRGIL RANSDELL, Cashier;	4/16/64
First National Bank Arlington, Texas	FRED LUTTRELL, Vice President, no photograph shown; JERRIE FERGUSON	4/16/64
First National Bank Euless, Texas	SAM BOWMAN, Vice President, no photograph shown; JUDY RUNYON	4/15/64
First State Bank Euless, Texas	BIRDIE TIBBETS, President, no photograph shown; MARY BODIFORD	4/16/64
Fort Worth National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas	C. L. WIRT, Assistant Cashier, no photograph shown; JEAN FIAHERTY	4/14/64
Gateway National Bank Fort Worth, Texas	JOHN FAWCETT, Vice President, no photograph shown; ELIZABETH GARDNER	4/15/64
Haltom City State Bank Haltom, Texas	Mrs. JOSEPHINE HUDSON, Assistant Cashier, no photograph shown; MILDRED SNODGRASS; COLLIE FREEMAN	4/[illegible]/64
First National Bank Hurst, Texas	ROBERT BAROW, Assistant Cashier, no photograph shown; JAMES GERLACH	4/16/64
Mansfield State Bank/ Mansfield, Texas	B. J. READY, President, no photograph shown; MARGUERITE MAIER	4/16/64

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

NAME OF BANK	BANK EMPLOYEES FURNISHING INFORMATION	DATE
North Fort Worth State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas	G. W. HILLMAN, Vice President, no photograph shown; RUBY BOX	4/15/64
Northeast National Bank, Richland Hills, Texas	CHARLES C. BRINKLEY, President, no photograph shown; MARJORIE KING	4/15/64
Ridglea State Bank Fort Worth, Texas	GARLAND CRAIG, Cashier, no photograph shown; ANITA SEARS	4/15/64
Riverside State Bank Fort Worth, Texas	RACHAL WHITE, Cashier, no photograph shown; HELEN SEARS	4/16/64
Security State Bank River Oaks, Texas	HAROLD M. KINNEY, President, no photograph shown; ERLENE COURSEY	4/15/64
Seminary State Bank Fort Worth, Texas	[illegible] A. [illegible], Assistant Vice President, no photograph shown; [illegible]	4/16/64
South Fort Worth State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas	O. E. [illegible], Vice President and Cashier, no photograph shown; PAULINE [illegible]	4/15/64
State Bank of East Fort Worth, Fort Worth, Texas	JOSEPH E. [illegible], Vice President, no photograph shown; [illegible]	4/16/64

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

NAME OF BANK	BANK EMPLOYEES FURNISHING INFORMATION	DATE
Tarrant State Bank Fort Worth, Texas	J. H. BRANHAM, Vice President, no photograph shown; JUNE GRIGSBY; FREIDA SMITH	4/15/64
Union Bank of Fort Worth, Fort Worth, Texas	BILL D. WILSON, Vice President, no photograph shown; LOLA HILL	4/14/64
University State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas	CHARLES R. JOHNSON, Bookkeeping Department, no photograph shown; VERA PORTERFIELD	4/15/64
Evarman National Bank, Evarman, Texas	CURTIS R. FRANCIS, Vice President, no photograph shown; IRENE STEMSON	4/16/64
Southwest National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas	N. H. FLEMMING, Executive Vice President, no photograph shown; OZELIA JOHNSON; BESSIE HANES	4/16/64
West Side State Bank Fort Worth, Texas	BETTY FLEMING	4/15/64
First National Bank Fort Worth, Texas	RUBY RENTON	4/14/64

On April 14, 1964, the records of the North Dallas Bank & Trust Company, 11811 Preston Road, Dallas, Texas, disclosed that Mrs. MARINA OSWALD opened a regular checking account at this bank on February 18, 1964, under the name Mrs. MARINA OSWALD, with an initial deposit of $200.25. Mrs. OSWALD is listed as the only person entitled to make withdrawals from this account.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On April 14, 1964, the records of the First National Bank of Grand Prairie, Grand Prairie, Texas, reflected that on December 5, 1963, JAMES E. MARTIN and MARINA N. OSWALD opened an account at this bank captioned, "The OSWALD Trust Fund," Account No. 15 081, by executing an authorized signature form in the name "The OSWALD Trust Fund." On December 6, 1963, $7,450.53 was deposited and deposits continued in this account through February 12, 1964, when they totaled $34,649.94. Charges were made against this account in the following amounts on the dates indicated:

Amount	Date
$5.00	December 13, 1963
$1.02	December 23, 1963
$2.15	December 23, 1963
$25,000	January 7, 1964
$75.00	January 9, 1964
50¢	February 3, 1964
$2.00	February 7, 1964

Another account, No. 69 185, was opened at the First National Bank of Grand Prairie, Grand Prairie, Texas, in the name of Mrs. MARINA OSWALD, Post Office Box 1407, Grand Prairie, Texas, on February 14, 1964, with a deposit in the amount of $205.64. This account was closed on March 25, 1964.

On April 13, 1964, the records of the First National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, revealed that ROBERT L. OSWALD had a savings account at the First National Bank which was opened on August 25, 1955, with an initial deposit of $241.88. This account had a high balance of $272.18 on September 19, 1955, and was closed on July 9, 1956, when the balance of $37.86 was withdrawn. This account was numbered A52133.

The records of the First National Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, indicated by a signature card that LEE H. OSWALD and LEE H. OSWALD had previously had savings accounts at the First National Bank in 1951, which had been closed in 1952.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On April 15, 1964, the records of the West Side State Bank, Fort Worth, Texas, revealed the following information:

A savings account in the name of LEE H. OSWALD, mailing address, U. S. Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, Santa Ana, California, was opensd December 8, 1958, with a cash deposit of $200.00. On June 3, 1959, interest of $3.00 was credited to the account. The account was closed September 14, 1959, when the total amount on deposit of $203.00 was withdrawn.

ROBERT L. OSWALD, 4936 Collingwood, Fort Worth, Texas, opened a savings account on July 13, 1956, with a deposit of $220.00. This account was closed December 3, 1956, when balance of $20.00 withdrawn.

On December 3, 1956, an account was opened in the name of Mr. or Mrs. ROBERT L. OSWALD, 4910 East Lancaster, Fort Worth, Texas, with a deposit of $376.13. At the time the account was opened, ROBERT L. OSWALD indicated employment at "Convair". ROBERT L. OSWALD account closed March 13, 1963, when balance of 67¢ withdrawn. On March 4, 1963, check in the amount of $997.92, payable to "Cash", was drawn on OSWALD's account and cashed at the teller's window at the West Side State Bank. This check did not bear an endorsement.

The records indicate that the ROBERT L. OSWALD account was assigned number 659128 and the address was changed to 7313 Davenport, Fort Worth, Texas, but no date was indicated in available records.

Individual ledger sheets indicate deposits made to ROBERT L. OSWALD account during the period January 1960 through February 1963 were semi-monthly paychecks of ROBERT L. OSWALD.

According to the record, checking account number 659235 was opened at the West Side State bank, January 21, 1963, with a deposit of $217.66 by MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, 1013 5th Avenue. This is an active current account with a current balance of $2,707.61.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Individual ledger sheets on MARGUERITE C. OSWALD account reveal, for the period January 1963 through November 1963, the balance fluctuated between $200.00 and $400.00.

On December 5, 1963, a deposit of $1,000.00 was made to the account of MARGUERITE C. OSWALD. Between December 5, 1963, and April 15, 1964, the balance ran in the low four figures. The current address for MARGUERITE C. OSWALD is listed as 2220 Thomas Place, Fort Worth, Texas.

The records reveal MARGUERITE C. OSWALD opened a savings account on July 31, 1962, with a $100.00 deposit and the current balance is $3,600.12. Current address listed on savings account is 2220 Thomas Place, Fort Worth, Texas.

The records also reveal that MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, 2220 Thomas Place, rented safe-deposit box number 1607 at the West Side State Bank on December 26, 1963.

February 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

There is enclosed one copy of a memorandum concerning Lee Harvey Oswald dated February 21, 1964, containing information furnished by [redacted]

This is a preliminary interview and we plan on interviewing [redacted] further in an attempt to determine the accuracy of [redacted]

Sincerely yours,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

Enclosure

[redacted] 5675

March 6, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to my letter dated February 28, 1964, which enclosed a memorandum of the same date containing information furnished by [redacted], whose reliability has not yet been established.

Enclosed is one copy of a memorandum dated March 4, 1964, which contains the results of a detailed interview with [redacted] on March 3, 1964, concerning Lee Harvey Oswald. [redacted] has read a copy of the enclosed memorandum, initialed each page, and has stated he has no additional information concerning Oswald.

[redacted] advised this Bureau that under no circumstances does he desire any publicity given to this information. He also advised that he is willing to testify before the President's Commission provided no publicity is given to his appearance before the Commission or to the information which he might furnish.

In the event you desire to have [redacted] appear before the Commission, it is suggested that you make arrangements with [redacted]

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

March 4, 1964

Confidential

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

[redacted]

C

all classified confidential

CLASSIFIED BY 2040
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2 & 3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
7/7/77-HW

Confidential

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. A. Rosen
1 - Mr. J. P. Mohr
1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
(D. W. Bowers)

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 4/10/72

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. L. Whitson

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA
REQUEST FOR ACCESS TO FBI RECORDS -
CONGRESSMAN RICHARD H. ICHORD
(DEMOCRAT - MISSOURI)

This memorandum recommends that Inspector D. W. Bowers attempt to determine from Congressman Ichord or members of his staff the Congressman's need for certain FBI documents furnished to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy which have not been made available to the public under Departmental guidelines.

On March 16, 1972, Congressman Richard H. Ichord (Democrat - Missouri), Chairman of the House Committee on Internal Security, requested of Archives copies of eleven Warren Commission documents, five of which originated with the FBI. Two of these had been made available by Department for research and copies were furnished Ichord by Archives. Both related to travel of Oswald in Mexico between September 26 and October 3, 1963.

The Archivist referred the request for the three other documents to the Acting Attorney General, March 21, 1972, and the request was relayed to the Bureau under date of March 30. The Acting Attorney General was informed by letter of April 5, 1972, that Bureau was conducting research on these documents, which have been withheld from public scrutiny under Departmental guidelines.

[redacted]

JUN 2 1972

5675

LW:bkr

CONTINUED - OVER

67 JUN 6 1972

105-82555

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Lee Harvey Oswald

The second document (#880) furnished to the President's Commission the results of extensive search of bank records regarding checking accounts, savings accounts or safe deposit boxes in the name of Oswald, his wife or close relatives, and lists all of the Bureau's contacts at those banking institutions who furnished information. It also refers to an investigation regarding a $25,000 removal from Marina Oswald's trust fund. Results of this investigation are contained in Commission Document #908, which had not been requested by the Congressman.

The third document (#910) furnished to the Commission the names of those Special Agents of the FBI who conducted key inquiries or received substantive information in Mexico with respect to Oswald's activities there, with a brief outline of the nature of the inquiries conducted by each Agent. This was classified "Confidential" to protect our operations in Mexico.

Bureau files disclose cordial relations with Congressman Ichord, who was thanked by letters of October 29, and November 23, 1971, for his comments in Congress in support of the Bureau. Since the documents requested by him are not of substantive significance regarding the assassination of President J. F. Kennedy, and two deal with Bureau sources and operations, it may be that he will not need them.

RECOMMENDATION:

(1) That Inspector D. W. Bowers attempt to determine from Congressman Ichord or members of his staff the need for these documents which are not of substantive significance concerning the assassination of President Kennedy, and particularly the two which relate to Bureau sources and operations.

(2) If the Congressman insists on having the results of the interview with [redacted], we will contact [redacted] and seek to remove objections to release of information to the Congressman.

CONTINUED - OVER

(3) That we then furnish Acting Attorney General results of our activities under (1) and (2) above.

For ready reference copies of the documents referred to are attached to the original of this memorandum.

[illegible] DEM ✓ R EM

OK

[illegible] WGC

FBI

Date: 6/2/72

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTN: SECTION CHIEF WILLIAM A. BRANIGAN
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)(C)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

OO: DALLAS

Re Bureau telephone call to Dallas from Supervisor WILLIAM O. CREGAR, 6/2/72; Legat, Mexico City, letter to Bureau and lhm dated 2/24/64; Dallas airtel to Bureau and lhm dated 6/1/64; and Dallas airtel to Bureau 6/3/64.

Pages three and four of lhm dated 2/24/64 referred to above reflects that on 2/20/64 PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA examined three photographs of an unidentified possible white male American suspect which depicted this individual in the following poses:

1. Attired in a white shirt and tan trousers, holding what appears to be a courier-type pouch under his left arm and examining a wallet-type folder which it appears may contain one or two documents resembling passports.

2. Attired in the same dress described above and holding the wallet-type folder in his left hand and inserting this folder into the courier-type pouch held in his right hand.

105-82555-5676

(2) - Bureau (AMSD)(RM) (Enc.9) ENCLOSURE
1 - Dallas
RPG:jls
(3)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED 3 JUN 5 1972

Approved: _____ Sent _____ Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

70 JUN 13 1972

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1971 - 413-188

3. Attired in a dark shirt with white collar buttons and apparently walking along with the thumb of his left hand hooked into the top of his left-hand trouser pocket.

Enclosed for the Bureau are three copies each of the above described three photographs numbered as described above.

Bureau attention is called to Dallas airtel to Bureau and lhm dated 6/1/64 setting forth that a cut down photograph of #3 above was shown to Mrs. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, on 11/23/63 and she could not identify the photograph as anyone she knew.

Dallas airtel to Bureau 6/3/64 furnished the Bureau the original cut down photograph exhibited to Mrs. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - A. K[illegible]n
1 - E. S. Miller
1 - W. A. Branigan

TO : E. S. Miller

DATE: 5/31/72

1 - J. P. Thomas

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

Felt
Mohr
Bates
Bishop
Callahan
Campbell
Casper
Cleveland
Conrad
Dalbey
Miller, E. S.
Ponder
Soyars
Walker
Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Ms. Herwig
Mrs. Neenan

This is response to Acting Director's request for facts regarding the "allegation that the FBI had prior knowledge of the plot against President Kennedy but did nothing about it."

The Acting Director's specific questions and facts pertaining thereto are set out below.

1. Did we have a thick file on Oswald?

No. At the time of the assassination 11/22/63, Bureau file 105-82555 on "Lee Harvey Oswald, Internal Security - Russia" contained 69 items, of which 50 had been recorded as numbered serials. A letter to the Warren Commission dated 5/4/64 describing each of those items is attached.

The file on Oswald was opened 10/31/59 on receipt of press reports that Oswald, at a press conference in Moscow, USSR, that date, said he had applied to renounce his U. S. citizenship and become a Soviet citizen for "purely political reasons." Instructions were issued to interview Oswald on his return from Russia. He returned to Forth Worth, Texas, 6/14/62 and was interviewed 6/26/62. A follow-up interview was held 8/16/62. He denied making any "deals" with Soviet intelligence, declined to tell why he went to USSR and agreed to notify the FBI of any contacts with him by the Soviets. Through sources we learned he was a subscriber to "The Worker," east coast communist newspaper, and in 8/63 on a radio program said he was a "Marxist." In 8/63 Oswald was arrested in New Orleans in connection with distribution of material supporting the Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC). At his request he was again interviewed and said he did not consider the FPCC to be communist or communist controlled. There was an unconfirmed report received 11/19/63 that he had contacted the Soviet Embassy in Mexico. No information was developed that he represented a threat to the personal safety of the President.

EX-109 REC-37 5677 JUN 9 1972

2. Do we now?

Yes. The Oswald file now consists of 210 sections with 5673 serials. In addition, Bureau file 62-109060 on "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy" has 176 sections containing 7054 serials.

60 JUN 16 1972

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure
105-82555

JPT:pld
(5)

CONTINUED - OVER

3. Did we inform S.S.?

No. At the time of the assassination no information had been developed that Oswald represented a threat to the personal safety of the President and it was not our policy to furnish Secret Service general security-type investigative reports such as those which had been prepared on Oswald. (An agreement dated 2/3/65 between the FBI and Secret Service formalized the exchange of information between Secret Service and the FBI regarding the former's responsibilities for protection of the President. The agreement elaborated on our previously existing basic policy of disseminating to Secret Service information regarding threats to the President by specifying the types of persons, including returned defectors such as Oswald, in whom Secret Service is now interested.)

OBSERVATIONS:

Neither the Warren Commission nor extensive investigation by the FBI of the assassination support the allegation that there was a "plot" to assassinate the President. There is no evidence to negate the conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald alone was responsible for the assassination.

ACTION:

None. For information.

JPT
DEM

6/3
10:43 AM

1 - DeLoach
1 - Callahan
1 - Rosen
1 - Sullivan
1 - Tavel
1 - Trotter
1 - Malley
1 - Branigan

May 4, 1964

1 - Lenihan

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to the discussion between staff members of the Commission and Mr. A. H. Belmont of this Bureau, May 4, 1964.

In accordance with this discussion, there are listed below the contents of the FBI headquarters file concerning Lee Harvey Oswald up to the time of the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy on November 22, 1963:

1. A newspaper clipping from the "Corpus Christi Times," dated October 23, 1959, indicating another American citizen had defected to the Soviet Union.

2. A United Press Release dated October 31, 1959, at Moscow advising that Lee Harvey Oswald had gone to Russia and had applied to renounce his American citizenship and become a Soviet citizen for "purely political reasons."

100-82555-5761

3. A memorandum dated October 31, 1959, from E. B. Reddy to A. H. Belmont reporting that a check of this Bureau's files disclosed no information identifiable with Lee Harvey Oswald. It was noted a military service fingerprint card was located in the files of the Identification Division which appeared to relate to Oswald.

4. A State Department Telegram classified "Confidential" dated October 31, 1959, from Moscow to the Secretary of State reporting that Oswald appeared at the American Embassy, Moscow, to renounce his American citizenship.

REL:cgw
(10)

SEE NOTE PAGE 10

ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

5677

5. A copy of an Office of Naval Intelligence memorandum dated November 2, 1959, containing the results of a check of the U.S. Marine Corps file regarding Oswald.

6. A Navy Department communication classified "Confidential" from Moscow to the Chief of Naval Operations dated November 3, 1959, advising of Oswald's request for Soviet citizenship.

7. A Navy Department communication classified "Confidential" from the Chief of Naval Operations to the Naval Attache in Moscow dated November 4, 1959, furnishing background information regarding Oswald.

8. A memorandum from W. A. Branigan to A. H. Belmont dated November 4, 1959, summarizing agency checks regarding Oswald and recommending that no further action was warranted by this Bureau concerning Oswald at that time. It was also recommended that a stop be placed against the fingerprints of Oswald in the files of the Identification Division should Oswald re-enter the U.S. under any other name.

9. A copy of a State Department Despatch from the American Embassy, Moscow, to the Department of State, Washington, D. C., dated November 2, 1959, classified "Confidential," which set forth results of Oswald's contacts with the American Embassy in Moscow.

10. A copy of a telegram classified "Confidential" from the American Embassy, Moscow, to the Secretary of State dated November 9, 1959, advising of efforts to relay a personal message from John Pic, half brother of Lee Harvey Oswald, to Oswald.

11. A copy of a telegram classified "Confidential" from the American Embassy, Tokyo, Japan, to the Secretary of State dated November 9, 1959, setting forth results of an interview with John E. Pic regarding Lee Harvey Oswald.

12. A copy of the Identification Record Number 327 925D regarding Lee Harvey Oswald. This record disclosed Oswald was fingerprinted by the U.S. Marine Corps on October 24, 1956.

13. A copy of an airtel from the New York office to this Bureau dated May 23, 1960, captioned "Funds Transmitted to Residents of Russia, Internal Security - R," which sets forth results of an interview with Marguerite C. Oswald regarding Oswald's plans to attend the Albert Schweitzer College in Switzerland.

14. A letter from this Bureau to the Department of State dated June 3, 1960, furnishing the State Department data in the possession of the FBI concerning Lee Harvey Oswald and requesting the State Department to furnish this Bureau any information it may have concerning Oswald.

15. A letter to this Bureau from the Legal Attache in Paris dated July 27, 1960, setting forth results of his inquiries through his sources to locate Lee Harvey Oswald.

16. A letter to this Bureau from the Legal Attache in Paris dated September 27, 1960, setting forth results of his efforts to determine if Oswald was enrolled in the Albert Schweitzer College in Switzerland.

17. A letter to this Bureau from the Legal Attache in Paris dated October 12, 1960, advising that information from his sources indicated Oswald was not in attendance at the Albert Schweitzer College in Churwalden, Switzerland.

18. A letter to this Bureau from the Legal Attache in Paris dated November 3, 1960, which set forth additional data developed from officials of the Albert Schweitzer College regarding Lee Harvey Oswald.

19. A letter to this Bureau from the Office of Naval Intelligence dated November 15, 1960, advising that Lee Harvey Oswald was given an undesirable discharge from the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve on August 17, 1960.

20. A letter from this Bureau to the State Department dated February 27, 1961, advising the State Department that Oswald had not shown up at the Albert Schweitzer College in Switzerland and also advising that Oswald had been given an undesirable discharge from the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve.

21. A letter from the Washington Field Office to this Bureau dated May 23, 1961, setting forth results of a review of the files of the Passport Office, Department of State, concerning Oswald.

22. A letter from the Department of State to this Bureau dated May 25, 1961, advising that the State Department possessed no information which indicated that Oswald had renounced his nationality of the U.S. and that if he had not expatriated himself in any way, the American Embassy was prepared to furnish Oswald a passport for travel to the U.S.

23. The report of Special Agent (SA) John W. Fain dated July 3, 1961, Dallas Texas, which set forth results of investigation of Oswald.

24. A routing slip from the Legal Attache, Paris, to this Bureau dated July 28, 1961, advising that the Legal Attache had informed one of his sources as to the present status of Lee Harvey Oswald.

25. A letter from the Washington Field Office to this Bureau dated September 1, 1961, which set forth results of a review of the records of the Passport Office regarding Oswald.

26. A copy of a State Department name check regarding Oswald's wife, Marina Nicholaevna Oswald, dated September 12, 1961. This Bureau responded to such name check "no investigation conducted by FBI pertinent to your inquiry." We also referred State Department to data previously disseminated to the State Department on July 13, 1961, regarding Lee Harvey Oswald. (Report of SA John W. Fain dated July 3, 1961, at Dallas.)

27. A letter from the Dallas office to this Bureau dated September 29, 1961, setting forth results of inquiries in Dallas made in an effort to obtain data regarding the status of Lee Harvey Oswald in Russia.

28. A letter from the Dallas office to this Bureau dated November 20, 1961, setting forth results of an interview with Marguerite C. Oswald, subject's mother, regarding plans of Oswald to return to the U.S.

29. A copy of Identification Division Record Number 327 925D regarding Oswald.

30. A letter from the Washington Field Office to this Bureau dated February 19, 1962, which set forth results of a review of the records of the Passport Office regarding Oswald.

31. A copy of a communication classified "Confidential" from the Director of Naval Intelligence to the Naval Attache in Moscow dated March 3, 1962, which set forth information in Office of Naval Intelligence files regarding Oswald.

32. A copy of a communication from the Office of Naval Intelligence to the Department of State dated March 3, 1962, which enclosed results of an interview of John Edward Pic by the Department of the Air Force on February 12 and 16, 1962.

33. A letter from the Office of Naval Intelligence to this Bureau dated April 26, 1962, enclosing a copy of a letter Oswald sent to Brigadier General R. McC. Tompkins, U.S. Marine Corps, dated March 22, 1962. In this letter, Oswald indicated that General Tompkins should consider his letter a request by Oswald for a full review of his case.

34. A letter from the Washington Field Office to this Bureau dated May 11, 1962, which set forth results of a check of State Department files regarding Oswald.

35. A letter from this Bureau to the Dallas office dated May 31, 1962, advising that Oswald planned to return to the U.S. and instructing the Dallas office to be alert for his arrival in this country and thereafter to interview him to determine whether Oswald was recruited by Soviet intelligence or made any deals with the Soviets in order to obtain permission to return to the U.S.

36. A letter to this Bureau from the State Department classified "Confidential" dated May 17, 1962, entitled "American Defectors: Status of in the USSR." Included in the list of defectors named was Lee Oswald.

37. An airtel to this Bureau from the Washington Field Office dated June 6, 1962, which set forth results of a check of State Department records regarding Oswald.

38. An airtel from the New York office to this Bureau dated June 12, 1962, which set forth results of a check of the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), regarding Oswald and which enclosed two newspaper clippings regarding Oswald.

39. An airtel to the New York office from this Bureau dated June 14, 1962, advising the New York office as well as the Washington Field, Dallas and Newark offices to be alert for Oswald's arrival and destination in the U.S.

40. A letter from the New York office to this Bureau dated June 26, 1962, which set forth results of a check with INS concerning Oswald and a check of the records of the Holland America Line regarding Oswald and his family.

41. A report of SA John W. Fain dated July 10, 1962, at Dallas, which set forth results of investigation regarding Oswald and his wife, Marina. This report also set forth results of the interview of Oswald on June 26, 1962, by SAs John W. Fain and B. Tom Carter.

42. A letter from the Dallas office to this Bureau dated July 25, 1962, entitled "Marina Nikolaevna Oswald," which placed the FBI investigation of Marina Oswald in a pending inactive status. It was pointed out that it was felt her activities could be sufficiently followed at that time in connection with the case on her husband, Lee Harvey Oswald.

43. A report of SA John W. Fain dated August 30, 1962, at Dallas, Texas, set forth results of additional investigation of Oswald. This report also set forth the results of the interview of Oswald on August 16, 1962, by SAs John W. Fain and Arnold J. Brown.

44. A letter from the Dallas office to this Bureau dated March 25, 1963, advising that information had been received from a confidential source on September 28, 1962, that Oswald's name was contained on a list of names and addresses of subscribers maintained by "The Worker," an east coast communist newspaper.

45. A copy of the Identification Division Record Number 327 925D regarding Oswald which set forth the fact he had been arrested in New Orleans, Louisiana, on August 9, 1963.

46. A newspaper clipping of the "Times Picayune," of New Orleans, Louisiana, dated August 13, 1963, which reported that Oswald had been arrested in New Orleans for passing out Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) literature.

47. A letter from this Bureau to the New Orleans office dated August 21, 1963, instructing the New Orleans and Dallas offices to conduct additional investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald as a result of his distribution of literature in New Orleans on August 9, 1963.

48. An airtel from the Dallas office to this Bureau dated August 23, 1963, which set forth results of its investigation to establish the residence and employment of Oswald in New Orleans.

49. A letter from the Dallas office to this Bureau dated September 10, 1963, which changed the office of origin of our investigation concerning Lee Harvey Oswald from Dallas to New Orleans.

50. A letter from the Dallas office to this Bureau dated September 10, 1963, which changed the office of origin in our investigation entitled "Marina Nikolaevna Oswald" from Dallas to New Orleans.

51. A copy of the Identification Record Number 327 925D regarding Lee Harvey Oswald.

52. The report of SA James P. Hosty dated September 10, 1963, at Dallas which set forth results of investigation of Oswald. This report indicated that Oswald was then residing and working in New Orleans, Louisiana.

53. A letter from this Bureau to the Dallas office dated September 25, 1963, furnishing an Appendix page regarding the FPCC.

54. An airtel from the New Orleans office to this Bureau dated September 12, 1963, requesting that the New York office furnish an appropriate characterization of Corliss Lamont. It was noted that Oswald, in addition to disseminating material from the FPCC in New Orleans, also passed out booklets entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" by Corliss Lamont.

55. An airtel from the New Orleans office to this Bureau dated September 24, 1963, which enclosed copies of a memorandum dated September 24, 1963, concerning Oswald which set forth data surrounding Oswald's arrest in New Orleans on August 9, 1963. Such data was obtained from the New Orleans Police Department.

56. A copy of the Identification Division Record Number 327 925D concerning Oswald.

57. An airtel from Dallas to this Bureau dated October 22, 1963, reporting that INS in Dallas had received a communication classified "Secret" from the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Mexico City, which indicated that an individual, possibly identical with Lee Harvey Oswald, was in contact with the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City.

58. A CIA Release dated October 10, 1963, which was sent to the FBI, Department of State and Department of the Navy classified "Secret" which reported that an American male who identified himself as Lee Oswald had contacted the Soviet Embassy, Mexico City, on October 1, 1963. The CIA Release indicated Oswald may be identical to Lee Henry Oswald, born October 18, 1939, in New Orleans, Louisiana.

59. An airtel from the New Orleans office to this Bureau dated October 25, 1963, advising that Oswald left a forwarding address in New Orleans on September 26, 1963, showing his new address to be 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas.

60. An airtel from the New Orleans office to this Bureau dated October 24, 1963, requesting the Dallas office to locate subject and his wife.

61. A cablegram to this Bureau from our Legal Attache in Mexico dated October 18, 1963, which furnished information from CIA classified "Secret - Not To Be Further Disseminated," reporting that Lee Oswald had contacted Soviet Vice Consul Valeriy V. Kostikov of the Soviet Embassy, Mexico City, Mexico, on September 28, 1963. Our Legal Attache indicated he was following this matter with CIA and was attempting to establish Oswald's entry into Mexico and his current whereabouts.

62. A cablegram to the Legal Attache, Mexico, from this Bureau dated October 22, 1963, furnishing a brief summary of data in the files of this Bureau concerning Oswald.

63. The report of SA Milton R. Kaack dated October 31, 1963, at New Orleans, Louisiana, which set forth results of additional investigation regarding Oswald.

64. An airtel from the Dallas office to this Bureau dated October 30, 1963, wherein SA James P. Hosty, Jr., reported a pretext interview in the vicinity of 2515 West Fifth Street, Irving, Texas. Such interview revealed Marina Oswald was residing with Mrs. Michael R. Paine and that Lee Harvey Oswald visited Marina at this address but was not living there.

65. An airtel from the Little Rock office to this Bureau dated November 5, 1963, which furnished a change of address regarding Robert Oswald, brother of Lee Harvey Oswald.

66. A letter from the New Orleans office to this Bureau dated November 15, 1963, entitled "Marina Nikolaevna Oswald" which changed the office of origin from New Orleans to Dallas.

67. An airtel from the Dallas office to this Bureau dated November 4, 1963, reporting results of the contact with Mrs. Michael R. Paine on November 1, 1963.

68. A letter from the New Orleans office to this Bureau dated November 19, 1963, changing the office of origin of the Lee Harvey Oswald investigation from New Orleans to Dallas.

69. An airtel from the Washington Field Office to this Bureau dated November 19, 1963, reporting that an informant advised on November 18, 1963, that Lee Harvey Oswald had been in contact with the Soviet Embassy, Mexico City, Mexico.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE: This letter prepared in accordance with instruction of Al Belmont who has meet with the President's Commission on the evening of 5-4-64 re data listed herein.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 1 1972

TELETYPE

Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Miller, E. S.	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Dalbey	
Mr. Cleveland	
Mr. Ponder	
Mr. Bates	
Mr Wolkart	
Mr. Walters	
Mr. Sears	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

JB019 605PM RSP
STATE 656
3:05 PM URGENT 06-01-72 JSS

TO ACTING DIRECTOR (105-82555) NR 290-01

FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY (105-3702) RUC 2P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

REBUCAB MAY THIRTY ONE LAST.

COPIES OF PHOTOS DESCRIBED IN REBUCAB ARE NOT AVAILABLE IN MEXICO CITY FILE. CIA STATION ADVISES ALL MATERIAL FROM THEIR OFFICE WAS SENT THEIR HEADQUARTERS AND NO ITEMS REMAIN AT MEXICO CITY.

IT IS NOTED PHOTOS FORWARDED BY LEGAT MEXICO AIRTEL MAY TWENTY SIX LAST ARE APPARENTLY OF THE UNKNOWN INDIVIDUAL DESCRIBED IN ITEM NUMBER THREE OF PAGE TWO OF LETTERHEAD MEMO DATED FEBRUARY TWENTY FOUR, NINETEEN SIXTY FOUR, AND PHOTOS DESIGNATED NUMBERS ONE AND TWO IN THE SAME LETTERHEAD MEMO ARE ALSO OF THE SAME UNKNOWN INDIVIDUAL BUT THE THREE PHOTOS WERE TAKEN BY CIA ON OCTOBER ONE AND FOUR, NINETEEN SIXTY FOUR THUS ACCOUNTING FOR THE DIFFERENCE IN DRESS.

REC 31

5678

3 JUN 20 1972

Cable to Mex
LW'pld 6-2-72

105-82555

ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO BUREAU CABLE NUMBER NINE THREE ZERO TO LEGAT MEXICO DATED FEBRUARY TWELVE, SIXTY FOUR, AND MEXICO CITY CABLE NUMBER THREE SEVEN SEVEN DATED FEBRUARY FOURTEEN, SIXTY FOUR, WHICH FURTHER EXPLAIN HANDLING OF PHOTOS AND INDICATE PHOTOS REQUESTED MAY BE LOCATED IN FILE OF DALLAS OFFICE.

END

GXC FBI WASHDC

cc- Mr. Lehmann

CODE CABLEGRAM URGENT

6/2/72

1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - L. Whitson

TO LEGAT MEXICO (105-3702)

FROM ACTING DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555) REC 31 3678

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

REURCAB NUMBER TWO NINE ZERO, JUNE ONE, ONE NINE SEVEN TWO.

DL HAS PHOTOS FURNISHED THEM IN NOVEMBER, ONE NINE SIX THREE, BUT NOT THE ACTUAL CROPPED PHOTOS SHOWN TO PEDRO GUITERREZ VALENCIA, FEBRUARY, ONE NINE SIX FOUR.

WHAT DOES YOUR FILE SHOW FOR DISPOSITION OF PHOTOS IN IA FOLDER AFTER THEY WERE SHOWN TO PEDRO? WERE THOSE PHOTOS THEN RETURNED TO CIA? WHAT PHOTOS DID YOU FORWARD TO CIA WITH YOUR MEMORANDUM OF MAY FIFTEEN, ONE NINE SEVEN TWO, REQUESTING CONSENT TO RELEASE TO PUBLIC OF CROPPED PHOTOS SHOWN TO PEDRO? SUCAB.

1 - Foreign Liaison Desk (Route through for review)

LW:pld
(5)

NOTE:

Bernard Fensterwald, local attorney, suing Department under Freedom of Information Act for copies of photos displayed to one Pedro Guiterrez Valencia in Mexico in February, 1964. Photos were obtained from CIA, Mexico, and backgrounds cropped. Legat, Mexico, vague as to disposition of cropped photos.

Felt
Mohr
Roosa
Bates
Bishop
Callahan
Campbell
Casper
Cleveland
Conrad
Dalbey
Miller, E.S.
Ponder
Soyars
Walker
Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Ms. Herr

61 JUN 26 1972

TELEPRINTER ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 5 1972

TELETYPE

JB030 7@1PM MXW

STATE 837

3:48PM URGENT 06-05-72 JSS

TO ACTING DIRECTOR (105-82555) NR 293-05

FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY (105-3702) (RUC) 3P

LEE HARVEY OSWALD. IS DASH R DASH CUBA.

REBUCAB JUNE TWO LAST SETTING OUT THREE QUESTIONS.

ATTENTION IS REDIRECTED TO BUCAB NINE THREE ZERO, DATED FEBRUARY ONE TWO, NINETEEN SIXTY FOUR, WHEREIN REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE PHOTO OF AN UNIDENTIFIED WHITE MALE, POSSIBLY AMERICAN, HOLDING WALLET AND MONEY AND, IN ANOTHER PHOTO, HOLDING A BAG OF TYPE USED BY A MESSENGER. THESE ARE PRESUMABLY THE PHOTOS BEING SOUGHT.

ANSWER TO QUESTION ONE:

THE MEXICO CITY FILE DOES NOT REVEAL THAT THESE PHOTOS WERE EVER ENTERED IN ONE A SECTION, AND THERE IS NO REFERENCE TO THEM EXCEPT IN BUCAB NINE THREE ZERO AND IN MEXICO CITY CABLE NUMBER THREE SEVEN SEVEN DATED FEBRUARY ONE FOUR, NINETEEN SIXTY FOUR. THIS LATTER CABLE REFLECTS THE PHOTOS OF THE UNSUB WERE SHOWN TO PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA AMONG SIXTEEN MISCELLANEOUS PHOTOS AS MENTIONED ON PAGE NINE OF MEXICO CITY

REC 31 5679

1 XEROX
JUN 19/2

61 JUN 26 1972

3 JUN 20 1972

105-82555

Mr. Felt
Mr. Campbell
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Ponder
Mr. Bates
Mr. Wannall
Mr. Walters
Mr. Sullivan
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

LHM DATED FEBRUARY SEVEN, NINETEEN SIXTY FOUR.

ANSWER TO QUESTION TWO:

IT CAN ONLY BE ASSUMED AT THIS TIME THAT THE PHOTOS OF UNSUB SHOWN TOGETHER WITH THE MISCELLANEOUS PHOTOS WERE ALL RETURNED TO CIA, MEXICO CITY. THE COVER PAGE OF THE LHM DATED FEBRUARY SEVEN, NINETEEN SIXTY FOUR, REFLECTS THAT TWENTY TWO PHOTOS OF CUBAN EMBASSY EMPLOYEES WERE RETURNED TO CIA.

ANSWER TO QUESTION THREE:

THE PHOTOS FORWARDED TO CIA BY LEGAT MEMORANDUM DATED MAY FIFTEEN LAST ARE THE SAME AS FURNISHED TO THE BUREAU BY AIRTEL MAY TWENTY SIX LAST. THESE TWO CROPPED PHOTOS ARE THE ONLY ONES IN MEXICO CITY FILE THAT COULD POSSIBLY PERTAIN TO THE REQUESTED UNSUB PHOTOS AND THE UNCROPPED VERSIONS ARE NOT CONTAINED IN MEXICO CITY FILE.

AS FOR THE ORIGIN OF THESE TWO CROPPED PHOTOS, THE FILE INDICATES THEY WERE RECEIVED FROM CIA, MEXICO, ON NOVEMBER TWO THREE, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE, AND ARE PROBABLY PART OF THE SERIES OF PHOTOS TAKEN ON OCTOBER ONE, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE, AND

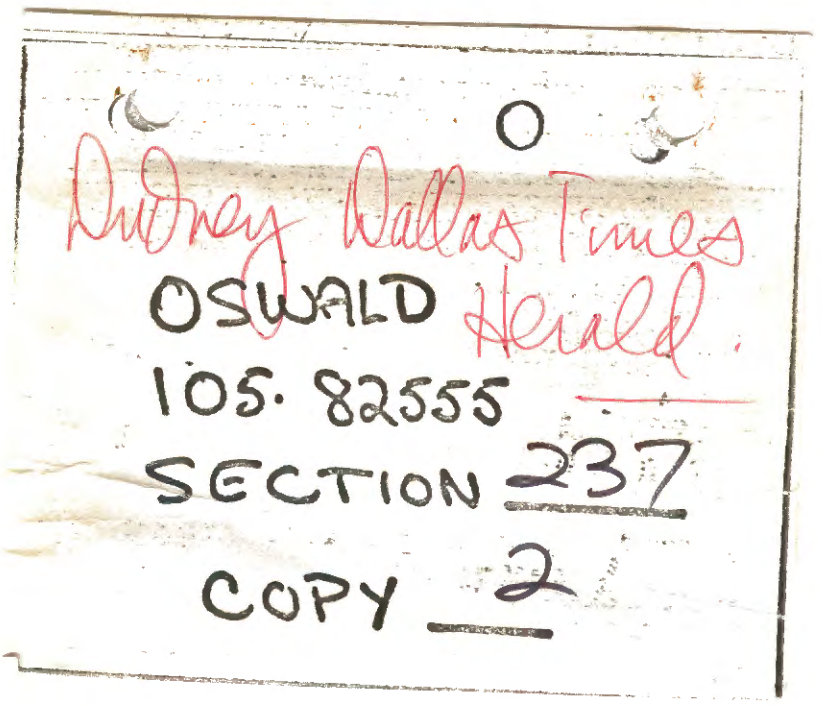
OCTOBER FOUR, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE, WHICH WERE BELIEVED POSSIBLY OF OSWALD BECAUSE OSWALD HAD CONTACTED THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY, MEXICO CITY, ON OCTOBER ONE, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE. THESE PHOTOS WERE FLOWN FROM MEXICO TO DALLAS BY SA ELDON RUDD ON NOVEMBER TWENTY THREE, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE, AND ARE DESCRIBED IN MEMO OF SA RUDD TO SAC, DALLAS, DATED NOVEMBER TWENTY THREE, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE.

MEXICO CITY FILE DOES NOT EXPLAIN WHY THE TWO PHOTOS OF UNSUB FURNISHED BY AIRTEL MAY TWENTY SIX LAST WERE COPIED AND RETAINED IN FILE, WHILE THE OTHERS OF THE QUOTE SERIES UNQUOTE WERE NOT COPIED AND RETAINED. LIKEWISE, THE FILE DOES NOT SPECIFY THAT TWO PHOTOS SUBMITTED WERE THOSE SHOWN TO GUTIERREZ OR WHETHER OTHER PHOTOS OF THE SERIES WERE SHOWN, THROUGH MEXICO CITY CABLE THREE SEVEN SEVEN SUPPORTS SHOWING OF SOME OF THE SERIES, VERY PROBABLY THOSE FURNISHED THE BUREAU SINCE THEY WERE THE ONLY ONES RETAINED IN THE ONE A SECTION WHEN PHOTOS WERE SHOWN TO GUTIERREZ ON JANUARY TWENTY NINE, NINETEEN SIXTY FOUR.

END

MRF JB

3 cc - Mr. Lehrer


Dudney Dallas Times
OSWALD Herald.
105. 82555
SECTION 237
COPY 2

231

FBI

Date: 5/26/72

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: Acting Director, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: Legat, Mexico (105-3702) RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

Rebucab 5/25/72.

Enclosed are two copies each of side view and nearly front view of photos of unkown individual which photos were shown to PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA.

It is noted that the photo designated Odum Exhibit No. 1 on page 691 of Volume XX on the "Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy" is apparently of the same individual. These photos are further described in the report of same Commission, page 364.

In furnishing the enclosed photos to Legat, Mexico, on 11/23/63, CIA Station, Mexico, advised that the photographs are classified "SECRET" and should be kept in the Bureau's possession at all times and not turned over to police authorities. CIA further requested that the photographs and information (relating thereto) be utilized for lead purposes only.

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"
ENCLOSURE

(3) Bureau (Encs. 4
(1 Foreign Liaison Desk)
1 Mexico City.
JJO:mms
(4)

REC 31 5680

17 MAY 30 1972

ESPIONAGE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M _____
Special Agent in Charge

104-

ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU (4), accompanying Mexico City Airtel, 5/26/72

4 photos of unidentified individual

BUFILE 105-82555

MEX FILE 105-3702

CODE CABLEGRAM URGENT

5/31/72

1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - L. Whitson

TO LEGAT MEXICO (105-3702)

FROM ACTING DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555) REC 31 — 56X

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA.

REBUCAB MAY TWENTY FIVE LAST AND URAIRTEL MAY TWENTY SIX FORWARDING COPIES OF TWO CROPPED PHOTOS OF UNKNOWN MALE.

REBUCAB INSTRUCTED YOU FORWARD COPIES OF CROPPED PHOTOS DISPLAYED TO PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA. COPIES FORWARDED MAY TWENTY SIX DO NOT FIT DESCRIPTIONS CONTAINED IN LETTERHEAD MEMO DATED FEBRUARY TWENTY FOUR, ONE NINE SIX FOUR, AS FOLLOWS: QUOTE, ATTIRED IN A WHITE SHIRT AND TAN TROUSERS HOLDING WHAT APPEARS TO BE A COURIER-TYPE POUCH UNDER HIS LEFT ARM, ETC., CLOSE QUOTE; QUOTE, ATTIRED IN SAME DRESS DESCRIBED ABOVE AND HOLDING THE WALLET TYPE FOLDER IN HIS LEFT HAND, ETC., CLOSE QUOTE; QUOTE, ATTIRED IN A DARK SHIRT WITH WHITE COLLAR BUTTONS AND APPARENTLY WALKING ALONG WITH THE THUMB OF HIS LEFT HAND HOOKED INTO THE TOP OF HIS LEFT-HAND TROUSER POCKET, CLOSE QUOTE.

1 - Foreign Liaison Desk (Route through for review)

LW:pld
(5)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

Folk
Mohr
Rosen
Bates
Bishop
Callahan
Campbell
Casper
Cleveland
Conrad
Dalbey
Miller, E.S.
Ponder
Soyars
Walker
Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Mr. Herr

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 31 1972

TELETYPE

TELETYPE UNIT

61 JUN 26 1972

ENCLOSURE

CABLE TO MEXICO
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-82555

PHOTOS FORWARDED SHOW MAN IN DARK SHIRT BUT HANDS NOT VISIBLE. SUCAB WHETHER PHOTOS SHOWN GUTIERREZ VALENCIA AVAILABLE IN YOUR FILES, AND IF SO, SEND THEM TO BUREAU PROMPTLY.

NOTE:

During investigation of assassination of President Kennedy, CIA, Mexico, made available to Legat certain photos of unknown male taken outside the United States sometime between 7/1/63 and 11/23/63. Three of these photos, with background cropped out, were displayed to Gutierrez Valencia in Mexico during investigation of his allegation that he had seen Oswald on the premises of the Cuban Embassy in Mexico. Gutierrez Valencia stated the photos were not of the man he saw at the Embassy. The man in the photos had not been identified at the time of the Warren Commission report, and appears to have no pertinence whatsoever to the investigation. The photos shown Gutierrez Valencia were never made a part of the commission record.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 5681

PAGE NO. ENTIRE DOCUMENT

NO. OF PAGES 4

SECTION NO.
237

CIA

REFERRAL

TO: MECHANICAL SECTION

Prepare for J. Thomas

Room 9&D

☐ PHOTOSTAT ☐ XEROX ☐ MULTILITH ☐ FOTOSTAT ☒ PHOTOGRAPH

Ext. 231

No. of Orig. Pages	No. of Copies Each	Description or Remarks (Include type of paper, size, etc.)	☐ Negative ☒ Positive
3	3	Black and white photographs	
		EXPEDITE - COPIES MUST BE DELIVERED TO AUSA, USDC, WDC, NO LATER THAN MORNING OF 7/3/72. IMMEDIATE HANDLING REQUESTED.	

☐ Use Bureau Property Stamp

DO NOT PHOTOSTAT:

☐ Bureau markings ☐ Words "Security Information" ☐ Reference ☐ Character of case ☐ Administrative Page(s) ☐ Cover Page(s)

Approved E. S. MILLER Asst. Dir. Signed W. A. BRANIGAN

FOR MECHANICAL SECTION ONLY

PHOTOGRAPHY - PHOTOSTAT - XEROX

Negatives

Positives

Contact Prints

Enlargements

Lantern Slides

Time	Date	Initials

	PRINTING	
	Date	Initials
Run		
Assembled		
Folded		
Punched		
Cut		
Shipped		

Requisition No. U1334

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 5682

PAGE NO. ENTIRE DOCUMENT

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

237

CIA

REFERRAL

(Ed. 4-26-62)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Felt
Mr. Campbell
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Miller
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Ponder
Mr. Bates
Mr. Walkart
Mr. Walters
Mr. Soyars
Tele. Room

TO : Mr. L. Patrick Gray, III
Acting Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: MAY 18 1972

HW,JR:JAxelrad:pd
145-12-1727

FROM : Harlington Wood, Jr. HW cat
Acting Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

SUBJECT: Bernard Fensterwald, Jr. v. Department of Justice, USDC D.C., Civ. No. 861-72

Attention: Legal Counsel

→ Hoter JGH

Attached is a copy of the complaint in the above-entitled matter filed pursuant to 5 U.S.C. §552 (P.L. 90-23, 81 Stat. 54).

This Act provides that the present action "shall take precedence on the docket over all other causes and shall be assigned for hearing and trial at the earliest practicable date and expedited in every way." We request, therefore, that no later than June 9, 1972, you furnish this office with a litigation report in duplicate including the following items:

1. A statement as to the manner, place, and time of plaintiff's request to you to make the records involved available for his inspection, including five copies—one certified—of any documents or other memoranda incorporating plaintiff's request.

2. Five copies—one certified—of any correspondence or memoranda of any communication, written or oral, between the FBI and the plaintiff concerning plaintiff's request for the records involved.

3. If the records have been identified and located, a detailed description or summary of the records involved and a statement as to their current location. If it has not been possible to identify or locate the records, please include a statement to this effect.

4. Two copies of any correspondence or memoranda within your office showing the administrative processing of the plaintiff's request.

5. A statement of the reason or reasons why in the opinion of your office the record involved should not be made available. Such reasons should be related as directly as possible to the statute, as, for example, that the record is available under subsections (a)(1) or (a)(2) of the Act, that the record is exempted

Lee Harvey Oswald
Ltr to Acting Asst Atty Gen
6/9/72
CW:jpt:dld

2 ENCLOSURES

ST 104

REC-4 105-82555-5683

EX. 81

MAY 19 1972

LEGAL COUNSEL

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

67-118627-

from disclosure by some other statute or that the record is within one or more of the other exemptions of subsection (b) of the Act, or that the plaintiff did not comply with the applicable regulations in requesting the record. Where the record falls within one or more of the exemptions of subsection (b) of the Act, such exemption should be specifically identified and discussed.

6. If appropriate, a statement of facts demonstrating the manner in which production of the records requested would prejudice the operations of the agency.

7. The name and telephone number of the person in your office who will be familiar with this case.

8. In addition, please transmit with the above information, an executed and notarized affidavit setting forth the basis for any defenses you deem pertinent. Jeffrey Axelrad of our office (phone 187-3300) will do his best to assist you if you have any questions regarding the form of the affidavit.

Your prompt and complete compliance with this request will be appreciated and will enable us to represent your interests in this case more effectively.

Attachment

cc: Mr. Richard G. Kleindienst
Acting Attorney General

cc: United States Attorney
Washington, D.C.

3 and 4 of an FBI Report of February 24, 1964, which was Warren Commission Document 566, which was declassified on Jan. 24, 1971. (See copy attached.)

LITIGATION: DOES THIS REQUEST RELATE TO A MATTER IN PENDING OR PROSPECTIVE LITIGATION? ☐ YES ☑ NO

FILL IN IF IN PENDING ⇒ LITIGATION	COURT (check one) ☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE	DISTRICT	NAME OF CASE	DOCKET NUMBER

BERNARD FENSTERWALD, JR.
SIGNATURE

FOR USE BY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ONLY

THIS REQUEST IS:

☐ GRANTED

☐ DENIED

☐ REFERRED

A MINIMUM FEE OF $3.00 MUST ACCOMPANY THIS REQUEST
OTHER CHARGES ARE AS FOLLOWS. (do not write in this box)

FOR SECOND AND EACH ADDITIONAL ONE QUARTER HOUR SPENT IN SEARCHING FOR OR IDENTIFYING REQUESTED RECORD $ 1.00 ____

FOR EACH ONE QUARTER HOUR SPENT IN MONITORING REQUESTER'S EXAMINATION OF MATERIAL $ 1.00 ____

COPIES OF DOCUMENTS:
50¢ FIRST PAGE, 25¢ EACH ADDITIONAL PAGE ____

FOR CERTIFICATION OF TRUE COPY $ 1.00 EACH ____

FOR ATTESTATION UNDER THE SEAL OF THE DEPARTMENT $ 3.00 EACH ____

GSA CHARGE ____

TOTAL CHARGE ____

Payment under this section shall be made in cash, or by United States money order, or by check payable to the Treasurer of the United States. Postage stamps will not be accepted.

This form may be delivered to any of the offices listed in 28 C. F. R. 16.2 or mailed to: Office of the Deputy Attorney General, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. 20530

Cong. Wm. S. Mooreh[illegible]

United States District Court

FOR THE

District of Columbia

CIVIL ACTION FILE NO. 893-72

BERNARD FENSTERWALD, JR.

Plaintiff

v.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Defendant

SUMMONS

DOCKETED - JAN 1972

A-6

To the above named Defendant :

You are hereby summoned and required to serve upon

BERNARD FENSTERWALD, JR.

plaintiff's attorney, whose address

905 16th St., N.W.

Washington, D. C. 20006

an answer to the complaint which is herewith served upon you, within 60 days after service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service. If you fail to do so, judgment by default will be taken against you for the relief demanded in the complaint.

JAMES F. DAVEY

Clerk of Court.

Emily H. Hodges

Deputy Clerk.

Date: May 2, 1972

[Seal of Court]

NOTE:—This summons is issued pursuant to Rule 4 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

MAY 4 1972

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

BERNARD FENSTERWALD, JR., Plaintiff	371-72
v.	Civil No. _____
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, Defendant	

COMPLAINT

[Pursuant to Public Law 89-487; 5 U.S.C. §552]

1. Plaintiff brings this action under Public Law 89-487, 5 U.S.C. §552, commonly referred to as the Freedom of Information Act.

2. Plaintiff is an attorney, practicing law in the District of Columbia.

3. Defendant is the U.S. Department of Justice.

4. Plaintiff seeks access to and the right to copy three photographs in the possession of the FBI, a subordinate component of defendant Department of Justice.

5. The photographs sought are of a single individual.

6. The photographs were described in detail in an FBI Report, dated February 24, 1964, which was submitted to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, generally known as the Warren Commission. The Report became Warren Commission Document No. 566. The first five pages of Document No. 566 are reproduced as exhibit 1 to this [illegible]

the relevant parts, identifying the photographs and the co

tained on pp. 3-4 and are as follows:

On February 20, 1964, [redacted] VALENCIA, a Mexico City Department store credit investigator who resides at Calle Alcalde 19, Colonia Hipolito, Mexico, D.F., related as follows:

He examined three photographs of an unidentified possible white male American suspect, which depicted this individual in the following poses:

1. Attired in a white shirt and tan trousers, holding what appears to be a courier-type pouch under his left arm and extending a wallet-type folder which it appears may contain one or two documents resembling passports.

2. Attired in the same dress described above and holding the wallet-type folder in his left hand and inserting this folder into the courier-type pouch held in his right hand.

3. Attired in a dark shirt with white collar buttons and apparently walking along with the thumb of his left hand hooked into the top of his left-hand trouser pocket.

[redacted] stated on February 20, 1964, that he has never, to his knowledge, seen the individual depicted in these three photographs and that this individual is definitely not identical with either the American or the Cuban he claims to have seen on October 1, 1963, exiting the premises of the Cuban Embassy at Mexico, D.F. [redacted] has previously stated that he believed the American observed by him with the Cuban on October 1, 1963, as mentioned above, was left handed [redacted] and he based his identification on newspaper photographs of [redacted] observed by him in Mexico City newspapers almost two months after the occurrence described above.

7. Cropped versions of one of the photographs "of an unidentified possible...suspect" has [illegible] an American [illegible]

[illegible] 137 [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

8. On March 24, 1967, plaintiff wrote defendant asking [illegible] to and copies of the three photographs. His request

[illegible] accompanied by a completed Form D.J. 116 and a fee [illegible] per Department of Justice Regulation 28 C.F.R. 16. (See Exhibit 2

9. As plaintiff never received an acknowledgment of or reply to his letter of March 23, he renewed his request in a letter of April 11th (See Exhibit 3).

10. As plaintiff has gone forty days without so much as an acknowledgment, he believes that he has fulfilled any reasonable requirement for exhaustion of administrative remedies and that he is being denied access to records which should be made available to him promptly under the terms of the Freedom of Information Act.

11. Under the terms of this Act (P.L. 89-487, 5 U.S.C. §552), plaintiff files this complaint further, he alleges that, pursuant to this law, the records must be made available to him, and the Court shall determine the matter de novo, and the burden is on the defendant to sustain its refusal.

WHEREFORE, plaintiff prays this Honorable Court for the following relief; that defendant be ordered to produce and make available copies (or for copying) the three photographs described in paragraph 6, supra, and such other relief as this Court may deem just and equitable.

BERNARD LIEBERMAN, JR.
933 16th St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
Tel: 347-3819
Pro Se

Dated: [illegible]

Exhibit 1

Commission No. 566

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
February 24, 1964

GP. 5-4

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

A confidential source abroad has advised as follows:

On February 17, 1964, a second confidential source abroad, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the records of the Identification Division of the Metropolitan Police of the Federal District, Mexico, D. F., revealed that one PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA had a driver's license issued to him in 1938 and again in 1942.

According to this source, the records of this police agency further revealed that an individual by this same name was fingerprinted in 1957 in connection with a request to carry a firearm.

On February 20, 1964, this second confidential source abroad advised that he had had the thumb print of PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA, which had been affixed to this individual's letter dated December 2, 1963, directed to President LYNDON JOHNSON, searched against the fingerprint files of the Identification Division of the Metropolitan Police of the Federal District, Mexico, D. F. This source stated that a fingerprint expert of that police agency had identified the thumb print of GUTIERREZ as being a print of the right thumb of this individual, whose fingerprints are on file at the afore-mentioned police Identification Division.

DECLASSIFIED
By Dept. of Justice
Letter, 11-7-75
By [illegible]

CONFIDENTIAL
Excepted
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

CONFIDENTIAL

This second confidential source abroad further advised on February 20, 1964, that the fingerprint records of the Metropolitan Police of the Federal District disclosed that fingerprints of GUTIERREZ VALENCIA were taken on June 1, 1938, in connection with the issuance of a driver's license were taken on February 27, 1942, in connection with the renewal of a driver's license; were taken again on August 16, 1951, in connection with the issuance of a police good conduct certificate in connection with the issuance of a chauffeur's license to GUTIERREZ, and fingerprints of this individual were taken on October 25, 1957, in connection with a police good conduct certificate issued to GUTIERREZ in connection with a permit allowing him to carry and possess a sporting firearm.

The above source stated that the right thumb print of GUTIERREZ VALENCIA which had appeared on his letter to President JOHNSON, as indicated above, was positively identifi by a fingerprint expert of the afore-mentioned Mexico City polic agency with the various fingerprint cards on file with that agency, as described above.

This second source also stated that the police files at Mexico City do not contain any information of a derogatory nature concerning GUTIERREZ.

On February 20, 1964, a third confidential source abroad, who has furnished reliable information in the past, reported that the following investigation was conducted at Mexico, D. F., concerning the credit investigator, PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA, a resident of Calle Florida #9, Colonia Napoles, Mexico, D. F.:

It was noted by the source that the building at the above address is a four-story apartment building, the ground floor of which is occupied by various small commercial establishments and a restaurant known as the "Valencia." The caretaker of the building, Mrs. GUADALUPE ALVAREZ, and Mrs. MERCEDES OROCIO, who resides with ALVAREZ, advised the source that PEDRO GUTIERREZ resides in Apartment #12 at that address with his wife and that GUTIERREZ has no sons or daughters

REGRADED
By Dept. of J
Letter, Nov 8,
With the exc
CONFIDENTIAL

residing with him. These individuals described GUTIERREZ and his wife as honorable individuals of good conduct and reputation.

Mrs. ALVAREZ and Mrs. OROCIO stated they have known GUTIERREZ and his wife as neighbors in the building for a period of 12 years.

These two neighbors further stated, according to the above source, that GUTIERREZ is a man who is truthful in what he says and worthy of trust. They described him as a person of moderate financial means who is employed as an investigator for a Mexico City commercial establishment, and these neighbors said that GUTIERREZ always pays his rent very promptly.

These neighbors further informed this third confidential source abroad that GUTIERREZ has never been known to drink excessively; that he has never caused any scandal in the neighborhood, and that they have never known him to have had any problems with law enforcement authorities in the community.

These two neighbors also stated they have never had any bill collectors or other persons to call at the building to collect debts from GUTIERREZ and that, in general, they regard him as a good neighbor.

This third source also reported that he had learned from persons in the "Valencia" restaurant, located on the ground floor of the apartment building at Calle Florida #9, that PEDRO GUTIERREZ is generally regarded in the neighborhood as a person of good reputation and wholesome habits.

On February 20, 1964, PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA, a Mexico City department store credit investigator who resides at Calle Florida #9, Colonia Napoles, Mexico, D. F., advised as follows:

He examined three photographs of an unidentified possible white male American suspect, which depicted this

DECLASSIFIED
By Dept. of Just
letter Nov. 8, 1
FBI by JHR

individual in the following poses:

1. Attired in a white shirt and tan trousers, holding what appears to be a courier-type pouch under his left arm and examining a wallet-type folder which it appears may contain one or two documents resembling passports.

2. Attired in the same dress described above and holding the wallet-type folder in his left hand and inserting this folder into the courier-type pouch held in his right hand.

3. Attired in a dark shirt with white collar buttons and apparently walking along with the thumb of his left hand hooked into the top of his left-hand trouser pocket.

GUTIERREZ stated on February 20, 1964, that he has never, to his knowledge, seen the individual depicted in these three photographs and that this individual is definitely not identical with either the American or the Cuban he claims to have seen on October 1, 1963, exiting the premises of the Cuban Embassy at Mexico, D. F. GUTIERREZ has previously stated that he believes the American observed by him with the Cuban on October 1, 1963, as mentioned above, was LEE HARVEY OSWALD and he based his identification on newspaper photographs of OSWALD observed by him in Mexico City newspapers almost two months after the occurrence described above.

GUTIERREZ, on February 20, 1964, also examined 20 photographs of possible white male Americans who had been in Mexico City during September and October 1963, any one of which could have been the American seen by him at the Cuban Embassy. He studied these photographs carefully and stated that, in his opinion, none of these photographs is identical with the American previously identified by him as OSWALD who he claims was observed by him on October 1, 1963, at the Cuban

Embassy in Mexico, D. F.

GUTIERREZ was again shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD which had appeared in "Life" magazine and which depicts OSWALD passing out pro-Cuban literature on a street in New Orleans, Louisiana. It is to be noted that this is a profile photograph of OSWALD showing his right arm extended and depicts his torso from the waist up.

GUTIERREZ, on February 20, 1964, stated that the "Life" magazine photograph of OSWALD does not appear familiar to him and that he cannot say that this photograph in any way resembles the American seen by him in the company of a Cuban exiting the premises of the Cuban Embassy in Mexico, D. F., on October 1, 1963. GUTIERREZ was told that this photograph is a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and he thereupon stated that during his brief encounter with the American and the Cuban on October 1, 1963, he at no time observed the profile view of either the American or the Cuban. He explained that when the Cuban bumped into him in the patio of the Cuban Embassy (the details of which he has previously reported), he had only a brief opportunity to observe these persons from a front view and thereafter he walked behind these individuals and could only observe their backs.

GUTIERREZ agreed that a mistaken identification from newspaper photographs of OSWALD which he saw almost two months later would be very possible. He pointed out, however, that he does not believe he is mistaken in his identification of OSWALD because the image of the American he observed during the occurrence at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City on October 1, 1963, became firmly fixed in his mind because of the importance he attached to his observance that the Cuban and the American were arguing heatedly and that the Cuban passed some United States currency to the American after these individuals had exited the Cuban Embassy premises and were walking along the sidewalk toward the Cuban's vehicle.

GUTIERREZ stated he is certain that the Cuban's vehicle, described by him as a beige colored late model Dina Renault, was the property of the Cuban because he saw the

Exhibit 2

Law Offices
FENSTERWALD AND OHLHAUSEN
905 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006
TELEPHONE (202) 347-3919

BERNARD FENSTERWALD, JR.
WILLIAM G. OHLHAUSEN
JAMES S. TURNER

NEW YORK ASSOCIATES
BASS & ULLMAN
342 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

March 22, 1972

Hon. Richard Kleindienst
Acting Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kleindienst:

Warren Commission Document No. 566, an FBI Report, dated Feb. 24, 1964, was declassified and made available to the public on Jan. 24, 1971. Pages 3 and 4 thereof make reference to three photographs of an unidentified individual, described as a "possible ... suspect," which were shown to a Mexican national in the course of the FBI's investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald in Mexico.

As an American citizen desiring to resolve certain unanswered questions about the assassination of President Kennedy, I should like to obtain copies of these three referenced photographs, which were shown to a Mexican citizen, for my own examination and use. I shall be happy to pay the costs of reproduction.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. §552, I enclose a completed copy of Form D.J. 118 and the fee of $3.00 per departmental regulation 28 C.F.R. 16.

Respectfully yours,

Bernard Fensterwald, Jr.

BF:crr
Encls.

Exhibit 3

April 11, 1972

Hon. Richard Kleindienst
Acting Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

On March 22nd I sent a letter and Form D.J. 118, seeking access to and copies of three photographs referred to on pages 3 and 4 of Warren Commission Document No. 566. [Please see attached copy of my letter and form of March 22, 1972.]

As no answer, or even an acknowledgment, has been received from the Department of Justice, it is reasonable to conclude that Departmental officials have decided not to make the photographs available under the Freedom of Information Act. Accordingly, please consider this letter as an appeal to you personally as required under Justice Department regulations for exhaustion of administrative remedies.

As I was recently questioned rather thoroughly by Chairman Moorehead of the House Information Subcommittee as to delays under the FOI Act, I am taking the liberty of sending a copy of this letter to him, as well as the General Counsel of the Central Intelligence Agency who indicated to me that, if I wished to see the pictures in question and obtain copies of them, I should apply to the Department of Justice.

Hoping for a prompt reply from you, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

Bernard Fensterwald, Jr.

DF:crr
cc: Mr. Lawrence Houston
CIA xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Cong. Wm. S. Moorehead

REQUEST FOR ACCESS TO OFFICIAL RECORD UNDER 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 28 C.F.R. PART 16

See instructions for payment and delivery of this form at bottom of page

NAME OF REQUESTER	ADDRESS (street, city, state and zip code)
Bernard Fensterwald, Jr.	905 16th St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006
DATE March 22, 1972	

DO YOU WISH TO RECEIVE COPIES? ☒ YES ☐ NO IF YES, SO INDICATE (no more than 10 copies of any document will be furnished).	NUMBER OF COPIES REQUESTED 3 copies of 3 diff. photos	OFFICE AND CITY WHERE RECORD IS LOCATED (if known) Washington, D.C.

DESCRIPTION OF RECORD REQUESTED (Include any information which may be helpful in locating record)

Three photographs of an "unidentified individual" referred to on pages 3 and 4 of an FBI Report of February 24, 1964, which was Warren Commission Document 566, which was declassified on Jan. 24, 1971. (See copy attached.)

LITIGATION: DOES THIS REQUEST RELATE TO A MATTER IN PENDING OR PROSPECTIVE LITIGATION? ☐ YES ☒ NO

FILL IN IF IN PENDING ⇒ LITIGATION	COURT (check one) ☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE	DISTRICT	NAME OF CASE	DOCKET NUMBER

BERNARD FENSTERWALD, J
SIGNATURE

FOR USE BY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ONLY

THIS REQUEST IS:

☐ GRANTED

☐ DENIED

☐ REFERRED

A MINIMUM FEE OF $3.00 MUST ACCOMPANY THIS REQUEST. OTHER CHARGES ARE AS FOLLOWS. (do not write in this box)

FOR SECOND AND EACH ADDITIONAL ONE QUARTER HOUR SPENT IN SEARCHING FOR OR IDENTIFYING REQUESTED RECORD $ 1.00 ____

FOR EACH ONE QUARTER HOUR SPENT IN MONITORING REQUESTER'S EXAMINATION OF MATERIAL $ 1.00 ____

COPIES OF DOCUMENTS:
50¢ FIRST PAGE, 25¢ EACH ADDITIONAL PAGE ____

FOR CERTIFICATION OF TRUE COPY $ 1.00 EACH ____

FOR ATTESTATION UNDER THE SEAL OF THE DEPARTMENT $ 3.00 EACH ____

GSA CHARGE ____

TOTAL CHARGE ____

Payment under this section shall be made in cash, or by United States money order, or by check payable to the Treasurer of the United States. Postage stamps will not be accepted.

This form may be delivered to any of the offices listed in 28 C. F. R. 16.2 or mailed to: Office of the Deputy Attorney General, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. 20530

Cong. Wm. S. Moorehead

5/23/72

Ed,

This involves a suit instituted by Bernard Fensterwald seeking the right to copy three photographs from the Kennedy assassination file. Previous requests by Fensterwald submitted under the Freedom of Information Act were denied.

Since Lish Whitson had prepared the earlier correspondence in this matter, I assume you would want to have someone in your division handle this as well. I will be happy to work with him and prepare the litigation report requested by the Department.

John Hotis

1 Mr. A. Rosen
1 Mr. D. J. Dalbey
(Notis)

June 9, 1972

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. J. P. Thomas

Acting Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

ST 104 REC-4 105-82555-5683

Acting Director, FBI

BERNARD FENSTERWALD, JR. v. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, USDC D.C., CIV. NO. 861-72

Reference is made to your communication captioned as above dated May 18, 1972, your reference 145-12-1727. You enclosed a copy of the complaint in the above entitled matter filed pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act and requested no later than June 9, 1972, a litigation report.

We are unable to prepare a litigation report in the form requested because this Bureau has had no communication written or oral with the plaintiff regarding his request for access to and the right to copy three photographs which were displayed in February, 1964, to one Pedro Gutierrez Valencia in Mexico City.

For your information, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) loaned certain photographs and, by cropping out the background of each, prepared them in February, 1964, for display by the FBI to Gutierrez. These photographs, as cropped, were displayed to Gutierrez and when he failed to identify any they were returned to CIA. Our representative in Mexico did not retain copies of the cropped photographs and did not send copies of these cropped photographs to the FBI Headquarters. CIA has stated that the photographs shown to Gutierrez were and are classified "Secret." A CIA representative in Mexico has informed our Legal Attache in Mexico that all items relating to this matter have been sent to CIA Headquarters.

The FBI has some uncropped photographs which were furnished by CIA in November, 1963, believed to be copies of the photographs which in cropped form were shown to Gutierrez in February, 1964. It is suggested that you may wish to consult with the General Counsel of CIA before answering the plaintiff. The specific photographs sought by the plaintiff are the property of CIA and a decision as to their release is properly within the purview of that Agency.

Enclosures - 2

105-82555 JUSTICE
1 - 62-81830 FILES

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62-112697

LW:JPT:dld ((10))

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

FBI MAILED JUN 9 - 1972

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Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Mr. Herrington
Mr. Sanders

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WGC EM DEM/GCM

LW/NOTE

LW JPT

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Acting Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

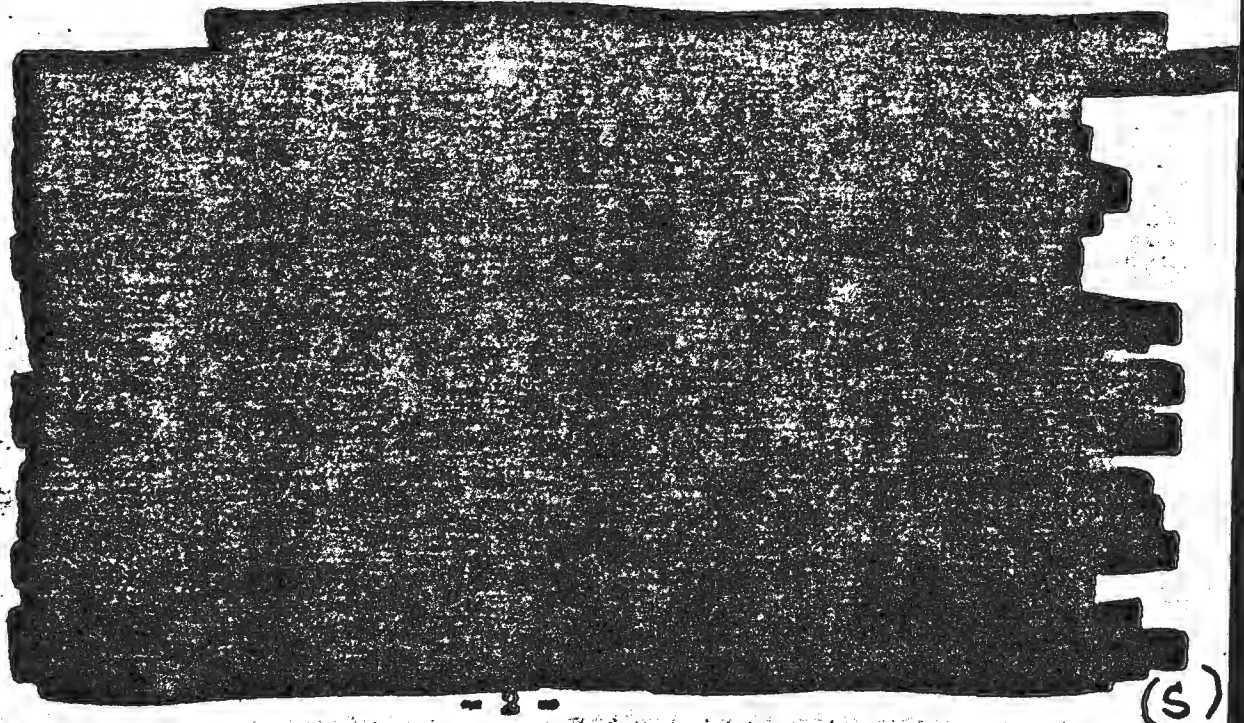
It was noted that in the plaintiff's letter to the Acting Attorney General dated April 11, 1972, a copy of which was forwarded to the FBI with your letter of May 18, 1972, the plaintiff stated that he had made inquiry of the General Counsel of CIA regarding the pictures.

Pursuant to the request of Mr. Jeffrey Axelrad of your office to Special Agent John B. Hotis of this Bureau on June 7, 1972, there are enclosed two copies of the plaintiff's letter of March 22, 1972, a copy of which was forwarded to this Bureau by the Acting Attorney General April 20, 1972.

In the event an affidavit is necessary regarding the uncropped photographs in the possession of the FBI and the interest of CIA in those photographs as well as in the cropped photographs shown to Gutierrez, such can be prepared in due course.

In the event further discussions are necessary in this matter, your representative may contact directly Special Agent John B. Hotis, telephone 175-2676 or Special Agent John P. Thomas, telephone 175-2161.

NOTE:



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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Rosen
1 - D. J. Dalbey
(Hotis)

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Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Ms. Herwig
Mrs. Neenan

TO : E. S. Miller

DATE: 6/15/72

1 - C. W. Bates
1 - E. S. Miller
1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - J. P. Thomas

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: BERNARD FENSTERWALD, JR. v. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, USDC D.C., CIV. NO. 861-72

This proposes information be requested from Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) for use in responding to request of Civil Division, Department of Justice, regarding captioned civil suit under Freedom of Information Act.

Bernard Fensterwald, Washington, D. C., attorney associated with Committee to Investigate Assassinations, initiated civil action in U. S. District Court for District of Columbia on May 2, 1972, to obtain access to and right to copy three photographs of an unknown individual which were displayed by a Special Agent in Mexico City, Mexico, to one Pedro Gutierrez Valencia in connection with the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. Fensterwald involved Bureau in his complaint as a subordinate component of defendant, Department of Justice.

The specific photographs sought were obtained by our Legal Attache, Mexico City, from CIA, Mexico City, on 2/19/64 and then, when Gutierrez failed to identify the individual pictured, the photographs were returned to CIA. We have neither the actual photos displayed nor do we have copies of them in the form (backgrounds cropped out) in which they were shown. We do have copies of some uncropped photographs obtained from CIA in 11/63 in the same investigation which match the descriptions of those sought by Fensterwald. Inasmuch as we do not have those shown to Gutierrez, we cannot positively state that the pictures in our files are or are not identical with those shown to Gutierrez. The CIA pictures were classified "Secret" by CIA and are the property of CIA. We must determine whether CIA has the pictures sought, whether they are still classified and whether CIA would object to their release to Fensterwald.

EX-112 REC-4

Supervisors John B. Hotis, Office of Legal Counsel, and John P. Thomas, Espionage Section, discussed this matter with Mr. Jeffrey Axelrad, Civil Division, on 6/12/72 at his request. Axelrad said he does not want to publicly involve CIA in this

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Enclosures
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matter inasmuch as CIA is not named in Fensterwald's complaint. He expressed the opinion that if CIA will not release the photographs, he will need an affidavit from an FBI Agent familiar with the Oswald file to the effect that the photographs in FBI files are classified under Executive Order 10501, as amended, and are part of an investigatory file compiled for law enforcement purposes. As such, they would be exempt from production under the Freedom of Information Act.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is a letter to CIA requesting information necessary for our response to the Civil Division.

JPT LW

EMDEM

EX-118

REC-7 (E) 105-82555—5684

1 - A. Rosen
1 - D. J. Dalbey (Hotis)
1 - C. W. Bates
1 - E. S. Miller

BY COURIER

1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - J. P. Thomas

Date: June 16, 1972

To: Director
Central Intelligence Agency

From: L. Patrick Gray, III, Acting Director

Subject: BERNARD FENSTERWALD, JR. v. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, USDC D.C., CIV. NO. 801-72

A civil action was instituted against the Department of Justice in United States District Court, District of Columbia, by complaint of Bernard Fensterwald, Jr., dated May 2, 1972. Fensterwald, under the Freedom of Information Act, seeks access to and the right to copy three photographs described in an FBI memorandum dated February 24, 1964, which was submitted to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, generally known as the Warren Commission. The memorandum became Warren Commission Document Number 566. A copy of that memorandum is enclosed. The photographs in question are described on pages 3 and 4 of that memorandum in the paragraphs commencing with "On February 20, 1964..." and concluding with "...occurrence described above."

It may be noted that a copy of the memorandum, classified "Confidential," was previously furnished to your Agency on March 4, 1964. The memorandum was declassified by the Department of Justice on January 14, 1971.

Our Legal Attache, Mexico City, Mexico, advised in February, 1964, that the three photographs shown to Pedro Gutierrez Valencia on February 20, 1964, were among photographs furnished to a representative of his office by your Mexico City station on February 19, 1964, and at that time they were reportedly classified "Secret." On June 5, 1972, our Legal Attache, Mexico City, reported that the three pertinent photographs were not in his possession, were never made a part of his file, were not forwarded to FBI Headquarters

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Mr. Armstrong
Mr. Herwig
Mrs. Neenan

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SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

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and were apparently returned to your Mexico City station in February, 1964, following Gutierrez' failure to identify the individual pictured therein. The Legal Attache also reported that your field representative had informed him that all pertinent material in this matter had been forwarded to CIA Headquarters.

In order that this Bureau may respond to requirements of the Civil Division of the Department of Justice in this matter, it is requested that your Agency furnish the following information:

1. Are the photographs shown to Gutierrez in the possession of your Agency?

2. Would your Agency object to the release to Fensterwald of those photographs in the form in which they were shown to Gutierrez, that is, with backgrounds cropped out?

3. Were the photographs prepared and furnished by your Mexico City station to our Legal Attache for display to Gutierrez copies made from those photographs which were made available to the Legal Attache by your Mexico City station on November 22 or 23, 1963? It is noted that we are in possession of uncropped copies of the latter. A cropped version of one of those photographs (Odom Exhibit number 1) was displayed to Marguerite Oswald on November 23, 1963, and subsequently became the subject of a November 7, 1964, affidavit of Richard Helms, then Deputy Director for Plans. That affidavit is set out on pages 469 and 470 of Volume XI of the published "Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy."

4. Would your Agency object to the release to Fensterwald of copies of the uncropped photographs obtained from your Mexico City station on November 22 or 23, 1963?

5. What is the security classification of the aforementioned photographs made available by your Agency on November 22 or 23, 1963, and February 19, 1964?

6. If your Agency would oppose release of any of the photographs mentioned above, can you suggest reasons why, in your opinion, they should not be released? Such reasons should

Director
Central Intelligence Agency

relate as directly as possible to the Freedom of Information Act, as, for example, that the photographs are exempted from disclosure by statute, or come within one or more of the exemptions specified in the Act. Any exemption should be specifically identified and discussed. If appropriate, a statement of facts demonstrating the manner in which production of the photographs requested would prejudice the operations of your Agency should be included.

Preliminary discussions on this matter have been held with the Civil Division of the Department of Justice. At this time it is the tentative opinion of the Civil Division that if your Agency objects to the release of the photographs to Fensterwald, an affidavit of a representative of this Bureau must be prepared stating in effect that the photographs are classified material under Executive Order 10501, as amended, and are part of an investigatory file compiled for law enforcement purposes. No mention of the Central Intelligence Agency in the affidavit is contemplated at this time.

The Civil Division has requested that this matter be handled most expeditiously inasmuch as the Freedom of Information Act provides that actions under it "shall take precedence on the docket over all other causes...and expedited in every way." In addition, a motion for Summary Judgement was filed by Fensterwald on June 8, 1972. Mr. Jeffrey Axelrad, Civil Division, Department of Justice, has stated that he is available for consultation with representatives of your Agency should you desire to contact him prior to responding to this communication.

Enclosure

1 - Acting Assistant Attorney General
Civil Division

NOTE:
See memorandum W. A. Branigan to E. S. Miller, dated 6/15/72, captioned as above, prepared by JPT:pld.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

FROM : W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. B. Donahoe
1 - Mr. D. J. Dalbey (Hotis)

DATE: 6/30/72

1 - Mr. C. W. Bates
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. J. P. Thomas

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Miller, E.S.
Ponder
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Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Ms. Herwig
Mrs. Neesam

SUBJECT: BERNARD FENSTERWALD, JR. v. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, USDC D.C., CIV. NO. 861-72

This recommends Office of Legal Counsel expeditiously furnish Department with attached photographs urgently needed by Civil Division in connection with captioned Freedom of Information suit. Lee Harvey Oswald

Bernard Fensterwald, Washington, D. C., attorney associated with Committee to Investigate Assassinations, initiated civil action in U. S. District Court for District of Columbia on 5/2/72, to obtain access to and right to copy three photographs of an unknown individual which were displayed by a Special Agent in Mexico City, Mexico, to one Pedro Gutierrez Valencia in connection with the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. Fensterwald involved Bureau in his complaint as a subordinate component of defendant, Department of Justice.

The photographs sought by Fensterwald were obtained by Legal Attache, Mexico City, from Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Mexico City, on 2/19/64, displayed to Gutierrez and returned to CIA. CIA, Mexico City, later sent them to CIA Headquarters. By letter 6/16/72, we asked CIA if it would object to release to Fensterwald of its photographs in form (background cropped out) in which they were shown to Gutierrez. CIA responded that under no circumstances may the uncropped photographs be released, but it has no objection to release of copies cropped as they were for Gutierrez. CIA furnished us a copy of each photograph showing only the individual in whom Fensterwald is interested, stating that these photographs are not "the actual ones shown to Gutierrez, but the description (in Fensterwald complaint) is sufficiently detailed to conclude that they are either the same photographs or copies thereof." On 6/29/72, Assistant U. S. Attorney Robert M. Werdig, Jr., USDC, Washington, D. C. (WDC), contacted Supervisor John B. Hotis, Office of Legal Counsel, and stated that he is representing the Government in this matter. He asked about availability of the photographs and was referred by Mr. Hotis to Supervisor J. P. Thomas, Domestic Intelligence Division, for assistance. Mr. Werdig said that

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Court had directed him to appear in USDC, WDC, on the morning of 7/5/72, to respond to Fensterwald's Motion for Summary Judgment. Jeffrey Axelrad, Civil Division, Department of Justice, has advised that if the photographs are not produced then, there is every indication that the Court will grant the judgment. Mr. Werdig was informed that the photographs have been received. He asked that a copy of each photograph be made available to him no later than Monday morning, 7/3/72. He stated that upon receipt of the copies, he would give them to Fensterwald and have Fensterwald sign a precipe dropping the suit. SA Thomas informed Mr. Werdig that every effort would be made to comply with his request.

It may be noted that Mr. Werdig, who said he is well acquainted with "Bernie" Fensterwald, called SA Thomas later on 6/29/72 to advise that he had told Fensterwald he expected to be able to give him the photographs on 7/3/72. He also said "Bernie" had asked him to ask the Bureau, as a favor, if it would also furnish him with negatives for each photograph, which Fensterwald would pay for. Fensterwald said he wanted the best negatives possible to make copies of the photographs. Mr. Werdig asked if we would do this favor for "Bernie." Werdig was informed that the FBI Laboratory does not do photographic work for private individuals and that there was no reason apparent why an exception should be made for Fensterwald. (Fensterwald's Committee to Investigate Assassinations has persistently requested material relating to the assassination which has not been released to the public. These requests have required a great expenditure of effort on the part of the Bureau to the extent that they might be considered a campaign of harassment of the Government).

ACTION:

With your approval, attached photographs will be expeditiously conveyed by the Office of Legal Counsel to the Department for transmittal to Mr. Werdig on 7/3/72. Office of Legal Counsel will coordinate this matter with Mr. Axelrad, Civil Division, and have arrangements made for a receipt for the photographs to be secured from Fensterwald. It may be appropriate to remind Mr. Axelrad that, as he previously stated, no mention is to be made in the public record of proceedings in this matter of the CI

JPT EM/DEM WGC

Photographs delivered to Herbert Brownell, Dept Atty, Civil Division 9:35 7/3/72 JBH

ADS JBH

United States Attorney
Washington, D. C. 20001

July 5, 1972

HW:SESchiffer:dh
145-12-1727

Harlington Wood, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division
By: Harland F. Leathers
Chief, General Litigation Section

Bernard Fensterwald, Jr. v. Department of Justice (USDC D.C.), Civil Action No. 861-72.

Lee Harvey Oswald

The Deputy Attorney General has authorized the release to plaintiff of the photographs sought in this action. The photographs are attached hereto.

We understand that you will obtain dismissal of this action upon release of the photographs.

Attachments

cc: Mr. L. Patrick Gray, III
Acting Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Attn: Legal Counsel

EX-100

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REC 25 105-82555-5687

21 JUL 6 1972

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DECLASSIFIED

United States Attorney
Washington, D. C.

June 30, 1972
HW:JAxelrad:mae
145-12-1727

Harlington Wood, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division
By: Harland F. Leathers, Chief
General Litigation Section

Bernard Fensterwald, Jr. v. Department of Justice (USDC D.C.) Civil No. 861-72.

Confirming the June 29, 1972 telephone conversation between Mr. Robert Werdig of your office and Jeffrey Axelrad of ours, we have been advised that the FBI is obtaining the photographs plaintiff seeks in this litigation and, upon receipt of the photographs, will send them to the Deputy Attorney General's office for transmittal to plaintiff. We will forward copies of the transmittal letter to plaintiff to you for use in support of a motion to dismiss or to obtain a stipulation of dismissal as soon as we obtain a copy.

#32

Lee Harvey Oswald

cc: Mr. L. Patrick Gray, III
Acting Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attention: Legal Counsel

67-115

37 JUL 5 1972

REC-65 105-82555-5666

2 JUL 6 1972

LEGAL COUNSEL

58 AUG 1 1972

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Felt

DATE: 8/14/72

FROM : D. J. Dalbey

SUBJECT: PAUL L. HOCH
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION

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Callahan
Campbell
Cleveland
Conrad
Dalbey
Jenkins
Marshall
Miller, E.S.
Ponder
Soyars
Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Ms. Herwig
Mrs. Neenan

By memorandum D. J. Dalbey to Mr. Felt dated 7/28/72, captioned as above, it was reported that Legal Counsel had met with Robert Saloschin and John Gallinger of the Department's Office of Legal Counsel concerning proper disposition of the Freedom of Information Act request of Hoch. Our position was that the FBI would oppose releasing any information from our investigative files and that should the Department order us to release such information we would comply, but that we would need guidelines regarding the type of information to be released.

On August 8, 1972, a draft of materials proposed to be used in replying to Hoch was furnished Legal Counsel by Mr. Saloschin who requested that we review them and furnish him our comments. Ms. Herwig advised that she had heard the Department was considering releasing information from the FBI file concerning Lee Harvey Oswald and she requested an opportunity to read the draft of the letter the Department proposed to send Hoch. On August 10, 1972, we furnished a copy of the materials to Ms. Herwig who indicated that she would express her views to the Acting Director in regard to this matter.

In a note attached to the materials we indicated that the statements in the Department material were not entirely correct in that we did not agree to conduct a review of our files. The note further indicated that our position continues to be that we should oppose furnishing any information to Hoch. The Acting Director wrote on the note: "Either FBI files are exempt or they are not. Resist in the strongest possible manner with hard hitting, logical, legal, and practical reasons. If necessary I will take up with AG."

The Acting Director's comments were received at 1:00 p.m. on August 14, 1972. Mr. Saloschin was available for conference at 2:30 p.m. on the same date at which time he was advised that the Acting Director had

1 - Mr. Bishop
1 - Mr. Dalbey
1 - Ms. Herwig
1 - Mr. Mintz
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57 AUG 24 1972

expressed the view that we should make the strongest possible resistance to disclosure in this matter and had indicated by this view that an extensive review of our files should not be undertaken. Mr. Saloschin was not advised of the Acting Director's comment that if necessary he would take the matter up with the Attorney General.

Mr. Saloschin was reminded that the conference he had with Mr. Dalbey resulted in an agreement only that the FBI would continue to oppose release of information from our files, but that we would comply with an order from the Department to disclose particularly described information. Mr. Saloschin agreed that that was the understanding resulting from the conference.

Mr. Saloschin said that he still has the opinion that some material should be furnished Mr. Hoch in order to satisfy his insistent demands for information. He said that his opinion was based on the fact that the investigative file involved in this matter concerned an inactive investigation and that it had been his experience in other such cases that the exception for investigative files would not protect the information in the courts. He said that this case is difficult to analyze because it is not known whether Mr. Hoch will or will not sue in an effort to enforce his request for information under the Freedom of Information Act. He said he fully understood the FBI's position resisting disclosure of material in our files, but that he would have to consider the matter further.

While we recognize that there may be decisions interpreting the Freedom of Information Act so that the exception for investigative files would not protect information originally compiled for investigative purposes, we are unaware of any such case relating to the FBI. We perceive a distinct difference between files compiled by regulatory agencies and investigative files compiled by the FBI. We note that among the decided cases interpreting the Freedom of Information Act is Cowles Communications, Inc. v. Department of Justice, 325 F. Supp. 726 (N.D. Calif. 1971). In this case, the plaintiff, anticipating a libel suit, requested certain records from the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) under the Freedom of Information Act. The Department of Justice declined to disclose the information and claimed that the INS files were exempt from disclosure under the exception for investigative files. The plaintiff claimed he was entitled to disclosure because no proceedings were pending to which the files related.

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The analogy between this case and the Hoch request for the files concerning Lee Harvey Oswald is clear. The Oswald file was compiled for investigative purposes, but no proceedings are anticipated. Therefore, the court's opinion in the Cowles case is highly pertinent to our consideration of the Hoch request. Moreover, the Cowles case is significant because it was decided in the Northern District of California, the district in which Mr. Hoch is located.

The court said:

"It protects investigatory files compiled for law enforcement purposes. A file is no less compiled for law enforcement purposes because after the compilation it is decided for some reason there will be no enforcement proceeding. I think no resort to legislative history is needed to clarify what the language of the Act itself makes clear. But if the legislative history is considered, in my opinion it confirms the existence of the privilege. The House Report (U.S. Code Congressional and Administrative News, 89 Cong. 1966, Vol. 2, p. 2418 et seq.) in describing the records which may be exempt from public disclosure says 'others cover materials such as Federal Bureau of Investigation Records which are not now protected by law.' (P. 2419) The Report shows great concern for the right of the public to know how the Government operates (Pp. 2422-2423) and speaks of a balancing of that right as against the need of the Government to keep information in confidence. Congress was concerned with the protection of individuals' privacy (House Report, p. 2425) and this concern finds expression in subsection (b)(5). For at least two reasons, of which Congress was undoubtedly aware, investigation files should be kept secret. The informant may not inform unless he knows that what he says is not available to private persons at their request, but more important in this day of increasing concern over the conflict between the citizen's right of privacy and the need of the Government to investigate it is unthinkable that rights of privacy should be jeopardized further by making investigatory files available to private persons. If these concerns are legitimate concerns, and I have no trouble in concluding that Congress regarded them as such, then at least a part of the purpose of enacting the investigatory file exemption is lost if the file ceases to be confidential as soon as the threat of a law enforcement proceeding disappears. Consequently I hold that 'investigatory files compiled for law enforcement purposes' need not be produced whether proceedings be contemplated or not."

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It is possible that Mr. Saloschin may continue to press his view that the FBI should release certain items of information from the Oswald investigative file. However, should such a request be forthcoming from the Department, or should the Department issue instructions requiring us to produce information from our files, we should continue to resist such disclosure. We feel that the precedent that would be established would be dangerous because the second request would be more difficult to defend against, and the second and third requests would probably seek information of an increasingly sensitive nature. Mr. Saloschin's concern that by declining to furnish information in a particular case we may be heading for trouble in the courts is an estimate which he has drawn from experience from cases arising in other agencies. We cannot predict the outcome of a lawsuit interpreting the Freedom of Information Act, however, common sense does tell us that the files of the FBI would be regarded as requiring greater protection than those of regulatory agencies.

RECOMMENDATION:

That no further action be taken in regard to the Hoch matter pending receipt of further communications from the Department.

I do not want to release + I will want to discuss with HG.
Jim 5/16
6:05P

1 Encl 3 WGC/P

1 - Mr. J. J. Dalbey
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
9/14/72
1 - Foreign Liaison Desk
1 - Mr. J. P. Thomas

E. S. Miller

W. A. Branigan

BERNARD FENSTERWALD, JR. - FREEDOM OF INFORMATION REQUEST

This recommends Deputy Attorney General be informed we have initiated efforts to locate photographs sought by subject under provisions of Freedom of Information Act.

Subject has filed a request under Freedom of Information Act for 20 photographs shown to a Pedro Gutierrez Valencia in Mexico City on 2/20/64 during investigation of assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Fensterwald is head of "Committee to Investigate Assassinations," which apparently is trying to link in a conspiracy the murders of John and Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King, Jr., as well as to prove his theory that Lee Harvey Oswald was an FBI informant. Fensterwald has made repeated requests for material not available to the public regarding the Oswald case.

Mexico City Letterhead Memorandum 2/24/64, which was subsequently declassified and made Warren Commission Document 866, states that on 2/20/64 Gutierrez examined 20 photographs of possible white male Americans and stated that none of them was identical with the American previously identified by him as Oswald whom he claimed to have seen in Mexico City on 10/1/63. FBI Headquarters' files indicate the photographs in question were furnished to Legat, Mexico, by Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), Mexico, and were not submitted to FBI Headquarters. We must determine: whether they are in Legat's files and if so, obtain them; if not in Legat's files, what disposition was made of them. It seems obvious that we must ultimately consult with CIA if the photographs can be located regarding release of them to Fensterwald. If photographs are located, Domestic Intelligence Division will confer with Office of Legal Counsel regarding

105-82555-

Enclosures

1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 62-112697 (Fensterwald)

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response to Deputy Attorney General regarding production. In the interim, Deputy Attorney General will be informed that we have initiated efforts in response to his request.

ACTION:

1. With your approval, attached cable will be sent to Legat, Mexico instructing efforts be made to locate or determine location of photographs.

2. With your approval, attached letter will be sent to Deputy Attorney General informing him action on his request has been initiated.

CODE CABLEGRAM

1 - Mr. D. J. Dalbey
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
URGENT
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Foreign Liaison Desk
9/18/72
1 - Mr. J. P. Thomas

TO LEGAT MEXICO CITY

FROM ACTING DIRECTOR FBI

BERNARD FENSTERWALD, JR. - FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT.

REMEXCAB NUMBER THREE SEVEN SEVEN, FEBRUARY FOURTEEN, NINETEEN SIXTY-FOUR; MEXCAB THREE NINE TWO, FEBRUARY TWENTY, NINETEEN SIXTY-FOUR, AND MEXLET AND LHM FEBRUARY TWENTY-FOUR, NINETEEN SIXTY-FOUR, ALL ENTITLED "LEE HARVEY OSWALD."

SUBJECT HAS MADE FORMAL REQUEST UNDER FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT FOR "20 PHOTOGRAPHS OF 'WHITE MALE AMERICANS' REFERRED TO AT THE BOTTOM OF PAGE 4 OF" REFERENCED LHM, DISPLAYED TO PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA ON FEBRUARY TWENTY, NINETEEN SIXTY-FOUR.

ARE THE REQUESTED PHOTOGRAPHS OR COPIES OF THEM IN YOUR FILES? IF SO, FORWARD TO FBI HEADQUARTERS IMMEDIATELY WITH RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO WHETHER THEY MAY OR MAY NOT BE MADE PUBLIC. IF NOT, STATE DISPOSITION AND IDENTIFY TRANSMITTAL COMMUNICATIONS. CONTACT ORIGINAL SOURCE OF PHOTOGRAPHS IF NECESSARY AND ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE CURRENT LOCATION.

ADVISE WHETHER OR NOT THE TWENTY PHOTOGRAPHS SOUGHT ARE THE SAME AS THOSE FLOWN TO DALLAS BY SA RUDD DECEMBER TWENTY-THREE.

1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

1 - 62-112697 (Fensterwald)

105-82555-15
NOT RECORDED
45 SEP 21 1972

JPT:dld
(9)

DUPLICATE YELLOW OF WIRE TRANSMITTED

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

70 SEP 22 1972

ORIGINAL FILED IN

CABLEGRAM TO LEGAT, MEXICO CITY
RE: BERNARD FENSTERWALD, JR. - FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT

NINETEEN SIXTY-THREE MENTIONED IN YOUR LETTER APRIL SIX, NINETEEN SIXTY-FOUR CONCERNING OSWALD.

EXPEDITE. SUCAB ATTENTION DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION.

NOTE:

See memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller from W. A. Branigan, dated 9/14/72, captioned "Bernard Fensterwald, Jr. - Freedom of Information Request," prepared by JPT:dld.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TO : L. Patrick Gray, III
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: Sept. 6, 1972

FROM : Ralph E. Erickson REE
Deputy Attorney General

SUBJECT: Freedom of Information Act Request -Bernard Fensterwald, Jr.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Enclosed is a request under the Freedom of Information Act for certain photographs related to the Warren Commission Report. Would you please review the request and prepare a response for my signature. If the request is to be denied, would you please provide a detailed statement of the basis for such denial.

Encl.

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
SEP 21

7 SEP 19 1972

ENCLOSURE

EXP-PROC
#32 SEP 6 1972

LAW OFFICES
FENSTERWALD AND OHLHAUSEN
[illegible] SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006
TELEPHONE (202) 347-3918

RNARD FENSTERWALD, JR.
WILLIAM G. OHLHAUSEN

NEW YORK ASSOCIATES
BASS & ULLMAN
342 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

August 28, 1972

Mr. Ralph E. Erickson
Deputy Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. Erickson:

Please refer to D.C. Civil No. 861-72, as a result of which the FBI made available three photographs of a man referred to on pp. 3 and 4 of Warren Commission Document 566 of February 24, 1964. A copy of the relevant pages of CD 566 is enclosed herewith.

You will note that at the bottom of page 4 that "Gutierrez, on February 20, 1964, also examined 20 photographs of possible white male Americans who had been in Mexico City", etc. It is my desire to examine these photographs and any records which relate to identification of the persons photographed. It is possible that I will wish copies of some of these records but make no such request at this time.

As it was necessary to file suit to obtain the previously sought photos, I am taking the precaution of enclosing a completed Form D.J. 118 and the fee of $3.00 per Departmental regulation 28 C.F.R. 16.

Sincerely yours,

B. D. Fensterwald Jr

Bernard Fensterwald, Jr.

BF:crr
Encls.

1
105-82555-
ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE
1

REQUEST FOR ACCESS TO OFFICIAL RECORD
UNDER 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 28 CFR PART 16

See instructions for payment and delivery of this form at bottom of page

NAME OF REQUESTER	ADDRESS (street, city, state and zip code)
Bernard Fensterwald, Jr.	905 16th St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006
DATE: August 28, 1972	

DO YOU WISH TO RECEIVE COPIES? ☐ YES ☒ NO IF YES, SO INDICATE (no more than 10 copies of any document will be furnished).	NUMBER OF COPIES REQUESTED	OFFICE AND CITY WHERE RECORD IS LOCATED (if known)
		Washington, D.C.

DESCRIPTION OF RECORD REQUESTED (Include any information which may be helpful in locating record)

Twenty (20) photographs of "white male Americans" referred to at the bottom of page 4 of an FBI Report of February 24, 1964, which was Warren Commission Document 566, which was declassified on Jan. 24, 1971. (See copy attached.)

LITIGATION: DOES THIS REQUEST RELATE TO A MATTER IN PENDING OR PROSPECTIVE LITIGATION? ☐ YES ☒ NO

FILL IN IF IN PENDING → LITIGATION	COURT (check one) ☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE	DISTRICT	NAME OF CASE	DOCKET NUMBER

Bernard Fensterwald, Jr.
BERNARD FENSTERWALD, JR.
SIGNATURE

FOR USE BY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ONLY

THIS REQUEST IS:

☐ GRANTED

☐ DENIED

☐ REFERRED

A MINIMUM FEE OF $3.00 MUST ACCOMPANY THIS REQUEST. OTHER CHARGES ARE AS FOLLOWS. (do not write in this box)

FOR SECOND AND EACH ADDITIONAL ONE QUARTER HOUR SPENT IN SEARCHING FOR OR IDENTIFYING REQUESTED RECORD $ 1.00	
FOR EACH ONE QUARTER HOUR SPENT IN MONITORING REQUESTER'S EXAMINATION OF MATERIAL $ 1.00	
COPIES OF DOCUMENTS: 50¢ FIRST PAGE, 25¢ EACH ADDITIONAL PAGE	
FOR CERTIFICATION OF TRUE COPY $ 1.00 EACH	
FOR ATTESTATION UNDER THE SEAL OF THE DEPARTMENT $ 3.00 EACH	
GSA CHARGE	
TOTAL CHARGE	

Payment under this section shall be made in cash, or by United States money order, or by check payable to the Treasurer of the United States. Postage stamps will not be accepted.

This form may be delivered to any of the offices listed in 28 C. F. R. 16.2 or mailed to: Office of the Deputy Attorney General, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. 20530

ENCLOSURE

105-82555
ENCLOSURE

1 - [redacted] J. Dalbey
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - [redacted] W. A. Branigan
1 - Foreign Liaison Desk
1 - Mr. J. P. Thomas

The Deputy Attorney General

September 15, 1972

Acting Director, FBI

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT REQUEST -
BERNARD FENSTERWALD, JR.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 18 1972

TELETYPE

FTB036 948 PM DWH

STATE 468

6:10 PM URGENT 09-18-72 JSS

TO ACTING DIRECTOR NR 519-18

ATTENTION DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY (105-3702) 2P RUC

BERNARD FENSTERWALD, JR. - FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT.

REBUCAB SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN LAST.

THE QUOTE TWENTY PHOTOGRAPHS OF POSSIBLE WHITE MALE AMERICANS UNQUOTE MENTIONED IN REBUCAB WERE NOT ENTERED IN MEXICO CITY FILE OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD INVESTIGATION AND THEIR DISPOSITION IS NOT EVIDENT FROM FILE.

THE COVER LETTER OF MEXICO CITY LHM, FEBRUARY TWO FOUR, ONE NINE SIX FOUR, WOULD INDICATE THE TWENTY PHOTOS IN QUESTION WERE NOT FLOWN TO THE DALLAS OFFICE BY SA ELDON D. RUDD ON NOVEMBER TWO THREE, ONE NINE SIX THREE, WHEN HE CARRIED PHOTOS OF AN UNIDENTIFIED MALE [redacted] OCTOBER ONE AND FOUR, ONE NINE SIX THREE, AS MENTIONED IN MEXICO CITY LETTER, APRIL SIX, ONE NINE SIX FOUR.

NOT RECORDED
12 SEP 26 1972

RUDD'S MEMO, DATED NOVEMBER TWO THREE, ONE NINE SIX

58 SEP 28 1972

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Mr. Bates
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Ponder
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Ms. Herwig
Mrs. Neenan

THREE TO SAC, DALLAS, IN WHICH HE RECORDED DELIVERY OF THE LATTER SERIES OF PHOTOS AT DALLAS, MAKES NO MENTION OF THE QUOTE TWENTY PHOTOGRAPHS OF POSSIBLE WHITE MALE AMERICANS UNQUOTE. FURTHERMORE, THE MEXICO CITY LHM OF FEBRUARY TWO FOUR, ONE NINE SIX FOUR, INDICATES THESE TWENTY PHOTOS WERE NOT RECEIVED BY LEGAT, MEXICO FROM CIA [redacted] UNTIL FEBRUARY ONE NINE, ONE NINE SIX FOUR.

CIA [redacted] ADVISED ON SEPTEMBER EIGHTEEN INSTANT THAT THE TWENTY PHOTOGRAPHS ARE NOT AVAILABLE AT MEXICO CITY BUT MAY BE AVAILABLE AT WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS.

END

EJF FBI WASH DC

3rd cc Mr. Schwartz

1 - D. J. Dalbey
1 - E. S. Miller
1 - W. A. Branigan
1 - J. P. Thomas

BY COURIER

Date: September 22, 1972

To: Director
Central Intelligence Agency

From: L. Patrick Gray, III, Acting Director

Subject: FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT REQUEST -
BERNARD FENSTERWALD, JR.

Bernard Fensterwald, Jr., Washington, D. C., attorney, has made application to the Department of Justice under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act for access to "Twenty (20) photographs of 'white male Americans' referred to at the bottom of page 4 of an FBI Report of February 24, 1964, which was Warren Commission Document 566, which was declassified on Jan. 24, 1971." In a cover letter dated August 28, 1972, to the Deputy Attorney General, transmitting Form DJ-118 regarding the aforementioned photographs, Mr. Fensterwald stated that it is his desire to examine those photographs and any records which relate to identification of the persons photographed.

The "FBI Report" mentioned by Mr. Fensterwald is actually an FBI memorandum, a copy of which was furnished to you as an enclosure to my letter dated June 16, 1972, entitled "Bernard Fensterwald, Jr. v. Department of Justice, USDC D.C., Civ. No. 861-72." The specific photographs involved in Mr. Fensterwald's current requests are those mentioned in the final paragraph on page 4 of that memorandum. Neither the photographs sought nor copies of them were located through a search of FBI Headquarters files. Inquiry was made of our Legal Attache, Mexico City, Mexico, regarding the photographs and he advised that the photographs sought were received by him from your Mexico City Station on February 19, 1964. They were not entered into the files of our Mexico City Office and it appears that, following their display to Pedro Gutierrez Valencia, they were returned to your representatives in Mexico. On September 18, 1972,

62-112697
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 62-81830 (FOI Act)
JPT:dld/pd (8) SEP 28 1972

NOT RECORDED
12 SEP 26 1972

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-112697

Director
Central Intelligence Agency

your Mexico City Station advised the Legal Attache that the photographs are not available at Mexico City, but may be available at your Headquarters.

In order that this Bureau may respond to the request of the Deputy Attorney General regarding preparation of a response to Mr. Fensterwald's request, would your Agency please furnish the following information:

1. Are the 20 photographs displayed to Gutierrez or copies of them in the possession of your Agency?

2. Are any records relating to identification of the persons photographed currently in possession of your Agency?

3. What is the current security classification of the photographs and of records pertaining to them?

4. If the photographs and/or records pertaining to them are available, would your Agency object to the release to Fensterwald of them?

5. If your Agency would oppose release of any of your aforementioned material, can you suggest reasons why, in your opinion, they should not be released? Such reasons should relate as directly as possible to provisions of the Freedom of Information Act. Any exemption should be specifically identified and discussed. If appropriate, a statement of facts demonstrating the manner in which production of the photographs and/or records requested would prejudice the operations of your Agency should be included.

Inasmuch as Mr. Fensterwald has in the past instituted civil action against the Department of Justice within a relatively short time after having requested access to official records under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, a prompt response to this inquiry would be appreciated.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

Director
Central Intelligence Agency

NOTE:

Fensterwald, head of the "Committee to Investigate Assassinations," has made repeated requests for information relating to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and has sued the Government to obtain such information on at least two occasions. He now seeks 20 photographs, which Legat, Mexico, showed to Gutierrez on 2/20/64 in an attempt to identify an individual Gutierrez claimed was Lee Harvey Oswald and whom Gutierrez claimed to have seen in Mexico City on 10/1/63. Inasmuch as Gutierrez did not recognize the subjects of any of the photographs, they were not retained by Legat, Mexico. By letter dated 9/15/72 we informed the Deputy Attorney General that the photographs were not at FBI Headquarters and that we were attempting to locate them through Legat, Mexico.

1 - D. J. Dalbey
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. J. P. Thomas

October 24, 1972

The Deputy Attorney General

Acting Director, FBI

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT REQUEST -
BERNARD FENSTERWALD, JR.

Reference is made to my letter dated September 15, 1972, and to my letter to the Director, Central Intelligence Agency, dated September 22, 1972. A copy of the latter communication was directed to you.

As stated in the referenced communications, the photographs sought by Mr. Fensterwald, described in his letter to you dated August 28, 1972, are not in FBI files. The General Counsel of the Central Intelligence Agency informed this Bureau by letter dated October 11, 1972, that there is no way in which the 20 photographs sought can be identified by that Agency. The General Counsel commented that since the pictures had no relevance to the Lee Harvey Oswald case, no identification was made at the time they were displayed to Pedro Gutierrez Valencia in Mexico in 1964, and unless they were otherwise of intelligence interest, they would have been routinely destroyed. The General Counsel requested that we reply to Mr. Fensterwald along these lines without specifically identifying the Central Intelligence Agency.

Accordingly, pursuant to the request in your September 6, 1972, letter, enclosed herewith are the original and one copy for your files of a letter for your signature in response to Mr. Fensterwald, stating the unavailability of the 20 photographs he sought.

Enclosures - 2

62-112697

1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 62-81830 (FOI Act)

105-82555
NOT RECORDED

JPT:dld
(9)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

DELIVER TO FELLOW

The Deputy Attorney General

NOTE:

Fensterwald, head of the "Committee to Investigate Assassinations," has made repeated requests for information relating to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and has sued the Government to obtain such information on at least two occasions. He now seeks 20 photographs, which Legat, Mexico, showed to Gutierrez on 2/20/64 in an attempt to identify an individual Gutierrez claimed was Lee Harvey Oswald and whom Gutierrez claimed to have seen in Mexico City on 10/1/63. Inasmuch as Gutierrez did not recognize the subjects of any of the photographs, they were not retained by Legat, Mexico. By letter dated 9/15/72 we informed the Deputy Attorney General that the photographs were not at FBI Headquarters and that we were attempting to locate them through Legat, Mexico. By letter to CIA, copy to the Deputy Attorney General, 9/22/72, we asked CIA if it could locate the photographs. As indicated above, CIA is unable to do so and does not desire to be identified with them in correspondence to Fensterwald.

October 25, 1972

1 - Mr. D. J. Dalbey
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. J. P. Thomas

62-112697-27

Bernard Fensterwald, Jr., Esq.
Fensterwald and Ohlhausen
905 16th Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Mr. Fensterwald,

With reference to the request contained in your letter of August 28, 1972, for access to 20 photographs displayed to Pedro Gutierrez Valencia on February 20, 1964, which photographs were mentioned in Warren Commission Document 566, a thorough search of pertinent records has been made at my request.

Please be advised that the photographs have not been located and there does not appear to be any way in which they can be identified at this late date. Inasmuch as it was determined at the time they were displayed to Gutierrez that they had no relevance to the Lee Harvey Oswald case, no identification of them was made. Be further advised that unidentified photographs of no relevance are routinely destroyed.

Sincerely,

Deputy Attorney General

62-112697

1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 62-81830 (FOI Act)

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
140 OCT 30 1972

JPT:dld
(10)

58 JAN 12 1973

Mr. Marshall 11/20/72

P. F. O'Connell

DISPOSAL OF EXTRA COPIES OF INVESTIGATIVE REPORTS

The purpose of this memorandum is to recommend the disposal of surplus copies of investigative reports prepared in the following cases:

Jack L. Ruby
ETAL - Civil Rights
Bufile 44-24016

Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy,
11/22/63, Dallas, Texas
Miscellaneous - Information
Concerning
Bufile 62-109060

Lee Harvey Oswald
IS-R-Cuba
Bufile 105-82555

Presently a total of 719 extra copies of Bureau investigative reports are contained in file or stored on the Bulky ramp in the Records Branch in the foregoing cases. Additionally, six copies of the President's Commission Report on the Assassination of President Kennedy (Bufile 62-109060-236) are maintained in the Records Branch and occupy voluminous space. Some of these copies were returned to the Bureau by other government agencies when no longer needed. Attached is a tabulation identifying the serial number, name of reporting agent, date of report, number of copies in file and number of copies of reports maintained on the Bulky ramp in each of these cases.

Enclosure

1 - 44-24016
1 - 62-109060
1 - 105-82555

3 ENCLOSURE

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
167 NOV 30 1972

OTB:mll

70 DEC 5 1972

CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN

These extra copies of reports occupy six 5-drawer cabinets of valuable filing space which can be recovered if copies are no longer needed. The identical duplicate copies of documents maintained in the same file are "non-record material" and Archival authority is not required to destroy them.

RECOMMENDATION:

That authority be granted for the destruction of duplicate copies of reports in the aforementioned cases and for the excess copies of the President's Commission Report on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

JACK L. RUBY
Bufile 44-24016

SERIAL	REPORTING AGENT	DATE OF MAIL	COPIES IN FILE	COPIES ON BULKY RAMP
658	Manning C. Clements	12/6/63	1	2
804	Manning C. Clements	12/19/63	1	2
810	Manning C. Clements	12/14/63	1	2
847	Manning C. Clements	12/21/63	1	2
890	Manning C. Clements.	12/31/63	1	1
1874	DHB	6/26/64	4	8
2005	PBD	8/13/64	1	6
	TOTAL EXCESS COPIES OF REPORTS		3	23
	TOTAL EXTRA COPIES			26

ENCLOSURE

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
Bufile 62-109060

SERIAL	REPORTING AGENT	DATE OF MAIL	COPIES IN FILE	COPIES ON BULKY RAMP
2143	Robert P. Gemberling	12/18/63	1	4
2725	"	3/23/64	1	6
2793	"	3/30/64	1	4
3083	"	5/15/64	1	4
3329	"	6/19/64	1	4
3477	"	7/16/64	1	3
3613	"	8/11/64	1	5
3630	"	8/7/64	1	4
3745	"	8/28/64	1	3
3781	"	9/18/64	1	1
3859	"	10/21/64	1	5
3930	"	12/10/64	1	6
4005	"	4/22/65	1	6
	TOTAL EXTRA COPIES OF REPORTS			55

ENCLOSURE
1-5

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
Bufile 105-82555

SERIAL	REPORTING AGENT	DATE OF MAIL	COPIES IN FILE	COPIES ON BULKY RAM
416	John T. Reynolds	12/6/63	1	4
454	Warren C. DeBrueys	12/2/63	1	1
455	"	12/8/63	1	3
463	David J. Reid	12/1/63	1	4
464	David M. Harris	12/2/63	1	5
481	Marion C. Street	12/2/63	1	6
505	Robert P. Gemberling	11/30/63	1	3
527	Raymond J. Fox	12/1/63	2	4
560	John James O'Flaherty	12/6/63	3	4
604	Donald G. Harris	12/2/63	2	4
624	Thomas B. Estep	12/5/63	1	2
625	Henry A. Welke	12/6/63	1	6
639	Gerard James Norton	11/30/63	2	4
641	Birl Wilson	12/2/63	1	5
642	W. H. Williams II	12/3/63	1	6
644	Gerard James Norton	12/4/63	2	4
645	John M. Kemmy	12/4/63	1	4
651	Ewald I. Carlson	12/2/63	1	6
654	John M. Kemmy	12/1/63	1	8
655	James J. O'Connor	12/3/63	1	5
663	Richard C. Thompson	12/5/63	2	5
675	Birl Wilson	12/12/63	2	4
691	George W. Hutchison	12/10/63	1	6
694	Daniel W. Fults	12/11/63	1	6
696	Charles S. Harding	12/12/63	1	6
700	Henry F. Grady	12/10/63	1	6
703	Raymond J. Fox	12/5/63	1	6
731	John James O'Flaherty	12/13/63	1	6
732	John M. Kemmy	12/6/63	1	6
736	Lawrence M. Cooper	12/5/63	2	5
740	John James O'Flaherty	12/9/63	1	5
743	Dennis W. Shanahan	12/10/63	1	6
744	John James O'Flaherty	12/11/63	1	5
749	John M. Kemmy	12/9/63	1	6
752	Albert J. Rushing	12/6/63	2	4
753	"	12/10/63	3	4

ENCLOSURE

754	Lionel [illegible] Belanger	12/10/63	3	4
756	Edwar[illegible]. McFadden	12/12/63	3	4
761	Leo E. Peprutty	12/2/63	1	7
767	John M. Kemmy	12/12/63	1	6
786	Grover C. Twiner	12/1/63	1	5
787	"	12/5/63	1	6
788	James F. Morrissey	12/9/63	1	6
790	John M. Kemmy	12/17/63	1	6
791	Stephan M. Callender	12/10/63	1	4
793	Raymond J. Fox	12/7/63	1	6
798	John James O'Flaherty	12/17/63	1	6
955	Stephan M. Callender	12/16/63	1	5
970	"	12/19/63	1	4
1079	Carl E. Graham	12/2/63	1	5
1098	Stephan M. Callender	12/24/63	1	5
1116	Henry A. Welke	12/3/63	2	4
1117	John James O'Flaherty	12/3/63	1	5
1120	J. Stanley Rutz	12/20/63	2	4
1121	John James O'Flaherty	12/20/63	2	5
1123	John M. Kemmy	12/23/63	1	6
1126	Raymond J. Fox	12/27/63	1	5
1129	John T. Reynolds	12/30/63	1	5
1169	Stephan M. Callender	12/12/63	1	5
1212	Robert P. Gemberling	12/23/63	1	3
1213	James J. O'Connor	12/31/63	1	6
1214	John James O'Flaherty	1/2/64	1	6
1233	John M. Kemmy	12/31/63	1	6
1238	Charles J. Wyland	1/6/64	1	6
1244	Henderson Hillin, Jr.	12/30/63	1	6
1329	Robert P. Gemberling	1/7/64	1	3
1375	John T. Reynolds	1/10/64	1	5
1446	"	1/20/64	1	5
1567	Robert P. Gemberling	1/22/64	1	3
1899	RET	2/7/64	5	17
1953	John T. Reynolds	2/13/64	1	5
2027	Robert P. Gemberling	2/11/64	1	3
2069	John James O'Flaherty	2/18/64	2	5
2098	Robert P. Gemberling	2/7/64	5	5
2101	RET	2/24/64	6	15
2102	RSC	2/19/64	2	15
2158	JEM	2/20/64	1	6
2462	John M. Kemmy	2/28/64	1	4
2463	James F. Morrissey	3/11/64	1	5

2576	John M. Kemmy	3/11/64	1	5
2579	Robert P. Gemberling	3/10/64		2
2585	RET	3/6/64	3	18
2606	James J. O'Connor	3/10/64	3	15
3103	"	4/4/64	1	4
3145	John M. Kemmy	4/10/64	1	5
3278	Stephan M. Callender	4/16/64	1	6
3302	Chester C. Orton	4/14/64	1	4
3439	SMC	4/3/64	1	6
3464	Robert P. Gemberling	4/15/64	1	4
3583	James F. Morrissey	4/29/64	1	4
3593	John M. Kemmy	4/30/64	1	1
3687	Edward P. Gazur	4/14/64	1 1/2	6
3899	Robert P. Gemberling	5/28/64	1	4
3909	RLL	5/18/64	1	1
4070	John M. Kemmy	6/1/64	1	4
4095	Stephan M. Callender	6/22/64	1	5
4112	James J. O'Connor	6/10/64	1	6
4245	James R. McCance	6/25/64	1	4
4354X	Robert P. Gemberling	7/2/64	1	4
4511	"	7/17/64	1	4
4584	"	8/5/64	2	4
4592	John M. Kemmy	7/24/64	5	2
4677	Robert P. Gemberling	8/10/64	1	4
4700	James F. Morrissey	8/21/64	1	6
4827	Robert P. Gemberling	9/19/64	1	4
4837	Stephan M. Callender	9/3/64	1	7
4981	"	9/23/64	2	6
4993	Harry H. Whidbee	9/25/64	2	4
5061	Robert P. Gemberling	10/8/64	1	6
5312	"	11/27/64	1	6
5375	"	1/15/65	1	6
5408	"	4/19/65	1	5
	TOTAL NUMBER OF EXCESS COPIES		45	593
	TOTAL EXTRA COPIES MAINTAINED			638

FBI

Date: 4/6/73

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (105-783) (P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Aka
IS-R-CUBA

On 4/5/73, [redacted] (Protect Identity), [redacted] furnished the following document to SA JAMES M. OWENS. A 4" by 5" piece of paper bearing a yellow letterhead with Western Union International Communications Cablegram imprinted thereon in blue lettering and with the following message typed thereon to JACK NELLVILLE, dated 9/20/63 via W. U. Cables at Tulsa, Oklahoma.

"Meet me at Sheritan Hotel in Dallas at 4:00 P.M. on Sept. 21, room 567 stop Expecting something big stop-Be on time stop- signed: L. H. Oswald"

H [redacted] advised he discovered this document when unloading a 14 volume set of medical books from his pickup truck. [redacted] was not certain whether this document had fallen from these particular books, a 14 volume set, furnished to him by [redacted] or whether they had fallen into his truck from other books which he had recently collected. [redacted] stated that he has been collecting veterinarian books for the last several months in order to establish a veterinarian library in Tulsa, Oklahoma and that these books had all been contributed to him by various veterinarians in the Tulsa, Oklahoma area. [redacted] also advised that he had previously received some books from a [redacted] and [redacted] both

(2) - Bureau
2 - Dallas (100-10461)
2 - Minneapolis
2 - Oklahoma City
JMO:pw
(8)

REC-49 105-82555-56

EX-112

4 APR 11 1973

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M

Special Agent in Charge

Per _____

U.S.Government Printing Office: 1972 — 455-574

practicing veterinarians using the same office space at [redacted] advised that both [redacted] and [redacted] are known to be liberal right-wingers and that at the local veterinarian meetings these two individuals had requested to bring in speakers who would talk about Communism, law and order, and other topics completely unrelated to the veterinarian field. [redacted] stated he does not know much about these two men and that they no longer attend the local veterinarian meetings.

On 4/5/73, [redacted] Western Union, 15 West 5th, Tulsa, Oklahoma, was shown the Western Union document without revealing its contents and advised that this appeared to him to be a Western Union memo form. [redacted] stated he had been in the Western Union business in Tulsa for 11 years and this form used by customers to write telegrams. However, [redacted] stated that this form became obsolete sometime during 1964 and that it appears this had never been sent, or if it had been sent it may have been phoned into his office since it does not bear the Western Union stamp number and time sent. [redacted] further advised that these forms may have at one time been given out for promotional purposes and also given to large companies who had extensive dealings with Western Union.

A review of Oklahoma City indices regarding [redacted], NELLVILLE, and [redacted] was negative, however, indices disclosed that [redacted] was previously referred to in Oklahoma City file [redacted], and that on 7/13/66 [redacted] (protect identity) advised SA DELMER R. EXON that [redacted] a veterinarian, was a chapter leader for the John Birch Society.

Review of 1962, 1963, and 1964 Tulsa city directory failed to disclose a listing for JACK NELLVILLE.

Document will be forwarded to Bureau for appropriate examination.

LEADS

DALLAS

AT DALLAS, TEXAS. Determine if a Sheritan Hotel was in existence in Dallas during 1963 and if so attempt to determine records regarding occupant of room 567 on 9/21/63. Also check records of Sheritan Hotel chain in Dallas for above information.

2. Review indices for information concerning JACK NELLVILLE, [redacted]

MINNEAPOLIS

AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA. At Western Union office conduct appropriate investigation to search Western Union files for any information concerning previously described document.

2. Also conduct same indices check as set forth for Dallas.

OKLAHOMA CITY

AT TULSA, OKLAHOMA. Conduct credit and arrest checks re JACK NELLVILLE; [redacted]

CODE TELETYPE 1 - Mr. C. Mogen NITEL

TO SACs OKLAHOMA CITY (105-783) 4/10/73
DALLAS (100-10461)
MINNEAPOLIS (105-2564)

FX-112 REC-49 5688

FROM ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R - CUBA.

REOCAIRTEL 4/6/73.

OKLAHOMA CITY INSTRUCTED TO REDUCE DATA IN REFERENCED AIRTEL TO APPROPRIATE FD-302 FORM. UPON RECEIPT OF RESULTS LABORATORY DOCUMENT EXAMINATION OF CABLEGRAM, PROMPTLY FURNISH ALL RESULTS IN LHM SO SAME CAN BE FURNISHED DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. DALLAS REVIEW FILES IN ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE ACTUAL LOCATION OF OSWALD ON 9/20/63.

ON BASIS OF DATA PRESENTLY KNOWN, BUREAU FILES FAIL TO DISCLOSE ANY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION REGARDING JACK NELLVILLE, DOCTORS [redacted]

RECIPIENTS HANDLE PROMPTLY.

PCM:crh (3)

NOTE:

Referenced Oklahoma City airtel set forth leads for Dallas and Minneapolis and advised that local veterinarian discovered questionable document purporting to be Western Union cablegram with message signed by Lee Harvey Oswald requesting meeting 9/21/63, at Sheritan Hotel in Dallas. Message directed to one Jack Nellville. Felt necessary to issue instant instructions to recipients.

Mr. Felt
Mr. Baker
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gebhardt
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Thompson
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kisley
Mr. Armstrong
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Herington
Ms. Herwig
Mr. Mintz
Mrs. Neenan

FBI/DOJ COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
APR 16 1973
1100 PM MST
TELETYPE

55 APR 16 1973

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 17 1973

TELETYPE

NR006 MP PLAIN

601PM NITEL 4-12-73 AGL

TO ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI 105-82555

OKLAHOMA CITY 105-783

DALLAS 100-10461

FROM MINNEAPOLIS 105-2564 2P (RUC)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA IS - R - CUBA.

RE OKLAHOMA CITY AIRTEL DATED 4-6-73.

[redacted] MINNEAPOLIS, ADVISES THAT [redacted]

THIS SOURCE SUGGESTS THAT THIS MESSAGE BE EXHIBITED TO [redacted] WESTERN UNION, PARK LANE DRIVE, MC LEAN, VIRGINIA, TO DETERMINE ITS POSSIBLE ORIGIN. HE POINTED OUT THAT WESTERN UNION DOES NOT HAVE ANY INTERNATIONAL DIVISION AND DOES NOT HANDLE OVERSEAS MESSAGES.

REC-49 105-82555-1

22 APR 17 1973

NO SPECIFIC LEAD BEING SET OUT TO HAVE THIS DOCUMENT EXAMINED AS THE MINNEAPOLIS OFFICE IS NOT AWARE OF ITS PRESENT LOCATION. IF IT HAS BEEN SUBMITTED FOR LABORATORY EXAMINATION

END PAGE ONE

APR 20 1973

MP 105-2564

IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE LABORATORY ARRANGE FOR ITS VIEWING BY SOME WESTERN UNION OFFICIAL AS SET OUT ABOVE.

END.

JXS FBIHQ CLR FOR UR TWO TELS

CC- Conrad

FBI

Date: 4/13/73

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gebhardt
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Thompson
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Herington
Mr. Herwig
Mr. Mintz
Mrs. Neenan

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

Re Oklahoma City airtel to Bureau, 4/6/73, and Bureau nitel to Oklahoma City, Dallas, and Minneapolis, 4/10/73.

Dallas files, both general and specific indices relating to captioned case, contain no identifiable information with JACK NELLVILLE, [redacted] and [redacted]

On 4/13/73, [redacted] Sheraton Hotel, Dallas, Texas, advised SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING that the Sheraton Hotel was in existence in Dallas, Texas, during 1963. He stated registration cards for the hotel are maintained approximately six years. He stated there would be no registration cards for the Sheraton Hotel in Dallas going back to September, 1963, and there were no hotel records that would establish who occupied Room 567 on 9/21/63, and that even with a name to check there would be no way to determine if such individual had been registered at the Hotel on 9/21/63.

REC-76 105-[illegible]-5670

The attention of the Bureau is called to the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/23/63, at Dallas, Texas, in captioned matter and specifically to Pages 542-561 wherein it is reflected a summary of

1-822 9-20

APR 19 1973

(2) - Bureau
1 - Minneapolis (105-2564) (Info)
2 - Oklahoma City (105-783)
2 - Dallas
RPG/pkp
(7)

57 APR 27 1973

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

U.S.Government Printing Office: 1972 — 455-574

residences, schools and employments for LEE HARVEY OSWALD. Information on Pages 550 and 551 reflects information from Mrs. RUTH PAINE, Irving, Texas, with whom MARINA OSWALD was residing at the time of the assassination who furnished information that she drove MARINA OSWALD to New Orleans, Louisiana, on 5/10 and 11/63, to be with LEE HARVEY OSWALD and that she returned from New Orleans with MARINA OSWALD on 9/23/63.

On Page 551 of this report it is reflected that HARVEY CASH, American Consul, Nuevo Laredo, had advised LEE HARVEY OSWALD entered Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on 9/26/63.

Information on Page 550 of this report reflects that Mrs. JESSE JAMES GARNER, 4911 Magazine Street, New Orleans, had substantiated that LEE HARVEY OSWALD resided at 4905 Magazine Street, New Orleans, from 5/9/63 to 9/23/63. On Page 559 of this report it is reflected that LEE HARVEY OSWALD filed claims with the New Orleans Division of Employment Security on both 9/17/63 and 9/24/63, in person.

The above file review indicates LEE HARVEY OSWALD was in New Orleans on 9/21/63, but does not specifically establish he was in that city on 9/21/63.

It is suggested that the Oklahoma City Office include the pertinent information set forth above in its LHM in order that such LHM will be comprehensive. No further investigation is being conducted in this matter by the Dallas Office and Dallas file will be closed upon receipt of information indicating Minneapolis and Oklahoma City have covered outstanding leads.

FBI

Date: 4/13/73

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (105-783) (P)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Re Oklahoma City airtel to the Bureau, 4/6/73; Bureau teletype to Oklahoma City, 4/10/73; and Minneapolis teletype to the Bureau, 4/13/73.

Enclosed for the Bureau is a 4"x5" piece of paper bearing a yellow letterhead with Western Union International Communications Cablegram imprinted thereon in blue lettering, and bearing the following message typed thereon to JACK NELLVILLE, dated 9/20/63, via W. U. Cables at Tulsa, Oklahoma:

"Meet me at Sheritan Hotel in Dallas at 4:00 P.M. on Sept. 21, room 567 stop- Expecting something big. stop- Be on time stop- signed: L.H. Oswald"

On 4/5/73, above noted piece of paper was furnished SA JAMES M. OWENS. This piece of paper was discovered in amongst a 14-volume set of medical books which was being moved in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

REQUEST OF THE BUREAU

The FBI Laboratory is requested to conduct appropriate fingerprint examination; determine make and model of typewriter used to type message; and attempt to verify age of document, and if it corresponds with date thereon. The Laboratory is also requested to determine authenticity of document with respect to it being a Western Union International cablegram.

(3) - Bureau (Enc. - 1)
2 - Oklahoma City
MLS:jlw
(5)

APR 18 1973

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

U.S.Government Printing Office: 1972 —

OC 105-783

Upon completion of Laboratory examination, forward enclosed paper to Oklahoma City.

INTELLIGENCE DIV
RECEIVED
- 2 MAR 50 @ 5PM

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Washington, D. C. 20537

REPORT
of the
IDENTIFICATION DIVISION
LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

YOUR FILE NO. 105-783
FBI FILE NO. 105-82555
LATENT CASE NO. A-70880

REC-128 3691

May 8, 1973

TO: SAC, Oklahoma City

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD;
IS - R - CUBA

REFERENCE: Airtel 4-13-73
EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY: Oklahoma City
SPECIMENS: One cablegram, Q635

Specimen further described in separate Laboratory report.

No latent prints of value developed on submitted specimen.

Specimen enclosed.

MAILED 23
MAY 8 1973
FBI

Enc. (1

1 - WFO
1 - Dallas (100-10461)
1 - Minneapolis (105-2564)

RGW:ssg
(7)

WILLIAM D. RUCKELSHAUS
ACTING DIRECTOR

Mr. Felt
Mr. Baker
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gebhardt
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Purvis
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Herington
Ms. Herwig
Mr. Mintz
Mrs. Neenan

51 MAY 15 1973

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

THIS REPORT IS FURNISHED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Recorded
4/23/73
kaa

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LAB FILE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Recorded: 5-4-73 2:00 p.m. IDR

Received: 5-4-73

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

File # 105-82555
Lab.# D-730419009 AX

LC# A-70880

L A T E N T

Examination requested by: SAC, OC (105-783) A. 4/13/73

Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint

Date received: 4/18/73

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Cadigan
Wittmus

Named Subject:
LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Noted by:

Called CJ 5-7

Examined Q635-(N)- 5-4-73 RSW
No latent prints of value developed on Q635- 5-7-73
Q635 returned to OC.

1e

Q635 Western Union Cablegram dated 9/20/63, beginning "Meet me at Sheraton Hotel in Dallas..." and signed "L. H. Oswald"

cc WFO
Dallas (100-10461)
Minneapolis (105-284)

Examination completed Q. 3rd Aym 5-7-73 Dictated 5-7-73
Time Date (JDI) Date

1 - Mr. Cadigan

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: SAC, Oklahoma City (105-783) Date: May 4, 1973

From: Director, FBI

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

FBI File No. 105-82555

Lab. No. D-730419009 AX

Examination requested by: Oklahoma City

Reference: Airtel 4/13/73

Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint

Remarks:

Q635 will be returned separately with the results of the latent fingerprint examination.

A photograph of Q635 is being attached to the Washington Field Office copies of this report together with a copy of Oklahoma City airtel 4/13/73 and Minneapolis teletype of 4/12/73. Washington Field Office is requested to contact established sources and determine the authenticity of Q635 with respect to it being a Western Union International cablegram and advise Oklahoma City, Dallas and Minneapolis of the results of your inquiry.

MAILED 24 APR 13 1973 FBI

Enclosures (2) (2 Lab reports)

REC-4 105-82555-5693

2 - Washington Field Office Enclosures (3) (photograph of Q635, 2 Lab report)

1 - Dallas (100-10461) Enclosure (Lab report)

1 - Minneapolis (105-2564) Enclosure (Lab report)

EX-103

1 MAY 8 1973

JCC/kaa (8) kaa

Mr. Felt
Mr. Baker
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gebhardt
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Purvis
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Herington
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bates
Mr. Nease

1 MAY 14 1973

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

of the

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: SAC, Oklahoma City (105-783)

Date: May 4, 1973
FBI File No. 105-82555
Lab. No. D-730419009 AX

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
JS - R - CUBA

Specimens received 4/18/73

Q635 Western Union Cablegram dated 9/20/63, beginning "Meet me at Sheritan Hotel in Dallas..." and signed "L. H. Oswald"

Result of examination:

The typewriting on Q635 most closely resembles a Laboratory standard for a Remington pica style of type used on a Cadet, Portable machine Model #3. This style of type dates back to 1938. The age of the document could not be determined.

Q635 was photographed and will be returned separately.

JCC/kaa (8) Kar

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Marshall

DATE: MAY 9 1973

FROM : P. F. O'Connell

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Mr. Baker
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gebhardt
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Thompson
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Baise
Mr. Barnes
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Herington
Mr. Conny
Mr. Mintz
Mr. Eardley
Mrs. Hogan

Bulky Exhibit File Number: 105-82555-2687

We are in the process of reviewing all bulky exhibits in order that we may dispose of those which serve no further purpose. Inasmuch as many of the bulky exhibits pertain to inactive cases and are occupying badly needed space, it is requested that the appropriate substantive supervisor review the above-listed bulky exhibit and render a decision as to its retention or disposition. A notation as to the decision reached may be placed on this memorandum. The memorandum should be returned to the Filing Unit of the Records Branch, Room 1116, Identification Building, for filing in the case file.

RECOMMENDATION:

That captioned bulky exhibit be reviewed and a decision rendered as to the retention or disposition of the material.

JEB:ncf

☐ Retain ☒ Destroy ☐ Other Disposition _____

Reason for Decision _____

Signature of Reviewing Supervisor _____

NOT RECORDED

79 MAY 15 1973

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Marshall

DATE: MAY 25 1973

FROM : P. F. O'Connell

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gebhardt
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Thompson
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Baise
Mr. Barnes
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Herrington
Mr. Conny
Mr. Mintz
Mr. Hurdley
Mrs. Hogan

Bulky Exhibit File Number: 105-82555-449

We are in the process of reviewing all bulky exhibits in order that we may dispose of those which serve no further purpose. Inasmuch as many of the bulky exhibits pertain to inactive cases and are occupying badly needed space, it is requested that the appropriate substantive supervisor review the above-listed bulky exhibit and render a decision as to its retention or disposition. A notation as to the decision reached may be placed on this memorandum. The memorandum should be returned to the Filing Unit of the Records Branch, Room 1116, Identification Building, for filing in the case file.

RECOMMENDATION:

That captioned bulky exhibit be reviewed and a decision rendered as to the retention or disposition of the material.

JEB:ncf

☑ Retain ☐ Destroy ☐ Other Disposition _____

Reason for Decision _____

Signature of Reviewing Supervisor _____

NOT RECORDED
100 MAY 31 1973

79 MAY 30 1973

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Marshall

DATE: MAY 25 1973

FROM : P. F. O'Connell

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Mr. Baker
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gebhardt
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Thompson
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Baise
Mr. Barnes
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Herrington
Mr. Conny
Mr. Mintz
Mr. Eardley
Miss Began

Bulky Exhibit File Number: 105-82555-548

We are in the process of reviewing all bulky exhibits in order that we may dispose of those which serve no further purpose. Inasmuch as many of the bulky exhibits pertain to inactive cases and are occupying badly needed space, it is requested that the appropriate substantive supervisor review the above-listed bulky exhibit and render a decision as to its retention or disposition. A notation as to the decision reached may be placed on this memorandum. The memorandum should be returned to the Filing Unit of the Records Branch, Room 1116, Identification Building, for filing in the case file.

RECOMMENDATION:

That captioned bulky exhibit be reviewed and a decision rendered as to the retention or disposition of the material.

JEB:ncf

☐ Retain ☐ Destroy ☐ Other Disposition _____

Reason for Decision _____

Signature of Reviewing Supervisor _____

NO. 1

79 MAY 30 1973

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Marshall

DATE: MAY 25 1973

FROM : P. F. O'Connell

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Mr. Baker	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Cleveland	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Gebhardt	
Mr. Jenkins	
Mr. Marshall	
Mr. Miller, E.S.	
Mr. Soyars	
Mr. Thompson	
Mr. Walters	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Baise	
Mr. Barnes	
Mr. Bowers	
Mr. Herington	
Mr. Conny	
Mr. Mintz	
Mr. Eardley	
Mrs. Hogan	

Bulky Exhibit File Number: 105-82555-612

We are in the process of reviewing all bulky exhibits in order that we may dispose of those which serve no further purpose. Inasmuch as many of the bulky exhibits pertain to inactive cases and are occupying badly needed space, it is requested that the appropriate substantive supervisor review the above-listed bulky exhibit and render a decision as to its retention or disposition. A notation as to the decision reached may be placed on this memorandum. The memorandum should be returned to the Filing Unit of the Records Branch, Room 1116, Identification Building, for filing in the case file.

RECOMMENDATION:

That captioned bulky exhibit be reviewed and a decision rendered as to the retention or disposition of the material.

JEB:ncf

☑ Retain ☐ Destroy ☐ Other Disposition _____

Reason for Decision _____

Signature of Reviewing Supervisor _____

79 MAY 30 1973

FBI

Date: 5/24/73

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

Mr. Felt
Mr. Baker
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gebhardt
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Thompson
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Herington
Ms. Herwig
Mr. Mintz
Miss Newman

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, WFO (105-37111) (RUC)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-CUBA

Re FBI Laboratory let 5/4/73, to Oklahoma City, Dallas, Minneapolis and WFO, furnishing copies of Minneapolis airtel 4/12/73 and Oklahoma City airtel, 4/13/73, along with a photocopy of a "4x5" piece of paper (Q635), bearing a "Western Union Cablegram" letterhead and a typed message, thereon, addressed "JACK NEVILLE", dated "Sept. 20, '63", purportedly to be transmitted via "W.U. Cables" at "Tulsa, Okla.", and from "L.H. OSWALD." Q635 was further reflected to have been previously submitted by re Oklahoma City airtel for appropriate Laboratory examinations.

ReBulet, in turn, requested WFO to contact established sources toward further identifying Q 635.

ST-101 REC-10 105-82555-5613

[redacted] Western Union Telegraph Company (WUTC), 1405 G Street, N.W., contacted by [redacted] 5/18/73, advised that while questioned item, conceivably, could have served as a rough draft for a subsequent telegram, and/or cablegram it, basically, is a sheet from a Western Union-International Communications promotional type note pad, then readily available at Hotels, Western Union Offices, etc, but, only up until about 10/23/63, when WUTC was legally required to

(2) Bureau
1- Dallas (100-10461)
1- Minneapolis (105-2564)
1- Oklahoma City (105-783)
1- WFO
JRG:bcg
(6)

MAY 29 1973

54 JUN 1 1973

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

U.S.Government Printing Office: 1972 — 455-574

discontinue all cablegram operations, and Western Union International Inc., (WUI) thus, came to be established as a separate company. He added that all related message froms, notepads, etc., likewise, were ordered to be discontinued and removed from all WUTC premises, at the same time.

Continuing, [redacted] noted that the letterhead on questioned item also includes the name of "W.P. MARSHALL" as "President", who, in fact, had been President of WUTC, including the International Communications operations, from the late 1940's, and on, until about 1965, when he was succeeded by Mr. RUSSELL W. MC FALL.

As to standard procedures involving possible file copies of actual telegrams and/or cablegrams at that time, ADAMS advised that except for "charged" messages, or other money transactions, such as Money Orders, originating offices, only, both then and since, were required to hold file copies only up to 7 months; or if "charged", thereafter, until paid.

[redacted] contacted by SA [redacted] 5/21/73, reiterated information along above lines, adding that he, himself, had been associated with WUTC's International Communications for several years previous to 10/63, and continued, thereafter, with WUI. While he also agreed such memo pads were generally available and questioned item could have been tendered as the text for an actual telegram, and/or cablegram, he pointed out, however, that the standard 7"x8½" WUTC counter telegram forms were even more readily available and most always used for initiating WUTC messages; whether to be sent simply as domestic telegrams, or relayed on, either via Washington, New York or San Francisco, as cablegrams. He continued that even if questioned item had been so tendered, the addresses of both the sender and the addressee would, of course, been required, one way or another. He added his own opinion, therefore, that the item in question, most likely, was simply a personal message typed, thusly, for some unapparent reason, and probably passed along by some other means, rather than as an actual WUTC telegram or cablegram.

[redacted] also pointed out that all WUTC-International Communications interests in the Southwest were then handled through the Regional Office in Dallas, where [redacted] had served as Manager for several years prior to 1963 and continued, thereafter, under WUI until retiring in 1967. He added that [redacted] is now residing at [redacted], in El Paso, Texas, and that the Southwest Regional Office has since been relocated at 2030 N. Loop West, in Houston, where [redacted] is now serving as Regional Manager. He concluded, in turn, that he was sure that either [redacted] and/or [redacted] would be most willing to assist in any way possible in this matter, but, probably could furnish no information in addition to the above.

FBI

Date: 5/31/73

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gebhardt
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Thompson
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Bates
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Herlong
Mr. Conroy
Mr. Mintz
Mr. Bardley
Mrs. Hogan

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

OO: DALLAS

Re Oklahoma City airtel to Bureau 4/6/73; Bureau nitel to Oklahoma City, Dallas, and Minneapolis 4/10/73; Dallas airtel to Bureau 4/13/73; Minneapolis nitel to Bureau 4/12/73; Bureau letters to Oklahoma City 5/4 and 5/8/73; and WFO airtel to Bureau 5/24/73.

Based on information set forth in re WFO airtel it would not appear further inquiries in connection with "Western Union Cablegram" are warranted UACB. Dallas will close instant case upon receipt of copy of LHM being prepared by Oklahoma City.

REC-97

105-82555-5694

8 JUN 7 1973

2 - Bureau
1 - Oklahoma City (105-783) (Info)
2 - Dallas
RPG/pkp
(5)

68 JUN 11 1973

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1972 — 455-574

National Archives and Records Service
Washington, DC 20408

April 23, 1973

Mr. Paul L. Hoch
1735 Highland Place, Apt. 25
Berkely, CA 94709

Dear Mr. Hoch:

This is in reply to your letter of April 12, 1973, concerning the records of the Warren Commission.

An FBI agent showed Mr. Johnson a copy of the memorandum of September 14, 1964, with 18 attachments mentioned in Commission Exhibit 3146. Mr. Johnson identified the attachments as being duplicates of the pages reproduced in pages 177-208 of Commission Document 1546 except that the attachments did not have the CD 1546 page numbers. The eighteen reports in pages 177-208 were listed in the memorandum. The memorandum, of course, is not in CD 1546. The pages in CD 1546 were shown to the agent.

CE 3148, CE 3147, and the memorandum of September 11, 1964, may be the three memoranda dated September 8, 10, and 11, 1946, mentioned in the same paragraph of CE 3146 as the memorandum of September 14, 1946.

We are not aware of any attachments to CD 1546. The memorandum of September 14, 1946, is not in any relevant file in Mr. Liebeler's office files and has not been located elsewhere. If the FBI will furnish us a copy of the memorandum of September 14, 1964, with or without the attachments, with permission to make it available to the public, we shall be pleased to furnish you a copy.

Sincerely,

Jane F. Smith

(Miss) JANE F. SMITH
Director
Civil Archives Division

Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas
September 14, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

By letter dated August 28, 1964, the President's Commission requested additional investigation concerning the allegation of Sylvia Odio that she observed Lee Harvey Oswald in the company of two Cuban or Mexican men sometime in late September or early October, 1963.

Odio, in her testimony before the President's Commission, has claimed that three individuals, two possibly Cuban underground members or Mexicans, and Lee Harvey Oswald, visited her apartment in late September, 1963, to solicit her aid in the underground.

Odio is alleged to have told Mrs. C. L. Connell on November 28, 1963, that Oswald had spoken previously to small Cuban exile groups in Dallas and had been well received. Odio is also alleged by Mrs. Connell to have mentioned that a friend of Odio's had called a Cuban friend in New Orleans who warned the Cubans in Dallas to beware of Oswald, as they considered him a possible double-agent trying to infiltrate the Cuban exile groups.

There are attached the results of interviews with the following identified individuals:

Mrs. Mary Lucille Bass Connell, also known as
Mrs. C. L. Connell;
Joaquin Insua Fernandez;
Marcela Insua;
Jorge Rodriguez Alvareda;
Antonio Alentado Leon;
Felix Guillermo Othon Pacho;
Oswaldo Aurelio Pino Pino;
Jefferson D. Woosley, Immigration and Naturalization Service;
Mrs. Robert D. Rogers;
Mrs. Marjorie Rigby;

Attachments (18)

INCLL
FICN

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mrs. James Munsell;
William M. Hansen;
James H. Dyer;
Elsa Pearl Gore;
Dr. Louis Shlipak;
Mrs. Candace Dowler;
Sylvia Odio;
Opel Stinnett, Continental Trailways Bus System.

Berkeley, CA 94709
April [illegible], 1973

Mr. Marion Johnson
Civil Archives Division
National Archives and Records Service
Washington, D.C. 20408

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I have received a letter dated [illegible], 1973 from Acting FBI Director Gray, concerning my request for the FBI memo of September 14, 1964, which was enclosed with Warren Commission Exhibit 3146. Mr. Gray wrote that "Mr. Marion Johnson, who is in charge of the documents concerning the Kennedy assassination at the National Archives and Records Service, has advised that the information you seek is publicly available and is published in Commission Document 1546, pages 177 through 208."

On July 19, 1971, I was told by the Archives that the enclosures to CE 3146 could not be located and that pages 176-214 of CD 1546 "may comprise some of these enclosures." That was a reasonable expectation. However, I now have all of these CD pages, and at least some of the missing enclosures are not there. In particular, neither CE 3148 nor the memo of September 11, 1964 (which I have located in the CA-1-IRS file) is repeated in CD 1546.

My reason for doubting that the memo of September 14, 1964 is in the CD is that it had 18 attachments. The CD pages do not directly refer to any attachments at all, and the table of contents does not mention any. (The List of Basic Source Materials mentions only 3 unrelated FBI exhibits.) If there are any relevant attachments to CD 1546, I would appreciate a list.

If you have any specific reasons for believing that the September 14 memo is included in CD 1546, I would like to know of them. Please tell me whether that memo has now been located in the Archives, and whether the FBI showed you a copy for comparison with CD 1546.

If you have not already done so, please check Mr. Liebeler's office files in Entry 44. The incoming mail log (Entry 3, page 210) indicates that this material was given to him.

I have made formal requests for this memo under the Freedom of Information Act, directed separately to the Archives and to the FBI. The Justice Department said long ago that they would consult with you about replacing the missing Archives copy, but this has not been done. Nobody has ever told me that this memo is withheld, and I have no reason to believe that the contents are sensitive enough to explain my exceptional difficulty in getting a copy. I would, therefore, be grateful for any clarification you could provide.

Sincerely yours,

Paul L. Hoch

Paul L. Hoch

1735 Highland Place, Apt. 25
Berkeley, CA 94709
April 27, 1973

L. Patrick Gray, III
Acting Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Gray:

Thank you for your letter of April 3, concerning my request under the Freedom of Information Act for an FBI memorandum submitted to the Warren Commission.

You suggested that I contact the National Archives. I am enclosing my letter to the Archives dated April 12, and Miss Smith's reply of April 23. The attachments to the memo I requested are identical to certain pages of CD 1546, which I already have. Although the memo itself appears to be primarily a cover letter, I would like to have a copy. Since the Warren Commission copy seems to have been lost, I am asking that you send a copy to the Archives also.

Miss Smith's letter suggests that the memo of September 10, 1964 may be identical to CE 3148, which bears that date; however, CE 3148 comes from the pages of CD 1546 which are attachments to the memo of September 14. To clear up this confusing situation, I would also appreciate a copy of the first page of the memo of September 10, 1964.

Sincerely yours,

Paul L. Hoch

Paul L. Hoch

May 15, 1973

2 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. Donahue

Mr. Paul L. Hoch
Apartment 25
1735 Highland Place
Berkeley, California 94709

Dear Mr. Hoch:

This is in reply to your letter of April 27, 1973, wherein you renewed a request for an FBI memorandum dated September 14, 1964, and made a further request for the first page of another FBI memorandum of September 10, 1964. Both of these memoranda are referred to in the second paragraph of the Commission Exhibit No. 3146 along with two other memoranda dated September 8, 1964, and September 11, 1964.

On May 14, 1973, Mr. Marion Johnson, National Archives and Records Service, advised that the memorandum of September 14, 1964, is not in their files but originally was with the eighteen attachments which were reproduced in pages 177 through 208 of Commission Document No. 1560. Mr. Johnson requested a replacement copy of the memorandum which is simply a cover memorandum transmitting the eighteen enclosures which you already have obtained copies of from the National Archives and Records Service. We will furnish a replacement copy of the memorandum of September 14, 1964, to Mr. Johnson, who will provide a copy to you since the body of records is available to the public.

Your other request for the first page of the memorandum of September 10, 1964, was based on the mistaken premise that "Miss Smith's letter suggests that the memo of September 10, 1964, may be identical to CE 3143, which bears that date . . ." Miss Smith's letter to you dated April 23, 1973, states only that "CE 3143, CE 3147, and the memorandum of September 11, 1964, may be the three memoranda dated September 8, 10, and 11, 1946 (sic), mentioned in the same paragraph of CE 3146 as the memorandum of September 14, 1946 (sic)."

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Encs.)
1 - Bufile 62-115530 (FOI - Replies)
NOTE: Based on Freedom of Information Act request for access to FBI memoranda of 9/14 and 9/10/64 as described above.

PGD:mbk
(7)

Copy

Mr. Paul L. Hoch

You requested the memorandum of September 10, 1964, "to clear up this confusing situation." By reference to CE 3148 you will see that this is the memorandum dated September 8, 1964, which is consistent with the language of Miss Smith's letter. Since CE 3148 does not bear the date of September 10, 1964, as your letter stated and since the stated purpose of requesting the first page of the memorandum of September 10, 1964, was to clear up whether it was identical to CE 3148, we assume that it is not necessary to respond to this request in the form of granting or denying it.

Sincerely yours,

William D. Ruckelshaus
Acting Director

May 30, 1973

2 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. Donahue

Mr. Marion Johnson
National Archives and Records Service
7th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20408

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Enclosed herewith are two copies of an FBI memorandum prepared at Dallas, Texas, September 14, 1964, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald."

One copy of the enclosed memorandum is to replace in your files the missing one originally transmitted by the Warren Commission to you. This memorandum and eighteen attachments, which you have, are referred to in the last two lines of paragraph two of Warren Commission Exhibit 3146.

Mr. Paul L. Hoch, Apartment 25, 1735 Highland Place, Berkeley, California 94709, has requested a copy of the enclosed memorandum under the Freedom of Information Act. He has been advised that you are being furnished a replacement copy and that you will provide a copy to him, since this body of records is available to the public. Please forward the second copy of the enclosed memorandum to Mr. Hoch at your earliest convenience.

EX-109 REC-64 105-82555-5675

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 4
MAY 30 1973
FBI

William D. Ruckelshaus

William D. Ruckelshaus
Acting Director

MAY 31 1973

Enclosures (2)

ENCLOSURE ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enc.)
1 - Bufile 62-115530 (FOI - Replies)

PGD:llr:mbk
(8)

(See NOTE page 2)

MAIL ROOM

JUN 6 1973

Mr. Felt
Mr. Baker
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gebhardt
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Thompson
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Bates
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Herington
Mr. Conmy
Mr. Mintz
Mr. Eardley
Mrs. Hogan

DECLASSIFIED COPY-FILED IN

Mr. Marion Johnson

NOTE: Based on FOI reply to Mr. Paul Hoch by letter dated 5/15/73, which stated that above action would be taken.

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 6/13/73

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, OKLAHOMA CITY (105-783) -C-

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-CUBA

Re Oklahoma City airtel to Bureau, 4/13/73; Dallas airtel to Bureau, 4/13/73; FBI Laboratory letters (2) to Oklahoma City both dated 5/4/73; FBI Laboratory letter dated 5/8/73; and WFO airtel to Bureau, 5/24/73.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies and WFO one copy of LHM containing the results of investigation involving LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Agent who interviewed confidential source on 4/5/73 is SA JAMES M. OWENS, Tulsa, Oklahoma;

Agent who interviewed HAROLD ANDERSON, 4/5/73, is SA JAMES M. OWENS, Tulsa, Oklahoma;

Agent who interviewed JOHN FEDAK, 4/13/73, is SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, Dallas, Texas;

Summary of residences, schools and employment of subject by SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, Dallas, Texas;

Agent who interviewed JOHN M. ADAMS, 5/18/73, is SA JOE R. CRAIG, WFO.

Agent who interviewed HENRY G. CATUCCI, 5/21/73 is SA JOE R. CRAIG, WFO.

ENCLOSURE REC-62 105-82555-5696

2 - Bureau (Enc. 10)
1 - WFO (Enc. 1) (105-37111) (Info)
1 - Oklahoma City
MLS:ms
(4)

18 JUN 16 1973

9 JUN 25 1973

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

*U.S.Government Printing Office: 1972 — 455-574

OC 105-783

Agent JAMES M. OWENS, Tulsa, Oklahoma contacted the Tulsa County Sheriff's Office, Tulsa, Oklahoma Police Department and the Tulsa Credit Bureau on 6/5/73.

OC 105-783

NON-SYMBOL SOURCE ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

The confidential source is [redacted] requested his identity be protected.

CAUTION - NOT TO BE DISSEMINATED TO RESIDENT AGENCIES - DETACH

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
June 13, 1973

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On April 5, 1973, a confidential source, who is a professional man and in a position to know, furnished a document which is described as follows:

A 4x5 inch piece of paper bearing a yellow letterhead with Western Union International Communications Cablegram imprinted thereon with the following message to one Jack Nellville dated September 20, 1963, via western Union Cables at Tulsa, Oklahoma.

"Meet me at Sheritan Hotel in Dallas at 4 PM on 9/21, room 567 stop expecting something big stop dash be on time dash signed L. H. Oswald"

Source advised he discovered this document while unloading a 14-volume set of medical books from his pick-up truck. Source was not certain whether this document had fallen from these particular books or had fallen into the truck from other books which he had recently collected. Source stated he has been collecting veterinary books for the past several months in order to establish a veterinary library in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and that these books had all been contributed to him by various veterinarians in the Tulsa, Oklahoma area. Source also advised he had previously received some books from [redacted] and [redacted] both practicing veterinarians [redacted] Tulsa, Oklahoma. Source advised that both [redacted] and [redacted] are known to be "right wingers" and at the local veterinary meetings these two individuals had requested to bring in speakers who would talk about Communism, law and order, and other topics completely unrelated to the veterinary field. Source stated they no longer attend the local veterinary meetings.

On April 5, 1973, [redacted] Western Union, 15 West 5th Street, Tulsa, Oklahoma, was shown the Western Union document without revealing its contents, and he advised that this document appeared to him to be a Western Union memo form. [redacted] stated he has been in the Western

105-82555-5676

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

Union organization in Tulsa for 11 years and this form became obsolete sometime during 1964, and it appears it had never been sent, or if it had been sent it may have been phoned into his office since it does not bear the Western Union stamp number or time sent. [redacted] further advised that these forms may have at one time been given out for promotional purposes and also given to large companies who had extensive dealings with Western Union.

An official of Western Union at Minneapolis, Minnesota, advised on April 12, 1973 that Western Union, Minneapolis is the central nationwide repository for Western Union money order records only. He further advised Western Union messages are not filed in any central location, but are maintained at the originating office for a period of 6 months to one year.

On April 13, 1973, [redacted] advised the Sheraton Hotel was in existence in Dallas, Texas during 1963. He further advised registration cards for the hotel are maintained for about 6 years. He stated there would be no registration cards for the Sheraton Hotel in Dallas going back to September, 1963, and there were no hotel records that would establish who occupied room 567 on September 21, 1963.

A summary of residences, schools and employments for subject maintained at FBI Headquarters and the Dallas Division of the FBI, reflects information from Mrs. Ruth Paine, Irving, Texas with whom Marina Oswald, wife of subject, was residing at the time of the assassination, who stated she drove Marina Oswald to New Orleans, Louisiana on May 10 - 11, 1963 to be with subject and she returned from New Orleans with Marina Oswald on September 23, 1963.

Information from above file reflects that Mrs. Jesse James Garner, 4911 Magazine Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, had substantiated that subject Lee Harvey Oswald resided at 4905 Magazine Street, New Orleans from May 9, 1963 through September 23, 1963. It is also reflected that subject filed claims with the New Orleans Division of Employment Security on both September 17, 1963 and September 24, 1963, in person.

The above file indicates Lee Harvey Oswald was in New Orleans on September 21, 1963, but does not specifically establish he was in that city on September 21, 1963.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

FBI Laboratory letter dated May 4, 1973, indicates typewriting on above noted cablegram most closely resembles a Remington pica style of type used on a Cadet portable machine model 4 B. This style of type dates back to 1938. The age of this document could not be determined. FBI Laboratory letter dated May 8, 1973, noted no latent prints of value developed on submitted specimens.

On May 18, 1973, [redacted] Washington District Office of Western Union Telegram Company (WUTC), 1405 G Street Northwest, Washington, D. C. advised that while above document could conceivably serve as a rough draft for a subsequent telegram and/or cablegram it, basically, is a sheet from a Western Union International Communications promotional type note pad, then (1963) readily available at hotels, Western Union offices, etc. But, only up until about October 23, 1963, when Western Union Telegram Company was legally required to discontinue all cablegram operations, Western Union International, Inc., (WUI) came to be established as a separate company. [redacted] noted originating offices are required to hold file copies only up to 7 months, or if charged, thereafter until paid.

On May 21, 1973, [redacted] WUI Washington operations, 2100 M Street Northwest, Washington D. C. stated he was of the opinion such memo pads were generally available and questioned item could have been tendered as the text for an actual telegram and/or cablegram. He was of the opinion that the item in question, most likely, was simply a personal message typed for some unapparent reason and possibly passed along by some other means, rather than an actual WUTC telegram or cablegram.

On June 5, 1973 a Special Agent for the FBI contacted the following agencies regarding [redacted] Jack Nellville, [redacted] with negative results:

[redacted] Records, Tulsa Police Department;
Records, Tulsa County Sheriff's Office;
[redacted], Records, Tulsa Credit Bureau.

Form DJ-130
(Ed. 4-26-65)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TO : William D. Ruckelshaus
Acting Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: 1 JUN 1973

FROM : Malcolm D. Hawk
Special Assistant to the
Deputy Attorney General

SUBJECT: FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT REQUEST - Paul L. Hoch

Enclosed herewith is a request for copies of affidavits by FBI agents indicating that Lee Harvey Oswald was never an informant for the FBI in conjunction with Warren Commission Exhibit 825.

Pursuant to 28 CFR § 16.5 which took effect on March 1, 1973, the head of the responsible division shall, within 10 working days, either comply with or deny a request for records unless additional time is required.

In cases where additional time is required the requester should be notified of the reasons for the time extension, which should not exceed 10 additional working days. An extension of time in excess of 10 additional working days requires the approval of the Deputy Attorney General.

Copies of all acknowledgements and responses to the requester should be forwarded to the office of the Deputy Attorney General.

EXP. PROC.
35 JUN-8 1973

ST-111

REC 22 100-[illegible]-5697

21 JUN-8 1973

Sent to Hawk 6/12/73, w/ DAG PGD/mlb

ENCLOSURE

1735 Highland Place, Apt. 25
Berkeley, CA 94709
June 2, 1973

Mr. Joseph T. Sneed
Deputy Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. Sneed:

I am planning to be in Washington for a few days near the end of June. Perhaps it would be useful if I could informally discuss my previous requests under the Freedom of Information Act with you, or with someone else in your office or in the FBI who is familiar with them. If that would be possible, please let me know how to arrange an appointment.

Warren Commission Exhibit 825 consists of 10 affidavits by FBI agents indicating that Lee Harvey Oswald was never an informant for the FBI. There is evidence that some of those agents submitted earlier affidavits on the same subject to FBI headquarters. There may also be an affidavit by SA Warren C. DeBrueys of New Orleans. I would like copies of any such affidavits.

The correspondence between FBI headquarters and the Dallas and New Orleans field offices should enable you to locate any such affidavits easily. The instructions for their preparation probably were sent out in January or early February 1964. If there are cover letters or memos for the affidavits in Commission Exhibit 825, they might refer to the relevant instructions from headquarters. I would also like a copy of those instructions.

Sincerely yours,

Paul L. Hoch

Paul L. Hoch

10-125-54117

ENCLOSURE

SI-111

REC 22

105-82555-5697

June 22, 1973

PERS. REC. UNIT

2- Mr. Mintz
1- Mr. Donahue

Mr. Paul L. Hoch
Apartment 25
1735 Highland Place
Berkeley, California 94709 D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoch:

Pursuant to a request from the Department of Justice, I am replying to your letter of June 2, 1973, to Mr. Joseph T. Sneed, Deputy Attorney General, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

If you wish an appointment to discuss the status of the appeal you have filed with the Attorney General regarding denial of access to all preassassination FBI files on Lee Harvey Oswald, you should direct your request to the Attorney General, Attention: Office of Legal Counsel, Washington, D. C. 20530.

Your letter states that there is evidence that some of the Special Agents, whose affidavits appear in Warren Commission Exhibit 825, submitted earlier affidavits on the same subject to FBI Headquarters to the effect that Lee Harvey Oswald was never an informant for the FBI. You asked for copies of any such affidavits and of any affidavit by Special Agent Warren C. De Brueys.

I regret to inform you that the information you request is contained in an investigatory file compiled for law enforcement purposes and as such is exempt from public disclosure under the provisions of Title 5, United States Code, Section 552(b) (7).

You may appeal my decision in this matter within thirty days of the receipt of this letter by writing to the Attorney General, Attention: Office of Legal Counsel, Washington, D. C. 20530.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enc.)
1 - Bufile 62-115530 (FOI Replies)

59 JUL 6 1973

PGD:mmm (7)

(See NOTE next page)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐ DONAHUE

MAILED 4
JUN 22 1973
FBI

Mr. Felt
Mr. Baker
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gebhardt
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Thompson
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Bates
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Herington
Mr. Conroy
Mr. Mintz
Mr. Bardley
Mr. Boyce

Mr. Paul L. Hoch

Additionally, judicial review is thereafter available either in the district in which you reside or have a place of business or in the District of Columbia, the location of the records to which you seek access.

Your communication also requested a copy of any instructions issued by FBI Headquarters to the Dallas and New Orleans Field Offices relative to the preparation of any affidavits earlier than those contained in Warren Commission Exhibit 825. For your information, there were no such written instructions.

Sincerely yours,
William D. Ruckelshaus

William D. Ruckelshaus
Acting Director

NOTE: Based on Freedom of Information request for access to any affidavits prior to those in Warren Commission Exhibit 825 from those Agents on the subject of whether or not Lee Harvey Oswald was an FBI informant. The file copy of the cover letter for these affidavits, itself a part of the above-cited Exhibit, is filed at 105-82555-1914 (Vol. 66). That letter makes reference to a letter from the Director to the President's Commission dated 2-6-64 wherein the Director stated categorically that Oswald was never an informant of the FBI. The 2-6-64 letter is filed at 105-82555-1999 along with a copy of the affidavit given by the Director on this subject. On page 2 of the affidavit, the Director stated that FBI Headquarters had obtained affidavits from every Special Agent who was in contact with Oswald as well as their respective SACs, and that these affidavits showed that none of these FBI Agents developed Oswald as an informant.

(NOTE continued on next page)

Mr. Paul L. Hoch
Berkeley, California

NOTE (continued)

Five of the Agents who executed affidavits did prepare earlier sworn statements and/or affidavits which were unacceptable because of form, language, or lack of notarization. None of the changes made in the final form affected the substance of the affidavits. None of the earlier versions were returned for corrections to the field offices involved. New affidavits were furnished instead. In each instance instructions from the Bureau were by telephone inasmuch as the Director had indicated to the Warren Commission on 2-6-64 that such affidavits had been secured.

Correct spelling of SA De Brueys verified through Movement Unit, Administrative Division.

1-Mr. Cotter

August 16, 1973

Mr. James B. Rhoads
Archivist of the United States
National Archives
Washington, D. C. 20408

Dear Mr. Rhoads:

Based on a recent review of certain FBI material included among the documents of the Warren Commission which have been withheld from public access under established guidelines, it has been determined the following documents can now be made available for research purposes:

1 - Commission Document No. 557 consisting of a letterhead memorandum dated March 4, 1964, at Dallas along with copies of twenty-seven photographs taken during the autopsy of Lee Harvey Oswald. It is suggested that access to these photographs be limited to qualified medical researchers who have a legitimate interest in reviewing this material.

2 - Commission Document No. 880 which is a letter dated April 30, 1964, to the Honorable J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the Warren Commission, which enclosed copies of three letterhead memoranda setting out the results of FBI efforts to locate any safe-deposit boxes used by Oswald. These enclosures were previously made public.

3 - Commission Document No. 1212 which consists of a report dated June 23, 1964, prepared by our New York Office which set out information concerning certain traveler's cheques issued to an individual who had been in contact with Oswald in Mexico.

REC-63 105-82555-5678

Sincerely yours,

MAILED 4
AUG 16 1973
FBI

20 AUG 20 1973

105-82555

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

RDC:nlb (4)

Assoc. Dir. ____
Asst. Dirs. ____
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Files & Com. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Legal Coun. ____
Cong. Serv. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Gen. Serv. ____
Press Off. ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

65 AUG 23 1973

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

NOTE: These three items relating to our investigation of Oswald are included among certain Warren Commission documents which were reviewed by a representative of the Intelligence Division in connection with a request for public access by a private researcher. Dallas LHM of 3/4/64 (Item No. 1) reported information concerning examination of Oswald both in hospital and at autopsy. There is no reason this cannot be released although we are suggesting that Archives limit access to photographs of Oswald's body. Bulet to Rankin 4/30/64 (Item No. 2) includes information concerning a $25,000 withdrawal made from a Texas bank by Oswald's widow, which turned up during our inquiries; but release of this information would not jeopardize any current sources or investigation. New York report of 6/23/64 (Item No. 3) sets out identifying information regarding travelers cheques issued by the American Express Company to one Arnold Kessler, who was acquainted with Oswald in Mexico. There is no reason this data cannot be released at this time.

Request from private researcher for access to the various Warren Commission documents is being handled separately.

1-Mr. Cotter

August 21, 1973

Mr. Edward R. Slemmer
136 South Fulton Street
Allentown, Pennsylvania 18102

Lee Harvey Oswald

Dear Mr. Slemmer:

Reference is made to your recent request of the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations and Government Information, U. S. House of Representatives, in seeking access to certain documents of the Warren Commission.

Based on this request and a current review of the documents in question, I have advised the Archivist of the United States that three of the documents can now be made available for research purposes. These are Commission Documents numbered 557, 880 and 1212.

With regard to the other document involved in your request, Commission Document Number 794, it is my decision that this item should continue to be withheld from public disclosure in view of its sensitive nature and since disclosure could result in damage to the national security.

If you desire, you may appeal my decision in this matter by writing to the Chairman, Department Review Committee, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. 20530.

EX-117 REC-11 105-82555-5699

Sincerely yours,

D. M. Kelley

MAILED 4
AUG 21 1973
FBI

23 AUG 21 1973

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Assoc. Dir. ____
Asst. Dirs. ____
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Files & Com. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Legal Coun. ____
Cong. Serv. ____
Corr. & Com. ____
Research ____
Press Off. ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

105-82555 SEARCHED

INDEXED

RDC:nlb (3)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

EM/TS

FBI AUG

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE: Slemmer, a private researcher, who apparently is a student of the Kennedy Assassination, made request for access to four FBI communications relating to Oswald's case which were among items withheld from public access under established guidelines. Upon review, it was determined that three of these items can be released for research purposes and we have separately advised the Archivist to this effect. The remaining item, Number 794, consists of a Bureau letter dated 4/16/64 to the Warren Commission enclosing a copy of an LHM prepared by our Mexico City Office dated 4/10/64.

[redacted]

Statement regarding Slemmer's possible appeal to the Department Review Committee is in accordance with established procedures governing this type of request. Bufiles contain no pertinent data re Slemmer.

Form DJ-130
(Ed. 4-26-63)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TO : William D. Ruckelshaus
Acting Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: JUN 8 1973

FROM : Joseph T. Sneed
Deputy Attorney General

SUBJECT: DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW REQUEST - Edward R. Slemmer

Hereto is attached a request for declassification review and release of certain specified documents of the Warren Commission of 1964.

Since the required period of 10 years from the date of origin of the specified documents has not expired, this particular request is not subject to mandatory declassification regulations. However since the expiration date approaches, it is suggested that the same procedures be utilized for the consideration of this request for a mandatory declassification request for documents over 10 years old. This decision is based solely on the discretion of this office and is not required by any provision of 28 CFR. Accordingly, pursuant to 28 CFR § 17.36(c), the responsible division shall immediately acknowledge receipt of this request to the requester in writing and the requester shall be notified of any fees to be charged pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 483a and in accordance with the schedule set forth in 28 CFR § 16.9. Within 30 days of receipt of this request, the responsible division shall make a determination or shall explain to the requester the reasons why further time is necessary.

If the division determines that continued classification is required, the requester shall promptly be notified and, whenever possible, provided with a brief statement as to why the requested information or material cannot be declassified. Notice of determination shall advise the requester that he may appeal any such determination to the Department Review Committee.

Copies of all acknowledgements and responses to the requester should be forwarded to the office of the Deputy Attorney General.

SI-106 REC-40 105-82555-5700

2 - ENCLOSURE

1 XEROX

AUG 28 1973

JUN 8 1973

letter to Archivist 8/21/73
Letter to Skousen 8/21/73
cc's to DAG 8/22/73

105-82555

EX-PROC

31 JUN 8 1973

INDEXED COPY FILED IN

WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD, PA., CHAIRMAN
JOHN E. MOSS, CALIF.
TORBERT H. MACDONALD, MASS.
JIM WRIGHT, TEX.
BILL ALEXANDER, ARK.
BELLA S. ABZUG, N.Y.
JAMES V. STANTON, OHIO

NINETY-THIRD CONGRESS

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

JOHN N. ERLENBORN, ILL.
PAUL N. MC CLOSKEY, JR., CALIF.
GILBERT GUDE, MD.
CHARLES THONE, NEBR.
RALPH S. REGULA, OHIO

225-3741

FOREIGN OPERATIONS AND GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SUBCOMMITTEE
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING, ROOM B-371-B
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
RECEIVED
MAY 29 1973

May 21, 1973

Honorable Elliot L. Richardson
Attorney General-Designate
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

Mr. Edward R. Slemmer of 136 South Fulton Street, Allentown, Pennsylvania, 18102 has requested the Subcommittee's assistance in the declassification of certain documents of the Warren Commission. These particular documents were classified at the request of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The documents are as follows:

CD 557 3B	- re Oswald's alleged suicide	3/4/64
CD 794 2	- "Lee Harvey Oswald" re Elizabeth Catlett Mora	4/10/64
CD 880 3B	- re Oswald's safe deposit boxes, Laredo, Houston	4/30/64
CD 1212 3B	- Lee Harvey Oswald re checks	6/23/64

Mr. Slemmer said the sources of confidential information could be blocked out if that question causes any problem.

It is my belief that our Government should try to declassify as much information as possible when there is no further need for classification.

I hope that you will be able to comply with Mr. Slemmer's request.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD
Chairman

MAY 21 1973 P.M.
ATTORNEY GENERAL
CRIMINAL DIV. FOIPA SEC.

DISCLOSURE

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

Honorable William S. Moorhead
Chairman, Foreign Operations and Government
Information Subcommittee of the Committee
on Government Operations
Rayburn House Office Building, Room B-371-B
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Your letter of May 21, 1973 addressed to the Attorney General has been referred to my office. The request for declassification of certain documents of the Warren Commission by Mr. Edward R. Slemmer has been directed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for consideration.

The documents requested for declassification by Mr. Slemmer are not subject to the regulations for mandatory declassification of Title 28 of the U. S. Code of Federal Regulations which apply only to materials over 10 years old. Since the required period of 10 years from the date of origin of the specified documents approaches, but has not yet expired, I have suggested that the same procedures be utilized for the consideration of this request as for a mandatory declassification request for documents over 10 years old. This decision is based solely on the discretion of this office and is not required by any provision of 28 C. F. R.

Mr. Slemmer will receive acknowledgement of receipt of his request by the FBI, and will be promptly notified of the determination of his request.

Sincerely,

5780

Joseph T. Sneed
Deputy Attorney General

[illegible]-5700

ENCLOS[illegible]

27 August 1973

Dear Mr. Kelley,

I recently received your letter dated 21 August, 1973 and want to thank you for taking the time to review four Warren Commission documents. I accept your judgment regarding CD 794, and have no intention to appeal your decision.

I believe I omitted the second "e" in your surname, in my letter of 26 July 1973 regarding the 1963 license number of Agent James Hosty's car. My dad has always had a similar problem with his first name, Winfred. He usually gets an extra "i" added - making him into her. He claims the Navy was the only outfit that ever spelled his name, correctly.

Sincerely yours,

Edward R. Klemmer
136 South Fulton St.
Allentown, PA 18102

REC-26 105-82555-31

6 SEP 5 1973

EX-117

CORRESPONDENCE

NO ACT- NECESSARY

58 SEP 10 1973

Mr. Marshall 9-13-73

G. E. Malmfeldt

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT APPEAL
TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL BY
PAUL L. HOCH

The following serials relating to the Freedom of Information Act appeal of captioned individual were reviewed by Departmental Attorney John Gallinger, Office of Legal Counsel, in the presence of SA Dennis on September 11, 1973:

Affidavits of SAC H. G. Maynor, 105-82555
Serials 1972, 1941, 1940

Affidavits of SAC Curtis O. Lynum, 105-82555
Serials 1971, 1970, 1942

Affidavits of SAC J. Gordon Shanklin, 105-82555
Serials 2028, 1939, 1938

Affidavits of ASAC Kyle G. Clark, 105-82555
Serials 2028, 1939, 1938

Affidavits of SA John L. Quigley, 105-82555
Serials 1972, 1941

Affidavits of SAs Arnold J. Brown, Burnett Tom Carter, Kenneth C. Howe and James P. Hosty
Serials 2028, 1939

RECOMMENDATION:

For information only.

105-

RECORDED
SEP 19 1973

105-82555
Mr. Malmfeldt
BCD:jkm (3)

SAC, Chicago 10/24/73

Director, FBI 1 - Mr. P. C. Mogen

[redacted]

MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

Enclosed for the information of Chicago are Xerox copies of a memorandum dated 10/11/73 from the Office of the Director, The Department of the Treasury, United States Secret Service, concerning subject, and a letter from [redacted] addressed "To whom it may concern," dated 9/20/73. These items are self-explanatory.

A review of Bureau indices fails to disclose any identifiable information concerning [redacted] or her alleged husband [redacted] on the basis of presently known background information.

No investigation is requested by Chicago. If you find identifiable information in your indices concerning subject, furnish same for the information of the Bureau. The Warren Commission Report on the assassination of President Kennedy does not support that [redacted] is related to Lee Harvey Oswald.

105-82555-

Enclosures - 2

(1) - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

PCM:wsk (5)

DUPLICATE YELLOW

NOT RECORDED
172 OCT 25 1973

NOTE:

Secret Service received letter from female obviously mentally unbalanced. [redacted] claims her exhusband was involved in the assassination of President Kennedy, is related to Lee Harvey Oswald who committed the assassination. Her allegations are unwarranted. She claims her exhusband may also be attempting to harm John Connally of Texas. Secret Service is not conducting any inquiry. This is being furnished to Chicago for its information in view of [redacted] residence at [redacted] Rockford, Illinois 61111.

56 OCT 30 1973

105-82555-

ORIGINAL FILED IN

October 24, 1973

Clarence Kelley, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, DC 20535

Lee H. Oswald

Dear Mr. Kelley:

I refer to my letter of July 26, 1973, addressed to your office. Attached was a copy of page nine, Commission Exhibit 2585, from among the records of the Warren Commission.

The FBI investigation of Claim 26, made by Thomas G. Buchanan, in his book, Who Killed Kennedy, noted, in part: "Marina Oswald has stated that she recorded Special Agent Hosty's license number on an occasion when he was at the Paine residence and gave it to Oswald. → The (1962) license number of the automobile assigned to Special Agent Hosty on November 1, 1963, was MU 8605."

The Texas Highway Department advised, on February 23, 1973, that: "The year for the purpose of registration of motor vehicles shall be April 1st to March 31st of the next succeeding calendar year. The same license number is not automatically issued for the same vehicle from one registration period to the next. It would be by pure accident that a registrant would receive the same license number for 1963 that he had been issued for 1962. The plates are issued on a random selection basis."

Therefore, I sought clarification by asking if it was possible to → provide the (1963) license number of the automobile assigned to Mr. Hosty, on November 1, 1963.

I also asked, if it was possible, to supply the telephone number of the Dallas FBI Office - as existed, on November 1, 1963.

Sincerely yours,

Edward R. Slemmer

Edward R. Slemmer
136 South Fulton Street
Allentown, PA 18102

EX-117

cc. The Honorable Richard W. Schweiker, (Rep., PA)
Attachment: page nine, CE 2585

REC-36

NOV 6 1973

CORRESPONDENCE

EX-117

November 2, 1973

REC-36 105-82555-3103

Mr. Edward R. Slemmer
136 South Fulton Street
Allentown, Pennsylvania 18102

Dear Mr. Slemmer:

Your letter of October 24th has been received. However, we have no record of your communication dated July 26th.

In response to your inquiry regarding the license number of the vehicle assigned to Special Agent Hosty on November 1, 1963, I would like to point out that our vehicles, generally speaking, are not assigned to specific Agents but are obtained by our personnel on a random basis from a pool of cars. The records reflecting assignment of automobiles on specific dates in our field offices are retained for a short period of time and then destroyed. Therefore, it is not possible to furnish the information you desire.

I can advise you, pursuant to your request, that the telephone number of our Dallas Office on November 1, 1963, was Riverside 1-1211.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

MAILED 9
NOV 2 1973
FBI

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

1 - Dallas - Enclosure
Attention SAC: ReBucal and urcal 11-1-73.

NOTE: Slemmer, a private researcher, has been a chronic writer to the Bureau making requests for information relating to the Oswald case and other matters. He has written on May 2nd, June 4th, June 8th, and August 27th. Bufiles contain no record of his communication of July 26th. SAC, Dallas, advised that Special Agent James P. Hosty visited Marina Oswald several weeks prior to the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963 and provided her with his name and office telephone

RCD:mks (4)

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

56 NOV 9 1973

TELETYPE UNIT

number requesting that Oswald contact him. She put Special Agent Hosty's name, office telephone number, along with the license of the Bureau automobile he was driving at that time (MV-8065) in a diary which was recovered after the assassination. SAC advised records reflecting automobile assignments in the Dallas Office in 1963 have been destroyed. And it is noted that any vehicle being used by Special Agent Hosty on November 1, 1963, would have been a 1963 registration and not a 1962 registration since the Texas Highway Department informed Slemmer that vehicle registration runs from April 1st to March 31st of the next succeeding calendar year.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11/29/73

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (105-37441) (RUC)

SUBJECT: [redacted]
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING
IS - R

Re Bureau letter, 10/24/73.

Enclosed for the Bureau are xerox copies of four letters from subject received at the Chicago Division. These items are self-explanatory. Chicago indices negative regarding [redacted], subject's former husband.

It is noted that Chicago indices contain no record of subject's reported visit or telephone calls to the Chicago Office during the month of October, 1972. The enclosed letters placed in 62 classification by Chicago Division. No investigation was conducted by Chicago Division in this matter.

Records Please Collect Miscellaneous in 105-82737 (Enclosures Pur

ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DEC 4 1973

2 - Bureau (Encs. 4) ENCLOSURE
1 - Chicago

RFG/bak
(3)

105-82737 EX-103
NOT RECORDED
165 DEC 12 1973

DEC 3 1973

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

[redacted]

Rockford, Ill. 61111

May 26, 1973

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Bureau of the Warren Report
Chicago, Ill.;

If you are still working
on investigating [redacted]
[redacted] about the assassination
of President Kennedy & the cam-
ign the gun at [redacted]
[redacted] I was wrong about him
getting rid of it.

I've come back home
because of my kids but no woman
can live in peace with him. I
hope he gets put away for life.
Maybe then I can have my
life in peace.

Love [redacted]

SEARCHED ____ INDEXED ____
SERIALIZED ____ FILED ____
MAY 28 1973
FBI — CHICAGO

105-82555-

ENCLOSURE 105-0 - 28216

April 5, 1973

Federal Bureau of Investigation;
Department of Warren Report;

In Oct. I went to see you about investigation of my husband. I called back a few days later & someone told me he was wanted for a whole bunch of different things, & he answers the discription of the man that some people thought was Jack Ruby, in the bushes, when Kennedy was assassinated, also that he did not work on that day.

He had a 22 calliber hand gun that he has got rid of since then. He wouldn't have got rid of it if he hadn't wanted to get rid of the evidence.

When I told him a few days ago that some boys used a 22 calliber revolver when they killed an old lady his eyes got

105-82355-

ENCLOSURE

big fo. a few seconds. My husband knows the Stiff boy's brother-in-law Roy Tonas. It may be he sold Roy the gun. He wouldn't throw anything away that he could get money out of. The Stiff boy was in a children's home. The papers say the boys stole the gun. It could have been stole from Roy while the Stiff boy went to see his mother. Mrs Stiff lives with Roy & Mary Tonas.

This may just be a waste of time, yet I'd like to see him get what he is due if he was in on the assassination. He has sneered at me & told me the F.B.I. nor no one can prove anything on him. He said that he knew people more important than the F.B.I.

Sincerely,

[redacted]

the ex-wife of [redacted]

[redacted]TION

F.B.I.

Bureau for Investigating Warren Report

Chicago, Ill.;

Dear Sirs;

As you know I went to you Oct. 10, 1972 to have my husband investigated. At the time I thought all my husband may have been involved in two killing someone while gambling & drunk. I did know that he'd been approached to kill Kennedy, too. But he told me he had killed before & would kill again when he got mad. He said he'd dealt with stolen cars, jewelry & furs, too.

I've called there a couple times & the one that answered said my husband's description of the man in Dallas answer the description of the man in the books & you folks had been investigating & were going to pick him up.

We don't go on vacations together any more because I don't like his people. Billy Joe Simmons was killed in Dec. 1968 & my husband was on probation at the time & was in Jacksonville, Fla. at the time.

Enclosure

Enclosure

RECORDED - INDEXED
SERIALIZED - FILED
OCT 26 1972
FBI — CHICAGO
42553-1

left his name on a note.
ril 11, 1959. He was really looking for me f
4 kids. I'd left him. Marvin E. Taylor has
in found in the St. Johns River while Phil
as on vacation since too. That was either
- last of June or 1st of July 11 or Dec. 11. He
ies his vacation like at a time & I'm not
re just how that was. I never paid much
tention at the time. The boy that was
riends with Larry Taylor & Bill Joe was run
ed to have committed suicide but didn't
ave a note. I left Phil Feb. 12, 1969 but he
idn't find the kids in school until Apr. 18.
may have flew down there for a day or
looking for me in Feb. I'm not sure when
e boy was killed but it may be a good idea
check his work record on all of them.
I do know I thought I'd talked Phil
t of the deal about Kennedy. He's always
o tight so being nervous isn't unusual
or him. He'd so mean I've left him
ite a few times.
You may be investigating to try to ac
lo all he is connected with. I'll tell you
his much. He is anti-social & has very
riends. He may have met Jack Ruby in Dal

Jacksonville, Fla. is the mother to
s the sisters of Marvin, J. the mother to
ney J. & the aunt to Billy Joe Simmons.
r. & Mrs. John J. Simmons in the 1800 bloc
Dance of Jacksonville, Fla. are Billy Joe's
rents. Both are around the corner of 8th
Dance. Pauline K. & John J.S. are both drunkard
y have probably been telling of the Kennedy
sasination & people just thought they were
uple nuts & never reported it.

Mrs. May Clark (really Mrs. May White but kno
nda Faye Clark) lives in Sycamore, Ill. May die
he has remarried. I don't know her last name
w all I know is he works with the United Fu
Chicago & travels back & forth. Faye was involved in
aling a car years ago but may be O.K. now.

Meanwhile my kids are with my two-
and & I'm worried about them.

I went by the mental health clinic to
et a few nerve pills. They asked me what
ade me nervous & I was fool enough to tell
em. They put me in Singer's & he is Bill
bac. If this keeps up they will have a go
ason to keep me. These people believe O.J.
a wild dream. I really wish I'd with

of dreaming. Maybe you just don't care if he is guilty.

As it is my kids & me are being torn away from me. We are getting a divorce.

If I saw every politician in Wash. D.C. mowed down by machine guns I'd never post it to your folks. You'd take 6 mo. to find out each & every witness while the killers were loose looking for me.

Personally I don't care who killed Kennedy near as bad as I do that my kids are with my husband & I believe he is insane & loose.

If I can get my brother to lend me some money I'll try to get out of here & take off for some place I've never lived before. When I do that will be running all over the U.S. looking for me because he owes the kids. If you do want him get him. I'll tell them that a will then. You can get out and

Maybe your folks are hanging long for Nicky but it won't [illegible] to me. I use to respect the F.B.I. but I don't anymore.

F.B.I. —
Warren Report Bureau
Please don't throw this
away. I've wrote before & I
believe it was thrown away
because I'm in Singer's Mintal
Health Clinic. The men in the
Bureau that is investigating
Kennedy's assasination know
the case is not closed.
I was nervous & tried to
get something for my nerves
a few days after one of your
men told me they had found
out my husband did not work
Nov. 22 1963. I knew he'd been
asked to kill Kennedy. I was
put in here when I told that
I thought my husband had

105-82555-
ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE 105-0-28216

killed (or was one of them that shot at) Kennedy.

There is a few things I didn't tell. One is I believe my husband has heart trouble & if you keep on stalling around you may just pick up a corpse to talk to. He won't go to a doctor but he complains of pains around his heart & down his left arm. I believe if you pick him up he will talk. He may have already got rid of his gun. He knows I've told you folks about him. He figures I'm bluffing & all you know is circumstantial evendence.

One thing too when he talks about it he says he

believes there was 3 or 4
people shooting at Kennedy.
They may have been killed
already because you know
there has been 4 deaths since
the assasination. I know
3 of them were in Texas then.
I don't know if the friend
of Larry Taylor was just a
friend or was kin to them.
Larry Taylor, Billy Joe Sinnon
& Larry's uncle were related
to my husband. He laughs
at people saying one of their
relatives may have killed
them all. He wasn't working
every time one of them was
found. I'm not sure about
Larry's friend, but the days
the others died he wasn't in
Rockford all day.

He laughs when I say that a person can't get away with murder. He needs to be shown it isn't funny. He thinks it takes guts to kill anyone. He won't talk that way to most folks.

I wish to God I could get out of this place. They are holding me because I believe this. Maybe I shouldn't have told anyone about it but my nerves were so bad I talked too much. By now you probably know I was raised real strict.

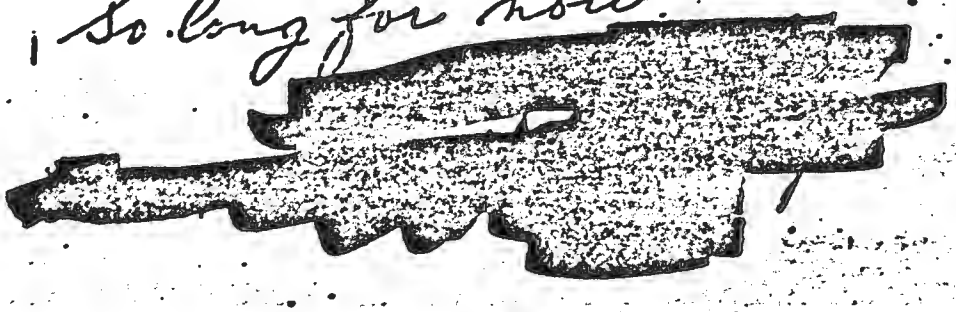
If he's picked up after work he probably won't be armed. His only gun is at home between mattresses on his bed.

We are divorced now. He has the children. The judge said he wouldn't rule on it until I got out of here but my heart is so bad I'm going to something like a convalescency home from here. I guess I'll have to go to court when I get there. The main reason why my kids would rather stay with him than me is because I make them go to church. You folks know he can't a fit person to raise kids.

As far as a reward is concerned seeing my kids raised right would be my reward. I don't want blood money. I just hope there isn't another corpse found in Fla. or Ga. in Dec. when he gets another vacation.

I hope there will be an
end to all this. I can't help
but worry as long as the
kids are with him.

So long for now.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

Assoc. Dir.	
Dep. AD Adm.	
Dep. AD Inv.	
Asst. Dirs.	
Admin.	
Comp. Syst.	
Ext. Affairs	
Files & Com.	
Gen. Inv.	
Ident.	
Inspection	
Intell.	
Laboratory	
Plan. & Eval.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Legal Coun.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

TO : Clarence M. Kelley
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: FEB

FROM : Susan M. Hauser
Staff Assistant to the
Deputy Attorney General

SUBJECT: FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT REQUEST - Paul L. I

Enclosed herewith is a request for reconsideration of a request originally made on November 1, 1971 for access to five items from the FBI file on Lee Harvey Oswald. Copies of previous correspondence with the requester pertaining to this request are attached for your information.

Pursuant to 28 CFR § 16.5 which took effect on March 1, 1973, the head of the responsible division shall, within 10 working days, either comply with or deny a request for records unless additional time is required.

In cases where additional time is required the requester should be notified of the reasons for the time extension, which should not exceed 10 additional working days. An extension of time in excess of 10 additional working days requires the approval of the Deputy Attorney General.

If the request is denied, the requester should be informed that the denial may be appealed within 30 days to the Attorney General, and that judicial review will be thereafter available.

Copies of all acknowledgements and responses to the requester should be forwarded to the office of the Deputy Attorney General.

EX-104

REC-69 105-82555-570

3 ENCLOSURE

14 FEB 5 1974

MAIL ROOM

RECORDED-INDEXED FBI

Ltr to Hoch 2/8/74 ED: law

735 Highland Place, Apt. 25
Berkeley, CA 94709
January 29, 1974

Office of the Deputy Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Sir:

In my letter of December 27, 1973 to the Acting Attorney General, I responded to his denial of my request under the Freedom of Information Act for all pre-assassination FBI records relating to Lee Harvey Oswald. I objected to the incomplete and misleading nature of his letter of denial. I also asked for a timely response to my request for five specific FBI records on Oswald. That request was made on November 1, 1971, and a decision had been put off while the broader request was pending. Although more than ten working days have passed, I have not received a response.

A copy of my 1971 letter is enclosed. (I have crossed out the last paragraph, which is not relevant.) I would appreciate a prompt reply, based on your consideration of the nature and contents of each specified item.

Sincerely yours,

Paul L. Hoch

Paul L. Hoch

8-JFK

5703

1735 Highland Place, Apt. 25
Berkeley, Ca. 94709
November 1, 1971

Mr. Richard Kleindienst
Deputy Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. Kleindienst:

I am hereby requesting access to five items from the FBI headquarters file on Lee Harvey Oswald. The following descriptions are from Warren Commission Exhibit 834, a listing of that file prepared by the FBI:

46. A newspaper clipping of the "Times Picayune," of New Orleans, Louisiana, dated August 13, 1963, which reported that Oswald had been arrested in New Orleans for passing out Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC) literature. [My request is for the specific copy in the FBI file.]

47. A letter from this Bureau to the New Orleans office dated August 21, 1963, instructing the New Orleans and Dallas offices to conduct additional investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald as a result of his distribution of literature in New Orleans on August 9, 1963.

54. An airtel from the New Orleans office to this Bureau dated September 12, 1963, requesting that the New York office furnish an appropriate characterization of Corliss Lamont. It was noted that Oswald, in addition to disseminating material from the FPCC in New Orleans, also passed out booklets entitled "The Crime Against Cuba" by Corliss Lamont.

55. An airtel from the New Orleans office to this Bureau dated September 24, 1963, which enclosed copies of a memorandum dated September 24, 1963, concerning Oswald which set forth data surrounding Oswald's arrest in New Orleans on August 9, 1963. Such data was obtained from the New Orleans Police Department.

62. A cablegram to the Legal Attache, Mexico, from this Bureau dated October 22, 1963, furnishing a brief summary of data in the files of this Bureau concerning Oswald.

These records are, of course, included in my request of April 9, 1971, for access to all pre-assassination FBI records on Oswald. My request for review of the denial in that case is pending (and a reply seems long overdue.) In this request I am asking that you examine these five particular items and release as many of them as possible. I look forward to a prompt response.

Please refer to your letter of July 22, 1970 to me. You wrote that you would check with the National Archives about furnishing them with copies of the enclosures to CE 3146. My letters of July 19 and August 23, 1971 the Archives has advised me that these enclosures are still missing. Therefore, I am asking you to send me directly a copy of the first two pages and the last two pages of the memorandum dated September 14, 1964. (I think I have the information in the other enclosures.)

Sincerely yours,

Paul L. Hoch

Paul L. Hoch

Enclosures:
Form DJ-118
Check for $ 3

1-5-5, -57

173 Highland Place, #25
Berkeley, CA 94709
December 27, 1973

RECEIVED
JAN 3 10 43 AM '74
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Mr. Robert H. Bork
Acting Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

Dear Mr. Bork:

Thank you for your letter of December 13, affirming the denial of my request under the Freedom of Information Act for the FBI records on Lee Harvey Oswald which existed before the assassination of President Kennedy.

I trust that my previous letters, and my personal meetings with members of the Justice Department, have established that my requests for records have been made as part of a serious study of the assassination of President Kennedy and the subsequent investigation. A number of previously withheld records have been made available to me as a result of such requests, both by the Justice Department and by other agencies, including the CIA and the National Archives. I have tried to present the legal and practical arguments for disclosure carefully and concisely, and I have refrained from taking up your time with critical analysis of your letters, complaints about delays, and suits. However, I can not let the implications of your latest letter pass without comment.

It is correct but incomplete to state that on October 11, 1972, I was told that my appeal was being held open, and that on October 24, 1973, a decision was handed down in the Weisberg case. There are, however, two incorrect implications in your letter: that the October 11 response was timely, and that the indicated court decision was the one for which the appeal was held open.

Specifically, my request for review was submitted on July 2, 1971. In letters dated October 5, November 1, and December 30, 1971, I reminded your Department that no response had been received. On May 8, 1972, I said that unless I received a substantive reply within 30 days, I would have to conclude that my administrative remedies had been exhausted. On June 20, 1972, I was told that the request for review "is in an advance stage of preparation" and that I "should receive a reply from the Attorney General shortly." No such reply was received, perhaps because other matters demanded the attention of the Attorney General at that point in time. On October 11, 1972, I was advised that my appeal was being held open "pending the expected decision of the Court of Appeals" in Weisberg v. Department of Justice. I was told that "Since the Weisberg case was argued in April, 1972, a decision can be expected shortly, and you can expect to hear further from the Department on your request very soon thereafter."

On March 16, 1973, I again wrote the Department, quoting from the decision of February 28, which was favorable to Mr. Weisberg. I was told on April 9 that it was "necessary" to continue to hold open my appeal since the Department was petitioning for a rehearing en banc. On July 6, 1973, I met with Mr. Gallinger of the Office of Legal Counsel. I expressed my curiosity about the continuing delay, since you could easily have issued a denial (which is what I was expecting) some time ago, and I was confident that if I were to file a suit there would be no doubt that I had satisfactorily exhausted my administrative remedies. I was told that the case was being held open partly for my benefit, since if the court set up guidelines for the withholding of FBI material (such as in camera inspection) perhaps some of the requested material would become available to me. I was somewhat skeptical of the reasons given for the delay, but I certainly can not quarrel with your decision to issue a final denial now, even though Weisberg has filed for a rehearing en banc. My objection is to your summary of the history of this request.

5703
JAN 2 1974

As you pointed out, the Weisberg case deals with the FBI investigation of the Kennedy assassination. My request was for pre-assassination files on Oswald. You may believe that the case for coverage by the investigatory file exemption is stronger for the pre-assassination files than for the post-assassination ones. They are, however, different, and raise different issues. I have never been told the original or current law-enforcement purpose of the Oswald files. J. Edgar Hoover told the Warren Commission on April 6, 1964 that Oswald's "activities as known at the time of the assassination did not suggest in any way ... that he was violating any Federal law ...." (Warren Commission Exhibit 833; 17H788)

Finally, you stated that in light of the Weisberg decision, you "must affirm" the denial of my request. As you know, the exemptions in the Freedom of Information Act allow but do not require nondisclosure. 28 C.F.R. 50.8, as modified on July 11, 1973, sets forth guidelines for the release of investigatory records of historical interest which are more than 15 years old. The records I have requested are all from 10 to 14 years old. It certainly would have been within your discretionary power to release them.

According to 28 C.F.R. 16.7(c), a denial of a request on appeal shall set forth "a brief explanation consistent with the purpose of the exemption of how the exemption applies to the records withheld and the reasons for asserting it." In my letter of August 24, 1973, I provided specifications of the requested material and a number of reasons for disclosure; I have received no response to the various questions raised in that letter except for an acknowledgment on September 21. I can understand why you might be reluctant to state that the FBI records on the alleged assassin of President Kennedy must remain secret, and to try to explain why. Nonetheless, I do object to the absence of such an explanation from your letter.

When I submitted my original request, I recognized that it might appear unduly broad; that objection has not been presented to me, however. Therefore, on November 1, 1971, I requested 5 specified items from the FBI Headquarters file on Oswald. I believed that those items were of particular substantive interest and would not raise all the general issues that might preclude granting my original request. I was told on June 20, 1972 that the original decision on this request was being delayed pending the resolution of my appeal on the general request. I would now like to have a decision on the request for those 5 specified items. (If you cannot locate my letter of November 1, 1971, I will provide a copy; the requested items are #46, 47, 54, 55, and 62 in Warren Commission Exhibit 834, a letter from Mr. Hoover to the Commission, dated May 4, 1964, which lists the contents of the file.) I believe that I am entitled to a reply or a notification of delay within ten working days.

Sincerely yours,

Paul L. Hoch

Paul L. Hoch

Pamphlet Case Sentence Given

Lee Oswald, 23, 4907 Magazine, Monday was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 or serve 10 days in jail on a charge of disturbing the peace by creating a scene..

Oswald was arrested by First District police at 4:15 p. m. Friday in the 700 block of Canal while he was reportedly distributing pamphlets asking for a "Fair Play for Cuba."

Police were called to the scene when three Cubans reportedly sought to stop Oswald. Municipal charges against the Cubans for disturbing the peace were dropped by the court.

February 8, 1974

REC-69 105-82555-5703

Mr. Paul L. Hoch
Apartment 25
1735 Highland Place
Berkeley, California 94709

Dear Mr. Hoch:

Your letter of January 29th, with enclosures, addressed to the Office of the Deputy Attorney General has been referred to me.

We are enclosing a copy of item number 46 as listed in your letter dated November 1, 1971, to Mr. Kleindienst. We regret to inform you our position remains unchanged regarding release of the remaining documents you have requested. It is our view these communications are contained in an investigatory file compiled for law enforcement purposes and are thereby exempt from public disclosure pursuant to the provisions of Title 5, United States Code, Section 552 (b)(7).

You may appeal my decision in this matter by writing to the Attorney General, Attention: Office of Legal Counsel, Washington, D. C. 20530. Additionally, judicial review is thereafter available either in the district in which you reside or have a place of business or in the District of Columbia, the location of the records to which you seek access.

MAILED 22
FEB 08 1974
FBI

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Enclosure

Assoc. Dir. ___
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Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

1 - Office of the Deputy Attorney General - Enclosures (3)
1 - Bufile 62-115530 (FOI-REPLIES)
NOTE: Paul L. Hoch is a Kennedy assassination buff and has made numerous requests for information from our files. The documents Hoch has requested are contained in Bufile 105-82555 which is our Intelligence file on Lee Harvey Oswald. He is being furnished a copy of a newspaper clipping from the Times Picayune, New Orleans, Louisiana, dated 8-13-63, since it is public source material.
RD:law (6)

FEB 15 1974

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOT RECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 3-15-74

FROM : LEGAT, MEXICO CITY (105-3702)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R-CUBA

In connection with the file destruction program in this office, captioned case has come up for review. There are at present 15 volumes maintained here in this case. The latest volume begins with serial 1301 which is dated 11-25-64. Bureau is requested to advise whether all volumes can be destroyed at this time or in the alternative all volumes with serials ten years or over.

Need Info
Mc-Squad -
Finish see - negative

FY;103

(3) - Bureau
(1 - Foreign Liaison Unit)
2 - Mexico City
WJH:ffs
(5)

REC-67 105-82555-6704

14 MAR 22 1974

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Legat, Mexico City (105-3702) 4/3/74

Director, FBI (105-82555) - 5704

REC-45

EX-111

1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. P. C. Mogen

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

ReMEXlet 3/15/74.

In view of the importance of this case and the fact it is always under review, at this time you should not destroy any serials maintained by you in same.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

PCM:wsk (6)

NOTE:

Legat notes 15 volumes in captioned matter are being maintained. General rule for Mexico City Legat is material should be kept for five years. In view of high past interest in this matter Legat is being instructed not to destroy any serials in same.

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Director Sec'y ____

MAILED
APR 8 1974
FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

56 APR 11 1974

March 13, 1974

Mr. George W. Redman, Jr.
Apartment 24A
1209 31st Street Road
Greeley, Colorado 80631

Dear Mr. Redman:

Mrs. James G. Lovelace has requested that I assist you in a refutation of a statement in one of your student's term papers regarding Lee Harvey Oswald. I can assure you that Leo Harvey Oswald was never an employee of the FBI nor did he have any affiliation whatsoever with this Bureau. A study of the Warren Commission Report, which may be available in your local library, will also reveal this fact. I hope this information will be of assistance to you.

105-82555-5705

Sincerely yours,

Q. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

MAILED 23
MAR 13 1974
FBI

21

NOTE: Bufiles indicate no record of Mr. Redman. See letter same date to Mrs. James G. Lovelace. The self-addressed, stamped envelope Mrs. Lovelace provided is being utilized in reply.

mn:dlw (4)

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55 APR 4 1974

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Director Sec'y ___

APR 1974

WBS:RGD:JLG:ja

cc: Mr. Saloschin
Mr. Gallinger
Ms. Hauser (DAG)
Mr. Dennis (FBI)
Mrs. Gauf
Files

4/2/74

Mr. Paul L. Hoch
1735 Highland Place
Apartment 25
Berkeley, California 94709

Dear Mr. Hoch:

This is in reply to your letter of February 28, 1974, appealing the denial by the Director of the FBI of your request for access to five specific items from the FBI file on Lee Harvey Oswald. In denying access, Director Kelley noted that you had been previously denied access to all FBI records relating to Oswald, which existed before the date of President Kennedy's assassination, and that this denial had been affirmed by Acting Attorney General Bork. He further explained that this position with respect to those records remains unchanged.

After careful consideration, I have concluded that Director Kelley's assessment of the Department's position is correct, and accordingly have decided to affirm the denial of your request with respect to items 47, 54, 55, and 62 listed in your original letter of November 1, 1971. These records are part of an investigatory file compiled for law enforcement purposes and thus exempt from compulsory disclosure under 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(7). This file consists of information alleging possible criminal activity received from confidential sources, material generated in investigating these leads, and transmittals of information internally within the FBI and also externally to authorized agencies as necessary to carry out the duties imposed on the FBI. Release of the information contained in this file, other than that which the Director has already released, would, therefore, seriously compromise the investigatory functions of the FBI.

EX-113 REC-61 105-82555-5106

22 APR 9 1974

CC made for FOIA 4/3/74 JLG ok to file R. Dennis

REC-86 105-82555-5707

April 4, 1974

1 - Mr. Frank Still
1 - Mr. Mintz

Mr. Robinson Jones
Pickwick Arms Hotel
230 East 51st Street
New York, New York 10022

Gen.; Chinn; VA.; D.C.

Dear Mr. Jones:

We have reviewed our files in response to your letter of March 20th.

The only reference to you which we could locate is your interview by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on December 27, 1963, at the National Office of the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation in New York City. Since you are cognizant of the nature of this interview, we are not sending a report of it to you.

In order to obtain the other information you requested it will be necessary for you to contact the Federal agency involved with the subject matter of your respective questions.

We trust this letter answers your inquiries and we thank you for your suggestion concerning our handling public correspondence.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

MAILED 22
APR 04 1974
FBI

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Dep. AD Adm. ____
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Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

1 - The Deputy Attorney General - Enclosure
1 - Bufile 62-115530 (FOI-REPLIES)
NOTE: Robinson G. Jones was interviewed by Special Agents 12-27-63 in his capacity as Secretary of the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation. The interview concerned whether that Party had any information or correspondence pertaining to Lee Harvey Oswald and was negative. (105-82555, 1214 page 6). Jones was furnished a copy of his fingerprint card pursuant to initial inquiry dated 2-13-74. Bufiles contain no other references which are identifiable with correspondent.

RD:law (7)

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

CODE CABLEGRAM NITEL

TO LEGAT MEXICO CITY 4-23-74

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

1 - Mr. Mintz

BERNARD PENSTERWALD, JR., FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT REQUEST.

SEE URFILE 105-3702 LETTER TO DIRECTOR DATED 3-26-64, ENTITLED "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS-R-CUBA."

CAPTIONED INDIVIDUAL HAS REQUESTED COPY OF ORIGINAL SPANISH SIGNED STATEMENT OF SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN TAKEN BY CAPTAIN FERNANDO GUTIERREZ BARRIOS, MEXICAN FEDERAL SECURITY POLICE, THE TRANSLATION OF WHICH WAS INCORPORATED IN LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM FORWARDED TO BUREAU BY REFERENCED LETTER. A COPY OF LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM IS FILED IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES AS PART OF THE WARREN COMMISSION DOCUMENTS. REFERENCED LETTER DOES NOT INDICATE WHETHER ORIGINAL OF STATEMENT RETURNED TO THE MEXICAN POLICE AUTHORITIES AFTER TRANSLATION OR RETAINED BY YOUR OFFICE.

SUBMIT CABLEGRAM ADVISING WHETHER ORIGINAL OR COPY OF STATEMENT APPEARS IN URFILES. IF SO, SUBMIT YOUR OBSERVATION AS TO WHETHER COPY SHOULD BE DISSEMINATED BY BUREAU OR WHETHER REQUESTER SHOULD BE REFERRED TO THE MEXICAN FEDERAL SECURITY POLICE, AS IT APPEARS THE DOCUMENT WOULD BE THE PROPERTY OF THE MEXICAN AUTHORITIES. IF NOT, NO EFFORT SHOULD BE MADE TO OBTAIN COPY.

EX-113 REC-15 [illegible] -5708

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Spec. Inv.
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Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

1 - Foreign Liaison (Route through for review)

APR 25 1974

mgs jkm (6)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 26 1974

9330 mdw
TELETYPE

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

5 MAY 6 1974

CABLEGRAM TO MEXICO CITY
RE: BERNARD FENSTERWALD, JR.

IF DOCUMENT IS IN YOUR POSSESSION AND THERE IS NO OBJECTION TO DISSEMINATION BY BUREAU, FORWARD COPY BY RETURN MAIL ATTENTION FOIA UNIT.

NOTE: Letter transmitting translation of requested document contains no statement re disposition of original. Translation was made in Mexico City by SA Rolf L. Larson. This Cablegram to be transmitted through State Department channels at no cost to Bureau.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

[redacted]

March 23, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

SIGNED STATEMENT OF
SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN

On March 24, 1964, Captain FRIGERIO GUTIERREZ BARRIOS, Assistant Director of the Mexican Federal Security Police, Mexico, D. F., made available a copy of a signed statement which had been made by SILVIA DURAN to the Federal Security Police on November 23, 1963. A translation from Spanish of that statement is recorded hereinunder:

"At the City of Mexico, Federal District, at 6:00 p.m. of November 23, 1963, the undersigned, Captain FRIGERIO GUTIERREZ BARRIOS, Assistant Director of the Federal Security (Police), proceeding legally with witnesses present, makes record: that with the presentation in this office of Mrs. SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN for the purpose of being interrogated concerning the matters which are herein set forth, this document was prepared:

"Promptly upon the presentation of the person who under normal conditions is called SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN, having been warned to tell the truth and advised of the penalties which are incurred by those who furnish false testimony, described hereafter as follows: that her name is as recorded, 25 years of age, married, without religious profession, an employee, Libreto, a native

-1-

[redacted]

CLASSIFICATION CANCELED
By authority of: [redacted]
dated 6-13-03 [redacted]
Name and title of person making the change: [redacted]
Date 6-30-03

[redacted]

105-82555-5

ENCLOSURE

XEROX
MAY 8 1974

Law Offices
FENSTERWALD AND OHLHAUSEN
910 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006
TELEPHONE (202) 223-1667

BERNARD FENSTERWALD, JR.
WILLIAM G. OHLHAUSEN

GORDON F. HARRISON
OF COUNSEL

NEW YORK ASSOCIATES
BASS & ULLMAN
342 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

Dep. A...
Asst. Di...
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Tech. Se...
Dir. Sec.

April 17, 1974

Mr. E. Clarence Kelly, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Director:

As a student of the Warren Commission and its Report, I wish to examine and copy the original document in Spanish of which Warren Commission Document No. 776(a) is an English translation, which was declassified by the Department of Justice on August 13, 1965.

The English version is dated March 26, 1964, and is entitled "Signed Statement of Silvia Tirado De Duran." For identification purposes, there is attached a copy of page 1 of the Report. The Spanish version, which is sought, appears to be dated March 24,1964, and was made available by Captain Fernando Gutierrez Barrios of the Mexican Federal Security Police.

I have been informed by the National Archives that the original document in Spanish is not contained in their Warren Commission materials, and that it should be available at FBI headquarters.

When the document is located, would you be kind enough to have someone telephone my office (223-1667) so that I might send down and have it examined and copied.

With appreciation and best regards.

Sincerely,

Bernard Fensterwald, Jr.

BF:crr

1 ENCLOSURE

APR 18 1974

LEGAL COUNSEL

April 29, 1974
1 - Mr. Mintz

REC-112 105-82555-5709

Bernard Fensterwald, Jr., Esq.
910 16th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Mr. Fensterwald:

A search of our records has been conducted in an attempt to locate the original signed statement of Silvia Tirado de Duran, which you requested in your letter of April 17th enclosing a copy of the first page of this Bureau's translation of the statement (Warren Commission Document No. 776a).

The original of the desired document does not appear in our files. As the sworn statement was taken by Captain Fernando Gutierrez Barrios, Mexican Federal Security Police, presumably the original is in the custody of the Direccion Federal de Seguridad, Mexico City, D. F. You may desire to contact that agency relative to your request.

MAILED 22
APR 29 1974
FBI

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

1 - The Deputy Attorney General - Enclosure
1 - Bufile 62-115530 (FOI-REPLIES)
NOTE: For four years in 1960's the correspondent was chief counsel of the Subcommittee on Administrative Practices and Procedures, U. S. Senate Committee on the Judiciary, during which period was [redacted] In January, 1969, the National Committee to Investigate Assassinations was formed with Fensterwald as executive director (77-44206).

[redacted] In 1970 under FOIA he unsuccessfully brought civil suit for the Bureau's reports in the Senator Robert F. Kennedy assassination investigation (62-537). In response to a Bureau cablegram to the Legat, Mexico City, the Legat advised on 4/24/74 that the original sworn statement of Silvia Tirado de Duran is presumably in the custody of the Mexican Federal Security Police (DFS). A Xerox copy is in the Legat's files; however, the signatures of the subject on several pages is barely discernible. As clearance should be secured to disseminate a copy, the Legat recommended that the requester be referred to the DFS.

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Legal Coun. ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

5 MAY 1974 FBI TELETYPE UNIT

MAY 3 1974

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

APR 24 1974

TELETYPE

FTB027 9:28PM 4-24-74 CLC

STATE 340

6:25PM NITEL 4-24-74 LXM

TO DIRECTOR NR 360-24

FROM LEGAT MEXICO CITY (105-3702) 2P

Dep.-A.D.-Adm.
Dep.-A.D.-Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
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Ext. Affairs
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Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

BERNARD FENSTERWALD, JR., FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACTION REQUEST.

DL Lee Harvey Oswald

REBUNITEL APRIL 23, 1974.

THE ORIGINAL SWORN STATEMENT OF SILVIA TIRADO DE DURAN Mexico

TAKEN BY CAPTAIN FERNANDO GUTIERREZ BARRIOS, MEXICAN FEDERAL SECURITY POLICE, IS NOT AVAILABLE IN THIS OFFICE AND PRESUMABLY IS IN THE CUSTODY OF THE DIRECCION FEDERAL DE SEGURIDAD (FEDERAL SECURITY POLICE - DFS), MEXICO CITY. A XEROX COPY OF THIS STATEMENT IS AVAILABLE IN THIS OFFICE, FILE 105-3702-1A(80) HOWEVER, ALTHOUGH LEGIBLE, IT IS NOT SHARP AND THE SIGNATURES OF DE DURAN IN THE MARGINS OF THE SEVERAL PAGES ARE BARELY DISCERNIBLE. FURTHER, IT APPEARS THAT THE NUMBER OF PAGES OF THE ORIGINAL STATEMENT IS FOUR WHEREAS THE XEROX COPY CONSISTS OF SEVEN PAGES. THIS IS EVIDENT FROM THE FACT THAT NO NUMBER APPEARS ON EITHER OF THE FIRST TWO XEROX PAGES (PRESUMABLY PAGE ONE); THE NUMBER TWO APPEARS ON XEROX PAGE

105-82555-5710

DEC 11

MAY 7 1974

END PAGE ONE

cc: Special Unit
FOIA Unit
Mr. Shea

1 XEROX

MAY 8 1974

LEGAT

54 MAY 14 1974

LEGAL COUNSEL

MEX 105-3702

THREE WHEREAS NO NUMBER APPEARS ON XEROX PAGE FOUR; THE NUMBER THREE APPEARS ON XEROX PAGE FIVE WITH NO NUMBER ON XEROX PAGE SIX; THE NUMBER FOUR APPEARS ON ZEROX PAGE SEVEN. THE XEROX PAGES ARE LEGAL SIZE SO IT APPEARS THAT THE ORIGINAL STATEMENT WAS TYPED ON BOTH SIDES OF LEGAL SIZE PAPER WITH ONLY ONE SIDE NUMBERED.

BASED ON THESE FACTORS IT IS MY FEELING THAT THE REQUESTOR SHOULD BE REFERRED TO THE DFS. AT ANY RATE CLEARANCE BY DFS SHOULD BE SECURED BEFORE A XEROX COPY AVAILABLE IS FURNISHED TO THE REQUESTOR.

END

JXS JB CLR FOR THREE

1-Mr. Wannall
1-R. D. Cotter
1-Mr. Farrington
5/10/74
1-Mr. Branigan

Mr. Wannall

R. D. Cotter

REVIEW OF CLASSIFIED
ARCHIVES RECORD

We are in receipt of letter from Office of Legal Counsel of Department requesting our opinion as to the possible declassification of a Warren Commission document.

In connection with suit pending against General Services Administration, Justice Department has been requested to furnish opinion as to whether transcript of 1/27/64 Warren Commission meeting can be declassified in whole or part. It is presently classified "Top Secret." The transcript consists largely of a discussion between Warren Commission Counsel J. Lee Rankin and Commission members relative to the best manner of resolving an allegation that Lee Harvey Oswald had been an FBI informant. During the discussion various alternatives are mentioned, including a direct approach to former FBI Director Hoover (which was finally agreed on), inquiry directed to the Attorney General (which was vetoed) and/or inquiries to determine the source of the allegations (also agreed on).

The source of these allegations was a newspaper reporter in Texas, Alonzo Hudkins. We subsequently interviewed Hudkins and all persons connected with this rumor and determined that they had no basis whatsoever for the rumor. Mr. Hoover subsequently furnished a sworn affidavit to the Warren Commission to the effect that the FBI had never utilized Oswald as an informant in any way. There would be no objection from the Bureau's standpoint to having this material declassified or even having it publicly disclosed.

66-7225
1-105-82555 (Oswald)

RDC:nlb (6)

ACTION: Attached is letter to Department advising that we interpose no objection to declassification of this transcript.

105-82555-
NOT RECORDED
29 MAY 21 1974

7 MAY 31 1974

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1-Mr. Wannall
1-Mr. Cotter
1-Mr. Farrington
1-Mr. Branigan

Deputy Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

May 13 1974

Director, FBI

REVIEW OF CLASSIFIED
ARCHIVES RECORD

Reference is made to your letter of May 6, 1974, requesting our views as to whether a transcript of a January 27, 1964, executive session of the Warren Commission can be declassified.

This Bureau interposes no objection to the declassification of the transcript in question. The copy of the transcript forwarded with your letter is being returned herewith pursuant to your request.

Enclosure

66-7225

1-105-82555 (Oswald)

NOT RECORDED
170 MAY 17 1974

DUPLICATE YELLOW

TOP SECRET MATERIAL ATTACHED

NOTE: See cover memo R. D. Cotter to Mr. Wannall, same caption, dated 5/10/74, RDC:nlb.

RDC:nlb (8)

56 MAY 29 1974

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

April 29, 1974

Bernard Fensterwald, Jr., Esq.
910 16th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Mr. Fensterwald:

A search of our records has been conducted in an attempt to locate the original signed statement of Silvia Tirado de Duran, which you requested in your letter of April 17th enclosing a copy of the first page of this Bureau's translation of the statement (Warren Commission Document No. 776a).

The original of the desired document does not appear in our files. As the sworn statement was taken by Captain Fernando Gutierrez Barrios, Mexican Federal Security Police, presumably the original is in the custody of the Direccion Federal de Seguridad, Mexico City, D. F. You may desire to contact that agency relative to your request.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

105-82555-57

ENCLOSURE

Law Offices
FENSTERWALD AND OHLHAUSEN
910 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006
TELEPHONE (202) 223-1667

BERNARD FENSTERWALD, JR.
WILLIAN G. OHLHAUSEN

GORDON F. HARRISON
OF COUNSEL

NEW YORK ASSOCIATE
BASS & ULLMAN
342 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 100

May 17, 1974

Mr. Clarence M. Kelley
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Kelley:

Thank you for your letter of April 29th (a copy of which is attached for your ready reference).

We are not concerned with seeing or copying the original of the Duran statement. As the Bureau did the translating, we would assume that it had and has a copy of the Spanish version. We would like very much to see this copy.

Could you tell us whether it will be made available to us, and if so, where and when?

With thanks for your help and cooperation in this matter, I remain

Most sincerely yours,

Bernard Fensterwald, Jr.

BF:crr

Att.

REC 107

ENCLOSURE

MAY 30 1974

CORRESPONDENCE
LEGAL COUNSEL

CODE

TELETYPE

1 - Mr. H. A. Boynton, Jr. (route through for review)
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
JUNE 28, 1974
1 - Mr. P. C. Mogen

TO LEGAT MEXICO CITY (105-3702)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R.

REMEXLET AND LHM DATED FEBRUARY 24, 1964.

FOR INFORMATION LEGAT, BUREAU HAS RECEIVED RECENT REQUEST FOR PHOTOGRAPHS MENTIONED ON PAGE 4, LAST PARAGRAPH, OF REFERENCED LHM FROM PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL UNDER FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT. ADVISE IF TWENTY PHOTOGRAPHS IN QUESTION ARE IN YOUR POSSESSION AND IF SO, FURNISH SAME PROMPTLY TO HEADQUARTERS. IF NOT IN YOUR POSSESSION, ADVISE DISPOSITION OF SAME.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Routed through for Review)

REC-41

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 28 1974

JUL 2 1974

TELETYPE

PCM:emg
(6)

NOTE:

EX-110

SECRET

[redacted]

SECRET

Classified by 3676, XGDS 3
Indefinite

JUL 18 1974

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dirs.
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

Gerrard Fensterwald, Jr., Esq.
Fensterwald and Gilhousen
905 15th Street, Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20006

Dear Mr. Fensterwald:

With reference to the request contained in your letter of August 23, 1972, for access to 20 photographs displayed to Pedro Gutierrez Valencia on February 20, 1964, which photographs were mentioned in Warren Commission Document 586, a thorough search of pertinent records has been made at my request.

Please be advised that the photographs have not been located and there does not appear to be any way in which they can be identified at this late date. Inasmuch as it was determined at the time they were displayed to Gutierrez that they had no relevance to the Lee Harvy Oswald Case, no identification of them was made. Be further advised that unidentified photographs of no relevance are routinely destroyed.

Sincerely,

Ralph E. Erickson
Deputy Attorney General

Bureau copy

ENCLOSURE 105-82555-115

July 3, 1974

1 - Mr. Wannall - Enc.
Attn: Philip C. Mogen
1 - Mr. Mintz

Bernard Fensterwald, Jr., Esq.
910 16th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Mr. Fensterwald:

Reference is made to my letter of June 28th advising that a search was being conducted relative to your request for twenty photographs which were examined during the investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald.

The search has revealed that in connection with your request for these same photographs, which you forwarded to Ralph E. Erickson, Deputy Attorney General, on August 28, 1972, this Bureau was requested by the Department of Justice to check our records in an attempt to locate them. For your ready reference, enclosed is a Xerox copy of Mr. Erickson's reply to you dated November 2, 1972, in which the results of the FBI search were incorporated.

MAILED 20
JUL 3 1974
FBI

Sincerely yours,

M. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Enclosure

1 - The Deputy Attorney General - Enclosure
1 - Bufile 62-115530 (POI-REPLIES)

NOTE: Fensterwald has made repeated requests for information related to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and has sued the Government to obtain such information on at least two occasions. The twenty photographs which he is seeking were [redacted] to be shown to Pedro Gutierrez Valencia in an attempt to identify an individual whom Gutierrez claimed to have seen in Mexico City on 10-1-63 and who he claimed was Lee Harvey Oswald. As Gutierrez did not recognize the subjects of any of the photographs they were not retained by the Legat. This information was not located during the original review as it does not appear in any of the main files on Fensterwald, but is a "see" reference in the file on the Committee to Investigate Assassinations of which he was the head (62-112697-24).

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. AD Adm. ___
Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dirs. ___
Admin. ___
Comp. Syst. ___
Ext. Affairs ___
Files & Com. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Inspection ___
Intell. ___
Laboratory ___
Plan. & Eval. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Legal Coun. ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

SCISIL(8) NDC/GCN
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

AUG 21 1974

105-82555-5715
ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. H. A. Boynton, Jr.
(route through for review)

CODE TELETYPE NITEL

1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan

TO LEGAT MEXICO CITY (105-3702) JULY 1, 1974

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555) 1 - Mr. P. C. Mogen

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R

REBUTEL JUNE 28, 1974.

DISCONTINUE INVESTIGATION REQUESTED IN REFERENCED TELETYPE SINCE IT HAS BEEN DETERMINED THIS REQUEST FOR PHOTOGRAPHS HAS BEEN HANDLED PREVIOUSLY.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit (Route through for review)

PCM:ejg
(6)

Classified 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 2 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
BUA 7/15/77

NOTE: SECRET

[redacted]

105-82555-5716

SECRET

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 2 1974

JUL 1 1974

TELETYPE

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF Class DATE 8-19-77 per ltr

5 JUL 15 1974

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

Commission No. 366

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
February 24, 1964

CONFIDENTIAL

Other Individuals and Organizations Involved or Interviewed

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Oswald, Lee H. Pro-Russian Pro

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

A confidential source abroad has advised as follows:

On February 17, 1964, a second confidential source abroad, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the records of the Identification Division of the Metropolitan Police of the Federal District, Mexico, D. F., revealed that one PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA had a driver's license issued to him in 1938 and again in 1942.

According to this source, the records of this police agency further revealed that an individual by this same name was fingerprinted in 1957 in connection with a request to carry a firearm.

On February 20, 1964, this second confidential source abroad advised that he had had the thumb print of PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA, which had been affixed to this individual's letter dated December 2, 1963, directed to President LYNDON JOHNSON, searched against the fingerprint files of the Identification Division of the Metropolitan Police of the Federal District, Mexico, D. F. This source stated that a fingerprint expert of that police agency had identified the thumb print of GUTIERREZ as being a print of the right thumb of this individual, whose fingerprints are on file at the afore-mentioned police Identification Division.

DECLASSIFIED
By Dept. of Justice
letter, Nov. 3, 1970
REL by [illegible] Date 3/11/74

CONFIDENTIAL
Group 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification.

CR 366

CONFIDENTIAL

This second confidential source abroad further advised on February 20, 1964, that the fingerprint records of the Metropolitan Police of the Federal District disclosed that fingerprints of GUTIERREZ VALENCIA were taken on June 1, 1938, in connection with the issuance of a driver's license; were taken on February 27, 1942, in connection with the renewal of a driver's license; were taken again on August 16, 1951, in connection with the issuance of a police good conduct certificate in connection with the issuance of a chauffeur's license to GUTIERREZ, and fingerprints of this individual were taken on October 25, 1957, in connection with a police good conduct certificate issued to GUTIERREZ in connection with a permit allowing him to carry and possess a sporting firearm.

The above source stated that the right thumb print of GUTIERREZ VALENCIA which had appeared on his letter to President JOHNSON, as indicated above, was positively identified by a fingerprint expert of the above-mentioned Mexico City police agency with the various fingerprint cards on file with that agency, as described above.

This second source also stated that the police files at Mexico City do not contain any information of a derogatory nature concerning GUTIERREZ.

On February 20, 1964, a third confidential source abroad, who has furnished reliable information in the past, reported that the following investigation was conducted at Mexico, D. F., concerning the credit investigator, PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA, a resident of Calle Florida #9, Colonia Napoles, Mexico, D. F.:

It was noted by the source that the building at the above address is a four-story apartment building, the ground floor of which is occupied by various small commercial establishments and a restaurant known as the "Valencia." The caretaker of the building, Mrs. GUADALUPE ALVAREZ, and Mrs. MERCEDES OROCIO, who resides with ALVAREZ, advised the source that PEDRO GUTIERREZ resides in Apartment #12 at that address with his wife and that GUTIERREZ has no sons or daughters.

CONFIDENTIAL

CR 566

residing with him. These individuals described GUTIERREZ and his wife as honorable individuals of good conduct and reputation.

Mrs. ALVAREZ and Mrs. OROCIO stated they have known GUTIERREZ and his wife as neighbors in the building for a period of 12 years.

These two neighbors further stated, according to the above source, that GUTIERREZ is a man who is truthful in what he says and worthy of trust. They described him as a person of moderate financial means who is employed as an investigator for a Mexico City commercial establishment, and these neighbors said that GUTIERREZ always pays his rent very promptly.

These neighbors further informed this third confidential source abroad that GUTIERREZ has never been known to drink excessively; that he has never caused any scandal in the neighborhood, and that they have never known him to have had any problems with law enforcement authorities in the community.

These two neighbors also stated they have never had any bill collectors or other persons to call at the building to collect debts from GUTIERREZ and that, in general, they regard him as a good neighbor.

This third source also reported that he had learned from persons in the "Valencia" restaurant, located on the ground floor of the apartment building at Calle Florida #9, that PEDRO GUTIERREZ is generally regarded in the neighborhood as a person of good reputation and wholesome habits.

On February 20, 1964, PEDRO GUTIERREZ VALENCIA, a Mexico City department store credit investigator who resides at Calle Florida #9, Colonia Napoles, Mexico, D. F., advised as follows:

He examined three photographs of an unidentified possible white male American suspect, which depicted this

CR 566

individual in the following poses:

1. Attired in a white shirt and tan trousers, holding what appears to be a courier-type pouch under his left arm and examining a wallet-type folder which it appears may contain one or two documents resembling passports.

2. Attired in the same dress described above and holding the wallet-type folder in his left hand and inserting this folder into the courier-type pouch held in his right hand.

3. Attired in a dark shirt with white collar buttons and apparently walking along with the thumb of his left hand hooked into the top of his left-hand trouser pocket.

GUTIERREZ stated on February 20, 1964, that he has never, to his knowledge, seen the individual depicted in these three photographs and that this individual is definitely not identical with either the American or the Cuban he claims to have seen on October 1, 1963, exiting the premises of the Cuban Embassy at Mexico, D. F. GUTIERREZ has previously stated that he believes the American observed by him with the Cuban on October 1, 1963, as mentioned above, was LEE HARVEY OSWALD and he based his identification on newspaper photograp of OSWALD observed by him in Mexico City newspapers almost t months after the occurrence described above.

GUTIERREZ, on February 20, 1964, also examined 20 photographs of possible white male Americans who had been in Mexico City during September and October 1963, any one of which could have been the American seen by him at the Cuban Embassy. He studied these photographs carefully and stated that, in his opinion, none of these photographs is [redacted] with the American previously identified by him as [redacted] who he claims was observed by him on October 1, 1963, at the Cu

Embassy in Mexico, D. F.

GUTIERREZ was again shown a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD which had appeared in "Life" magazine and which depicts OSWALD passing out pro-Cuban literature on a street in New Orleans, Louisiana. It is to be noted that this is a profile photograph of OSWALD showing his right arm extended and depicts his torso from the waist up.

GUTIERREZ, on February 20, 1964, stated that the "Life" magazine photograph of OSWALD does not appear familiar to him and that he cannot say that this photograph in any way resembles the American seen by him in the company of a Cuban exiting the premises of the Cuban Embassy in Mexico, D. F., on October 1, 1963. GUTIERREZ was told that this photograph is a photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD and he thereupon stated that during his brief encounter with the American and the Cuban on October 1, 1963, he at no time observed the profile view of either the American or the Cuban. He explained that when the Cuban bumped into him in the patio of the Cuban Embassy (the details of which he has previously reported), he had only a brief opportunity to observe these persons from a front view and thereafter he walked behind these individuals and could only observe their backs.

GUTIERREZ agreed that a mistaken identification from newspaper photographs of OSWALD which he saw almost two months later would be very possible. He pointed out, however, that he does not believe he is mistaken in his identification of OSWALD because the image of the American he observed during the occurrence at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City on October 1, 1963, became firmly fixed in his mind because of the importance he attached to his observance that the Cuban and the American were arguing heatedly and that the Cuban passed some United States currency to the American after these individuals had exited the Cuban Embassy premises and were walking along the sidewalk toward the Cuban's vehicle.

GUTIERREZ stated he is certain that the Cuban's vehicle, described by him as a beige colored late model Dina Renault, was the property of the Cuban because he saw the

CR 5

Cuban unlock the car with a key he had taken from his pocket and he saw the Cuban get in the car on the driver's side of the vehicle. He also said that the American was observed by him to walk around the front end of the vehicle and get in on the passenger side.

Concerning the possible amount of United States currency he claimed he saw the Cuban give to the American, GUTIERREZ stated that, although he could not observe the denominations of the bills, he would estimate that this stack of bills was about one-half inch in thickness and when doubled, would have been about one inch in thickness.

GUTIERREZ claimed that he saw the American take this money from the Cubanand after folding the bills one time, the American inserted this currency into his left-hand trousers pocket, using his left hand to do so.

GUTIERREZ again stated that he is certain the Cuban's Dina Renault automobile bore Mexican 1962-1963 license plates because of the color of these plates and on February 20, 1964, he stated he believes this car might have been a 1962 or 1963 model because it appeared to be a fairly new or very late model. He also pointed out that it is hard to estimate the year make of a Dina Renault automobile because the models are so much alike. He commented that the Cuban's car, accordingly, could have been an older, well-kept model.

GUTIERREZ, on February 20, 1964, provided the following descriptive data concerning the Cuban he claims to have observed on October 1, 1963:

Name:	Sounded like "RAMIR" or some similar name.
Age:	Appeared to be about 33 years of age.

CR 5 6

Build:	Short, perhaps 5' 4" or thereabout. Seemed to be strong, active, athletic type, with broad shoulders.
Hair:	Black and slightly kinky. Described as almost of "Negroid" type kinky hair. Hairline appeared to run straight across forehead. Hair appeared to be close-cropped type. Had a full head of hair, with no noticeable receding hairline either in the center or on the sides. Hair did not appear to have any part in it.
Dress:	Dark gray colored business suit. Coat and pants matched. Wore a colored sportshirt, but color not recalled. Sportshirt was not completely buttoned up at the neck. Dress described as very neat and individual not at all "sloppy" in appearance.
Remarks:	Cuban was not carrying anything in his hands in the way of a pouch or package, although GUTIERREZ claims he did see the Cuban with United States currency in his hands.
Complexion:	Light complexion.

CR5L6

GUTIERREZ stated that he cannot, at this time, recall any other particulars concerning the Cuban's appearance; that he does not remember what kind of shoes he might have had on, but that he definitely did not wear a hat and definitely was not wearing a necktie.

GUTIERREZ, on February 20, 1964, furnished the following descriptive information concerning the American whom he claims he observed in the company of the Cuban on October 1, 1963:

Age:	27 to 30 years. Did not appear to be as young as 23 years of age, which would have been OSWALD's age as of October 1, 1963.
Complexion:	Very light, slightly pallid complexion, as opposed to the usual ruddy complexion of most Americans known to GUTIERREZ.
Height:	Estimated to be 5' 10" to 5' 11".
Build:	Slender.
Weight:	GUTIERREZ claimed unable to estimate weight, but that American was not at all fat or stocky.
Dress:	Wore beige or khaki colored pants with dark colored jacket of the windbreaker type. The color of the jacket recalled as being much darker than the trousers.

CR566

CONFIDENTIAL

GUTIERREZ, on February 20, 1964, stated that he is certain in his own mind that the American seen by him on October 1, 1963, at Mexico, D. F., was at least 27 to 30 years of age and that he does not think he is mistaken in regard to this estimation of age.

GUTIERREZ, on February 20, 1964, was again shown photographs of OSWALD taken on August 9, 1963, by the Police Department at New Orleans, Louisiana, which include a front standing view and front and side bust views. It was pointed out to GUTIERREZ that during a previous interview he had identified these photographs as the American seen by him at the Cuban Embassy on October 1, 1963, and it was pointed out to him that one of the views described above is a profile photograph of OSWALD.

GUTIERREZ, on February 20, 1964, said that he cannot identify the profile view of OSWALD as described above because he did not have a chance to observe the profile of the American he saw on October 1, 1963, at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico, D. F. GUTIERREZ maintained that the front bust and front standing photographs of OSWALD, as described above, are, in his opinion, identical with the person seen by him on October 1, 1963, at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico, D. F., and on February 20, 1964, GUTIERREZ did not admit any possiblity that he may be merely associating these photographs with photographs of OSWALD seen by him in various Mexico City newspapers following the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

GUTIERREZ, on February 20, 1964, examined a photograph of former Cuban Consul General in Mexico, RUSERIO AZCUE, and stated he has never, to his knowledge, seen AZCUE and that the Cuban observed by him with the American on October 1, 1963, was definitely not AZCUE.

Concerning efforts to more thoroughly pinpoint the date he was at the Cuban Embassy and observed the occurrence previously described, GUTIERREZ advised as follows:

He said that since he was last interviewed on February 3, 1964, he had telephonically contacted the Cuban

CR 566

Embassy in Mexico, D. F., to see if a former Cuban Embassy Commercial Department employee, MARIA LUISA CALDERON, might still be there, with the thought in mind that she may have been the employee interviewed by him on or about October 1, 1963, in connection with his credit investigation. GUTIERREZ stated that he was informed by an official of the Commercial Department of the Cuban Embassy that CALDERON had returned to Havana, Cuba, during late December 1963 and was no longer assigned to the Cuban Embassy staff in Mexico City.

GUTIERREZ, on February 20, 1964, stated that he will, on pretext of a credit inquiry, visit the Cuban Embassy in person in the near future to see if he can observe the female employee contacted by him on or about October 1, 1963, in an effort to establish her identity and to possibly facilitate fixing the date of his previous visit to that Embassy.

GUTIERREZ stated that during his contemplated visit to the Cuban Embassy, he will be alert for the possibility that the Dina Renault automobile, which he has previously described, may be parked in that area.

GUTIERREZ, on February 20, 1964, also stated that he maintains in his home various pay slips given to him by the accounting department of the department store where he is employed, which show payments to him for various credit investigations. He said that he will review these pay slips in an effort to refresh his memory concerning the date he was at the Cuban Embassy and also in an effort to locate some documentary evidence which may serve to establish the date he was there. GUTIERREZ said he would also examine his household receipts, personal letters, and any other documents he has in his home to see if these papers might provide some data to pinpoint the pertinent date he was at the Cuban Embassy, either by association with other events or by refreshing his memory.

Law Offices
FENSTERWALD AND OHLHAUSEN
910 SIXTEENTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006
TELEPHONE (202) 223-1667

BERNARD FENSTERWALD, JR.
WILLIAM G. OHLHAUSEN

GORDON F. HARRISON
OF COUNSEL

NEW YORK ASSOCIATE
BASS & ULLMAN
342 MADISON AVENU
NEW YORK, N. Y. 100

June 18, 1974

Mr. Clarence Kelly, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Enclosed is a copy of an FBI report of February 24, 1964, addressed to the Warren Commission and bearing their identification "Commission No. 566." The report concerns an individual named Gutierrez.

In the last paragraph on Page 4 of the document, you will note that Gutierrez, on February 20, 1964, "also examined 20 photographs of possible white male Americans who had been in Mexico City..."

I wish to examine these photographs and, possibly, ask that copies be made for me. Needless to say, I am prepared to pay for the expense of locating and/or copying them.

Your assistance will be greatly appreciated.

Most sincerely yours,

Bernard Fensterwald, Jr.

BF:crr
Encl. ENCLOSURE

EX-110

June 28, 1974

REC-57 105-82555-5718

1 - Mr. Wannall - Encs. (2)
Attn: Philip C. Mogen
1 - Mr. Mintz

X-110

Bernard Fensterwald, Jr., Esq.
910 16th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Mr. Fensterwald:

This is to acknowledge your letter of June 18th, with enclosure, requesting twenty photographs which were examined during the investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald.

A search is currently being conducted in an attempt to locate the photographs to which you made reference. When the search has been completed, you will be promptly advised of the results.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

1 - The Deputy Attorney General - Enclosures (2)
1 - Bufile 62-115530 (FOI-REPLIES)

Misc:bjy (8)

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Assoc. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dirs. ____
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
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Ident. ____
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Spec. Inv. ____
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Legal Coun. ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

MAILED 20
JUN 28 1974
FBI

156 JUL 18 1974

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SAC, Anchorage 7/5/74

Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Enclosed for information and assistance of recipients are Xerox copies of three self-explanatory U. S. Secret Service internal memoranda.

Enclosures all pertain to information furnished by one James W. Gallaher, 4960 E. 5th Ave., Anchorage, Alaska. A search of Bureau files fails to disclose any identifiable information concerning Gallaher.

Recipients are instructed to search indices concerning Gallaher. It is noted he claims to have reported to the FBI in San Francisco and Seattle in 1968 that he overheard a conversation between three men in 1963 (Clay Shaw, Oswald, and an unknown individual), which he interprets to have a bearing on the subsequent assassination of President Kennedy.

Furnish results of indices search and any file review to Bureau. Conduct no further inquiry at this time.

Handle promptly.

Enclosures - 3

2 - San Francisco (Enclosures - 3)
2 - Seattle (Enclosures - 3)

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
JUL 7 1974
FBI — ANCHORAGE

ENCLOSURE

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 12-22-69)

To: ☒ Director

Date 7/8/74

Att.: _____

FILE BUFILE 105-82555
ANFILE 44-48

Title _____

☐ SAC _____
☐ ASAC _____
☐ Supv. _____
☐ Agent _____
☐ SE _____
☐ IC _____
☐ CC _____
☐ Steno _____
☐ Clerk _____

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R

RE: Bulet to AN 7/5/74.

☐ Rotor #: _____

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge
☐ Assign ___ Reassign ___
☐ Bring file
☐ Call me
☐ Correct
☐ Deadline _____
☐ Deadline passed
☐ Delinquent
☐ Discontinue
☐ Expedite
☐ File
☐ For information
☐ Handle
☐ Initial & return
☐ Leads need attention
☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

☐ Open Case
☐ Prepare lead cards
☐ Prepare tickler
☐ Return assignment card
☐ Return file
☐ Search and return
☐ See me
☐ Serial # _____
☐ Post ☐ Recharge ☐ Return
☐ Send to _____
☐ Submit new charge out
☐ Submit report by _____
☐ Type

NOT RECORDED
17 JUL 17 1974

Anchorage indices negative re JAMES H. GALLAHER.

1 - ENCLOSURE

MARLIN H. MOORE
SAC

___ See reverse side

Office ANCHORAGE

☆ GPO: 1972 473-399/10

54 JUL 19

DIRECTOR, FBI

February 20, 1967

SAC, SEATTLE (89-47)(RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for the Bureau is original and six copies and for Dallas one copy of letterhead memorandum setting forth information which was furnished by JAMES W. GALLAHER concerning the captioned subject.

For the information of the Bureau, JAMES W. GALLAHER, when first attempting to furnish this information to the Seattle Office on February 9, 1967, was intoxicated and confused. As a result, he was recontacted on February 10, 1967 and the information concerning captioned subject was obtained from him and is set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum.

For the additional information of the Bureau, it is being pointed out that during the interview of GALLAHER it was learned that the identical information had been previously furnished by him to the American Consulate in Bermuda, November, 1963, and also to the Los Angeles Office of the FBI in March of 1964.

During the interview of JAMES W. GALLAHER, it was learned that he has been a Merchant Seaman for thirty years having been born in Seattle, Washington on July 19, 1921 and maintains a mailing address of Box 197, Roslyn, Washington.

The indices of the Seattle Office were negative concerning JAMES W. GALLAHER.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 7)
1 - Dallas (Enc. 1)(INFO)
1 - Seattle
JES/drm
(4)

105-82

ENCLOSURE

Seattle, Washington
February 20, 1967

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Mr. JAMES W. GALLAHER advised the Seattle Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that he was temporarily awaiting shipping orders, as a Merchant Seaman, at New Orleans, Louisiana in October, 1963. He advised that while in New Orleans he resided in a hotel, name not recalled, across the street from the Capitol House Hotel. Mr. GALLAHER stated that on an evening just prior to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY he went to the Capitol House Hotel for the purpose of eating. Upon entering the hotel, he observed three men standing at the magazine counter, one of whom he stated was LEE HARVEY OSWALD, whom he did not know at the time but subsequently identified through newspaper photographs. While standing near these three individuals, he overheard the following statement made by one of the two unknown individuals to LEE HARVEY OSWALD: "If we can't vote the man into office we want, we will vote him in with a rifle."

Mr. GALLAHER related that he is able to describe only one of the two men talking with OSWALD, that being the individual who made the above statement. He described him as follows: white, male, American, 5'10" tall, 30 years of age, sandy hair, with a large stomach. Mr. GALLAHER stated that he feels sure that he could identify this individual should he ever observe him again.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

F.B.I.

Date: 7/10/74

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM: SAC, SEATTLE (105-9607) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Re BULET to Anchorage, San Francisco and Seattle, dated 7/5/74.

Seattle Indices were searched concerning JAMES W. GALLAHER under various spellings and no data was located.

A review of Seattle file 89-47 pertaining to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY contains a letter and LHM dated 2/20/67, captioned "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING." This letter and LHM pertains to the interview of JAMES W. GALLAHER AT THE Seattle Office on 2/10/67, apparently referred to in referenced BULET with enclosures.

Copies of the above are being furnished to Bureau and recipient offices.

In addition, Seattle is furnishing Los Angeles with the referenced BULET and three enclosures from U. S. Secret Service which came with it.

REC-41

3 JUL 12 1974

(2) - Bureau (Enc 2) (RM)
1 - Anchorage (Enc 2) (RM)
2 - Los Angeles (Enc 6) (RM)
1 - San Francisco (Enc 2) (Info) (RM)
2 - Seattle
(1 - 105-9607)
(1 - 89-47)
RHC:kn
(8)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

U.S.Government Printing Office: 1972 — 455-574

It is noted when interviewed on 2/10/67, at Seattle, GALLAHER indicated he had previously furnished the same information to the American Consulate in Bermuda in 11/63, and also to the Los Angeles Office of the FBI in 3/64.

LEAD

LOS ANGELES

Requested to attempt to locate the data furnished by JAMES W. GALLAHER, mentioned above. Search Indices and files and advise Bureau promptly. Conduct no further inquiry, UACB.

Seattle taking no further action at this time.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 7/17/74

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (105-16814) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS-R

Re Bureau letter to Anchorage, dated 7/5/74, captioned as above.

San Francisco indices were searched concerning JAMES W. GALLAHER under various spellings and no data was located. Additionally, checks were made of SF file 89-58 - Assassination of President Kennedy, with negative results, above file concerning OSWALD with negative results, and any information relating to CLAY SHAW, which was also negative.

EX-111 REC-54 105-82555-

6 JUL 19 1974

(2) - Bureau
1 - Anchorage (Info)
1 - San Francisco
RS:tms
(4)

JUL 2

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Letter to Supervising FBI

U.S. SECRET SERVICE

TO : AIC - Intelligence Division

DATE: May 28, 1974

FROM : RA [redacted] - Anchorage

4-13-610.1

SUBJECT: James W. Gallaher N/R 1D

Attached are two tape cassettes made by Mr. James W. Gallaher of Anchorage, Alaska wherein he relates a conversation which he says he overheard prior to the assassination of President Kennedy between Clay Shaw and Lee Harvey Oswald and a third unknown individual at the Capitol House Hotel, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Mr. Gallaher said that he heard Clay Shaw say, "If we cannot elect to office who we want we will vote him out of office with a rifle".

Mr. Gallaher appeared at this office on May 13, 1974 and was interviewed by the reporting Agent. He was depressed and seemed paranoid that certain people were out to get him because he had this information about Shaw and Oswald. He said his story was quite involved and that he would have a hard time collecting his thoughts at the present time to relate to the reporting Agent all that was to be told. It was suggested to him that he make a tape recording of what he wanted to say and then turn the tape over to this Service.

The first tape was received at this office on May 16 and the second on May 28, 1974.

Mr. Gallaher is described as a white; male; DOB July 19, 1921; 5'10"; 185lbs., blue eyes; gray hair; presently employed by P.A.E., Co., Barrow, Alaska. He is not of record with the Alaska Psychiatric Institute or the Alaska State Troopers or Anchorage Police Department. He is not of record with FBI, Alaska.

No investigation is being made pending instructions from your office.

[redacted]
Resident Agent

Approved:

[redacted]
Special Agent in Charge

105-82555-5721

cc: Seattle
Anchorage

105-82555-5713

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

CO-2-68[illegible]9

TO : SAIC - Intelligence Division

DATE: June 7, 1974

FROM: IRS [redacted] - Intelligence Division

SUBJECT: James W. Gallaher

On this date, I reviewed a tape sent by the subject to CIA. The subject gives background information about himself and a narration about his military experience in the U. S. Coast Guard. The subject relates that while he was stationed in Baton Rouge, La., he overheard a conversation among three individuals. One individual, who subject later learned was Lee Harvey Oswald, stated "If we cannot elect the man to office that we want, we will vote him out of office with a rifle." The subject was unable to identify the second individual, but did recognize the third individual, Clay Shaw. Subject stated that he was stationed in Bermuda at the time of Kennedy's assassination. The subject stated that he sent copies of tape to Secret Service at Anchorage, Alaska, and Senator Edward Kennedy.

Subject stated he is currently living at 4916 East 5th St., Anchorage, Alaska.

[redacted]
Intelligence Research Specialist

105-82555-5721

ENCLOSURE 105-82555-5710

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

GSA FPMR 101 CFR 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

U. S. SECRET SERVICE

CO-2-68

TO : SAIC [redacted] - Intelligence Division

DATE: June 7, 1974

FROM : SA [redacted] - Intelligence Division

SUBJECT: James W. Gallaher re: Pres. Kennedy assasination

Reference is made to SA Trombly's office memorandum dated May 28, 1974 regarding two cassette type recordings.

The recordings run for approximately 45 minutes and contain extensive background information on the subject of a biographical nature. He finally gets to a point where he relates overhearing a conversation, between who he identifies as Clay Shaw and "Oswald" and an unknown individual, wherein Shay makes the statement: "If we cannot elect to office who we want we will vote him out of office with a rifle."

Gallagher does not report any other observations of significance nor identifies any other individuals. He spends the rest of the recording describing, in a despressed fashion, his personal family problems.

The subject, who appears to be suffering from paranois, feels persecuted for reporting to the FBI an incident allegedly involving "Clay Shaw", "Oswald", and an "unknown male."

The subject stated that in November, 1963, one week before Armistice Day, he was at the Capitol House Hotel, Baton Rouge, La. and overheard three men he identifies as "Clay Shaw", and an Unknown male" talking. He stated he overheard Shaw say "If we cannot elect to office who we want we will vote him out of office with a rifle."

The remainder of the recording relates biographical data about himself, personal problmes, and allegations of "character assasination" he has experienced. He makes no hostile or derogatory remarks about anyone of interest to this Service.

He advised that he has already reported this incident to the FBI at Seattle and San Francisco in 1968.

He also stated he provided a "William Conroy" of the U. S. Secret Service the same information in Saigon. Conroy is not of record with this Service.

105-82555-5721

ENCLOSURE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

The subject stated he is providing this information to the U. S. Secret Service at this time to end being persecuted.

He advised he is sending the CIA and Senator Kennedy the same information and possibly the newspapers if he does not get a satisfactory response from the U. S. Secret Service.

The subject is not of prior record with this Service. He resides at 4960 E. 5th Ave., Anchorage, Alaska.

[redacted]
Special Agent

1 - Mr. P. C. Mogen

SAC, Anchorage 7/5/74

Director, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Enclosed for information and assistance of recipients are Xerox copies of three self-explanatory U. S. Secret Service internal memoranda.

Enclosures all pertain to information furnished by one James W. Gallaher, 4960 E. 5th Ave., Anchorage, Alaska. A search of Bureau files fails to disclose any identifiable information concerning Gallaher.

Recipients are instructed to search indices concerning Gallaher. It is noted he claims to have reported to the FBI in San Francisco and Seattle in 1968 that he overheard a conversation between three men in 1963, (Clay Shaw, Oswald, and an unknown individual), which he interprets to have a bearing on the subsequent assassination of President Kennedy.

Furnish results of indices search and any file review to Bureau. Conduct no further inquiry at this time.

105-82555-5721

~~105-82555-5715~~

Handle promptly.

Enclosures - 3

2 - San Francisco (Enclosures - 3)
2 - Seattle (Enclosures - 3)

REC-10

JUL 5 1974

Assoc. Dir. ___
Dep. AD Adm. ___
Dep. AD Inv. ___
Asst. Dirs. ___
Admin. ___
Comp. Syst. ___
Ext. Affairs ___
Files & Com. ___
Gen. Inv. ___
Ident. ___
Inspection ___
Intell. ___
Laboratory ___
Plan. & Eval. ___
Spec. Inv. ___
Training ___
Legal Coun. ___
Telephone Rm. ___
Director Sec'y ___

PCM:emg
(8)

XEROX

MAILED 7
JUL 5 1974
FBI

EXPT

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

JUL 16 1974

ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE ON BULKY RAMP

AUG 21 1974

TELETYPE UNIT

JUL 16 1974

Letter to Anchorage
Re: Lee Harvey Oswald
105-82555

NOTE:

U. S. Secret Service provided memoranda detailing interview of Gallaher by one of their agents who characterized Gallaher as paranoid. Anchorage, San Francisco and Seattle being canvassed on any data possessed regarding Gallaher. U. S. Secret Service also furnished two tape cassettes made by Gallaher which are retained in file 105-82555.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. BASSETT

CONFIDENTIAL

DATE: September 17, 1974

FROM : R. D. COTTER

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
WARREN COMMISSION DOCUMENTS

The Department has referred to us a request of the U. S. Archivist relating to the possible declassification of certain classified documents of the Warren Commission which are now over ten years old. These include:U

1. A letter dated 4/24/64 addressed to the FBI by J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the Commission, which requests that certain specific inquiries be conducted in Mexico. These inquiries related chiefly to d[illegible]ining Oswald's activities and expenses while in Mexico and ascertaining [illegible]ailability of a fellow bus passenger, one Albert A. Osborne. Rankin's letter is currently classified "Secret," but it contains nothing we would presently consider as sensitive and we would have no grounds to object to its declassification or release for research purposes.U

2. [redacted]

[redacted] OCT 4 1974

[redacted]

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Wannall (Attention Mr. Boynton)

RDC:bhg (4)

CONTINUED - OVER

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED COPY FILED IN

letter to AAG Lawton RDC:amp 9/27/74

CONFIDENTIAL

[redacted] (C)

[redacted] (C)

ACTION

It is recommended that the CI-4 Section (Liaison) of Intelligence Division contact knowledgeable representatives of CIA concerning this matter and obtain their views. Following this contact, the Document Classification Officer, Inspection Division, will prepare an appropriate response to the Department. A copy of the pertinent portions of the WFO report of 3/11/64 is attached. (U)

[redacted] (C)

(U)

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

Mary C. Lawton
Acting Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ September 23, 1974

Director, FBI 105-82555-5722

REC-1

WARREN COMMISSION DOCUMENTS
DECLASSIFICATION MATTER

Classified by 2040
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

6/28/77

Reference is made to your letter of August 14, 1974, requesting advice as to the possible declassification of two documents maintained in the records of the Warren Commission. (U)

We interpose no objection to the declassification of the letter dated April 24, 1964, addressed to the FBI by Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the Commission. (U)

After consulting with the Central Intelligence Agency, which has an interest in the matter, it has been determined that the portions of the report of Special Agent James F. Morrisey dated March 11, 1964, at Washington, D. C., in question (pages 23-35) should remain classified "Confidential" under exemption category 4 of Section 5 (B) of Executive Order 11652. (U)

The enclosures forwarded with your letter are being returned herewith pursuant to your request. (U)

Enclosures - 6

NOTE:

[redacted]

1 - Mr. Wannall 1 - Mr. J. [redacted] Farrington
RDC:wmj
(7)
105-82555

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SECRET MATERIAL ATTACHED

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SECRET

MAILED 6
SEP 27 1974
FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

62-109450

Asst. Dir. ____
Dep. AD Adm. ____
Dep. AD Inv. ____
Asst. Dir. ____
Admin. ____
Comp. Syst. ____
Ext. Affairs ____
Files & Com. ____
Gen. Inv. ____
Ident. ____
Inspection ____
Intell. ____
Laboratory ____
Plan. & Eval. ____
Spec. Inv. ____
Training ____
Legal Coun. ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

General Services Administration

National Archives and Records Service

Washington, D.C. 20408

JUL 31 1974

DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RELEASED
OPEN

Honorable William B. Saxbe
Attorney General
Washington, DC 20530

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

We have received a request for a mandatory review under Executive Order 11652, Sections 5(D) and 11, of certain security classified records of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy (the Warren Commission) that are now 10 years old. These records consist of pages 23-35 of Commission Document 651 (Report of Special Agent James F. Morrisey, Washington, D.C., March 11, 1964; FBI File No. 105-82555) and a letter addressed to Director J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation by J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the Commission, on April 24, 1964.

Enclosed are copies of the guidelines prepared by the Department of Justice in 1965 for the review of the Commission's records and a letter of August 17, 1966, from Assistant Attorney General Rosencraft of the Office of Legal Counsel authorizing the National Archives to conduct reviews of the records created by the Commission. I shall appreciate it if you will review pages 23-35 of Commission Document 651 and the letter from Mr. Rankin to Mr. Hoover, which we will make available to you upon the request of your action officer, in accordance with the terms of E.O. 11652 and inform me of any objection you may have to the declassification of these records or any part of them. If you feel that the records or any part of them should retain a security classification, please inform me of the level of classification required and the relevant basis for the classification listed in Section 5(B) of E.O. 11652. If you think the records should be declassified but withheld from research as a whole or in part under an exemption from mandatory disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) other than subsection (b) (1), please inform me of that exemption and of any relevant guideline.

5725

10-82

CC( ) 13

Progress Through Excellence
Service Through People

OFFICE OF [illegible]

The following members of our staff will be pleased to furnish any further information you require: Mr. Mark C. Eckhoff and Mr. Marion M. Johnson (Code 13, Ext. 23171).

Sincerely,

James B. Rhoads

JAMES B. RHOADS
Archivist of the United States

Enclosures

RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL
AUG 5 1974

Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20530

AUG 14 1974

MEMORANDUM

TO: Clarence M. Kelley
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

FROM: Mary C. Lawton
Acting Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

Lee Harvey Oswald

Attached is a letter from the Archivist of the United States addressed to the Attorney General, requesting the opinion of the Department of Justice as to declassification of certain Warren Commission records, classified "Secret" and "Confidential", respectively. Because these documents relate primarily to the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, I am attaching a copy for your consideration and request your views on the questions posed by the Archivist. After receipt of your response, this Office will prepare a reply on behalf of the Attorney General.

Because this matter arises from a request for mandatory review under Sections 5(D) and 11 of Executive Order 11652, applicable time limits necessitate a reply as soon as possible.

Please return the attached letter and documents with your response.

EX-PROC
30 AUG 14 1974 COPY FILED

EX 104

"SECRET" DOCUMENTS ATTACHED

When separated from Classified Attachments
this document is UNCLASSIFIED

AUG 14 1974

Attachment

OCT 9 1974

OCT 15 1974

CONFIDENTIAL

Mary C. Lawton
Deputy Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

November 18, 1974

Director, FBI

WARREN COMMISSION DOCUMENTS
DECLASSIFICATION MATTER

Classified by
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Reference is made to my letter of September 27, 1974, concerning the possible declassification of certain documents maintained in the records of the Warren Commission.

After further consultation with the Central Intelligence Agency, it has been decided that the portion of the report of Special Agent James F. Morrissey, dated March 11, 1964, at Washington, D. C., in question (pages 23-35) may now be declassified.

[redacted]

1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. J. A. Farrington
RDC:bhg (6)

EX-110 REC-38 105-82555-5724

MAILED 3
NOV 18 1974
A-FBI

7 NOV 19 1974

105-82555

CONFIDENTIAL

NOV 21 1974

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

WESTERN UNION

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS

CABLEGRAM

Jack Kellville Sept. 20 62

via Cables at

Tulsa, Oklahoma

Meet me at Sheritan Hotel
in Dallas at 1:00 P.M. on
Sept. 21, room 557 stop-

Expecting something big.stop-

Be on time stop-

signed
L. Oswald

MARK YOUR CABLES VIA WESTERN UNION-TO INSURE
FAST ACCURATE WORLD-WIDE SERVICE

ENCLOSURE

105-82555

ENCLOSURE

The Tulsa Tribune
TULSA, OKLAHOMA 74102
Phone: Area Code 918, 582-1181
NEWS AND EDITORIAL DEPARTMENTS

Dec. 10, 1974

Lee Harvey Oswald

Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Sirs:

At the suggestion of Tulsa FBI Agent Joe Pearson, I am writing your office to ask for results of investigation on the enclosed cablegram.

The person who gave this to me said he turned the paper over to an FBI agent some time ago and that it was recently returned to him.

I am a reporter for The Tulsa Tribune and am interested in finding out whether this note, apparently a hotel form provided for guests wanting to send messages, is legitimate or a fake.

I thank you for your attention to my request and await your reply.

nmd
ack: ltr 12/23/74
CHG: mls

Sam J Fox
Sam J. Fox

105-82555-
NOT RECORDED
43 JAN 6 1975

1 ENCLOSURE

1 - [illegible]

15 DEC 27 1974

RESEARCH SECTION
CORRESPONDENCE
LEGAL COUNSEL

December 23, 1974

105-82555-

Mr. Sam J. Fox
The Tulsa Tribune
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74102

Dear Mr. Fox:

Your letter of December 10, 1974, has been received, and I appreciate the interest which prompted you to write.

The Western Union cablegram about which you inquired was brought to our attention in April, 1973, after which the FBI conducted extensive investigation relating to the form and its message.

Our investigation did not develop any evidence which would indicate that the message was authentic.

If you have not already done so, you may wish to contact Western Union officials for any information they may be able to furnish.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

1 - Oklahoma City - Enclosure

1 - Mr. Gebhardt
1 - Mr. McDermott } detached
1 - Mr. Mintz

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. This response has been coordinated with the Freedom of Information Act Unit, Legal Counsel Division. By airtel dated 4/6/73, Oklahoma City [illegible]

investigation by various Field Divisions and examination by the FBI Laboratory fail to establish that the Western Union cablegram was authentic. Western Union officials did state that if the message was actually sent, it would have required the addresses of the sender and addressee. In addition, it would also have required a date stamp and time on the face of the cablegram.

CONFIDENTIAL

Mary C. Lawton
Deputy Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

December 18, 1974

Director, FBI

WARREN COMMISSION DOCUMENTS
DECLASSIFICATION MATTER

Classified by 2040
Exempt from [illegible]
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Reference is made to my letter of November 18, 1974, and to recent discussions between Mr. Mark Grunewald of the Department and Special Agent Richard D. Cotter of this Bureau.

[redacted]

USSR

[redacted]

REC-93 105-82555-5125

1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Farrington

MAILED 20
DEC 19 1974
FBI

15 DEC 21 1974

RDC:bhg
(5)

64 JAN 20 1975

CONFIDENTIAL

MAIL ROOM ☑ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Jenkins

DATE: 2/21/75

FROM : D. W. Moore, Jr.

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY
FORTHCOMING ARTICLE IN "NEW YORK TIMES"
CONCERNING LEE HARVEY OSWALD
PASSPORT MATTER

SAC Gordon Shanklin, Dallas, stated he had been contacted yesterday by former Agent John W. Fain in connection with an inquiry Fain received from Nick Horrock of the Washington Bureau of the "New York Times." Horrock had contacted Fain concerning a memorandum from Director Hoover in June, 1960, relating to possibly another individual having used the passport of Lee Harvey Oswald. Shanklin pointed out that former SA Fain had interviewed Oswald on two occasions prior to the assassination with respect to Oswald's defection to Russia in 1959 and his subsequent return to this country. Apparently the communication in question dealt with a check of passport records concerning Oswald's trip out of this country, and SA Fain's name was listed as the reporting agent in reports disseminated to the Warren Commission which are now stored in the National Archives. Apparently Horrock was reviewing this material in the Archives in Washington. According to Shanklin, Fain informed Horrock that he would have no comment concerning the results of any investigation he might have conducted for the FBI when he was on its active roles.

Former Assistant to the Director Cartha DeLoach contacted my office late yesterday to advise that he had received a similar inquiry from Horrock. Horrock stated that the was doing some research for another writer for the "Times," Ben Franklin, who was doing a story with respect to the alleged stolen passport of Lee Harvey Oswald which might possibly indicate there were two Oswalds and would raise the question as to whether or not the right one was arrested in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy. Mr. DeLoach stated he advised Horrock that he had no information to give him concerning the story that he was doing but stated that the FBI conducted a most thorough investigation concerning the assassination, the results of which were furnished to the Warren Commission.

1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Gebhardt
1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Jenkins
JMM:asc (5)

(CONTINUED-OVER)

105-82555-

NOT RECORDED
136 FEB 24 1975

7 FEB 25 1975

CORRESPONDENCE

70 MAR 6 1975

Moore to Jenkins memorandum
Re: Assassination of John F. Kennedy

According to Horrock, the story is scheduled for this Sunday's edition of the "New York Times."

RECOMMENDATION

For information and possible interest to the General Investigative Division in connection with the forthcoming story by the "New York Times" concerning Lee Harvey Oswald.

Center for National Security Studies
122 Maryland Avenue, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20002
(202) 544-2380

February 26, 1975

Federal Bureau of Investigation
US Dept. of Justice
9th and Penn. Ave.NW
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Sir:

This is a request for information pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act as amended (5 U.S.C. Sec. 552).

I request access to the following files for purpose of inspection, and if I so choose copying:

1) All data, reports, files, photographs, films, interviews, transcripts, tapes, video tapes, memoranda, computer printouts, drawings, diagrams, and all other information now maintained in the National Archives or elsewhere. under your control or jurisdiction, relative to the work of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy including all material prepared for that investigation whether or not it was shown to members of the President's Commission; and all other material arguably relevant to the investigation into the deaths of President Kennedy, Lee Harvey Oswald and police officer J.D. Tippit and the surrounding circumstances.

2) All files, documents and other information made available to any staff member, counsel or member of the President's Commission regarding my own activities.

3) All material relevant to Lee Harvey Oswald maintained in the National Archives or elsewhere, under your control or jurisdiction, in anyway arguably relevant to the study by the President's Commission into Oswald's background including the CIA computer printout consisting, I have been informed, of some twenty-six pages regarding Lee Harvey Oswald.

4) All material relevant to Jack Ruby, a/k/a Jacob Rubenstein, maintained in the National Archives or elsewhere, under your control or jurisdiction, in anyway arguably relevant to the study by the President's Commission into Ruby's background.

As you know, the amended Act provides that if some parts of a file are exempt from release that "reasonably segregable" portions shall be provided. I therefore, request that if you determine that any

ack 3/14/75 HB ms

FLI

portion of a requested document is exempt you provide me immediately with access to the remainder of the document. I, of course, specifically reserve my right to appeal any decision on your part which denies to me access to any document or to any portion of any document and an examination of a portion of a document may not be taken by you to be a waiver of my right to examine all portions of all of the requested documents.

If you determine that some of the documents or any portion of any document is exempt from release I request that you specifically advise me as to which exemption you believe to be applicable and the specific reasons therefor regarding any material you refuse to make available.

I believe that since it is likely that all of the requested material may have been collected and maintained by you in one location there should be no fee charged.

If you determine that a fee might be involved since the Act permits you to reduce or waive the fees if that "is in the public interest because furnishing the information can be considered as primarily benefiting the public" and since it is apparent that this request is made in the public interest I request that you waive any such fee. Should there be any question about fees or in any other area, please telephone me at (202) 544-5380.

I expect to receive a reply to this request within ten working days as required by the amended Act.

Sincerely,

Mark Lane

cc Office of the National Archives
Department of Defense
Central Intelligence Agency
U.S. Secret Service

1

105-811532-

March 14, 1975

Mr. Mark Lane
Center for National
Security Studies
122 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C. 20002

1-Mr. Mintz

Dear Mr. Lane:

I am in receipt of your letter dated February 26th and received on February 28th, which requested access to certain information which may be contained in FBI files.

The information you have requested is broad in scope and in some instances will be compiled in files of extensive volume. As you know, the recently amended Freedom of Information Act requires disclosure of material contained in investigatory records of the type maintained by the FBI, but provides for exemption of certain material including that specified in Title 5, United States Code, Section 552 (b)(7). This involves a page-by-page review of our records for a determination of what material is subject to exemption under the Act, and a resolution of what, if any, "reasonably segregable" portion of the record may be made available. We have experienced this is, of necessity, a time consuming task involving determination of many complex legal and factual issues.

MAILED 7
MAR 14 1975
FBI

We are aware of the time limitations imposed by the Freedom of Information Act with respect to response to requests and the spirit and intent of this legislation in this regard. I can assure you where material can be readily identified as subject to release under the Freedom of Information Act, this will be done.

We are currently experiencing an extremely heavy volume of requests for information, generated by the recent amendments to the Freedom of Information Act, and have added personnel to our staff for the purpose of processing these requests. In view of this backlog of work I am unable to give you a specific date regarding any release of documents, but wish to advise you the matter is being handled as promptly as possible.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

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Dep. AD Inv. ____
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1 - The Deputy Attorney General - Enclosure
1 - Bufile 62-115430 (FOI REPLIES)
MAIL ROOM ____ TELETYPE UNIT ____

FOLLOW-UP

NOTE NEWS PAGE

Mr. Mark Lane

NOTE: Requester is author of the book "Rush to Judgement" and is a well-known critic of the Warren Commission and the investigation of the John F. Kennedy assassination. His request obviously will involve review of an overwhelming volume of material and at best can only be made on a piecemeal basis.

February 28, 1975

Mr. Clarence M. Kelly
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Director Kelly:

As you can see from the attached correspondence, I am requesting a copy of the results of the Atomic Energy Commission's analysis of parafin casts and bullets related to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Perhaps the F.B.I. considers this report to be part of an "investigative file" and thus not available to the general public. However, I would assume that if this report bolstered the conclusions of the Warren Commission - that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone - it would have been included in the Warren Report.

I am left to speculate why this report is still withheld. Perhaps the conclusions contained in the A.E.C. report are unclear, ambiguous or meaningless because of the condition of the evidence when it was received by the A.E.C. Or some other reason.

I cannot believe that the F.B.I. or the Justice Department would withhold a report that would substantially alter the findings of the Warren Report.

If I cannot see this report, could you summarize the conclusions of the A.E.C. report? I would greatly appreciate your opinion as to the investigative value of this A.E.C. report to the F.B.I. and the reasons why, at this late date, it is still withheld from research. Since this A.E.C. report would not reveal the identity of sensitive informants or contain derogatory information of persons now living, I can see no reason for it being classified.

Sincerely

Fred T. Newcomb

FTN:mkn
Enclosures 2 ENCLOSURE

14812 McCormick Street
Van Nuys, California
91411

REC 34 100-82553-(10)
EX-110
14 MAR 25 1975

UNITED STATES
ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

FEB 13 1975

Mr. Fred T. Newcomb
14812 McCormick Street
Van Nuys, California 91411

Dear Mr. Newcomb:

This is in response to your letter of January 6, 1975, to Dr. Dixy Lee Ray requesting information relative to the Atomic Energy Commission's role in the chemical analysis of the paraffin casts and bullet fragments obtained from the President Kennedy assassination.

The FBI was in charge of the work, which was carried out at the Holifield National Laboratory, formerly the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. Emission spectroscopic analysis and neutron activation analysis methods were used on the paraffin casts (taken from L. Oswald) and bullet fragments to try to determine, respectively, the source of primer residue as well as the correlation in identification of the bullet fragments. The neutron activation technique is one of the most sensitive modes of trace metal analysis and the Holifield National Laboratory had pioneered in its development prior to the date of the assassination.

For further information or requests for possible reports to the Warren Commission on this subject kindly contact Mr. Clarence M. Kelly, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C. 20535.

For your information, I am enclosing a copy of a booklet entitled "The Atomic Fingerprint: Neutron Activation Analysis" which describes the basic principles underlying neutron activation analysis.

If we can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

James L. Liverman

James L. Liverman, Director
Division of Biomedical and
Environmental Research

Enclosure:
Booklet

cc: C. M. Kelly, FBI

ENCLOSURE

14812 McCormick Street, Van Nuys, California, 91411

January 6, 1975

Dr. Dixy Lee Ray
Atomic Energy Commission
Washington, D.C.
20545

Dear Dr. Ray,

A recently declassified transcript of an Executive Session of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy (The Warren Commission) held on January 27, 1964 makes mention of the Atomic Energy Commission and some new method the A.E.C. was using to study various bullets submitted by the Warren Commission.

This transcript notes that your agency was examining these bullets during January of 1964 and the Warren Commission's General Council felt that the results of the A.E.C. study would be of "great importance to the investigation." (See enclosed page from the transcript.)

Could you tell me the nature of this study the A.E.C. preformed for the Warren Commission? I would also like to obtain a copy of any reports you may have given the Warren Commission on this matter.

Please inform me in advance of any costs of duplication and I will remit promptly.

Sincerely,

Fred T. Newcomb

FTN:mkn
Enclosure

105-82111-51

ENCLOSURE

REC 44 105-82555-5121

1191

March 20, 1975

Mr. Fred T. Newcomb
14812 McCormick Street
Van Nuys, California 91411

1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. White
(Attn: Mr. Frazier)

Dear Mr. Newcomb:

This is in reply to your letter dated February 28th, with enclosures, which was received in my office on March 3rd.

Enclosed pursuant to your request is one Xerox copy of our results of paraffin cast tests from Lee Harvey Oswald conducted in the investigation of the assassination of former President Kennedy.

As your reply from James L. Liverman, Director, Division of Biomedical and Environmental Research, Energy Research and Development Administration, dated February 13th indicates, our personnel conducted the examination and analysis in question. While the Atomic Energy Commission did provide the necessary equipment for these tests, it did not conduct the examination or produce a report.

The results of the examination and analysis of the bullets you request are the spectrographic tests contained in an FBI report dated November 30, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, and the results of the neutron activation analyses. The spectrographic report has been furnished to the National Archives and is available to the public. Additionally, the results are set forth in the report of the Warren Commission, Volume 5, pages 67, 69, 73 and 74, wherein it is specifically stated that the metal fragments were analyzed spectrographically and were found to be similar in composition.

MAILED 4
MAR 20 1975
FBI

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1 - The Deputy Attorney General - Enclosure
1 - Bufile 62-115530 (FOI-REPLIES) (3)

TLW:dw (8)

APR 4 1975

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GPO 954-546

Mr. Fred T. Newcomb

The neutron activation analysis results were furnished by letter to Honorable J. Lee Rankin dated July 8, 1964. This letter is available to the public in the National Archives.

We are therefore of the opinion there has been full disclosure of the results of our testing in this regard.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Enclosure

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Reply has been coordinated with the Laboratory Division. The enclosure is serial 2384 from file captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, IS-R" (Bufile 105-82555) with deletion of file numbers, administrative data, and addendum which identified three employees of Union Carbide who assisted in the examination.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
National Archives and Records Service
Washington, DC 20408

FEB 27 1975

Honorable Edward H. Levi
Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, DC 20530

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

In light of the 1974 Freedom of Information Act Amendments, P.L. 93-502, and in response to a specific Freedom of Information request, the National Archives is in the process of reviewing its decision to withhold access from public researchers to certain documents currently subject to restrictions imposed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

These documents are the following:

1. A letter from J. Edgar Hoover to J. Lee Rankin, dated March 20, 1964, and a Statement of Mrs. Vada Oswald, numbered 599, 599a, and 599b in the Warren Commission records. A copy is enclosed for your review.

2. An unnumbered letter in the Warren Commission records from J. Edgar Hoover to J. Lee Rankin dated September 23, 1964, and attachments which refer to Sylvia Odio. A copy is enclosed for your review.

3. Commission Document 1555 in the Warren Commission records which is a cover letter from J. Edgar Hoover to J. Lee Rankin dated February 10, 1964, concerning statements of former Special Agent Henry H. Wade plus attached vouchers. You may view the document, which is lengthly, by contacting Marion Johnson, Room 2E, National Archives, 7th & Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC, (202) 962-3171.

105-82555-1947

4. Commission Document 1269 in the Warren Commission records which includes a report plus attached transparencies and positives on the finding of a portion of John F. Kennedy's skull bone. A copy of the report is enclosed.

SEP 18 1975

Would you kindly review these four documents in light of the 1974 Freedom of Information Act Amendments and let us know: (1) whether your agency desires that the National Archives continue to withhold the documents, in whole or in part, from public disclosure; and (2) on which exemption of subsection (b) of the Freedom of Information Act a recommendation to continue non-disclosure is based.

Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Johnson or Mr. Steven Garfinkel of the General Services Administration, Office of General Counsel, (202) 343-4947. In view of the outstanding request, we would appreciate your prompt consideration.

Sincerely,

James B. Rhoads

JAMES B. RHOADS
Archivist of the United States

Enclosures

Ltr'd to Archives 6/27/75
copies retained for Suf. 6/27/75 JBR/JOI

GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Freedom of Information Act Unit
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: 28 FEB 1975

FROM : Susan M. Hauser
Staff Assistant to the
Deputy Attorney General

SUBJECT: FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT REQUEST - James B. Rhoads

Enclosed herewith is a request under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552, for access to four documents in the Warren Commission records presently restricted from public disclosure in the National Archives.

Pursuant to 28 CFR § 16.5 which took effect on February 19, 1975, the responsible division shall, within ten working days, either comply with or deny a request for records unless unusual circumstances warrant an extension of time.

In cases where additional time is required, extensions shall be granted by the head of the division in increments of five days or less. The requester should be notified of the reasons for the time extension and the date on which a determination is expected.

If the request is denied, the requester should be informed by the head of the responsible division of 1) the exemption(s) authorizing the withholding of the records, 2) how the exemption applies to the record withheld and, where relevant, a brief explanation of why discretionary release is not appropriate, 3) the name and title of the person(s) responsible for the denial, and 4) his right of administrative appeal within 30 days to the Attorney General and the availability of judicial review thereafter.

Copies of all acknowledgements, extension notices, and responses should be forwarded to my office, Room 4212.

REC-36

12 SEP 18 1975

ENCLOSURE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

June 27, 1975

ST 109
REC-36

Mr. Marion Johnson
Legislative, Judicial and Fiscal Branch
Room 2E
National Archives Building
Washington, D. C. 20408

Dear Mr. Johnson:

This is in response to your recent telephone conversation with Mr. Thomas H. Bresson of this Bureau, and to your letter of February 27th, with enclosures, which was the basis of a request for a review of certain FBI documents contained in the files of National Archives.

Please be advised that we have conducted a review of these documents in light of the 1974 Freedom of Information Act Amendments, and it is considered they are exempt from public disclosure under the provisions of the Act. The following basis for this decision is set forth:

MAILED 7
JUN 30 1975
FBI

1. A letter from J. Edgar Hoover to J. Lee Rankin, dated March 20, 1964, and a statement of Mrs. Vada Oswald, numbered 599, 599a and 599b in the Warren Commission records. A copy is enclosed. This is considered exempt on the basis of provisions cited in Title 5, United States Code, Section 552 (b)(7)(C) and (b)(7)(D) since disclosure would constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, and would disclose the identity of a confidential source.

2. An unnumbered letter in the Warren Commission records from J. Edgar Hoover to J. Lee Rankin dated September 23, 1964, and attachments which refer to Sylvia Odio. A copy is enclosed. Exempt on basis of provisions cited in Title 5, United States Code, Section 552 (b)(7)(C) and (b)(7)(D). (With regard to this document - please note information contained in the enclosure dated September 11, 1964, page 1, paragraph 1 through page 3, paragraph 6, was made available on September 8, 1964, by Tyrus E. Minnix, Deputy District Director, Immigration and Naturalization Service, San Juan, Puerto Rico.)

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Legal Coun. ____
Telephone Rm. ____
Director Sec'y ____

1 - The Deputy Attorney General - Enclosure
Attention: Susan M. Hauser

See note page two.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

GPO 954-546

Mr. Marion Johnson

3. Commission Document 1555 in the Warren Commission records which is a cover letter from J. Edgar Hoover to J. Lee Rankin dated February 10, 1964, concerning statements of former Special Agent Henry M. Wade plus attached vouchers. Exempt on basis of provisions cited in Title 5, United States Code, Section 552 (b)(7)(C) and (b)(6), which relate to non-disclosure of matter which would constitute unwarranted invasion of personal privacy.

4. Commission Document 1269 in the Warren Commission records which includes a report plus attached transparencies and positives on the finding of a portion of John F. Kennedy's skull bone. A copy of the report is enclosed. Exempt on basis of provisions cited in Title 5, United States Code, Section 552 (b)(6), (b)(7)(C) and (b)(7)(D).

Our appeal procedures provide an appeal within thirty days may be directed to the Attorney General, Attention: Freedom of Information Appeals Unit, Washington, D. C. 20530. The envelope and letter should be marked "Freedom of Information Appeal." Additionally, judicial review is thereafter available either in the requester's district of residence or place of business, or in the District of Columbia, the location of the records.

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Thomas H. Bresson, Federal Bureau of Investigation, 175-5581.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Enclosures (11)

NOTE: The National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, requested a review of [redacted] FBI documents in their possession currently being withheld from public disclosure subject to restrictions imposed by the FBI. This review has been conducted and basis for exemptions set forth in this correspondence. Original returned to sender, copies of enclosures filed with incoming for record. Bufile 105-82555

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

March 20, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to your letter of March 11, 1964, requesting that this Bureau furnish the Commission the signed statement taken by this Bureau from Mrs. Vada Oswald in connection with her knowledge of the incident involving Marina Oswald and James Herbert Martin and the alleged incident concerning Oswald's attempt on the life of Richard M. Nixon.

In accordance with your request, there are enclosed a copy of the signed statement this Bureau received from Mrs. Vada Oswald dated February 24, 1964, concerning her knowledge of the incident involving Marina Oswald and James Herbert Martin and a copy of the signed statement this Bureau received from Mrs. Vada Oswald dated March 15, 1964, concerning her knowledge of the alleged incident concerning Oswald's attempt on the life of Richard M. Nixon.

Typewritten copies of each of the aforementioned copies of the signed statements executed by Mrs. Vada Oswald in these matters are also enclosed for the Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

September 23, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Reference is made to our letter dated September 21, 1964, enclosing memoranda setting forth results of inquiries concerning the claims of Sylvia (Silvia) Odio.

In this connection, there are enclosed two copies each of two memoranda dated September 11, 1964, and of memoranda dated September 12 and September 14, 1964. Our inquiry into the claims of Sylvia Odio is continuing and results thereof will be furnished to you as received.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures - 8

ENCLOSURE 105-82555-1

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Post Office Box 4312
San Juan, Puerto Rico - 00905
September 11, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

On September 8, 1964, Mr. Tyrus E. Minnix, Deputy District Director, Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), San Juan, Puerto Rico, made available the file pertaining to Silvia Odio del Toro, INS Number A-12-570-365.

This file contained a copy of INS Form I-161 which reflects the following information:

Silvia Eugenia Odio y del Toro, Urbanizacion San Antonio F-35, Ponce, Puerto Rico, a white female of Cuban nationality, arrived Miami, Florida, December 25, 1960 via Pan American World Airways (PAWA) flight 422. Her occupation in Cuba was listed as housewife and the reason for not returning to Cuba was listed as being anti-Castro and anticommunist. Her INS Number is A-12-570-365, and her husband was listed as Guillermo Herrera, INS Number A-12-570-366. Her residence in Cuba was listed as Edificio Focsa Apartments 18-C, Vedado, Havana, Cuba. The INS file was transferred from Miami to San Juan on March 13, 1961, at which time she was classified a refugee and granted indefinite status.

This file also contained an alien registration form dated July 21, 1944 indicating that Silvia E. Toro was visiting the United States in 1944 with her mother, Sarah. It is noted at this time that Odio was 7 years of age.

Re: Lee Harvey Oswald

On September 8, 1964, Mr. Minnix also made available the file pertaining to Guillermo Herrera Garcia, INS Number A-12-570-366, who is the husband of Silvia Odio.

A review of this file reflects INS Form I-161 lists Herrera's address as Urbanizacion San Antonio F-35, Ponce, Puerto Rico; his occupation was listed as industrial engineer, and the reason for not returning to Cuba was that he is anti-Castro and anticommunist. He arrived in Miami, Florida, November 17, 1960, via PAWA flight 422. His address in Cuba was listed as being the same as for Silvia Odio.

This file also reflects a change of address card for Herrera, dated April 9, 1964, reflecting a change of address from El Vigia #12, Ponce, Puerto Rico, to Apartment G-35, El Monte Apartments, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico. His employment as of April, 1964, was listed as engineer with Molinos de Puerto Rico in Catano, Puerto Rico.

His file indicates Herrera was born October 27, 1934, Santiago de Cuba, father - Guillermo Herrera, mother - Silvia Garcia. The file reflects his father is deceased, and that his mother resides at 1828 West Flagler, Miami, Florida.

This file further indicates that Herrera attended high school in Staunton, Virginia, 1948 to 1952, and attended Georgia Tech University from 1952 to 1957 where he received a degree in Industrial Engineering.

According to this file, in 1962, Herrera was employed by Western Fher Laboratory, Incorporated, Ponce, Puerto Rico, and was sent to Germany by this corporation for a period of six months to attend a course at the main office of this corporation. The file reflects he departed in May of 1962 and returned to Puerto Rico in November of 1962. His FBI Number, according to this file, is [redacted] and his Identification Record contains only his application for entry into the United States in November, 1960, and in November, 1962, upon his return from Germany.

Re: Lee Harvey Oswald

The files of the following agencies were caused to be checked on September 8, 1964, by the persons indicated for the names Silvia Eugenia Odio del Toro, Silvia Eugenia Odio de Herrera, Guillermo Herrera, and Guillermo Herrera Garcia, with negative results:

Office of Intelligence, Police of Puerto Rico (POPR), by Angelina Medina, Clerk, and by Captain Jose E. Hernandez, Chief, Office of Intelligence, POPR;

Identification Division, POPR, by Luis Febus, Clerk;

Detective Division, POPR, by Lieutenant Antonio Maldonado;

Retail Credit Corporation, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico, by Rosario Avila, Clerk;

United States Secret Service, San Juan, Puerto Rico, by Special Agent Victor Gonzalez.

On September 9, 1964, Manuel Ray, Calle La Rabida #310, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico, advised that he is the head of the organization known as Junta Revolucionaria Cubana (JURE). He was interviewed in the presence of his wife.

Mr. Ray stated that on September 4, 1964, he was interviewed by agents of the FBI in Miami, Florida, just prior to his departure from Miami for Puerto Rico. He stated that he advised the agents at this time that he had never known any individual connected with JURE by the name of Leopoldo. He stated this was a very uncommon name and, as far as he can remember, he does not know any individual by that name.

In regard to Silvia Odio, he stated that he has met this person on five or six occasions, mainly social, and that he originally met her at the home of

Jeronimo Esteve, Jr., in San Juan, Puerto Rico. He indicated she had been active to a certain degree with JURE in Ponce, Puerto Rico in 1962 prior to her departure for Dallas, Texas. He indicated he never had too much faith in Odio in regard to her activities in the organization.

Mrs. Ray stated that she is a good friend of Silvia Odio's mother who is presently a prisoner of the Castro regime in Cuba. Mrs. Ray considers Odio a very fine person but irresponsible and with a tendency toward exaggeration. She stated Odio will invent stories and will say whatever she thinks.

Mrs. Ray further indicated that, after the birth of Odio's last child, she was sick in bed in Ponce for several months, and it was general opinion amongst the individuals in Ponce that she was half out of her mind. She indicated that the reasons for the divorce from her husband was entirely a personal problem between Odio and her husband and that it was occasioned primarily by the departure of Odio's husband from Ponce on a trip to Germany for a period of about six months.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Ray indicated that Jeronimo Esteve could possibly furnish additional information concerning Odio.

On September 9, 1964, Guillermo Herrera Garcia, Apartment G-35, El Monte Apartments, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico, advised that he is the former husband of Silvia Odio del Toro.

Mr. Herrera stated that he married Silvia Odio on October 5, 1957 in Havana, Cuba. After Fidel Castro came to power in Cuba, he, Herrera, left Cuba in November, 1960, went to Miami, Florida, and almost immediately to Ponce, Puerto Rico. After he had located a place to live and a job in Ponce, he sent for his wife, Silvia, and children to join him. She arrived in Ponce about January 1, 1961, and they

resided for approximately one year at Urbanizacion San Antonio F-35, in Ponce. They subsequently moved, for the balance of their stay in Ponce, to El Vigia #12, Ponce.

He advised that his former wife was from a very wealthy family in Cuba and had been the center of attraction not only in the family but in most of the social circles in Havana prior to their marriage. He stated when they arrived in Ponce, he was working as an industrial engineer at Western Fher Laboratory, Incorporated; and that they were on an extremely tight budget and his wife had to do most of the housework by herself. He advised in May, 1962, he was sent by his employer to their home plant in Germany for a six months' course of instruction. During this period, he left his wife and four children in Ponce. He stated he had received information from friends and neighbors in Ponce that she had had a nervous breakdown during this period and that she traveled to Miami for approximately three weeks where she resided with her brother, Cesar Odio. On this trip to Miami, she took one child with her and left the other three children with friends or relatives.

Upon his return to Ponce from Germany in 1962, he stated he received information from various individuals in Ponce that his wife had been associating with another man who was also married. He stated that upon his return, they had several quarrels; and his wife left Ponce and went to Dallas to visit relatives. She returned several months later and instituted a suit for divorce. Herrera stated that, at this time, he filed a countersuit alleging infidelity on the part of Odio, at which time she dropped her suit and did not contest the suit filed by him. He stated that the divorce was granted in Suprior Court, Ponce, on August 29, 1963, and that the custody of the four children was awarded to him.

However, he stated, that it is his belief that the children should be with their mother, and that he has a private agreement, in writing, with Odio that she may retain custody of the children as long as she is willing and capable of raising them.

Herrera further advised that upon his return from Germany, Odio made two abortive attempts to take her own life. He stated that on one occasion, he and the children were out and upon their return, they found Odio in bed attempting to cut her wrists with a very dull knife. Herrera stated that there were many sharper knives in the house. On another occasion, Odio swallowed a bottle of pills, type not recalled at this time, at which time he rushed her to the hospital in Ponce. After treatment and analysis, it was determined that the pills were not harmful.

He further advised that she had been under psychiatric care in Ponce as well as in Dallas and exhibited a letter from a Dr. Lawrence W. Martin, Director of Out Patient Division, University of Dallas, Southwestern Medical School, dated April 1, 1963, in which Dr. Martin advised that Odio does have some emotional problems but that they are not self-induced, and that she mainly suffers from an anxiety neurosis.

Herrera advised that after the granting of the divorce, Odio returned to Dallas and he stated he had received information that sometime in the Fall of 1963, she underwent a hysterectomy operation and convalesced in the home of L. R. Rogers, Dallas, address unknown, but reportedly a wealthy cement plant operator. Rogers' brother is Robert D. Rogers, 3821 Whitehall Drive, Dallas.

Herrera further advised that Odio's parents were arrested by the Castro authorities in the Fall of 1961 while he and his wife were residing in Ponce. He stated this did have an emotional effect on Odio

and could have contributed to some of her nervous disorders. Odio's father was sentenced to 30 years and is presently incarcerated in the prison on the Isle of Pines, and her mother received a 6 year sentence and is confined in Havana, Cuba.

He further stated that during 1962, while he was in Germany, his wife joined JURE and assisted this organization in the collection of funds in the Ponce area stating that she felt this was the manner in which she could best assist her parents.

Herrera described his former wife as being very intelligent, well-educated, but an excellent actress and able to convince anyone of any item if she so desired. He stated she enjoyed being the center of attraction and believes that some of her activities in Ponce were due to this desire to seek attention.

He advised that the only individual he could think of by the name of Leopoldo is an individual by the name of Leopoldo Villoldo, who is a Cuban who recently returned from Dallas, Texas, to Puerto Rico and resides in the Hato Rey area. He advised he believes this individual's first name is Leopoldo but he is not sure. He stated that Leopoldo's wife was a good friend of his former wife.

Herrera stated that even though he described his former wife as being a good actress and convincing, he is of the opinion she would not be able to fabricate a story regarding any connection with Oswald and be able to stick to it through all the various inquiries to which she must have been subjected.

[SJ T-1, who is a former neighbor of Silvia Odio Herrera in Ponce, Puerto Rico, advised on September 9, 1964, that the Herrera family was composed of Silvia, her husband Guillermo, and their four small children. Guillermo Herrera worked for the Fher Laboratory in Ponce, Puerto Rico, while his wife Silvia kept house for their four children.

After moving to El Vigia, Guillermo Herrera went to Germany for about six months to pursue studies there which would advance him in his work at his place of employment.

While Guillermo Herrera was in Germany, his wife, Silvia, became very nervous and agitated. She wanted the whole neighborhood to have pity on her and to look after her, presumably because she was alone with four small children to look after. She would create the impression at times that she was having a mental breakdown, and it was rumored that at one time while her husband was away, she wanted to kill herself.

She was described as a person who was acting all the time, who could cry one moment and smile the next, and who could immediately pass from a very depressed feeling to a very gay attitude.

She herself (Silvia Herrera) made the statement that she never did love her husband, but that he loved her and that she was more or less pressured into marrying him by her family in Cuba.

She was never observed to show affection for her four children and indicated on occasion that she did not want them near her.

Ernestina Garcia, Clerk of Court Office, Superior Court, Ponce, Puerto Rico, on September 9, 1964, produced divorce record Number 63-2000, which reflected Guillermo Herrera Garcia as "plaintiff" and Silvia Odio as "defendant."

Re: Lee Harvey Oswald

The divorce action was initiated on July 16, 1963, by Guillermo Herrera Garcia, a resident of Ponce, Puerto Rico, and the defendant was identified as residing in Dallas, Texas.

The records indicated that Guillermo Herrera Garcia and Silvia Odio were married on October 5, 1957, in Havana, Cuba, after which, they moved to Ponce, Puerto Rico. They have four children, namely, Silvia Alejandra, 4½ years old; Maria Eugenia, 3½ years old; Guillermo, 2½ years old; and Patricia, 1½ years old, and all bore the last name of "Herrera Odio".

The record set forth that:

> "For a long time in a continuous manner, the defendant has been treating the plaintiff, not only cruelly, but also unusually, with words and with actions as well, in public and in private; whose conduct consists moreover in complete abandon of her obligations as a wife and mother, as well as an attitude of indifference and negligence towards the plaintiff, terminating this attitude in that the defendant left her home to go to the city of Dallas."

On August 29, 1964, and before Victor Vargas Negron, Judge, Superior Court, Ponce, Puerto Rico, Guillermo Herrera Garcia was granted divorce from Silvia Odio, at which time he was granted custody of the above-referred children.

[SJ T-2, a psychiatrist practicing in Ponce, Puerto Rico, advised on September 9, 1964, that Silvia Herrera was referred to him by another doctor in Ponce as a possible psychiatric case. She visited his office, but did not want to be treated as a psychiatric case] It was his impression that she came from a very wealthy family in Cuba, and he described her as emotionally unstable and unconventional, and he stated that she gave all the appearances of not being able, either mentally or physically, to take care of her four small children.

When she came to Ponce, she ingratiated herself with wealthy families in the same area, and more or less expected from them all kinds of help and assistance.

He advised that with regard to the records he maintained concerning his official contact with her, he would prefer for his own protection that a court order be produced in order for him to reveal the contents of the records he maintained in his contact with Silvia.

[SJ T-3, a medical doctor practicing in Ponce, Puerto Rico,] furnished the following information regarding Silvia Herrera on September 9, 1964:

When she first came to Ponce, she was known to a well-to-do Cuban family who lived in the same area and who introduced her to other influential families in Ponce.

On one occasion, [he was called out to treat her professionally when it was reported to him that she had had an attack of nerves. After he examined her] it was his determination that she had no such attack; instead, she feigned the attack to get attention from her neighbors in El Vigia, Ponce.

He described her as a very mixed up young lady. She was reported, by unrecalled sources, to have been under psychiatric care in Miami, Florida, and she also had consulted a psychiatrist in Ponce.

She is the mother of several small children, and she has abandoned both her children and husband and is living somewhere in the United States. She apparently comes from a well-to-do family in Cuba, and she does not have the stamina to accept the loss of all that to which she was accustomed in Cuba.

It was rumored in Ponce that, while her husband was away from Ponce, she became emotionally involved

with another married man of Cuban extraction, which involvement caused his separation, for a time, from his own wife. At about the time Silvia Herrera was rumored to be going with another married man, she claimed she had had an attack of amnesia for about a 12 to 24 hour period. [SJ T-4] however, completely discounted her allegation in this respect because he has consulted with a psychiatrist in Ponce concerning her alleged amnesia attack, and the psychiatrist's observation was that there was no reason why she should have had such an attack.

On September 10, 1964, attempts were made to locate Leopoldo Villoldo in Hato Rey, Puerto Rico. It was ascertained that Mr. Alfredo Villoldo resides at 233 Almirante Pinzon, Hato Rey, with friends. On contact at this address, it was ascertained that Mr. Villoldo had recently returned to San Juan from Dallas, Texas, and was acquainted with Guillermo Herrera and his former wife, Silvia Odio; however, it was ascertained that Mr. Villoldo was presently on a business trip throughout the Island of Puerto Rico and was not expected to return until the following week.

On September 10, 1964, Mr. [redacted] Hato Rey, Puerto Rico, advised that he is the second cousin of Silvia Odio. He stated that he was quite close to Odio's family, both in Cuba and with her while she resided in Ponce, Puerto Rico. He advised that Silvia was one of nine children, but the oldest daughter of a very wealthy family in Havana, Cuba, and was the center of attraction of the family and of many social activities in Havana. She was given anything that she wanted and was fawned upon by everyone who knew her. He described her as selfish, egotistical, very attractive, well-educated, and a very convincing speaker but very emotional. He stated that her father was a self-made man and had no scruples when

it came to business. She married Guillermo Herrera in 1957, and he described Herrera as being basically the same type of person as Silvia.

On arrival in Ponce in 1960, in view of the fact that her husband was working as an engineer and they were on a very tight budget financially, Silvia, who was accustomed to the ten servants in her family's home, was forced to do all of her own housework as well as care for her children by herself. He advised she was unable to cope with these problems and continually expressed her dissatisfaction, seeking sympathy and assistance from her friends.

He advised that in 1962, Silvia's husband was sent to Germany by his company which aggravated the situation in Ponce inasmuch as they had to operate on a tighter budget in order that he could finance his trip to Germany. Mr. [redacted] stated that there was considerable split amongst the members of the family in regard to this trip to Germany in that numerous members of the family stated that Herrera should not have made the trip and sympathized with Odio while others stated it was necessary for him to make the trip in order for him to advance professionally. During this period, she suffered a nervous breakdown, and he, [redacted] convinced her she should travel to Miami for a rest and visit some of her relatives. Odio made this trip, taking one child with her and he, [redacted] took care of the other children. While in Miami visiting her brother Cesar, they became involved in a family fight, and she again suffered a breakdown in Miami.

Mr. [redacted] stated that he has heard rumors from other members of the family and from acquaintances in Ponce that she did have an affair with another individual in Ponce, but that he has no personal knowledge of this.

Upon the return of Herrera from Germany, Odio and her husband fought continually for several weeks, at which

time she asked for a divorce, but he refused to grant it. At this time, Odio traveled to Dallas, Texas, to visit relatives where she remained for several months. In the Spring of 1963, she returned, at which time she filed for a divorce and Herrera filed a countersuit. The divorce was finally granted on Herrera's suit, and he was awarded custody of the children. Mr. [redacted] stated that there is some type of private agreement between Odio and her former husband enabling her to maintain custody of the children.

He stated that he has not seen her since she went to Dallas in 1963 but has heard several reports that she has again attempted, on numerous occasions, to become the center of attaction of the social circle in which she travels. He stated that in his opinion, this is one of her main difficulties, that she cannot rationalize herself to the fact that she is no longer the daughter of a wealthy individual who will grant her every request and, she will perform various actions in an attempt to become the center of attraction. He advised that the members of the family are split in their opinion of Odio, some being of the opinion that she is almost crazy, and the others offering their condolences at her troubles and offering her assistance.

Mr. [redacted] stated that her parents were arrested by the Fidel Castro regime in late 1961 while Odio resided in Ponce, and he knows that this was quite an emotional shock for her. He stated that her father received a sentence of 30 years and is presently incarcerated on the Isle of Pines, and her mother received a sentence of six years and is in custody in Havana, Cuba. He advised that, during the period of the divorce, he, himself, was in Europe on a business trip, and suggested that his sister, [redacted] be contacted as she assisted Odio during this period. He further suggested that his

other sister, [redacted], who resides in Miami, Florida, would be able to furnish information regarding her activities in Miami.

Mr. [redacted] stated the name Leopoldo is a very uncommon name, and he knows of no individual by that name who has been a member of any anti-Castro organization. He advised the only Leopoldo he knows is one Leopoldo Pinciro who was a classmate of his at the Havana Business Academy in 1948. He stated he last saw this individual in 1959 in Havana, at which time Pinciro was an official in the Cuban militia. He has heard nothing concerning this individual since.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Post Office Box 4312
San Juan, Puerto Rico - 00905
September 11, 1964

TITLE LEE HARVEY OSWALD

CHARACTER INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

REFERENCE Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

The reliability of SJ T-1 cannot be evaluated, but source can be described as [a former neighbor of Silvia Odio] who would be in a position to obtain the information furnished.

[SJ T-2 and SJ T-3] can be described as [professional] individuals who were in a position to obtain the information furnished.

Odio, Silvia

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Miami, Florida
September 12, 1964

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA

On September 11, 1964, Cesar Odio, age 28, resident at 1600 Southwest 82nd Place, Miami, Florida, and employed in the office of Maule Industries, Miami, stated he is the brother of Sylvia Odio, presently living in Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Odio said he left Cuba in October, 1960, and Sylvia, age 27, and her husband and their children left Cuba about December, 1960, and took up residence in Ponce, Puerto Rico.

The father and mother of Odio were arrested by the Castro regime in October, 1961, for activities against the government and they have been sentenced to 20 and 9 years imprisonment, respectively.

Mr. Odio said he is the oldest of ten children, all now in the United States.

He said Sylvia divorced her husband in 1962 and moved to Dallas, Texas, with her four children about July, 1963. He did not see her again until August, 1964, when he visited Dallas. He said he had no information concerning the incident wherein Sylvia was visited (about September, 1963) at her apartment in Dallas by three individuals, one of whom she believes was Lee Harvey Oswald, who said they were associated with the anti-Castro organization JURE (Cuban Revolutionary Junta). He said he can only presume Sylvia is correct about what she saw. Mr. Odio said he knows no acquaintance of Sylvia or other individual named Leopoldo, who might be identical with the person of the war-name "Leopoldo" stated by Sylvia to be one of the three persons, including Oswald, who had visited her apartment.

ENCLOSURE 15 K

Mr. Odio stated his sisters, Sylvia and Sara, age 23, who recently married James Mier at Dallas, both hoped to see President Kennedy when he visited Dallas on November 22, 1963. They were waiting at the Trade Mart in Dallas when news was received that President Kennedy had been shot. He said his sisters hoped to ask President Kennedy to obtain release of their parents, or at least their mother, from Cuba. He said Sylvia fainted at the news of the shooting and subsequently had a nervous breakdown from which she is still suffering. He said Sylvia's breakdown may also have been due in part to her divorce and to the imprisonment of her parents.

On September 11, 1964, Mrs. Silvia G. Herrera, 118 Southeast 12th Terrace, Miami, stated she is the mother of Guillermo Herrera, who divorced Sylvia Odio at Ponce, Puerto Rico, in July, 1963. Mrs. Herrera said she had no knowledge of the incident wherein Sylvia Odio believes Lee Harvey Oswald had come to her Dallas apartment with two other men, who said they represented JURE. Mrs. Herrera said she could not think of anyone named Leopoldo who might be identical with the three men who visited Sylvia Odio.

Mrs. Herrera advised that both her son, Guillermo, and Sylvia and their children, then three, left Cuba before the end of 1960, and settled in Ponce, Puerto Rico, where Guillermo Herrera, age 30, an industrial engineer, graduated from Georgia Tech and obtained employment with Western Fher Laboratories, Inc. In April, 1962, Mrs. Herrera visited her son and family in Ponce, at which time a fourth child was born to Sylvia. Then, in June, 1962, Guillermo Herrera was sent by his employer to Germany for training to last approximately six months. It was during this period, after Mrs. Herrera had returned to Miami and Guillermo had gone to Germany, that Mrs. Herrera learned Sylvia Odio was apparently neglecting her four children. Mrs. Herrera explained that her other son, age 20, was staying at the residence of Sylvia in Ponce, working and attending college at the time.

Re: Lee Harvey Oswald

Through her son, Mrs. Herrera learned Sylvia had put the children out with friends and was herself going out nights. When Guillermo Herrera returned to Ponce from Germany in December, 1962, he requested Mrs. Herrera to come to Ponce to help care for the children. In March, 1963, Sylvia left Ponce and went to Dallas, Texas, where she obtained psychiatric treatment from one or possibly two doctors; one of these doctors may have examined Jack Ruby, assassin of Oswald. When Sylvia went to Dallas, she said she intended to write novels for magazines, and took a typewriter with her. She frequently telephoned to Ponce to say she could not see her husband and children for two or three years. Her husband, however, had received a letter from Sylvia's psychiatrist in Dallas, advising that Sylvia could lead a normal life.

In approximately June, 1963, Sylvia appeared in Ponce without notice. She then filed suit for divorce but her husband filed a countersuit, which Sylvia did not contest. The husband was awarded custody of the four children, but gave Sylvia written consent to take the children to Dallas. The husband had lost his job due to the problems of caring for his family.

Mrs. Herrera stated Sylvia Odio is very intelligent and does whatever she sets her mind to. In Mrs. Herrera's opinion, Sylvia is also very conceited and vain of her physical beauty and of her brains. Also, according to Mrs. Herrera, Sylvia is a naturally excellent actress and succeeds in obtaining sympathy of others.

Mrs. Herrera said that she, herself, and her two sons enjoyed considerable wealth in Cuba, and Sylvia and her family were also very wealthy. Sylvia's father was self-made, having built a substantial trucking business in Cuba. Sylvia's parents have been involved in Cuban revolutionary affairs through several regimes.

Re: Lee Harvey Oswald

Mrs. Herrera said she believed Sylvia was unable to adjust to the relative hardships of exile from Cuba. Also the imprisonment of her parents had considerable effect on Sylvia's stability. Mrs. Herrera stated that while she could not judge the accuracy of Sylvia's belief that Oswald and two other men had visited her apartment, she is satisfied that Sylvia could intelligently fabricate an incident if so motivated.

On September 11, 1964, Mrs. Grethel Esteves de Martinez, 9250 Southwest 31st Terrace, Miami, stated she is a second cousin of Sylvia Odio. Sylvia's youngest sister, age 6, resides with Mrs. Martinez. Mrs. Martinez said she last saw Sylvia when Sylvia and her children passed through Miami en route to Dallas, Texas, from Puerto Rico, in the Summer of 1963. Mrs. Martinez said she could not comment on the accuracy of Sylvia's information concerning Lee Harvey Oswald appearing at her apartment with two other men. She said Sylvia has had psychiatric treatment since going to Dallas, but seemed quite normal when she came through Miami in the Summer of 1963. She said she believes Sylvia has decided to change from Catholic to another religion but did not know if Sylvia's emotional state influenced this decision. Mrs. Martinez said she had no idea who Leopoldo, named by Sylvia Odio as a companion of Oswald, might be.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Post Office Box 4312
San Juan, Puerto Rico - 00905
September 14, 1964

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

On September 12, 1964, [redacted] Urbanizacion El Cerezal, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, advised she is the sister of [redacted] and cousin of SILVIA ODIO.

[redacted] advised that SILVIA ODIO was from an extremely wealthy family in Cuba and was the center of attraction not only in the family but in the social circles of Havana, Cuba. She lived an extremely frivolous life while in Havana. On arrival in Puerto Rico in 1961, there was a very decided change in the economic status of ODIO and her husband, and she was forced to perform all her own work including raising her children. In the opinion of [redacted], ODIO was not capable of performing this housework and always complained, attempting to gain sympathy, not only from family but from friends and neighbors. She also attempted to continue to be the center of affairs but without success due to her economic status.

This change in economic life, the arguments with her husband and the eventual divorce and her inability to adjust brought on a series of partial breakdowns. In late Spring of 1963, ODIO returned to Puerto Rico from Dallas in order to obtain her divorce. At this time, ODIO resided for several weeks in the [redacted] residence in Rio Piedras. During this time, ODIO advised she had been under psychiatric care but that, in her opinion, she had recovered. ODIO claimed that she was working extremely hard in Dallas.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Since that time, [redacted] has received several letters from ODIO in which ODIO stated that she was working hard but having a difficult time making ends meet. She indicated she had to leave her children at a nursery while she herself went to work and complained in a majority of the letters about the lack of social life. She indicated in the majority of her letters that she was extremely lonesome and had very few friends in Dallas.

[redacted] advised that it is her opinion that ODIO was never able to cope with the change from her manner of life in Havana to the manner of life in Puerto Rico and Dallas. In view of this, ODIO has continually sought various means to regain her position by eliciting sympathy and attempting to be active in various social activities. [redacted] further stated that the hysterectomy operation undergone by ODIO in Dallas had a great effect on her emotional well-being. She further stated that ODIO has an excellent imagination, writes stories, and reportedly has had some published under a pseudonym. She is a very convincing person to talk to, a good actress, and possesses a tendency toward exhibitionism.

Commission No. 2269

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Dallas, Texas
July 14, 1964

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

By letter dated July 3, 1964, the President's Commission advised that the Attorney General of the United States had received a letter from Mrs. RITA MC CARTY, 2308 Foothill Boulevard, Oakland, California. MC CARTY's letter was of such a nature that she was interested in seeing the Attorney General run for President, and furnished laudatory remarks for the Attorney General and former President KENNEDY. She stated she recently returned from Dallas, Texas, where she had been residing with an individual whose identity she did not furnish but who was allegedly a photographer at the hospital where President KENNEDY was taken following the assassination. MC CARTY indicated this individual had two snapshots of two pieces of skull found on the street following the President's assassination.

On July 9, 1964, RITA MC CARTY was interviewed, at which time she stated she recently accompanied her brother-in-law and sister-in-law to Dallas, Texas, where they stayed briefly with one PAULETTE (last name unknown), a friend of her sister-in-law, who was a photographer at the hospital where President KENNEDY was taken following the assassination. RITA MC CARTY stated she did not observe any photographs taken by this individual, but overheard PAULETTE tell her sister-in-law, Mrs. EVA MC CARTY, that she had seen photographs of pieces of skull found on the street following the President's assassination which were brought to the hospital and photographed.

On July 9, 1964, Mrs. EVA MC CARTY was interviewed at Hayward, California, at which time she identified her friend with whom she resided in Dallas as PAULETTE CARUTHERS (phonetic) and stated she is employed as a photographer at the above-mentioned Dallas hospital.

ENCLOSURE

[redacted]

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On July 10, 1964, a search of the 1964 Dallas City Directory reflected a Mrs. PAULETTE CAROTHERS, 5200 Willis, Dallas, Texas, employed as a Photograph Processor at the Methodist Hospital of Dallas.

On July 10, 1964, THETFORD BOLTON BOONE, D.D., Administrator, Methodist Hospital of Dallas, 301 West Colorado Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, advised that he knew nothing of any bone specimen, allegedly coming from the skull of President KENNEDY, being examined or photographed at the Methodist Hospital of Dallas. He said if this bone specimen was examined at Methodist Hospital of Dallas, it probably would have been examined by A. B. CAIRNS, M.D., Chief Pathologist at Methodist Hospital of Dallas.

He said if this particular bone specimen was photographed at Methodist Hospital of Dallas, it would have been done by one of the two employees in the Medical Photography Department, and they would be M. WAYNE BOLLETER, Chief Medical Photographer, or Mrs. PAULETTE CAROTHERS, Processor in the Medical Photography Department.

On July 10, 1964, M. WAYNE BOLLETER, Chief Medical Photographer, Methodist Hospital of Dallas, 301 West Colorado Boulevard, Dallas, Texas, advised he resides at 4041 Sunvalley Drive, Dallas, Texas, and has home telephone number FR 4-7313.

BOLLETER advised that on Monday, November 25, 1963, Dr. JACK C. HARPER and Dr. A. B. CAIRNS, the Chief Pathologist at Methodist Hospital of Dallas, came to the Medical Photography Department and requested that he take some pictures of a bone specimen.

During the course of taking these pictures, BOLLETER stated Dr. HARPER related that this piece of bone was found by his nephew, BILLY A. HARPER, about twenty-five feet south of the location where President JOHN KENNEDY was assassinated. BOLLETER said, as he recalls it, he took two 35 millimeter color slides of this bone specimen, one slide showing the convex view, and the other slide showing the concave view.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

BOLLETER stated he was commissioned by Dr. HARPER to take these color slides, and when they were returned from processing he gave the color slides to Dr. HARPER.

In addition to these color slides, BOLLETER said he took ten black and white 35 millimeter pictures of this bone specimen. He said he took these as a matter of record and no prints have been made of these black and white pictures. He said that Dr. HARPER has not seen these black and white pictures.

Later, on November 25, 1963, after he had taken the photographs for Dr. HARPER, BOLLETER stated Dr. HARPER again stopped by the Medical Photography Department and told him that he should keep the information about the above-mentioned bone specimen in strictest confidence and he should not tell anyone. BOLLETER said he has not related the above incident to anyone, other than possibly Mrs. PAULETTE CAROTHERS, who is the other medical photographer employed in the Medical Photography Department.

BOLLETER furnished the above-mentioned black and white 35 millimeter film which contains the ten photographs taken of the bone specimen.

BOLLETER requested, on the instructions of THEFFORD BOLTON BOONE, D.D., Administrator, Methodist Hospital of Dallas, that this film be returned to Dr. BOONE.

On July 10, 1964, Mrs. PAULETTE CAROTHERS advised she has been employed as a Processor in the Medical Photography Department of Methodist Hospital of Dallas, 301 West Colorado, Dallas, Texas, for over five years. She said she resides at 5200 Willis Avenue, Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. CAROTHERS said that sometime in, she believes, December 1963, she learned that a piece of skull bone had been brought to the Methodist Hospital of Dallas and was examined by JACK C. HARPER, M.D., and A. B. CAIRNS, M.D., the Chief Pathologist at the Methodist Hospital of Dallas. Mrs.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

CAROTHERS said this piece of skull bone was found near the site where President KENNEDY was assassinated, and was allegedly a piece of bone from President KENNEDY's skull. Mrs. CAROTHERS stated she learned of this, she believes, from WAYNE BOLLETER, the Chief Medical Photographer at Methodist Hospital of Dallas, who had taken two 35 millimeter color slides of this bone specimen.

Mrs. CAROTHERS said she did not see this bone specimen but saw the two 35 millimeter color slides which were taken by WAYNE BOLLETER.

Mrs. CAROTHERS advised she did not see any hospital photographs of President KENNEDY, and, other than the above two slides, saw only photographs of President KENNEDY that were available to the general public.

Regarding the above-mentioned two 35 millimeter color slides, Mrs. CAROTHERS said she made mention of this to only one person and that was to Mrs. EVA MC CARTY, Hayward, California, who was visiting her in the early part of June 1964. She said that she told Mrs. MC CARTY that she saw a picture of a bone which someone said supposedly came from the skull of President KENNEDY and which piece of bone was found near the assassination site.

Mrs. CAROTHERS advised that Mrs. MC CARTY's sister-in-law, Mrs. RITA MC CARTY, was also visiting her at the same time, and may possibly have overheard her mention the color slides to EVA MC CARTY. Mrs. CAROTHERS said she has not mentioned this to any other person.

On July 10, 1964, A. B. CAIRNS, M.D., 5027 Lehoma, Dallas, Texas, telephone number LA 8-3256, advised he is the Chief Pathologist at Methodist Hospital of Dallas, 301 West Colorado Boulevard, Dallas, Texas.

Dr. CAIRNS advised that on November 25, 1963, he received a telephone call from Dr. JACK C. HARPER, who asked if he would take a look at a piece of bone. Dr. CAIRNS

stated that Dr. HARPER had informed him that this piece of bone was found by his nephew, BILLY A. HARPER, near the site where President KENNEDY was assassinated.

Dr. CAIRNS advised that he and Dr. HARPER examined the bone at Methodist Hospital of Dallas. Dr. CAIRNS stated the bone specimen looked like it came from the occipital region of the skull. He said he performed no tests on this piece of bone and evaluated it purely from its gross appearance.

Dr. CAIRNS said that after he examined the bone, he went about his own business, after suggesting to Dr. HARPER that he report the matter to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Dr. CAIRNS advised that he does not know if any pictures were taken of this bone specimen, but believes that a week or so after he and Dr. HARPER had examined the bone, Dr. HARPER may have shown him a color slide of the bone specimen.

On July 10, 1964, JACK C. HARPER, M.D., with offices located at 526 East Jefferson, Dallas, Texas, telephone number WH 1-0323, advised he resides at 534 Monssen Drive, Dallas, Texas, telephone number WH 2-2878.

He advised he had been interviewed previously by a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. During the course of this interview, Dr. HARPER stated he advised that his nephew, BILLY A. HARPER, 2378 East Ledbetter, Dallas, Texas, who at that time was a pre-medical student at Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas, had been taking photographs in the area where President KENNEDY was assassinated, and had found a piece of human bone. Dr. HARPER stated his nephew indicated he had found this piece of bone at approximately 5:30 P.M. on November 23, 1963, in the area approximately twenty-five feet south of the site where President KENNEDY was assassinated.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Dr. HARPER stated his nephew immediately brought the bone to him and he and the Chief Pathologist at Methodist Hospital of Dallas, Dr. A. B. CAIRNS, had examined the piece of bone and both definitely felt that it was a piece of human skull.

Dr. HARPER advised that he felt in view of the proximity of the place where the piece of bone was located, it might possibly be a part of President KENNEDY's skull.

Dr. HARPER advised that after he and Dr. CAIRNS had examined the above piece of bone, he had M. WAYNE BOLLETER, Chief Medical Photographer, Medical Photography Department, Methodist Hospital of Dallas, make two 35 millimeter color slides of this piece of bone, one slide being a photograph of the concave side and the other slide being a photograph of the convex side.

Dr. HARPER stated he would make available these slides to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, but requested that they be returned to him. He said they were then located at his residence and he would telephone his wife and request that she turn the slides over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

On July 10, 1964, Mrs. JACK C. HARPER, 534 Monssen Drive, Dallas, Texas, advised that shortly before the interview, she had received a telephone call from her husband, Dr. JACK C. HARPER, who instructed her to furnish two 35 millimeter color slides to a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

She said these color slides allegedly depict a concave photograph and a convex photograph of a piece of bone allegedly from the skull of President KENNEDY. She said this piece of bone was found by her nephew, BILLY A. HARPER, near the site where President KENNEDY was assassinated.

Mrs. HARPER furnished these two slides for the use of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and stated her husband requested they be returned to him.

Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Previous investigation concerning the foregoing mentioned piece of human bone is reflected on pages 150, 150A and 151 of the report of Special Agent ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated November 30, 1963, at Dallas, Texas, in instant matter.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: J. J. McDermott/Nav/Del
H. R. Haver/Ark/Del

DATE: 4/3/75

FROM :

SUBJECT:

N. Lee

The attached _____ has been received in the Records Section, appropriately initialed, and indicated for file. By use of instant transmittal memorandum, all necessary recording and indexing will be accomplished. It is to be noted this form is for internal use only within the Records Section, principally by the Routing Unit where bulky material not accompanied by memorandum is usually received.

The enclosure, if bulky and not usually filed with other papers in file, may be detached but this action should be clearly noted under the word "Enclosure."

Enc.

REC 6?

NOT RECORDED
6 APR 3 1975

EX-117

1 ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

filed 101-9277

51 APR 09 1975

PENTHOUSE APRIL, 1975

LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS INNOCENT
BY GEORGE O'TOOLE

Penthouse presents the first scientific evidence from CBS tapes that the alleged assassin of President Kennedy was telling the truth when he said, "I didn't shoot anybody."

LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS INNOCENT

By George O'Toole

The assassination of Napoleon Bonaparte was a perfect crime: it went undiscovered for 140 years. There had been rumors and suspicions, of course. Napoleon himself wrote, just three weeks before his death, "My death is premature. I have been assassinated by the English oligarchy." But the official autopsy report stated that Napoleon died from natural causes, and there the matter rested for nearly a century and a half.

In 1961 two Swedish researchers decided to investigate the death of Napoleon through the use of one of the newest weapons in the arsenal of forensic science, a technique known as neutron activation analysis. They obtained some strands of hair taken from the head of the exiled emperor immediately after his death. With the help of a scientist at the University of Glasgow, the Swedes placed these hairs in a nuclear reactor at Britain's Harwell atomic-research laboratory and subjected them to a beam of neutrons. After twenty-four hours the specimens were sent to Glasgow for analysis.

The irradiated hairs yielded up their secret. They contained over ten times the normal amount of arsenic. Additional samples of Napoleon's hair were then obtained, and the experiment was repeated. This time the hair was cut into segments, each corresponding to two weeks' growth. The distribution of arsenic in the segments showed that the exile of St. Helena had received regular doses of the poison during the last year of his life. The Swedish and Scots researchers were convinced: Napoleon Bonaparte had been slowly poisoned to death by his jailers.

There is, of course, no doubt that the death of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas was an assassination; yet, like the death of Napoleon, the event has been obscured by questions and doubts. During the ten years since the assassination, the facts have been sifted again and again, first by the Warren Commission and then by a host of independent investigators. Few of the latter have been able to agree with the official conclusions of the commission, but none has offered a satisfactory account of what really happened on that November after-

noon in Dallas. With the passage of time, details of the controversy have dimmed our minds, leaving a dull residue of do[illegible] and a despair of ever learning the truth. And yet we may hope that, as with the assassination of Napoleon Bonaparte, new scientific discoveries will perhaps someday shed some light on the murder of John Kennedy. It was just this hope that I began to cherish when I first heard of a remarkable device called the Psychological Stress Evaluator.

There is no simple way of stating accurately in lay terms what the Psychological Stress Evaluator (or PSE) is or what it does. But if the precision of scientific language can be abandoned for a moment, it can be said that the PSE is a new type of lie detector that works through the medium of the voice.

I first heard of the Psychological Stress Evaluator in 1972, when I met two of its inventors, Allan D. Bell, Jr. and Charles R. McQuiston. Bell and McQuiston, both former lieutenant colonels, retired from army intelligence several years ago to form a company called Dektor Counterintelligence and Security, Inc. It was a logical second career for the two men. Both are experts in the technology of espionage and either one could pick the lock on your front door in less time than it takes you to find your key. Colonel Bell wears a Black Belt in karate, is an accomplished swordsman and small-arms expert, and has a dozen inventions to his credit, from antibugging devices to a miniaturized microdot camera. McQuiston is one of the foremost polygraph experts in the U.S., a specialist in radio and audio surveillance, and a qualified locksmith.

The PSE grew from an effort to improve the polygraph. Standard polygraphs measure four variables: pulse, blood pressure, respiration, and perspiration. Some also measure additional physiological variables. The more variables measured, the more reliable the polygraph.

Bell and McQuiston discovered that the frequencies composing the human voice are not fixed; they shift very slightly from eight to fourteen times every second. But when the speaker is under stress, this normal frequency modulation disappears. What remains are the pure component frequencies of the voice. And a strong indication that the speaker is lying.

The two men developed a device to detect this phenomenon and planned to use it as an additional "channel" on the polygraph. Then they discovered that the new variable was so reliable and accurate a measure of psychological stress there was really no need to measure the other polygraph variables.

Freed from the necessity of strapping the subject into a chair, stretching a pneumographic tube across his chest, gluing electrodes to his palms, and clamping his arm with a blood-pressure cuff, Bell and McQuiston found the PSE to be much more versatile than the polygraph. Because it can work from a telephone or tape recorder, the PSE can be used without the knowledge or [illegible]en the physical presence of the subject. Sound-recording technology is almost a century old (Edison invented the phonograph in 1877), and an enormous amount of history is stored away in the sound archives of the world. There are scores of mysteries from the past hundred years that could be cleared up once and for all if the related interviews, public pronouncements, and press conferences could be retrieved from the archives and subjected to the scrutiny of the PSE. But none of these mysteries can compare in terms of sinister murkiness, frustrating paradox, or sheer historical impact to the question of what really happened in Dealey Plaza at 12:30 P.M., central standard time, November 22, 1963.

Throughout the long afternoon and evening of that November 22, the reporters poured into Dallas. Nearly every major newspaper, wire service, and television network was represented. In the homicide and robbery bureau on the third floor of Dallas police headquarters, a police captain and agents of the FBI and Secret Service were questioning Lee Harvey Oswald. Outside in the corridor, television cameramen were setting up their equipment and newsmen were beginning to assemble. As the evening wore on, more than one hundred reporters jammed into the narrow third-floor hallway.

Inside the homicide and robbery bureau—according to reports by the Dallas police, the FBI, and the Secret Service—Oswald was advised of his rights to legal representation and to remain silent, and that any statement he made could be used against him in a court of law. Sometime during that night, Oswald was asked about the shootings, and he emphatically denied killing either President Kennedy or Dallas police officer J. D. Tippit. He refused to discuss the assassination with the FBI agents until he was represented by an attorney. When he was asked to submit to a polygraph examination, he refused to do so until he had had an opportunity to consult a lawyer.

Several times during the evening, Oswald was taken under guard from the third-floor office to appear in lineups and to be arraigned for the murder of Officer Tippit. At midnight he was taken to the basement for a brief and confused "press conference." Whenever Oswald was brought out of the third-floor office, the reporters elbowed forward, vying with each other to get a statement from the prisoner. In answer to their shouted questions, Oswald expressed bewilderment at his situation and protested that he had not been allowed legal representation. When asked if he had killed the president, Oswald replied that he had not. Although nothing he said in the police interrogation room was recorded, the newsmen's microphones captured Oswald's statements in the corridor and at the press conference. At least two of his claims to innocence were recorded on tape.

[illegible] couldn't have known it at the time, but [illegible] Oswald spoke those words, he was [illegible]ing a test. Seven years would pass before [illegible]e lie detector would be invented that could actually test for the subtle and inaudible vocal clues that are evidence of truth or deception. Another three years would elapse before anyone used the Psychological Stress Evaluator to test Oswald's denials that he killed President Kennedy. In 1973, I obtained copies of those recordings and processed them with the PSE.

The CBS tapes contained this brief exchange between Oswald and the newsmen, recorded at the midnight press conference in the basement of police headquarters:

> Oswald: I positively know nothing about this situation here. I would like to have legal representation.
>
> Reporter: [unintelligible]
>
> Oswald: Well, I was questioned by a judge. However, I protested at that time that I was not allowed legal representation during that very short and sweet hearing. I really don't know what this situation is about. Nobody has told me anything, except that I'm accused of murdering a policeman. I know nothing more than that. I do request someone to come forward to give me legal assistance.
>
> Reporter: Did you kill the president?
>
> Oswald: No. I have not been charged with that. In fact, nobody has said that to me yet. The first thing I heard about it was when the newspaper reporters in the hall asked me that question.

The press conference was held under circumstances very unfavorable for stress-deception analysis. Oswald was shackled between two policemen. He had been brought into the basement lineup room to face a battery of television lights and cameras and a surging mob of newsmen. Each reporter was trying to outshout his fellows in the competition for a statement. I expected to find a uniform level of hard stress in both relevant and irrelevant statements, but I discovered that this was not the case.

The first statement, "I positively know nothing about this situation here," showed good-to-hard stress. The stress was moderate-to-good in, "I would like to have legal representation." It remained at that level until he said, "I protested at that time," when it went back up to hard. The stress dropped back to good, then moderate-to-good in the phrase, "I really don't know what this situation is about." It continued good until he said, "I know nothing more than that," at which time it turned hard again. "I do request someone to come forward to give me legal assistance" was moderate-to-good except for the word "someone," which was hard.

The statement, "No, I have not been charged with that" showed an unusual range of stress. It began with almost no stress, but there was hard stress on the word "that." On listening repeatedly to the recording, I noticed that Oswald ran the words "no" and "I" together, producing the same phonetic effect as "know why." Electronically, it was a single, two-syllable word, and it produced a single waveform on the PSE chart. The waveform began with almost no stress but ended with good stress. Obviously, it was important to discover how much of the stress had been present during the "no" part of the utterance.

I played the tape several times at a reduced speed until I was able to identify the point at which the *o* vowel ended and the *i* sound began. I made a small visible mark on the tape at this point, then switched the recorder to the even slower speed required by the PSE. I backed up the tape, switched on the PSE, and played the statement again. When the mark on the tape reached the recorder's playback head, I switched off the machine. The PSE stylus dropped back to the zero line. I looked at the waveform.

The stress was none-to-moderate.

I asked Mike Kradz, Dektor's director of training, to look at the charts. I told him that the speaker was a young man accused of murdering a policeman and an executive, who had been interviewed by reporters under chaotic conditions in a police station. I showed Kradz the transcript of the tape, but I had altered the question, "Did you kill the president?" to read, "Did you kill him?" As Kradz inspected the charts, he had no way of knowing that the speaker was Lee Harvey Oswald or that the murdered executive was John Kennedy.

Kradz studied the charts carefully and said it seemed the speaker was telling the truth when he denied the murder. While he was impressed with the low level of stress in the "no," which I had separated electronically from the rest of the statement, he felt that even considering the increased stress that appears later in the sentence there was a strong indication that the young man wasn't lying. Kradz pointed out that the stress, although considerable, was not equal to the consistently hard stress shown in the phrases, "I positively know nothing about this situation here," and "I know nothing more than that." The young man may have been lying when he made these statements, or there may have been some other reason for the stress. But whatever the case, Kradz pointed out, that subject seemed to mean a great deal more to the speaker than the matter of murdering the executive. The indication was that he didn't do it.

After he announced his conclusion, I told Kradz that the speaker was Lee Harvey Oswald and the murdered executive President Kennedy. The ex-cop stared at me for a moment, then picked up the charts again and examined them minutely. Finally he put them down and shook his head in disbelief. "I wonder who he thought he killed," he said.

Kradz's incredulity was only natural; the charge that Lee Harvey Oswald killed President Kennedy has gained widespread acceptance, even in the face of public doubts about the Warren Report. During the first few years after the assassination, Oswald was described in the press as "the alleged assassin," an implicit reference to the fact that he had not lived to be convicted of the crime in a court of law. But, as propagandists have often demonstrated, repetition of a charge gradually leads to its public acceptance. Ten years after the event, even most skeptics doubted no more than that "Oswald acted alone."

I was too familiar with the weaknesses in the case against Oswald and I had seen too many indications of deception in the recorded statements of the witnesses against him to be very surprised at this new discovery. I remembered the words of ex-FBI agent William Turner in his book, *Invisible Witness*: "While in police custody Oswald's demeanor was not that of a wanton assassin. He steadfastly denied the crime and some newsmen were struck by the appearance of genuine shock when he was told he was accused of the assassination."

But Mike Kradz's skepticism led him to think further about the chart and transcript I had shown him, and he finally raised a point which, I was forced to agree, made the PSE results less than 100 percent conclusive—this is that it's not completely clear what Oswald meant when he responded to the question, "Did you kill the president?" The Warren Report contains the following transcription of his reply: "No. I have not been charged with that." If the statement is read as two distinct sentences, Oswald seems to be denying his guilt and then adding that he has not been charged with the crime (which, at the time of the midnight press conference, was the case). But, as I knew from listening to the tape, Oswald sounded as though he were saying, "No, I have not been charged with that," in one sentence, not two. Was "no" a specific denial of guilt, or merely a rejection of the question, a way of saying, in effect, "Don't ask me that; even the police haven't accused me of that"?

Of course, if Oswald had been the man who killed the president only hours earlier, he might be expected to show hard stress while making any reference to the shooting, no matter how oblique; and it certainly should have been a more stressful subject than what he knew about the circumstances of his arrest. But Oswald's denial seemed ambiguous, and the PSE results, however interesting, could not be called absolutely conclusive. It seemed likely, however, that Oswald was asked the crucial question by newsmen again during the night of November 22, and his answer was probably recorded on tape somewhere. So I set out to find a recording of a categorical denial, and several weeks later I succeeded.

Ironically, my search ended in Dallas. I was visiting Al Chapman, one of the hundreds of private citizens who do not believe the Warren Report and continue to investigate the case. Chapman has compiled a small library of materials relating to the assassination, including some sound recordings. Among these I found a long-playing record called *Probe*, which was released several years ago by Columbia Records. *Probe* is an audio documentary on the assassination (and one of the bitterest attacks on the critics of the Warren Report), and it contains many excerpts from news recordings that were made during the weekend of the assassination.

Oswald speaks only once on the record, apparently while being led along the crowded third-floor corridor of the police station:

> Oswald: These people have given me a hearing without legal representation or anything.
>
> Reporter: Did you shoot the president?
>
> Oswald: I didn't shoot anybody, no sir.

I transferred the statement to tape. Later, I processed the recording with the PSE.

Oswald's protest that he has been given a hearing without legal representation shows good-to-hard stress. His categorical denial that he shot anyone contains almost no stress at all. Stress is a necessary, but not sufficient, condition of lying; it must be interpreted, and therein lies the margin of error. But the absence of stress is a sufficient condition of truthfulness. If someone is talking about a matter of real importance to himself and shows absolutely no stress, then he must be telling the truth.

Oswald denied shooting *anybody*—the president, the policeman, anybody. The psychological stress evaluator said he was telling the truth.

But, despite the many other indications that Oswald was innocent, the almost complete absence of stress in his voice is still remarkable, in view of the circumstances of his conversation with the press. The recording sounded clear and was of excellent technical quality, and hard stress was apparent in Oswald's voice when he protested that he had been denied legal representation. Still, I wondered if some yet unknown recording phenomenon had managed to eradicate the stress in his statement of innocence. This didn't seem very likely, but I was uncomfortable with the fact that the tape had been made from a phonograph record which, in turn, had been cut from another recording. None of my other results had come from phonograph records. Did some

thing about this medium sometimes eras[illegible] stress? I decided that I would have to ob[illegible] another tape of the statement, one that wa[illegible] not the result of a re-recording chain involv[illegible] ing a phonograph record. Otherwise, [illegible] couldn't be certain.

The John F. Kennedy Library in Waltham Massachusetts, has a stack of audio tapes that had been recorded from the television network coverage of the events of November 22–25, 1963. After two days of listening, I found what I was looking for. This copy sounded the same as the recording I had found in Dallas—with one exception. On the Dallas recording Oswald says, "I didn't shoot anybody, no sir." On the Waltham recording he can be heard to say, "No, I didn't shoot anybody, no sir." The two recordings were probably made from two different microphones, and indeed many photographs of Oswald in custody show several newsmen holding up microphones in front of him. The reporter who asked him, "Did you shoot the president?" was probably at Oswald's side, and Oswald may have been turning to face the man as he answered. Thus, some of the microphones would have been likely to miss the "no."

I ran the Waltham recording on the PSE. The initial "no" showed moderate stress. The PSE waveforms for the rest of Oswald's statements were virtually identical to the ones I made from the Dallas tape. There was good-to-hard stress on, "These people have given me a hearing without legal representation or anything," and almost no stress on, "I didn't shoot anybody, no sir." There was no longer any question of distortion from the phonograph record. The evidence that the Waltham tape had been recorded from a different microphone from the Dallas tape established that the two tapes were the end points of two completely separate transmission and recording chains. And both tapes yielded identical PSE results. It was not some strange sound-recording fluke: quite clearly Lee Harvey Oswald was telling the truth.

I returned from Waltham and visited Mike Kradz at Deklor. I showed him the second set of transcripts and charts. No prolonged examination was necessary: the utter lack of stress in Oswald's statement was immediately obvious. It was hard to accept, but Kradz had run too many criminal cases on the PSE to have any doubts about the meaning of the PSE charts I showed him. There was no other possible explanation than that Oswald was telling the truth.

Kradz asked me if I would object to his showing the charts to someone else. I said that I wouldn't, and he stepped out of his office and returned in a few minutes with a wiry, middle-aged man whom he introduced as Rusty Hitchcock.

L. H. "Rusty" Hitchcock is a former army intelligence agent and one of the most experienced polygraph examiners in the country. Since he graduated from the army's polygraph school at Fort Gordon in 1954, lie detection has been his specialty. Besides conducting thousands of polygraph investigations, he has also carried out basic research in lie detection and is an expert on the phenomenon of the galvanic skin response and the effect of hypnosis on polygraph results. He is the author of many training manuals and procedural guides used by army polygraph examiners. Hitchcock is, of course, well-known in professional polygraph circles and, although he now embraces the heretical Psychological Stress Evaluator, he is still held in high regard by most of his fellow members of the American Polygraph Association. He is retired and spends most of his time raising cattle on his Georgia ranch, but he occasionally serves as a consultant to law-enforcement agencies and private security firms.

Rusty Hitchcock was incredulous when Kradz showed him the PSE charts I had run on Oswald. He questioned me closely to assure himself that I had not made some procedural mistake in operating the PSE equipment. Convinced that I had not, he speculated that there might be a defect in the equipment I was using, and he also pointed out that I had run Oswald in only one of the PSE modes and at only one tape speed (varying the speed of the tape recorder or chart drive mechanism can sometimes reveal low-level stress which would otherwise go unnoticed). This was true, but the combination of mode and tape speed I had used was the one most often used in criminal cases, since it is completely sensitive to the levels of stress likely to be produced in such matters. Oswald had shown hard stress on the irrelevant issue and almost none on his claim of innocence.

I was certain the PSE and recorder I had used were working properly, and I was confident I would get the same results no matter what equipment, PSE mode, or tape speed I used. I offered Hitchcock a copy of the recording and suggested he check my findings with his own instruments. He replied by inviting me to his ranch, suggesting that we review the tape together. Several weeks later, I accepted his invitation.

We spent most of a morning and a roll of chart paper on the test. I watched over his shoulder as Rusty tried each combination of PSE mode and recorder speed in turn. The answer was always the same. In the end he too was convinced. Rusty is no student of assassinations, but he is a specialist in the natural history of lying. Perhaps better than anyone, Rusty could read the message written over and over again that day by the stylus of his PSE. He had the courage of his convictions, and he gave me his findings in the form of a signed statement. It reads as follows:

Mr. O'Toole:

As you requested, I have analyzed with the Psychological Stress Evaluator the tape recordings you provided of the voice of Lee Harvey Oswald. Oswald's comments regarding the circumstances of his arrest and his statements that he had been denied legal representation show considerable situation stress. When he is asked, "Did you kill the president?" his reply, "No, I have not been charged with that," shows no harder stress than that found in his earlier comments. In replying to the question, "Did you shoot the president?" his reply, "No, I didn't shoot anybody, no sir," contains much less stress than I found in his earlier statement regarding legal representation, made only moments before this.

My PSE analysis of these recordings indicates very clearly that Oswald believed he was telling the truth when he denied killing the president. Assuming that he was not suffering from a psychopathological condition that made him ignorant of his own actions, I can state, beyond reasonable doubt that Lee Harvey Oswald did not kill President Kennedy and did not shoot anyone else.

(signed)
Lloyd H. Hitchcock

Was Oswald a madman? The Warren Commission reported that it could reach no definite conclusion regarding Oswald's sanity in the legal sense of the word. The commission included in its report a lengthy and detailed biography of Oswald, and the report of a psychiatrist who examined Oswald when he was arrested for truancy as a thirteen-year-old. The psychiatrist found Oswald to be withdrawn and insecure, but not psychotic. Nothing in the commission's detailed record of Oswald's childhood and adult life suggests that he was, in any sense, insane.

Rusty Hitchcock explained that he was not concerned about the possibility that Oswald was a pathological liar; the hard stress evident in some of his statements shows that he was responding normally to the situation in which he found himself. Rusty was allowing for the possibility that, for some reason such as temporary amnesia, Oswald was unaware of his recent actions. However, there is absolutely nothing in the official accounts of Oswald's statements while in custody that suggests he ever said that he couldn't remember what he had been doing on the afternoon of November 22. There is no other plausible interpretation of the Oswald PSE charts than the

explanation that Oswald was simply telling the truth.

But after ten years of repetition in books, magazines, newspapers, and the broadcast media, it is difficult to abandon the official doctrine that Lee Harvey Oswald was an assassin. Even the serious student of the Warren Report who is completely familiar with the defects in the commission's case against Oswald may be unable to resist the cumulative effect of a "well-known fact." The problems raised by skeptics with the testimony and evidence against Oswald tend to focus on the negative, to argue that the commission failed to prove its case. In debating the ballistic, photographic, and medical evidence, one has a tendency to ignore the substantial positive arguments in favor of Oswald's innocence.

One of the strongest of these arguments is the fact, established by the Warren Commission, that no more than ninety seconds after the president was shot, Lee Harvey Oswald was calmly standing in the lunchroom on the second floor of the book depository. Dallas motorcycle policeman M. L. Baker was riding in the presidential motorcade when the shots were fired. He got off his motorcycle and rushed into the lobby of the book depository, where he encountered Roy Truly, the depository manager. Baker and Truly ran up the stairs. On the second floor Baker saw someone going into the lunchroom. With his revolver in his hand, Baker followed. As he reached the lunchroom entrance, he saw that the room was empty except for one man, who was walking away from him. Baker called to the man, who turned around and walked over to the policeman. At this point, Truly entered the lunchroom and identified the man as Oswald. The Warren Report describes the encounter:

> Baker stated later that the man did not seem to be out of breath, he seemed calm. "He never did say a word or nothing. In fact, he didn't change his expression one bit." Truly said of Oswald: "He didn't seem to be excited or overly afraid or anything. He might have been a bit startled, like I might have been if somebody confronted me. But I cannot recall any change in expression of any kind on his face." Truly thought that the officer's gun at that time appeared to be almost touching the middle portion of Oswald's body.

The commission had Baker reenact his movements—getting off the motorcycle, meeting Truly in the lobby, and climbing the stairs to the second floor. Baker ran through the whole sequence twice and was timed by stopwatch. The first time he did it in one minute and thirty seconds, the second time in one minute and fifteen seconds.

A Secret Service agent (and later several other people, including Chief Justice Warren) reenacted Oswald's supposed movements after firing the final shot—carrying a rifle from the southeast window to the northwest corner of the sixth floor, placing the weapon on the floor where it was allegedly discovered, descending the stairs to the second floor, and entering the lunchroom. Two trials were timed: the first, at a "normal walking pace," required one minute and eighteen seconds; the second, at a "fast walk," took one minute and fourteen seconds, only slightly less.

There is no indication that the agent, in reenacting Oswald's supposed actions, stopped to wipe the rifle completely clear of fingerprints. (The FBI laboratory reported that there were no fingerprints on the rifle; the Dallas police claim to have found a palmprint, but on a portion of the rifle which could only be touched when the weapon was disassembled.) This might have added a few seconds to the test, although it is conceivable that the assassin could have wiped off the rifle as he walked across the sixth floor to the place where he secreted it.

Thus, the Warren Commission was able to establish that it was just barely possible for Oswald to have gotten from the southeast corner of the sixth floor to the lunchroom on the second floor between the time the final shot was fired and the moment at which Patrolman Baker and Roy Truly saw Oswald in the lunchroom. But while the commission was able to prove the physical possibility of its theory, it didn't even attempt to explain away the psychological problems of this version.

The absence of fingerprints on the rifle does not necessarily mean that someone wiped them off; contrary to popular opinion, weapons often do not "take" fingerprints, perhaps not even from the sweaty hands of a man waiting to murder the president of the United States. In fact, there would have been little point in Oswald's wiping his prints from the rifle, since the weapon could easily be traced to him through the post-office box he had rented in his own name. But the question that the commission failed to answer, or even to ask, is *why* Oswald bothered to hide the rifle at all. He must have known that even if he had taken more pains than merely concealing the gun behind some cartons of books, a thorough police search of the book depository would have found it. Short of removing the rifle from the building, there was really no way that Oswald could have hoped to keep the weapon out of the hands of the police.

> There is no plausible interpretation of Oswald's PSE charts except that he was telling the truth.

If Oswald had been the assassin, then his supposed rush from the sixth-floor window to the second-floor lunchroom would have to have been for the purposes of establishing an alibi and facilitating his escape from the book depository. Time, then, would have been critical, and stopping to hide the rifle would have taken time. To carry a weapon across the sixth floor was to prolong the risk of being observed with it by anyone who chanced to come upon the scene. If Oswald's plan was to avoid discovery and establish himself in the lunchroom as soon as possible, then the rifle should have been found near the southeast window, not hidden behind cartons in the northwest corner of the sixth floor.

Truly and Baker reported that when they saw Oswald in the lunchroom he seemed calm, although a bit startled at being confronted by a policeman holding a gun. He was not, according to their account, out of breath, frightened, or excited. This would have been an extraordinary feat of self-control for a man who, ninety seconds before, pumped two bullets into the president, concealed his rifle, and hurried down four flights of stairs. If Oswald had been the assassin, if he had fled to the lunchroom to avoid detection, then confrontation by a uniformed policeman with a drawn gun should have at least suggested to him that the game might be over. But Oswald was not pale and shaken, merely startled. When his salvation arrived in the form of Roy Truly, who identified him to Baker as a depository employee, did he breathe a sigh of relief? None was reported. When Baker and Truly turned away to continue their search elsewhere, did Oswald hurry down that last flight of stairs and flee the building? He did not. According to the commission's reconstruction of events, Oswald walked over to the soft-drink machine in the lunchroom and bought a Coca-Cola.

Sylvia Meagher, who conducted one of the most exhaustive analyses of the Warren Commission, cites some evidence that Oswald had, in fact, been drinking the Coke even before the confrontation with Baker, evidence which would support Oswald's claim that he was having lunch at the time of the shooting. There is no question, however, that Oswald was drinking the Coke when he was seen, a few moments after meeting Baker, strolling through one of the offices on the second floor. Mrs. Robert Reid, a clerical supervisor at the book depository, saw him enter the office and told the commission, "I had no thoughts . . . of him having any connection with it all because he was very calm. He had gotten a Coke and was holding it in his hands and I guess the reason it impressed me seeing him in there, I thought it was a little strange that one of the

warehouse boys would be up in the office at that time, not that he had done anything wrong." Oswald's casual presence in the second-floor office may have seemed strange to Mrs. Reid, but in view of the Warren Commission's charge that he was the assassin fleeing the scene of the crime, his pause for some leisurely refreshment seems downright incredible.

Yet another problem with the commission's reconstruction of Oswald's alleged dash from the sixth to the second floor is the testimony of an eyewitness who, during the critical seconds immediately after the shooting, happened to be on the same staircase Oswald was supposed to have used. Victoria Adams, who worked on the fourth floor of the book depository, told the commission that, within a minute of the last shot, she ran down the stairs from the fourth floor to the first floor. She said she neither saw nor heard anyone else on the stairs. The commission concluded that she must have been wrong, that she really used the stairs several minutes after Oswald had already descended them.

Shortly after he was seen by Mrs. Reid, Oswald left the book depository. Instead of continuing down the stairs in the northwest corner of the building adjacent to the area where he met Baker, Truly, and Reid and departing through the secluded back exit, Oswald strolled across the second floor and walked down the front staircase to the main entrance on Dealey Plaza. He left the building not as a murderer on the run, but like someone who had missed the excitement and was going outside to see what was happening.

Oswald never returned to the book depository; he went to his furnished room in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas, and from there to a nearby movie theater. According to the reports of his interrogation, he claimed he felt that, under the circumstances, the book depository would close for the rest of the day; so, without waiting to be notified, he took the afternoon off, went home, and then went on to the movies. This story seems implausible, but there is nothing in the commission's reconstruction of Oswald's trip from Dealey Plaza to his room that suggests flight. Traffic in the vicinity of the book depository had come to a standstill, and Oswald walked several blocks from the tie-up and boarded a bus. The bus traveled for several blocks and then became stuck in the spreading traffic jam. Oswald got out and walked to the Greyhound Bus Station, where he got in a taxicab. The driver's account of what happened next gives us a dramatic insight into Oswald's state of mind only minutes after the shooting:

> And about that time an old lady, I think she was an old lady, I don't remember nothing but her sticking her head down past him in the door and said, "Driver, will you call me a cab down here?"
>
> She had seen him [Oswald] get this cab and she wanted one, too, and he opened the door a little bit like he was going to get out and he said, "I will let you have this one," and she says, "No, the driver will call me one."

If Oswald was an assassin fleeing the scene of his crime, then he was certainly an assassin of remarkable chivalry.

Oswald took the taxi to Oak Cliff, went to his furnished room, changed his clothes, and then went out again. Oswald's landlady, Mrs. Earlene Roberts, testified that Oswald spent only a few minutes in his room. After he left, Mrs. Roberts looked out the window and saw Oswald waiting at a bus stop in front of the rooming house. Once again, Oswald is seen less than an hour after the assassination under circumstances suggesting neither furtiveness nor haste. There is, in fact, nothing in the commission's reconstruction of Oswald's movements during the ninety minutes between the assassination and Oswald's arrest in the Texas Theatre—apart from some very shaky evidence that he killed Officer Tippit—to suggest that Lee Harvey Oswald had just committed the crime of the century.

The PSE evidence that Oswald was telling the truth, that he was not the assassin, is not my personal property. Anyone sufficiently interested is free to obtain the same recordings and subject them to the same electronic analysis. As the Psychological Stress Evaluator is used more widely not as an investigative aid but as an instrument of historical research, I expect others to do so, and they will obtain the same results. Indeed, one noted researcher in the field of lie detection, Dr. Gordon Barland, has already done it.

Dr. Barland, who conducts lie-detection research in the department of psychology of the University of Utah, is well known and respected among professional polygraph examiners. His work appears often in the *Journal of the American Polygraph Association* and related journals. Barland has conducted validation studies of both the polygraph and the PSE, and his work with the PSE was the first objective, scientific study to establish the effectiveness of that instrument. Barland's experience in lie detection is not limited to academic studies, however; he was a polygraph examiner in army intelligence and served with the Department of Defense Joint Working Group on Lie Detection. He is a licensed polygraph examiner in the state of Utah and is frequently called upon to aid in the investigation of criminal cases. Barland is nationally recognized as a lie-detection expert, is often asked to give expert testimony on polygraph evidence in court, and serves as a consultant to the federal government in the field of polygraph research.

Dr. Barland heard of my work on the Kennedy assassination through his interest in the PSE, and he generously offered to review my results. I shipped a set of tapes to him in Utah and asked him to pay special attention to the Oswald denials. Then, after spending a considerable amount of time analyzing the tapes with his own tape and PSE equipment, he called to report his own results.

He confirmed my findings of a complete lack of stress in Oswald's statement that he had not shot anyone and the presence of hard stress in the "irrelevant" statements regarding legal representation. He said that, based on the PSE charts he ran, Oswald appeared to be telling the truth when he proclaimed his innocence. Because Barland's experience with the PSE has been largely confined to controlled, polygraph-like examinations, he does not feel that he can make an absolutely conclusive judgment about any such uncontrolled interview as the exchange between Oswald and the reporter. Barland said that he thought it probably was impossible for someone to lie about such a matter, even in an uncontrolled situation, and show no stress. But, he added, he had not studied stress in uncontrolled interviews sufficiently to be categorical about it. In the interest of scientific accuracy, he felt that he must use the word "probably." I asked him if he would be willing to make a numerical estimate of the probability, as he saw it, that Oswald was telling the truth. He promptly replied that he would certainly be willing to put the figure at 75 percent at the very least.

Except for my initial request of Mike Kradz that he look at the Oswald charts, I have not actively sought expert endorsement of my findings on Oswald. The Psychological Stress Evaluator remains a controversial subject among polygraph professionals, and only a few have had the courage to admit that the new instrument works and thus incur the wrath of their colleagues. I have not asked these few to go even further out on the limb and publicly support the thesis that Lee Harvey Oswald was not the assassin of President Kennedy. However, some of them have confidentially inquired about my work and, in every case, I have offered them my charts and tapes. Some have run the tapes on their own equipment. All who have seen the Oswald charts agree that—either certainly or very probably—Oswald was innocent. None has offered a contradictory interpretation, but only Mike Kradz, Rusty Hitchcock, and Gordon Barland have volunteered to be quoted. Yet in a court of law, any one of those three would be (and often is) accepted as an expert witness in the field of lie detection.

On Monday, November 25, 1963, John F. Kennedy was buried in Arlington National Cemetery. Presidents and kings escorted

the flag-draped coffin to the grave. A squadron of jet fighters roared overhead, and a military guard fired a final salute. The bugler played taps.

And in another cemetery near Fort Worth, Texas, there was another funeral. Lee Harvey Oswald's wife and mother, his brother, and his two small daughters were there, as well as a number of newsmen and Secret Service agents. All of the clergymen Marguerite Oswald had approached refused to permit her son's body to be brought into their churches. None would even agree to conduct a graveside ceremony. A brief service was held by an official from a local church group. When he arrived, he left his Bible in his car. Reporters and Secret Service agents served as pallbearers. Later the grave was desecrated and the tombstone stolen.

Oswald is one of the most hated figures in American history, and his guilt has been largely unquestioned. While critics of the Warren Commission sometimes find receptive and sympathetic audiences to hear their arguments, one proclaims Oswald innocent at his own peril. To offer a professional opinion in support of this thesis takes great courage. Those who have done so have earned my gratitude and admiration.

But there is more than a professional reputation to be risked in considering the PSE evidence of Oswald's innocence. There is one's peace of mind, and all who have dared to look over my shoulder have lost it. I remember vividly the emotions I felt during the afternoon and evening of November 22, as the reports came in from Dallas. During those tragic hours there was some small consolation in knowing that the murderer had been captured. But whatever comfort there was in that belief, it is now gone. The president was killed by a person or persons unknown. Until the murderers are found, until the truth is known, until justice is done, there can be no rest and no peace. None for John Kennedy, none for Lee Oswald, and none for the rest of us.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 18 1975

TELETYPE

Assoc. Dir.	
Dep. A.D. Adm.	
Dep. A.D. Inv.	
Asst. Dir.:	
Admin.	
Comp. Syst.	
Ext. Affairs	
Files & Com.	
Gen. Inv.	
Ident.	
Inspection	WRW
Intell.	
Laboratory	
Plan. & Eval.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Legal Coun.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

BRANIGAN

R

GROUP NO CODE

1141AM IMMEDIATE MAY 16, 1975 PHJ

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

DALLAS

MIAMI

FROM NEW ORLEANS

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

IS - R

RE BUREAU TELETYPE TO NEW ORLEANS, DALLAS, AND MIAMI, DATED MAY 17, 1975.

NEW ORLEANS FILES CONTAIN NO INFORMATION RELATING TO CIRCUMSTANCES SET FORTH IN REFERENCED TELETYPE. NEW ORLEANS LHM OF JUNE 19, 1967, CAPTIONED "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, MISCELLANEOUS INFO CONCERNING", COPIES FURNISHED TO BUREAU FILE 62-109060, DALLAS FILE 89-43, AND MIAMI, SETS OUT THE ONLY LOCATED CONNECTION OF CLAIRE BOOTH LUCE WITH CUBAN EXILES.

ST-105 REC 67 105-82555-5728

MAY 21 1975

END MESSAGE

ANT FOIPA CLR

Lee

YLO

54 JUN 2 1975

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 18 1975

TELETYPE

NRØØ5 MM CODE

5:14PM IMMEDIATE MAY 16, 1975 JLB

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

NEW ORLEANS

DALLAS

FROM MIAMI (105-8542)

ATTN: INTD.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - K, OOJECT: 8:00 AM MAY 19, 1975.

RE BUREAU TELETYPE DATED MAY 17, 1975 AND NEW ORLEANS TELETYPE DATED MAY 16, 1975.

MIAMI FILES CONTAIN NO INFORMATION RELATING TO INCIDENTS SET OUT IN REFERENCED TELETYPE. OFFICE INDICES CONTAIN NO REFERENCES TO FORMER CONGRESSWOMAN CLARE BOOTHE LUCE.

CONCERNING INFORMATION IN REFERENCED NEW ORLEANS TELETYPE ABOUT JOSE ANTONIO LANUSA AND AN ALLEGATION FROM AN INVESTIGATOR FOR NEW ORLEANS PARISH DISTRICT ATTORNEY JAMES GARRISON THAT LANUSA KNEW ABOUT SUBJECTS ACTIVITIES PRIOR TO ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, ALLEGEDLY FURNISHED BY CLARE BOOTHE LUCE, DATE NOT KNOWN, MIAMI MAIN FILE AND REFERENCES ON LANUSA CONTAIN NO INFORMATION PERTINENT TO OR SUBSTANTIATING THIS ALLEGATION.

END

MBI FOIMQ CL

REC-5 105-82555 5729

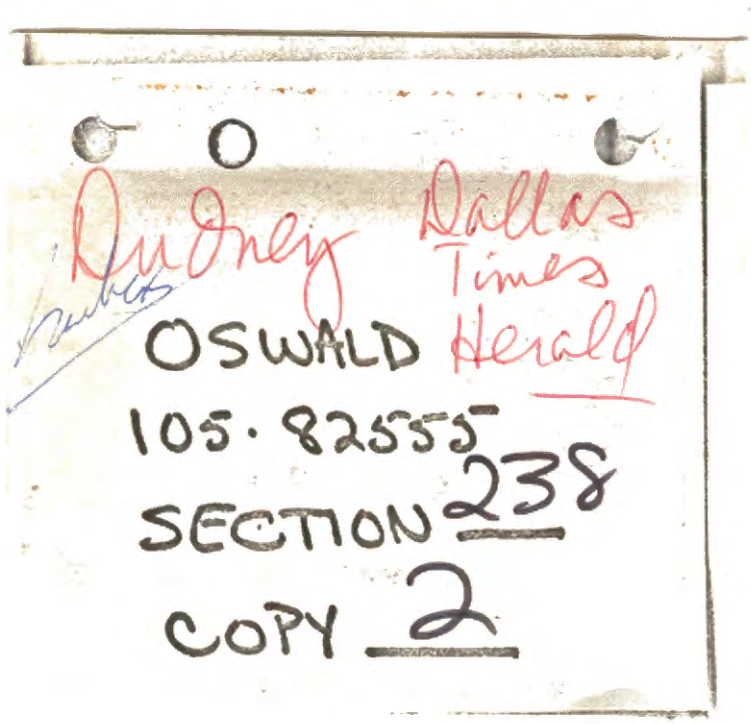
ST-101

MAY 21 1975

54 MAY 29 1975

Dep.-A.D.-Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

BRENNAN
CB


O
Dudney
Dallas
Times
OSWALD
Herald
105-82555
SECTION 238
COPY 2

Mr. J. A. Mintz
Mr. W. R. Wannall
Mr. J. B. Hotis

CODE TELETYPE IMMEDIATE

1 - Mr. Mayp

May 17, 1975

TO SAC NEW ORLEANS
DALLAS
MIAMI

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R, BUDED: 8:00 A.M. 5/19/75.

BUREAU HAS RECEIVED INFORMATION THAT DURING THE YEARS 1960-61 FORMER CONGRESSWOMAN CLARE BOOTHE LUCE FINANCED OPERATIONS OF A FISHING BOAT TO TRANSPORT CUBAN CITIZENS FROM CUBA TO MIAMI, FLORIDA. THE CAPTAIN OF THE SHIP ALLEGEDLY ADVISED LUCE THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD AND OTHERS WERE INVOLVED IN INFILTRATION OF A COMMUNIST CELL GROUP IN THAT AREA AND HAD DISCUSSED ASSASSINATION PLANS. THE PROPOSED TARGET OF THE ASSASSINATION HAS NOT BEEN IDENTIFIED. LUCE INSTRUCTED THE CAPTAIN TO NOTIFY THE FBI. HE LATER TOLD LUCE HE HAD CONTACTED THE FBI AND THAT HE WAS IMMEDIATELY LEAVING THE COUNTRY.

IT IS ALLEGED THIS SAME GROUP PLOTTED TO USE DART GUNS WHICH FIRED DARTS CONTAINING FLUID INTENDED TO CAUSE AN INDIVIDUAL TO ACT IN A PECULIAR MANNER. THESE DARTS WERE TO BE USED AGAINST AMERICAN TOURISTS IN FRANCE TO CREATE THE IMPRESSION THAT IT WAS CAUSED BY SOME STRANGE FRENCH MALADY. THE PURPOSE WAS TO DISCOURAGE TOURISM AND UPSET THE

REC-56 105-82555-5730

JPL:lek
(6)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 17 1975

TELETYPE

20 MAY 30 1975

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

INTERNATIONAL BALANCE OF PAYMENTS. THERE IS NO INFORMATION CONCERNING NAMES OF INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED OR TIME PERIOD. THERE IS ALSO THE POSSIBILITY THAT A DART OF THIS NATURE WAS TO BE USED AGAINST FORMER FRENCH PRESIDENT CHARLES DEGAULLE. BUREAU FILES CONTAIN NOTHING WHICH COULD BE IDENTIFIED WITH ABOVE. EACH OFFICE SHOULD REVIEW FILES TO DETERMINE IF ANY SUCH COMPLAINT RECEIVED FROM UN-NAMED SHIP CAPTAIN OR OTHER SOURCES CONCERNING THE ABOVE MATTER. SUTEL RESULTS TO BUREAU NO LATER THAN 8 A.M. 5/19/75, ATTENTION: INTELLIGENCE DIVISION. CLASSIFIED BY 3676, XGDS 2 AND 3, INDEFINITE.

NOTE:

On 5/16/75 Deputy Attorney General Harold R. Tyler advised Inspector John B. Hotis and SA Paul V. Daly that he had received the above information earlier that day from Roderick Hills, Assistant Counsel to President. Hills said that the Rockefeller Commission on CIA Activities was inquiring into the matter and asked that the FBI review its files to determine whether there was any factual basis to the allegations. Tyler requested that he be notified of the results of our file review by Monday, May 19, 1975.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 17 1975

TELETYPE

~~EFTOSHIYSS~~NR001 DL PLAIN

5:05PM NITEL 5-17-75 GEM

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

FROM DALLAS (105-10461)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, IS - R, BUDED: 8:00 A.M. 5/19/75.

RE BUTEL, MAY 17, 1975.

DALLAS FILES CONTAIN NO INFORMATION WHICH COULD BE IDENTIFIED WITH INFORMATION IN REFERENCED TELETYPE, UTILIZING AVAILABLE INFORMATION.

END.

Dep. A.D.-Adm.
Dep. A.D.-Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

REC-20 105-82555-5731

ST 104

3 MAY 21 1975

56 MAY 30 1975

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. R. Wannall

DATE: 6/2/75

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: REQUEST FROM DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL HAROLD R. TYLER FOR BUREAU DOCUMENTS

1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. P. V. Daly
1 - Mr. J. W. Redfield
1 - Mr. F. J. Cassidy
1 - Mr. J. P. Lee

Memorandum recommends attached letter be furnished to Deputy Attorney General Harold R. Tyler in response to his request for information in our files pertaining to allegations concerning an alleged group to which Lee Harvey Oswald belonged in 1961 - 1962. A memorandum is attached to that letter for the Commission on CIA Activities within the United States.

On 5/16/75 at 6:30 p.m. Deputy Attorney General Tyler advised Inspector John B. Hotis and SA Paul V. Daly that he had received information from Roderic Hills, Assistant Counsel to the President, that the Commission on CIA Activities was making an inquiry into a facet of the investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald, assassin of President Kennedy, and he requested that the FBI review its files to determine if any factual basis existed for these allegations. Mr. Tyler stated that one of these allegations received was that former Congresswoman Clare Boothe Luce had been financing a fishing boat to transport Cuban citizens from Cuba to Miami, Florida. This was in the period of 1960-1961 and Mr. Tyler later stated the time frame was 1961 to 1962. The Captain of the ship allegedly advised Mrs. Luce that Lee Harvey Oswald and others were involved in the infiltration of a communist cell group in that area and had discussed assassination plans with no assassination target identified. Mrs. Luce instructed the Captain to notify the FBI and he later told her that he had done so and was leaving the country. The other allegation was that this same group plotted to use dart guns which fired darts containing fluid intended to cause an individual to [illegible] dose dart

Enclosures

JPL:wsk (8)

JUN 10 1975

CONTINUED - OVER

were to be used against American tourists in France to create the impression it was caused by a strange French malady, thus discouraging tourism and upsetting the international balance of payments. The possibility of using the dart against former French President Charles de Gaulle was discussed.

Based on the information furnished by Deputy Attorney General Tyler, no information was located in Bureau files to show that the Captain of a fishing ship financed by Clare Boothe Luce had reported any information to the Bureau concerning the involvement of Lee Harvey Oswald in any such group as mentioned. By teletype dated 5/17/75 the Dallas, New Orleans, and Miami Offices were instructed to review files and advise if any information was contained therein pertaining to these matters. Miami and Dallas Offices advised no information was contained in their files. New Orleans Office reported it had located an LHM dated 6/19/67 which reported information received from a source, who in turn had received information from another source, that Jose Antonio Lanusa, leader of the Delegation of the Cuban Student Directorate in 1963 had been accused by one of the investigators for James Garrison, Orleans Parish District Attorney, of having known about Oswald's activities prior to the assassination and that this information had been furnished by Clare Boothe Luce. Lanusa denied this. New Orleans Office reported this information, and New Orleans Office has no indication that any interview of Mrs. Luce was ever conducted.

With regard to the poison darts, a representative of the FBI Laboratory advised that it would be theoretically possible to utilize a dart with some type of a bacteriological element on it which might cause some type of an infection; however, the FBI Laboratory has never heard of this being used and has never had any submissions along this line.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall
Re: Request from Deputy Attorney
General Harold R. Tyler for
Bureau Documents

ACTION:

There are attached for your approval a letter to the Deputy Attorney General dated 6/5/75 and a memorandum for transmittal to the Commission on CIA Activities within the United States.

1 - Mr. R. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan

The Deputy Attorney General

June 5, 1975

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. P. V. Daly
1 - Mr. J. W. Redfield
1 - Mr. F. J. Cassidy
1 - Mr. J. P. Lee

REC-100 105-82555-5132

REQUEST FROM DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL HAROLD R. TYLER FOR BUREAU DOCUMENTS

Reference is made to your oral request of May 16, 1975.

You requested information from Bureau files concerning the financing of a fishing boat by former Congresswoman Clare Boothe Luce to transport Cuban citizens from Cuba to Miami, Florida. The Captain of that ship allegedly advised Mrs. Luce that Lee Harvey Oswald and others were involved in infiltration of a communist cell group in that area and had discussed assassination plans. The Captain allegedly informed the FBI and left the country. The allegation was also made that this same group plotted to use dart guns to fire darts containing a fluid intended to cause an individual to act in a peculiar manner. The darts were to be used against American tourists in France to create the impression that it was caused by some strange French malady and thus discourage tourism and upset the international balance of payments. A dart of this nature was possibly to be used against former French President Charles de Gaulle.

In view of the fact that you advised that the Commission on CIA Activities in the United States was making an inquiry into this matter, there is attached a memorandum captioned "Commission on CIA Activities within the United States" which encloses a document in the possession of this Bureau which does contain a reference to Clare Boothe Luce and Cuban refugees. A copy of this memorandum and its enclosure are attached for your information.

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

JPL:vsk/emg (10)

ENCLOSURE

MAILED 5
JUN 5 1975
FBI

WITH ENCLOSURE

8-4 JUN 16 1975

TELETYPE UNIT

The Deputy Attorney General

Based on the information furnished, nothing could be located in the files of the FBI to show that the Captain of a fishing ship financed by Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce had reported any information to this Bureau concerning the fact that Lee Harvey Oswald and others were involved in infiltrating a communist cell group and had discussed assassination plans without identifying the target. Further, there is no information in the files of the FBI concerning the utilization of poison darts by any such group. The FBI Laboratory has reported that it would be theoretically possible to utilize a dart with some type of a bacteriological element on it which might cause an infection of some type; however, the FBI Laboratory has never heard of this being used and has never had any submission along these lines.

This confirms information orally furnished to Deputy Assistant Attorney General K. William O'Connor and Associate Deputy Attorney General Robert McDermott by Special Agent Paul V. Daly of this Bureau on May 19, 1975.

Enclosures

NOTE:

See memorandum W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. R. Wannall, dated 6/2/75, captioned as above, prepared by JPL:wsk.

1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. P. V. Daly

June 6, 1975

1 - Mr. J. W. Redfield
1 - Mr. F. J. Cassidy
1 - Mr. J. P. Lee

COMMISSION ON CIA ACTIVITIES
WITHIN THE UNITED STATES

Reference is made to the request for information in the possession of this Bureau relating to an allegation that former Congresswoman Clare Boothe Luce had received a report from the Captain of a fishing vessel that Lee Harvey Oswald and others were involved in the infiltration of a communist cell group and had discussed assassination plans. In addition, this group had allegedly plotted to use dart guns firing darts containing fluid intended to cause an individual to act in a peculiar manner. The darts were to be used against American tourists in France and possibly against former President Charles de Gaulle.

A review of this Bureau's files reveals a memorandum dated June 19, 1967, at New Orleans, Louisiana, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Dallas, Texas, November 22, 1963." A copy of that memorandum is attached. A search of the files of this Bureau based on the information furnished fails to show any information that the Captain of a fishing ship allegedly financed by Clare Boothe Luce had reported any information to this Bureau concerning the activities of Lee Harvey Oswald and others being involved in a communist cell group and had discussed assassination plans.

A search of the files of this Bureau fails to reveal any information concerning a group which plotted to use dart guns which would fire darts containing a fluid intended to cause an individual to act in a peculiar manner.

Enclosure

JPL:vsk (9)

NOTE: See memorandum W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. R. Wannall dated 6/2/75, captioned "Request from Deputy Attorney General Harold R. Tyler for Bureau Documents," prepared by JPL:vsk.

ENCLOSURE 105-82555-5732

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
June 19, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

On June 18, 1967, Carlos Quiroga, Cuban exile, 3134 Derby Place, New Orleans, Louisiana appeared at the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and volunteered the following information:

During the past week, Carlos Bringuier, New Orleans Cuban exile leader and key figure in the assassination probe of Orleans Parish District Attorney James Garrison was in Miami, Florida. While there, he met with Jose Antonio Lanusa, who was leader of the Delegation of the Cuban Student Directorate in 1963. Lanusa advised Bringuier that he had received a telephone call from Alberto Fowler, Cuban exile and investigator for Garrison, during which Fowler stated that Garrison will prove that President Kennedy was assassinated by Cuban exiles and that Carlos Bringuier was aware of Oswald's purported affiliation with the Central Intelligence Agency. Fowler also stated that Bringuier and Lee Harvey Oswald had staged their confrontation on Canal Street, New Orleans in August, 1963.

Lanusa also advised that he had been previously contacted (date not indicated) by Mr. Alcock, an investigator of Garrison. Alcock accused Lanusa of having known about Oswald's activities prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. Alcock stated that this information had been furnished by Claire Booth Luce. Lanusa denied this and stated that all he knew about Oswald prior to the assassination had been furnished to him by Carlos Bringuier.

105-82555-5730

ENCLOSURE

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

On Thursday, June 15, 1967, Carlos Bringuier happened to meet Alberto Fowler on Canal Street, New Orleans. At this time Fowler stated that the investigation was becoming complicated because Garrison had information that an identical double of Lee Harvey Oswald existed and this individual was a "double agent" of the FBI.

Fowler also stated that Garrison will attempt to make the trial last over a year's period so that further investigation can be conducted and additional evidence entered.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

June 11, 1975

EX-108

REC'D 7-5-92 SCS-5733

1 - Laboratory Division

Mr. Fred T. Newcomb
14812 McCormick Street
Van Nuys, California 91411

Dear Mr. Newcomb:

This is to acknowledge your letter of May 15th.

Enclosed is a copy of an FBI Laboratory report which sets forth the specimens transmitted by Special Agents Francis O'Neill, Jr., and James W. Sibert. I trust this document will help clarify any possible misunderstanding concerning this evidence.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley
Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Enclosure

1 - The Deputy Attorney General - Enclosures (2)
Attention: Susan M. Hauser

NOTE: The reply and the material sent to requester were coordinated with the Laboratory Division. Names of Agents are published in Warren Commission Report.

cc: mrs (5)

MAILED 7
JUN 12 1975
FBI

17 JUN 24 1975
MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

5438 TH

May 15, 1975

Clarence M. Kelley
Office of the Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Director Kelley: Lee Harvey Oswald

First, I would like to thank you for your letter of March 20, 1975 and the enclosure, which, contributed much to my understanding of the FBI investigation into this matter.

I have a document from the Warren Commission's files (document enclosed) that lends itself to several interpretations - one which could reflect badly on the FBI. In a November 22, 1963 report of transmittal of ballistics evidence from the autopsy at Bethesda Naval Hospital to the FBI Laboratory, agent Francis X. O'Neill, Jr., lists a "missle" recovered by the autopsy doctors.

I realize FBI agents Sibert and O'Neill transmitted several tiny bullet fragments to the FBI Lab (CE 843) for examination. Are they referring to these fragments or are they reporting the recovery of a bullet?

Sincerely,

Fred T. Newcomb

FTN:mkn
Enclosure

14812 McCormick Street
Van Nuys, California 91411

REC'D 105-82556-5733
MAY 20 1975
FBI

22 November 1963

From: Francis X. O'NEILL, Jr., Agent FBI
James K. SWART, Agent FBI

To: Captain J. H. STOVER, Jr., Commanding Officer, U. S. Naval Medical School, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland

1. We hereby acknowledge receipt of a missile removed by Commander James J. HUTTON, MC, USN on this date.

Francis X. O'NEILL, Jr.

James K. SWART

105-82555-5133

2 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
(1 - Mr. J. B. Hotis)
1 - Mr. R. E. Gebhardt
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar

62-116395 June 27, 1975

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
TO STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS
WITH RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE
ACTIVITIES (SSC)

RE: REQUEST OF SSC FOR ACCESS TO WARREN COMMISSION DOCUMENTS, ORIGINATED BY FBI, PRESENTLY WITHHELD FROM RESEARCH

Reference is made to letter dated May 27, 1975, to the Attorney General from the Chairman of captioned Committee, which requested the FBI to make available Warren Commission documents originated by the FBI, now withheld from research, for review by representatives of SSC.

Upon completion of the review of the 143 documents identified on a "List of Hundered Commission Documents of the Warren Commission Withheld From Research," attached to the request of the SSC, the FBI agrees that appropriately cleared representatives of the SSC may be given access to review the pertinent documents located at the General Services Administration, National Archives and Records Service, Washington, D. C. This access is granted with the understanding that no written notes will be made at the time of review and that the SSC may, in writing, request any specific documents of interest to the Committee.

Upon receipt of any request, the documents will be reviewed by the FBI as to any third agency or privacy consideration prior to furnishing the documents to the SSC. When necessary, excisions may be made for above reasons.

1 - Attorney General

D- 105-82555 (Oswald)
1 - 62-109060 (Warren Commission)
1 - 44-24016 (Ruby)

JHJ:sjm
(11)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

ENCLOSURE

105-82555

Re: U. S. Senate Select Committee
Request of SSC for Access to
Warren Commission Documents,
Originated by FBI, Presently
Withheld from Research

NOTE:

Memorandum from W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. R. Wannall
dated 6/18/76, granted approval.

2 - A. Mintz
1 - J. B. Hotis)
1 - E. E. Gebhardt
1 - W. R. Wannall
1 - W. O. Cregar

The Attorney General

June 27, 1975

Director, FBI

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

Reference is made to a letter from the SSC dated May 27, 1975, requesting certain documents be made available by the FBI.

Enclosed for your approval and forwarding to the Committee is an original of a memorandum which constitutes a response to the request. A copy of the memorandum is furnished for your record.

Enclosures - 2

62-116395

1 - Deputy Attorney General
Attention: K. William O'Connor
Special Counsel for
Intelligence Coordination

1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)
1 - 62-109060 (Warren Commission)
1 - 44-24016 (Ruby)

JWJ:sjm
(12)

105-82555
NOT RECORDED
46 JUL 27 1975

1 ENCLOSURE

DUPLICATE YELLOW

84 JUL 21 1975

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555) DATE: 7/30/75

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-15823) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
OO: Dallas

Re reports of SA DAVID J. REID at El Paso, dated 12/20/63 and 1/30/64, captioned as above; and reports of SA DAVID J. REID at El Paso, dated 2/4/64 and 6/9/64 in the case captioned "RICHARD CASE NAGELL, aka, ESPIONAGE - X, Bureau File 64-48933.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies each, and for Dallas is one copy each of the following 16 communications:

Referenced report, dated 12/20/63.

Referenced report, dated 1/30/64.

Letter of WILLIAM R. MARTIN, dated 6/20/67.

Letter of RICHARD C. NAGELL, dated 6/30/67.

Letter of WILLIAM R. MARTIN, dated 9/11/67.

Letter of RICHARD C. NAGELL, dated 11/21/68.

Letter of WILLIAM R. MARTIN, dated 11/23/68.

Letter of RICHARD H. POPKIN, dated 6/18/75.

ENCL BUREAU (3) Buley ENCLOSURE EC-34 105-82555-5734
3 - Bureau (Enc. 32) (RM) FX 104
(1 - 64-48933) (RICHARD CASE NAGELL) 7 AUG 7 1975
2 - Dallas (100-10461) (Enc. 16) (RM)
2 - Los Angeles
(1 - 65-7445) (RICHARD CASE NAGELL)

DJR/amm
(7)

Nagell Mack Entry
HE Trial Transcript

5 SEP 25 1975

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

LA 105-15823

Letter of RICHARD H. POPKIN, dated 6/21/75.

Letter of RICHARD H. POPKIN, dated 6/23/75.

Letter of RICHARD H. POPKIN, dated 6/29/75.

Letter of RICHARD C. NAGELL, dated 6/30/75.

Letter of RICHARD H. POPKIN, dated 7/5/75.

Letter of RICHARD H. POPKIN, dated 7/7/75.

Letter of RICHARD C. NAGELL, dated 7/9/75.

Letter of RICHARD C. NAGELL, dated 7/16/75.

Enclosed 7/16/75 letter is addressed to the Assistant Director in Charge of the Los Angeles Office by RICHARD C. NAGELL. In the letter, NAGELL makes reference to the two referenced reports of the El Paso Office, dated 12/20/63 and 1/30/64 (enclosed) wherein NAGELL is mentioned and which apparently had been obtained from the FBI by Professor RICHARD H. POPKIN, Department of Philosophy, University of California at San Diego, La Jolla, California.

In his 7/16/75 letter, NAGELL complained that he had "never authorized the FBI to release any information about me . to any private individual or non-official organization."

In addition, NAGELL complained these two El Paso reports in question contained incorrect information about him. He closed his letter by stating "I trust that this will clear up any question concerning the matter that conceivably might be raised in the future".

The writer of instant letter, now assigned to the Los Angeles Office, prepared the El Paso reports in question and well remembers encounters with NAGELL in El Paso, Texas.

The synopsis of referenced report, dated 2/4/64, reads as follows:

LA 105-15823

Background: Subject entered U.S. Army 8/5/48 and honorably discharged as Captain 10/29/59. Received many campaign awards during Korean conflict. Sole survivor airplane crash 11/28/54, suffered facial disfigurement and given psychiatric examination. Subject claimed he was released from employment by State Beverage Department, Los Angeles, California, 6/8/62, having been accused of taking $20,000 bribe. Subject refused furnish police details of his shooting by unidentified assailant on 7/16/62 and subsequently filed Civil Rights complaint against police. In September, 1962, subject advised U.S. Embassy, Mexico City, he had been approached for recruiting in Mexico City, refused to elaborate, did not desire to return to U.S., was "bitter, disgusted, disillusioned and disaffected." Said if he did go to some other country it would cost U.S. millions, was "through being a good citizen" and thought he had gotten a "dirty deal all around." Advised FBI in New York City on 11/16/62 he wanted to expose Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control in California. Advised FBI in Jacksonville, Florida on 12/15/62 he had been approached shortly before in Washington, D.C., by individual believed to be working for Soviets; contacted CIA in Virginia for instructions, was sent to Miami, Florida, by his Soviet contact and said he believed he was actually working for Soviets. Subject's condition diagnosed at Veterans Administration Hospital, Bay Pines, Florida, in January, 1963, as "chronic brain syndrome associated with brain trauma with behavioral reaction characterized by passive, aggressive and paranoid features." Asked FBI in Miami on 1/24/63 if his Cuban or Russian sources gave him a pistol and microfilm would he be permitted to return same to his contact so he could be of further use to U.S. Government. Claimed to be constantly under surveillance. Advised FBI in Los Angeles on 4/19/63 he had taken former wife to court on same date for failure to comply with court order giving subject visitation rights with children. Subject's condition diagnosed by Veterans Administration, Los Angeles, on 6/4/63 as "depression, tearful, nervous, rigid. Would only utter words 'Got to see my kids.'

LA 105-15823

Attempted Bank Robbery: Subject arrested 9/20/63 in El Paso, Texas, on charge of attempting to rob State National Bank, El Paso, same date in violation Section 2113, Title 18, U.S. Code. Slashed wrist night of 9/20/63, felt he needed psychiatric treatment, highly emotional when interviewed, given to spells of crying, stated unable to get on feet since discharge from U.S. Army. Cell mate said subject apparently became member Communist Party during confused period after discharge, decided everything was against him in Los Angeles and made arrangements with Communist Party in Los Angeles to pick up visa and passport from contact in El Paso and eventually end up in Czechoslovakia. Subject reportedly attempted suicide three times enroute to El Paso but lost nerve. Advised FBI in El Paso on 1/6/64 he was instructed by agent of foreign government in September, 1963, to comply with agreement made in May, 1963, to participate in criminal offense against United States or be exposed to FBI, which caused subject to act as he did on 9/20/63. Subject ordered sent to Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri, on 1/24/64, by U.S. District Court, El Paso, for 30-day period to undergo psychiatric examination. Alleged Connection with LEE HARVEY OSWALD: Subsequent to President's assassination, subject claimed acquaintance with OSWALD and wife. On 1/18/64, MARINA OSWALD disclaimed any knowledge of subject. Description and Identification Record: Set out. SUBJECT HAS ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Referenced report dated 6/7/64 contains information obtained from his military record, beginning on page 49. Information is set out therein regarding his health status.

In view of the information set out above, it would seem that NAGELL's appearance before the Church Committee, as suggested in the POPKIN letter, dated 6/18/75, could prove to be embarrassing for that Committee.

No further action is being taken in this matter by the Los Angeles Office.

NR 10 SD CODE

9:55PM AUGUST 30, 1975 NITEL RAS

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAN DIEGO

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD

ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

AT ABOUT 2:00 PM, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1975, ONE "BOB" DUDNEY CALLED THE SAN DIEGO OFFICE ASKING FOR SA KENNETH C. HOVE. HE SAID HE WAS CALLING FROM DALLAS, TEXAS, AND LEFT THE TELEPHONE NUMBER 1-214-744-6266. HE DID NOT RETURN THE CALL TO DALLAS SINCE DUDNEY UNKNOWN TO HIM.

AT ABOUT 4:30 PM, AUGUST 30, SA HOVE CALLED THE DALLAS OFFICE TO ASCERTAIN IDENTITY OF DUDNEY AND WAS INFORMED THE DALLAS DIRECTORY LISTED HIM AS A REPORTER FOR THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD.

SA HOVE WAS AWAY FROM HIS HOME BETWEEN SHORTLY AFTER 2:00 PM AND ABOUT 5:30 PM WHEN HE CAME TO THE SAN DIEGO OFFICE TO MAKE THE CALL TO DALLAS AS ABOVE. DUDNEY CALLED THE HOVE RESIDENCE ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS WHILE HOVE AT THE SAN DIEGO OFFICE BUT HAS HAD NO CONTACT WITH HIM TO THIS TIME.

ABOUT 7:00 PM AUGUST 30, WHILE SA HOVE STILL AT THE

END PAGE ONE

REC-47 105-82555-5735

5 SEP 2 1975

5 SEP 23 1975

SD PAGE TWO

SAN DIEGO OFFICE, HE TOOK A TELEPHONE CALL WHICH TURNED OUT TO BE FOR HIM FROM AN INDIVIDUAL WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS "LAYTON OF THE PHILADELPHIA ENQUIRER." LAYTON SAID, IN ESSENCE, "WE HAVE RECEIVED INFORMATION THE DALLS TIMES HERALD IS GOING TO BREAK A STORY TOMORROW MORNING CONCERNING THE OSWALD CASE. IT CONCERNS A VISIT OSWALD IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE MADE TO THE DALLAS FBI OFFICE AND HAVING LEFT SOME SORT OF THREATENING NOTE THERE. YOU ARE MENTIONED IN THE ARTICLE AS HAVING BEEN IN THE DALLAS OFFICE AT THE TIME. CAN YOU VERIFY THIS STORY?"

SA HOWE TOLD LAYTON HE COULD MAKE NO COMMENT ON THE MATTER, THAT FOR ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING THE OSWALD CASE HE WOULD HAVE TO CALL EITHER THE DALLAS OFFICE OR FBI HEADQUARTERS IN WASHINGTON, D.C. LAYTON DID NOT PRESS THE POINT; HE MERELY SAID THANKS AND TERMINATED THE CALL.

IT IS PRESUMED DUDNEY WILL CONTINUE TO MAKE EFFORT TO CONTACT SA HOWE. HE WILL AT THAT TIME BE GIVEN THE SAME ANSWER AND SA HOWE INTENDS MAKING NO COMMENT OF ANY KIND CONCERNING THE MATTER.

SA HOWE TALKED TO ASAC HERBERT GRUBERT AT THE DALLAS

END PAGE TWO

SD PAGE THREE

OFFICE AFTER THE CALL FROM LAYTON, AND ABOVE INFORMATION WAS ALSO GIVEN TO HIM.

CALLS FROM THE MEDIA RELATIVE THIS MATTER WILL BER REFERRED WITHOUT COMMENT TO FBIHQ.

END

TMA ACK FOR NE FBIHQ CLR

1-cc GID

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 08 1975

TELETYPE

Dep. A.D. Adm.	
Asst. Dirs.	
Admin.	
Comp. Syst.	
Ext. Affairs	
Files & Com.	
Gen. Inv.	
Ident.	
Inspection	
Intell.	
Laboratory	
Plan. & Eval.	
Spec. Inv.	
Training	
Legal Coun.	
Telephone Rm.	
Director Sec'y	

NR 007 DL PLAIN

6:43 PM URGENT 9-8-75 TPR

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM DALLAS (100-10461)

ASSASSINATION OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963.

RE TELECOPIER MESSAGE TO DEPUTY ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR JAMES B. ADAMS AT 5:15 P.M., SEPTEMBER 4, 1975; AND DALLAS LD CALL FROM SAC TED L. GUNDERSON, SEPTEMBER 8, 1975.

ON SEPTEMBER 8, 1975, PATROLMAN JAMES M. CHANEY, DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT, DALLAS, TEXAS WAS INTERVIEWED BY BUREAU AGENTS AT WHICH TIME THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED:

CHANEY, ON NOVEMBER 22, 1963, WAS ONE OF FOUR OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO RIDE BESIDE THE AUTOMOBILE BEARING FORMER PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY. CHANEY AND MOTORCYCLE OFFICER D. L. JACKSON WERE ASSIGNED TO RIDE ON THE PRESIDENT'S RIGHT AT APPROXIMATELY THE LOCATION OF THE REAR WHEEL ON THE CAR. MOTORCYCLE OFFICERS B. [illegible] MARTIN AND BOBBY HARGIS WERE ASSIGNED TO RIDE ON THE LEFT SIDE OF THE CAR AT APPROXIMATELY THE LEFT REAR WHEEL. EIGHT OFFICERS WERE ASSIGNED TO LEAD THE MOTORCADE IN FRONT OF A CAR OCCUPIED BY CHIEF OF POLICE JESSE CURRY, SHERIFF BILL DECKER,

REC 44 105-82555-5734

16 SEP

Teletype to Dallas,
9-12-75 WEN:cjl and
Teletype to Dallas
9-12-75 WEN:cjl

AND SECRET SERVICE AGENT IN CHARGE, FORREST SORRELS.

CHANEY ADVISED AS THE MOTORCADE TURNED OFF HOUSTON STREET ONTO ELM STREET AND PROCEEDED WEST ON ELM STREET, HE (CHANEY) WAS APPROXIMATELY FOUR TO SIX FEET FROM THE PRESIDENT'S RIGHT SHOULDER. OFFICER D. L. JACKSON WAS ON CHANEY'S RIGHT AND PARALLEL WITH HIM. AS THE PRESIDENT'S CAR PASSED THE TEXAS SCHOOLBOOK DEPOSITORY, CHANEY HEARD A NOISE AS THOUGH A MOTORCYCLE HAD BACKFIRED AND CHANEY LOOKED TO HIS LEFT AT THE TWO OFFICERS RIDING ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE PRESIDENT'S CAR. WITHIN A MATTER OF A FEW SECONDS, CHANEY HEARD ANOTHER NOISE AND HE LOOKED TO THE RIGHT IN AN EFFORT TO DETERMINE WHAT THE NOISE WAS AND WHERE IT WAS COMING FROM. CHANEY SAID THE NOISE SOUNDED LIKE A MOTORCYCLE BACKFIRED OR THE NOISE FROM A FIRECRACKER.. CHANEY SAID WHEN HE HEARD THE SECOND NOISE FROM BEHIND HIM, HE WAS SURE IT WAS NOT ONE OF THE OTHER MOTORCYCLES AS THE NOISE DID NOT COME FROM THEIR IMMEDIATE

AREA. AT THIS POINT, CHANEY AGAIN FACED TOWARD THE FRONT SO HE WOULD NOT COLLIDE WITH THE PRESIDENT'S VEHICLE AND HE LOOKED AT THE PRESIDENT JUST AS A THIRD NOISE WAS HEARD AT WHICH TIME HE SAW THE PRESIDENT'S HEAD "EXPLODE." CHANEY SAID AT THIS TIME HE REALIZED THESE WERE GUNSHOTS AND HE WAS POSITIVE ALL NOISES HE HEARD WERE COMING FROM BEHIND HIM. HE WAS POSITIVE NONE OF THE NOISES HE HEARD HAD COME FROM THE SIDE OF THE MOTORCADE OR FROM IN FRONT OF THE MOTORCADE. HE SAID THE NOISES FROM THE SHOTS WERE PRETTY EVENLY SPACED, COMING MOMENTS APART.

WHEN THE THIRD SHOT HIT THE PRESIDENT'S HEAD, THE MOTORCADE HESITATED MOMENTARILY AND DURING THIS TIME ONE OF THE SECRET SERVICE AGENTS JUMPED FROM THE SECRET SERVICE CAR FOLLOWING THE PRESIDENT AND JUMPED ON THE BACK OF THE PRESIDENT'S CAR.

CHANEY SAID HE IMMEDIATELY RODE UP TO THE CAR OCCUPIED BY CHIEF CURRY AND SOMEONE IN THE CAR ASKED HIM HOW BAD IT WAS AND CHANEY SAID "BAD." SOMEONE IN THE CAR GAVE ORDERS TO PROCEED TO PARKLAND HOSPITAL IMMEDIATELY.

CHANEY SAID HE THEN SPED HIS MOTORCYCLE THROUGH THE

OFFICERS WHO WERE LEADING THE MOTORCADE WHO WERE APPROXIMATELY ONE HUNDRED FEET AHEAD OF THE MOTORCADE TELLING THOSE OFFICERS TO CLEAR THE WAY FOR THE PRESIDENT'S CAR. CHANEY SAID HE THEN LED THE PRESIDENT'S CAR TO PARKLAND HOSPITAL WHERE HE WAS THE FIRST ONE TO ARRIVE. CHANEY JUMPED FROM HIS MOTORCYCLE, RAN INTO THE HOSPITAL, AND ORDERED ONE STRETCHER TO BE BOUGHT OUT, NOT KNOWING GOVERNOR CONNALLY HAD ALSO BEEN INJURED. SHORTLY THEREAFTER THE PRESIDENT'S CAR ARRIVED AT THE HOSPITAL AND THE WOUNDED WERE REMOVED FROM THE CAR BY HOSPITAL PERSONNEL.

CHANEY ADVISED AS THE MOTORCADE APPROACHED THE TEXAS SCHOOLBOOK DEPOSITORY, HE NOTED NOTHING OF A SUSPICIOUS NATURE IN CONNECTION WITH THE OCCUPANTS OF THE BUILDING, NOR THE APPEARANCE OF THE BUILDING. CHANEY SAID WHEN THE FIRST NOISE WAS HEARD, THERE WAS A-LITTLE WONDERING ON HIS PART AS TO THE LOCATION OF THE NOISE, BUT HE SAID THE NOISE DEFINITELY DID NOT COME FROM IN FRONT OF THE MOTORCADE. HE STATED THAT WAS THE REASON HE GLANCED TO HIS LEFT AT THE OTHER TWO OFFICERS THINKING POSSIBLY IT WAS FROM A BACKFIRE FROM ONE OF THE MOTORCYCLES ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE CAR.

LEADING THE PRESIDENTIAL MOTORCADE ON NOVEMBER 22, 1963, WERE DALLAS MOTORCYCLE OFFICERS SERGEANT S.Q. BELLAH, J.B. GARRICK, G.C. MC BRIDE, SGT. STAVIS ELLIS, L.E. GRAY, E.D. BREWER, W.G. LUMPKIN, AND M.R. FREEMAN.

DALLAS FILES AND THE WARRANT COMMISSION REPORT FAILED TO INDICATE THAT ANY OF THESE OFFICERS, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF E.D. BREWER, HAVE BEEN INTERVIEWED AS WITNESSES IN THE ASSASSINATION.

OFFICER E.D. BREWER WAS NOT INTERVIEWED BY BUAGENTS, BUT WAS INTERVIEWED BY THE WARREN COMMISSION AT DALLAS ON APRIL 9, 1964.

OF THOSE OFFICERS ADJACENT TO THE PRESIDENT'S CAR AT THE TIME OF THE ASSASSINATION, OFFICER HARGIS HAS NOT BEEN INTERVIEWED BY AGENTS OF THE DALLAS OFFICE AS AN ASSASSINATION WITNESS, BUT HE WAS INTERVIEWED BY THE WARREN COMMISSION AT DALLAS ON APRIL 8, 1964. OFFICER B.J. MARTIN HAS NOT BEEN INTERVIEWED BY BUAGENTS AS A WITNESS TO THE ASSASSINATION, BUT HE WAS INTERVIEWED BY THE WARREN COMMISSION AT DALLAS ON APRIL 8, 1964.

CHANEY ADVISED THAT MOTORCYCLE OFFICER D.L. JACKSON HAS

NEVER BEEN INTERVIEWED REGARDING HIS OBSERVATIONS AT THE TIME OF THE ASSASSINATION. DALLAS FILES AND THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT FAIL TO INDICATE THAT JACKSON HAS EVER BEEN INTERVIEWED AS WITNESS BY BUAGENTS OR BY WARREN COMMISSION. CHANEY STATED THAT JACKSON HAS RETAINED NOTES MADE BY HIM FOLLOWING THE ASSASSINATION AS TO HIS OBSERVATIONS.

FOLLOWING BEHIND THE PRESIDENT'S CAR WERE MOTORCYCLE OFFICERS SERGEANT ROBERT SMART, B.J. DALE, H.B. MC LAIN, J.W. COURSON, CLYDE A. HAYGOOD AND M.L. BAKER.

DALLAS FILES AND THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT FAIL TO INDICATE THAT OFFICERS SMART, DALE, MC LAIN, AND COURSON HAVE BEEN INTERVIEWED BY BUAGENTS OR BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THE WARREN COMMISSION AS WITNESSES.

OFFICER M.L. BAKER WAS INTERVIEWED BY BUAGENTS AT DALLAS FOLLOWING THE ASSASSINATION, MAINLY BECAUSE HE OBSERVED OSVALD IN THE SCHOOLBOOK DEPOSITORY IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE ASSASSINATION. IN AN AFFIDAVIT FURNISHED TO THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DALLAS COUNTY SO IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THE ASSASSINATION, BAKER TOLD OF HEARING THE SHOTS AND ENTERING THE SCHOOLBOOK DEPOSITORY TO CONDUCT INVESTIGATION. BAKER TESTIFIED BEFORE WARREN COMMISSION IN WASHINGTON ON MARCH 26, 1964.

145

OFFICER CLYDE A. HAYGOOD WAS NOT INTERVIEWED BY BUAGENTS, BUT HE WAS INTERVIEWED BY THE WARREN COMMISSION AT DALLAS ON APRIL 9, 1964.

CHANEY STATED HE HIMSELF DID NOT COME FORWARD AS A WITNESS FOLLOWING THE ASSASSINATION BECAUSE HE FELT HE WOULD BE TELLING THE "CHIEF" (REFERRING TO CHIEF CURRY) HOW TO RUN HIS BUSINESS. CHANEY STATED THIS IS THE FIRST TIME HE HAS BEEN INTERVIEWED OFFICIALLY BY ANYONE REGARDING HIS ASSASSINATION OBSERVATIONS.

IN VIEW OF THE PERTINENT LOCATION OF MOTORCYCLE OFFICER D.L. JACKSON, WHO WAS LOCATED AT PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S RIGHT IN THE MOTORCADE, AND IN VIEW OF THE FACT JACKSON HAS RETAINED DETAILED NOTES REGARDING HIS OBSERVATIONS DURING THE ASSASSINATION, IT IS RECOMMENDED OFFICER JACKSON BE INTERVIEWED IMMEDIATELY AS A WITNESS TO THE ASSASSINATION. AS INDICATED ABOVE, DALLAS FILES AND THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT FAILED TO INDICATE THAT JACKSON HAS EVER BEEN INTERVIEWED AS A WITNESS TO THE ASSASSINATION. JACKSON IS PRESENTLY EMPLOYED BY THE DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT.(F)

END.

PLAINTEXT TELETYPE URGENT

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. O'Connell
1 - Mr. Cooke
1 - Mr. Nettles
1 - Mr. Bassett

9/12/75

TO SAC DALLAS (100-10461)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (105-82555) - 6736

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS.

REDLTEL 9/8/75.

DALLAS, IN THE INTEREST OF THOROUGHNESS, INTERVIEW OFFICER D. L. JACKSON.

WEN:cjl (9)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 12 1975

TELETYPE

20 SEP 26 1975

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Jenkins

FROM : D. W. Moore, Jr.

DATE: 9/2/75

SUBJECT: MARTIN RALBOVSKY
REPORTER
HOUSTON CHRONICLE
LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed herewith is an article published in the Houston Chronicle dated 9/1/75, by Martin Ralbovsky in which he relates that the FBI and the Dallas Police Department covered up in 1964 a conversation indicating that the Bureau had knowledge that Lee Harvey Oswald was a threat to President Kennedy. It was also reported that the Warren Commission, which investigated the assassination, did not fully check into the alleged conversation by a Dallas police officer and an FBI Agent when the Commission learned of it in May of 1964.

RECOMMENDATION:

For Information.

EX 103

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Bassett - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Gallagher - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Moore - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Wannall - Enclosure

REC-50 65-88555 5737

5 SEP 15 1975

TJF:rrs (6)

ENCLOSURE

50

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Date SEP 2 1975

Time Transmitted

TELETYPE

Initials RHR

To DIRECTOR (ATTN: TOM HARRINGTON) IFC

From SAC, HOUSTON (62-2115)

Subject LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Comp. Syst. —
Ext. Affairs —
Files & Com. —
Gen. Inv. —
Ident. —
Inspection —
Intell. —
Laboratory —
Plan. & Eval. —
Spec. Inv. —
Training —
Legal Coun. —
Telephone Rm. —
Director Sec'y —

☐ Fingerprint Photo ☐ Fingerprint Record ☐ Map ☒ Newspaper clipping ☐ Photo

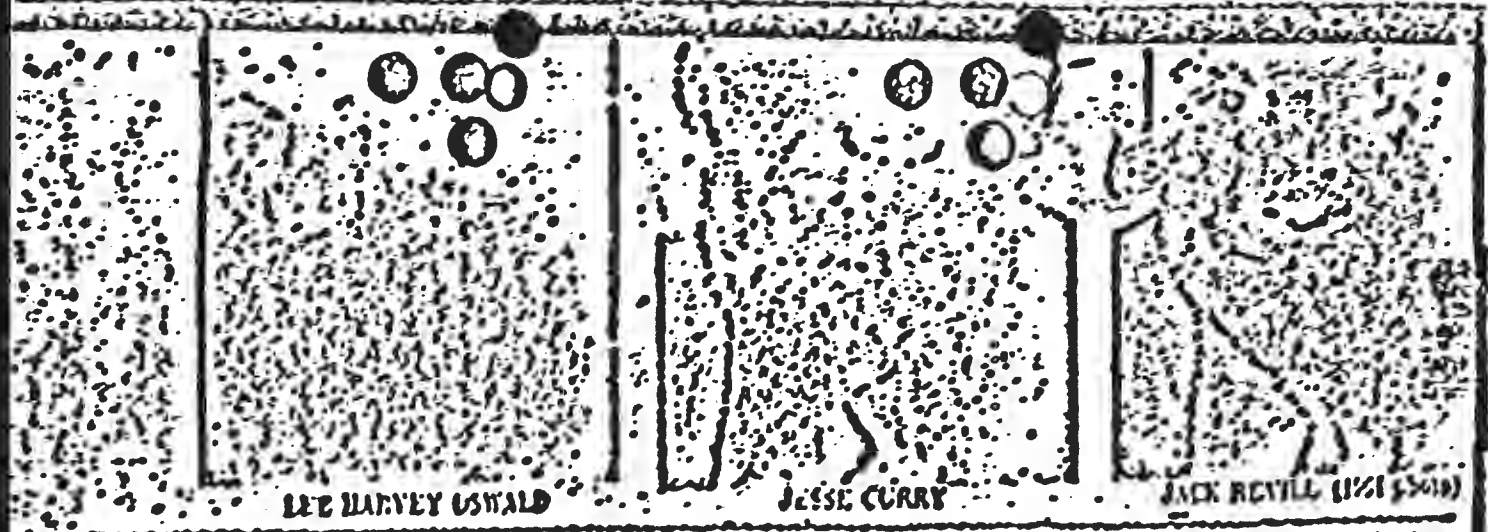
☐ Airtel Correction ☐ Other

Special Handling Instructions

ATTN: TOM HARRINGTON, PRESS OFFICE

Approved:

ENCLOSURE
105-82555-3503



LEE HARVEY OSWALD JESSE CURRY JACK REVILL (1963 photo)

FBI Covered Up Knowing Oswald Could Kill JFK

BY MARTIN BALDONSKY
Chronicle Staff
© 1975 Houston Chronicle

The FBI in Dallas and the Dallas Police Department suppressed for at least four months a written statement which quoted an FBI agent as saying the FBI had advance information that Lee Harvey Oswald was capable of assassinating President Kennedy.

After Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry finally told of his role in the cover-up in a registered, confidential letter to Chief Justice Earl Warren on May 23, 1964, the Warren Commission dropped the matter without investigating further.

The written statement, which was kept locked in a desk at the Dallas Police Department, was made by Dallas Police Lt. Jack Revill, who said an FBI agent James Hosty told him a few hours after Kennedy was killed in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, that the FBI had advance information that Oswald was capable of committing the crime.

Police Chief Curry said in his letter to Justice Warren that he instructed Revill to keep his statement confidential after he was asked to by J. Gordon Shanklin, special agent in charge of the Dallas FBI office at the time.

Revill stood by his statement. Hosty denied that the FBI had information that Oswald was capable of killing the President. The Warren Commission dismissed it as a disagreement between the two men "about the conversations which took place between them."

Curry, now, recalling the Revill statement, said:

"There's no doubt in my mind that his (Shanklin's) agent told my agent (Revill) what he did."

After Oswald was captured, Curry said, FBI agent Hosty was quoted as saying: "Lee Harvey Oswald. That son-of-a-bitch. We knew him. We got him in our files. We've been talking to him."

Curry said that if the FBI had told him about Oswald at the time, "I'd have had somebody sitting on him."

The documents of the Revill statement and the FBI attempt coverup are among the papers of the Texas Court of Inquiry, which existed from Nov. 25, 1963, to Oct. 6, 1964, and are now in the Texas State Archives in Austin.

The Court of Inquiry was established by President Lyndon Johnson to find why Kennedy was killed and if unlawful conspiracy played a role in the assassination. Johnson appointed Texas Attorney General Waggoner Carr to head the court, which included attorneys Leon Jaworski of Houston and Robert Storey of Dallas.

According to papers in the archives, which include copies of the correspondence among Curry, Warren and Warren's chief counsel, J. Lee Rankin, the cover-up of the FBI's advance knowledge that Oswald was a threat to Kennedy began a few hours after Kennedy was assassinated and Oswald was arrested by police inside a Dallas movie theater.

The papers reveal the following sequence of events:

At 7:30 p.m., less than 7½ hours after Kennedy was shot, Revill met Hosty, the FBI agent, in the basement of the Dallas City Hall. Hosty told Revill that the FBI was aware of Oswald being in Dallas and the bureau had information that Oswald was capable of assassinating the President of the United States.

Revill immediately reported Hosty's remarks to his superior, Capt. W. P. Gannaway, who ordered Revill to get what Hosty had said down on paper. Revill did, handing the statement to a police stenographer, who made two copies of it.

One of the copies was immediately sent to Curry. In his letter to Warren 22 months later, Curry wrote: "After I

FBI Covered Up Knowing Oswald Could Kill Kennedy

[redacted]

fied the gravity and seriousness of the information it contained. Before proceeding, I stated that I had received information that the FBI knew of Oswald's presence in Dallas and that the Dallas Police Department had no information on Oswald in its files. This statement was based on the report of Lt. Revill."

Within minutes after Curry delivered his statement, Shanklin was on the phone to Curry. In Curry's letter to Warren, he wrote: "I received a telephone call from Mr. Gordon Shanklin in which Mr. Shanklin stated that the Bureau was extremely desirous that I retract my statement to the press."

Curry did, stating in his letter to Warren: "I then appeared before the press again and retracted my statement to this extent: I stated that of my own personal knowledge I did not know that the FBI knew of Oswald's presence in Dallas."

At neither of Curry's press briefings, however, did he reveal the other half of Revill's statement — that Agent Hosty told Revill the FBI had information that Oswald was capable of assassinating the President.

After making his retraction, Curry, according to his letter to Warren, then instructed Revill to keep his statement confidential. Curry wrote to Warren explaining that Revill, in compliance with his instructions, locked his copy of the statement in his desk drawer and kept it there for the next five months.

Revill, in an interview with the Chronicle last week, said he had not personally kept the statement in his desk, but that he turned it over to a police captain and never saw it again. He said he had forgotten about it until Curry delivered it to the Warren Commission.

The Revill statement was revealed first when Curry personally delivered it to the Warren Commission on April 22, 1964.

A month later, on May 21, 1964, Francis Lee, the commission counsel, wrote a confidential letter to Curry and asked him why it took so long for the statement to reach the Warren Commission.

Curry acknowledged Revill's and wrote his registered, confidential letter directly to Warren, dated May 27, 1964, in which he explained that he had suppressed the statement at the request of Shanklin of the FBI.

There is no record in the archives that Warren, Rankin or anyone else from the Warren Commission answered Curry's letter.

Today, 11 years later, Curry says the Warren Commission "probably forgot about it."

Hosty, the FBI agent quoted in the Revill statement as saying the bureau had information that Oswald was a potential assassin, is still with the bureau and based in Kansas City. He refused to discuss any aspect of the Kennedy assassination in a recent interview with the Chronicle and referred all questions to FBI headquarters in Washington.

Hosty said, "I'm still with the bureau. I like my job. I can't say anything about anything."

But in his testimony before the Warren Commission on May 6, 1964, the following exchange took place between Hosty and John McCloy, a member of the commission:

McCloy: "Don't you think the combination of the fact that you knew he (Oswald) was lying and that he was a defector and that he had this record with the Fair Play for Cuba, that he might be involved in some business that would be ill and necessarily violent, he was a dangerous security risk?"

Hosty: "He was a security risk of a sort, but not the type of person who would engage in violence. That would be the antithesis."

Shanklin, now an attorney in Dallas, having retired from the FBI recently, said:

"I don't know what he's (Curry) talking about. Why would I have called him? Gosh, no, so many things happened in that day. I may have called Curry about one thing or another, but I don't remember calling him to tell him to suppress anything. I don't know what he's talking about.

"I'm gonna have to call Washington on this ..."

Revill, now in the tactical division of the Dallas Police Department, said he stands by his statement to this day.

"You bet, I do. It happened. I know it happened, and Hosty knows it happened. Hosty is a friend of mine or at least he was. I happened to be in at the time, while it was being said, because I knew Hosty would get excited. It's tough the way he was attacked by the bureau."

Curry, now a storekeeper in charge of security at a Dallas bank, recalled in an interview with the Chronicle his conversations with Shanklin nearly 11 years ago.

"His words were, 'Jesse, you got to retract that damn thing or I'm sunk,' or words to that effect, you know. That if he couldn't get me to retract the statement that they'd (the FBI) take some action against him.

"I no more than made the statement to the media in the hall of the city hall ... probably, I'd say, 250 feet from my office, and I walked on down the hall and by the time I got to my office, Deputy Chief J. Edgar Hoover, FBI (Clyde) had already been on the telephone from Washington and talked to Shanklin and Shanklin was waiting to talk to me, telling me, you know, that I was gonna have to retract that statement."

When asked if he would have released the full text of Revill's statement, if he had it to do over again today, he answered:

ENCLOSURE 115-82555-533

"I probably would have even though I'd known it would make the FBI mad as hell because I had confidence in my statement that gave me the information and it was checked out and found to be true so there was enough evidence there to carry out the fact the FBI did know something about Harvey Oswald."

Curry said, "We had about a dozen and a half people under surveillance that day. We thought they would do something to embarrass him (Kennedy). Throw things at him or something. I didn't think anybody would try to kill him.

"Had they told me at that time there was a guy named Lee Harvey Oswald, who'd been raising a little hell down here in New Orleans, and somebody ought to keep an eye on him, I'd a had somebody sitting on him.

"I'd a found out more about him and I'd a had somebody sitting up on the third floor with him, or I'd a kept him out of the building. But not knowing anything about him why, we didn't do anything. All those we were the least bit suspicious about, we had somebody with them that day."

Warren Commission counsel Rankin now an attorney in New York City was unavailable.

Following is a reproduction of then Dallas police chief Jesse Curry's letter to Chief Justice Earl Warren explaining Curry's role in the coverup of Lt. Jack Revill's statement that FBI agent James Hosty told him the FBI had information that Lee Harvey Oswald was capable of assassinating President John F. Kennedy.

May 28, 1964

REGISTERED

CONFIDENTIAL

The Honorable Earl Warren, Chairman
President's Commission on the
Assassination of President Kennedy
200 Maryland Avenue, N.E.
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Sir:

In a letter to me dated May 21, 1964, Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, raised several points concerning Lieutenant Jack Revill's report of November 22, 1963, on his conversation with FBI Agent Jack Hosty on that date.

The first question posed by Mr. Rankin was why Lieutenant Revill's report was not made known to the Commission prior to my appearance before that group. When I received the report on November 22, 1963, I immediately realized the gravity and seriousness of the information it contained. On that date, before newsmen, I stated that I had received information that the FBI knew of Oswald's presence in Dallas and that the Dallas Police Department had no information on Oswald in its files. This statement was based on the report of Lieutenant Revill.

Within a few minutes of my statement to the press, I received a telephone call from Mr. Gordon Shanklin, Special Agent in charge of the Dallas Office of the FBI, in which Mr. Shanklin stated that the Bureau was extremely desirous that I retract my statement to the press. I then appeared before the press again, and retracted my statement to this extent: I stated that "of my own personal knowledge" I did not know that the FBI knew of Oswald's presence in Dallas, and that if they did they were under no obligation to the Dallas Police Department to pass on the information.

ENCLOSURE 100-10461-5737

After the appointment of the Warren Commission, I was reasonably sure I would appear before that body, so I decided to present the report personally, at the time of my appearance. I felt that the Commission would probably like for the statement to be notarized, so I had this done on April 7, 1964.

Mr. Rankin's next question concerned the date that the report was placed in the Intelligence Unit's files. I instructed Lieutenant Revill to keep this report confidential. He said that after his copy was returned to him, he kept it locked in his dark drawer until after I returned from Washington where I delivered the report to the Commission. He then placed his report in the files.

Mr. Rankin further asked if I knew of any additional information in the possession of the Dallas Police Department that had not been made available to the Commission. I know of no such information.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Curry
Chief of Police

JEC:ss

cc: Hon. Waggoner Carr
Attorney General of Texas

Mr. J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel, President's Commission

1 - Mr. Adams
1 - Mr. Bassett
1 - Mr. Gallagher
September 18, 1975
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr. Mintz
1 - Mr. Cregar
1 - Mr. Daly
1 - Mr. Hotis

The Deputy Attorney General
(Attention: Michael E. Shaheen,
Special Counsel for Intelligence Coordination)
Director, FBI

HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON CIVIL AND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

We were recently advised by Alan Parker, Chief Counsel for the House Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, that the Subcommittee will hold hearings at the earliest opportunity on matters relating to the assassination of President Kennedy.

Among the matters to be considered by the Subcommittee are allegations that the Bureau's Office in Dallas was alerted to the possibility of an assassination attempt several days prior to the assassination and a threatening note received by that Office from Lee Harvey Oswald was destroyed. Since these charges are presently being investigated by this Bureau and may be referred to the Department for a prosecutive opinion, we think it is inappropriate to discuss them before the Subcommittee at this time. In the alternative, it is suggested that we brief Chairman Edwards in a general manner on this subject.

Chairman Edwards said he intends to hold hearings as soon as we are prepared to testify. Accordingly, an early expression of your views on this matter will be appreciated.

NOTE: See Legal Counsel to Mr. Adams memorandum dated 9-17-75, captioned "House Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights of the Committee on the Judiciary."

SEP 19 1975

TELETYPE UNIT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. J. B. Adams DATE: 9-17-75

FROM : Legal Counsel

SUBJECT: HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON CIVIL AND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

On 9-16-75 Alan Parker, Chief Counsel for the House Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, advised Inspector Hotis that the Subcommittee will hold hearings at the earliest opportunity on matters relating to the assassination of President Kennedy.

Parker said that Chairman Edwards does not want to reopen the assassination inquiry, but he feels that the Committee must address certain questions that have been raised concerning the alleged destruction of a threatening note received by the Dallas Office from Lee Harvey Oswald in November, 1963, and the Bureau's relationship with Jack Ruby. Among the matters to be examined by the Committee are allegations that the Bureau's Office in Dallas was alerted to the possibility of an assassination attempt at least five to ten days prior to the assassination. In addition, the Bureau reportedly told the Warren Commission that we had no knowledge of Jack Ruby prior to the assassination, nor did we have any information indicating that he was connected with organized crime. And yet, it is alleged that the Bureau had contacted Ruby on nine different occasions in an attempt to recruit him as an informant. Parker said it was his understanding that these contacts were discontinued when Ruby failed to provide any useful information to the Bureau. It is also claimed that Ruby, who was then known as Jack Rubenstein, was involved in a union killing in 1939. Parker said that these charges raise serious questions about Ruby's relationship with the Bureau and with elements in organized crime. Finally, Parker said that if a threatening note was, in fact, received from Oswald, the Committee wants to know what the note contained and why it was destroyed. He said this seems to contradict the testimony by Mr. Kelley before the Subcommittee earlier this year in which he stated that the Bureau does not destroy investigative information.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Adams - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Bassett - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Gallagher - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Wannall - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Mintz - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Cregar - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Daly - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Hotis - Enclosure

JBH:dkg (10)

CONTINUED - OVER

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Parker said the Chairman plans to hold hearings on these matters as soon as possible and would like us to advise him when we would be prepared to testify.

It should be noted that the House Select Committee on Intelligence Activities recently requested files, reports, and materials dealing with a "threatening note" received by the Dallas Office from Lee Harvey Oswald in November, 1963, and asked that staff members be allowed to interview SA James P. Hosty, Jr. As you know this matter is currently under investigation by the Bureau and is being referred to the Department for a determination of whether any prosecutive action is warranted. As a consequence we are advising Chairman Pike that it will not be possible for us to furnish the information requested, nor can we make Agent Hosty available for interview at this time. As an alternative we are offering to brief the Chairman in a general manner as to the nature of the Bureau's investigation in these matters.

It is recommended that we adopt the same position with respect to Chairman Edwards' request. Attached is a memo to the Deputy Attorney General advising him of the Chairman's request and recommending that we decline to testify on any matters which are under investigation by this Bureau or which may be referred to the Department for possible prosecutive action.

With regard to the hearings by the Subcommittee scheduled for the 24th of this month, Parker said that the most critical issue concerns the access and verification procedures which the Committee attempted to establish for the GAO investigation. He pointed out that Mr. Edwards had not received a reply to his letter of 6-25-75 to the Attorney General asking that he reconsider the matter. He stated that Chairmen Edwards and Rodino felt that this compromise proprosal was a fair one and they are prepared to go to court on this issue.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached memo be sent to the Deputy Attorney General.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. Unrecorded (9-22-75)

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

238

Dept of State

REFERRAL

Memorandum

TO : Mr. J. B. Adams

DATE: 10-2-75

FROM : Legal Counsel

SUBJECT: HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON CIVIL AND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

On 9-30-75 Deputy Associate Director - Assistant to the Director James B. Adams met with Chairman Peter Rodino, House Committee on the Judiciary, and Chairman Don Edwards, House Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, to brief the Chairmen on certain allegations that have been made regarding the Bureau's investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Also present at the meeting were: Inspector John B. Hotis, Earl C. Dudley, Jr., Chief Counsel, House Judiciary Committee, and Alan Parker, Chief Counsel, House Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights.

Mr. Adams reviewed the allegations concerning the alleged destruction of a note left by Lee Harvey Oswald with a receptionist of the Dallas FBI Office prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. He said the Bureau has conducted a thorough investigation in this matter and has interviewed all of the alleged participants. Mrs. Nan Fenner, who was the receptionist at the time, said she was given a letter by Oswald which was to be delivered to SA James P. Hosty, Jr. Oswald had been the subject of a security investigation by the Bureau and the case was assigned to Mr. Hosty. Mrs. Fenner said the envelope was not sealed and she noted the contents of the letter. She said it contained a threat to blow up the FBI and Dallas police departments "if you don't stop bothering my wife." SA Hosty denies the letter contained a threat saying it stated only if he (Hosty) did not stop bothering Oswald's wife he would take action and report the matter to the proper authorities. Kenneth C. Howe, who was Hosty's immediate supervisor at the time,

Enclosure

105-82555-C

NOT RECORDED
191 OCT 22 1975

1 - Mr. Adams - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Bassett
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. [illegible]
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. McDermott
1 - Mr. Mintz - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Hotis

CONTINUED

5 MAIL ROOM (10)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

said that he found the note from Oswald in Hosty's workbox some-time after the assassination and immediately referred it to J. Gordon Shanklin, who was SAC of the Dallas Office. Mr. Shanklin has stated under oath he has no knowledge of such note.

Mr. Adams said the Bureau has completed its investigation in this matter and a report will be submitted shortly to the Department of Justice for prosecutive opinion. (This report was submitted to the Attorney General by letter dated 10-1-75.) Until that determination is made, Mr. Adams said, he thinks it would be inappropriate for Congress to hold public hearings on the matter. Chairman Rodino agreed, saying he would give the Department a reasonable period of time to make its decision. He said it is essential, however, that the allegations be resolved and that hearings will be held by the full Judiciary Committee or by Mr. Edwards Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights.

Mr. Adams also discussed the allegations made by William S. Walter, former clerical employee of the Bureau, who claims that a teletype was sent to all FBI Field Offices alerting them to the possibility an attempt would be made to assassinate President Kennedy on 11-22-63. Mr. Adams pointed out that this allegation was thoroughly investigated by the Bureau in 1968 and no evidence was developed to support it. A comprehensive review has been made of all FBI files and there is no record of any such teletype. He said that when Mr. Walter was first interviewed in this matter by the SAC of the Jacksonville Office, he denied having made this statement or having seen such a teletype. He later changed his story and told other officials he had seen such a teletype and had probably notified his Special Agent in Charge. Mr. Adams said that a polygraph examination of Mr. Walter was inconclusive although one examiner stated that there was some indications of deception. He said it is not possible at this time to determine whether this is a hoax or whether Mr. Walter sincerely believes that such a teletype exists. He said Mr. Walter may have in mind a teletype that was sent to all Field Offices after the assassination requesting that all logical sources be contacted in this matter and the Bureau be promptly advised. Mr. Adams also pointed out that the supposed text of the teletype was not consistent with the terminology normally employed in such Bureau communications. He said, for example, that the terms

CONTINUED - OVER

CIs and PCIs were used instead of the normal wording "all logical informants and sources." He also said that no mention would have been made of FD-302s or letterhead memorandum and the Bureau would have instructed that any information substantiating this threat would be provided the Bureau telephonically and with appropriate dissemination made.

With regard to the charge that Mr. Hoover lied under oath to the Commission when he stated that Jack Ruby was not an FBI informant, Mr. Adams pointed out that three letters were sent by the Director to the Warren Commission in this matter. The letters indicated that Ruby was contacted on nine occasions by Agents of the Dallas Office to determine whether he was willing to furnish information to the Bureau regarding criminal matters. These contacts were discontinued when Ruby failed to provide any useful information. As to Ruby's alleged involvement in the union killing in 1939, Mr. Adams said that these allegations were made a matter of record in the Warren Commission Report. He showed an exhibit in the Commission Report to Mr. Parker which is an FBI investigative insert containing information that a review of the records of the Chicago Police Department did not reflect any reference to Jack Ruby or Jack Rubenstein or to the murder of Leon Cook. The Commission exhibit also contains the results of a check of the records of the newspaper morgue of the Chicago Tribune by the FBI in 1963. The article states that much of the information about this matter came from Jack Rubenstein on 12-9-39.

At the close of the meeting, Chairman Rodino expressed concern over the Department's failure to respond to his letter of June 25th to the Attorney General concerning the verification and access procedures used by GAO in its study of the Bureau's domestic intelligence activities. The Chairman said it is essential the matter be resolved and in the absence of any word from the Department his Committee may issue subpoenaes for the necessary documents.

Prior to the briefing, Inspector Hotis contacted Doug Marvin, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, to determine whether

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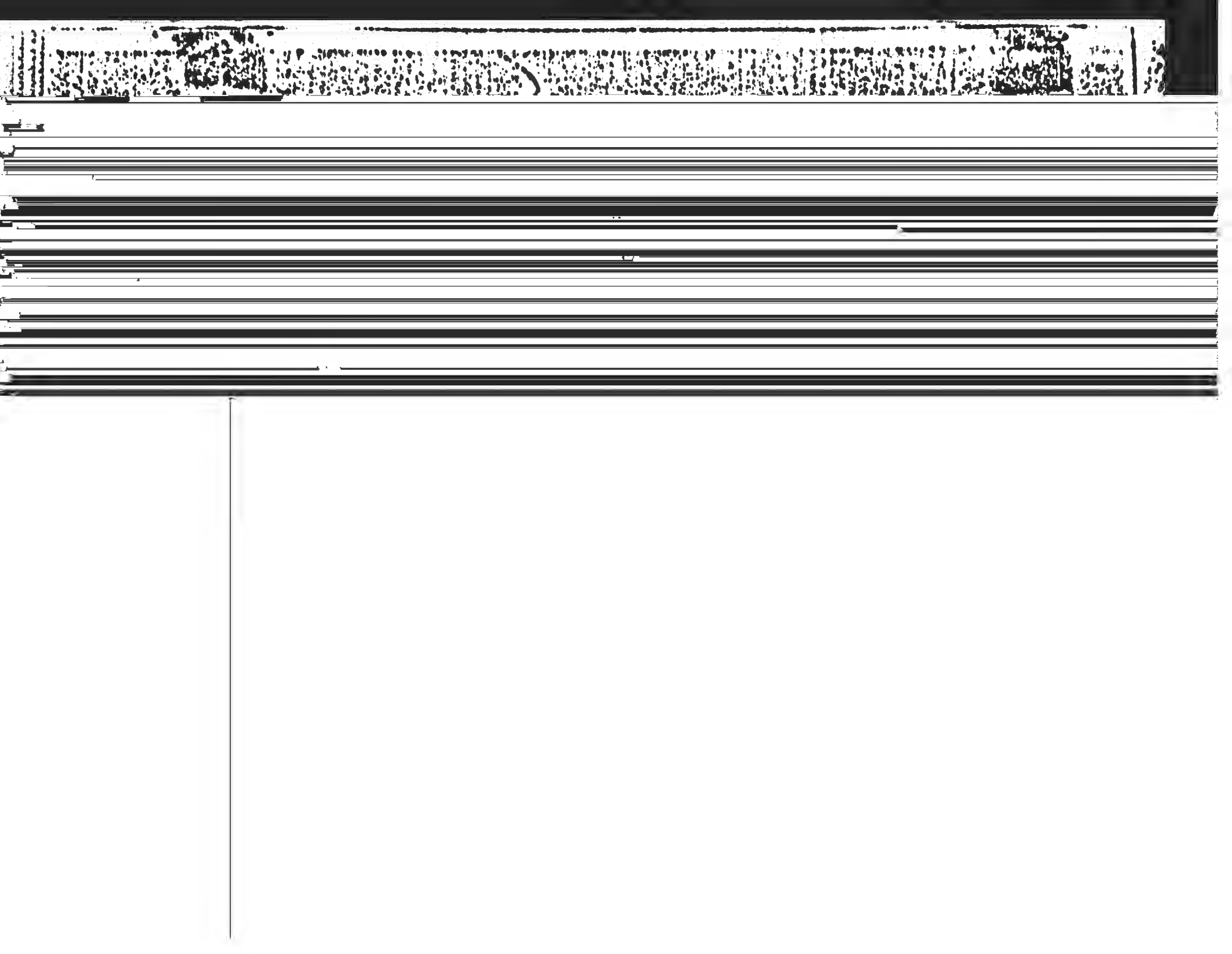

Memorandum

TO : MR. CALLAHAN

DATE 10/6/75

FROM J. B. ADAMS

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR TESTIMONY BY HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE AND HOUSE GOVERNMENT INFORMATION AND INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS SUBCOMMITTEE, GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS COMMITTEE

I previously advised of the briefing given Chairmen Rodino and Edwards on the Oswald matter and that Chairman Rodino requested that the Department be advised that any criminal liability aspects should be resolved at the earliest opportunity in order that further consideration could be given to public hearings on the matter.

I advised Assistant Attorney General Uhlmann, Office of Legislative Affairs, on 10/2/75 of this request by Rodino and I advised Deputy Attorney General Tyler on 10/3/75 of the request. I informed both that our report on the matter had been delivered to the Department and it would be most desirable to get this matter resolved at the earliest possible time. Both are also aware that Mrs. Abzug has requested hearings on the same subject.

The Legal Counsel Division should follow on this matter pursuant to the discussion held at the Executives Conference on the morning of 10/2/75.

ACTION:

Information only.

JBA:amb
(4)

1 - Mr. Bassett
1 - Mr. Mintz

7 OCT 10 1975

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. R. Wannall

DATE: 10/20/75

SECRET

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Oswald first came to the Bureau's attention on October 31, 1959, when a news clipping indicated he had held a press conference in Moscow during which he advised he had applied to renounce his American citizenship and become a Soviet citizen. A check was initiated with the Office of Naval Intelligence which showed that he had enlisted in the Marine Corps on October 24, 1956, and was released to inactive duty on September 11, 1959. Subsequently, in May, 1962, State Department advised that Oswald was still an American citizen, was married to a Soviet citizen and both had exit permits to leave the USSR.

On May 31, 1962, the Bureau instructed that Dallas interview Oswald in detail upon his arrival. He returned to Fort Worth, Texas, on June 14, 1962, and was interviewed by Bureau Agents on June 26, 1962. He declined to answer the question as to why he had made his trip to Russia; he denied that he had ever been a member of the Communist Party; he claimed that he was not recruited at any time by Soviet intelligence; and had made no deals with the Soviets to obtain permission to return to the United States.

Oswald was reinterviewed on August 16, 1962, and he advised that he had made contact with the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., to advise them of his wife's current address. He declined to answer questions as to why he went to the Soviet Union stating he considered this "nobody's business."

5738

1EX-106

An article in a New Orleans newspaper, August 13, 1963, indicated that Oswald had been sentenced to pay a fine

CONTINUED - OVER

WAB:hke
(5)
1-Mr. J. B. Adams
1-Mr. H. N. Bassett
1-Mr. W. R. Wannall
1-Mr. W. A. Branigan

CLASSIFIED BY 2040
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2 & 3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
7-6-77
PARAGRAPHS NOT MARKED ARE UNCLASSIFIED.

SECRET

6 NOV 6 1975

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of ten dollars or serve ten days on a charge of disturbing the peace as a result of his distribution of a pamphlet for "Fair Play for Cuba." On August 21, 1963, New Orleans was instructed to ascertain the facts and determine if Oswald was engaged in subversive activities.

Previously Oswald was interviewed by Bureau Agents on August 10, 1963, during which he furnished information concerning his attempt to join the Fair Play for Cuba Committee.

[redacted] S

Following the assassination of President Kennedy, the Bureau initiated an exhaustive investigation into the background and activities of Oswald during his life. The purpose for this investigation was to uncover his motive in the assassination and to resolve whether he acted as part of a conspiracy. The investigation developed detailed information concerning Oswald's early life, his trip to the Soviet Union, his marriage with Marina Oswald, his return to the United States, his subsequent activities in New Orleans, his trip to Mexico, and his associations in the Dallas, Texas, area. During the investigation the Bureau attempted to account for the day-to-day activities of Oswald. The investigation failed to show that Oswald was a part of a conspiracy when he assassinated President Kennedy.

The Bureau has a main file on Marina Oswald. The initial serials in this file predate the assassination of President Kennedy and all are stamped NOT RECORDED dated July 24, 1964. On a memorandum from W. C. Sullivan to Mr. Belmont dated November 29, 1963, there is a notation "Open 105 new on Marina Oswald." This bears the Records Division stamp of December 4, 1963. At the time of the assassination then, it does not appear that we had a main file on Marina Oswald.

CONTINUED - OVER

SECRET

Memorandum from Mr. W. A. Branigan to Mr. W. R. Wannall
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD; INTERNAL SECURITY - R

ACTION:

This is submitted for information purposes.

- 3 -

SECRET

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 3739

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 4

SECTION NO.

238

CIA

REFERRAL

Memorandum

TO: Mr. J. B. Adams

DATE: 12/4/75

FROM: Legal Counsel

SUBJECT: SUBCOMMITTEE ON CIVIL AND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

I was advised that former SAC Gordon Shanklin furnished to the SAC at Dallas a written request for the appointment of counsel to assist him in an interview to be conducted of Shanklin by the Edwards Committee on December 5, 1975.

The interview is to concern the alleged destruction of a note left at the Dallas Office by Lee Harvey Oswald.

At 3:30 p.m. on December 3, 1975, I called Thomas Martin, Special Assistant to the Assistant Attorney General, Civil Division, who is in charge of the interim program in the Department for providing counsel to employees and former employees when necessary, for assistance in this regard. Mr. Martin said that he would make arrangements for Marcus Hollabaugh, a local attorney, to be counsel for Mr. Shanklin. Mr. Hollabaugh will contact me directly in order to make arrangements for meeting with Mr. Shanklin.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - Mr Hotis
1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Mintz

JAM:mfd
(6)

XEROX
DEC 11 1975

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Hoote

DATE: 12-24-75

FROM : J. B. Campbell

SUBJECT: CBS FILMED INTERVIEW OF SAC WARREN C. DEBRUEYS REGARDING LEE HARVEY OSWALD INVESTIGATION NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, PRIOR TO ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY PUBLIC RELATIONS MATTER

By airtel 12-8-75, SAC deBrueys, San Juan, requested that the Director personally consider his request to testify before the appropriate Congressional committee to dispel persistent but false allegations that Lee Harvey Oswald was an FBI informant under the direction (implied) of deBrueys. DeBrueys enclosed a letter directed to him from free-lance writer Greg Roberts, who alleges that various Federal officials interviewed in captioned CBS documentary were lying as probably was deBrueys concerning Oswald and the assassination investigation. DeBrueys noted that various allegations concerning him stem from assertions of New Orleans barkeeper Orestes Pena, who claims he once saw deBrueys with Oswald, and the assertion of long-time FBI-John F. Kennedy assassination critic Mark Lane, that when Oswald moved from Dallas to New Orleans so did deBrueys. The SAC believes these allegations can be easily refuted through Bureau and Warren Commission records, as well as interrogation, under oath, of Pena by a Congressional committee.

SAC deBrueys states in his airtel: "For the sake of the Bureau's reputation as my own, and to insure the public is made aware of the gross perversions of the truth, I would urge that I be permitted to testify under path before an appropriate Congressional Committee."

SAC deBrueys also suggested that CBS be requested to provide "as promised by their representative Bruce Hull," a full copy of the transcript of Hull's interview of deBrueys for the CBS documentary. DeBrueys said he would like to have a copy for his "personal records."

62-107116

SAC deBrueys requested that Director Kelley give personnal consideration to his requests.

105-82253

1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Jenkins
1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. Hints

NOT RECORDED
6 JAN 1976
46 JAN 7 1976

CONTINUED - OVER

57 JAN 14 1976

*AES:vaj (9)

W. R. Wannall to Moore memo
RE: CBS FI[illegible] INTERVIEW OF SAC DEBRUEYS RE LEE HARVEY OS[illegible]LD INVESTIGATION, PUBLIC F[illegible]ATIONS MATTER

It should be noted that we have a complete tape of the two-part CBS documentary referred to by deBrueys, "The American Assassins," which was aired 11/25-26/75.

Legal Counsel Division today advised that SAC deBrueys is scheduled to testify January 8 in executive session before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities regarding the matters deBrueys refers to in his airtel. DeBrueys' appearance has been requested by the Committee. Legal Counsel Division is so advising SAC deBrueys.

RECOMMENDATION:

That SAC deBrueys be advised that the Bureau will contact CBS in order to obtain a transcript of the interview with Bruce Hull.

1 - Mr. A. Mintz
1 - Mr. N. Bassett
1 - Mr. R. J. Gallagher
(Attn: W. E. Nettles)

The Attorney General

December 22, 1975

1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar
1 - Mr. S. J. Miller

Director, FBI

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE
ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

Enclosed is the original of a memorandum concerning an interview of FBI Special Agent Joe A. Pearce by SSC Staff Members. Also enclosed is a copy of the memorandum for forwarding to Mr. James A. Wilderotter, Associate Counsel to the President.

Enclosures (2)

62-116395

1 - The Deputy Attorney General
Attention: Michael E. Shaheen, Jr.
Special Counsel for
Intelligence Coordination

1 - 67- (Personnel File SA Joe A. Pearce)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

SJM:lhb
(12)

ENCLOSURE

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
46 JAN 22 1976

ORIGINAL FILED IN

4 JAN 26 1976

DUPLICATE YELLOW

1 - Mr. A. Mintz
1 - Mr. N. Bassett
1 - Mr. J. Gallagher
(Attn: W. E. Kettles)
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar
1 - Mr. S. J. Miller

62-116395

December 22, 1975

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE TO
STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH
RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

RE: INTERVIEW OF FBI SPECIAL AGENT (SA)
JOE A. PEARCE BY SSC STAFF MEMBERS

The following concerns an interview of FBI SA Joe A. Pearce by SSC Staff Members.

On December 12, 1975, Bureau advised by teletype that SA Joe A. Pearce appear in Washington, D. C., for interview by Staff Members of the SSC on December 16, 1975, concerning matters relating to the Warren Commission and the FBI investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and further instructed SA Pearce appear at 10:00 a.m., in Room 3658 for briefing by members of the Legal Counsel Division.

On December 16, 1975, SA Pearce was interviewed by Paul Wallach, Counsel to the SSC, and Senator Richard S. Schweiker, Republican, Pennsylvania, in the presence of an unknown female court reporter. Senator Schweiker was not present during the entire interview which began at 2:12 p.m. SA Pearce was advised his appearance was voluntary and was thereafter placed under oath.

The interview covered affidavits dated July 22, 1975, and September 3, 1975, furnished by SA Pearce to FBI officials.

1 - 67- (Personnel File SA Joe A. Pearce)
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

SJM:lhb
(11)

ORIGINAL AND ONE COPY TO AG

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

ENCLOSURE

105-82555

SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

RE: INTERVIEW OF FBI SPECIAL AGENT (SA) BY SSC

SA Pearce furnished information concerning various duties and positions held during his career from June, 1953, to date. He specifically furnished information concerning his duties as Complaint Clerk in the Dallas FBI Office at the time of the assassination.

The circumstances leading to the initial interview by FBI officials on July 22, 1975, and the manner in which the interview was conducted were covered, such as where it was conducted, those present, and any comments made by the interviewing officials. The primary concentration of the interview pertained to SA Pearce's statement that he had heard that Oswald was an informant or source of SA James P. Hosty. SA Pearce stated he could not recall specifically where he had obtained this belief.

The interview by FBI officials and subsequent affidavit of September 5, 1975, were discussed and no additional information was furnished.

The interview lasted approximately 1 hour and 20 minutes.

After the interview was concluded, Mr. Wallach advised SA Pearce that the primary reason for the interview was to attempt to determine the source of the belief of SA Pearce that Oswald was a source or informant of the Dallas Office.

NOTE:

SA Pearce gave a handwritten statement concerning the SSC interview, the results of which are set out in the LHM.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : J. J. McDermott

DATE: 1-15-76

FROM : W. S. Bailey

SUBJECT:

The attached _____ has been received in the Records Section, appropriately initialed, and indicated for file. By use of instant transmittal memorandum, all necessary recording and indexing will be accomplished. It is to be noted this form is for internal use only within the Records Section, principally by the Routing Unit where bulky material not accompanied by memorandum is usually received.

The enclosure, if bulky and not usually filed with other papers in file, may be detached but this action should be clearly noted under the word "Enclosure."

Enc.

ENCLOSURE

REC-78 5740

NOT RECORDED

JAN 15 1976

ISC-III

55 JAN30 1976

File 105-82555

94TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 949

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DECEMBER 19, 1975

Mr. DOWNING of Virginia (for himself, Mr. ARCHER, Mrs. HECKLER of Massachusetts, Mr. MITCHELL of New York, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. OTTINGER, and Mr. SARASIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules

RESOLUTION

Resolved, That there is hereby created a select committee to be composed of seven Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker, one of whom he shall designate as chairman. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the committee shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

The committee is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of the circumstances surrounding the death of John F. Kennedy.

For the purpose of carrying out this resolution the committee, or any subcommittee thereof authorized by the

committee to hold hearings, is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, including any Commonwealth or possession thereof, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, and to require, by subpena or otherwise the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memorandums, papers, and documents, as it deems necessary; except that neither the committee nor any subcommittee thereof may sit while the House is meeting unless special leave to sit shall have been obtained from the House. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any member of the committee designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member.

The committee shall report to the House as soon as practicable during the present Congress the results of its investigation and study, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable. Any such report which is made when the House is not in session shall be filed with the Clerk of the House.

94TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 949

RESOLUTION

Creating a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of the circumstances surrounding the death of John F. Kennedy.

By Mr. Downing of Virginia, Mr. McCollister, Mrs. Heckler of Massachusetts, Mr. Mitchell of New York, Mr. Mosher, Mr. Ottinger, and Mr. Harkin

December 18, 1975

Referred to the Committee on Rules

December 31, 1975

Clarence Kelley
Identification Division of FBI
2nd & D Streets S.W.
Washington, D.C.

Director Kelley,

On the reverse side of the Armed Forces fingerprint card for Lee Harvey Oswald, card number 327 925 U, are stamped several dates: November 16, 1959, March 1, 1960, December 17, 1961, February 25, 1962 and August 15, 1963. Two dates are hand-written: October 31, 1959 and November 5, 1959. What is the significance of these dates? Why are dates stamped and written on the back of his Marine fingerprint card?

Just to the right of these dates are three digit numbers. For example, after the date August 15, 1963 are the three digits 962. What do these numbers represent?

This fingerprint card I am referring to has been designated Commission Exhibit 635 and is on page 209 of the 17th volume of the Volumes and Exhibits published in connection with the Warren Report.

It has been suggested that I go through Freedom of Information for the answers to these questions. However, I feel a letter sent directly to you will prove sufficient.

Thank you for your time.

Respectfully,

Jeff Meek

REC-85 157-8255-504

Jeff Meek
555 E. Gunderson Drive
Carol Stream, Illinois 60187

EX-110

14 JAN

EX-111

REC-85 105-22555-5741

January 14, 1976

Mr. Jeff Meek
655 East Gunderson Drive
Carol Stream, Illinois 60187

Dear Mr. Meek:

Reference is made to your letter of December 31, 1975, requesting an explanation of certain numbers and dates on the reverse side of the Armed Forces fingerprint card for Lee Harvey Oswald.

For your information, the dates and numbers referred to in your letter are internal processing markings of the FBI Identification Division. The stamped dates are the dates this fingerprint card was filed. The numbers following the date stamps identify the employees who filed the fingerprint card on the particular dates. The October 31, 1959, date indicates the date the fingerprint card was reviewed for background information for a member of our Headquarters staff. The November 6, 1959, date indicates the date the fingerprint classification formula, as it appears on the front side of the fingerprint card, was rechecked for correctness.

MAILED 15
JAN 15 1976
FBI

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley
Director

1 - Mr. Byerly, Room 5434 JEH - Enclosure

RCP:sll/ble
(4)

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with correspondent. Correspondent requests explanation of certain markings on reverse side of Armed Forces fingerprint card for Lee Harvey Oswald. Front and reverse sides of this fingerprint card are identified as Commission Exhibit No. 635 and are reproduced on page 289, Volume XVII, "Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy," published in connection with the Warren Report. Answer coordinated with Freedom of Information-Privacy Acts Section, Files & Communications Division.

TELETYPE UNIT

FD-36 (Rev. 5-22-64)

FBI

Date: 12/4/75

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

WRITTEN

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: SUPERVISOR ROBERT D. HAMPTON,
ROOM 4052, DIVISION 5

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601) (C)

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R

Re Bureau telephone calls to New Orleans and Dallas, 12/4/75, by Bureau Supervisor ROBERT D. HAMPTON.

In response to referenced telephone calls, enclosed for FBIHQ are: (1) one photograph of subject dated 8/9/63, which was furnished on 8/27/63, to New Orleans FBI Agent MILTON R. KAACK by the New Orleans PD Identification Bureau, from New Orleans PD file 112 723, (the photograph has been kept in NO 100-16601-1A2); and (2) one photograph of the subject dated 1956, which had been in Dallas file 100-10461 but which was furnished to New Orleans on 9/10/63, (this photograph is furnished from NO 100-16601-1A5).

REC 104 5742

DEC 15 1975

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encs. 2)
1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Info)
3 - New Orleans
(2 - 100-16601)
(1 - 62-4448)

CHA:pd
(7)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

MAR 17 1978

U.S. Government Printing Office 1972 — 455-574

12/4/75

AIRTEL AIRMAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: SUPERVISOR ROBERT D. HAMPTON,
ROOM 4052, DIVISION 5

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601) (C)

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2 - Bureau (Encs. 2)
1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Info)
3 - New Orleans
(2 - 100-16601)
(1 - 62-4448)
CHA:pd
(7)

12/4/75

AIRTEL AIRMAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: SUPERVISOR ROBERT D. HAMPTON,
ROOM 4052, DIVISION 5

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-16601) (C)

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(1) - Bureau (Encs. 2)
1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Info)
3 - New Orleans
(2 - 100-16601)
(1 - 62-4448)
CHAipd
(7)

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 5743

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 20

SECTION NO. 238

CIA

REFERRAL

FBI

Date 5/4/76

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Precedence)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, ALBUQUERQUE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of a blind memorandum from former SA SAM J. PAPICH concerning his recent interview by JAY EPSTEIN and PAUL BUTLER of Reader's Digest, regarding a book EPSTEIN is writing on the subject of LEE HARVEY OSWALD. N.MEX. Enclosed

2 Bureau (Enc 5) (RAM)
1- Albuquerque
PSP/jj
(3)

ENCLOSURE

EX-113

REC-69 10 5-82555-5714

7 MAY 8 1976

EIGHT-6[illegible]
FIVE-LTE

MAY 17 1976

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

55 JUN 1976

RE: JAY EPSTEIN;
PAM BUTLER;
READER'S DIGEST

EPSTEIN and BUTLER came to Albuquerque, New Mexico, on April 29, 1976, to meet with me.

EPSTEIN advised he is collecting material for a book on LEE HARVEY OSWALD. He and BUTLER are traveling throughout the country interviewing various individuals. EPSTEIN advised that because of my past assignment in the Bureau, I might be able to answer some questions. Throughout, he did not express any animosity towards the Bureau or the intelligence community as such. He did not ask any questions concerning government personalities. He gave every indication that he has talked to JAMES ANGLETON, former CIA official; DEKE DE LOACH; and other CIA officials not identified. He advised he would be contacting Director KELLEY and CIA Director BUSH. He has also talked to TOM FOX, former DIA official and now with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). He indicated that he might endeavor to interview A. J. BELMONT, and I strongly recommended that he not do so. I emphasized that BELMONT was very ill and that any attempt to interview him could be prejudicial to the man's health. I did get the impression that EPSTEIN was sympathetic to my recommendation and that he did not plan to seek out BELMONT. He did comment that he might give consideration to interviewing W. C. SULLIVAN but did specifically state that he did not think it would be wise to do so.

He has interviewed [redacted] apparently on several occasions, and he did imply that he would be talking to [redacted] again. EPSTEIN plans to travel to Russia and interview people who might be made available to him by the Soviet government. He is currently waiting for his visa. During the course of the conversation, he indicated he was trying to locate a CIA employee named [redacted] who apparently was a CIA employee assigned in Dallas at the time of the JFK assassination.

EPSTEIN asked several questions, to which I replied negatively because I had no direct knowledge of the particular subject; and if I did, I was not going to comment on any of my past assignments. I had explained this to him in the beginning. He brought up the subject of bona fides of defectors, and I commented that this has been a subject which has received

105-82555-5711

ENCLOSURE

JAY EPSTEIN;
PAM BUTLER;
READER'S DIGEST

considerable attention over the years. He referred to the bona fides of [redacted] and I told him that I could not speak on that subject with any authority. He asked if I had any knowledge concerning OSWALD's association with Cubans, and I referred him to what has appeared in the press--pointing out that I had never been involved in any investigation on that particular subject.

EPSTEIN is very much interested in OSWALD's activities during the time he was in Mexico City. He apparently has conducted some investigation at the hotel where OSWALD stayed. He is trying to identify individuals who may have been in the hotel at the same time. He has been in contact with Cuban officials.

He asked for my comments on allegations that OSWALD may have been either a CIA or FBI informant. I told him that in my opinion he was spinning his wheels on this particular subject.

He plans to interview MANN who was U. S. Ambassador to Mexico at the time of the JFK assassination. He was also seeking somebody in Santa Fe, New Mexico, but never volunteered the identity of the person.

On or about April 28, 1976, he did interview the mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, MARINA OSWALD, and MARINA's current husband. EPSTEIN commented that he received little or no information of value and the aforementioned were only interested in furnishing information if they could be substantially remunerated. Mrs. OSWALD spent most of her time trying to sell souvenirs, pamphlets, etc.

He brought up the matter of the report produced by Senator CHURCH's committee, and I stated that in my opinion it was most destructive to the intelligence capabilities of the country. He did not differ with me on this subject.

With regard to his desire to talk to Mr. KELLEY and Mr. BUSH, I got the impression that he is looking for access to other Agents or officers and possibly reports which could be made available to him. At one point he indicated he wants to make certain that he has a complete list of all of the aliases that were utilized by OSWALD.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Moore

DATE: 2-27-76

FROM : J. H. Campbell

SUBJECT: BOOK REGARDING ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY BEING WRITTEN FOR "READER'S DIGEST" BY EDWARD JAY EPSTEIN

BACKGROUND:

By memorandum dated February 3, 1976, I advised you that Edward Jay Epstein had visited the Bureau to discuss his plans to write a book about the assassination of President Kennedy and that Epstein stated his book would be devoted primarily to Lee Harvey Oswald. My memorandum of February 3rd pointed out that Epstein had asked questions concerning former SAC Guy Banister, civilian employments Oswald had held which might have required "clearances," and the identities of other Americans who defected to the Soviet Union about the same time (1959-62) as Oswald.

ACTION TAKEN:

In response to Epstein's requests, he has been advised that former SAC Banister entered on duty in November, 1934, and retired in December, 1954 -- at which time he was SAC at Chicago. Epstein has been told that Banister was Assistant Superintendent of Police in New Orleans from 1955 to 1957 and that he subsequently operated Guy Banister Associates, Inc., in New Orleans until he died in June, 1964. Epstein plans to visit New Orleans, and it has been pointed out to him that the morgues of New Orleans-area newspapers should contain a large number of clippings regarding Banister's activities in that city from 1955 to 1964.

With regard to Epstein's request for the identities of other defectors to the Soviet Union, he was told that extensive publicity has been given to the defection to Russia and subsequent return to America of Robert Edward Webster of Ohio, Nicholas Petrulli of New York, and Libero Riccardolli of Massachusetts -- in the 1959-62 period.

1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. Wannall
1 - W. E. Nettles
GWG:slr (8)

CONTINUED OVER

Campbell to Moore memo
RE: BOOK REGARDING ASSASSINATION
OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

In response to his inquiry concerning civilian employments which Oswald held, it was pointed out to Epstein that Oswald did not hold any type of position which would have resulted in his being the subject of an applicant-type investigation of the FBI -- nor did it appear that another Federal agency would have conducted an applicant-type investigation of him. Whereas Epstein thought a "clearance" might have been required for the job which Oswald held for a period in 1962-63 at a company in Dallas (Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall) which had contracts with the Army, testimony on page 191 of Volume X of the Warren Commission Report shows that the department in which Oswald was employed had no contact or connection with the Army contract work -- and this testimony has been brought to Epstein's attention.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information and record purposes. As Epstein's work on this book continues, more inquiries and requests for assistance undoubtedly will be received from him.

- 2 -

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. J. B. Adams

DATE: 7-2-76

FROM : Legal Counsel

SUBJECT: HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON CIVIL AND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Petee Lee

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this memorandum is to advise of an inquiry made by Mr. Thomas Breen, staff member of captioned Committee, regarding Lee Harvey Oswald.

DETAILS:

On 6-29-76, Mr. Thomas Breen, staff member of captioned Committee, telephonically contacted SA Danny O. Coulson of the Office of Congressional Affairs, and advised that Committee member, Christopher J. Dodd, had inquired of him the nature of the Bureau's response to a letter from Chairman Don Edwards of captioned Committee to the Attorney General on 10-29-75. This letter made nine requests for information from FBI files, the third request being the "Oswald file of some 69 documents which existed at the time of deliberations of the Warren Commission designating which documents were reviewed by the Commission and which were not so reviewed." Mr. Adams indicated that he would submit a statement for the records.

Mr. Breen advised that the Bureau's response to the request of 11-26-75 did not describe with specificity the 69 documents furnished to the Warren Commission. He further inquired as to which of these 69 documents were actually reviewed by the Commission.

1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. Leavitt
1 - Mr. Mintz
2 - Mr. Daly
1 - Mr. Coulson

RECORDED 141 OCT 1 1976

7 SEP 28 1976

RECOMMENDATION:

CONTINUED - OVER

DOC: jsr/dkg (7)

See Addendum, General Investigative Division, Page 3.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Legal Counsel to Mr. Adams Memorandum
Re: House Subcommittee on Civil and
Constitutional Rights

RECOMMENDATION:

That the General Investigative Division advise the Legal Counsel Division what documents were furnished from the Headquarters file of Lee Harvey Oswald to the Warren Commission and what documents were not furnished.

APPROVED:
Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dirs.
Adm. Serv. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Fin. & Pers. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Legal Coun. _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Rec. Mgmt. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____

NDUM - GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION (GID) - WEN:and 9/8/76

The response to the 10/29/75, request of captioned
mittee for information regarding the 69 documents pertaining
Lee Harvey Oswald was handled by the Intelligence Division.
itionally the Intelligence Division was responsible during
assassination investigation for all matters pertaining to
ternal Security aspects. GID merely served as a conduit of such
formation to the Warren Commission.

In view of the above, GID recommends that the Intel-
igence Division prepare the response to this memorandum.

APPROVED:
Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dirs.
Adm. Servs.
Ext. Affairs
Fin. & Pers.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Legal Coun.
Plan. & Eval.
Rec. Mgmt.
Spec. Inv.
Training

Will
RC

Prepare response and forward it as suggested. 9/9/76 Jae

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum SECRET

TO : Mr. T. W. Leavitt [redacted]

FROM : E. C. Peterson

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

1 - Mr. J. B. Adams
1 - Mr. D. W. Moore, Jr.
DATE: 6/3/76
1 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
1 - Mr. R. J. Gallagher
1 - Mr. T. W. Leavitt
1 - Mr. S. F. Phillips
1 - Mr. E. C. Peterson
1 - Mr. J. P. Lee

Assoc. Dir.
Dep. AD Adm.
Dep. AD Inv.
Asst. Dir.:
Admin.
Comp. Syst.
Ext. Affairs
Files & Com.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Inspection
Intell.
Laboratory
Plan. & Eval.
Spec. Inv.
Training
Legal Coun.
Telephone Rm.
Director Sec'y

CLASSIFIED BY 2040
EXEMPT FROM GDS CATEGORY 2 & 3
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
7-7-77 LEE

PARAGRAPHS NOT MARKED ARE UNCLASSIFIED.

PURPOSE:

[redacted]

SYNOPSIS:

[redacted]

(5) 105-82555-5715

ACTION:

None. For information.

REC-81 EX-111

APPROVED:

Assoc. Dir.	Ext. Affairs	Laboratory
Dep. AD Adm.	Fin. & Pers.	Legal Coun.
Dep. AD Inv.	Gen. Inv.	Plan. & Eval.
Asst. Dir.:	Ident.	Rec. Mgmt.
Adm. Serv.	Inspection	Spec. Inv.
	Intell.	Training

JUN 15 1976

105-82555
1 - 62-109068 (Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas)

JEN:wsk (10)

SECRET

CONTINUED - OVER

[redacted]

SEE INTD ADDENDUM PAGE FOUR

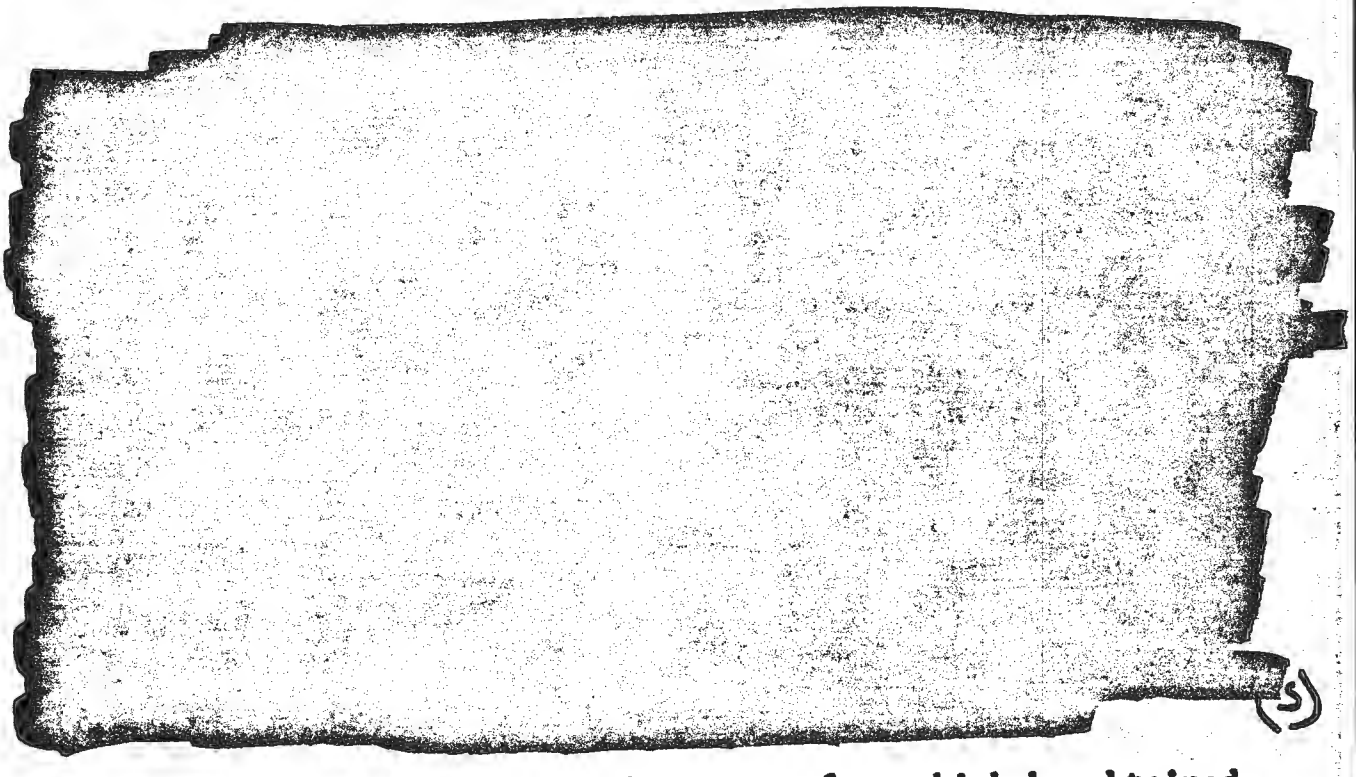
F-202
56 JUL 06 1976

PERS. REC. UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

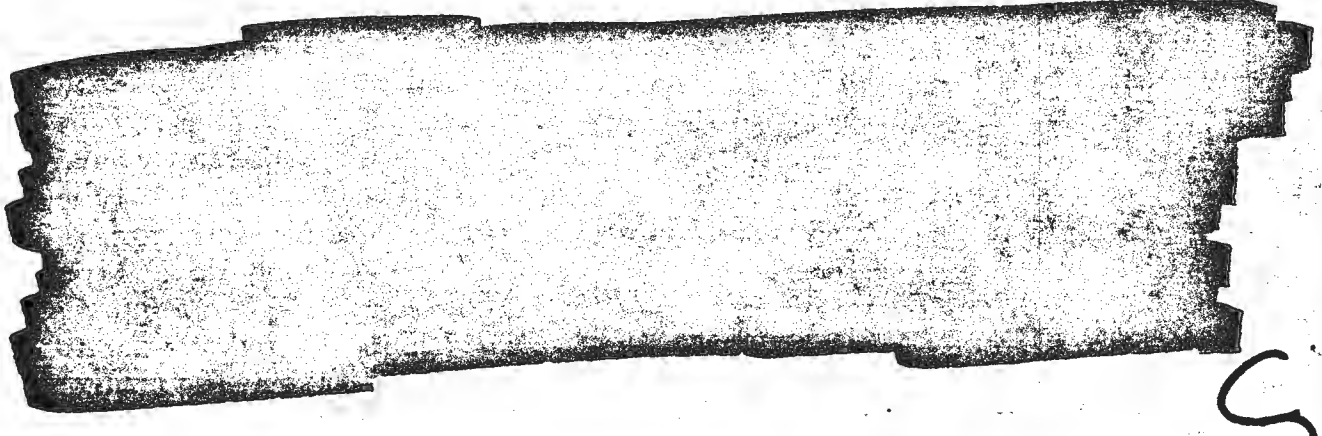
Memorandum to Mr. T. W. Leavitt
Re: Lee Harvey Oswald
105-82555

DETAILS:



(S)

Mr. Felt said that the source from which he obtained this information gave it to him in strictest of confidence and, accordingly, he cannot furnish the source's identity. (U)



S

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. T. W. Leavitt
Re: Lee Harvey Oswald
105-82555

[redacted] (S)

[redacted] (S)

A female Mexican national employed in the Consular Office of the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City identified Oswald as an individual who had called at the Cuban establishment in late September or early October, 1963, seeking a visa to Cuba in transit to the Soviet Union. The employee referred Oswald to the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City, advising him that a Soviet visa was necessary before issuance of permission to travel to Cuba. The employee of the Cuban establishment furnished Oswald her name and the telephone number of the Cuban Consular Office for future reference. Her name and the above telephone number were found in an address book among Oswald's personal possessions after his arrest on November 22, 1963. (U)

Nothing was developed which would support in any way the information furnished by Mr. Felt's unidentified source. (U)

SECRET [redacted]

Memorandum to Mr. T. W. Leavitt
Re: Lee Harvey Oswald
105-82555

ADDENDUM: INTELLIGENCE DIVISION JEN:wsk 6/7/76

[redacted]

S S S S

Ecp/JFW TWL

SECRET [redacted]

I-328 (Rev. 2-16-72)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20537

REPORT of the IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

YOUR FILE NO. 89-41
FBI FILE NO. 105-82555
LATENT CASE NO. A-70880

June 4, 1976

TO: SAC, Denver

Lee Harvey Oswald

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
APO

REFERENCE: Airtel 5/21/76
EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY: Denver
SPECIMENS: Envelope, Q636
Letter, Q637

JUN 4 1976 FBI

Q specimens are described in separate Laboratory report.

No latent prints of value developed on enclosed specimens.

Enc. (2)

EX-115
REC-93 105-82555-5746

2 - Dallas
1 - Office of Congressional Affairs, Rm 3658 (with copy of incoming)

(7)

Clarence M. Kelley, Director

JUN 30 1977

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Recorded
6/26/76
krd

Laboratory Work Sheet

Recorded 6/1/76 11:30 a.m. jl

NO LAB FILE
LATENT
Received 6/1/76

To: SAC, Denver (89-41)

FBI FILE NO. 105-82555

LAB. NO. D-760525005 AX

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS NOVEMBER 22, 1963; AFO

YOUR NO. LCFA-70880

Examination by: CADIGAN
Spriggle

Noted by:

00: Dallas

Examination requested by: Denver

Reference: Airtel 6/21/76

Examination requested: Document - fingerprint

Specimens received: 6/24/76

Page 1

(over)

2-Dallas

Q636 Envelope postmarked "DALLAS, TX PM 1[illegible] MAY 1976" and bearing typewritten and hand printed address "TO THE EDITOR, XXRxERXXRxRS The Denver Post Newspaper, P.P. BOX 1709, Denver, Colorado. 80201"

Q637 Accompanying typewritten letter dated 5/17/76 and beginning "Dear Editor: I killed Kennedy and..." and ending "...talk terms, and sign it E-DP." and signed "XYZ & Q"

Examination completed 7:15 PM 6/1/76 Dictated 6/1/76
Time Date Date

6/21/76

AIRTEL AIRMAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, DENVER (89-41)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
AFO
OO: DALLAS

Re Denver teletype to Bureau and Dallas 6/21/76.

Enclosed for the FBI Laboratory are a letter and envelope, with one Xerox copy of each, postmarked May 18, 1976, at Dallas, Texas. This letter begins "Dear Editor: I killed Kennedy....." and ends "....want to talk terms, and sign it E-DP." It is signed "XYZ S.Q."

The FBI Laboratory is requested to examine enclosed letter for type of paper, any watermarks, typewriter used, and the Latent Fingerprint Section is requested to conduct latent fingerprint examination.

Furnish results of this examination to Dallas and Denver, and return enclosed material to Denver.

2 - Bureau (Encs. 4) (RM)
2 - Dallas (RM)
2 - Denver
DJS:jb
(7)

JUN 1 11 30 AM '76
FBI
REC'D-TELS

105-82555

FBI LABORATORY

1-Mr. Cadigan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

June 1, 1976

EX-112

To: SAC, Denver (89-41)

REC 68

From: Director, FBI

FBI FILE NO. 105-82555

LAB. NO. D-760525005 AX

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS NOVEMBER 22, 1963; AFO

OO: Dallas

Examination requested by: Denver

Reference: Airtel 5/21/76

Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint

Results:

You will be separately advised regarding the latent fingerprint examination and the return of the submitted evidence.

MAILED 12
JUN 01 1976
FBI

DO NOT INCLUDE ADMINISTRATIVE PAGES) INFORMATION IN INVESTIGATIVE REPORT

Enclosures (2) (2 Lab Reports)

1-Dallas - Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)

RECORDED

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

54 JUL 23 1976

VI DIG

FBI LABORATORY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

June 1, 1976

To: SAC, Denver (89-41)

FBI FILE NO. 105-82555

LAB. NO. D-760525005 AX

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS NOVEMBER 22, 1963; AFO

Specimens received 5/24/76;

Q636 Envelope postmarked "DALLAS, TX ___ PM 18 MAY 1976" and bearing typewritten and hand printed address "TO THE EDITOR, The Denver Post Newspaper, P.P. BOX 1709, Denver, Colorado. 80201"

Q637 Accompanying typewritten letter dated 5/17/76 and beginning "Dear Editor: I killed Kennedy and..." and ending "...talk terms, and sign it E-DP." and signed "XYZ & Q"

Result of examinations:

The typewriting on Q636 and Q637 was not identified with any of the material in the Anonymous Letter File. Appropriate photographs will be added to this file.

No watermarks, indented writings or other significant features were noted which would indicate the immediate source of Q636 and Q637.

The typewriting on Q636 and Q637 most closely resembles a Laboratory standard for an L. C. Smith pica style of type spaced ten letters to the horizontal inch.

The submitted evidence was photographed and will be returned separately.

JCC/krd (6)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Recorded
5/26/76
krd

Laboratory Work Sheet

NO LAB FILE
LATENT

To: SAC, Denver (89-41)

FBI FILE NO. 105-82555-5711

LAB. NO. D-760525005 AX

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS NOVEMBER 22, 1963; AFO

YOUR NO.

Examination by: CADIGAN

00: Dallas

Examination requested by: Denver

Reference: Airtel 5/21/76

Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint

Specimens received: 5/24/76

① Q36,637 with ALF-old
② No words indented writing Original with the feature noted
subject named source Q36,637
③ TW most close to ALF for L.C. Smith pica 11 dots per long unit
④ Fits + return

TF Sep upt LPP & return forwd

ALF - negative S/C

Page 1

(over)

2-Dallas

Q636 Envelope postmarked "DALLAS, TX PM 19 MAY 1976" and bearing typewritten and hand printed address "TO THE EDITOR, ~~XHRxBRXXRRxRS~~ The Denver Post Newspaper, P.P. BOX 1709, Denver, Colorado. 80201"

Q637 Accompanying typewritten letter dated 5/17/76 and beginning "Dear Editor: I killed Kennedy and..." and ending "...talk terms, and sign it E-DP." and signed "XYZ & Q"

FBI

Date: 5/21/76

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, DENVER (89-41)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
AFO
OO: DALLAS

Re: Lee Harvey Oswald

1 - 66525005

Q636637

Re Denver teletype to Bureau and Dallas 5/21/76.

Enclosed for the FBI Laboratory are a letter and envelope, with one Xerox copy of each, postmarked May 18, 1976, at Dallas, Texas. This letter begins "Dear Editor: I killed Kennedy....." and ends "....want to talk terms, and sign it E-DP." It is signed "XYZ & Q."

The FBI Laboratory is requested to examine enclosed letter for type of paper, any watermarks, typewriter used, and the Latent Fingerprint Section is requested to conduct latent fingerprint examination.

Furnish results of this examination to Dallas and Denver, and return enclosed material to Denver.

EX-112

1 - Bureau (Encs. 4) (RM)
1 - Dallas (RM)
2 - Denver
DJS:jb
(7)

ENCLOSURE

SEC 68

105-82555-5747

MAY 24 1976

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

U.S. Government Printing Office: 1972 - 455-574

Keep Copy and Specimens retained in Lab for Lab Action and Report

Indexed Files

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Recorded
6/26/78
krd

Laboratory Work Sheet

NO LAB FILE
LATENT

TO: SAC, Denver (89-41)

FBI FILE NO. 105-82555-5747

LAB. NO. D-760526008 AX

YOUR NO.

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS NOVEMBER 22, 1963; AFO

Examination by: CADIGAN

001 Dallas

Examination requested by: Denver

Reference: Airtel 6/21/78

Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint

Specimens received: 6/24/78

5/28 and LFP for ham & return to Denver

Jer

Received by LFPS
ACorrao
6/[illegible]/78

Page 1
2-Dallas

(over)

Q636 Envelope postmarked "DALLAS, TX PM 19 MAY 1976" and bearing typewritten and hand printed address "TO THE EDITOR, ~~XXRxRRXXRRxRR~~ The Denver Post Newspaper, P.P. BOX 1709, Denver, Colorado. 80201"

Q637 Accompanying typewritten letter dated 5/17/76 and beginning "Dear Editor: I killed Kennedy and..." and ending "...talk terms, and sign it E-DP." and signed "XYZ & Q"

5-12-76

SAC, San Antonio

Director, FBI

BOOK REGARDING LEE HARVEY OSWALD
AND ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
BEING WRITTEN BY EDWARD JAY EPSTEIN
RESEARCH (MATERIAL AFFAIRS)

Edward Jay Epstein, who has written about the findings of the Warren Commission in the past, is writing a book for the "Reader's Digest" bearing upon the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. The book will be devoted primarily to Lee Harvey Oswald and will attempt to trace all phases of his life.

Epstein visited FBIHQ early this year to discuss his plans to write this book. He was accompanied by Miss Pam Butler, who for the "Reader's Digest" has assigned to assist him on this project. Since that time, FBIHQ has received several requests from Epstein primarily involving public source-type information.

Miss Butler telephoned FBIHQ last week to advise that Epstein hopes to interview former Sic Clark D. Anderson in connection with this book. Through a source unknown to FBIHQ, Epstein is aware that Anderson was Legat at Mexico City at the time of the Kennedy Assassination. Anderson's last known address reflected in FBIHQ records is [redacted] Please contact him and advise him (a) that Epstein has been advised by a source unknown to the FBI that he was Legat in Mexico City at the time of the Kennedy Assassination;

1 - Columbia
1 - Jackson
1 - Los Angeles
1 - Newark
1 - Omaha
1 - Phoenix
1 - San Francisco
1 - Washington Field
1 - Legat, Mexico City
1 - Mr. [illegible] (Detached)
1 - Mr. Gallagher (Detached)
1 - Mr. Leavitt (Detached)
1 - Mr. Walsh (Detached)
1 - Mr. Kolombatovich (Detached)

MAIL ROOM [ ] TELETYPE UNIT [ ]

JUN 1 1976

APPROVED: Adm. Dir. Dep. AD Adm. Dep. AD Inv. Asst. Dir. Adm. Serv. Ext. Affairs Fin. & Pers. Gen. Inv. Ident. Inspection Intell. Legal Coun. Plan. & Eval. Rec. Mgmt. Spec. Inv. Training

MAILED 8
JUN 14 1976
FBI

NOT RECORDED
47 JUN 17 1976

DECLASSIFIED

(2) that Epstein has advised he hopes to interview Anderson in connection with the book he is writing about Oswald and the Kennedy Assassination; (3) that the FBI has not furnished Anderson's address to Epstein; and (4) that the decision of whether or not he should see Epstein is strictly one for Anderson himself to make. In connection with the last point, he should most tactfully be reminded of his pledge of confidentiality regarding data which came to his attention as a result of his official duties.

Epstein has also requested a list of the names and last-known whereabouts of the other Agents who were assigned in Mexico City during the Fall of 1963 and the early months of 1964. In the interest of protecting the privacy of the employees--past and present--involved, this information has not been given him. He has, however, been told that those Agents involved whose whereabouts are known to us would be informed of Epstein's interest in talking to them.

In addition to Anderson, 11 other such Agents are believed to be still alive. [redacted] of Mexico City is the only such Agent who is currently on the rolls. The others, together with their last known addresses, are the former Agents listed below:

[redacted]

Letter to San Antonio
RE: BOOK REGARDING LEE HARVEY OSWALD

[redacted]

With the exception of Mexico City, each Office receiving a copy of this communication should contact those former Agents identified above whose last-known address is in its Field Office territory. These former Agents should be told that Epstein has contacted FBIHQ in connection with the book about Oswald and the Kennedy Assassination which he is writing for "Reader's Digest." It should be pointed out to them that Epstein has requested--and, in the interest of protecting the privacy of those involved, has been refused--a list of the names and last-known whereabouts of Agents who were assigned in Mexico City in the Fall of 1963 and the early months of 1964. They should be advised that Epstein can be contacted through Miss Pat Butler of the "Reader's Digest," 200 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10017--telephone (212) 972-6175. Each of these former Agents should be told that the decision as to whether he desires to contact and/or be interviewed by Epstein is strictly his own to make; however, the FBI hopes that the pledge of confidentiality which he made while an employee will continue to guide his actions and any responses he may make to questions involving official investigations.

If any of these individuals has moved from the address listed for him above, no investigation or other action should be launched to locate him. Furthermore, FBIHQ need not be notified of the results of your efforts to contact these former Agents.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 21 1976

VXA

NR 002 DN PLAIN

1100AM URGENT MAY 21, 1976 LAV

TELETYPE

TO: DIRECTOR (105-82555)

DALLAS (89-43)

FROM DENVER (89-41)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963. AFO. 00: DALLAS.

RE DENVER TELCALL TO BUREAU AND DALLAS TODAY.

ON MAY 20, 1976, MR. CHUCK GREEN, CITY EDITOR, THE DENVER POST, DENVER, COLORADO, MADE AVAILABLE A LETTER AND ENVELOPE RECEIVED AT THE DENVER POST THAT DATE. THE ENVELOPE IS POSTMARKED DALLAS, TEXAS, MAY 18, 1976, BEARING THE RETURN ADDRESS OF XXXX DALLAS, TEXAS (X) AND IS ADDRESSED "TO THE EDITOR, THE DENVER POST NEWSPAPER, P.O. BOX 1709, DENVER, COLORADO 80201." THE LETTER IS AS FOLLOWS:

"MAY 17, 1976:

DEAR EDITOR: I KILLED KENNEDY AND I'M GETTING (OBSCENE) TIRED OF THAT CREEP GETTING THE CREDIT FOR A JOB I DONE AND GOT PAID FOR.

DEC 42

105-82555-371

ST 109

B JUL 1

50 AUG 3 1976

IE TWO (DH 89-41)

"THAT OSVALD TURD DONE WHAT HE WAS SUPPOSED TO DO WHEN HE
OT CONNALY, BUT HE WAS SUPPOSED TO KILL HIM.

"THATS WHY HE WAS CARRYING THE GUN WHEN HE KILLED THE COP.
WASNT RUNNING FROM THEM, BUT FROM US CAUSE HE HAD GOOFED UP
IS JOB IN KILLING CONNALY, AND THE CONTRACT CALLED FOR BOTH
F THEM TO BE KILLED.

"IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN THE FACTS ABOUT THIS CONTRACT AND
THER CONTRACTS THE INDEPENDENTS HAVE TAKEN ON AND DONE, JUST
PUT AN AD IN THE PERSONALS-SECTION OF THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS THAT
SAYS, XYZ & Q, AM INTERESTED, WANT TO TALK TERMS, AND SIGN IT
E-DP.

"XYZ & Q"

MR. GREEN HAD NO EXPLANATION AS TO WHY THE LETTER WAS
SENT TO THE DENVER POST AND HAD NO INFORMATION CONCERNING ITS
BACKGROUND. GREEN ADVISED THAT BESIDE HIMSELF, THIS LETTER WAS
HANDLED BY ISABELLE HOLMES, ASSIGNED TO THE LETTERS TO THE EDITOR
DEPARTMENT, WHO UPON RECEIPT OF THIS LETTER IMMEDIATELY TOOK IT
TO MR. JOHN ROGERS, THE MANAGING EDITOR, WHO DELIVERED THE LETTER

PAGE THREE (DN 89-41)

TO MR. GREEN.

EVIDENCE IS BEING FORWARDED TO THE LABORATORY FOR EXAMINATION.

DALLAS HAS BEEN FULLY APPRISED WITH REFERENCE TO ABOVE AND WILL MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER INVESTIGATION.

END

RJP FBIHQ CLR

cc Lab

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 8-1-73)

To: ☒ Director

Date 6-21-76

Attn: _____

☐ SAC _____

☐ ASAC _____

☐ Supv. _____

☐ Agent _____

☐ SE _____

☐ SC _____

☐ CC _____

☐ Steno _____

☐ Clerk _____

FILE BUFILE 105-82555
MEX 105-3702

Title LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

RE: Bureau r/s dated 5-12-76,
copy attached.

☐ Rotor #: _____

ACTION DESIRED NOT RECORDED

☐ Acknowledge
☐ Assign ___ Reassign ___
☐ Bring file
☐ Call me
☐ Correct
☐ Deadline _____
☐ Deadline passed
☐ Delinquent
☐ Discontinue
☐ Expedite
☐ File
☐ For information
☐ Handle
☐ Initial & return
☐ Leads need attention
☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

☐ Open Case
☐ Prepare lead card 21 JUL 7 1976
☐ Prepare tickler
☐ Return assignment slip
☐ Return file
☐ Search and return
☐ See me
☐ Serial #
☐ Post ☐ Recharge ☐
☐ Send to
☐ Submit new charge-out
☐ Submit report by
☐ Type

Note that airtel here not classified but enclosed LHM was. LHM declassified.

SAC JOHN W. WACHTER
LEGAL ATTACHE
Office MEXICO CITY

___ See reverse side

56 JUL 14 1976

U 8

8-166 (6-30-75)

TO: SACs

- [ ] Albany
- [ ] Albuquerque
- [ ] Alexandria
- [ ] Anchorage
- [ ] Atlanta
- [ ] Baltimore
- [ ] Birmingham
- [ ] Boston
- [ ] Buffalo
- [ ] Butte
- [ ] Charlotte
- [ ] Chicago
- [ ] Cincinnati
- [ ] Cleveland
- [ ] Columbia
- [ ] Dallas
- [ ] Denver
- [ ] Detroit
- [ ] El Paso
- [ ] Honolulu
- [ ] Houston
- [ ] Indianapolis
- [ ] Jackson
- [ ] Jacksonville
- [ ] Kansas City
- [ ] Knoxville
- [ ] Las Vegas
- [ ] Little Rock
- [ ] Los Angeles
- [ ] Louisville
- [ ] Memphis
- [ ] Miami
- [ ] Milwaukee
- [ ] Minneapolis
- [ ] Mobile
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- [ ] New Haven
- [ ] New Orleans
- [ ] New York City
- [ ] Norfolk
- [ ] Oklahoma City
- [ ] Omaha
- [ ] Philadelphia
- [ ] Phoenix
- [ ] Pittsburgh
- [ ] Portland
- [ ] Richmond
- [ ] Sacramento
- [ ] St. Louis
- [ ] Salt Lake City
- [ ] San Antonio
- [ ] San Diego
- [x] San Francisco
- [ ] San Juan
- [ ] Savannah
- [ ] Seattle
- [ ] Springfield
- [ ] Tampa
- [ ] Washington Field
- [ ] Quantico

TO LEGATs

- [ ] Bern
- [ ] Bonn
- [ ] Brasilia
- [ ] Buenos Aires
- [ ] Caracas
- [ ] Hong Kong
- [ ] London
- [ ] Madrid
- [ ] Manila
- [ ] Mexico City
- [ ] Ottawa
- [ ] Paris
- [ ] Rome
- [ ] Tel Aviv
- [ ] Tokyo

Date 5/12/76

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS-R-CUBA

declassified
eleventh
Hom SI

1. Re report SA _____ dated _____
at _____

2. Re Mexico (office) airtel/letter dated 3/3/64
at Mexico

3. Re enclosure to _____ (office) airtel/letter dated _____
at _____

4. Other _____

The following changes in classification have been made in the above communication(s).

a. Declassified 5/12/76

b. Classified _____, exemption category _____
by _____, date _____, date of automatic declassification _____

c. Downgraded to _____, exemption category _____

d. Upgraded to _____, exemption category _____
by _____, date _____, date of automatic declassification _____

Bufile 105-82555 SF(1-134-2373)

Urfile Dallas(100-10461)Mexico(105-3702)

105-3702

105-82555

Declassified

Airtel

8/5/76

To: SAC, Dallas
Miami (Enclosures - 2)
Los Angeles (Enclosures - 2)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)
Lee Harvey Oswald
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
OO: DALLAS

1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. O'Connell
1 - Mr. Cooke
1 - Mr. Theisen
1 - Mr. Burton
1 - Mr. Leavitt
1 - Mr. Hintz

Enclosed for Miami and Los Angeles are two copies of FD-302 reporting interview of Wally Weston at Dallas, Texas, on 11/24/63.

Recent news stories have identified convicted Watergate burglar Frank Sturgis as the former CIA Agent who told reporters in Miami that Jack Ruby met with Fidel Castro in Havana during the summer of 1963, and discussed the possibility of assassinating President Kennedy. Sturgis is also alleged to have told the same story to the Senate Intelligence Committee. Sturgis' story was allegedly corroborated by Wally Weston, a former master of ceremonies (MC) at Ruby's nightclub in Dallas. Weston was interviewed recently by Miami TV newsman Glenn Pinker and allegedly told Pinker he could establish that Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald knew each other before the assassination and that Ruby Ray, a former stripper at the Carousel Club, could corroborate his story.

Dallas advised that Frank Anthony Sturgis, also known as Frank Fiorini was interviewed in Miami on 11/27/63, 1/14/64, and 4/7/64, regarding his knowledge of Lee Harvey Oswald (Dallas 100-32555, FBI File 105-82427). These interviews

1 - 44-24016
1 - 105-82555

LSB:caw
(17)

105-12555
SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

RECORDED
133 AUG 12 1976

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-82555-135

DUPLICATE YELLOW

55 AUG 19 1976

Airtel to SACs, Dallas, Miami, Los Angeles
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

and additional information regarding Fiorini are found in Miami reports of SA James J. O'Connor dated 12/3/63, 1/25/64, 4/4/64, and 5/11/64. Although there is no indication that Fiorini was questioned regarding Jack Ruby in these interviews, there was certainly ample opportunity for Sturgis to furnish the information regarding Ruby to the FBI at that time if he, indeed, had such information.

It should be noted that the interview of Sturgis, aka Fiorini, on 11/27/63, resulted from a newspaper article quoting him as saying that Oswald had telephone conversations with the Cuban Government, G-2 intelligence during November, 1962. Fiorini, according to the article, claimed that Oswald contacted Miami-based supporters of Fidel Castro and that Oswald had connections with the Cuban Government in Mexico and New Orleans. The article further stated that Fiorini claimed that Oswald handed out pro-Castro literature in Miami in November, 1962, tried to infiltrate Cuban anti-Castro organizations in Miami and was known to have a bad temper.

When confronted with the above information on 11/27/63, Fiorini advised he had made some offhand comments to James Buchanan, author of the article, on the previous day. He admitted his comments were guesses, speculation and rumor based on information about Oswald which was carried in the press. He said he was passing on this speculative material and had no idea if it was true or false. The 1/14/64 interview also resulted from a newspaper article in which Fiorini was quoted as saying Oswald attempted to infiltrate several organizations in Miami including the Anti-Communist International Brigade (AIB) which was founded by Fiorini. When interviewed regarding this information, Fiorini said this information also was false. He further admitted he had no evidence that Oswald was ever in Miami.

Regarding Wally Weston, Miami will note from the enclosed FD-302 that Weston, when interviewed at Dallas on 11/24/63, said he had never known Ruby to have any particular interest in politics, he had never heard Ruby express any un-American sentiment and he had no reason to

Airtel to SACs, Dallas, Miami, Los Angeles
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

believe Ruby was not a loyal American in every respect. Weston said it was his personal opinion that Ruby murdered Lee Harvey Oswald for two reasons. He felt one reason could have been Ruby's strong desire for national publicity which would result from his act, or Ruby, because of his violent temper, could have become angered at the murderer of a member of the Dallas Police Department, whom he felt were his friends. Weston said he did not believe Oswald's murder was connected in any way with Ruby's political beliefs or because of Ruby's sympathy for some foreign government.

Weston also stated during the interview that he doubted a statement by Bill Foster, another entertainer at the Carousel Club that he, Foster, had seen Oswald at the club and attributed the claim to Foster's desire for publicity.

In the recent newspaper interview, Weston said Ruby and Oswald were acquainted before the assassination. He relates an incident that occurred approximately three weeks before the assassination when a man approached him on stage and accused him of being Communist. Weston claims he jumped off the stage and hit the man who fell backward into Ruby's arms. Ruby then cursed the man and told him he had previously been told to never come to the club and threw him down the stairs. Weston now claims he later recognized newspaper photographs of Oswald as the man he punched. He stated his opinion was confirmed by Kathy Kay, a stripper at the Carousel Club. Kay allegedly told Weston that Oswald was the man Weston punched and she had danced with Oswald.

Bureau indices indicate Kathy Kay, aka Kathy Coleman nee Harvey, Kay Helen Colen, and Mrs. Harry Colen, was a stripper at Ruby's Carousel Club and a friend of Ruby. She was interviewed by the Oklahoma City Office following the assassination and denied any knowledge of the assassination or the incidents that followed. On 8/6/64, as Mrs. Harry Colen of 315 Chiapo, Long Beach, California, she gave a deposition to the Warren Commission at Los Angeles, California. She testified under oath that she had never seen Oswald at the Carousel Club and had never seen him or heard of him prior to 11/22/63. She was asked if Ruby knew Oswald and she said she did not think so.

Airtel to SACs, Dallas, Miami, Los Angeles
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

For the further information of Miami, the 5/22/75 edition of the Dallas 'Times Herald' carried an article entitled 'FBI Lyes on Ruby Strippers in John F. Kennedy Case.' The article, written by staff writer Lill Sloane alleges that Shari Angel, a former stripper at Jack Ruby's Carousel Club, and the ex-wife of Wally Weston, had been quizzed by the FBI on 5/19/75 regarding allegations that Oswald visited the club on two occasions shortly before the assassination. The article alleged the FBI was looking for Kathy Kay. A 5/23/75 follow-up article entitled 'Stripper Complained to Ex-spouse about FBI,' says that Shari Angel reported that her former husband was present during the FBI interviews and was also questioned. The 'Times Herald,' however, located Weston in Florida and he denied being present at the interview and advised he had not seen Miss Angel since shortly after they were divorced in 1964. He said he had spoken to her on the phone 'three or four times' during that period. Dallas, Los Angeles and FBIHQ found no record of any attempt to interview Angel, Weston, or Kay since immediately after the assassination and SAC, Dallas, so advised the 'Times Herald' in Dallas.

The following investigation should be conducted by mature, experienced Agents with thorough background in this matter. Aggressively pursue questioning to obtain specific details that can be verified or refuted. If considered appropriate at the end of interviews, furnish interviewee polygraph consent form and schedule polygraph examination to verify story. Telephonically obtain Bureau approval before conducting polygraph examination.

Miami thoroughly review your files regarding Frank Anthony Sturgis, aka Frank Fiorini, with emphasis on information he furnished in previous interviews in the Kennedy Assassination Case. Locate and interview Sturgis regarding information he alleges he now has regarding Jack Ruby meeting with Castro. Determine in detail the source of this information and why it was not furnished previously.

Locate and interview Wally Weston, former MC at Carousel Club, Dallas, Texas. Determine what information he has to confirm Sturgis' statement regarding Ruby and Castro. Further determine the basis for his belated identification of a patron at the Carousel Club in 1963 as Oswald. Note that Weston was interviewed two days after

Airtel to SACs, Dallas, Miami, Los Angeles
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

the assassination and did not recall the incident at that time even though he was willing to question an allegation by another entertainer, Bill Power, that Oswald had been seen in the club. Determine the date and place of Kathy Kay's alleged corroboration of Weston's identification of Oswald.

Los Angeles conduct logical investigation to locate Mrs. Harry Colen (formerly Kathy Kay). Determine if she ever told Wally Weston that Oswald was the man Weston punched at the Carousel Club and that she had danced with Oswald at the club.

Dallas review your files for any recent information to assist Miami and Los Angeles in locating Sturgis, Weston, and Kay.

Miami and Los Angeles submit results of investigation in form suitable for dissemination.

NOTE: New York "Daily News," Dallas "Times Herald," UPI and other news outlets have carried recent stories quoting a former "CIA Agent" as saying that Jack Ruby once discussed the assassination of President Kennedy with Fidel Castro. Later stories identified the "CIA Agent" as Frank Sturgis, a "contract operative, that is not a regular payroll employee," who worked for the CIA in Cuba. The story also stated that Sturgis, who became well known as one of the Watergate burglars, recently testified before the Senate Intelligence Committee. Other news articles report that Wally Weston, former MC at Ruby's Carousel Club, could corroborate Sturgis' story and establish that Ruby knew Oswald before the assassination. This furnishes background data to Miami and Los Angeles and instructs those offices to conduct aggressive interviews to either verify or refute the information furnished by Sturgis and Weston. The proposed interview of Sturgis was coordinated with Mr. Theisen of the Special Accounting Matters Unit who advised there are no Watergate related charges outstanding against Frank Sturgis.

WALLY WESTON was interviewed at the Ecstra Lounge, 1326 Jackson Street, Dallas, Texas. He advised at the present time he is filling an entertainment contract at the Kings Club in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma and he is visiting in Dallas only temporarily. He maintains an apartment in Dallas at 4617 Samuels Boulevard, Apartment 131. WESTON stated he and his wife SHARI ANGEL WESTON, who is an exotic dancer known as SHARI ANGEL, are both acquainted with JACK RUBY, owner of the Carousel Club on Commerce Street in Dallas. WESTON continued he has known RUBY intimately for three or four years and worked for RUBY at the Carousel Club for fourteen months as master of ceremonies. He said he presumed that his continued friendship with RUBY has come about as a result of his respect for RUBY'S eccentricities and temper. He said over his period of acquaintance with RUBY, he has known when to discontinue an argument with RUBY before RUBY had an opportunity to become violent. He has known RUBY to become so infuriated at a person in an argument, RUBY would strike the person with whom he was arguing. He stated RUBY was a very impulsive person who would make a statement at a time of one of his temper tantrums and later he would have completely forgotten the incident which provoked such a remark. On one occasion he became extremely angry at a drummer in his orchestra and threw him down a flight of stairs and two days later he asked the drummer why he hadn't reported for duty, having completely forgotten that he told the drummer, "you can't quit because I fired you", at the time he threw him down the stairs. WESTON stated this was typical of RUBY'S impulsiveness. WESTON said he has never known RUBY to have any particular interest in politics nor has he been a member of any organizations that WESTON could recall. WESTON said he has never heard RUBY express any Un-American sentiment and he had no reason to believe RUBY is not a loyal American citizen in every respect. He advised RUBY has always had a strong desire to be somebody and he is a "publicity hound". WESTON pointed out when the United States was swept by the 50-mile hike craze, he and RUBY conceived a plan for WESTON to make a 50-mile hike for publicity purposes for the Carousel Club. RUBY was to contact the news media in Dallas and create as much publicity on WESTON'S hike as possible; however, RUBY failed on the publicity part and the hike did not receive the publicity they both anticipated.

---

on 11/24/63 at Dallas, Texas File # DL 44-1639

by Special Agent ARTHUR E. CARTER & CHARLES T. BROWN, JR./cjr Date dictated 11/25/63

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to

WESTON said RUBY is continuously seeking to promote business for himself at the Carousel Club and because of this, he is friendly and tried to be friendly with persons he thinks will be good for his business. RUBY has spent much time around the Police Department in Dallas, the Sheriff's Office and other public places handing out business cards entitling the person receiving same to admittance to the Carousel Club and free drinks as a guest. WESTON said he knew RUBY had many friends at the Dallas Police Department as a result of promotional activities. He stated it was his personal opinion and belief that RUBY possibly murdered LEE HARVEY OSWALD for two reasons. He felt one reason could have been RUBY'S strong desire for national publicity which would result from his act or RUBY, because of his violent temper, could have become angered at the murderer of a member of the Dallas Police Department, whom he felt were his friends. WESTON said he did not believe OSWALD'S murder was connected in any way with RUBY'S political beliefs or because of RUBY'S sympathy for some foreign Government. He added he has never heard RUBY criticize the American form of Government, the leaders of this country, nor has he ever expressed any radical ideas. WESTON recalled RUBY was extremely sensitive about his being of Jewish extraction and for that reason WESTON had received specific instructions from RUBY that in his job as master of ceremonies he was to stay completely away from any jokes or comments of a racial or political nature.

WESTON said he knew RUBY did have a gun in his possession based on the following instances. About eight months ago there was an attempted burglary at the Carousel Club, which was discovered by RUBY upon his entrance into the club. RUBY ran down the back stairs of the club to his automobile, which was parked on a nearby street, secured a gun from the automobile and returned to the club, thinking the burglars still might be in the club. About six months ago two customers arriving at the club were approached by one of the club employees to pay their $2.00 fee for entrance into the club. These customers reported they had paid $2.00 to two young men who were standing at the downstairs entrance to the club as they entered. RUBY ran down the stairs just in time to see the two young boys running up the street. RUBY ran to his automobile which was nearby, got his pistol out of the trunk of the car, put it in his shirt, and began looking around for the boys. Shortly thereafter the two boys were apprehended by officers of the Dallas Police Department, at which time they were returned to the Carousel Club. When the officers took the boys to RUBY to inquire whether he wanted to file charges against the boys, RUBY hesitated and then instructed the officers to forget the whole matter because there was so little money involved.

RUBY instructed the police to admonish the boys for their actions and then to release them.

WESTON concluded by advising because of RUBY'S peculiar personality and violent temper, RUBY has no close personal friends. WESTON stated he felt he was possibly closer to RUBY than anyone else he knew, because over the period of three or four years, he has learned how to get along with RUBY. He added with regard to the incident when entertainer BILL DE MAR who is presently appearing at the Carousel Club reported he had seen LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the club, WESTON did not feel DE MAR could have recognized OSWALD because of the difficulty experienced in recognizing persons in the audience from the stage. WESTON pointed out a performer has a spotlight shining in his face while he is on stage and it would be very difficult for the performer to recognize anyone looking into the audience from the stage. He felt DE MAR had made the claim he saw OSWALD in the audience because of DE MAR'S desire for publicity.

Mr. WESTON said he has not seen RUBY since the President's assassination on November 22, 1963 and he is unable to account for his whereabouts since that time.

1-Mr. Bilel
1-Mr. Moore 9/1/76

Mr. T. W. Leavitt

1-Mr. Gallagher
1-Mr. Leavitt
1-Mr. Mignosa
1-Mr. Peterson
1-Mr. Phillips

S. F. Phillips

SENSTUDY 75

PURPOSE:

To advise of report that Ron Kessler of the "Washington Post" intends to write an article on the Oswald case, alleging there was an FBI/CIA cover-up of a Cuban involvement in the assassination of the late President Kennedy.

DETAILS:

On the afternoon of 8/31/76 Nathan L. Ferris (former Legal Mexico; retired and now residing in Washington, D. C.) telephoned writer and advised as follows.

He was contacted by Ron Kessler of the "Washington Post" who said he was planning to write an article on the Oswald case and specifically covering an alleged cover-up by the FBI and CIA of the Cuban involvement in the assassination of the late President Kennedy. Ferris suspects that Kessler got his name from the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, which at one time tried to interview Ferris. (Ferris would not submit to a voluntary interview and was never subpoenaed.) Ferris told Kessler that he did not give any press interviews. Kessler then wanted to know who else was at the Legal Mexico Office during the pertinent time, and Ferris told him he did not know. Kessler asked specifically whether Clark Anderson (also a former Legal Mexico) was there during some of the pertinent time. Ferris acknowledged that he was, but in response to Kessler's inquiry as to Anderson's current whereabouts, Ferris reported that he did not know.

62-116395

1-67- (Personnel File of former SA Nathan L. Ferris)

SFP:vl
(10)

NOT RECORDED
46 SEP 9 1976

CONTINUED - OVER

7 USEP 1 - 1976

Memorandum to Mr. T. W. Leavitt
Re: Senstudy 75
62-116395

Ferris indicated he was bringing this to the attention of the writer as he was not aware as to whether or not the Bureau already knew of Kessler's intentions. Ferris was thanked for bringing this matter to notice.

ACTION:

None. For information and record purposes.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Assistant Director
Intelligence Division

DATE: 11/19/76

FROM : Legal Counsel

SUBJECT: SUBCOMMITTEE ON CIVIL AND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

The purpose of this memorandum is to advise that Congressman Christopher J. Dodd (Connecticut), member of captioned Subcommittee, reviewed the file on Lee Harvey Oswald on 11/17/76.

DETAILS:

Reference memorandum Legal Counsel to the Assistant Director, Intelligence Division, dated 10/6/76, captioned as above.

On 11/17/76, Congressman Christopher Dodd and Alan Parker, Chief Counsel of captioned Subcommittee, reviewed excised copies of 69 documents that comprised the Bureau's file on Lee Harvey Oswald at the time of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Congressman Dodd spent approximately three and a half hours on this review but completed his examination of only half of these documents. He expressed his desire to return to FBI Headquarters during the week of 11/22-26/76, to finish this review.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Leavitt
1 - Mr. Kinsey
1 - Mr. Mintz
2 - Mr. Daly
1 - Mr. Coulson

DOC:

APPROVED

Director

Sec. AD Adm.

Exec. AD Inv.

Asst. Dir.:
Adm. Serv.
Ext. Affairs
Fin. & Pers.
Gen. Inv.
Ident.
Legal Coun.
Plan. & Insp.
Rec. Mgt.
S. & T. Serv.
Spec. Inv.
Training

NOV 29 1976

NOT RECORDED
191 DEC 1 1976

ORIGINAL FILED IN 91

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

2 - Mr. J. A. Mintz
(1 - Mr. Hotis)
1 - Mr. R. J. Gallagher
1 - Mr. T. W. Leavitt

Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legislative Affairs

October 19, 1976

1 - Mr. E. C. Peterson
Director, FBI 1 - Mr. R. G. Kinsey

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CIVIL
AND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

Reference is made to the request of the Subcommittee dated October 1, 1976, for access to certain documents contained in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Enclosed is a memorandum for your approval and transmittal to the Subcommittee in response to referenced request. Also enclosed for your record is a copy of this memorandum.

Enclosures (2)

1 - 105-82555
RGK:cml
(10)

105-82555

NOT RECORDED
191 DEC 1 1976

ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

70 DEC 6 1976

2 - Mr. A. Hintz
(1 - Mr. Hotis)
1 - Mr. R. J. Gallagher
1 - Mr. T. W. Leavitt
1 - Mr. E. C. Peterson
October 19, 1976
1 - Mr. R. G. Kinsey

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CIVIL
AND CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF
THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

Reference is made to the October 1, 1976, request of the Subcommittee for access by Subcommittee member Congressman Christopher H. Dodd to certain documents contained in the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) file on Lee Harvey Oswald as described in FBI memorandum dated September 17, 1976. These documents are more particularly described in a May 4, 1964, letter from the then Director of the FBI, J. Edgar Hoover to Mr. J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, The President's Commission, a copy of which has previously been furnished the Subcommittee.

Documents responsive to the Subcommittee's request have been assembled and are available for review by Congressman Dodd through the FBI's Office of Congressional Affairs, Legal Counsel Division.

(1) - 105-82555

RGK:cml
(10)

ORIGINAL AND ONE COPY TO ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

NOTE: Lee Harvey

This request from the Subcommittee is for the 69 documents constituting our file on Oswald prior to the assassination of President J. F. Kennedy. Xeroxed copies of these documents with the same excisions as were made prior to review of these documents by the Senate Select Committee have been assembled for review by Congressman Dodd.

105 [illegible]

Mr. Gallagher 11/30/76

J. B. Keelnan

PROJECT TO MAINTAIN PERTINENT
KENNEDY - KING FILES IN
ROOM 4136, JEH
CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY UNIT

1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - Mr. Ingram
1 - Mr. Keelnan
1 - Mr. Leon
1 - Mr. Decker
1 - Mr. William L.
Bailey

PURPOSE: To request authority to maintain those files relating to the assassinations of Martin Luther King, Jr., and John F. Kennedy in Room 4136, JEH, in order to respond to access requests from the House Select Committee on Assassinations as approved by the Office of Legislative Affairs, U. S. Department of Justice.

RECOMMENDATION: That authority be granted to maintain pertinent Kennedy - King files as set out below in Room 4136.

DETAILS: The Congressional Inquiry Unit was formed to respond to the anticipated requests from the House Select Committee on Assassinations. In order to respond expeditiously to these requests and to prepare excised material for access to this committee, it is necessary that files pertinent to the inquiries of the House Select Committee be maintained in Room 4136, JEH. Those files are identified as follows:

62-109060 "Assassinations of JFK"

62-109096 "Liaison with Warren Commission"

105-82555 "Lee Harvey Oswald"

The retention of these files would be temporary until such time as the requirements of the House Select Committee are met, at which time the files would be returned to the Records Management Division.

(11)

1 - 62-109060
1 - 62-109096
1 - 62-109050
1 - 105-82555

SEE ADDENDUM PAGE 2

67 DEC 1 1976

DUPLICATE COPY

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060 C 7

NOT RECORDED
27 DEC 1 1976

ADDENDUM RECORDS MANAGEMENT DIVISION PPS:dw 11/30/76

The four files mentioned in this memorandum relating to the assassinations of Martin Luther King, Jr. and John F. Kennedy consist of a total of 8 file cabinets (5 drawers) and occupy 60 cubic feet. It has been determined that there presently is adequate space in Room 4436 for temporary maintenance of these files as requested.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI — CONFIDENTIAL — DATE: 12/3/76

FROM: SAC, ST. LOUIS (105-9207) P

SUBJECT: WILLIAM BUTCHKOWITZ, aka
Bill,
Willian Busckowitz,
Willian Buckowitz
IS - R
OO: SL
PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION
INSTITUTED 11/14/76

Classification: C 8-22-77 BPH

Lee Harvey Oswald

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of an LHM concerning captioned individual. Enclosed for each field office receiving copies of this letter are two copies of the LHM except the Dallas Division, which has been designated one copy for information in Dallas file 100-10461.

The enclosed LHM has been dated Washington, D. C., to protect the identities of the individuals who furnished this information. This is necessary as the subject is acquainted with only a few individuals in the St. Louis Division.

105-82555

The confidential sources referred to in the LHM are [redacted], St. Louis, Mo., all of whom requested confidentiality. These individuals voluntarily contacted the St. Louis Office of the FBI because of suspicions that had arisen as a result of their contact with the subject.

(5) Bureau (Enc. -10) (RM)
2 - 105- BUTCHKOWITZ
1 - Legat, Mexico City
1 - 87-122155
1 - 105-82555
2 - Los Angeles (Enc. - 2) (RM)
2 - New York (Enc. - 2) (RM)
2 - Oklahoma City (Enc. - 2) (RM)
2 - Phoenix (Enc. - 2) (RM)
2 - [illegible] - 87-13415
2 - Newark (Enc. - 2) (RM)
2 - Tampa (Enc. - 2) (RM)
2 - Jacksonville (Enc. - 2) (RM)
1 - Dallas (Info) (Enc. - 1) (100-10461) (RM)
4 - St. Louis
2 - 105-9207
1 - 105-36 NOT RECORDED
1 - 87-22220
JRH:pdp (25)

JAN 28 1977

Classified by
Exempt from GDS, Category 1 & 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

83 1977 CONFIDENTIAL

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SL 105-9207 CONFIDENTIAL

In addition to the information set forth in enclosed LHM, the above individuals furnished the following information concerning the subject:

The subject can be located in New York through telephone number 212-376-5457; in Los Angeles, Calif., at telephone numbers 213-670-9574, 213-378-9010, 213-670-9173, and 213-376-8395. He has an international business manager in Los Angeles by the name of BERT EDWARDS, who calls himself a reverend, and a lawyer in New York by the name of BILL HAMILTON, who owns the building next to the Essex House on West 59th Street, New York, N. Y.

In addition, the subject is an associate and reportedly owns a ranch with BOB BASSETT of the Multi-Purpose Tool Company, Post Office Box 92, Mustang, Okla., telephone number 405-632-9744, emergency telephone number 405-376-9949.

He has also done business in the past with Maxon Construction Company Community Developers, 2547 East Broadway, Tucson, Ariz., telephone 602-795-4694.

BUTCHKOWITZ is also known to a Mr. and Mrs. A. V. KLIZAS, 117 Basking Ridge Road, Mullington, N. J.

He is an associate of HAROLD RUSSELL HILL, who is currently awaiting trial on a charge of bank fraud in Phoenix, Ariz. (Bufile 87-122155, PX 87-13415, SL 87-22202). In addition, he is an associate of (FNU) CHRISTIAN, 5009 Pelleport, Orlando, Fla., residence phone 305-855-0032, and WILLIAM BISHOP of Tennessee, telephone 615-472-1561, and home phone 615-476-4784. In the spring of 1976 HILL met with CHRISTIAN and BISHOP in Orlando, Fla., for the purpose of obtaining guns and bullet-proof vests for an operation reportedly to retrieve gold bars which had been buried in the past by Jesuit priests in the area of Victoria Peak (believed to be New Mexico).

The Bureau is requested to check its indices for any information identifiable with captioned subject.

Bureau is also requested to furnish a copy of enclosed LHM to ATF Headquarters in Washington, D. C., as captioned subject has expressed an interest in the trade of guns and ammunition.

SL 105-9207

The Bureau is further requested through the Legat in Mexico City to make the following checks there concerning the subject:

(1) [redacted]

(2) INS

(3) Defense Attache

Each office receiving copies of this letter and LHM is requested to check their indices for information regarding the subject and/or his associates located within that Division.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Washington, D. C.
December 3, 1976

WILLIAM BUTCHKOWITZ,
also known as
Bill,
William Busckowitz,
William Buckowitz
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

In November, 1976, confidential sources whose reliabilities are unknown but who are in a position to furnish reliable information, advised that captioned individual, a Soviet Jew, age 60 or 61, is currently engaged in the commodities business and in this capacity travels throughout the United States and the world on a passport purportedly Russian, along with 19 visas. This individual departed the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) at the age of 11 and currently resides and does business in Mexico City, Mexico, through the address Arander 2-4 Mexico DFI-Mexico, telephone number 905-510-2560.

Captioned individual has been married eight times and has 17 children by these marriages. He has ex-wives living in Portugal, East Germany, Italy, Russia, Argentina, and his current wife, age 28, resides in Mexico City. This individual drinks frequently and heavily and during these occasions has:

(1) Said he was knowledgeable about the Kennedy (President John F. Kennedy) assassination which he, Butchkowitz, considered to be a plot that was hatched by Lyndon B. Johnson. He said further that this information has been furnished to the FBI and CIA.

(2) Made pro Soviet and Cuban statements. He claimed he knows Castro personally and believes the United States has made mistakes in its dealings with Castro and Cuba.

PROPERTY OF FBI
This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

105-82555

Re: WILLIAM BUTCHKOWITZ

(3) Said he could employ a "hit man" anytime he wanted.

(4) Said that he, Butchkowitz, had worked with the Jewish underground. He calims one of his former wives, who now lives in Argentina, had helped him furnish information which led directly to the apprehension of Adolf Eichmann, former Nazi war criminal.

Captioned individual wears braces on both his legs. He claimed on one occasion that these braces were the side effect from a case of leukemia. On another occasion he said that his legs had been shattered while in the service of the U. S. Navy during World War II in the North Sea area.

Captioned individual has been in the commodities business for approximately 20 years. Prior to that he said that he had been a film director in Hollywood. As a trader in commodities, this individual has expressed a keen interest in guns and ammunition. On occasion, he has commented that there was a great deal of money to be made in this area. With regard to money, he said that he has access to money that was not recorded and that he also traded in money as well as other commodities.

The following is a physical description:

Name	William Butchkowitz
Aliases	Bill William Busckowitz William Buckowitz
Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	60 to 61
Height	5'7" to 5'8"
Hair	Dark brown, cut short, semi-bald
Complexion	Ruddy dark
Nationality	Russian Jew
Marital status	Married
Characteristics	Wears braces on both legs and walks with a cane
Citizenship	Not an American citizen, possibly Mexican or Russian
Languages	Speaks Polish, Yiddish, French and Spanish

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 105-82555

SERIAL NO. 5751

PAGE NO. Entire Document

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.
238

Dept. of State

REFERRAL

MESSAGE RELAY VIA TELETYPE

Date 3/30/77

PRECEDENCE: ☒ IMMEDIATE ☐ PRIORITY ☐ ROUTINE

CLASSIFICATION: ☐ TOP SECRET ☐ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☒ UNCLASSIFIED

FIELD AND LEGAT MESSAGES ONLY ☐ CLEAR ☒ EFTO

FM: DIRECTOR

TO: DALLAS (100-10461)

Re Miami tel to Director and Dallas, 3/30/77 captioned Lee Harvey Oswald, IS - Russia - Cuba

- ☐ Attorney General
- ☐ Deputy Attorney General
  - ☐ Attn: Analysis and Evaluation Unit
- ☐ Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Div.
- ☐ Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Div.
  - ☐ Attn: Internal Security Section
  - ☐ Attn: General Crimes Section
- ☐ Immigration and Naturalization Service
- ☐ U. S. Marshal's Service
- ☐ U. S. Secret Service (PID)
- ☐ Director, CIA
- ☐ Secretary of State
- ☐ Department of Treasury
  - ☐ Attn: U. S. Customs
- ☐ Department of Treasury
  - ☐ Attn: Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco & Firearms
- ☐ Drug Enforcement Administration
- ☐ Energy Research and Development Administration
- ☐ U. S. Postal Service
- ☐ National Aeronautics & Space Adm.
- ☐ Department of Transportation
  - Attn: Director of Security
- ☐ Federal Aviation Administration
- ☐ Department of the Air Force (AFOSI)
- ☐ Department of the Army
- ☐ Naval Investigative Service
- ☐ National Security Agency
- ☐ Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard
- ☐ Director, Defense Intelligence Agency
- ☐ The President
- ☐ White House Situation Room
  - ☐ Attn:
- ☐ The Vice President
  - ☐ Attn:
- ☐
- ☐

ST-103 REC 51 105-82555-575

7 MAR 31 1977

SUBJECT (TEXT BEGINS NEXT PAGE) IS INVESTIGATION

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 30 1977

TELETYPE

Foreign Liaison Unit
☐ Route through for review
☐ Cleared telephonically with

DJC

ORIGINATOR E&H RM 3998 EXT 3685

☐ WAR ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT

5 APR 4 1977

TELETYPE

URGENT

3/29/77

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

TO MIAMI

FROM

SUBJECT:

Assassination of President John F. Kennedy November 22, 1963

OO: MIAMI

REBUTEL TO MIAMI, MARCH 29, 1977.

AT 7:10 P.M., MARCH 29, 1977, MR. RAY ROCCA, FORMER CIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICER, TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED WILLIAM O. CREGAR, DEPUTY ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, FBIHQ, AND ADVISED THAT MR. EDWARD J. EPSTEIN (PH.), WHO IS AN OUTSTANDING INVESTIGATIVE REPORTER DOING RESEARCH UNDER A CONTRACT WITH READER'S DIGEST LOOKING INTO THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION, TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED ROCCA EARLIER IN THE EVENING. EPSTEIN ADVISED THAT HE HAD BEEN INTERVIEWING ONE (FNU) DE MORENSCHILD. DE MORENSCHILD HAD BEEN DEPOSED BY THE WARREN COMMISSION. ROCCA BELIEVED THAT DE MORENSCHILD'S DEPOSITION WAS INCOMPLETE, INADEQUATE AND PROBABLY DID NOT REPRESENT DE MORENSCHILD'S COMPLETE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MATTER. EPSTEIN DEBRIEFED DE MORENSCHILD AND ON THE FIRST INTERVIEWING OBTAINED "EXTRAORDINARY REVELATIONS." FOLLOWING AN EARLY MORNING DEBRIEFING

RTL:ceb
(4)

3rd NOTE PAGE THREE

1 - 62-109060 (Kennedy Assassination)

TODAY, MARCH 29, 1977, EPSTEIN RETURNED TO DE MOHRENSCHILD'S RESIDENCE AND LEARNED HE HAD JUST COMMITTED SUICIDE.

ACCORDING TO EPSTEIN, DE MOHRENSCHILD LEFT WITH AN UNNAMED LAWYER IN DALLAS, TEXAS, A PHOTOGRAPH OF OSWALD HOLDING A RIFLE. THIS IS NOT BELIEVED TO BE A NEW PHOTOGRAPH, BUT ONE WHICH IT IS BELIEVED FBI HAS SEEN BEFORE. HOWEVER, ACCORDING TO DE MOHRENSCHILD, THE PHOTO HE LEFT WITH THE LAWYER WAS INSCRIBED BY MARINA OSWALD WITH THE FOLLOWING: "LONG LIVE THE ASSASSINS." BOCCA HAS LONG BEEN OF THE OPINION THAT THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION WAS AN INTERNATIONAL ESPIONAGE CASE IN THAT OSWALD WAS USED BY THE SOVIETS. BOCCA ALSO RAISES THE QUESTION COULD THIS BE DE MOHRENSCHILD DEATH BE THE WORK OF THE SOVIETS RATHER THAN SUICIDE.

EDWARD J. EPSTEIN IS STAYING AT THE BREAKERS, KEY WEST, FLORIDA, TELEPHONE NUMBER (305) 655-6611, EXTENSION 4179.

MIAMI SHOULD IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEW EPSTEIN REGARDING REVELATIONS MADE TO HIM BY DE MOHRENSCHILD. MIAMI SHOULD USE WILLIAM O. GREAR'S NAME AND EPSTEIN'S TELEPHONE CONTACT WITH RAY BOCCA TO SUBSTANTIATE BONA FIDES FOR INTERVIEW. SINCE PROBABLY NO ONE IN THE MIAMI OFFICE IS COMPLETELY FAMILIAR WITH OSWALD CASE, TELL EPSTEIN THAT, BUT THAT YOU WOULD LIKE TO HAVE ALL THE INFORMATION DE MOHRENSCHILD FURNISHED EPSTEIN WHICH WOULD CONSTITUTE NEW REVELATIONS OR SUBSTANTIATE INFORMATIO

MIAMI SHOULD INTERVIEW EPPSTEIN, GET ALL THE INFORMATION HE HAS BEEN ABLE TO OBTAIN FROM DE ROTHSCHILD, SEND IMMEDIATE TELETYPE TO FBIHQ, AND FBIHQ WILL EVALUATE TO DECIDE WHAT LEADS SHOULD BE SET OUT FOR OTHER OFFICES INVOLVED.

BECAUSE OF THE POSSIBLE SIGNIFICANCE OF NEW REVELATIONS, EPPSTEIN SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED TO REFRAIN FROM FURNISHING THESE REVELATIONS TO ANY OTHER POLICE AGENCY OR NEWS MEDIA UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THE NEW REVELATIONS CAN BE EITHER SUBSTANTIATED OR PROVEN FALSE.

IN ADDITION, MIAMI TAKE STEPS TO DETERMINE WHETHER THERE IS ANY PROBABILITY OR POSSIBILITY THAT DE ROTHSCHILD'S DEATH COULD HAVE BEEN OTHER THAN SUICIDE.

IMMEDIATE TELETYPE TO FBIHQ CONCERNING EPPSTEIN'S INTERVIEW SHOULD NOT BE DELAYED TO GATHER ADDITIONAL FACTS REGARDING DE ROTHSCHILD'S DEATH.

BT

ABOVE IS BEING FURNISHED FOR INFO. DALLAS WILL REVIEW PERTINENT FILES FOR BACKGROUND AND AWAIT INSTRUCTIONS. ALL SUBSEQUENT INVESTIGATION MUST BE GIVEN MOST EXPEDITIOUS HANDLING. EXPEDITE

NOTE:

Above data telephonically furnished by Mr. Cannon to Intelligence Division Clerk Supervisor P. Anthony Tomasi and was relayed telephonically to Special Agent Michael O. Langham at 7:53 p.m., 3/29/77.

are to be submitted by Sammey this

TELETYPE

IMMEDIATE

- 1 - R. G. Held
- 1 - J. B. Adams
- 1 - Mr. H. A. Boynton

3/29/77

EFTO

FM DIRECTOR (105-82555)

TO MIAMI

- 1 - Mr. D. W. Moore
- 1 - Mr. T. W. Leavitt
- 1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar
- 1 - Mr. E. C. Peterson
- 1 - Mr. F. A. Tamsey

BT

EFTO

LEE HARVEY OSWALD; IS - RUSSIA - CUBA.

REBUTELCALL TO MIAMI MARCH 29, 1977.

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REC-6 105-82555-5753

APR 6 1977

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAR 29 1977

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

FAT:dsh
(11)

1 - 62-109060 (Kennedy Assassination)

TELETYPE UNIT

57 APR 18 1977

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BECAUSE OF THE POSSIBLE SIGNIFICANCE OF NEW REVELATIONS, EPPSTEIN SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED TO REFRAIN FROM FURNISHING THESE REVELATIONS TO ANY OTHER POLICE AGENCY OR NEWS MEDIA UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THE NEW REVELATIONS CAN BE EITHER SUBSTANTIATED OR PROVEN FALSE.

IN ADDITION, MIAMI TAKE STEPS TO DETERMINE WHETHER THERE IS ANY PROBABILITY OR POSSIBILITY THAT DE MOHRENSCHILD'S DEATH COULD HAVE BEEN OTHER THAN SUICIDE.

IMMEDIATE TELETYPE TO FBIHQ CONCERNING EPPSTEIN'S INTERVIEW SHOULD NOT BE DELAYED TO GATHER ADDITIONAL FACTS REGARDING DE MOHRENSCHILD'S DEATH.

BT

NOTE:

Above data telephonically furnished by Mr. Cregar to Intelligence Division Night Supervisor F. Anthony Tansey and was relayed telephonically to Miami Office Duty Agent Michael C. Loughman at 7:55 p.m., 3/29/77.

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